

# Emergency appeal operation update

## Fiji: Tropical Cyclone Winston

<b>Emergency appeal n° MDRFJ001</b>	<b>GLIDE n° <a href="#">TC-2016-000014-FJI</a></b>
<b>Operations update n° 2:</b> 5 August 2016	<b>Timeframe covered by this update:</b> 11 March 2016 to 20 July 2016
<b>Operation start date:</b> 22 February 2016	<b>Operation timeframe:</b> 12 months (up to 28 February 2017)
<b>Appeal budget:</b> CHF 7,093,143	<b>Appeal coverage:</b> CHF 3,980,143 (56%)
<b>Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) allocated:</b> CHF 317,459	<b>Current expenditure:</b> CHF 1,123,232 (16%)
<b>N° of people being assisted:</b> 50,000 persons	<b>N° of people assisted so far:</b> see footnote <sup>1</sup>
<p><b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation:</b> The National Society works with IFRC, Australian Red Cross and New Zealand Red Cross as well as Samoa Red Cross (through the Regional Disaster Response Team or RDRT). Surge support has also been provided by IFRC country offices in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Pakistan and the Philippines.</p> <p>Partner national societies currently supporting this appeal include American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross/Australian government, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross/Canadian government, Japanese Red Cross Society, Red Cross of Monaco, Netherlands Red Cross, Singapore Red Cross Society, and Swiss Red Cross/Swiss government. Funding has also been received from through the governments of Estonia, Italy, the United States (through USAID), and the European Commission Directorate General Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (DG ECHO) as well as private donors.</p> <p><b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> All sector clusters are still active. UN agencies, INGOs, NGOs, and civil society organizations continue to actively participate in this operation.</p>	

### Highlights of this operations update

This emergency appeal was last revised on 22 April 2016, increasing support to 50,000 people based on assessment information available at that time. Since then, further assessment information has highlighted the need for adjustments to the plan for recovery under this appeal, with priority sectors remaining shelter and settlements; health; water, sanitation and hygiene promotion (WASH); and livelihoods. A further revision of this appeal is expected in August.



*In Cakaudrove, Savusavu province, Fiji Red Cross volunteers have been providing psychological first aid to village communities affected by Cyclone Winston. Psychological first aid (PFA) has been identified as one of the biggest needs following Cyclone Winston, which hit the country in February 2016. The category 5 cyclone was the biggest ever to hit Fiji, and has left emotional scars on large parts of the population.*

*Photo: Damien Light / Zoom Fiji*

<sup>1</sup> Data is currently being gathered and compiled at branch level. Distribution figures will be reported once received, triangulated and validated for accuracy.

## Situation analysis

Between 20 and 21 February, Tropical Cyclone (TC) Winston swept through the Fiji Islands as a Category 5 Storm with wind gusts up to 325 km/hr, and is estimated to be one of the most severe cyclones ever in the South Pacific. The Fiji government reported TC Winston had affected over 350,000 people (or some 40 per cent of the population) across all four of Fiji's administrative divisions. On 7 April, TC Zena struck Fiji, causing significant flooding in the Western Division already affected by TC Winston, compounding the impact on houses, crops and livelihoods of communities.

As of 15 April 2016, government figures reported 44 people dead, and 32,000 houses damaged or destroyed. Water supply, power, health and educational services and infrastructure were significantly damaged as well as 229 schools, health centres and other public buildings. Farmers and fishing communities have been significantly impacted.

At the peak of the emergency, over 50,000 people were housed in more than 1,000 evacuation centres. As of July 2016, all evacuations centres are closed with the majority of evacuees beginning basic repairs on their damaged houses. In the worst-affected areas, some still live in tents or with host families while waiting for shelter assistance.

On 5 May, the Fiji government launched its Help for Homes (HfH) initiative, which provides financial assistance for homeowners to rebuild through access to tools and materials. Relocation is also being considered by several communities.

Health and hygiene remain a concern. The first case of Zika in Fiji was confirmed in March and as of 8 April, 15 others. On 1 April, the Ministry of Health endorsed the Fiji National Zika Virus Action Plan. Overall, health precautions are being taken, including a preventive campaign called the [Fight the Bite](#) which aims to reduce mosquito-borne diseases.

### Red Cross and Red Crescent response

The Fiji Red Cross Society (FRCS) has been conducting needs assessments and distributions of essential non-food relief items to people affected by TC Winston. Like most Pacific countries, Fiji has suffered the impact of El Niño, which has caused drought and water shortages for several months.

FRCS aims to serve up to 65,000 people (13,000 households) in response to TC Winston. This Emergency Appeal launched by IFRC in support of FRCS will serve 50,000 people (10,000 households) as part of the overall FRCS relief and recovery plan. This update includes planning for early recovery through longer-term planning for this operation.

## Summary of current response

### Overview of Host National Society

The Fiji Red Cross Society was registered in 1971 and, with support from Australian Red Cross and New Zealand Red Cross, has been implementing programmes focused on disaster risk reduction (DRR), climate change adaptation (CCA), community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) and participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST). FRCS has also ongoing programmes with partners such as UNICEF and UN Women, and partnerships with IFRC and USAID. These efforts have contributed to a skilled volunteer base available for emergency response.

FRCS has 15 branches, a headquarters located in Suva, 33 staff members and 314 volunteers, of whom 160 have been mobilized for this operation. Aside from the FRCS's volunteers being the first responders to Winston, 24 emergency response team (ERT) trained volunteers in the Northern Division and 27 in the Western Division were also deployed.

National clusters have been activated for the response, with the government taking lead in overall response. FRCS and the Movement partners, including IFRC and ICRC, are actively contributing to the cluster system. IFRC continues to co-lead the shelter cluster with the Ministry of Local Government, Urban Development, Housing and Environment supported by funds from this appeal. Furthermore, the governments of Australia, France and New Zealand also contributed significantly to the relief effort under the FRANZ partnership, including transport assets, storage facilities and water treatment amenities.

### Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in-country

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) Country Cluster Support Team (CCST) for the Pacific region is based in Suva, and supports 14 Red Cross National Societies through integrated support for self-development, facilitating cooperation among National Societies and supports the enhancement of capacity in disaster preparedness and response, disaster risk management, climate change adaptation, disaster law and humanitarian diplomacy. It coordinates the work of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in the region, and supports programming to respond to community priorities in humanitarian assistance.

In support of FRCS's response to TC Winston, this IFRC emergency appeal was launched, and an operations team set up in-country to work directly with the National Society, dedicated to facilitating recovery interventions for affected communities, and enhancing capacity and development of the National Society. In May, IFRC also conducted a [review](#) of the Movement's response to TC Winston in the relief phase with support from the Hong Kong Branch of the Red Cross Society of China, the Solomon Islands Red Cross, the IFRC regional offices of Africa and Asia Pacific, and the Vanuatu country office.

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is also based in Suva, and promotes international humanitarian law, raising other humanitarian issues with governments, security forces, academia, the media and civil society. As its mandate, the ICRC helps communities affected by conflict, visits detainees and supports the region's National Societies.

The New Zealand Red Cross (NZRC) has been supporting the TC Winston operation through the secondment of a community engagement and accountability (CEA) delegate and the extension of a psychosocial support (PSS) delegate. NZRC has also been supporting FRCS with ICT support, upgrading and improving IT within the National Society.

The Australian Red Cross (ARC) has recently deployed a human resources delegate to support FRCS in recruiting essential programme and operational support staff for both emergency operations and long-term programming. ARC is also undertaking a lessons-learned evaluation to review its response and support to FRCS. A planning workshop was also held in order to realign non-emergency ARC programmes with FRCS beyond the timeframe of the emergency response.

IFRC deployed a shelter coordination team (SCT) as part of its commitment to be co-convenor of the Shelter Cluster, formally activated for TC Winston response on 26<sup>th</sup> February. The team arrived within 48 hours of the activation notice and is exclusively dedicated to the task of cluster coordination, independent of FRCS/IFRC operations. The SCT consists of a cluster coordinator, an information manager and a technical coordinator who is seconded by Australian Red Cross from the end of March till the end of August, 2016. The SCT will be in country up to mid-September.

The outcomes of these reviews and evaluations together with lessons-learned reviews by TC Winston clusters will be incorporated into future planning and help inform in the revision of FRCS's operations.

### **Overview of non-RCRC actors in-country**

The Government of Fiji leads the response to TC Winston in the country. The State of Emergency declared on 20 February was extended through 19 April in areas most severely affected. To date, authorities are continuing food provisions among the most affected communities, especially in remote locations, as well as restoration of critical infrastructure such as the repair of schools.

The National Clusters remain active, including Health and Nutrition, Shelter, Education, Food Security, Safety and Protection, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion (WASH), Logistics, and Public Works and Utilities. All have either undertaken or are presently undertaking lessons-learned workshops.

Several initiatives have been undertaken by organizations in response to TC Winston including several with the potential of working together with FRCS and IFRC:

- A Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) process on 29 March through UNDP to assess the socio-economic impact of the cyclone, focusing on medium and long-term recovery and reconstruction in key sectors, and reflected in a Recovery Framework by 30 April
- Discussions between Oxfam and FRCS regarding possible support for WASH interventions under the EPoA
- A possible partnership between UNICEF and FRCS through Small Scale Funding agreements to supply complementary non-food items as part of the WASH programme.
- FRCS's participation in a working group led by UNICEF and the Fiji government to introduce the U0-Report smartphone-based tool to facilitate community participation in assessing real-time needs
- Habitat for Humanity, which has been long-established in Fiji, and with whom, IFRC has met to learn from their training systems and community engagement approaches. In Waiqanaki, Suva, 10 FRCS carpenters attended a three-day training on transitional shelter. Two of these carpenters were part of the construction team for the first two demonstration houses in Ra on the main island of Viti Levu. Discussions continue with Habitat regarding the potential of working together more in the future.
- Working together with Habitat for Humanity has also put IFRC in touch with the Fiji National University (FNU) to explore possible accreditation of carpenters trained by the Red Cross.

## Needs analysis and scenario planning

### Assessments

Initial damage assessments were conducted by FRCS following TC Winston, with data collected electronically using the Magpi survey tool, based on the [RAMP](#) approach. The National Society is currently doing a second round of needs assessment surveys in 10 branches in order to revalidate this data, which will be uploaded to and hosted on the Magpi website, and subsequently undergo analysis in order to inform the revision process.

### Risk Analysis

Koro Island lies east of the main island of Vita Levu and sustained considerable damage from TC Winston. Its remote location and the extent to which it was damaged by Winston have prompted response to the needs there. Assistance is being expanded through distribution of non-food items to approximately 526 families (50 per cent) of the known population. This uncertainty in numbers is due to population movement since the disaster struck, despite recent data analysis from multiple agencies that suggest former residents are returning to their original communities to pre-disaster numbers. This is likely to quicken, especially with focused humanitarian response and recovery assistance in the area.

Other remote islands may be experiencing the same situation as Koro, but there is no confirmation as yet. The shelter cluster along with UN OCHA currently represents the humanitarian community and meets with the Fiji government on overall response and recovery for these affected islands, including Koro.

The agreed design of core shelter that addresses shelter needs and traditional customs of those affected has made it necessary to increase the budget per shelter. The structure incorporates a septic tank, toilet, wet area at the back, and a covered area in front that can accommodate a ramp for wheelchair access. This increase in budget is minimal, however, as WASH and shelter interventions are being integrated in order to address household needs as well as ensure funding is spent effectively and efficiently.

Households already under the government's Help for Homes initiative will receive safe shelter awareness messages using the core house construction as demonstration models for training in affected areas. With technical support and guidance from IFRC, FRCS will disseminate Build Back Safer (BBS) messages to 10,000 people. The "All Under One Roof" guidelines have been considered in the design of the demonstration house. Homeowners and builders, as well as skilled, semi-skilled and novice carpenters will be trained with practical technical knowledge. These awareness sessions combined with distribution of information, education and communication (IEC) material will build overall knowledge and familiarize communities with the BBS methods in repair the target 2,000 houses under the recovery operation.

## B. Operational strategy and plan

### Overall Objective

The overall objective of the TC Winston operation is to ensure that people affected by the disaster receive appropriate assistance in a timely, effective and efficient manner, and are supported to recover with increased disaster resilience. Now, five months into the operation, focus has shifted towards longer-term recovery in shelter, health, water and sanitation, and hygiene promotion.

### Proposed strategy

**Relief to Recovery:** The plan of action previously published continues to move forward, though alterations are expected in order to accommodate the evolving context of the operation. Current targets under the plan of action to date are as below:

Intervention	Target	Unit	Activities
Immediate household needs and emergency shelter	7,700	Households	Relief – integrated essential non-food items, emergency shelter, wash and PSS

Intervention	Target	Unit	Activities
Health and hygiene	10,000	Households	Integrated hygiene promotion, psychosocial support, gender based violence, disease prevention messaging and health promotion activities, including nutrition MUAC <sup>2</sup> screening and related key messages.
Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion	750	Households	Household sanitation and water provision
	2,000	Households	Household sanitation and water provision for shelter repair assistance households
	5	Communities	Community sanitation and water provision
Shelter and settlements	10,000	Households	BBS awareness in selected affected communities targeting 10,000 households
	2,000	Households	Shelter repair and build back safer including WaSH repair
	50	Households	Core shelters
Livelihoods	1,000	Households	Household income generation activities
	5	Communities	Community managed livelihoods programmes
Community preparedness and disaster risk reduction	8	Communities	Building Resilient Communities in Fiji (BRCF)

Findings from secondary assessments ongoing will inform the upcoming revised appeal. Some activities in the current EPoA will be scaled back for more focused programming needs, while partnerships with external organizations will be sought to assist in maintaining current targets.

Integrated programming among sectors will guide planning to ensure more holistic and comprehensive support to affected communities and the National Society. Training with branch staff and volunteers continues to increase capacity and knowledge in order to widen the scope and reach of all programmes to achieve targets.

In July, the construction of the first core shelter in a community that will be assisted with shelter, health, and WASH interventions will provide an opportunity to review the operation in part, and inform revision of future plans.

## Operational support services

While no changes have been made to the plan of action as yet, a significant push to increase HR capacity needs for FRCS and IFRC in both technical and support services is ongoing wherein FRCS is running a recruitment drive to further boost its technical and support capacities. This seeks to facilitate implementation with technical teams during this recovery operation as well as help sustain long-term development programmes.

## Human resources

The IFRC operations team currently headed by an operations manager, and supported by international delegates for psychosocial support (PSS); water, sanitation and hygiene promotion (WASH), shelter and logistics, together with national staff supporting finance and administration. Support is also being provided by a HR delegate from Australian Red Cross, and a PMER delegate from the Philippines Typhoon Haiyan operation for a limited period.

Skilled technical and support services are vital to this operation, including provision of mentoring to key positions within the National Society. This is currently not feasible, due to the lack of key staffing in field-based logistics; administration; and planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER). While initial support through international recruitment, surge capacity support, regional disaster response team (RDRT), or partner national society (PNS) intervention provides a stop-gap solution to an immediate situation, the recruitment of national skilled staff is preferred in order to enhance local capacity as well as ensure the sustainability of programmes for longer-term gains. The operations team continues to support FRCS's ongoing recruitment efforts.

<sup>2</sup> Mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC)

Logistics continues to be a key need during this critical period of the TC Winston operation, and though the process has taken several weeks, IFRC is now supported by a recently recruited logistics delegate to improve FRCS's current logistics capacity, establish clear systems and processes, and support the ongoing operation. Technical expertise of field coordinators to support field logistics is also under consideration, and this will be explored as further operational planning continues.

Other technical support procured through surge capacity have included finance, shelter, logistics, fleet management operations management, human resource, procurement, community engagement and accountability (CEA), and planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER).

While there are options for deployment of technical surge, RDRT and PNS support in-country, the issue of visas for short durations was a concern. Processing times sometimes exceed contract durations. To address this situation, IFRC and FRCS met with pertinent representatives from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in order to provide further information and raise awareness about the work of the overall Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in Fiji. This included a brief of the TC Winston operation given several new appointments within relevant Ministries. Other issues to be addressed included the registration of Red Cross vehicles and release of work permits.

## Logistics and supply chain

All non-food items (NFI) distributions are already completed and replenishment of the in-country NFI preparedness stocks planned. The planned procurements of all IFRC standard NFI's 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 by the operation. Initial procurement of the shelter materials for model houses have been done locally by the operation. Due to limited resources of the local market, the tendering to source shelter materials for the long term shelter programme will be done internationally by IFRC Kuala Lumpur regional logistics unit (RLU) and will commence as soon as the programme plans are finalized.

The establishment of two logistics hubs in Northern and Western Divisions by using Mobile Storage Units to support the operation is ongoing. Further, the IFRC standard logistics training for staff and volunteers to strengthen FRCS logistic capacities is planned.

Three vehicles under the vehicle rental programme (VRP) dispatched by the IFRC Dubai Global Fleet Base have already arrived in country and the purchase of 5-tons truck for FRCS is finalized. These vehicles will be utilized to support the operation.

IFRC will provide logistics support by the in-country logistics delegate supported by the Danish Red Cross and by RLU according to its standard procedures to timely and efficiently source, procure and deliver NFI's and other materials.

## Communications

The IFRC communications team has continued to keep partners, donors and the general public informed since TC Winston made landfall on 20 February 2016. Updated communications packs including press releases, photos, web stories, facts and figures, press talking points, infographics and B-roll videos for broadcast media are available via the IFRC [Newswire](#), including [web stories](#) on the IFRC public website.

These materials were made available to all National Societies and also sent to the media in Fiji and other countries. Regular press briefings were held in-country with the Red Cross director-general, who also spoke on behalf of the Red Cross on local television several times. IFRC also provided information on the operation through interviews through Red Cross staff to local and international media.

In support of the PSS programme, the team organized a [puppeteer](#) from New Zealand and created several videos to raise awareness of and fundraise for the [programme](#). A [Social Shorthand page](#) was created



*In April 2016, children in the badly damaged town of Rakiraki in Ra province were treated to puppet shows by visiting New Zealand puppeteer who also trained a dozen Fiji Red Cross staff and volunteers in puppetry so that they can carry on providing this form of psychosocial support to affected children. Many of the children who participated had lost their homes in the cyclone and had been attending school in tents after their schools were also badly damaged. Photo: Corrine Ambler/IFRC.*

and a full page colour newspaper advertisement taken out in the Fiji Times on the 100-day anniversary, summarising the response of Fiji Red Cross Society to the cyclone.

## Security

While there are no significant security issues or threats for FRCS or IFRC staff, the operation minimizes security concerns within communities by adopting a Do No Harm approach. Both the National Society and IFRC also observe a strict Child Protection Policy, keeping in line with the Red Cross Red Crescent Code of Conduct.

## Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

PMER continues to be of vital concern to the operation. With the departure of its PMER officer, the FRCS has begun the recruitment of a new candidate who will require orientation and training to work within the system.

Within the IFRC team itself, support has been provided through short-term surge capacity since the operation began, but it is evident that dedicated PMER technical support in-country for the longer term is required. While the effort to incorporate PMER tasks into other technical delegate roles has been explored, this is found to be not feasible and unsustainable.

At present, surge support continues, with a PMER delegate from the Philippines Typhoon Haiyan operation working in-country. This, however, is only for a limited time and will require greater support towards longer-term sustainability.

Planning for post-distribution monitoring is underway and will use mechanisms such as: surveying recipients of sanitation assistance during the relief phase; and group activities to check knowledge, attitudes and practices before and after the health and hygiene project. Post-distribution surveys will be carried out for relief distributions. These activities have been delayed due to ever-changing priorities in assessments and recovery activities as well as the ongoing gaps in PMER support.

In April 2016, the Director of the IFRC Asia Pacific regional office in Kuala Lumpur commissioned a review on the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement response to TC Winston. This exercise sought to gauge the relevance, coverage, efficiency, effectiveness, and connectedness of the operation as well as to review coordination and support of the Movement as a whole. This [review](#) was published on 1 July 2016 and made several recommendations to enhance the performance of the operation overall.

## Information management

FRCS has recruited an information management officer who will help to improve data management and quantitative reporting within the National Society. Currently, data collected from field assessments is being triangulated and validated in the effort to improve accuracy and credibility.

## Administration and Finance

In May, the IFRC TC Winston operations team set up office in the Fiji Red Cross Building to facilitate coordination and cooperation. This office works with FRCS and coordinates with the Suva-based IFRC Country Cluster Team Support (CCST) for the Pacific. This office provides support through new staff briefings, arrangement of accommodation and travel support, small-scale logistics and procurement. An FRCS volunteer provides support when necessary, while IFRC reviews its support structure to increase its efficiency and continue to strengthen its working relationships within the FRCS.

In May through June, the revision of the EPoA and budget were supported by a surge finance development delegate and a finance officer from the CCST office. Formal processing procedures were further enhanced together with the necessary recoding of budget lines for more logical accounting and greater accountability.

At the time of this report, funding coverage is 56 per cent of the appeal budget. While there is the will to achieve set targets to meet the needs of people affected, budget constraints are always considered along with donor requirements. Close monitoring of expenditure is being carried out to ensure efficient and cost-effective planning as the operation continues.

## C. Detailed Operational Plan

### Progress towards outcomes

With the operation currently moving from relief into early recovery, a deeper analysis of the relief phase is being conducted. This will help prioritize and understand how effective response has been, and inform planning of future operations for both FRCS and IFRC.

In May, a planning meeting brought FRCS and IFRC together to prepare secondary assessment questionnaires and inform resource planning as the National Society is preparing to resume long-term programme activities together with facilitating TC Winston recovery interventions at branch level.

A second round of distributions and assessments was also conducted to revalidate the beneficiaries for relief interventions. This allowed FRCS to revisit areas missed during the initial damage assessment, as well as provide non-food items still needed. This also provided the opportunity to revisit Indo-Fijian settlements which may have been missed in the first round, wherein focus was on iTaukei or traditional land owners in villages and communities.

Feedback mechanisms used by affected communities include visits and phone calls to FRCS branches, social media (such as Facebook) and speaking directly to volunteers during community visits. This also involves planning for community engagement in recovery programming which will include community information sessions, suggestion boxes, recording feedback during household visits, further distribution of branch phone numbers, and post-distribution follow-up sessions/questionnaires for relief and recovery activities.

A second emergency response to Koro Island is being undertaken by FRCS after the formulation of a special task force dedicated to Koro was formed after receiving reports of dire circumstances on this island, akin to relief phase needs that were reported back February. FRCS will initially respond to the emergency needs of 500 families with the distribution of shelter and wash NFIs.

FRCS national elections and national council meetings were held from May through July. These provided an opportunity to keep all stakeholders updated and informed while serving as a mechanism for branches to feedback to the national Senior Management Team (SMT).

In the effort to enhance capacity in the National Society, the recruitment of more national staff to support the TC Winston operation is currently underway with 28 candidates being interviewed for various technical and support positions. Of these, 10 have applied for branch administrator positions.

Quality programming			
Outcome 1: Continuous and detailed assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation			% of achievement
Activities planned	Is implementation on time?		70%
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
<b>Output 1.1 Needs assessments are conducted and response plans updated according to findings.</b>			
1.1.1: Mobilise FRCS staff volunteers for assessment	x		100
1.1.2: Deploy regional tools to support assessments	x		100
1.1.3: Procure electronic tablets and review assessment templates for Gender and diversity to support FRCS in conducting assessments.	x		100
1.1.4: Following an analysis of the response plan and the beneficiary needs, mobilize assessments teams to carry out early recovery assessments and draft an early/longer term recovery strategy.	x		50
<b>Output 1.2: Mechanisms are in place to facilitate two-way communication with disaster affected beneficiaries and ensure transparency and accountability.</b>			
1.2.1: Provide appropriate information, including on the scope of projects to disaster affected people.	x		50

1.2.2: Ensure that effected people can deliver feedback on the programming and report any complaints, in confidence, and that such are actioned by FRCS and its partners	<b>x</b>		<b>50</b>
<b>Output 1.3: Additional assistance is considered where appropriate and incorporated into the plan.</b>			
1.3.1: Ensure that any adjustments to initial plans are informed by continuous assessment of the needs and monitoring of relief and recovery services provided to date.	<b>x</b>		<b>60</b>
1.3.2: Evaluations	<b>x</b>		<b>50</b>

**Progress towards outcomes**

Distributions to date have included a substantial communication information and education component to ensure recipients have the necessary information on use of shelter toolkits, sanitation practices and health and hygiene. Key messages are being prepared to ensure branches and volunteers have sufficient information regarding upcoming Fiji Red Cross recovery activities.

The mechanisms for feedback and complaints for affected communities have largely been operating at branch level via face-to-face feedback to volunteers and branch staff and phone calls. Work is underway for a centralized system of recording/collating this type of feedback.

The New Zealand Red Cross provided surge support for community engagement and accountability (CEA) for one month with the drafting of procedures and tools to assist in providing information, collecting and responding to feedback as well as monitoring beneficiary satisfaction. Some key recommendations were also given for FRCS to strengthen community engagement in the operation.

A review was conducted in May 2016 to assess the overall Red Cross Red Crescent Movement response to TC Winston. Some highlights from the findings included the effectiveness of Movement coordination in-country, the remarkable speed at which the Red Cross responded to the disaster in-country, and the opportunities for further engagement with FRCS among all Movement partners. Recommendations were also made to address concerns surrounding the varying expectations of the roles of Regional, CCST and country offices during disaster response, the dearth of key technical staff in management, finance and PMER at critical times and other uncertainties surrounding human resource issues. This review can be accessed online [here](#).



*Out in affected locations, volunteers from Fiji Red Cross continue help communities clear waterways and public areas from debris and rubbish. Helping villages clean up helps to reduce the risk of disease and brings people together, improving the morale of affected communities. Ovalua village, Ra province – May 2016. Photo: Varinava Tiko / Fiji Red Cross Society*

## Shelter and settlements (and household items)

Shelter and settlements (and household items)				
Outcome 2: The immediate shelter and settlement needs of the target population are met.			% of achievement	
Activities planned	Is implementation on time?		n/a	
	Yes (x)	No (x)	% progress (estimate)	
<b>Output 2.1: Essential household items are provided to the target population.</b>				
2.1.1 Conduct assessments of affected populations in line with agreed Shelter Cluster and sphere standards	x		100%	
2.1.2 Mobilize volunteers and provide gender and diversity balanced volunteer teams with orientation on distribution protocols	x		100%	
2.1.3 Distribute non-food relief items to 7,700 households <sup>3</sup>	x		n/a	
2.1.4 Conduct post-distribution surveys with communities		x	0	
<b>Output 2.1: Emergency shelter assistance is provided to the targeted population.</b>				
2.2.1 Train 120 volunteers in use of tarpaulins and shelter tool kit including skills around passing on knowledge	x		100%	
2.2.2 Select and register households that will receive emergency shelter assistance – tarpaulins and shelter tool kits	x			
2.2.3 Distribute emergency shelter items (shelter tool kits and tarpaulins) up to 4,500 households	x		n/a	
2.2.4 Provide technical orientation to families on the use of shelter toolkits and tarpaulins	x		100%	
2.2.5 Conduct beneficiary monitoring and post distribution surveys		x	0	
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>				
<p>A one-day training on using the Emergency Shelter Toolkit was conducted for volunteers from branches in Winston-affected areas (<i>see table below</i>) so that they can effectively demonstrate the use of the tool kits to beneficiaries. These were conducted on-site for more relevant participation of affected communities. This was followed with the distribution of shelter tool kits and tarpaulins according to branch assessment figures and included volunteers demonstrating the use of the toolkits to community members. The participation of women has been very much encouraged in all training at branch and community levels. A total of 119 volunteers across affected branches were trained for shelter tool kit distribution and tarpaulins with community orientation on the use of the shelter tool kit.</p>				
<b>FRCS volunteers trained in the use of Emergency Shelter Toolkit as of March 2016</b>				
March 2016	Branch	Male	Female	Total
07/03/2016	Rakiraki/Nalawa	10	2	12
10/03/2016	Suva	8	4	12
15/03/2016	Taveuni	9	6	15
17/03/2016	Savusavu	4	8	12
14/03/2016	Levuka	9	8	17
18/03/2016	Bua/Nabouwalu	10	3	13
17/03/2016	Lautoka/Nadi	11	6	17
18/03/2016	Tavua	2	5	7
18/03/2016	Ba	8	6	14
		<b>71</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>119</b>

<sup>3</sup> Where information is not currently included in this update (n/a), data is currently being gathered and compiled at branch level. Distribution figures will be reported once received, triangulated and validated for accuracy.

<b>Shelter recovery</b>			
<b>Outcome 3: Affected households have recovered safer shelter and gained awareness and skills on safer shelter.</b>			<b>% of achievement</b>
<b>Activities planned</b>	<b>Is implementation on time?</b>		<b>18.5%</b>
	<b>Yes (x)</b>	<b>No (x)</b>	<b>% progress (estimate)</b>
<b>Output 3.1 Affected households whose houses were damaged have repaired or rebuilt back better.</b>			
3.1.1 Conduct training-of-trainers (TOT) sessions for 20 FRCS volunteers and staff in 'All under one roof' (disability inclusive shelter and settlements in emergencies) for both National Society preparedness and awareness during recovery phase	x		0%
3.1.2 Continue market analysis and identify modality for providing shelter materials	x		70%
3.1.3 Identify households or communities that will receive shelter repair and rebuilding assistance, revalidate their eligibility and register them (all in consultation with communities and according to existing community processes)		x	0%
3.1.4 Identify and train local construction teams on repair and reconstruction methods to the agreed 'build back safer' standards and 'All under one roof' guidelines		x	20%
3.1.5 Provide selected households with orientation on the shelter recovery programme, process and obligations		x	0%
3.1.6 Assist in construction of 50 demonstration/model core shelters (1 each in 10 communities) with local builders and community	x		10%
3.1.7 Provide 2,000 selected households with fully damaged houses with shelter materials, technical guidance and labour support through either voucher or conditional cash system		x	0%
3.1.8 Provide ongoing technical advice and regular monitoring to ensure that repairs or rebuilding works have been correctly implemented in accordance with 'build back safer' principles	x		20%
3.1.9 Conduct beneficiary monitoring on the impact and use of skills acquired and the usefulness of shelter solutions provided		x	0%
<b>Output 3.2: Awareness of target communities on build back better for shelter is raised.</b>			
3.2.1 Collaborate with the Shelter Cluster in the development of IEC materials and 'build back safer' messaging	x		100%
3.2.2 Conduct 'build back better' ToT training for 20 FRCS volunteers and staff so they can better support and monitor implementation of shelter activities in communities		x	20%
3.2.3 Using IEC materials developed by the shelter cluster, raise awareness of how households targeted by shelter interventions can improve their houses to be safer against future cyclones	x		0%
3.2.4 Facilitate activities for safe shelter awareness and risk reduction in selected 'at risk' communities targeting 10,000 households	x		0%
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>			
<p><b>Fiji government assistance programme and effect on current planning</b></p> <p>The FJD 70 million 'Help for Homes' (HfH) assistance programme was developed and implemented by the Government of Fiji. This programme helps Fijian households with an annual income below FJD 50,000 rebuild their homes destroyed by TC Winston, through the provision of shelter materials, obtainable with the use of an electronic card system. Electronic cards were issued beginning in May and funds were redeemed by selected households before 30 June 2016 for the purchase of construction materials. The unprecedented demand for construction supplies has left many households still waiting for their materials, especially in remote areas.</p> <p>While the FRCS has collected baseline data which provides an idea of the pre-relief situation and while this remains relevant, the second round of assessment data has been affected by the change in many household situations following the HfH assistance programme. As such, a new round of household vulnerability assessments, based on established criteria, will be undertaken to revalidate the current needs and gaps across FRCS's proposed areas of intervention. Once collected, the new data will be validated and analysed, and inform further recovery planning.</p>			

### **Shelter design and development**

Following a two-month gap in technical support, the arrival of IFRC shelter surge support speeded up the concept design and development process for the demonstration houses in consultation with FRCS staff. Based on a traditional Fijian rural house, private shower and sanitation facilities have been integrated into the design, as well as a kitchen area, and a rainwater harvesting mechanism. The incorporation of these was made together with FRCS and the IFRC WASH delegate, ensuring that materials are available locally, using skills and techniques based on current traditions combined with newer and safer building techniques.

The final design produced by the FRCS Shelter software officer in 2D and 3D, was presented in open discussion with feedback welcomed and incorporated. Two lead community carpenters and the FRCS Shelter software officer, with years of collective experience, provided useful advice in confirming community building capacity and cultural appropriateness. The final design has now been certified by a registered and accredited Fijian engineer.

### **Build Back Safer and All Under One Roof**

The Shelter Cluster in Fiji developed Build Back Safer messages which were produced as IEC materials and approved for release by the Fiji government, FRCS, IFRC, UN agencies, the Fiji Institute of Engineers and various international NGOs.

The house construction project will be used to train carpenters through technical orientation, safe shelter awareness sessions, on-the-job training and open house tours, advocating Build Back Safer messages and All Under One Roof guidelines. The design process for the houses took into consideration the cost per unit in line with the proposed budget, and examined the availability and quality of materials in-country. These costs include core house construction, household sanitation facilities and a rainwater harvesting system. Procurement of materials has been made using a formal tender process that allows tracking of and accountability for supplies.

Prior to construction training, technical orientation was held at the first construction sites in Naboutolu and Nokonoko in Ra province, attended by carpenters from both selected and surrounding villages. Trainees and observers comprised builders and household members, including women. Open house visits continue to be conducted for all community members at intervals, emphasizing traits of the safer shelter awareness programme.

The training approach whereby trained carpenters and FRCS volunteers will run the repair programme at various branches, supported by the IFRC Shelter delegate and the FRCS Shelter officers, is currently being developed. Those selected for this programme are not recipients of the HfH programme or who require further assistance despite having received HfH assistance. Target locations in affected areas are being determined by FRCS using the Rapid Assessment using Mobile Phones (RAMP) tool.

The repair programme aims to link lessons from the demonstration construction training, and reinforce Build Back Safer messaging and Safer Shelter Awareness.

### **Activities ongoing**

Secondary household vulnerability data is still being collected to refocus where assistance is needed. This will cause some delay in implementation but is necessary to ensure assistance is provided to the correct recipients. As such, the exact locations of shelter interventions supported under this appeal are yet to be determined.

For the shelter repair programme, a separate technical survey is needed following the second vulnerability survey to establish the type and quantities of materials required. Up to 2,000 households are targeted for shelter repairs. WASH and Shelter surveys and repairs will be conducted jointly and once completed, will help to form a plan of action for the repair project.

The multi-sectorial surveys were developed by the IFRC Shelter and WASH support personnel in collaboration with FRCS. The collection and analysis of data will further inform the selection of beneficiary households as well as community engagement and accountability (CEA). This also helps enhance the transparency of FRCS and help affected communities better understand the criteria of selection for recovery interventions.

## **Health & care**

The EPoA aims to reach up to 50,000 people (10,000 households) through integrated health and hygiene interventions, which includes the distribution of mosquito nets<sup>4</sup> as part of the disease prevention strategy. FRCS aims to reach up to 13,000 households which received non-food items during the relief phase.

<sup>4</sup> 1 per every pregnant women and 1 per every 1 -2 children under 5 years old, with a maximum of 3 nets per household

### **Priority Communicable Diseases**

The Health and hygiene project under this appeal will focus on the prevention of diseases which reported an increase in cases following TC Winston. These include Typhoid, Leptospirosis, flu, Diarrhoea, Dengue, Chikungunya, and the Zika virus. Following cases reported from 17 March 2016, the Ministry of Health endorsed the Fiji National Zika Virus Action Plan on 1 April. Figures reported by the Health and Nutrition Cluster as of 5 May are below:

<b>Priority Communicable Diseases</b>	<b>Positive cases</b>	<b>Suspected cases</b>
Typhoid	120	0
Leptospirosis	184	0
Dengue fever	130	308
Chikungunya	24	0
Zika virus	17	83

### **Malnutrition**

The Nutrition sub-cluster has also pointed out high rates of severe acute and moderate acute malnutrition, and seeks to collectively identify more effective prevention strategies to address this issue, which has been exacerbated in the wake of TC Winston. MUAC measurements and a referral process for children with malnutrition has been incorporated into the community-based Health and Hygiene activities to be conducted by FRCS.

### **Psychosocial Support (PSS)**

In April, the Safety and Protection Cluster conducted an Inter-Organisational Protection Assessment focusing on psychosocial support (PSS) and protection needs of affected communities post-Winston. Findings show psychological distress among both adults and children with 57 per cent of respondents reporting this as an issue. Up to 69 per cent of women respondents also reported their household and care work had increased post-Winston. The assessment also indicated an increase in violence in the community with women and children feeling unsafe in general. All actors have been encouraged to include PSS in their overall recovery activities.

In response to the psychosocial needs of affected communities, FRCS has integrated Psychological First Aid (PFA) into their plan, training 104 response volunteers and staff members. To date, these trained volunteers have provided PFA to 734 people, distributed 562 IEC materials and referred 84 people for professional counselling services during this reporting period.

#### **FRCS volunteers and staff trained in psychological first aid (PFA) as of 31 May 2016**

<b>Province</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Transgender</b>
Suva	9	26	0
Rakiraki	9	11	0
Taveuni	8	6	0
Savusavu	6	1	0
Bua	2	1	0
Seaqaqa	2	2	0
Lautoka	3	0	1
Sigatoka	4	1	0
Nadi	3	0	0
Ba	1	2	0
Nalawa	1	1	0
Tavua	0	1	0
Labasa	2	1	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>1</b>

#### **Recipients of psychosocial support (PSS) from FRCS as of 31 May 2016**

<b>Number of beneficiaries received PSS</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Transgender</b>
Psychological first aid (PFA)	338	391	5
Referrals for professional counselling services	64	20	0

FRCS volunteers and staff reached a total of 63 villages with dedicated PSS services with 12 in the Central Division, 29 in the North, and 22 in the West.

Health and care			
Outcome 4. The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced.			% of achievement
Activities planned	Is implementation on time?		55%
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
<b>Output 4.1 Psychosocial support provided to the target population.</b>			
4.1.1. Coordinate with Health and Nutrition Cluster and Safety and Protection Cluster to assist in detailed assessment and share information to determine level of psychosocial support (PSS) needs.	x		100%
4.1.2 Psychological First Aid (PFA) ToT to FRCS counterpart Safety Coordinator.	x		100%
4.1.3: Training of 80 PFA Champions in PFA to be mobilized across affected Branches.	x		100%
4.1.4: FRCS staff and volunteers affected by TC Winston receive PSS.	x		100%
4.1.5: Prepare, in collaboration with Health and WASH teams, integrated Health and Hygiene community based volunteer training programme, including preparation of IECs and referral pathways (PSS and GBV) with integrated messages on GBV and child protection (CP).	x		100%
4.1.6 ToT and refresher training to Health and Hygiene Community Trainers in collaboration with Health and WASH teams on PSS, GBV and CP.	x		100%
4.1.7 Health and Hygiene Community Trainers. Train 200 community based volunteers in affected Branches (target areas prioritized in collaboration with the MoH).	x		60
4.1.8 House-to-house PSS (including referral using pathways of people requiring mental health or GBV support) and health awareness in affected communities target 10,000 households	x		1%
4.1.9 Develop FRCS PFA toolkit	x		100%
<b>Output 4.2: Target population is provided with community-based disease prevention, epidemic preparedness and health promotion measures</b>			
4.2.1 Coordinate with Health and Nutrition Cluster and the Public Health Intervention Sub Cluster to share information and determine health needs and priorities including FRCS activities as part of the National Zika Action Plan	x		100%
4.2.2 Prepare, integrated Health and Hygiene community based volunteer training programme, including preparation of IECs and health referral pathways	x		100%
4.2.3 ToT and refresher training to Health and Hygiene Community Trainers in collaboration with PSS and WASH teams	x		100%
4.2.4 Health and Hygiene Community Trainers train 200 community based volunteers in affected Branches (target areas prioritised in collaboration with the MoH)	x		60%
4.2.5 House-to-house health awareness, including referral using pathways with further health needs in affected communities targeting 10,000 households	x		1%
4.2.6 Undertake awareness-raising and clean up campaigns in target communities in collaboration with the MoH. Refer environmental hazards to relevant authorities	x		1%
4.2.7 Distribute 20,000 mosquito nets to target households especially to pregnant women and households with children under 5	x		1%
4.2.8 Follow up visits to identified households to check on mosquito net usage		x	0
4.2.9 Provide 200 volunteers with personal protective equipment, including mosquito repellent, hand sanitizer, gloves	x		100%

## **Progress towards outcomes**

### ***National Society training in PSS***

Supported by the IFRC PSS Delegate, the FRCS Gender Champion and Safety Coordinators attended regular meetings and shared information with the Safety and Protection Cluster and Psychosocial Sub-Cluster. In April, the FRCS Gender Champion was part of the Inter-Organizational Protection Assessment visiting affected communities across Fiji to assess PSS, Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and Child Protection (CP) needs post-Winston.

The PSS-based activities 4.1.1 – 4.1.4 of this appeal have been completed, exceeding the target 80 staff and volunteers trained in PFA, with 51 women, 52 men and 1 transgender completing the training.

During the immediate relief phase, the PSS Delegate and FRCS Safety Coordinator travelled to and provided PSS to volunteers and staff at the five most-affected FRCS branches in Bua, Lautoka, Rakiraki, Savusavu and Taveuni, as well as Lambasa and Suva branches which are helping support the operation.

The PSS delegate also completed the PFA ToT of the FRCS Safety Coordinator in May, which is designed to facilitate PSS training for FRCS staff and volunteers in the long term, and ensure positioning of PSS services for affected communities, especially during times of disaster. With the resignation of the trained Safety Coordinator, however, the programme has experienced a setback, with no new FRCS PSS focal point identified as yet. Fortunately, this has not deterred trained PFA volunteers and staff who continue to provide relief PSS activities at branch-level to affected communities.

Now, in the recovery phase, greater emphasis is placed on providing basic PSS as part of integrated health and hygiene interventions. IFRC has worked closely with the FRCS health team to develop a PSS training toolkit and guided FRCS health officers on its use to train branch volunteers. Tools in this kit help address PSS, GBS and supporting children in recovery. It also provides a template for adaptation by other Pacific National Societies as needed.

### ***Disease prevention and health promotion***

The Health in Emergencies (HIE) delegate has supported FRCS counterparts in attending the Health and Nutrition Cluster and Public Health Intervention sub-cluster to share relevant health information and needs of the affected communities.

In April, IFRC continues to support FRCS in working together with the Fiji Ministry of Health (MoH) to share information about the Red Cross health programme, and how this information can help the Red Cross prioritize the most vulnerable areas for health interventions. FRCS branches play a key role in flagging potential public health risks via the MoH's Event-based Surveillance mechanism.

Also in April, IFRC supported FRCS in planning the project design, implementation, monitoring and reporting of its health and hygiene interventions. The PSS and HIE delegates supported the development of project documents, training tools and preparation of IECs. These will help facilitate FRCS to incorporate PSS and GBV referrals into its existing referral pathways for health and welfare. To address malnutrition issues, FRCS is working with UNICEF to screen children below five for severe acute malnutrition. As part of the ToT, a session on MUAC (Mid Upper Arm Circumference) and nutrition key messages was included, with a referral process set up for children who are MAM (Moderate Acute Malnutrition) and SAM (Severe Acute Malnutrition).

FRCS volunteer Branch Team Leaders and Branch Administrators underwent a training of trainers in Health and Hygiene community activities (comprising PSS, disease prevention, hygiene promotion, nutrition and GBV referrals.. Of these, 7 of 10 FRCS branches in the West, East and Central Divisions completed this training, including 28 team leaders and administrators comprising 17 women, 10 men, and 1 transgender participant in June. A further 14 team leaders and administrators consisting of 8 women and 6 men, of the 3 branches in the North Division finished their training in early July. This training also included discussion on branch volunteer training and community activities with ongoing support from the FRCS health team and the IFRC PSS delegate.

During July and early August the Branch Team Leaders, supported by the FRCS health team and IFRC PSS delegate, trained 186 community-based volunteers in Health and Hygiene in 9 of 10 Branches (Nadi Branch, Western Division still to be completed). 1 Branch (Levuka, Eastern Division) has begun a pilot implementation of the Health and Hygiene community activities to 5 communities, all Branches are set to commence activities from early September.

Recruitment for three FRCS PSS/Health officers to be based in North, West and Central Divisions is being planned. These officers will be key in supporting branches to roll-out the project, supervise team leaders and support the referral process. These recruitments, along with that of a FRCS PSS counterpart, are currently ongoing.

During July and early August the Branch Team Leaders, supported by the FRCS health team and IFRC PSS delegate, trained 186 community-based volunteers in Health and Hygiene in 9 of 10 Branches (Nadi Branch, Western Division still to be completed). 1 Branch (Levuka, Eastern Division) has begun a pilot implementation of the Health and Hygiene community activities to 5 communities, all Branches are set to commence activities from early September.

Recruitment for the IFRC Pacific CCST Health Coordinator role is currently occurring, which will provide technical support as requested to the team. At present this technical support has reverted to the APR Regional Emergency Health Coordinator, who visited Suva and Savusavu in July, and co-facilitated some of the ToT, including nutrition MUAC measurements.

Up to 15,000 mosquito nets and personal protective equipment (PPE) have been procured for distribution by the branches as part of community activities.

## Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

The water, sanitation and hygiene promotion (WASH) sector of this appeal aims to reach 750 households (3,750 persons) with improved access to water through spring protection and water purification tablets.

WaSH facilities (kitchen, rainwater harvesting system and toilet/ shower with septic tank) will be built as part of the construction of 50 demonstration core shelters.

30 communal sanitation units, targeting 750 households (3,750 persons) and segregated by gender, will be built through trained community-based carpenters and volunteers. 2,000 households will receive repair to their sanitation facilities.

As part of the integrated Health and Hygiene project, the water, sanitation and hygiene promotion (WASH) sector aims to reach 10,000 households, through messaging around improved access to safe water and proper sanitation, in order to reduce the risk of water-borne, water-related and vector-borne diseases in affected communities.

The distribution of hygiene kits to affected families has been accompanied with key hygiene promotion messages. In addition to the wider health and hygiene messaging to be conducted across ten branches, communities will also be consulted in identifying with the most appropriate way in which menstrual hygiene management can be incorporated into existing hygiene assistance.

Current WASH interventions will be implemented in 10 branches, taking into account that the National Society is comparatively new to emergency WASH response evolving into longer-term development activities.

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion			
Outcome 5: Risk of waterborne, water-related and vector-borne diseases in targeted communities reduced			% of achievement
Activities planned	Is implementation on time?		26%
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
<b>Output 5.1: Access to safe water by target population in affected communities increased</b>			
5.1.1: Deploy a WASH RDRT to support WASH-related activities	x		100%
5.1.2: In coordination with national WASH cluster, assist in specific assessment to determine level of support needs	x		50%
5.1.3: Conduct joint secondary assessments, design approach and procure materials	x		70%
5.1.4: Deploy mobile water treatment units to two (2) target communities for a duration of one month		x	0%
5.1.5: 750 households (3,750 persons) have access to aqua tabs through collaboration with MoH, as well as to associated health and hygiene promotion and jerry cans	x		50%

5.1.6: 750 households (3,750 persons) will be supported with improved access to water. Details to be determined following community consultation.	x		80%
5.1.7: Assist 50 model homes and their communities with increased access to water. Those homes are assisted by the shelter teams with rebuilding activities	x		5%
<b>Output 5.2: Access to adequate sanitation facilities by target population in affected communities increased</b>			
5.2.1: Conduct joint and coordinated secondary assessments, design approach and procure materials.		x	60%
5.2.2: In Rakiraki, 8 communities, provide 750 households (3,750 persons) direct assistance of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>150 households with partial repair of pour flush latrines</li> <li>Partial hardware assistance to sanitation facilities of those living of outside village boundaries and</li> <li>Assistance with repair of communal latrines (as requested by communities)</li> </ul>		x	10%
5.2.3: Implement partial assistance with sanitation in a small number of informal settlements as identified by FRCS through consultation with government counterparts.		x	0%
5.2.4: Provide adequate sanitation facilities in ten demonstration/model core shelters as assisted by Shelter component.	x		5%
5.2.5: Complement additional shelter activities in these 50 communities – 2,000 households. The additional assistance will be complemented by WASH activities and strongly supported with ongoing technical support		x	0%
5.2.6: Conduct beneficiary satisfaction surveys following provision of relief WASH services in an integrated manner with other sectors		x	%
<b>Output 5.3: Knowledge, attitude and practice on safe water, sanitation and hygiene by target population increased</b>			
5.3.1: Train 200 community volunteers in Hygiene Promotion and work alongside Red Cross volunteers and other sectors – same as CBDP volunteers	x		50%
5.3.2: Mobilize 200 community volunteers, ensuring gender and diversity balance to form part of the multi sector teams	x		50%
5.3.3: Reproduction of awareness materials and communication methods/ mode of delivery	x		50%
5.3.4: Complement hygiene kits distributions with hygiene promotion messages		x	50%
5.3.5: Assist 10,000 households with hygiene promotion messages in coordination with the health team	x		30%
5.3.6: Assist 750 households in 8 communities in Rakiraki with increased knowledge of source to mouth including operation and maintenance of gravity water supply systems		x	10%
5.3.7: Conduct beneficiary satisfaction surveys following provision of relief WASH services in an integrated manner with other sectors		x	0
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>			
<p>Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion (WASH) interventions are integrated with Shelter, and continue with the support of the Samoa Red Cross. Detailed planning for each activity has been developed with the recruitment of key counterparts currently in process.</p> <p>To date, several activities have been successfully carried out, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training for FRCS team leaders in operating water purification units for all branches</li> <li>RAMP survey training for FRCS</li> <li>Pilot partial repairs of WASH facilities for 34 households in 2 communities in Nabutoulo and Nokonoko, Ra province</li> <li>A communal toilet for Nabutolu to serve five households which were situated too close to each other to install individual household sanitation facilities</li> </ul>			

- Water testing by FRCS in six communities, as requested by the Ministry of Health
- Integrated planning with Shelter including house designs and budgeting for 10 model core houses with improved sanitation and safe access to water
- Integrated planning and design of IEC materials with Health for health and hygiene promotion
- Planning on a standard guide for repair of 2,000 household toilet/hand washing systems
- Providing advice and guidance on rainwater harvesting to 10 target communities

Re-verification of WASH needs is also being carried out with the first batch of verifications received from five communities in Ra province. This second round of verifications seeks to check the current situation of sanitation in communities identified for WASH interventions. Access to safe water was prioritized from the outset of response. However, subsequent assessments determined this need was no longer a priority as this need had been addressed using existing water purification units. Using RAMP, the team is gathering current information on the situation, which will better inform future planning. WASH and Shelter are being integrated with the construction of the 10 model houses of which the former comprises a toilet, a two-chamber septic tank and percolation area as well as bathing facilities, all of which are supplied water through a rainwater harvesting mechanism.

Community participation is very much part of the WASH programme wherein the living context and social wellbeing together with gender and diversity are taken into account when implementing. Community members shared their thoughts and opinions on sanitation solutions and common practices as well as customization for those with physical disabilities. In Naboutolo village, Rakiraki province, the WASH team repaired the household toilet of an elderly stroke survivor, installing a concrete ramp and pathway for wheelchair access. This was a pilot intervention, and helped reshape the thinking to include more community consultation around implementing subsequent WASH activities to better suit vulnerable people and environments.

Response in Koro Island is also being considered, this being a remote area and highlighted at WASH cluster meetings. Given the unsafe hygiene and sanitation practices reported, there is potential risk of an increase in health issues and outbreaks.

FRCS and IFRC are also working together with UNICEF in Ra province to construct a communal toilet that gives five families access to proper sanitation, and provides an opportunity to advocate for greater access to safer sanitation according to national health standards. Joint planning for partial repair assistance in identified communities is also under consideration.

#### ***Integration among sectors***

Apart from Shelter, the WASH sector works together with Health and PSS in training 50,000 people in health, hygiene and PSS. This endeavour seeks to advocate health and nutrition messaging, PSS and hygiene awareness for affected communities. The WASH hygiene game (based on Snakes and Ladders) has been well-received, being a fun learning activity while ensuring important hygiene messages are communicated.

Demonstration and training are also key to the success of the programme. These have been part of the Shelter demonstration house incorporating bathroom and sanitation facilities fed by rainwater harvesting. This approach sets the standard for sanitation repair and helps shape useful training programmes, merging resources from both sectors more efficiently and effectively.

The WASH programme continues to progress in step with the National Society evolving and exploring new methodologies and resources. The second round of assessment data will further inform the FRCS's recovery plans. Accurate analyses of the data will help both FRCS and IFRC better target interventions.

Currently, some points need to be addressed including:

- Analysis of the second round of assessment data once uploaded
- Availability of key resources as and when needed
- The establishment of a dedicated FRCS WASH counterpart. Initially, four volunteers were available for WASH interventions, but now, there are no dedicated WASH staff for the recovery phase in place.

## Livelihoods

While restoration and strengthening of livelihoods is essential after disasters, under this appeal plan, it is under consideration for removal from the EPoA. This is due in part to several factors:

- A significant budget revision due lack of funding
- No corresponding technical implementer in-country to support the planning process and implementation.
- Livelihood interventions are new to the National Society and will require more training and planning if successful implementation is to take place. This can be considered for future interventions with appropriate time and resources allocated.

IFRC is, however, working towards accreditation for staff and volunteers trained under its Shelter and WASH programmes, which can be considered indirect support for livelihoods. Effort will also be made to examine how such initiatives can be incorporated into future revised processes.

Livelihoods			
Outcome 6: Livelihoods are restored and strengthened			% of achievement n/a
Activities planned	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Output 6.1: 1,000 affected households have restored livelihoods after receiving working capital and inputs sufficient to resume income-generation activities			
Output 6.2: Community groups in five affected villages have restored or diversified livelihoods after receiving working capital and inputs sufficient to resume income-generation activities			
Output 6.3: Cash for work to support shelter repair and core shelter projects			
Progress towards outcomes			
No progress to report to date. Considering removal of this sector from the EPoA.			

## Shelter Cluster coordination

The response to date has focused on emergency shelter assistance, and the Shelter Cluster is working closely with government to address identified gaps, identifying potential duplication of efforts as well as advocating for further funding and support to owner-driven recovery and build back safer awareness. This is to be complimented with further technical training to complement the Government's Help for Homes Initiative.

Shelter Cluster Coordination			
Outcome 7: The shelter response of humanitarian actors is strengthened through enhanced leadership, coordination and accountability.			% of achievement 83%
Activities planned	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
<b>Output 7.1: Timely, predicable, and widely accessible shelter coordination services are provided to the humanitarian shelter sector in Fiji.</b>			
7.1.1: Support service delivery of humanitarian shelter actors	x		100 %
7.1.2: Inform the PHT and Government's strategic decision making regarding the shelter response	x		100 %
7.1.3: Plan and support the implementation of a shelter cluster strategy	x		100 %
<b>Output 7.2: Shelter Coordination services in Fiji provide a platform to integrate accountability and disaster risk reduction into the shelter response of humanitarian agencies</b>			
7.2.1 To monitor and evaluate the humanitarian shelter response	x		50 %
7.2.2 To build national capacity in preparedness and contingency planning	x		50 %
7.2.3 To support advocacy on behalf of the cluster, cluster members and affected population	x		100 %

## Progress towards outcomes

The shelter coordination team (SCT) deployed by IFRC supports the Ministry of Local Government, Housing and Environment to coordinate the shelter and housing response. Apart from the Ministry of Local Government, Housing and Environment, the SCT also works closely with other relevant government ministries, FRCS, UN OCHA and the cluster system, UN agencies, NGOs, Fiji National University (FNU), Fiji Institute of Engineers (FIE), local authorities, and civil society organizations to monitor gaps and support affected communities in their recovery.

Together with the Government of Fiji, Shelter Cluster partners have distributed over 27,600 households worth of emergency shelter, including tents, tarpaulins, shelter kits and shelter tool kits, as well as over 50,000 shelter items in total over the 21 May Flash Appeal period. Shelter Cluster Fiji and Habitat for Humanity Fiji ran a successful three-day Build Back Safer pilot training of trainers for carpenters in early May 2016 with FRCS, Caritas, local universities, All Hands Volunteers members, and other organizations. The SCT is now working on supporting FRCS and other cluster partners to replicate this training to support beneficiaries of the governmental HfH initiative or who are self-recovering, as well as identify and address potential gaps in the recovery process.

Residual emergency shelter gaps have been identified and cluster partners have indicated that they have, or may have, the capacity to respond. The Shelter Cluster has collaborated with the Government of Fiji to include Build Back Safer posters and key messages at the HfH voucher card distribution sites and are awaiting results of the outreach.

To strengthen the Shelter Cluster framework in Fiji, the SCT organized and facilitated a lessons-learned workshop on 8 July 2016, the outcome of which will contribute to the National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) Lessons Learned workshop in mid-July. The SCT will also capitalize on resources developed for TC Winston such as IEC material, training curricula or technical guidelines to enhance preparedness for future disasters. Shelter Cluster Fiji will aim to scale down the scope of the cluster beginning end-July to mid-September 2016.

## Restoring Family Links (RFL)

### Restoring Family Links (RFL)

Outcome 8: Restoring Family Links (RFL) service is enhanced within the National Society			% of achievement
Activities planned	Is implementation on time?		98.3%
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
<b>Output 8.1: People in affected areas and relatives outside these areas have access to appropriate means of communication to re-establish and maintain contact with loved ones</b>			
8.1.1: FRCS teams will facilitate communication for people in affected areas to re-establish contact with their families.	x		100%
8.1.2: Active tracing is considered support to persons who have not succeeded in re-establishing contact with loved ones in and outside of Fiji	x		95%
8.1.3: National Society staff and volunteers knowledge and skills in providing RFL services are improved	x		100%

### Progress towards outcomes

Now, five months into the operation, the FRCS RFL focal point continues to follow up on a small number of remaining cases of people seeking to re-establish contact with loved ones after Winston. FRCS staff and volunteers delivered two Red Cross messages in the community from people in detention who had not received news of their families. ICRC conveyed replies from families to those in detention.

No further RFL needs related to Winston have been recorded since March and ICRC's dedicated web page launched two days after the cyclone was closed in April. Up to 34 recorded family tracing cases have been successfully concluded. FRCS continues to follow up on five cases outstanding in remote outer islands; three of which have active leads, and with ICRC support, evaluate possible further action on the remaining two.

## Disaster preparedness and risk reduction

Disaster preparedness and risk reduction			
Outcome 9: Community resilience to disasters is protected and strengthened			% of achievement
Activities planned	Is implementation on time?		n/a
	Yes (x)	No (x)	% progress (estimate)
<b>Output 9.1 Legal frameworks for disaster risk reduction, preparedness and response are strengthened.</b>			
9.1.1: 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		x	0
9.1.2: Facilitate a lessons learned meeting with the Government of Fiji and wider development/humanitarian sector on legal and policy framework and TC Winston response		x	0
<b>Output 9.2: Communities are better prepared for future emergencies</b>			
9.2.1: Identify how activities under this outcome can be aligned with the Building Resilient Communities in Fiji (BRCF) project		x	0
9.2.2: Participatory risk and needs assessments undertaken		x	0
9.2.3: Community risk reduction and response planning supported in selected communities, tailored to the needs of the community (e.g. strengthened early warning systems, hazard mapping, evacuation plans developed)		x	0
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>			
<p>Focus at this point of the operation lies with Health, WASH and Shelter with preparations being made for planned DRR activities. The activities themselves have not yet been conducted at this time of reporting.</p> <p>Indirectly, however, resilience for disaster coping mechanisms and risk reduction are built into programmes as can be seen in the Build Back Safer messaging under the Shelter programme; safe water, proper sanitation and hygiene promotion activities being run in conjunction with the WASH repair and rehabilitation programme, as well as the health and PSS programmes which advocate for disease prevention and psychological resilience among affected communities.</p>			

## National Society capacity building

National Society capacity building			
Outcome 10: A clear and comprehensive domestic plan covering the short- and long-term needs is developed by the National Society			% of achievement
Activities planned	Is implementation on time?		20%
	Yes (x)	No (x)	% progress (estimate)
<b>Output 10.1: The National Society's branches have the resources required to deliver on the operation</b>			
10.1.1: Assess damage to branch offices and undertake repairs		x	0
10.1.2: Identify accommodation alternatives for branches without offices		x	0
10.1.3: Procure IT, mobile phones and broadband connections for branches		x	0
<b>Output 10.2: The National Society's headquarters has the resources required to deliver on the operation</b>			
10.2.1: Set up Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) at FRCS headquarters	x		80
10.2.2: Procure laptops, mobile phones and broadband connections	x		15
10.2.3: Recruit staff to support the operation	x		25

## Progress towards outcomes

The recruitment of branch administrators by FRCS is one of the first steps towards establishing better management and accountability in the field. These administrators will play a role in overseeing their respective branch offices and as such, provide a supervisory function in the repair process.

The FRCS EOC is almost completely set up at the headquarters in Suva, and procurement of necessary equipment and facilities is currently ongoing. The recruitment of technical and support staff to support the operation, with a view towards long-term development programming is also in progress.

## Overall challenges and constraints

Some concerns that are being addressed include:

- The revalidation of household vulnerability to ensure assistance is provided in affected locations to those who most need it. This is necessary to avoid duplication, particularly to ensure the Red Cross shelter programme does not overlap the Fiji government's HfH initiative. As such, there may be some delay in implementation.
- The time taken to recruit new key FRCS staff in both technical and support roles to manage and implement interventions and services. Time will also be necessary for orientation and training of new staff to ensure understanding and adaptation to proper procedures, systems and accountability practices.
- Departure of staff trained specifically for technical support, which also requires time in conducting the full recruitment process for new skilled staff
- Lack of longer-term IFRC staff dedicated to PMER functions

### Reference documents



Click here for:

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[Financial report covering period up to 30 June 2016](#)

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## Contact Information

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## 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.

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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**.

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## Disaster Response Financial Report

## MDRFJ001 - Fiji - Tropical Cyclone Winston

Timeframe: 22 Feb 16 to 28 Feb 17

Appeal Launch Date: 29 Feb 16

## Interim Report

## Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2016/2-2016/6	Programme	MDRFJ001
Budget Timeframe	2016/2-2017/2	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
<b>A. Budget</b>		<b>7,093,143</b>				<b>7,093,143</b>	
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>							
<b>Income</b>							
<b>Cash contributions</b>							
American Red Cross		240,017				240,017	
Australian Red Cross		1,298,025				1,298,025	
Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government*)		284,721				284,721	
British Red Cross		66,367				66,367	
British Red Cross (from Great Britain - Private Donors*)		10,536				10,536	
Estonia Government		21,847				21,847	
European Commission - DG ECHO		517,610				517,610	
Italian Government Bilateral Emergency Fund		108,901				108,901	
Japanese Red Cross Society		43,830				43,830	
New Zealand Red Cross		336,750				336,750	
Red Cross of Monaco		27,299				27,299	
Singapore Red Cross Society		47,700				47,700	
Swiss Red Cross		51,800				51,800	
Swiss Red Cross (from Swiss Government*)		48,200				48,200	
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Government*)		183,927				183,927	
The Netherlands Red Cross		10,883				10,883	
United States Government - USAID		97,783				97,783	391,837
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>		<b>3,396,195</b>				<b>3,396,195</b>	<b>391,837</b>
<b>Inkind Goods &amp; Transport</b>							
Australian Red Cross		122,095				122,095	
<b>C2. Inkind Goods &amp; Transport</b>		<b>122,095</b>				<b>122,095</b>	
<b>Inkind Personnel</b>							
Australian Red Cross		50,145				50,145	
New Zealand Red Cross		19,871				19,871	
<b>C3. Inkind Personnel</b>		<b>70,016</b>				<b>70,016</b>	
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)</b>		<b>3,588,306</b>				<b>3,588,306</b>	<b>391,837</b>
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>		<b>3,588,306</b>				<b>3,588,306</b>	<b>391,837</b>

\* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

## II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>							
<b>C. Income</b>		3,588,306				3,588,306	391,837
<b>E. Expenditure</b>		-1,123,232				-1,123,232	
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>		<b>2,465,074</b>				<b>2,465,074</b>	<b>391,837</b>

## Disaster Response Financial Report

## MDRFJ001 - Fiji - Tropical Cyclone Winston

Timeframe: 22 Feb 16 to 28 Feb 17

Appeal Launch Date: 29 Feb 16

## Interim Report

## Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2016/2-2016/6	Programme	MDRFJ001
Budget Timeframe	2016/2-2017/2	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>			<b>7,093,143</b>			<b>7,093,143</b>		
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>								
Shelter - Relief	481,621		162,205			162,205	319,416	
Shelter - Transitional	1,750,000						1,750,000	
Construction - Facilities	265,000						265,000	
Construction Materials			5,345			5,345	-5,345	
Clothing & Textiles	21,000		40,564			40,564	-19,564	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	466,700		7,706			7,706	458,994	
Medical & First Aid	95		118			118	-23	
Utensils & Tools	238,512		85,464			85,464	153,048	
Other Supplies & Services	41,500		7,205			7,205	34,295	
Cash Disbursement	410,000						410,000	
<b>Total Relief items, Construction, Sup</b>	<b>3,674,428</b>		<b>308,607</b>			<b>308,607</b>	<b>3,365,821</b>	
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Vehicles	95,000						95,000	
Computers & Telecom	47,500		6,841			6,841	40,659	
Office & Household Equipment			1,646			1,646	-1,646	
Others Machinery & Equipment	7,500						7,500	
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>150,000</b>		<b>8,487</b>			<b>8,487</b>	<b>141,513</b>	
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage	58,200		31,951			31,951	26,249	
Distribution & Monitoring	334,150		290,760			290,760	43,390	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	143,720		47,961			47,961	95,759	
Logistics Services	84,000		34,202			34,202	49,798	
<b>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>620,070</b>		<b>404,873</b>			<b>404,873</b>	<b>215,197</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	721,035		165,672			165,672	555,363	
National Staff	29,150		11,092			11,092	18,058	
National Society Staff	275,145		1,238			1,238	273,907	
Volunteers	446,750		1,691			1,691	445,059	
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>1,472,080</b>		<b>179,693</b>			<b>179,693</b>	<b>1,292,387</b>	
<b>Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>								
Consultants	34,620		22,197			22,197	12,424	
Professional Fees	15,000		12			12	14,988	
<b>Total Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>	<b>49,620</b>		<b>22,208</b>			<b>22,208</b>	<b>27,412</b>	
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	240,300		11,425			11,425	228,875	
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>240,300</b>		<b>11,425</b>			<b>11,425</b>	<b>228,875</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	284,550		74,711			74,711	209,839	
Information & Public Relations	68,450		11,055			11,055	57,395	
Office Costs	41,000		17,274			17,274	23,726	
Communications	20,100		4,681			4,681	15,419	
Financial Charges	11,000		-7,290			-7,290	18,290	
Other General Expenses	15,500		229			229	15,271	
Shared Office and Services Costs	7,130		10,338			10,338	-3,208	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>447,730</b>		<b>110,998</b>			<b>110,998</b>	<b>336,732</b>	
<b>Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>								

## Disaster Response Financial Report

## MDRFJ001 - Fiji - Tropical Cyclone Winston

Timeframe: 22 Feb 16 to 28 Feb 17

Appeal Launch Date: 29 Feb 16

Interim Report

## Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2016/2-2016/6	Programme	MDRFJ001
Budget Timeframe	2016/2-2017/2	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>			<b>7,093,143</b>			<b>7,093,143</b>		
Cash Transfers to 3rd Parties	6,000		6,000			6,000	0	
<b>Total Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>	<b>6,000</b>		<b>6,000</b>			<b>6,000</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>Operational Provisions</b>								
Operational Provisions			1,924			1,924	-1,924	
<b>Total Operational Provisions</b>			<b>1,924</b>			<b>1,924</b>	<b>-1,924</b>	
<b>Indirect Costs</b>								
Programme & Services Support Recov	432,915		62,116			62,116	370,799	
<b>Total Indirect Costs</b>	<b>432,915</b>		<b>62,116</b>			<b>62,116</b>	<b>370,799</b>	
<b>Pledge Specific Costs</b>								
Pledge Earmarking Fee			6,201			6,201	-6,201	
Pledge Reporting Fees			700			700	-700	
<b>Total Pledge Specific Costs</b>			<b>6,901</b>			<b>6,901</b>	<b>-6,901</b>	
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>7,093,143</b>		<b>1,123,232</b>			<b>1,123,232</b>	<b>5,969,911</b>	
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>			<b>5,969,911</b>			<b>5,969,911</b>		