

Emergency appeal operation update

Fiji: Tropical Cyclone Winston

Emergency appeal n° MDRFJ001	GLIDE n° TC-2017-000014-FJI
Operations update n° 4: 30 April 2017	Timeframe covered by this update: 22 February 2016 to 30 April 2017
Operation start date: 22 February 2016	Appeal budget: CHF 4,421,455
Operation timeframe: 18 months (until 31st August 2017)	Appeal coverage: CHF 4,370,802 (99%) < see donor response >
Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) allocated: CHF 317,459	Current expenditure: CHF 2,923,588 (66%)
N° of people assisted so far: 51,647 persons	
Host National Society presence: More than 20 Fiji Red Cross Society (FRCS) staff including management, programme, support services and branch administrators and FRCS volunteers, implementing Shelter and WASH activities in 10 FRCS branches.	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: The National Society is working with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) as well as the Australian Red Cross for designing the FRCS recovery response, New Zealand Red Cross for the implementation of a school project 230 students, International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC) is supporting FRCS in dissemination and implementing of IHL in the field.	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: The National Disaster Management Office leads the government response, under the National Disaster Committee, convened by the Prime Minister of Fiji. The Pacific Humanitarian Team was convened under UNOCHA, providing a coordinated approach for UN and NGOs and the National Cluster System has been activated with the respective government line ministries. The Fiji Meteorological Service has been monitoring TC Winston and providing warnings and media releases to the public.	

This operation update details the progress of implementation from 22 February 2016 to 30 April 2017. This update also signifies the need to extend the operation by three months from 31 May 2017 until 31 August 2017 to allow the following key activities to be undertaken:

- Shelter and Settlements
 - To complete the target of 1,200 household on Shelter repair and build back safer in which 64% have been completed.
 - To complete the targeted 35 demonstration model houses in which 50% have been completed.
- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene promotion
 - To complete the 35 model houses in 35 communities which will have rainwater harvesting systems (with first flush systems) which have just started.
 - To complete the remaining 65% of the targeted households with construction of full single flush toilet with proper septic tanks.
 - To complete the remaining 10% of the community Spring protection project in the 10 targeted communities.

The reasons of these delays are articulated in the challenges and constraints in section C of this update, in which activities in the reporting period are further detail by outcomes.

Updated operation highlights

This operation update takes into consideration the period of 22 February 2016 until 30 April 2017 and focuses on the whole operation from the initial response to the current recovery operation. The on-going revised emergency appeal operation supports the overall FRCS plan of action to:

- reach 5,500 households with relief non-food items and water, sanitation and hygiene promotion;
- support 1,200 households with shelter repair in the form of build back safer (BBS) assistance; target has only been modified in terms of implementation areas, emphasized on most affected areas such as Koro Island, Levuka, Rakiraki, Tavua, Tailevu and Taviuni.
- build 35 demonstration houses for 35 communities and build back safer training facilities for community carpenters that include water and sanitation systems.
- support 4,000 households with safe water through distribution of water purification tablets (Aqua-tabs) during relief phase.
- reach 1,500 households (including 1,200 who received BBS shelter assistance) with safe sanitation promotion messages; this objective has been integrated into the 8,000 households' hygiene promotion intervention.
- provide 10 communities with communal water systems through the spring protection projects that reduce the risks of water borne diseases.
- support 134 households with latrines repair or construction, 10 communities with communal latrines construction; 34 latrines have been repaired during relief time, the target of 100 household latrines will be reached before the end of the operation.
- support 8,000 households with integrated software interventions (including psychosocial support, health promotion sessions, and clean up campaigns in the target communities) and provision of mosquito nets; integrated with 1,500 households' safe sanitation promotion.
- support 39 people to be reconnected with their families through the established RFL system.

As of 30 April 2017, Fiji Red Cross Society has reached people affected by TC Winston, including:

For relief response

- 77,000 households with needs assessments
- 2,800 households with shelter toolkits
- 4,750 households with black-packs
- 5,750 households with hygiene kits
- 4,450 households with kitchen sets
- 1,250 women with dignity kits
- Distributed 7,350 jerry cans, 3,500 solar lamps, 11,450 tarpaulins and 8,900 blankets
- 34 households received safe sanitation facilities
- 39 people have been reconnected with their families through Restoring Family Links (RFL)
- 3,445 adults and children received PSS support
- 570 FRCS volunteers participated during relief response

For recovery response

- 762 households received BBS kits (64% covered)
- 2,000 people reached with BBS messages (40%)
- 50 households have been assisted with BBS installations kits through physical installations
- 17 model shelter including sanitation facilities completed in all four divisions
- 200 community carpenters in 17 communities got training on job how to build safe houses
- 3 rain water harvesting system installed for model shelters
- 10 communal toilet blocks (2 toilets+2 shower rooms) completed and handed over in 10 communities.
- 3 water supply networks provided clean water to 9 communities rehabilitated and handed over (90% completed)
- 30 household latrines completed and handed over to beneficiaries in 3 communities (30% completed)
- 10,192 households received hygiene promotion household visits (completed beyond target)
- 6,997 households received mosquito nets
- 6,088 people received psychosocial support provided to affected community members

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

Between 20 and 21 February, Category 5 Severe Tropical Cyclone (TC) Winston swept through the Fiji Islands with wind gusts of up to 325 km/hr. The cyclone is estimated to be one of the most severe ever to hit the South Pacific and left a trail of destruction in its wake.

The Fiji government reported just over 350,000 people (about 40 per cent of the nation's population) were affected, across all four divisions of Fiji. A total of 44 people were confirmed dead. Up to 32,200 houses have been damaged or destroyed. Water supply, power, health and educational services and infrastructure were significantly damaged

including 229 schools, health centres and other public buildings. Farming and fishing communities have been significantly impacted. At its peak over 50,000 people were in over 1,000 evacuation centres.

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 a result of TC Zena, three people were confirmed dead, and essential services were damaged due to flooding. At its peak more than 12,000 people took shelter in 244 evacuation centres mostly in the Western division.

Due to the extent of the disaster, a State of Emergency was extended into a second month, until 19 April in the areas most severely affected. The authorities primarily focused on the provision of three months' food supplement targeting the most affected communities and restoration of critical infrastructures including the resumption of schools. In the emergency phase, FRCS has been the main humanitarian actor and has provided the fastest response with emergency shelter and essential non-food items covering a large part of the overall needs.

FRCS, along with IFRC and partners met together on 13 - 14 April 2016 in Suva to agree on a harmonized recovery plan. The overall FRCS plan aims to target up to 65,000 people (13,000 households) in communities most affected by TC Winston.

Summary of current response

Overview of Host National Society

The Fiji Red Cross Society was registered in 1971 and recognised as an independent National Society in 1973. The National Society is officially recognised by the government of Fiji as a voluntary relief organisation, an auxiliary to public authorities and as the only Red Cross Society in Fiji. It is the most widely recognised and respected humanitarian organisation in the country.

FRCS has 16 branches with 45 staff members and 956 registered volunteers, of whom 570 have been mobilized for emergency response and 245 volunteers are currently involved in TC Winston recovery 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.

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, IFRC set up in-country team to work directly with the National Society, facilitating recovery interventions for affected communities, and enhancing capacity and development of the National Society. Additionally, in the TC Winston operation, the IFRC is providing Organizational Development support through branch organizational capacity assessment (BOCA) training and Finance Development assistance at the Branch levels within the country. Apart from this, e-WASH training has also been organized by the IFRC in Suva during the month of March 2017.

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in Suva supports the dissemination and communication activities of the NS, including International Humanitarian Law (IHL). FRCS with the support from the ICRC has produced posters on the seven Fundamental Principles in two local languages (Fijian and Hindi) as well as other communication material. In addition; ICRC promotes IHL, raising other humanitarian issues with governments, security forces, academia, media and civil society. Per its mandate, the ICRC also helped communities affected by conflict, detainees' visitations and supports the region's National Societies. Additionally, the ICRC supports FRCS in providing IHL training for the National Society's staff and volunteers.

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 as well as the extension of a psychosocial support (PSS) delegate.

Under the Fiji Government's 'Adopt a School' initiative NZRC and FRCS partnered to rebuild Vunikavikaloa Arya School, in Nalawa, Ra province in the Western Division of Fiji, as well as physical and psychosocial recovery in the Vunikavikaloa school community. Vunikavikaloa Arya School is a diverse school with a roll of 230 students, eight teachers and a large catchment area of rural villages within its vicinity. Construction of the 8-classroom school and four teachers' quarters commenced in early January 2017. The construction of the school and teachers' houses is on schedule to be completed by May 2017.

The Australian Red Cross (ARC) is working bilaterally with FRCS to design a Recovery Programme, the design of which is yet to be finalized. The Recovery Programme aims to build the work that has been undertaken in the TC Winston operation to be embedded in FRCS and aligning the recovery programme as per FRCS Strategic Plan. Concurrently, ARC is providing financial support to FRCS Community Based Health and Disaster Management programme through the TC Winston operation.

FRCS intends to continue its TC Winston operation aiming to complete the initial targets of 65,000 people (13,000 households based on the initial EPoA). This Operation Update is part of the overall FRCS relief and recovery plan and it also includes planning for the recovery response through longer-term operation. The FRCS intends to implement more shelters and WASH facilities after completion of this appeal. FRCS intended targets are based on the initial EPoA issued on February 2016.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in-country

Government authorities

The National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) coordinated the response efforts and 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 Prime Minister of Fiji. Under the State of Emergency, FRCS has access to logistics resources, including trucks and ship.

FRCS continues to meet regularly with NDMO and government counterparts and provides regular situation reports on activities, including details of assessments, distributions and activities undertaken during relief and recovery phases as well as the challenges and gaps. These reports are shared with government, Pacific Humanitarian Team, UN and other civil society organisations.

Inter-agency coordination

The humanitarian community works through the Fiji National Cluster system. All clusters are chaired by a government officer and co-chaired by a humanitarian representative. The Pacific Humanitarian Team coordinates regular meetings for agencies, providing overall coordination of humanitarian actors in country.

The IFRC and Habitat for Humanity co-lead of the Fiji Shelter Cluster in times of preparedness and response, with the Ministry of Local Government, Urban Development, Housing and Environment (MOLGUDH&E). As part of the Appeal, IFRC supported a Shelter Coordination Team (SCT), including a coordinator, information manager and technical coordinator, down-scaled starting from July to the coordinator finalising deployment to Fiji mid-September 2016.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Shelter: Based on shelter cluster's findings from the earlier assessment in 2016, needs were identified to provide technical support and construction materials to affected communities and local carpenters to rebuild damaged and destroyed houses. Recommendations were followed at the local level to enhance the awareness and understanding of Build Back Safer (BBS) principles and techniques that are pivotal to achieving sustained improvements in post-disaster reconstruction. There is a need to support the most vulnerable families who cannot self-recover by provision of assistance to rebuild or repair using 'build back safer' methods. As a result of an earlier needs assessment, a revised approach to the shelter repair assistance component of the project was adopted. To complement the Government of Fiji's 'Help for Homes' programme the 'build back safer (BBS) materials assistance package' was developed and is being distributed together with messaging and IEC material.

Health: The cyclones and subsequent flooding has left communities vulnerable to water and vector borne diseases. People living in tents and poorly constructed temporary shelters are vulnerable to communicable diseases. Following serious disasters such as TC Winston, disruption to water and sanitation infrastructure, poor hygiene and overcrowding commonly leads to increased disease transmission and outbreaks. High risk diseases include typhoid, leptospirosis, dengue and diarrhoeal diseases. The background level of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) in Fiji is particularly high. The FRCS health and hygiene team messages includes disease prevention and hygiene behaviors that were conveyed through household visitations and during community fun night sessions.

The rate of violence against women and girls in Fiji is one the highest in the Pacific. According to the Protection Cluster 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 will be further compounded as communities struggle to meet basic needs including food, shelter, water, sanitation and hygiene.

WASH: Needs for water quality improvement due to damage to water sources occurred after the cyclone. The need to restore and improve existing water sources had been identified and included in response to TC Winston. Beside

damages to water supply systems, sanitation facilities have also been damaged in several communities. Repairs of individual household sanitation units were considered in the relief stage followed by construction of household, communal toilets and hygiene promotion activities in communities mostly affected by TC Winston.

In addition; WASH is an integral part of 35 demonstration houses across 35 affected communities, including a toilet/shower with a septic tank. These demonstration houses will also feature a rainwater harvesting system using first flush system to remove debris from rain-water. The construction of communal sanitation units will serve communities with improved access to safe and hygienic sanitation aided by trained community-based carpenters and volunteers. Up to 100 households will receive assistance in building household sanitation facility with proper super-structure, septic tank and percolation area. These households are included in 8,000 households, who will receive integrated hygiene and health promotion messaging. Household sanitation and safe water provision activities have already been completed for 34 households in TC Winston mostly affected areas.

Livelihoods: Interventions under livelihood recovery are not included as a separate component, given the current limited appeal coverage and operational timeframe. Limited livelihoods sector support will be around cash for work for carpenters providing BBS assistance. In addition, livelihoods approach is being integrated into the FRCS resilience approach that guides on-going and future long-term integrated programming to enhance community resilience.

Community preparedness and disaster risk reduction: Disaster risk reduction (DRR) is an integral element of the TC Winston integrated Shelter, Health and WASH recovery operation and these investments in DRR will protect lives, health, environment and development gains, therefore, the community preparedness and risk reduction component is not included as a separate component in the plan of action under this emergency appeal also given the current limited appeal coverage and operational time frame. In addition, the above-mentioned community resilience approach will guide the implementation of longer-term programs in TC Winston affected communities looking at ways to strengthen resilience to respond to future disasters, and is being developed with the support of Australian Red Cross and IFRC CCST in Suva. The analysis and learning from this recovery operation will be translated and fed into wider learning processes on the sectoral contributions to DRR through a lesson learnt exercise and/or final evaluation.

Beneficiary selection: The main criteria for validation will prioritize 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 will be 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.

Assessments: Initial damage assessments were conducted by FRCS following TC Winston, with data collected electronically using the Magpie survey tool based on the RAMP approach, results from the assessment were used to design the response.

Risk Analysis: The programme faced delays due to the following reasons, which created some risks but solutions were found and the repose has been put on the right track. Starting construction work at the peak rainy season was more challenging in term of materials deliveries and physical implementation of shelter and WASH components. Due to this, the operation increased its construction and logistical support to the program and introducing a lump-sum implementation system, the work has been accelerated and caught up with the implementation schedule.

Currently the operation is on its highest progress rate, at the same time the team are working on a smooth exit and handover process to FRCS. The FRCS staff and volunteers have taken over most the of the activities and are progressing well. The exit-handover strategy has been designed and communicated with the relevant persons. As of today, administration, HR, procurement, fleet and WASH departments have been handed over and being managed by the FRCS staff.

B. Operational strategy and plan

Overall Objective

The overall objective is to ensure that people affected by this disaster receive appropriate assistance in a timely, effective and efficient manner, and are supported to recover with increased resilience to disasters.

This on-going operation aims to support the FRCS in responding to the recovery needs of communities affected by TC Winston with focus on recovery shelter, safe water and sanitation assistance, health and hygiene promotion (including PSS). The initial objective with a relief focus of the operation has been met with the completion of needs assessment, emergency relief distribution to 5,500 with non-food items and 4,000 households with shelter tool kits, and RFL.

Relief to early recovery intervention: The current plan of action continues to move forward to accommodate defined targets under the EPoA plan of action as below:

Initial plan of action			Revised plan of action		
Intervention	Target	Activities	Target	Activities	Status
Immediate household needs and emergency shelter	7,700 households	Relief – integrated essential non-food items and emergency shelter	5,500 households (HH)	Unchanged, except target numbers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5,500 HH with NFI • 4,000 HH with emergency shelter 	100% complete
Shelter and settlements	2,000 households	Shelter repair and build back safer	1,200 households	Unchanged, except target numbers	64% complete
	10,000 households	Household BBS awareness messaging integrated to other interventions	8,000 households	Unchanged, except target numbers	25% complete
	50 model houses	Demonstration houses (model houses)	35 model houses	Unchanged, except target numbers	50% complete
Health	10,000 households	Health intervention consists of PSS, gender based violence, disease prevention messaging and health promotion activities, including MUAC screening and referral	8,000 households	Unchanged, except target numbers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8,000 HH with integrated software interventions • 8,000 HH with mosquito nets 	100% complete 100% complete
Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion	750 Households	Household sanitation and water provision	4,000 households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of safe water through mobile water treatment units is removed • Distribution of 40,000 water purification tablets (Aqua-tabs) during relief phase (10 per household) 	100% complete
			35 model houses in 35 community (water)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rainwater harvesting systems (with first flush systems) for the 35 demonstration houses 	started
	2,000 households	Household sanitation and water provision for shelter repair assistance households	134 households (sanitation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 34 HH with partial repair of pour flush latrines • 100 HH with construction of full single flush toilet with proper septic tanks 	100% complete 35% complete
			1,500 households (sanitation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safe sanitation promotion integrated to build back safer shelter and other hardware interventions 	100% Integrated to HP component
	5 community	Community sanitation and water provision	10 community (water); 10 community (sanitation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spring protection project in 10 communities • Shared/communal WASH systems in 10 communities 	90% Complete 100% complete
	10,000 households	Household hygiene promotion integrated to health intervention	8,000 households (health)	Household hygiene promotion integrated to health intervention	100% complete
	Community preparedness and disaster risk reduction	8 community	Activities aligned with 'Building Resilient Communities in Fiji' (BRCF) programme approach	<p>DRR is an integral element of the TC Winston integrated Shelter, Health and WASH recovery operation and these investments in DRR will protect lives, health, environment and development gains, therefore, the community preparedness and risk reduction is not included as a separate component. In addition, with the support of Australian Red Cross, a community resilience approach for FRCS programs will be updated to meet the longer-term recovery needs – including for livelihoods – in TC Winston affected areas beyond the IFRC emergency appeal recovery operation timeframe, looking at ways to support recovery further and strengthen resilience to respond to future disasters. New community activities aligned with the 'updated' community resilience approach are planned to start with the support of Australian Red Cross in TC Winston affected communities when this recovery operation is phasing out in April 2017.</p>	

The current plan takes into consideration the funding coverage and priority geographical areas of intervention based on impact and vulnerability, e.g. more focus on Koro Island, Levuka, Tavua, Tailevu, Taveuni and Rakiraki. The demonstration houses being prioritised proportionately, over Build Back Safer assistance kits. The justification for the variance in the percentage reduction is that the demonstration houses are an awareness raising facilities and are the product of training in carpentry, masonry and plumbing for community trainees and not least a home for the most vulnerable household in the village. It is considered that the knowledge and skills gained by the community trainees and participating community would add more value than an equivalent number of BBS assistance kits. The demonstration houses also extend impact into the community outside of those directly benefitting from the programme.

The relief phase ended in May 2016 with distributions of emergency relief items made to over 11,200 households in affected communities across the Northern, Eastern, Western and Central divisions of Fiji. These included blankets, jerry cans and plastic buckets, solar lanterns, hygiene kits, kitchen sets, baby kits, dignity kits for women and black-packs for families. Emergency items such as tarpaulins, tents and shelter toolkits were also distributed according to needs. Distributions of relief items were also carried out at assessment locations where it was deemed necessary.

The project has now transitioned from the relief to towards recovery. The operation is following an integrated approach of shelter activities with WASH, as the WASH sector provides selected households with rain water harvesting, latrines and hygiene promotion

Community engagement, consultation and participation with training has been the vehicle for knowledge and skills transfer. Communities are directly involved in making decision on site selections for WASH facilities, providing local carpenters and construction material such as sand and gravel, as well storage and security of construction material at the sites. Activities are being monitored in the field by branch volunteers under the supervision of the FRCS shelter, WASH and Health staff.

This recovery operation provides an opportunity to consolidate capacity across branches knowledge of Build Back Safer, PSS, health and hygiene promotion and address community needs at scale.

FRCS staff and volunteers got on job training and knowledge in areas of shelter, WASH and Health in which they wish to develop expertise to reinforce community resilience and add value to their response and recovery work. Staff and volunteers continued to improve their knowledge during the response.

All capacity development will be in line with FRCS Strategic Plan 2015-19 and their three Strategic Goals: Build Resilient Communities; Build a strong National Society; and Humanitarian Influence.

The response provided an opportunity for the FRCS to scale up staffing and other organizational components. Efforts are put to strengthen the capacity of the National Society's headquarters' and branches involved in the response and recovery operations. Specific capacity development activities developed with FRCS include capacity development around finance, administration, WASH, shelter and logistics.

During TC Winston response, FRCS has increased their number of registered volunteers to 956 with gender balance of 529 male and 429 females in all 14 active branches.

During the operation 570 FRCS volunteers participated in assessment and distribution of relief items and 245 volunteers took part during recovery response through WASH, Shelter and health activities.

Operational support services

Human resources

FRCS mobilized a total of 570 volunteers from different branches and 13 FRCS headquarters staff to support the response between March to June 2016. These staff and volunteers actively participated in the assessment, implementation and management of the early response. FRCS continued to be actively engaged by providing long term staff and volunteers to support the TC Winston operation from July 2016 to be continued until the end of operation in 2017. These 25 FRCS staff includes headquarters management positions, field technicians, support services and branch administrators. Additionally, FRCS mobilized 245 volunteers to implement shelter, WASH and health activities in the field.

Apart from the FRCS registered volunteers and staff, 43 of local carpenters and 20 carpenters from MOIT (Ministry of Information and Transport) are implementing shelter and WASH components in the field. FRCS Operation Manager will continue to lead the implementation until the end of the TC Winton Operation, in cooperation with the IFRC TC Winston Operation Manager and the team.

Most of field work related to the recovery operation is expected to be finalized until mid-June 2017. The operation will continue to move forward with a minimal number delegates and national staff. Administration/HR, WASH and Health activities are directly managed by the FRCS staff without delegates support. Some staff and delegate positions will

continue to provide technical support and longer term capacity development to FRCS, with delegate roles covering Operation Manager and Shelter to support the operation and technical sectors. IFRC Finance officer role will also continue to be supported through local positions.

Exit-handover strategy has been developed and finalized together with FRCS management and senior staff, IFRC Operations Manager and finance officer would be the final positions to exit the operation.

Logistics and supply chain

Logistics activities aim to effectively manage the supply chain, including mobilization, procurement, customs clearance, fleet, storage and transport to distribution sites in accordance with the operation's requirements and aligned to IFRC's logistics standards, processes and procedures. IFRC has provided logistics technical support to the operation by six (6) months deployment of a logistics delegate who was working alongside with NS logistics team.

Logistics has been a challenge due to distances between islands and the limited infrastructure and transport options. Delivery of construction material to geographically dispersed locations has been slower due to lack of commitment by the suppliers. As a result, the logistics costs for the operation are significantly higher in comparison to many other IFRC supported operations.

Most of the needed materials for model shelter houses, BBS kits and WASH programs have been procured locally by FRCS procurement team supported by IFRC logistics delegate following IFRC standards procurement procedures. IFRC standard NFI's were sourced by the IFRC Regional Logistics Unit (RLU) in Kuala Lumpur and shipped directly to Fiji.

As FRCS, did not have a permanent warehouse facility in Suva, a Mobile Storage Unit (MSU) donated for the operation has been erected to enable receipt of NFIs, BBS kits and some building materials for shelter and WASH programs. Other construction material for the model shelters, communal and household toilets were delivered directly from the suppliers to the construction sites using FRC truck donated to them under this operation as well as rented trucks has been used to meet the demand.

FRCS has pool of light vehicles and two trucks which are used for operational purposes alongside with long term programs. Further IFRC has supported the recovery operation with three VRP vehicles to meet the fleet needs. All vehicles management has been coordinated by the FRCS fleet with the IFRC support. These vehicles will be donated to the FRCS after completion of the program, through de-registration process by the LTA (land transport authority). IFRC RLU is extending its technical support to NS and IFRC operation as needed.

Communications

Communicating with key audiences is critical for maintaining and growing public, government and donor support, both locally and internationally. IFRC communications efforts have been focused on highlighting the humanitarian needs on the ground and securing positive positioning for the response and recovery efforts of FRCS and Movement partners.

A proactive media engagement strategy has been pursued with international news organizations and via social media, complemented by the production of communications materials, including regular key messages, facts and figures, infographics and talking points that help to inform, guide and support the communications activities of FRCS. Key anniversaries since TC Winston have been marked, ensuring the profile and positioning of Fiji Red Cross and IFRC was enhanced by a suite of communications materials including a communications plan, stories, blogs, press releases, videos and photo galleries. This led to sustained visibility and credibility among key stakeholders. All TC Winston communications materials were shared with 190 National Societies in the weekly IFRC Newswire, on the IFRC website and with domestic and international media via avenues such as social media, field visits and individual proactive outreach.

In total, there have been 30 web stories on TC Winston in the year since Winston struck, as well as 7 media releases and five edited videos. Two regional newsletters (Pacific Voices) have also carried the Winston material. IFRC also assisted in rebuilding the Fiji Red Cross website which crashed during Winston and was relaunched on the one-year anniversary, providing feedback as well as stories, photos and video to populate the website.

Security

There are no significant security issues or threats for FRCS and IFRC staff, however the operation will minimize security concerns within communities by adopting a 'do no harm' approach, in line with IFRC Code of Conduct and Child Protection Policy.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

The planning as per EPOA in which the operation is being implemented according to the revised plan. Monitoring and evaluation is conducted throughout the operation to monitor the progress of implementation. The M&E component is

conducted on various operation level that is at national, divisional and branches. The Operation team hold team meetings twice a month to track the progress of the operation and these are recorded in action sheets which are then communicated with the National Society for follow-up and the feedback, which is either from the Divisional Service Coordinators (DSC) or Branches, and are documented accordingly by the operation team.

The evaluation approach is currently under discussion with FRCS and IFRC CCST Pacific. This evaluation will be undertaken in the end of the operation and the evaluation process will be guided by the IFRC evaluation framework.

Reporting on the operation is carried out in accordance with the IFRC minimum reporting standards, covering three operation updates and updates in two revised emergency plan of action (EPoA). Apart from this, specific pledge-based reports have been produced and communicated with the donors.

Administration and Finance

A large number of acquittals since the beginning of 2016 had incomplete supporting documents or lacked clarity on requirements for different acquittals from the FRCS. The verification and payment process took a couple of months to finalize and reimburse FRCS for the amount they had spent for the project. TC Winston operation finance officer conducts financial process for the programme, which includes verifications, payments, entries and other financial support to the team. With the current peak implementation rate, and large amount of cash spent in the field and large payments to suppliers, an additional finance position has been created and a second finance officer was recruited for a short period. Expenditures in the reporting period are detailed in the attached financial report.

Information Management (IM)

During the relief response, the IM focus has been on *data collection, analysis, management and presentation of data, plus logistics stock management*. Information management practices continued to be improved to better support decision-making, increase transparency and enhance coordination by incorporating geospatial analysis of the recovery response, strengthening the FRCS capacity for data management and implementation of technological solutions, leveraging technological solutions such as digital survey forms on smartphones and electronic data collection tools such as the RAMP for more efficient and accurate data collection, with the implementation of shelter and WASH components for the recovery response, beneficiary databases, including GPS coordinates of the provided facilities has been created. This information will be managed and updated by the FRCS data base officer working for TC Winston operation. Some information related to model shelters and WASH facilities have been uploaded in to the google map.

Information technologies (IT)

Under the operation, IFRC provided PCs, tablets and printers to FRCS staff and volunteers at the headquarters and branches for efficient electronic data collection and reporting requirements, as well as raising their skills in new technologies.

Community Engagement and Accountability

In the Fijian context, the initial communication and engagement with the community is done through the district government administrator, which follow the established protocols. Thereafter, proposed plans are discussed with the community, and an agreement signed between the community and FRCS, which establishes what the community contribution, times lines and exit strategy are. Thereafter FRCS enters the community with the integrated recovery program that is designed around the demonstration house as an entry point which besides hardware aspects incorporates sectoral CEA elements. Community feedback and views gathered through the CEA mechanisms are incorporated into regular monitoring, evaluation and reporting processes by working closely with PMER. Community Engagement and Accountability has been provided through regular visits to the field in order to develop mechanisms appropriate to the Fijian context. Templates and agreements were prepared as well as key messages for consistent community approach and a community engagement overview. These agreements and plans ensure that expectations are managed on all sides and clear consistent messaging is delivered and received.

Gender and diversity

Gender and diversity considerations are mainstreamed throughout all sectors in line with the Minimum Standard Commitments to Gender and Diversity in Emergency Practice. Sex-age and where possible disability disaggregated data of the target population collected as well as gender and diversity analysis being an integral part of all assessments, service provision and monitoring. Beneficiaries criteria for shelter and WASH components strictly considered most vulnerable persons, such elderly, pregnant or lactating mothers, chronic ill persons and single mothers.

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. Discussions with partners are being led by the partnerships and resource development (PRD) regional unit with support from the

CCST team. Good coordination and dialogue continues with partners with a view to ensuring compliance and grant quality assurance.

C. Detailed Operational Plan

Progress towards outcomes

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?		81%%
	Yes (x)	No (x)	% progress (estimate)
Output 1.1 Needs assessments are conducted and response plans updated according to findings.			
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		100%
Output 1.2: Mechanisms are in place to facilitate two-way communication with disaster affected beneficiaries and ensure transparency and accountability.			
1.2.1: Provide appropriate information, including on the scope of projects to disaster affected people.	x		80%
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	x		70%
Output 1.3: Additional assistance is considered where appropriate and incorporated into the plan.			
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.	x		100%
1.3.2: Evaluations	x		50 %
Progress towards outcomes			
<p>During initial response, FRCS has deployed teams to undertake assessments and to determine the needs of affected people. Initial needs and detailed assessments have informed the revisions of this plan. FRCS, with the support of IFRC technical delegates, has further revised the recovery strategies based on the latest assessments and continuous monitoring of the operation.</p> <p>Coordination at Branch level using nation-wide volunteer network, is fundamental part of Red Cross & Red Crescent movement. Each FRCS branch in affected areas deployed assessment and distribution teams consisting of trained first aiders, shelter kit trainers and psychosocial support volunteers. The volunteer teams were led by trained ERT personnel. FRCS uses a pre-determined initial damage assessment (IDA) format that is in line with Fiji national IDA standards. The assessment form that uploaded jointly through tablets which support rapid data collection and analysis in the field. For example; three visits were made to Koro Island:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ First visit – Emergency relief for 7 high priority villages, distribution of relief items supported by Australian Red Cross, New Zealand Red Cross, UNICEF, MoH, and Oxfam, as well as household RAMP survey. ▪ Second visit – Relief distribution for remaining communities (7 villages and 2 settlements), construction of communal flush toilet as well as water testing and onsite assessment. ▪ Third visit – The assessment finding was shared through the WASH cluster and all relevant organizations. The detailed assessments provided the base for the FRCS approach for recovery focus on Shelter – demonstration house and WASH for Communal Sanitation and Water Spring Project. Integration Health and Hygiene household promotion. <p>Strengthening the FRCS capacity for data management and implementation of technological solutions is a fundamental part of the response to date. Initial and secondary RAMP assessments were conducted across the areas of intervention at household level. Further data was referenced for triangulation, such as damage assessment from NDMO, which measured the number of partially and fully destroyed houses affected by TC Winston. Population data</p>			

was used to measure the percentage damage per village and settlement. The areas targeted were those with larger populations and heavy damage in the more remote affected locations. The damage to the villages was further examined by comparing aerial imagery pre and post-Winston, further verified by field visits. Maps of all areas in Fiji are supplied by the Lands and Survey department located in Suva. These maps can provide detail, such as place-names, small dirt-roads etc. at a scale that mapping software has yet to reach. Coordination with other actors is maintained to avoid overlap and to ensure effective coverage of affected areas.

The Community Engagement process is central to the success of the project. In order to be effective, community engagement and accountability (CEA, previously known as beneficiary communications) strengthens two-way communication and dialogue with communities through all stages of the operation. These CEA mechanisms include face to face methods through social mobilization and community visits. In the Fijian context, the initial communication and engagement with the community is done through the district government administrator, which follow the established protocols. Thereafter, proposed plans are discussed with the community, and an agreement signed between the community and FRCS, which establishes what the community contribution, timelines and exit strategy are. Vulnerability criteria and beneficiary identification and selection regarding potential recipients are discussed. Through orientations, FRCS ensure branch volunteers can deal with questions and complaints and give key messages. Community feedback and views gathered through the CEA mechanisms are incorporated into regular monitoring, evaluation and reporting processes by working closely with PMER.

Community Engagement and Accountability guidance and support was additionally provided through a surge support visit. During this visit a number of field visits were undertaken to develop mechanisms appropriate to the Fijian context. Template agreements were prepared as well as key messages for consistent community approach and a community engagement overview. These agreements and plans ensure that expectations are managed on all sides and clear consistent messaging is delivered and received.

The initial response proposed reaching the Northern and Western Divisions. However, informed by continuous assessment of needs through first hand observations and discussions with various Cluster groups, FRCS and IFRC expanded its area of operation to include Koro Island, in the Lomaiviti Island group located in the Eastern division. Koro was the most affected region following TC Winston. The reason for the increased and re-directed focus on Koro is due to the slower rate of recovery on Koro Island compared to other affected areas. Areas with more favorable access to construction suppliers with better transport infrastructure (roads, bridges etc.) have recovered quicker. Koro is 12 hours by sea from Suva and therefore sea freight costs are high. One ferry company operates one boat, once a week. The costs to ship the materials have impeded the rate of recovery and widened the gap with those with favorable access compared to isolated areas and those with affected access.

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, a response review was conducted in May 2016. A final evaluation is planned to take place at the end of the operation. A lessons-learned workshop may be conducted to collectively reflect on the lessons drawn from the operation.

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?		67%
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Output 2.1: Essential household items are provided to the target population.			
2.1.1 Mobilize volunteers and provide gender and diversity balanced volunteer teams with orientation on distribution protocols	x		100%
2.1.2 Distribute non-food relief items to 5,500 households	x		n/a
2.1.3 Conduct post-distribution surveys with communities		x	0%
Output 2.1: Emergency shelter assistance is provided to the targeted population.			
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		100%
2.2.3 Distribute emergency shelter items (shelter tool kits and tarpaulins) up to 4,000 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%

Progress towards outcomes

Below table is a summary of the essential non-food items distributed across 15 islands as of 29 August 2016. Standard distribution also included black packs. A total of 119 volunteers (48 women and 71 men) have been trained, along with 99 community members in shelter tool kit training in eight communities. Feedback from the participants indicated that the training was useful and easy to understand. The trained volunteers feel confident that they can pass on knowledge to the community.

At the end of the operation, an evaluation will be undertaken which will cover the beneficiary assessments and post distribution.

DISTRIBUTION LOCATION	BLACK PACK	TARPS	HYGIENE KIT	DIGNITY KIT	KITCHEN SET	BLANKET	SOLAR LIGHTS	JERRY CAN	SHELTER TOOL KITS
RAKIRAKI	158	3134	977	260	1169	941	1586	1414	1247
BA	1239	1585	311	159	648	1337	124	1289	80
TAVUA	482	994	999	44	557	641	378	304	442
LAUTOKA	532	739	658	7	344	963	0	1039	64
NADI	134	119	94	64	85	127	16	138	0
SIGATOKA	399	124	378	172	158	497	0	328	0
LEVUKA	317	317	51	29	171	317	158	89	0
SAVUSAVU	839	708	711	174	365	470	4	548	102
TAVEUNI	99	517	372	89	90	93	0	279	49
NATIONAL OFFICE	519	3175	1165	221	837	3611	1202	1895	825
TOTAL	4718	11412	5716	1219	4424	8997	3467	7323	2809

Shelter recovery

Outcome 3: Affected households have recovered safer shelter and gained awareness and skills on safer shelter.		% of achievement	
		71.7%	
Activities planned	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	

Output 3.1 Affected households whose houses were damaged have repaired or rebuilt back better.

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		100%
3.1.2 Continue market analysis and identify modality for providing shelter materials	x		100%
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		100%
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		100%
3.1.5 Provide selected households with orientation on the shelter recovery programme, process and obligations	x		100%
3.1.6 Construction of 35 demonstration shelters (1 per community) with local builders and community		x	54%

3.1.7 Provide 1,200 selected households with fully damaged houses with shelter materials, technical guidance and labour support through either voucher or conditional cash system		x	64%
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	64%
3.1.9 Conduct beneficiary monitoring on the impact and use of skills acquired and the usefulness of shelter solutions provided		x	0%
Output 3.2: Awareness of target communities on build back better for shelter is raised.			
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		100%
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	25%
3.2.4 Facilitate activities for safe shelter awareness and risk reduction in selected 'at risk' communities targeting 8,000 households		x	25%

Progress towards outcomes

Demonstration House

17 of the 35 demonstration houses are complete with 6 houses on-going. Deliveries from local materials suppliers are slow. 12 houses are yet to be delivered. To date, 204 carpenters have received skilled training in house construction including receiving full safety gear for each member to continue their construction livelihood. Skills covered by the two-week demonstration house construction include carpentry, masonry, and plumbing for housing and safe sanitation, BBS installation instructions and principles of All under One Roof, especially improved access. As part of Shelter recovery, FRCS, supported by IFRC, will reach a total of 420 carpenters and masons in Build Back Safer (BBS) construction techniques and messaging. A total of 18 electric power tools sets and 35 hand tools sets have been procured and are being used during the demonstration house training and after for the community carpenters to install the BBS kits in each of the selected villages. Training is seen as the vehicle for knowledge and skills transfer. These trainee carpenters will connect the demonstration phase (35 houses) to the BBS assistance phase of (1,200 houses) of the recovery operation while reaching 8,000 households with Build Back Safer messaging. The 1,200 households for BBS assistance will be identified from the villages and surrounding villages, centred around the demonstration house and verified by through community committees.



Demonstration Shelter Model in Delaikuku in Tailevu, Through the Fiji Red Cross and the TC Winston Operation. Volunteer carpenters were engaged from Fiji Red Cross and community members in Delaikuku. April, 2017.

Demonstration House Design

Using quality design and materials, the demonstration houses are designed to better withstand future cyclones through BBS principles. These principles include building on strong foundations; tying down structures from top to bottom, bracing them for future storms; ensuring joints are strong, a proper roof and the house on safe site and ground. These houses are also designed to provide good indoor ventilation. Each house will also have attached toilet and washroom facilities, a kitchen area, and ramps for greater mobility access and will incorporate a rainwater harvesting system. To enable families to put this principle into action, IFRC provide technical orientation for builders and beneficiaries.

BBS Materials Assistance & Awareness Sessions

674 BBS kits have been delivered. 40 BBS sets were installed during a three-week period, as part of training the households directly while training carpenters in the 14 villages other villages on Koro island. The kit is low-tech and basic hand tools are provided with each kit. If the house is already constructed, this kit can be fitted afterwards as it is designed to be 'non-invasive' increasing the cyclone resistance of any house. BBS assistance will include BBS awareness sessions, hardware strengthening materials (strapping, roofing screws, truss gussets etc.) and cash for labour. Labour is provided by the newly trained carpenters and can be undertaken by the house owners. Together with IEC, BBS sessions and demonstration house trainings, hand tool sets and safety gear will be used by the community and the trainees for the installation of the BBS assistance kit on 1,200 houses. In the same communities, households not receiving shelter repair support will receive build back safer awareness messaging.

The Build Back Safer (BBS) Assistance, is aligning with disaster risk reduction practices for shelter in the affected areas. 2,157 HH have been reached with BBS awareness messaging and demonstration led by the local trainers, through these sessions Open house sessions are held for both the demonstration houses and the BBS kit installation, whereby the construction is paused at various stages so that the community can visit the on-going project, observe and participate in discussions around construction and BBS. The IEC materials – Build Back Safer booklets, developed by the Shelter Cluster through FRCS and IFRC's participation and was finalised in mid-September. The 34 pages booklet was translated into local dialects of I-taukei and Hindi through the CCST and was completed in mid-February. Screen printed signboards, 1.2m square, have been fabricated by a local supplier and installed in each village beside the FRCS/IFRC demonstration house. 4 A1 size messages are printed in the local I-taukei dialect portraying Shelter Cluster BBS messages and disaster preparedness advice

Shelter/ WASH Integration

With regards to integration of shelter activities with WASH, the WASH sector provides selected households with rain water harvesting, latrines and hygiene promotion. In addition, there will be livelihoods sector support around cash for work for skilled and unskilled labour. The income earned from the integrated activities will give choice to the targeted groups to meet their immediate needs and to invest in their livelihood recovery. This shelter response will be partly funded by the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection department (ECHO) through a multi donor contribution to the appeal.

DG-ECHO and Australian Red Cross are contributing to the construction of the demonstration houses. Two ECHO representatives visited the site on 26 July 2016 together with FRCS and IFRC staff and volunteers.

Generally, construction materials supply and delivery 12 houses worth of materials and 436 BBS kits are yet to be delivered to the proposed villages, despite the orders being placed. Local suppliers are continuing to deal with unprecedented demand from affected households for construction materials following TC Winston. In addition, there is significant demand for the same construction material from international NGOs as well as the commercial, industrial and residential sectors of Fiji. The clear majority of construction materials in Fiji are sourced internationally by these local suppliers. Thus, reconstruction in Fiji is slow following TC Winston which affects the rate of implementation of this programme. Affected households supported by the Government of Fiji's Help for Homes programme continue to wait. Other factors to be considered are the geography and the island nature of the Fiji.



Fiji Red Cross and Community members help the community in putting up Shelter through the Build Back Safer (BBS) Assistant Kit (Retrofit) in Koro Island. April 2017.

Health & care

The focus for health is the Health and Hygiene Programme (for TC Winston) which has integrated hygiene promotion, psychosocial support, gender based violence, disease prevention messaging and health promotion activities. The sessions and trainings included typhoid, leptospirosis, diarrhoea, dengue, zika virus, typhoid, gastro (and related to hand-washing-boiling drinking water) and other emerging diseases, aligned with MoH clean up and source reduction messaging, including how to recognise and treat potential breeding grounds and reporting of environmental hazards. Inputs are provided to MoH Event Based Surveillance reporting system. FRCS has an extensive network of community based volunteers who can be mobilized to support the response.

Health and care			
Outcome 4. The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced.			% of achievement
Activities planned	Is implementation on time?		97%
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Output 4.1 Psychosocial support provided to the target population.			
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		100%
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 8,000 households	x		100%
4.1.9 Develop FRCS PFA toolkit	x		100%
Output 4.2: Target population is provided with community-based disease prevention, epidemic preparedness and health promotion measures			
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 (4 trainer per branches, a total of 16TOT)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		100%
4.2.5 House-to-house health awareness, including referral using pathways with further health needs in affected communities targeting 8,000 households	x		100%

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		100%
4.2.7 Distribute 18,100 mosquito nets to target households especially to pregnant women and households with children under 5	x		100%
4.2.8 Follow up visits to identified households to check on mosquito net usage		x	50%
4.2.9 Provide 200 volunteers with personal protective equipment, including mosquito repellent, hand sanitizer, gloves	x		100%

Progress towards outcomes

Fourteen months since TC Winston, the Health component of the EPoA is almost complete with most of its targets achieved. It had intended to reach 50,000 people in 10,000 households (HH) which by end of April 2017, had been superseded with 51,647 and 11,092 respectively. This was done mainly via integrated health and hygiene interventions with psychosocial support, distribution of insecticide treated mosquito nets for prevention of vector-borne disease, gender awareness, health messaging, WASH and malnutrition screening for children from 6 – 59 months.

The Health activities were implemented in coordination with the Health & Nutrition Cluster headed by the Ministry of Health concentrating on some disease hot spots and hard-to-reach areas. Strategy employed was based on house-to-house visitation and messaging where trained volunteers educate, demonstrate and advocate health promotion and disease prevention using developed and tested brochures and charts apart from distribution of NFIs.

Communities Covered

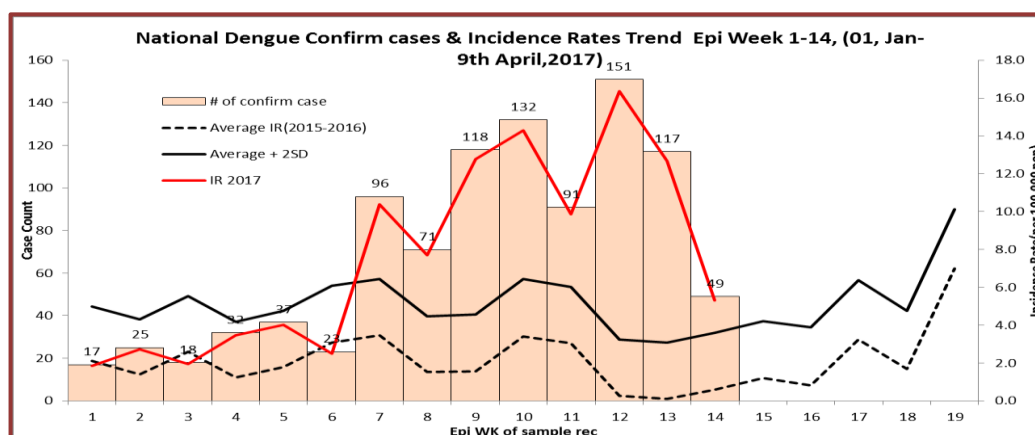
A total of 224 communities were covered for health intervention under the EPoA. These communities were selected based on some criteria such as having half or more than half of their shelters had been damaged, were difficult to access and / or had significant health issues such as disease outbreaks. The breakdown by divisions is noted below:

#	Divisions	No. of Communities
1	Central	39
2	Northern	72
3	Western	100
4	Eastern	13

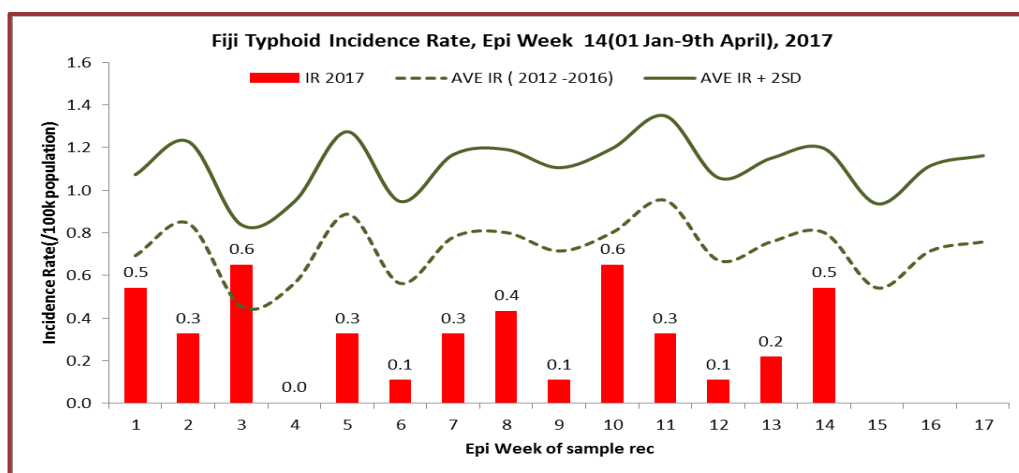
Communicable Diseases

As indicated in the previous Update Report, prevention strategies against Typhoid, Leptospirosis, Dengue fever, Chikungunya and Zika remain priorities as sporadic cases remain in various communities. Apart from these, the most common of these communicable diseases noted in first 14 weeks of 2017 (to mid-April), continue to be Typhoid, Leptospirosis and Dengue (in addition to Influenza) as reported by the Fiji Centre for Disease Control (FCDC), (i.e. *Surveillance Update on Priority Communicable Diseases, Week 14 – 9/4/17, FCDC, Ministry of Health*). Three graphs below from the FCDC demonstrate this trend.

There is generally a decline in cases except for Typhoid which seems to be oscillating between 0.3 – 0.6 per 100,000 population and may suggest that a more sustained effort in the Typhoid campaign will be needed beyond the EPoA.



Source: Ministry of Health & Medical Services, Fiji. March 2017



Source: Ministry of Health & Medical Services, Fiji. March 2017

Psychosocial Support (PSS)

Psychosocial support was a need identified in the early days of TC Winston. It is included in the EPoA and integrated into the Health component with intensive training of volunteers in administering support and recognizing needs for referral through established system of referrals.

To date, the FRCS has trained at least 100 (104) volunteers and staff on Psychological First Aid (PFA) and giving Psychosocial support and have reached more than 6,088 affected persons. This includes 3 persons referred for professional counselling, 130 for social welfare support and 50 to Health Facilities. It is anticipated that PSS will continue to be an on-going need for the next 3-5 years, given major disaster experiences in neighbouring New Zealand and elsewhere. The breakdown of referrals by Branches are shown in Table below:

Branch	Social Welfare	Health Dept	Counselling
Suva	50	14	1
Levuka	1	7	0
Bua	7	2	0
Savusavu	31	4	1
Taveuni	12	6	0
Rakiraki	110	79	0
Nalawa	24	10	1
Tavua	5	7	0
Ba			
Lautoka			
TOTAL	130	50	3

Brochures, Mosquito Nets and Hand Washing Soap Distribution

EPoA provided for development of various training tools and equipment including brochures on water treatment, hand washing, gender awareness, etc. To date, the Health team have distributed 57,219 brochures in their house-to-house visits and other community trainings around the four divisions. Though the mosquito nets were all distributed only 50% of the follow-up was conducted to these 6,997 households.

#	Item	No. Distributed
1	Health Brochures	57,219
2	Insecticide Treated Mosquito Nets	6,997
3	Hand Washing Soap	9,087

Gender & Protection

Gender is a cross cutting issue in all operations and activities from the Response to the Recovery phases of the EPoA. With support from other portfolios, intensive and accelerated training for all volunteers and staff was made possible with Gender integrated with other health trainings and activities. This increased awareness which culminated (for the first time) in the drafting and endorsement by the Board of the FRCS of a new Gender Policy which is now in place.

The FRCS Code of Conduct and Child Protection policies were also widely disseminated through induction sessions at branch level requiring staff and volunteers to sign off on the policies. Furthermore, the heightened awareness also brought out gender / protection issues from Evacuation Centers, Communities and even within the Society. For the latter, one such case was found to be true which was investigated promptly demonstrating the importance of having these policies in place leading to appropriate and prompt action and protection of the victim.

The EPoA also provided for the procurement of PPE (personal protective equipment) for community outreach.

Malnutrition Cases in Children

FRCS worked in collaboration with UNICEF with support from EPoA to screen for SAM (Severe Acute Malnutrition) and MAM (Moderate Acute Malnutrition) in children from 6 – 59months.

. A total of 8,462 children in the age category were screened of which only one was found to have SAM and was referred accordingly. The other mild and moderate cases are similarly being followed by Health officers at local levels and district hospitals.

Branch	Mild Malnutrition	Moderate Malnutrition	Severe Malnutrition
Suva	887		
Koro	209		
Levuka	418		
Bua	641	2	
Savusavu	849	3	
Taveuni	843	2	1
Rakiraki	899		
Nalawa	194		
Tavua	1005		
Ba			
Lautoka			
TOTAL	5945	7	1

Trained Health Volunteers

The proceeding sections of this Health Update mentions various training conducted in the area of Health during the Winston operations. To end of April, 2017, a total of 227 Health volunteers have been registered, inducted and received integrated training in the various areas of health.

Branch	Active Volunteers
Suva	23
Levuka	28
Bua	20
Savusavu	30
Taveuni	20
Rakiraki	24
Nalawa	21
Tavua	20
Ba	20
Lautoka	21
TOTAL	227



Fiji Red Cross Rakiraki Branch Volunteer conducting hygiene promotion to primary school class in Rakiraki. 2017

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

Needs analysis: The following WASH components are planned and being implemented for TC Winston. these activities were designed based on RAMP survey and discussion with FRCS, WASH Cluster and FRCS branches in terms of approaches and sustainability. The activities under WASH includes;

- Providing safe drinking water to 10 identified communities affected by TC Winston
- Installation of rainwater harvesting systems and attached toilet/shower for 35 model shelters
- Construction of 10 Communal toilets in affected 10 communities in public locations and infrastructures
- Construct 100 household toilets per National standards in a district affected by TC Winston
- Hygiene promotion activities, including 8000 household visits, fun nights and distributions (see HP section)

Programmes are being implemented through Community Engagement process, agreement is reached through proper consultation with local authorities, the community and the direct users.

During the emergency response, household sanitation and safe water provision activities have been implemented for 34 households in 2 communities in Naboutolu and Nokonoko in Ra province.

WASH, shelter and Health sectors continue to work together in dissemination of messages around good health and hygiene practices in the affected communities to reduce the risk of water-borne, water-related and vector-borne diseases.

Water

Based on the results of assessments, needs in various areas for water quality improvement was suggested. FRCS distributed drinking water in the immediate relief response. Damage to water sources occurred during and after the cyclone due to debris and other technical faulty water source structure. The need to restore and improve existing water sources have been identified and planned for 10 communities to receive clean water through rehabilitation/ construction of water supply system e.g. spring catchments/ gravity flow networks to provide clean water in disaster affected areas. Three water source (spring source) has been upgraded into protected springs provided clean water to 9 local communities in Ra, Lomaiviti Koro and Savusavu in the Northern Division with one ongoing construction in one of the remote area in Ra.

Sanitation

Repairs of individual household sanitation units were only considered suitable in the relief stage. These repairs presented an example of best practice in an emergency. The cyclone and the potential for adverse effects of unhygienic conditions caused by lacking and damaged sanitation infrastructure, led FRCS to advise people, through Health and Hygiene promotion, to consider and invest when possible in more sustainable sanitation options, in the selected rural areas of Fiji. During the emergency response, 34 partial repairs and construction of 5 communal toilets have been completed (6 households for 1 full unit).

Communal toilets

Ten (10) communal toilets were constructed and designed in two models. These two modules called WASH 1, consist of only 2 toilets with an outside hand wash tap-stand, the other model is WASH 2, includes 2 toilets with 2 shower rooms designed for a bigger community that has no adequate sanitation access. These toilets are constructed at the community centers, community halls, churches, or other public locations.

Household toilets

After the initial response FRCS approached to repair existing toilets and found out that most of the priority from households were witnessed in unimproved sanitation, unsafe toilet structures and leaking of sewage from an open waste drain or dumping pit. The findings were based from RAMP survey done for secondary assessment and WASH cluster support.

Looking at the area covered by other agencies and a follow up on FRCS commitment, IFRC decided to support FRCS in constructing 100 household toilets in Ra Province.

The main objective of building 100 households' toilets super structure & Septic tanks is to;

- Provide a safe, resilient structure that can withstand Category 5 cyclone
- Introduce an improved module that modern techniques and skill can help strengthens local awareness in sanitation.
- Introducing a cost-effective module

Beneficiary selection for the 10 households per village have been processed within the village leaders and head of every household. Village heads are consulting a set of eligibility criteria as a beneficiary of these units, such as; Most vulnerable in terms of access, health, social and economic status, PLWD, Elderly, Single father or mother and having no access to any Sanitation unit.

Implementation of these structures has been started, each community was given a target of 5 weeks' job upon receiving full load of materials for 10 household toilets. Selection of these household was finalized by the village council and verified by the branch administration. After completion of the project, the 10 households' beneficiaries will sign an MoU to fully state roles of FRCS and responsibilities taking by each household now and beyond.

The proper handover will be done by FRCS Management with the Advice of Branch Administration in the coming weeks. As agreed between the FRCS focal point and Branch Administration, local carpenters are recruited to build these toilets.

These carpenters are hired on volunteer basis, they only received FJD \$30.00/- a day for their meal allowance. With 20% payment at the start and the remaining 80% once the job is completed.

Beneficiaries are contributing in Identifying accessible sites, providing unskilled man power, excavation of the septic tank, working together with the team and agree to build and sign off Household Toilet Agreement.

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?		66%%
	Yes (x)	No (x)	% progress (estimate)
Output 5.1: Access to safe water by target population in affected communities increased			
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		100%
5.1.3: Conduct joint secondary assessments, design approach and procure materials	x		100%
5.1.4 Distribute 4,000 cards of aqua tabs,(10tabs per card) through 10 branches received from MOHMS and WHO (1 card per household.	x		100%
5.1.5 Provide 10 communities with assistance with access to water.	x		90%
5.1.6 Install 35 household rainwater harvesting system. For one of each demonstration houses.	x		10%
5.1.7 Conduct beneficiary satisfaction surveys, following provision of relief and recovery WASH services	x		0%
Output 5.2: Access to adequate sanitation facilities by target population in affected communities increased			
5.2.1: Conduct joint and coordinated secondary assessments, design approach and procure materials.		x	70%
5.2.2: In Rakiraki, 8 communities, provide 750 households (3,750 persons) direct assistance of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 34 households with partial repair of pour flush latrines • 100 households with construction of full single flush toilet with proper septic tanks (national certified standards) • 10 communities with construction of 10 communal sanitation systems - optional to install in household area 		x	30%
5.2.3 Provide adequate sanitation facilities in 35 demonstration houses as assisted by Shelter component	x		50%
5.2.4: Complement additional shelter activities in these 35 communities – 1,200 households. The additional assistance will be complemented by WASH activities and strongly supported with ongoing technical support		x	50%
5.2.5: Conduct beneficiary satisfaction surveys following provision of relief WASH services in an integrated manner with other sectors		x	0%
Output 5.3: Knowledge, attitude and practice on safe water, sanitation and hygiene by target population increased			
5.3.1: Train 200 community volunteers in Hygiene Promotion and work alongside Red Cross volunteers and other sectors – same as CBDP volunteers	x		90%

5.3.2: Mobilize 200 community volunteers, ensuring gender and diversity balance to form part of the multi sector teams	x		90%
5.3.3: Reproduction of awareness materials and communication methods/ mode of delivery	x		90%
5.3.4: Complement hygiene kits distributions with hygiene promotion messages		x	100%
5.3.5: Assist 8,000 households with hygiene promotion messages in coordination with the health team	x		100%
5.3.6: Assist 6 communities in Rakiraki and other target areas with increased knowledge of source to mouth including operation and maintenance of gravity water supply systems		x	90%
5.3.7: Conduct beneficiary satisfaction surveys following provision of relief WASH services in an integrated manner with other sectors		x	0%

Progress towards outcomes

Community water supply networks

FRCS has now completed three spring sources supplying nine communities, seven villages and two settlements. These spring project implemented in Naboutolu Ra province, Tuatua village in Koro Island and Dromuninuku village in Savusavu. One more spring box is ongoing in Veidrala Ra province. These water networks are connected to fresh water springs with higher flowrate to supply an adequate quantity of water to the communities. FRCS branches, local authorities and communities are working on the installation water meters in the future in order to control water consumptions. In addition, FRCS is working together with MoH and other agencies in developing village water committees that will be responsible for the operation and maintenance of the networks and the communities will take full ownership of their water supply facilities.



Fiji Red Cross Branch and Community Members construction of the Tuatua Village in Koro Island for safe water supply to the community members. January, 2017

In addition, FRCS has played an imperative role in community engagement and getting involved in various negotiations in different levels. There has been growing interest for water operations within the NS, in taking water project activities as part of its regular programming in future operations. It is worth to note that this is the first recovery work rolled out by the NS and has shown confidence in taking ownership at all level of the NS.

Rain water harvesting

installation of Rainwater harvesting systems are progressing along with the implementation of the shelter component. These systems have now been installed in four shelters and targeting to complete 31 sites for next two weeks waiting for all shelter to complete.

FRCS Branch	Community(s)	# HH	Status	O&M plan	WASH committee
Rakiraki Branch	Naboutolu	47	Completed	Handover/Monitor 12months	WSP/MoH
	Draunivau	34	Completed	Handover/Monitor 12months	WSP/MoH
	Veidoko	30	Completed	Handover/Monitor 12months	WSP/MoH
	Namuaimada	79	Completed	Handover/Monitor 12months	WSP/MoH
	Biribiri Settlement	4	Completed	Handover/Monitor 12months	WSP/MoH
Koro Island	Tuatua	78	Completed	Handover/Monitor 12months	WSP/MoH
	Naunu Settlement	3	Completed	Handover/Monitor 12months	WSP/MoH
Savusavu Branch	Dromuninuku	78	Completed	Awaiting handover	WSP/MoH
	Nailawa Settlement	8	Completed	Awaiting handover	WSP/MoH
Nalawa	Veidrala	68	Ongoing	Construction ongoing	
Total 4 water projects		429			

Sanitation

Communal Sanitation has now been completed for 10 communities those were identified based on needs. These structures are implemented in Ra Province, Savusavu and Namacu in Koro Island.

Construction of 100 household toilets are ongoing, as of end of April 2017, 26 household toilets are completed and handed over to beneficiaries. building of these structures serve the need for improved sanitation facilities as well as building WASH resilience in the communities. selection of these facilities was based on VCA considering affected families from TC Winston. Design of these toilets was discussed with WASH cluster in terms of accessible and relevancy to the local population.

All these 100 household toilets are constructed in Ra province which was highlighted as a most affected province by TC Winston. In addition, some of these communities are known as typhoid and dengue affected areas putting these measures will enhance the capacity and accessibility of local communities to reduce the effects of these diseases.

Branch	Community	Handed over to	status	# users
Rakiraki Branch	Naserelagi	Women Committee	completed	13HH
	Vunisea	Village Council	completed	8HH 1kindergarden
	Barotu	Village Council	completed	9HH
	Matawailevu	Village Council	completed	12HH
	Nayaulevu	Village Council	completed	14HH
	Vatukaceveceva	Village Council	completed	10HH
	Vivili	Village Council	completed	10HH
	Dromuninuku	Village Council	completed	village
	Namacu,Koro	Village Council	completed	8HH
	Malake Island	Village Council	completed	6HH
	Total	10 facilities		

Branch	Community	Number of HH toilets	Status
Rakiraki Branch	Balabala	10	Partially completed
	Mataveikai	10	Partially completed
	Manyava	10	Partially completed
	Nativi	10	Partially completed
	Namara	10	Partially completed
	Nausori	10	Partially completed
	Navitilevu	10	Partially completed
	Nailawa	10	Partially completed
	Burelevu	10	Partially completed
	Malake Island	10	Partially completed
Total	10 community	100	



Fiji Red Cross and Community members constructing a single household latrine in Ra. April, 2017

Hygiene promotion

Hygiene promotion is an integral part of WASH interventions. FRCS has already reached target of 8000HH in total to be visited for house to house Hygiene awareness promotion through messaging and fun night activities that drawn bigger attentions from elderly to the young generations. For more information see the health and hygiene promotion section.

Shelter Cluster coordination

According to the Shelter cluster, emergency shelter assistance, through tents, tarpaulins and other NFIs has been delivered to 28,300 households (the total caseload), which benefits from coordinated interventions. Early recovery is being done through owner-driven repairs and reconstruction of 12,200 households (vulnerable households living under the poverty line, who have endured shelter damage).

Shelter Cluster Coordination			
Outcome 7: The shelter response of humanitarian actors is strengthened through enhanced leadership, coordination and accountability.			% of achievement
Activities planned	Is implementation on time?		83%
	Yes (x)	No (x)	% progress (estimate)
Output 7.1: Timely, predictable, and widely accessible shelter coordination services are provided to the humanitarian shelter sector in Fiji.			
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 %
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			
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			
<p>The shelter coordination team (SCT) deployed by IFRC supported 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 worked 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. 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 "Help for Homes" initiative or who are self-recovering, as well as identify and address potential gaps in the recovery process.</p> <p>During recent months Fiji Shelter Cluster has been focussing more on preparedness activities than the TC Winston response which is now nearing its end so the need for IFRC Ops team to participate / coordinate in shelter cluster meetings at this stage of the operation has also significantly reduced.</p>			

Restoring Family Links (RFL)

TC Winston caused extensive damage to power and telecommunication infrastructure across the country. Many people remained without news of their family members in the first days after the cyclone. All national and commercial mobile operators worked very efficiently to reconnect services in affected areas.

FRCS has appointed a focal person within the National Society to coordinate on restoring family links. The ICRC deployed an RFL delegate to work closely with FRCS to undertake active tracing across affected divisions. A web-page was created where people could search for missing persons and register themselves for family members to find them. The National Disaster Management Office has designated the FRCS (with the support of ICRC) the lead agency for 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?		100%%
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
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			
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		100%
8.1.3: National Society staff and volunteers' knowledge and skills in providing RFL services are improved	x		100%
Progress towards outcomes			
As of October 2016, all tracing cases related to TC Winston have been closed. The remaining cases that were still pending were closed following a visit to Koro and Cicia by the FRCS teams, who confirmed that the families had been reunited or moved to the mainland. Up to 39 recorded family tracing cases have been successfully concluded.			
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.			
A RFL delegate from Australian Red Cross was deployed in Fiji in October and worked with FRCS to enhance volunteers' knowledge of responding to RFL needs in disasters based on the experience of TC Winston response.			

National Society capacity building

FRCS branches in the most affected areas have been impacted and damaged by TC Winston and some need renovation or new facilities. Damage assessments have been conducted for most of the branches affected by TC Winston.

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?		60%
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Output 10.1: The National Society's branches have the resources required to deliver on the operation			
10.1.1: Assess the damage to FRCS branch offices and containers		x	70%
10.1.2: Support procurement and construction of branch offices		x	30%
10.1.3: Support capacity development of branch executives, administrators and division service coordinators through leadership, finance and administration trainings		x	70
Output 10.2: The National Society's headquarters has the resources required to deliver on the operation			
10.2.1: Set up Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) at FRCS headquarters	x		100
10.2.2: Procure vehicles and IT equipment	x		60
10.2.3: Recruit staff to support the operation	x		100
Progress towards outcomes			
The FRCS EOC has been set up at the headquarters in Suva, and procurement of necessary equipment and facilities completed. Recruitment of local staff to support the scale-up of integrated shelter and WASH components has been completed.			
During TC Winston operation FRCS staff and volunteers increased their capacities through on job training in finance, logistics and technical areas of shelter and WASH. In addition; IFRC supported branches financial development through			

TC Winston operations. Furthermore, FRCS staff and volunteers increased their capacities in community based PSS, health and hygiene programmes.

Rehabilitation of a rental office for FRCS branch in Rakiraki has been completed, currently the branch operates from a rental office facility, land for the construction of a new branch has been procured and construction work is going to start.

Lands have been secured for the construction of branch building in Savusavu, Tavua and Taveuni, construction will start in the coming months. Currently FRCS staff and volunteers are operating from Ops Centers provided by the local government departments.

USAID is funding construction of a branch building in Labasa, the work has been started in March 2017. IT equipment, such as desktop computers, lap tops, sat phones and internet facilities were provided to FRCS HQ and branches.

BOCA training is ongoing for the FRCS and other Pacific NSs.

Overall challenges and constraints

Some concerns that are being addressed include:

- Due to delays in signing the Project Agreement between the IFRC and FRCS, some concerns were raised on how to provide working advance or reimburse FRCS for their acquittals.
- Transition between the emergency response and recovery operations took longer than expected, this has created delays in completion of TC Winston Operation. As a result the operation has been extended for another couple of months beyond initial completion timeframe of 31 May 2017.
- Lower expenditure between after the relief response to the start of recovery operation early in 2017 has resulted in requesting extension for some pledges beyond the initial completion timeframe.
- Tendering process for the construction items such BBS kits, material for model shelters and WASH components have been delayed. Most of these tenders and procurement was done early in 2017, whereas slow deliveries by suppliers have resulted in delays to construction activities in the field.
- Delays and incomplete supply of construction materials for shelter and WASH components, slowed down implementation is some of the project sites.
- Implementing shelter and WASH activities in several parts of the country, specially islands with irregular transportation created challenges.
- Most of the shelter and WASH activities started and reached its peak time during the rainy season, due to bad road access and continues rain, supply of material and construction activities were delayed.
- FRCS acquittals have been piled up since the beginning of operation, it took lots of time and efforts to verify and finalize them, with the additional finance staff and clear procedures, these pending tasks were finalized early in 2017.
- Cash flow between from and to Suva has been interrupted on few occasions, this issue delayed payments to FRCS and suppliers.

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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.

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.

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRFJ001 - Fiji - Tropical Cyclone Winston

Timeframe: 22 Feb 16 to 31 May 17

Appeal Launch Date: 29 Feb 16

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2016/2-2017/4	Programme	MDRFJ001
Budget Timeframe	2016/2-2017/5	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
A. Budget		4,421,455				4,421,455	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
Cash contributions							
American Red Cross		240,017				240,017	
Australian Red Cross		1,433,074				1,433,074	
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	
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch		5,930				5,930	
Estonia Government		21,847				21,847	
European Commission - DG ECHO		517,581				517,581	
Hewlett Packard Co. Foundation		23,285				23,285	
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*)		259,118				259,118	
The Netherlands Red Cross		10,883				10,883	
United States Government - USAID		203,570				203,570	293,853
VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief		5,000				5,000	
Western Union Foundation		34,772				34,772	
C1. Cash contributions		3,781,182				3,781,182	293,853
Inkind Goods & Transport							
Australian Red Cross		122,095				122,095	
C2. Inkind Goods & Transport		122,095				122,095	
Inkind Personnel							
Australian Red Cross		75,352				75,352	
Danish Red Cross		72,626				72,626	
New Zealand Red Cross		19,871				19,871	
C3. Inkind Personnel		167,849				167,849	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		4,071,125				4,071,125	293,853
D. Total Funding = B + C		4,071,125				4,071,125	293,853

* 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. Opening Balance							
C. Income		4,071,125				4,071,125	293,853
E. Expenditure		-2,923,588				-2,923,588	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		1,147,537				1,147,537	293,853

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRFJ001 - Fiji - Tropical Cyclone Winston

Timeframe: 22 Feb 16 to 31 May 17

Appeal Launch Date: 29 Feb 16

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2016/2-2017/4	Programme	MDRFJ001
Budget Timeframe	2016/2-2017/5	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	
BUDGET (C)			4,421,455			4,421,455		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	244,075		610,087			610,087	-366,012	
Shelter - Transitional	841,195		6,224			6,224	834,971	
Construction - Facilities	117,275		13,525			13,525	103,750	
Construction Materials			34,320			34,320	-34,320	
Clothing & Textiles	23,880		68,528			68,528	-44,648	
Food			96			96	-96	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	288,642		33,599			33,599	255,043	
Medical & First Aid			311			311	-311	
Teaching Materials			573			573	-573	
Utensils & Tools	205,326		124,251			124,251	81,074	
Other Supplies & Services	10,000		9,468			9,468	532	
Cash Disbursement	72,000						72,000	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	1,802,392		900,980			900,980	901,412	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	97,500		40,338			40,338	57,162	
Computers & Telecom	43,415		38,707			38,707	4,708	
Office & Household Equipment			5,164			5,164	-5,164	
Others Machinery & Equipment	3,000						3,000	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	143,915		84,208			84,208	59,707	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	48,158		42,852			42,852	5,307	
Distribution & Monitoring	311,573		357,119			357,119	-45,547	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	106,767		143,035			143,035	-36,269	
Logistics Services	137,049		49,884			49,884	87,165	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	603,547		592,891			592,891	10,656	
Personnel								
International Staff	593,048		566,556			566,556	26,492	
National Staff	28,600		39,569			39,569	-10,969	
National Society Staff	138,776		57,859			57,859	80,917	
Volunteers	172,000		129,981			129,981	42,019	
Other Staff Benefits			17,439			17,439	-17,439	
Total Personnel	932,424		811,404			811,404	121,020	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	15,000		28,740			28,740	-13,740	
Professional Fees	15,000		20,041			20,041	-5,041	
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	30,000		48,780			48,780	-18,780	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	271,710		54,651			54,651	217,059	
Total Workshops & Training	271,710		54,651			54,651	217,059	
General Expenditure								
Travel	244,754		124,081			124,081	120,674	
Information & Public Relations	37,724		32,309			32,309	5,415	
Office Costs	41,205		42,544			42,544	-1,339	
Communications	9,300		20,374			20,374	-11,074	
Financial Charges	6,000		-6,364			-6,364	12,364	
Other General Expenses	15,500		1,272			1,272	14,228	
Shared Office and Services Costs	7,130		21,805			21,805	-14,675	

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRFJ001 - Fiji - Tropical Cyclone Winston

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Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2016/2-2017/4	Programme	MDRFJ001
Budget Timeframe	2016/2-2017/5	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	
BUDGET (C)			4,421,455			4,421,455		
Total General Expenditure	361,613		236,020			236,020	125,593	
Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers to 3rd Parties	6,000		6,000			6,000	0	
Total Contributions & Transfers	6,000		6,000			6,000	0	
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions			7			7	-7	
Total Operational Provisions			7			7	-7	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recove	269,854		165,004			165,004	104,850	
Total Indirect Costs	269,854		165,004			165,004	104,850	
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee			18,543			18,543	-18,543	
Pledge Reporting Fees			5,100			5,100	-5,100	
Total Pledge Specific Costs			23,643			23,643	-23,643	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	4,421,455		2,923,588			2,923,588	1,497,867	
VARIANCE (C - D)			1,497,867			1,497,867		