

## Operation Update Report Fiji/Pacific: Tropical Cyclone Yasa

<b>DREF n° MDRFJ005</b>	<b>GLIDE n° TC-2020-000238-FIJI</b>
<b>Operation update n° 2; Date of issue:</b> 08/02/2021	<b>Timeframe covered by this update:</b> 16/12/2020 – 05/02/2021
<b>Operation start date:</b> 16/12/2020	<b>Operation timeframe:</b> 6 months <b>End date:</b> 30/06/2021
<b>Funding requirements (CHF):</b> DREF 3 <sup>rd</sup> allocation amount CHF 277,218 (Total DREF budget CHF 676,325)	<b>DREF amount initially allocated:</b> CHF 399,107
<b>N° of people being assisted:</b> 20,806	
<p><b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation:</b> The Fiji Red Cross Society (FRCS) activated its branches and mobilized its volunteers in the affected provinces of Bua, Macuata and Cakaudrove. A team from the FRCS headquarters travelled to Bua province on December 20 to assist volunteers conducting initial assessments. The IFRC office also sent four technical staff in WASH, Shelter, Cash Voucher Assistance (CVA) and Health to assist FRCS staff and volunteers. The CCST Pacific office continued to provide technical support in Operations Management, Logistics, Human Resource, WASH, Shelter, Health and PMER (Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting). The ICRC sub-regional office provided communications support to the FRCS office and Restoring Family Links (RFL) equipment and personnel support in the affected areas.</p> <p>The New Zealand Red Cross (NZRC) have been providing remote Information Management (IM) and Logistics support while the Australian Red Cross (ARC) have been providing Communications and WASH support to the Country Cluster Support Team (CCST) Suva Office.</p>	
<p><b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) and the cluster system, Ministry of Health and Medical Services and other major government actors. Medical Services Pacific for counselling. Other partners involved in the response include the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), World Food Programme (WFP), United Nations Children’s Emergency Funds (UNICEF), Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MFAT), Oxfam, Pacific Rotary Association.</p>	

### **Summary of major revisions made to emergency plan of action:**

This Operation Update is issued to inform stakeholders of revisions made to request a third allocation of CHF 277,218 in response to tropical cyclone (TC) Ana, making a total budget of CHF 676,325. The operation is categorized as orange as it has a widespread geographic impact across the country, is complex as it has now affected people that were yet recovered from TC Yasa less than two months ago. This is further complicated by the fact that the cyclone season is forecasted to continue for another two to three months, with more tropical systems expected.

The DREF was initially requested for Tropical Cyclone Yasa which made landfall over Bua Province on 17 December 2020 causing extensive damages in Bua and parts of Macuata and Cakaudrove provinces. The cyclone also caused damage in the Yasawa, Lomaiviti and the Lau group of islands. FRCS volunteers were deployed to the affected areas to provide Shelter, WASH, Health, Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI), Psychological First Aid (PFA) and referral support, and distribution of essential Household Items (HHIs). A detailed assessment trip scheduled for 29 January was cancelled due the imminent threat of TC Ana and is underway currently.

TC Ana followed a similar path as TC Yasa but made landfall westwards over the main island of Viti Levu on 30 January 2021. TC Ana entered Fiji waters as a Category 2 cyclone but brought a lot of rain causing widespread flooding across the Central, Western and Northern Divisions. Impacts of TC Ana have been felt across the whole country. Worst impacted are the communities in the provinces of Macuata and Cakaudrove that were still recovering from TC Yasa. The request is to support communities in the Northern Divisions that were affected by both TC Yasa and TC Ana and other

communities in the northern, western and eastern divisions that were affected by TC Ana. For communities that were affected by both cyclones, the response will combine early recovery for TC Yasa and TC Ana response. Due to extensive flooding in the affected areas, there is an increase in need for Health and WASH support.

The requested allocation will cover the following changes and inclusions to the current response:

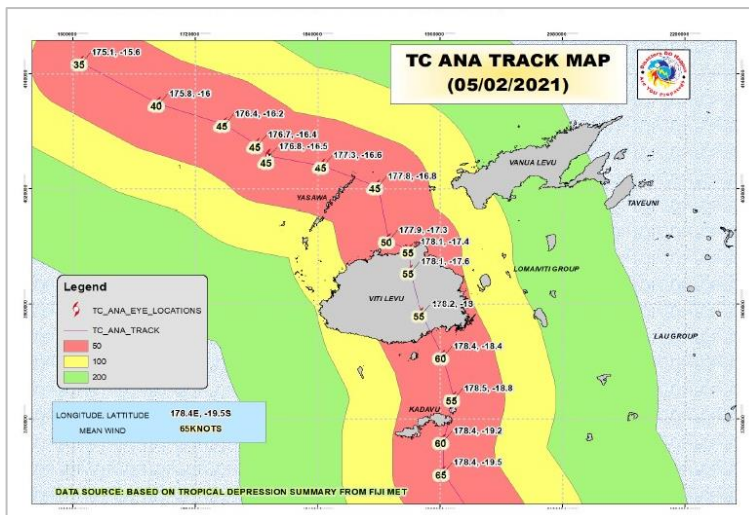
- The target beneficiaries to be reached under the DREF is revised from 12,531 (2,506 households) to 20,806 (4,161) to respond to the needs in communities in the Northern, Central, Western and Eastern divisions affected by TC Yasa and TC Ana.
- Replenishment of Health and WASH essential household items distributed to affected communities.
- Increase in Health and Leptospirosis, Typhoid, Dengue and Diarrhea (LTDD) awareness and mosquito net distribution as there is an increased risk in communicable diseases.
- Provision of Water Filtration Systems for households and Rota tanks for communities whose water sources have been compromised after the flooding.
- Provision for transportation to affected areas in the central, western and eastern divisions that were affected by TC Ana.

## A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

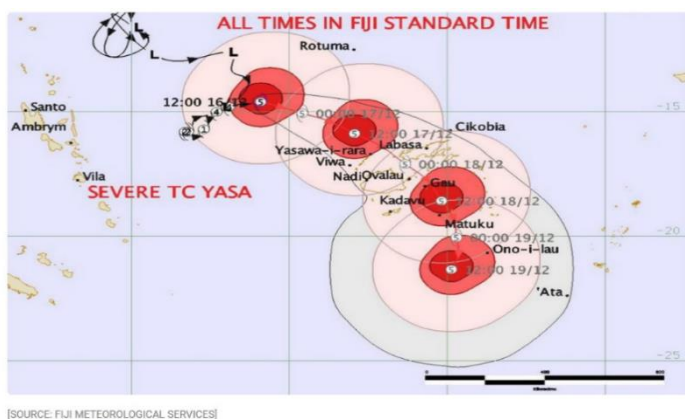
### Description of the disaster

Tropical Cyclone (TC) Ana made landfall as a Category 2 tropical cyclone on the main island on Viti Levu on 30 January 2021 and exited the country through Kadavu on 31 January 2021. At the centre were average 100 kilometers per hour winds with gusts of 140 kilometers per hour. Significant damage to trees, weak structures and houses has been experienced with heavy damage to crops and power failures. Significant level of precipitation caused rivers to overflow their banks and extensive flooding of roads, villages, towns and communities. Very high seas and storm surge caused coastal inundation. Click [here](#) to see affected areas from both TC Yasa and TC Ana pathways to Viti Levu.

By mid-day on 31 January, TD07F developed into Tropical Cyclone Bina with a path expected to follow similar to TC Yasa and bring more rain. TC Bina was downgraded on 1 February but brought additional rainfall. The accumulation of rainfall from all three tropical cyclones which followed similar paths has caused extensive flooding across all the four divisions. Below is the track of TC Yasa and TC Bina:



Tropical Cyclone Ana pathway to Viti Levu as of 5 February 2021. (Photo: Fiji Meteorological Service)



Tropical Cyclone Yasa and Bina pathways to Viti Levu as of 5 February 2021. (Photo: Fiji Meteorological Service)

As of 2 February 2021, the NDMO reported 14,755 evacuees in 422 evacuation centres across the country. Extensive flooding caused damage to infrastructure with 131 roads and crossings temporarily closed. All major roads in Vanua Levu remained closed cutting off supply of food and relief items to affected areas. There have been two confirmed fatalities and three people reported missing. Access in the northern division remains a challenge. The main concerns are increased risk of leptospirosis, typhoid, dengue and diarrhoea due to poor water access and standing water. Hygiene is a concern due to the lack of access to clean water. Psychological first aid is a need given the recurring losses in a short time period of the successive cyclones. Early recovery efforts for livelihoods, fixing shelters and access to food and water are all required, acknowledging future cyclones may occur before the cyclone season ends in May 2021.

## Summary of current response

### Overview of host National Society response action for TC Ana

The Fiji Red Cross Society (FRCS) has been very active to monitor the track forecast and to disseminate early warning within its network to community and mobilized its branches through the Division Managers (DMs) to prepare communities. Below are the actions that have been taken since 29 January 2021 prior to the landfall:

- Activated the National Emergency Operation Centre – as of 09:00 am (local time) on 30 January 2021.
- National EOC coordinated with divisional and branch EOCs on response movement across the country to TC Ana Phase 1 response.
- Planned for the initial assessment (using D1 form), volunteer deployment and in-depth assessment (using D2 form) which have been recently revised and distributed to all 16 branches.
- Restocked disaster preparedness containers with essential household items from 3 February 2021 for the Western Division, specifically in Nadi, Lautoka, Tavua, Rakiraki and Nalawa.

In response to the impact of TC Ana, FRCS has focused its efforts on:

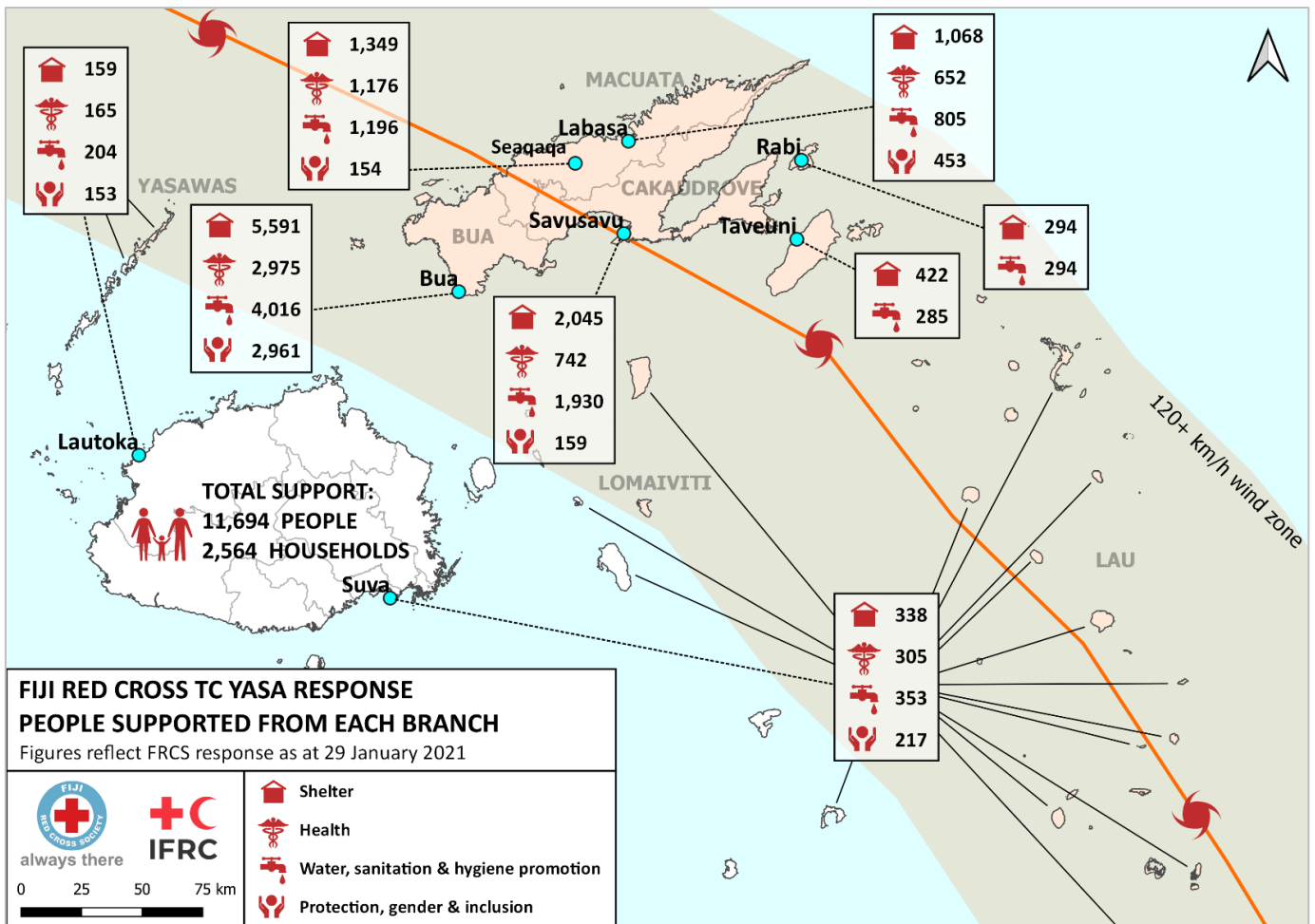
- Updating the stock take in all its branches and restocking essential household items.
- Engaging local districts officers to initiate discussions of possible response efforts to communities at-risk.
- Assisting in supporting people to evacuation centres.
- FRCS Divisions Services Coordinators have been inspecting damages on the ground.
- Assessment teams have been on standby and departed 4 February 2021 to conduct assessments.
- Reactivating the Restoring family Links (RFL) service with the support of ICRC.
- Engaging volunteers who are available to assist in the operation. The following staff and volunteers have been deployed as part of the emergency response as of 3 January 2021:

Total Staff and Volunteers deployed (5/2/2021)			
Division	# of staff	# of volunteers	Total by Division
Central	10	2	12
Eastern	2	0	2
Western	2	39	41
Northern	5	46	51
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>106</b>

### Summary of response for TC Yasa

As of 29 January 2021, FRCS has reached a total of 11,694 people (2,564 households) through its TC Yasa response. Out of the 11,694 people assisted, 11,266 (2,500 households) were reached through shelter assistance, 5,997 (1,260) through Health, 9,083 (2,004) through WASH and 4,097 (854) for Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI).

A total of 14,918 essential household items has been distributed for Shelter, Health, WASH and PGI assistance. Detailed items distributed based on areas is tabulated below. The early recovery activities have not yet begun. A detailed assessment is currently ongoing in the Northern division which will inform the specific supports for water, sanitation, shelter and basics needs. This should be completed by mid-February and analysed for support activities to be carried out in early March. Early recovery activities for the remaining regions will be assessed once the initial assessments and distributions are completed.



TFRCS response for Tropical Cyclone Yasa based on focus areas and branch/geographical location. (Photo: FRCS)

Division	Bua	Labasa	Seaqaqa	Savusavu	Taveuni	Rabi	Total
Shelter Tool Kit	185	148	191	263	66	70	923
Tarpaulin	793	1,191	609	409	193	89	3,284
Blankets	557	253	359	489	105	83	1,846
Black Packs	356	502	439	307	128	97	1,829
Cooking Set	239	382	342	286	147	55	1,451
Solar Light	123	108	1	0	0	0	232
Mosquito Net	223	790	490	120	0	0	1,623
Dignity Kit	193	209	88	23	0	0	513
Hygiene Kit	173	232	213	31	1	0	650
Water Containers	559	547	481	663	232	85	2,567
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,401</b>	<b>4,362</b>	<b>3,213</b>	<b>2,591</b>	<b>872</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>14,918</b>

In response to TC Yasa, FRCS has assisted 11,694 people at the end of January 2021 (2,338 households). To date, 10,913 people (2,183 households) have been supported in the Northern division, 301 people (60 households) in the Western division, and 478 people (95 households) in the Eastern division. Distributions of essential household items were still ongoing due to the remoteness of some communities in the Eastern division. Operations also were halted with TC Ana and TC Bina development until it was safe to resume. The remaining households in the Western division will be included as part of the TC Ana response. No early recovery efforts have been initiated yet as they were due to begin when TC Ana occurred. The Shelter and WASH early recovery will be supported once the detailed assessment that is ongoing is completed.

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

The IFRC Country Cluster Delegation (CCD) in Suva initially provided advice to FRCS on the possibility of revising the TC Yasa response to include the TC Ana response. Two technical staff have been providing technical support to FRCS in the review of the TC Yasa response and development of Plan and Budget for the TC Ana response. Support is being

provided in Health, WASH, Shelter, PGI, First Aid, Logistics, Communications and Operations Support by IFRC. The FRCS RFL programme, supported by ICRC, started during the TC Yasa response and was also activated during the TC Ana response.

### Overview of other actors in country

The government announced new curfew hours from 23:00 on Saturday, 30 December 2020 to 04:00 on Sunday, 31 December 2020 to restrict movement. The Fiji Police Force and Fiji Military Forces were on call around the country to assist people who needed to be evacuated. All schools were closed from Friday 29 January 2021 and will be reopened on 8 February 2021 as most schools are currently being used as evacuation centres.

### Coordination with the authorities

FRCS is part of the National Emergency Operation Taskforce and the Director General has attended all TC Ana meeting and briefings. All FRCS branch EOCs have also been activated and are being manned by trained community-based volunteers in each location. Coordination between the EOCs is ongoing. The National EOC will continue to monitor the situation whilst maintaining communication with Divisional and Branch EOCs. Ongoing discussions and response plans are taking place with Divisional Commissioners and Provincial Administrators and District level authorities, which includes the Ministry of Health & Medical Services through the Disaster Management Committees and the Disaster Preparedness Committees, FRCS and other NGOs will be informed to contribute to the coordination of national plans.

## Needs analysis and scenario planning

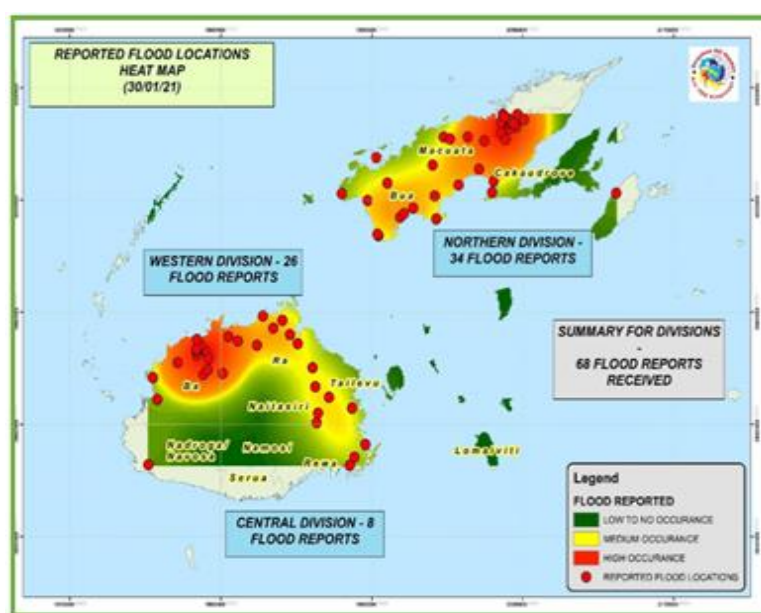
### Needs analysis

TC Yasa impacted 97,000 people in its direct path, and approximately 200,000 people overall, with high winds up to 240 kilometers per hour and excessive rainfall. The majority of damage was in Vanua Levu with destroyed crops, flooded and damaged houses, landslides and flooded crossings and significant infrastructural damages in Bua Province. Twenty-four health facilities were damaged and 101 schools. OCHA reported that the initial damage assessments found that 40 per cent of the communities in the West Central and Northern divisions were in need of safe water for drinking and hygiene. This equates to roughly 5,000 households (25,000 people) (Fiji: Severe Tropical Cyclone Yasa Situation Report No. 06 as of 06 January 2021). As of 1 February 2021, 3,241 households were still in need of WASH support according to the WASH Cluster. The government reports that 12,000 farmers have been impacted by Yasa and the agriculture sector has suffered 150 million dollars (FJD) worth of damages.

### TC Ana Focus Area

After TC Ana has made its landfall in Fiji, the NDMO established that the majority of the population affected by TC Yasa were also affected by TC Ana, specifically the same communities in the Northern division, some of the same communities in the Western division and additional communities in the Central division.

TC Ana brought in continuous rain which caused heavy flooding throughout Fiji. As of 30 January 2021, there were 68 flood reports received by NDMO. See the below table and map.



Flood occurrence report based on divisions. (Photo: NDMO)

## Targeting

Below is the original targeting for TC Yasa across the Northern, Western and Eastern districts.

Summary of statistics of population and number of affected people by province.

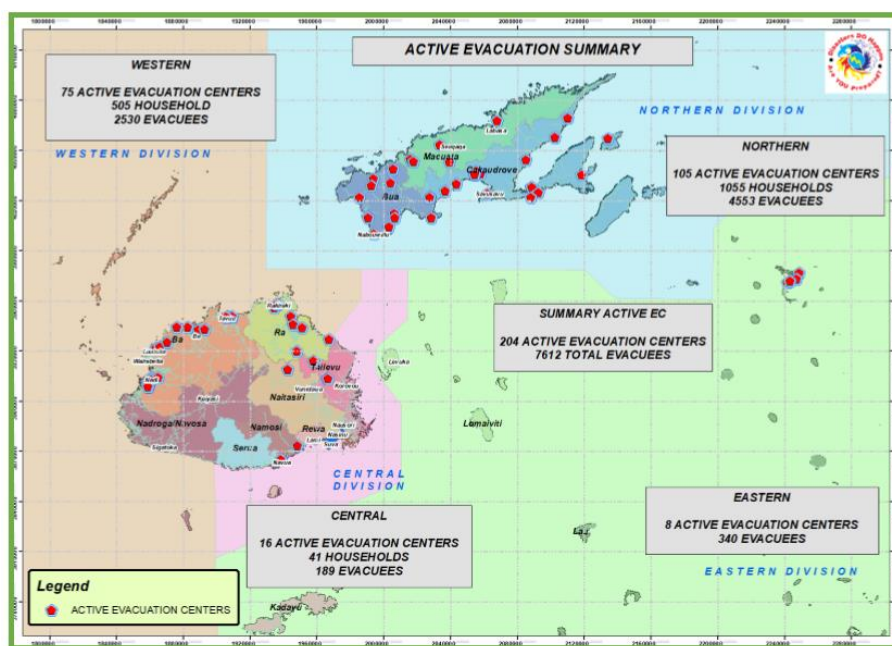
Province	Division	Male	Female	Total population	% of Damage	# of people affected	# of people affected to be supported by FRCS	# of affected households to be supported by FRCS
Yasawa (Ba)	Western	1165	1061	2,226	30	668	668	134
Bua	Northern	8,028	7,461	15,489	70	10,842	2,168	434
Cakaudrove	Northern	26,309	24,138	50,447	30	15,134	3,027	605
Lau	Eastern	5,117	4,422	9,539	40	3,816	763	153
Lomaiviti	Eastern	8,101	7,556	15,657	20	3,131	626	125
Macuata	Northern	33,182	32,796	65,978	40	26,391	5,278	1,056
<b>Total</b>		<b>81,902</b>	<b>77,434</b>	<b>159,336</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>59,982</b>	<b>12,531</b>	<b>2,506</b>

As of 1 February, GDACS estimated 310,000 people to be exposed to the impacts of TC Ana. Detailed assessment information is not yet available but based on the 2017 Census data (OCHA COD data set) the FRCS planning team is working with an estimate of 82,751 people (16,550 households) severely affected by TC Ana. Considering other actors in the country, FRCS is intending to reach approximately 10 per cent of the most vulnerable people in the worst impacted regions (Northern Western and Central districts) targeting a total of 8,276 people (1,656 households). Number of people worst affected and targets are tabulated below.

Divisions	Province	Total population	Estimate of # of people severely affected	FRCS Targeted Severely affected people (10% of overall affliction)	FRC Targeted Households (HH)
Western	Ba	247,685	49,537	4,954	991
Western	Ra	30,416	6,083	608	122
Northern	Bua	15,489	3,098	310	62
Northern	Cakaudrove	50,447	10,089	1,009	202
Northern	Macuata	65,978	13,196	1,320	264
Central	Tailevu	3,739	748	75	15
<b>Total</b>		<b>413,754</b>	<b>82,751</b>	<b>8,275</b>	<b>1,655</b>

The Government of Fiji has opened 422 evacuation centres to accommodate 14,755 evacuees. These evacuation centres include schools, churches, community halls and private residences. Evacuees who are occupying school buildings are deemed to relocate to other evacuation centres or return to their own homes by 7 February 2020 as children are to resume school on 8 February 2020. According to the NDMO, the schools in the North will remain closed until further notice. FRC will prioritize support to those in the evacuation centres.

The overall population to be supported through this operation in response to TC Yasa and TC Ana is 20,806 people and 4,163 households across the Northern, Western, Central and Eastern divisions. See detailed table below.



Active evacuation centers based on divisions. (Photo: NDMO)

Division	Province	Total population	Targeted TC Yasa (people)	Targeted TC Yasa (HH)	Targeted TC Ana (people)	Targeted TC Ana (HH)	Total people targeted	Total HH targeted
Western	Ba	247,685	4,954	991	608	122	5,562	1,113
Western	Ra	30,416	608	122	310	62	918	184
Northern	Bua	15,489	310	62	1,009	202	1,319	264
Northern	Cakaudrove	50,447	1,009	202	1,320	264	2,531	506
Northern	Macuata	65,978	1,320	264	75	15	1,670	338
Central	Tailevu	3,739	75	15	189	38	264	53
<b>Total</b>		<b>413,754</b>	<b>8,275</b>	<b>1,655</b>	<b>20,806</b>	<b>4,163</b>	<b>24,981</b>	<b>4,916</b>

Western	Ba	247,685	668	134	4,954	991	5,622	<b>1,125</b>
Western	Ra	30,416	-		608	122	608	<b>122</b>
Northern	Bua	15,489	2,168	434	310	62	2,478	<b>496</b>
Northern	Cakaudrove	50,447	3,027	605	1,009	202	4,036	<b>807</b>
Northern	Macuata	65,978	5,278	1,056	1,320	264	6,598	<b>1,320</b>
Central	Tailevu	3,739			75	15	75	<b>15</b>
Eastern	Lomaiviti	15,657	626	125			626	<b>125</b>
Eastern	Lau	9,539	763	153			763	<b>153</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>438,970</b>	<b>12,530</b>	<b>2,507</b>	<b>8,276</b>	<b>1,656</b>	<b>20,806</b>	<b>4,163</b>

### Operation Risk Assessment

The main risks are public safety due to clean-up, lack of infrastructure and the number of evacuees in evacuation centres. The following risks had been taken into account for TC Yasa and TC Ana and will be mitigated by the planned actions below.

Hazardous Events	Current Risks and Impacts	Planned Response
Flooding and landslides	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People sharing shelter with others potential risk of Sexual Gender Based Violence.</li> <li>• Increase of WASH problems leading to health issues.</li> <li>• Possibility of people being swept away by the flood (missing persons).</li> <li>• Rise in theft and criminal activities as people leave behind property.</li> <li>• Waterborne diseases outbreak. (dengue, diarrhea, typhoid and leptospirosis); COVID-19.</li> <li>• Livelihood destroyed (food crops).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of emergency shelters, blankets, water containers and tarpaulins for affected people.</li> <li>• Messaging to evacuees promoting proper hygiene practices.</li> <li>• Messaging on community preparedness planning with Protection, Gender, Diversity and Inclusion principles and action.</li> <li>• Contact search and rescue teams with information on missing persons.</li> <li>• Possible CVA assessment and provision.</li> <li>• RFL to be activated and focal points mobilized with the assistance from ICRC.</li> <li>• Messaging and community awareness on LTDD</li> <li>• Continue monitoring COVID-19 situation.</li> </ul>
Structures with roofs blown away/damaged	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Injuries and death from flying debris.</li> <li>• People displaced from their homes.</li> <li>• Other homes at risk from flying debris.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Online Restoring Family Links hotline established to support people in locating loved ones.</li> <li>• Provision of black packs<sup>1</sup> (i.e., family kits of clothing, sheets, household items), shelter tool kits and tarpaulins and build back safer kits, alongside safe shelter awareness raising.</li> <li>• Identification of clear and safe evacuation routes.</li> <li>• First Aid trained volunteers respond to injuries.</li> </ul>
Trees, debris blocking roads and waterways.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Blocked waterways can mean flooded roads and bridges, and mosquito breeding places.</li> <li>• Safety risk to communities concerning access to places.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contact local authorities like National Fire Authority (NFA) and Fiji Roads Authority (FRA)</li> <li>• Provision of mosquito nets and messaging.</li> <li>• Volunteers working in their respective communities assisting affected population.</li> </ul>
Power outage and water cuts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unsafe conditions can lead to a lot of problems and issues.</li> <li>• Break down of communication networks (radio, mobile network etc.)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide solar lamps.</li> <li>• Provide jerry cans</li> <li>• Face-to-face engagement through community networks</li> </ul>
Evacuation centers open	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Challenges with social distancing (COVID-19).</li> <li>• Possible lack of evacuation centers due to COVID-19 guidelines.</li> <li>• Possible tension over space/food, etc.</li> <li>• Possible SGBV issues.</li> <li>• Overcrowding.</li> <li>• Unsafe conditions, lack of privacy, security and dignity for the most vulnerable especially women/girls /boys/PWDs, etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assist Government in possible relocation to other identified evacuation centres.</li> <li>• Online messaging and support on safety, protection, psychosocial support and community and household preparedness.</li> <li>• Distribution of IEC materials on COVID-19 precautionary measures.</li> </ul>
Storm Surge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Damaged houses in low-lying coastal areas.</li> <li>• Death &amp; injuries.</li> <li>• Damage to infrastructure such as roads, water pipes, nursing &amp; health stations, schools, etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Population moved to higher ground.</li> <li>• Provide advice on household emergency kits.</li> <li>• ICRC is ready to provide support to FRCS in dead body management if required.</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> Black pack contains of bedsheets single and double, women underwear (size M and XXL), men underwear (size M and XXL), sulu wraps, bath towel (size L), blanket, children t-shirt and short (3 sets), men shirt and short, women top and skirt and insect repellent.

<p>COVID-19</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Risk of COVID-19 community infection (although no community cases in more than 280 days).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All people entering Fiji complete multiple COVID-19 tests before entering and spend 14 days in quarantine. All COVID-19 cases have been identified during this quarantine period, and the facilities are managed by the Ministry of Health and the military. Business continuity plans are in place for the facilities during cyclone season and were enacted for TC Yasa.</li> <li>FRCS has sufficient personal protective equipment (PPE) on hand if needed by volunteers in the future. Good hygiene practices and awareness raising on COVID-19 continue and FRC will ensure COVID-safe programming to limit the spread of communicable diseases.</li> </ul>
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## B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

### Proposed strategy

The DREF operation is targeted to reach 20,806 people from 4,163 households across Ba and Ra (Western); Bua, Cakaudrove, Macuata (Northern); Tailevu (Central); and Lomaiviti, and Lau (Eastern).

This third allocation is intended to revise the DREF Operation and expected to reach a further 8,276 people (1,656 households) affected by TC Ana in all four divisions. Initial assessments confirm minimal damage to shelter but an increased need in health and WASH as a result of extensive flooding, and psychological first aid (PFA) due to the trauma of loss of possessions and familiar space/homes.

#### Shelter

The most severely affected communities will be prioritised to receive emergency shelter and essential household item (HHI) assistance. Detailed assessments of the North have not been completed yet, so no further information is available. The detailed assessments were delayed due to TC Ana. The assessment teams are currently in the North and the results will be analysed and used for the early recovery planning and targeting. The IFRC shelter team continues to support the FRCS at provincial-level with emergency shelter refresher training and safe-shelter awareness, preparing volunteers to help affected households to select safe sites, build temporary accommodation, and carry out basic house repairs using the tarpaulins and shelter tool kits distributed as part of the response. This approach aims to encourage and support communities to 'self-recover' and has been successfully used in the TC Pam and TC Harold responses in Vanuatu and elsewhere in the Pacific region.

The early recovery strategy is to support the worst affected households in the most impacted communities with additional hardware such as cyclone strapping, nails, and roofing nails to complement their available resources, in order to construct emergency/temporary shelter solutions which will be strong enough to survive the rest of the cyclone season. Complementary technical support will also be provided, appropriate to the type of hardware provided.

Since there was not much damage caused to the homes of the affected population during TC Ana, the FRCS revised interventions will focus in the areas of WASH, Health, PGI and PFA. Assessments carried out by the Government saw, minimal to nil additional damage to homes/structures, therefore focus is on rebuilding water sources, sanitation and promotion of general hygiene in the communities affected.

#### Health

It is essential to address potential public health concerns as some community members have been left more susceptible to communicable diseases due to the significant number of shelters, water sources and sanitation facilities being destroyed and damaged by the TC Yasa. The focus of the TC Ana operation will remain the same but more focus on the LTDD awareness due to heavy flooding and damages to the household. The new areas in the Western and Central Eastern division were also affected by major floods brought in by TC Ana. With an increase in sanitation damages and overflowing, rise in hygiene issues the affected communities will be more susceptible to LTDD. Therefore, FRCS will also distribute hygiene kits and water storage tanks and containers in communities for storage of clean drinking water, advocate on boiling drinking water and create hygiene and LTDD awareness.

The mid to long term probable health impacts identified would be the increase in communicable diseases such as those that are water or vector borne. Short and long terms mental health effects are also likely to increase as the full extent of the impact on health will continue to rise post TC Ana flooding.

Health facilities were also affected, and the delivery of basic health services has been disrupted. Basically, the village nurse or health workers are being mobilized without resources to provide immediate treatments to injuries. Direct impacts of TC Yasa on the health of the population in affected areas have been deaths and injuries as a result of building collapse, wind-strewn debris or existing illness. Fiji NDMO has reported four deaths due to TC Yasa to date.

The focus of the health component of the response will be the:

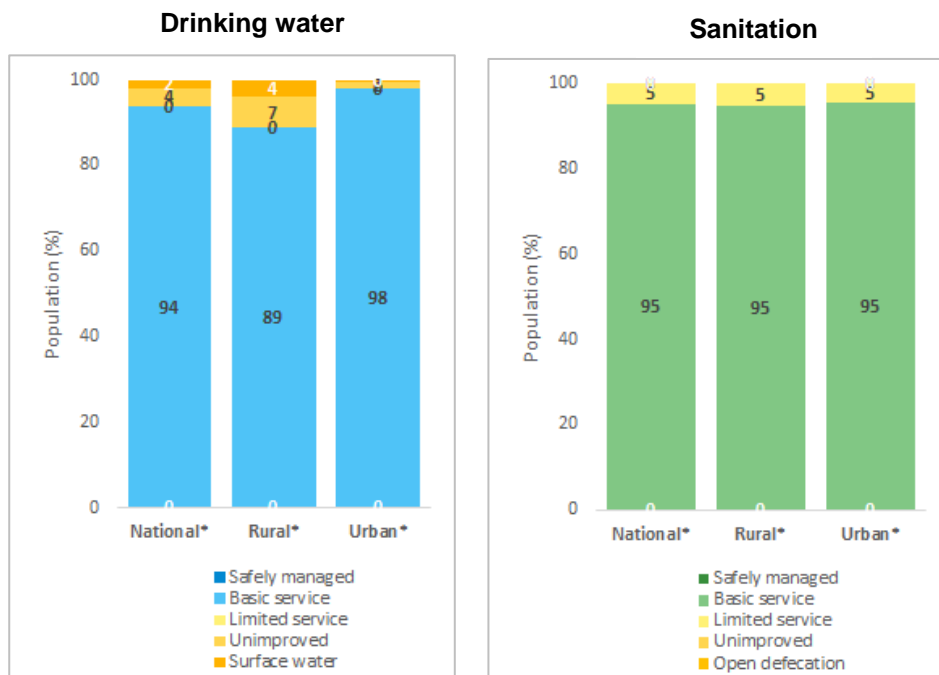
- implementation of communicable disease prevention, COVID 19 key messages and health promotion activities in communities in collaboration with health authorities and partners (Leptospirosis, Typhoid, Diarrhoea and Dengue (LTDD) are high risk in affected areas).
- FRCS will undertake awareness raising activities amongst target communities about vector control and will promote community clean up campaigns to reduce breeding sites. FRCS staff and volunteers will be provided with mosquito repellent while they are working in high-risk areas.
- FRCS will continue to advocate and create awareness on COVID-19 and will ensure measures are in place and in line with their Ministry of Health in parallel to the response to TC Yasa and TC Ana.
- Staff and volunteers will be trained in psychological first aid (PFA) and will provide support in these areas (and referrals) to the community activities of operation to address the psychosocial well-being and coping skills.

- Identification of further health referral systems needs to be identified and temporary first aid.
- Employing the community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) approach, psychosocial support activities and services will be undertaken and child protection, violence prevention, gender and diversity considerations will be integrated into the design of these interventions.
- FRCS has identified specific need for PSS for cyclone affected communities which will see more volunteers being trained on PSS/PFA and offering support to those showing signs of stress from the effects of the cyclone.
- Volunteers will be trained to identify signs of violence and equipped with skills to provide counselling (and first aid, if needed) to affected people, referring more serious cases to the relevant health centres and authority supporting protection gender and inclusion.
- Reprint of the LTDD posters to reach new areas that was affected by TC Ana including hot spot areas that was recently identified by the Fiji Ministry of Health.
- Printing and Messaging on Long Lasting Insecticidal Treated Nets (LLINs) - mosquito nets.

## WASH

Early rapid assessments conducted by FRCS, IFRC and integrated survey teams under Provincial Administration coordination indicate widespread destruction of water and sanitation infrastructure in the path of TC Yasa. The assessments teams are also providing WASH Rapid Response support through the provision of hygiene kits, baby kits, dignity kits and jerry cans depending on the hygiene needs of the affected communities. IEC materials translated to the main languages have also been distributed as time limitation will not allow for proper community health and hygiene messaging.

WHO and UNICEF Joint Monitoring Program (JMP) data from 2017 indicates that 11 per cent per cent of rural communities in Fiji have either limited or no existing water supply service and 5 per cent have limited access to sanitation. We can expect that existing hygiene behavior practices will vary across the affected communities from the urban centres of Labasa and Savusavu to the rural and remote communities of Vanua Levu and islands in the Lau Group due to the range to income, markets education and water and sanitation infrastructure. The environment to sustain these practices has been significantly impacted, resulting in a high risk of water-borne diseases within the communities. A WASH delegate (supported by Australian Red Cross) is currently advising FRCS.



Summary of access to drinking water and sanitation facilities in Fiji. (Photo: JMP)

## Cash and Voucher Assistance

As part of the need assessment of FRCS, IFRC provided technical support in piloting a market assessment in the cyclone affected communities in the Northern district to identify the impact of the disaster in the markets and physical and economic access of households to these markets. CVA assessment found that CVA is viable for the affected areas. Markets were sufficient and the modality was acceptable to beneficiaries. It also found coordination with the government at national and local levels, alongside coordination with other agencies will be required to ensure a smooth implementation and clarity on targeting. A FRCS CVA focal point is being hired and will be trained in CVA preparedness and response. A further detailed assessment will be conducted to assess basic needs, market system, and financial service providers to determine feasibility of CVA in these communities, considering the recent impacts of TC Ana. FRCS and IFRC will work together with the Fiji Cash Working Group in developing the minimum expenditure basket and the standardization of grant values.

Delivery mechanisms will also be explored during the assessment to select the best possible financial service provider (FSP) based on the local context of the affected communities. Should cash assistance be deemed feasible, a small pilot will be supported by complementary funds, as this is the first time CVA is to be implemented by FRCS. A CVA preparedness plan supported by Australian Red Cross is in place for 2021 which will accompany and provide some additional supports to the long-term viability of CVA by FRCS.

### Protection, Gender and Inclusion

Safety of the affected population is a major PGI concern emanating from the severe damages left behind by TC Yasa. Homes have been affected resulting in families being relocated to evacuation centres and temporary shelters. Ensuring the safety and protection of individuals is crucial in preventing further intersectional harm from happening. Evacuation centres are expected to be open for another two weeks. Fiji Medical officials are monitoring the centres, and FRCS will provide further relief items as necessary to support existing assistance and services. PGI will focus on providing key messages on safety, particularly around the protection of children from further risk and addressing SGBV to ensure that those affected are properly informed of their rights and responsibilities in times of disaster. FRCS in promoting inclusivity is considering a tailored approach by developing specialised Baby Kits and Person with Disability (PWD) Kits which for now will mainly focus on elderly bed ridden citizens. FRCS will distribute PWD kits and Baby kits as part of its TC Ana response in the areas of the Northern Division that were also affected by TC Yasa with the inclusion of the newly identified communities under TC Ana particularly around the Western and Central Division. Sex, Age and Disaggregated data is being collected to ensure that no one is left behind or left unsafe from FRCS response and interventions. Community engagement is underway through monitoring of social media, two-way communication between the branch and community leaders and members, and through the informal networks on the appropriateness of the initial distributions. More structured community engagement will be done by FRCS in the coming weeks through monitoring missions to verify coverage, identify remaining gaps and discuss suitability of the services/items received so far.

Disability kit content		
Socks	2	pcs
Flashlight	1	pcs
T-Shirt, round neck	2	pcs
Toothpaste, tube 100g	1	tube
Toothbrush, medium, soft	1	pcs
Sulu wraps	2	pcs
SOAP, body soap	2	pcs
SOAP, box	1	pcs
Cotton blanket	1	pcs
Plastic bag	1	pcs
Adult Diapers	2	pkt
Wet wipes	2	pkt
Latex Gloves, disposable	1	box
Pressure Ulcer Cushion	1	pcs
Mattress protector	1	pcs
BATH TOWEL, small	2	pcs
BATH TOWEL, large	1	pcs
Jerrycan	1	pcs
Reusable cup	1	pcs
Packing	1	kit

### Security

The National Society's security framework will be applicable for the duration of the operation to their staff and volunteers. For personnel under IFRC security's responsibility, including surge support deployed to the area, the existing IFRC country security plan, including security regulations, contingency plans for medical emergencies, relocation and critical incident management will be applicable. All IFRC must, and RC/RC staff and volunteers are encouraged, to complete the IFRC Stay Safe e-learning courses, i.e., Stay Safe Personal Security, Stay Safe Security Management and Stay Safe Volunteer Security online training. Staff and volunteers to be aware of the security situation and briefed on reactions in emergency before deployment in the operational area.

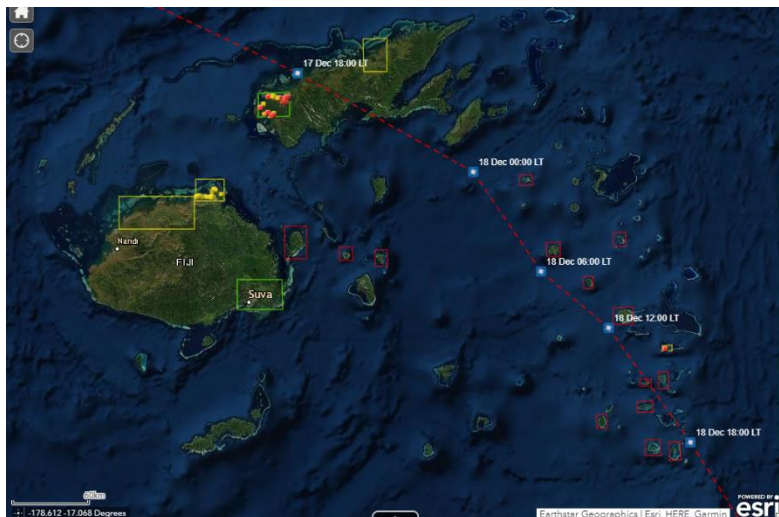
### Operations Support

Operations Management support will include surge support from New Zealand Red Cross (NZRC) for an IFRC Operations Manager for six months, remote Communications support for two months and logistics support for two months. Continued remote information management support is also being provided by NZRC during this initial needs

assessment phase. Australian Red Cross is supporting a WASH Delegate position for two months. The DREF will support three FRCS staff in Psychosocial Support for four and a half months, an Operations Manager for three months, and a Logistics Officer for three months. Support is also being provided for the 35 staff that are working in the Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) for the first 20 days. The FRCS EOC is set up with units for operations (four people), planning (four people), finance (one person), IM (one person), communications (one person), resource mobilization (one person), volunteer management (one person) plus administration support (one person), logistics (two people), and technical sectoral focal points leads: WASH/Shelter, Health, PSS, RFL, (three people). There are an additional 15 staff managing the relief items and supporting operational tasks on a daily basis. Other complementary funding will provide additional support to FRCS Divisional roles in WASH/Shelter, and a Health officer at National Office. In-kind relief supplies of tarpaulin, shelter kits, blankets, mosquito nets, solar lamps and jerry cans have also been donated by Australian Red Cross and New Zealand Red Cross.

### Logistics and NS capacity

Due to the remote nature of some of the affected areas, access to many of the affected communities requires boat transportation – some are small remote islands in the Eastern division (Lau), others are in the Northern division that are difficult to reach by land. With damage to road access in areas affected by TC Ana, the transportation of volunteers and relief items will also include new areas in the West and the Central division which was affected flood waters. FRCS is coordinating with authorities on joint transportation options for cost sharing, and with private donors for relief goods to be transported free of charge during this immediate phase. This operation will support boat hiring for trips to two main locations - the northern division and the eastern division, for follow-up distributions and to complete WASH and shelter early recovery activities. The decision for this is in direct response to the lessons learned from TC Harold on the limitations in terms of access FRCS to the remote areas and the challenges in timing of assessments and distributions. It will allow FRCS more flexibility to complete assessments and delivering humanitarian needs in timely manner to the 'last mile'.



Tracks for TC Yasa. (Photo: ESRI)

As TC Yasa crossed a remote area, the branches in Bua and Seaqaqa will be two of the main field Emergency Operations Centres (EOCs). Previously these have just been small branch offices. TC Ana operations in the new locations of West and the Central will be coordinated from the HQ for the Central division and the Divisional Service Manager office in the West for the west branches. They have not been significantly damaged, but require clean-up, minor fixes to windows, etc. so they can be functional for coming months. It will also require setting them up a EOC's, therefore generator, printer, basic office supplies, etc. required that the operation can be decentralized, and the staff can operate adequately out of them.

Stocks for FRCS were all pre-positioned at the HQ, storage containers and at branch level upon receiving of the last stocks in October 2020. In response to TC Yasa affected location branches had the capacity to support while more stocks were loaded and sent from storage containers and central division. Local Procurement was placed after receiving Technical approval from APRO office. FRCS has also been supported by ARC and NZRC with NFI's for TC Yasa.

Logistics will also support continued local procurement related to WASH and kits (hygiene, dignity, family, etc.) and support the International Procurement in February.

Challenges faced at this stage continues to be transportation since vessels are restricted to depart to this affected locations and major roads are affected where accessibility is main concern. Another major challenge faced is the Duty and Tax component which is applied to FRCS for selected NFI's but recently we were provisioned for a waiver as TC Yasa remains to be at State of Natural Disaster ending in mid-February. There is an ongoing discussion for the International Procurement stocks that shall arrive for pre-positioning in May or June 2021.

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN



### Shelter

People reached: 11,694

Male: 6,045

Female: 5,649

**Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# households provided with emergency shelter and settlement assistance	2,506	2,500

**Output 1.1: Shelter and settlements and basic household items assistance is provided to the affected families**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people/HH provided with emergency shelter items, materials and/or tools to have a space that meet the minimum living conditions.	2,506	2,500

**Output 1.2: Technical support, guidance and awareness raising in safe shelter design and settlement planning and improved building techniques are provided to affected households**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# households provided with technical support and guidance, appropriate to the type of support they receive	2,506	2500

### Progress towards outcomes

For TC Yasa, emergency shelter and essential household items were distributed to approximately 2500HH in the worst affected divisions; northern, eastern and western divisions as below:

- tarpaulins (up to two items per household, depending on level of damage, the size of household, and presence of family members with disabilities).
- shelter tool kits (up to one item per household).
- kitchen sets (one item per household).
- blankets (one item per household, depending on household who have lost everything, and large households who need more).

The distributions were complemented with the technical support and guidance from the thirteen volunteers (three teams) that have received emergency shelter refresher training.

Initial distributions were focussed on households with severely damaged houses. A second sweep of distributions of emergency shelter and essential household item was done four weeks after the impact of TC Yasa with the remaining balance of relief items to cover the distribution gaps.

TC Ana crossed the main island of Viti Levu as a Category 1 with reports of widespread flooding on both Viti Levu and Vanua Levu with the latter being heavily affected by TC Yasa just one month prior to the impact of TC Ana. There have not been any reports of damages to dwelling place and as such, the proposed TC Ana response will not have a shelter component.



### Health

People reached: 11,694

Male: 6,045

Female: 5,649

**Health Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
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# of people reached by NS with services to reduce relevant health risk factors	20,806 (12,531) <sup>2</sup>	11,694						
<b>Health Output 1.1: The health situation and immediate risks are assessed using agreed guidelines</b>								
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>						
# of assessments conducted based on standard IFRC and / or WHO assessment guidelines	50	Ongoing						
<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">First aid services and health awareness messages</th> </tr> <tr> <th>MALE (51%)</th> <th>FEMALE (49%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>5,730</td> <td>5,964</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Initial assessments and aerial footage confirm extensive damages to dwelling places, sanitation facilities and water sources across all the affected areas for both TC Yasa and TC Ana. TC Ana poses a direct health risk to the affected communities due to the heavy flooding. FRCS is expected to reach out to HH and communities to assist in their clean up their environment and create awareness on sensitisation of future outbreaks and hygiene. FRCS assessment teams conducting assessments in the field have at least one trained volunteer or staff trained in First Aid and are also provided with First Aid kits. The teams are expected to provide basic first aid for any injuries and psychosocial support if needed and facilitate referrals for further medical treatment. The assessment teams will also distribute hygiene kits and jerry cans to mitigate the immediate health risks faced by the affected population especially with the likely risk of typhoid due to water being contaminated from the flooding. Other messaging such as boiling of drinking water, safe storage will be part of the advocacy. The assessment teams will also collect detailed information on specific household and individual health needs such as existing medical conditions, the number of disabled people, the number of lactating mothers and other specials needs. The assessment results will inform further support or shared with other partners. Baby kits have been identified as a need and will be part of the NFI distribution for TC Ana in the western and eastern division.</p>			First aid services and health awareness messages		MALE (51%)	FEMALE (49%)	5,730	5,964
First aid services and health awareness messages								
MALE (51%)	FEMALE (49%)							
5,730	5,964							
<b>Health Outcome 4: Transmission of diseases of epidemic potential is reduced</b>								
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>						
# of people reached with community-based disease prevention and health promotion programming	4,163 (2,506)	1,260						
<b>Health Output 4.1: Community-based disease control and health promotion is provided to the target population</b>								
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>						
# of mosquito nets distributed	4,163 (2,506)	1,623						
<b>Health Output 4.2: Vector-borne diseases are prevented</b>								
# of mosquito nets distributed	4,163 (2,506)	1,623						
<p>The extensive damage caused by strong winds, sea water rises, and major flooding significantly increases the likelihood of communicable diseases. The volunteers engaged during the response have been provided with refresher training on Leptospirosis, Typhoid, Dengue Fever, and Diarrhea (LTDD) and COVID 19 key messages are expected to conduct awareness in affected communities. As part of TC Yasa, 11,694 individuals have been reached out on LTDD messaging and is continuing with TC Ana response. However, the remoteness of most communities and difficulty in travelling due to blocked and damaged roads means that volunteers will not have sufficient time in the communities to conduct awareness during assessment. As such, IEC materials translated into the main local languages have been printed to be distributed.</p> <p>As the risk of vector borne diseases such as dengue increases after such disasters, especially floods, volunteers will also be distributing mosquito nets to 1,640 HH with messaging on safe use and proper disposal. FRCS volunteers also supports communities in cleaning up and creates awareness on the importance of keeping their environment clean. Mosquito net replenishment is covered outside the DREF operation.</p>								

<sup>2</sup> Numbers in brackets are old targets adjusted for TC Ana response

Volunteers will be equipped with personal protective equipment (PPE) such as gumboots, raincoats etc. To protect them from any exposure of risk of LTDD and injuries to hazardous work areas especially post TC Ana. Volunteers will wear necessary safety gear – gloves, boots, etc. but no personal protective equipment (PPE) is required due to the absence of any community cases of COVID-19. Fiji has not recorded a community case of COVID-19 in more than 230 days. While there are currently no COVID-19 travel restrictions in place, FRCS will ensure that volunteers adhere to COVID-19 health and hygiene protocols during the response.

**Health Outcome 6: The psychosocial impacts of the emergency are lessened**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached by PSS	1,000	134

**Health Output 6.1: Psychosocial support provided to the target population as well as to RCRC volunteers and staff**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of staff/volunteers briefed/trained on psychological first aid (PFA)	200	15

A key lesson learnt from previous disasters, particularly TC Winston, was the need for Psychosocial support (PSS) and psychological FA (PFA). TC Yasa passed directly through the province of Bua and parts of Macuata and Cakaudrove. While TC Ana affected both Viti Levu and parts of Vanua Levu with heavy rainfall and flooding of homes and villages. As majority of people in these areas rely on farming, the reported extensive damage to vegetation and crops means that they have not only lost their homes but also their livelihood. As such, there will be increased need for psychosocial support.

An immediate short PSS training was done by IFRC health lead for FRCS EOC staff and team leaders going to the field. Further need to train the branch volunteers on psychological first aid is a need to ensure volunteers can fill in the assessment form and as well provide support on the ground and among their peers. Through the DREF, the FRCS will engage two counsellors (west mostly covering maritime areas and north) for six months to conduct PSS support in the worst affected areas. There is still a greater need for PSS for volunteers responding to disasters. The IFRC will also provide post response PSS sessions for all staff and volunteers involved in the response with FRCS. The IFRC will also assist FRCS in training all volunteers involved in the response for psychological first aid.



**Water, sanitation and hygiene**

People reached: 9,083

Male: 4,701

Female: 4,382

**Outcome 1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households reached with key messages to promote personal and community hygiene	4,163 (2,506)	2,004

**Output 1.1: Continuous assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out in targeted communities**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
No. of assessments/monitoring visits undertaken and shared.	50	Ongoing

**Output 1.2: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of families reached with household water treatment and storage awareness using existing IEC material based on IFRC's Household Water Treatment and Storage in Emergencies	4,163 (2,506)	2,004
# of families provided with water containers/jerry cans (2 per family)	4,163 (2,506)	2,004
# of household water supply systems repaired and cleaned	100	0
# of rainwater harvesting and gravity-feed systems installed	5	0

<b>Output 1.3: Adequate sanitation which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to the target population</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of toilets repaired	100	Ongoing
<b>Output 1.4: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of people reached by hygiene promotion activities	20,806 (12,531)	9,083
<b>Output 1.5: Hygiene-related goods (NFIs) which meet Sphere standards and training on how to use those goods is provided to the target population</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of households provided with a set of essential hygiene items	4,163 (2,506)	2,004
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordination with the WASH Cluster co-leads - Fiji Ministry of Health and UNICEF - established an efficient data-sharing mechanism through a new 5Ws platform with the support of the IFRC IM Officer.</li> <li>• Rapid WASH assessments in Bua Province were integrated with IFRC technical assessments 2,004 households provided with hygiene kits<sup>3</sup> and 20 litre buckets with lids.</li> <li>• 2,004 households provided with water containers/jerry cans.</li> <li>• 1,173 households provided with dignity kits<sup>4</sup> and 20 litre buckets with lids.</li> <li>• 1,387 households provided with leptospirosis, typhoid, dengue fever, diarrhoea (LTDD) awareness.</li> <li>• Emergency sanitation support may be completed with complementary funding.</li> <li>• Distribution of 22,275 water flasks for school children to fill clean drinking water.</li> <li>• Provision of 15 cleaning kits per branch to assist in the community clean up in villages targeted for LTDD awareness.</li> </ul> <p>Staff and volunteers involved in the response have been briefed on basic WASH awareness in emergencies.</p> <p>Hygiene awareness and messaging was not conducted by volunteers during the relief distribution operation due to the limited time in the communities. LTDD awareness was conducted in a parallel operation led by the FRCS WASH Focal Point. IEC materials translated to the main Fijian languages were printed and distributed with the awareness sessions. LTDD awareness will continue in those communities impacted by TC Ana. Communities are also advised to refer to the nearest Red Cross branch or any community-based volunteer for any further questions and suggestions towards interventions done in their community. All IEC materials include contacts and addresses of National office and the 2 divisional service centres based in the West and the North.</p> <p>The scope and targeting of WASH hardware support will be based on a review of WASH Cluster 5Ws reporting, coordination with WASH partners and detailed assessments. Based on positive beneficiary feedback from the TC Harold response, Fiji Red Cross have identified the most appropriate water hardware support to communities is community water storage using local supplies of 5,000 and 10,000 litre tanks and table-top household water filtration systems. Early consultation with the Water Authority of Fiji (WAF) in Bua Province highlighted the potential for FRCS to support communities with hardware that could be installed with technical support from WAF. WAF response data is now available on the WASH Cluster 5Ws database and Fiji Red Cross plan to meet with WAF at headquarters level.</p> <p>The WASH Cluster have estimated that 3,000 households lost access to sanitation during TC Yasa. Following the targeting process, FRCS could integrate build back safer messaging with PGI in the support of latrine construction to ensure Dignity, Access, Participation and Safety, (DAPS) is achieved in sanitation for selected communities. The FRCS WASH Focal Point and WASH Delegate attended a sanitation working group meeting with Habitat for Humanity, Field Ready and UNICEF, to gain an understanding of implementation issues of the Field-Ready emergency latrine, which is available in-kind for FRCS implementation.</p>		

<sup>3</sup> Each hygiene kit consists of 12 body soap, 1kg laundry soap, 1kg washing powder, 3-piece bath towel, 6 toilet paper rolls, 2 toothpaste tubes, 6 toothbrushes, 1 pack wet wipes, 1 litre bleach, 1 pack garbage bag, 5 disposable razors, 2 solar lamps, 1 coconut oil bottle, 1 gas lighter, 1 mosquito repellent, 1 plastic bucket (20L).

<sup>4</sup> Each dignity kit consists of 30 sanitary pads, 2 body soaps, 1 toothpaste tube, 1 toothbrush, 2 sulu wraps, 1 bath towel, 1 sulu I ra (women's skirt), 2 t-shirts, 2 combs, 1 torchlight, 1 pack batteries, 2 women underwear, 1 pair flip flop, 1 plastic ziplock, 1 plastic bucket



## Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People reached: 4,097

Male: 2,091

Female: 2,006

### PGI Outcome 1: Communities become more peaceful, safe and inclusive through meeting the needs and rights of the most vulnerable.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Distribution of dignity kits, baby kits and disability kits to those in need	500	513 dignity kits 181 baby kits

### Output 1.1: Programmes and operations ensure safe and equitable provision of basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Does the operation demonstrate evidence of addressing the specific needs to ensure equitable access to disaster response services?	Yes	Ongoing

### Progress towards outcomes

Initial assessments from national situational reports and aerial images have indicated several areas of interest for Protection, Gender & Inclusion. In the most seriously affected communities, families have lost their homes and livelihoods which may increase risk to social issues thus exposing vulnerable people to further risk. With several evacuation centres still operational, minimizing exposure to risk is crucial to avoid further harm to those already affected. Vulnerable groups such as women experiencing family violence, persons with disabilities, LGBTQI, elderly and children are at risk of facing intersectional and interdimensional risk if protection and inclusion is not effectively integrated throughout the response.

Fiji Red Cross Society previously trained approximately 40 volunteers from its three main divisions [North, West & Central-Eastern] on PGI mainstreaming during an emergency. Other topics included, Sexual and Gender Based Violence, Child Protection and Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse.

In line with the above, FRCS incorporates Sex, Age and Disability Disaggregated Data in its initial assessments to better capture the needs of people affected and tailor their response with the aim of meeting such needs. Collection of data will assist FRCS in identifying vulnerable groups which may need further intervention and protection.

To assist in safeguarding people, FRCS provided SGBV referral IEC materials in the form of a pocket card containing pertinent information and contact of essential service providers such as the legal services, police, medical and counselling.

In the coming months, FRCS will assess SADDD collected from the field and use it for the purpose of distributing PGI related NFIs such as the Dignity Kit, Baby Kit and Disability Kit.

## Strategies for Implementation

### Outcome S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of NS volunteers that receive briefing and trainings	250	Ongoing

### Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of NS volunteers that are insured	250	Ongoing

### Output S2.1.6: Coordinating role of the IFRC within the international humanitarian system is enhanced

Red Cross actively contributes to shelter coordination	Yes	Yes
<b>Outcome S3.1: The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable.</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues.	Yes	Yes
<b>Output S3.1.1: IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues</b>		
NS is pro-active on social media	Yes	Yes
<b>Outcome S3.2: The programmatic reach of the National Societies and the IFRC is expanded.</b>		
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Programmatic reach is expanded (Target: yes)	Yes	Ongoing
<b>Output S4.1.4: Staff security is prioritized in all IFRC activities</b>		
BCP is activated and actively monitored	Yes	Yes
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>		
<p>FRCS currently has 228 active and insured volunteers of which 64 are currently engaged in the response. It is anticipated that a total of 250 volunteers will be needed for the response. A volunteer drive conducted after TC Yasa attracted over 1,300 applications. FRCS is currently reviewing applications and will identify people with skills and experience in communications, counselling, Health, Wash, First Aid, Shelter and Logistics. FRCS is providing ongoing Inductions to new volunteers, and IFRC Youth and Volunteer Senior Officer is providing support to FRCS to scale-up their volunteer management supports and systems.</p> <p>As volunteer insurance will expire in December, DREF funds will cover insurance cover for the 250 volunteers from January 2021. The selected volunteers will undergo volunteer induction with the support of the IFRC Senior Youth Officer.</p> <p>The IFRC CCST Suva shelter team continues to support coordination of the Fiji Shelter Cluster, and to represent the Pacific Shelter Cluster as a part of the Pacific Humanitarian Team (PHT). To date two shelter cluster meetings have been held for this response (with IFRC supporting Government Lead Ministry of Housing and Community Development, and joint co-Lead Habitat for Humanity Fiji), and regular contributions have been made to the coordination meetings for the PHT and coordination meetings that have been organized and chaired by the Fiji NDMO. A webpage has been set up for this response on the Global Shelter Cluster website <a href="https://www.sheltercluster.org/response/tc-yasa-2020">https://www.sheltercluster.org/response/tc-yasa-2020</a>.</p> <p>FRCS has been contributing to many publications, news outlets, media and interviews to communicate the current situation and what the Red Cross is doing in its response. Social media is being actively updated and tracked. FRCS is actively contributing to national coordination mechanisms and planning.</p> <p>The programmatic reach of the FRCS is being expanded through the CVA assessment currently underway, and through its ongoing improvements to its EOC procedure and capacity building support being provided to the branches on a daily basis.</p> <p>The IFRC BCP was successfully activated from 15 December till 20 December when it returned to white phase with no damage or injuries to IFRC staff or assets.</p>		

## D. Financial Report

This Operation Update is issued to inform stakeholders of revisions made to request a third allocation of CHF 277,218 in response to tropical cyclone (TC) Ana, making a total budget of CHF 676,325 (please refer to the total budget below). Financial report will be issued in the upcoming DREF Operation Update.

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

*all amounts in  
Swiss Francs  
(CHF)*

### DREF OPERATION

MDRFJ005 - FIJI - TROPICAL CYCLONE YASA

7/2/2021

#### **Budget by Resource**

<b>Budget Group</b>	<b>Budget</b>
Shelter - Relief	78,525
Clothing & Textiles	11,677
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	229,654
Medical & First Aid	2,430
Teaching Materials	4,050
Utensils & Tools	15,462
Other Supplies & Services	28,964
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>	<b>370,762</b>
Computers & Telecom	1,125
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>1,125</b>
Distribution & Monitoring	51,210
Transport & Vehicles Costs	19,575
Logistics Services	11,520
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>82,305</b>
National Society Staff	20,520
Volunteers	69,075
<b>Personnel</b>	<b>89,595</b>
Workshops & Training	21,915
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>21,915</b>
Travel	12,375
Information & Public Relations	10,395
Office Costs	6,075
Financial Charges	450
Other General Expenses	40,050
<b>General Expenditure</b>	<b>69,345</b>
DIRECT COSTS	635,047
INDIRECT COSTS	41,278
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>676,325</b>



Click here for:

- [Imminent DREF Operation](#)

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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.



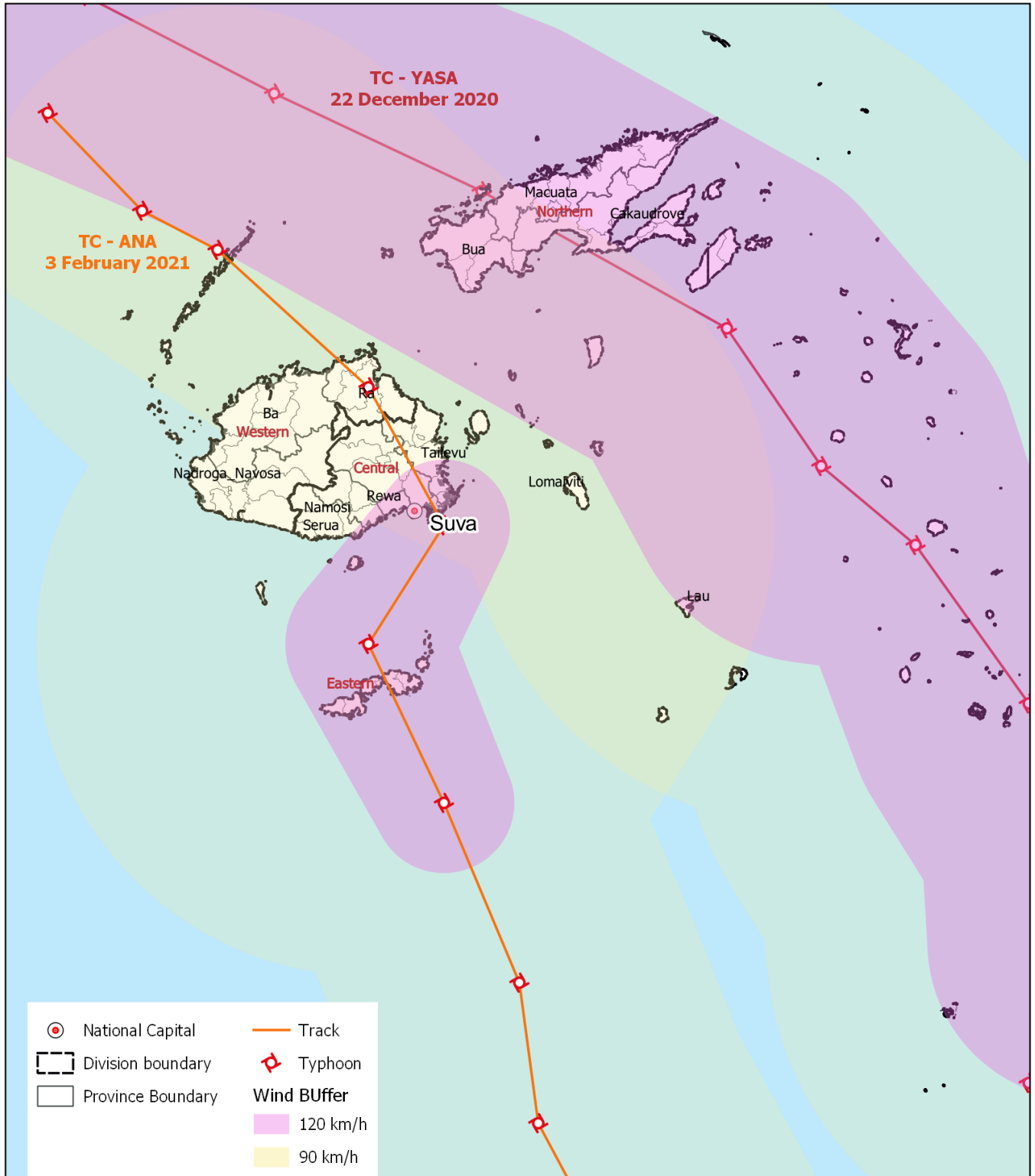
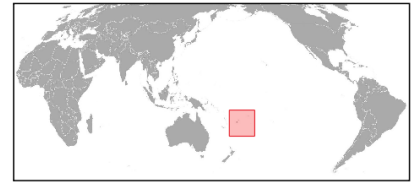
Enable **healthy**  
and **safe** living.



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

**Fiji: Tropical Cyclone ANA and YASA  
Informal Update**

3 February 2021



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of territory or its authorities. Map data sources: OCHA, OSM Contributors, ICRC, IFRC, GDACS-JRC (TC Yasa : 22 December 2020 ; TC ANA : 3 February 2020)

