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Emergency appeal

Fiji: Tropical Cyclone Winston

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Revised Emergency Appeal n° MDRFJ001	50,000 people to be assisted	Appeal issued 21 February 2016
Glide n° TC-2016-000014-FJ	7,093,143 Swiss francs current Appeal budget	Revision n° 1 issued 28 April 2016
	5,663,888 Swiss francs funding gap	Appeal ends 28 February 2017

This revised Emergency Appeal seeks **7,093,143 Swiss francs** (increased from 7m Swiss francs) to enable the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) to support the **Fiji Red Cross Society (FRCS)** to deliver assistance and support to some **50,000 people (increased from 38,500 people)** for 12 months. The beneficiary population has increased mainly due to changes in the sectors of **shelter and settlements; health; water, sanitation and hygiene promotion (WASH); and livelihoods**. The Appeal budget also includes **177,216 Swiss francs** to support the IFRC's role as convenor of the **shelter cluster coordination**. With the revised budget 51 per cent covered¹, partners and donors are encouraged to further support the funding gaps to ensure the humanitarian needs of the affected population are met. The planned response reflects the current situation and information available at this time of the evolving operation, and will be adjusted based on further developments and more detailed assessments.

Click [here](#) for the revised Emergency Plan of Action and [here](#) for the donor response list.

The disaster and the Red Cross Red Crescent response to date

19 - 20 February 2016: Tropical Cyclone Winston (category 4) passed north of Vava'u in Tonga for a second time, heading towards Fiji. The cyclone (category 5) made landfall in Fiji on 20 February, with the Government declaring a State of Emergency.

23 February 2016: 317,459 Swiss francs allocated from the IFRC's [Disaster Relief Emergency Fund \(DREF\)](#) to support FRCS with response to the immediate needs of 5,000 people.

24 February 2016: IFRC surge capacity deployed.

29 February 2016: IFRC [Emergency Appeal](#) issued for CHF 7 million to assist 38,500 people.

12 March 2016: some 59,420 people (11,884 households) covered through initial needs assessments, with 25,380 people reached with relief items and emergency relief items. Due to the extent of the disaster, the State of Emergency was extended to 19 April in the areas most severely affected. As of 15 April, the death toll had reached 44 people with more than 33,000 houses damaged or destroyed.

20 April: Revised Emergency Appeal issued for CHF 7,093,143 to assist 50,000 people.



Psychosocial support was identified as a need after the cyclone. The FRCS Savusavu branch president provided PSS to one of the many affected people in Nukubalavu village. **Photo credit: IFRC/Holly Griffin**

¹ Including hard and soft pledges

Recent developments, operational implementation, and the revised strategy

On 7 April 2016 three weather systems (TD14F, TD15F and TD16F) collided to form Tropical Cyclone (TC) Zena. The first case of Zika was confirmed in March and on 8 April, 15 cases of Zika infection were confirmed in Fiji. Aside from increasing health exposure, TC Zena also caused significant flooding to the Western Division which was previously impacted by TC Winston. Three people were confirmed dead. More than 12,000 people took shelter in 244 evacuation centres, mostly in the Western division. By 13 April 2016, 12 centres remained open in the Eastern Division, supporting 188 people. Agriculture rehabilitation work has been undertaken in Northern and Western Divisions. On 13 and 14 April, FRCS, IFRC and partners discussed and agreed upon a harmonized recovery plan, resulting in the revised Emergency Appeal, conveyed by a teleconference organized by the IFRC with FRCS and partners on 14 April to share latest response progress and strategic direction for transitioning from relief to recovery response.

Needs analysis

More than 350,000 people across the country have been affected to varying degree by TC Winston and subsequently by TC Zena.

The initial assessments revealed that food, shelter, health, water and sanitation were the priority needs. Weeks into the emergency response, the humanitarian needs are transiting to emergency shelter, essential non-food items, psychosocial support, water and vector borne diseases prevention, hygiene promotion and restoring family links.

Analysis and profiling of the shelter damage is still underway, but it's considered that many of the damaged houses would have been 'transitional' in nature and built to a basic standard. Shelter cluster figures indicate that about 11,500 houses have been totally destroyed and 19,700 damaged. The government, with the support of the Shelter Cluster and other actors, is supporting the affected communities in owner-driven reconstruction and building back safer.

The Ministry of Health reports that 88 moderately or severely damaged health facilities are functioning again, however access to public health services remains limited severely affected and hard-to-reach areas. With the threat of an increase in the number of confirmed Zika cases in the country, the Fiji National Zika Virus Action Plan was triggered on 1 April. A significant gap has been identified in the provision of psychosocial support whereby less than 10 per cent of affected population have been reached or have accessed to such services.

The impact of TC Winston further exacerbated pre-disaster inequalities, vulnerabilities and protection risks based on gender, age, physical ability, ethnicity, sexual orientation and other factors. The prevailing protection needs and risks are further compounded as communities struggle to meet basic household needs.

An estimated 250,000 people are in need of WASH assistance. Damage has been sustained to community and household level water and sanitation. Many families are reportedly dependent on unsafe and unprotected water sources, with poor hygiene practice and open defecation. An increasing of number diarrhoea cases has also been reported and the risk of an outbreak of water borne diseases (including typhoid) is relatively high.

The Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) assessment indicated that at least 45,000 farmers have been affected as a result of damage to or loss of agricultural crops, infrastructure and livestock. Failure to catch this planting season could heighten food insecurity in the second quarter of 2016. The fishing communities have also been greatly affected whereby their fishing gears and boats have been damaged.

The Pacific is one of the most vulnerable geographical areas to climate change and impacts are projected to become more intense in the future. Given the changing disaster risks in Fiji, there is also a need to reduce the risks and vulnerability to future impacts, through informed climate risk and building back safer approaches. There is also a need to continue to invest in disaster preparedness at both the community and institutional level.

Beneficiary selection and community participation

In this response, FRCS is ensuring that the operation aligns with its own as well as IFRC's commitment to take into account gender and diversity. FRCS is leading communities through a beneficiary selection process

taking into account existing community and traditional structures as an entry point, noting that iTaukei and Indo-Fijian communities have differing structures.

The main criteria for validation prioritizes assistance to the most vulnerable households directly affected by TC Winston and who have not received any or sufficient assistance from the government or other organizations. Other considerations are people who lack relevant resources to cope with basic humanitarian needs on their own; those belonging to the socially vulnerable households, including women-headed households and those with many dependent children; persons with disabilities; the sick and elderly.



FRCS volunteers setup tents and distributed emergency aid to the affected families in a remote Fijian village - Serea Village. Some families have been staying with neighbours or sleeping in sheds since the cyclone. **Photo credit: IFRC**

Overall objective: This operation aims to support the FRCS in responding to the immediate needs of communities affected by TC Winston and undertaking rapid assessments to inform the development of a detailed action plan focused on emergency shelter and essential relief items, safe water (through the use of NOMADs and rain water harvesting), psychosocial support (PSS), livelihoods assistance, RFL and support community disaster preparedness and risk reduction activities.

The revised operation is expected to support the needs of 50,000 affected people (10,000 households):

- **Shelter:** 7,700 households to be assisted with non-food relief items and 4,500 with emergency shelter assistance. In early recovery, targeting up to 2,000 households with durable shelter assistance. 10,000 households are targeted with 'build back safer' messaging.
- **Health:** Up to 50,000 people are being reached through psychosocial first aid/psychosocial support, and health promotion sessions, and clean up campaigns in the target communities.
- **WASH:** Up to 13,750 people are being provided with safe water through direct water and sanitation system assistance, including through deployment of water purification units to two target communities for one month. 10,000 households are being targeted with hygiene promotion (integrated into health intervention).
- **Livelihoods:** Up to 1,000 households are being reached with livelihood recovery inputs and support. Households from 5 target communities will receive conditional community grants to restore or diversify their livelihoods. Cash for work to support shelter repair and core shelter projects.
- **RFL:** Up to 200 people are being reconnected with their families through the established RFL system.
- **Community preparedness and risk reduction:** 8 target communities are being supported to be better prepared for future disasters, through participatory disaster risk reduction/response planning and action.

FRCS is tapping into expertise and innovation of IFRC and partner National Societies to develop appropriate and robust Community engagement and accountability (CEA) mechanisms, appropriate for the local context. Community feedback and views gathered through the CEA mechanisms should be incorporated into regular monitoring, evaluation and reporting processes by working closely with PMER. This is providing timely, relevant and practical information on the nature and scope of services provided by FRCS, and strengthens two-way communication and dialogue with communities through all stages of the disaster.

Throughout this operation, the governance framework for disaster risk management in Fiji will be strengthened with the aim of ensuring more effective international humanitarian relief, disaster risk management and recovery. This area of work will be taken forward in partnership with the Government of Fiji, the Fiji Red Cross Society, and other identified regional and domestic actors.

The Shelter Cluster is being supported by a cash advisor who is leading on a cash feasibility and market analysis for shelter support.

Coordination and partnerships


The Fiji Government is leading the emergency response. The National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) is coordinating efforts and has activated the National and Divisional Emergency Operations Centres (EOCs). The FRCS coordinates closely with the NDMO and is a participant in the high level National Disaster Council, which is chaired by the Fiji's Prime Minister. Through its auxiliary role to the government, FRCS has access to trucks and ships. Red Cross volunteers are being mobilized at the request of the NDMO to support joint damage assessments. FRCS is also providing support in the Government run evacuation centres. The National Society is working with the IFRC as well as the Australian, New Zealand, French, and Pacific Cross Societies, and the International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC). The ICRC is providing support to FRCS in providing RFL services to the communities and setting up a website to support the tracing of family members.

The cluster system has been adopted by the government of Fiji as a mechanism for coordinating the response. The humanitarian community is now working through the Fiji National Cluster system. All clusters are government-led by a government office and co-led by a humanitarian agency. The Shelter Cluster is supported by a designated IFRC Cluster Coordinator and by an Information Management officer. The Shelter Cluster Coordinator was deployed and provided support for a coordinated approach to assessment, standards and tools. Weeks after TC Winston, the government aims to gradually close the evacuation centres as the affected people moving out, and to resume school as soon as possible. The European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection department (DG ECHO) has contributed to the shelter response through this appeal.



More than 300 FRCS staff and volunteers have been mobilized and emergency response teams are in affected communities assessing the damage and delivering supplies. These teams have now been able to reach some of the worst affected communities. **Photo credit: IFRC**

Proposed sectors of intervention

 Shelter and settlements; Household non-food items
Outcome 1: The immediate shelter and settlement needs of the target population are met.
Output 1.1: Essential household items are provided to the target population.
Activities planned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate with Shelter Cluster (NGOs, Government agencies and NDMO) over assessment tools and align with cluster agreed approaches and sphere standards • Distribute non-food relief items to 7,700 households
Output 1.2: Emergency shelter assistance is provided to the target population.
Activities planned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train 120 volunteers in emergency shelter tool kit training • Select and register households will receive emergency shelter assistance • Distribute shelter tool kits and tarpaulins to 4,500 households • Provide technical advice to ensure that assisted households have correctly installed the tarpaulins provided and proper usage of the shelter toolkits

- Conduct beneficiary monitoring on the short term impact and use of skills acquired from shelter tool kit training and the usefulness of shelter solutions provided

Outcome 2: The target population has attained durable shelter solutions.

Output 2.1: Durable shelter solutions that meet agreed standards are provided to the target population.

Activities planned:

- Based on post-disaster needs assessment, identify up to 2,000 households will receive shelter repair and rebuilding assistance, revalidate their eligibility, and register them as beneficiaries
- Provide the selected households with orientation and relevant shelter materials, guidance² and trainings on building back better/safer principles and provide the wider community with 'build back safer' messaging targeting up to 10,000 households
- Undertake regular monitoring to ensure that the beneficiaries have completed construction using building back better/safer principles



Health and care

Outcome 3: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced.

Output 3.1: Psychosocial support provided to the target population.

Activities planned:

- Coordinate with Health and Protection Cluster (NGOs, Government agencies and NDMO) to assist in detailed assessment to determine level of psychosocial first aid/psychosocial support needs
- Establish psychosocial support system for affected staff and volunteers (e.g. peer support sessions)
- Design psychosocial support messaging; communication methods/ mode of delivery; referral processes, and debriefing for volunteers
- Mainstream messages on gender based violence and child protection into assessments and outreach activities
- Undertake outreach in the community for psychosocial support and gender based violence

Output 3.2: Target population is provided with community-based disease prevention, epidemic preparedness, and health promotion measures.

Activities planned:

- Undertake awareness raising and clean up campaigns in target communities targeting up to 10,000 households
- Monitor the impact of vector control (in line with Zika virus surveillance)



Water; Sanitation; Hygiene promotion

Outcome 4: Risk of waterborne, water-related and vector-borne diseases in targeted communities reduced.

Output 4.1: Access to safe water by target population in affected communities increased.

Activities planned:

- In coordination with national WASH cluster, assist in specific assessment to determine level of support needs
- Deploy mobile water purification units to two (2) target communities for a duration of one month
- Provide 8 communities, 750 households (3,750 persons), with assistance with access to water

Output 4.2: Access to adequate sanitation facilities by target population in affected communities increased.

Activities planned:

- Train 200 community volunteers in HP and sanitation to promote recycling and work alongside Red Cross volunteers and other WASH actors
- Provide direct sanitation repair assistance to 750 households (3,750 persons) in 8 communities
- Assistance with repair of communal latrines (as requested by communities)

²The guidance could also be offered to other people in the community who are repairing their houses, where relevant.

- Implementation of rehabilitation of community sanitation facilities in priority locations including hygiene promotion and community messaging in coordination with WASH partners and Government
- Support in water and sanitation infrastructure for the 2,000 households receiving durable shelter assistance
- Assist 10,000 households with hygiene promotion messages in coordination with the health team
- Conduct beneficiary satisfaction surveys following provision of WASH relief and early recovery services

Output 4.3: Knowledge, attitude and practice on safe water, sanitation and hygiene by target population increased

Activities planned:

- Reproduction of awareness materials related to health and hygiene promotion
- Conduct community-based hygiene promotion activities in affected communities targeting 50,000 people (10,000 households), in coordination with other sectors and partners



Livelihoods; Nutrition; Food security

Outcome 5: Livelihoods are restored and strengthen among affected populations.

Output 5.1 Appropriate livelihood recovery inputs and support provided to affected populations to resume livelihood activities.

Activities planned:

- Based on livelihoods assessment, identify up to 1,000 households and provide affected households with inputs to resume livelihood activities
- Engage community members in designing their own livelihood activities
- Provide households in 5 target communities with training and conditional grants
- Provide cash for work in coordination with shelter sector based on completed repairs of shelters to the agreed standards for build back safer



Restoring Family Links (RFL)

Outcome 6: Restoring Family Links (RFL) service is enhanced within the National Society to respond to RFL needs of victims and their families

Output 6.1: People in affected areas and relatives outside these areas have access to appropriate means of communication to re-establish and maintain contact with family members.

Activities planned:

- FRCS teams will facilitate communication for people in affected areas to re-establish contact with their families
- Active tracing is considered in support to persons who have not succeeded in re-establishing contact with loved ones in and outside Fiji
- National Society staff and volunteers' knowledge and skills in providing RFL service are improved



Community preparedness and risk reduction

Outcome 7: Communities' resilience to disasters is protected and increased.

Output 7.1: Legal frameworks for disaster risk reduction, preparedness and response are strengthened.

Activities planned:

- Support efforts aimed at strengthening the national legal and policy framework for international disaster assistance and to strengthen risk reduction approaches in national and local frameworks
- Dialogue with government on community infrastructure needs and potential collaborative actions
- Facilitate a lessons learned meeting with Government counterparts

Output 7.2: Communities' are better prepared for future emergencies.

Activities planned:

- Participatory risk and needs assessments undertaken
- Community risk reduction/response planning and action supported in selected eight communities, tailored to the needs of the community (such as strengthened early warning systems, hazard mapping, evacuation plans developed)



National Society institutional preparedness and capacity development

Outcome 8: National Society level of preparedness for future disasters and capacity to deliver sustainable programming and services strengthened.

Output 8.1: Increased material capacity is available for the National Society to respond to future disasters, deliver programmes and services.

Activities planned:

- Assess the damage to FRCS branch offices and undertake necessary repairs
- Identify logistical alternatives for branches without offices
- Procure and preposition technological devices (laptop and mobile phones) for the use of assessments monitoring and response as part of the FRCS preparedness plan



Quality programming (areas common to all sectors)

Outcome 8: Continuous and detailed assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation.

Output 8.1: Needs assessments are conducted and response plans updated according to findings.

Activities planned:

- Mobilize FRCS staff and volunteers for assessments
- Mobilize/deploy regional tools to support FRCS in conducting assessments
- Procure electronic tablets and review assessment templates, for gender and diversity to support FRCS in conducting assessments
- Undertake assessments to determine specific needs of beneficiaries
- Following an analysis of the response plan and beneficiary needs, mobilize assessment team to carry out early recovery assessments and draft an early/longer-term recovery strategy
- Monitoring visits by joint teams of FRCS and IFRC
- At least one evaluation will be conducted

Output 8.2: Mechanisms are in place to facilitate two-way communication with and ensure transparency and accountability to disaster-affected people.

Activities planned:

- Provide appropriate information, including on the scope and content of projects, to disaster-affected people
- Ensure that affected people can deliver feedback on the programmes and report any complaints, in confidence, and that such are actioned by FRCS and its partners



Programme support services

- **Human resources:** FRCS has mobilized a total of 33 staff and 250 volunteers for this response. The relief phase has been supported by a combination of IFRC CCST staff, RDRTs from Asia Pacific National Societies and surge delegates. As the operations move into recovery, staff and delegates positions are being identified to provide key technical support and longer term capacity development to the FRCS. Partners are encouraged to consider contributions of fully-funded delegates to cover these essential technical areas of the Emergency Appeal. In addition to the TC Winston operation team, there is a Shelter Cluster coordination team comprising a cluster coordinator, an information manager, a technical advisor and a cash programming advisor.
- **Logistics and supply chain:** Logistics plans for the operation include establishing two logistics hubs in Northern and Western Divisions by using Mobile Storage Units. To strengthen FRCS logistic capacities,

IFRC standard logistics training will be provided to staff and volunteers. Three vehicles under the vehicle rental programme have been requested on 12 months' rental from IFRC Dubai Fleet to support the operations and are expected to arrive by second week of April. A 5 tonne truck, replacement is also sort for the operation.

All non-food relief items dispatched immediately after the cyclone from FRCS in-country preparedness stocks will be replenished. The procurement of all IFRC standard non-food relief items will be done internationally with the support of the IFRC regional logistics unit (RLU) in Kuala Lumpur, whereas country specific NFI will be procured locally with the technical support of IFRC. IFRC will provide logistics support according to its standard procedures to timely and efficiently source, procure and deliver non-food relief and other materials.

Commercial transportation services, both by sea and road, are used as and when necessary. As a part of the Airbus Foundation partnership with IFRC, helicopter air time has been made available for assessments and initial distribution in areas which were hard to reach.

- **Information management and technology:** Support in elevating staff/volunteer skills in new technologies, including efficient electronic data collection using tablets for electronic reporting is also being implemented, and is aligned with FRCS's strategic objectives.
- **Community engagement and accountability:** In order to be effective, community engagement and accountability (CEA, previously known as beneficiary communications) is providing timely, relevant and practical information on the nature and scope of services provided by FRCS, and strengthens two-way communication and dialogue with communities through all stages of the disaster. FRCS will tap into expertise and innovation of partner national societies to develop appropriate and robust CEA mechanisms, appropriate for the local context. These could include mass communication (such as mainstream media, telephone and print media including Q&A print-outs, flyers and posters) and face to face methods through social mobilization and community visits. Community feedback and views gathered through the CEA mechanisms should be incorporated into regular monitoring, evaluation and reporting processes by working closely with PMER.
- **Communications:** IFRC communications activities continue to target international audiences while also supporting the communications needs of the FRCS to reach domestic audiences. IFRC communications efforts are focused on highlighting the humanitarian needs on the ground and securing positive positioning for the response efforts of FRCS and Movement partners. Media relations are a key priority. A proactive media engagement strategy is being pursued with international news organizations, complemented by the production of communications materials, including regular key messages and talking points that help to inform, guide and support the communications activities of National Societies. IFRC communications efforts are also focused on maximizing public communication outreach across institutional digital platforms. News content is being generated including stories and blogs for posting on IFRC.org and the response is being regularly communicated and promoted via the IFRC's social media platforms including Twitter, Facebook and Instagram. Another communications priority is the production of high quality audio visual material including video footage and photographs for distribution across digital platforms and amongst the IFRC membership and media partners.
- **Planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting (PMER):** Reporting on the operation is being carried out in accordance with the IFRC minimum reporting standards. At least three updates (including a six-month consolidated report) will be issued during the operation's timeframe and a final report within three months of the end of the operation. In accordance with the IFRC Evaluation Framework, at least one evaluation will be conducted for this operation. To evaluate FRCS emergency response and IFRC coordination, and inform early recovery planning, a response review will be conducted in May.
- **Partnerships and Resource Development:** FRCS and IFRC have been in close coordination with both Movement partners and external partners, maintaining close contact and sharing regular updates through fact sheets, information bulletins and teleconference calls. Aside from contributions from Movement partners, DG ECHO and USAID, IFRC and FRCS will continue to explore potential support from other humanitarian partners.

In undertaking an approach to 'look outside ourselves', the FRCS is working closely with IFRC to meet the humanitarian imperative in a manner that focuses on the National Society strengths (a large and well

trained and committed volunteer base, strong branches capable of leading independent operations, a understanding of the principles of low cost low tech approaches and a desire to 'always be there' for its communities).

€ Budget

See attached [IFRC Secretariat budget \(Annex 1\)](#) for details.

Garry Conille
Under Secretary General
Programme and Operations Division

Elhadj As Sy
Secretary General

Reference documents



Click [here](#) for:

- Previous Appeals and updates

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

In Fiji Red Cross Society

- Filipe Nainoca, Director General; phone: +679 3303 818; email: directorgeneral@redcross.com.fj
- Eseroma Ledua, Operations Manager; phone: +676 7741 761; email: operations@redcross.com.fj

In IFRC country cluster support team, Suva

- Kathryn Clarkson, Head of CCST; mobile: +679 999 2487; email: kathryn.clarkson@ifrc.org
- Paul Grierson, Operations Coordinator; phone: +679 9980 0160; email: paul.grierson@ifrc.org

In IFRC Asia Pacific regional office, Kuala Lumpur

- Martin Faller, acting Deputy Regional Director; mobile: +60 12 230 7391; email: martin.faller@ifrc.org
- Sanna Salmela-Eckstein, Operations Coordinator; mobile: +60 12 207 6534; email: sanna.salmela@ifrc.org
- Patrick Fuller, Communications Manager; mobile: +60 12 230 8451; email: patrick.fuller@ifrc.org

For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support

- Diana Ongiti, Relationship Manager: Emergencies; mobile +60 19 272 4960; email: diana.ongiti@ifrc.org

For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support

- Riku Ässämäki, Regional Logistics Coordinator; phone: +60 12 298 9752; email: riku.assamaki@ifrc.org

For Performance and Accountability support (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting enquiries)

- Clarence Sim, acting Head of PMER, email: clarence.sim@ifrc.org

In IFRC Geneva

- Christine South, Operations Support; phone: +41 22 730 4529, email: christine.south@ifrc.org

How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:



Save lives.
protect livelihoods,
and strengthen recovery
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



Promote **social inclusion**
and a culture of
non-violence and peace.

REVISED EMERGENCY APPEAL
MDRFJ001 : Tropical Cyclone Winston

22/04/2016

Budget Group	Multilateral Response	Inter-Agency Shelter Coord.	Appeal Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	481,621	-	481,621
Shelter - Transitional	1,750,000	-	1,750,000
Construction - Facilities	265,000	-	265,000
Clothing & Textiles	21,000	-	21,000
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	466,700	-	466,700
Medical & First Aid	95	-	95
Utensils & Tools	238,512	-	238,512
Other Supplies & Services	41,500	-	41,500
Cash Disbursements	410,000	-	410,000
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	3,674,428	-	3,674,428
Vehicles	95,000	-	95,000
Computer & Telecom Equipment	43,500	4,000	47,500
Other Machinery & Equipment	7,500	-	7,500
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	146,000	4,000	150,000
Storage, Warehousing	58,200	-	58,200
Distribution & Monitoring	334,150	-	334,150
Transport & Vehicle Costs	139,720	4,000	143,720
Logistics Services	84,000	-	84,000
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	616,070	4,000	620,070
International Staff	550,335	170,700	721,035
National Staff	24,150	5,000	29,150
National Society Staff	275,145	-	275,145
Volunteers	446,750	-	446,750
Total PERSONNEL	1,296,380	175,700	1,472,080
Consultants	19,620	15,000	34,620
Professional Fees	15,000	-	15,000
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	34,620	15,000	49,620
Workshops & Training	240,300	-	240,300
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	240,300	-	240,300
Travel	263,550	21,000	284,550
Information & Public Relations	68,450	-	68,450
Office Costs	38,000	3,000	41,000
Communications	16,800	3,300	20,100
Financial Charges	11,000	-	11,000
Other General Expenses	10,000	5,500	15,500
Shared Office and Services Costs	-	7,130	7,130
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	407,800	39,930	447,730
Other Partners (NGOs, UN, other)	-	6,000	6,000
Total TRANSFER TO PARTNERS	-	6,000	6,000
Programme and Services Support Recovery	417,014	15,901	432,915
Total INDIRECT COSTS	417,014	15,901	432,915
TOTAL BUDGET	6,832,612	260,531	7,093,143
<u>Available Resources</u>			
Multilateral Contribution	1,230,921	198,334	1,429,255
TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES	1,230,921	198,334	1,429,255
NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS	5,601,691	62,197	5,663,888