

Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

Fiji: Tropical Cyclone Cody

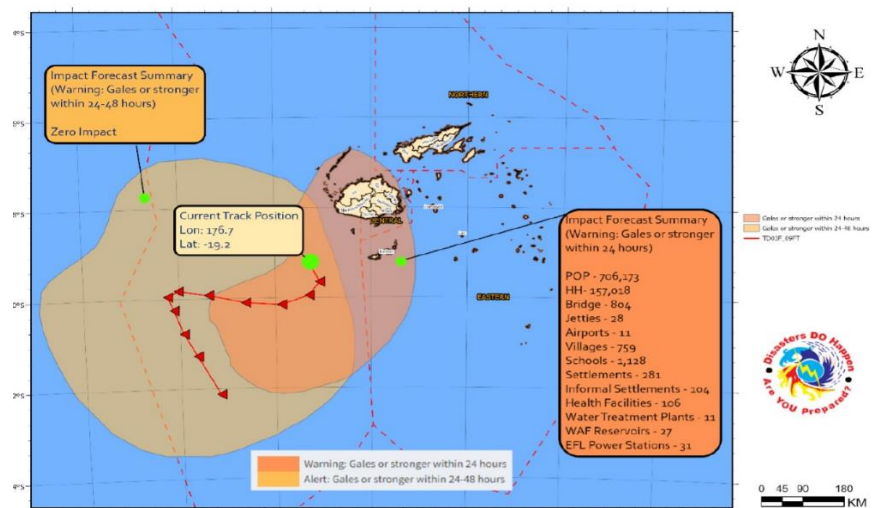
DREF Operation n°	MDRFJ006	Glide n°:	C-2022-000007-FJI
For DREF; Date of issue:	19/01/2022	Expected timeframe:	4 months
		Expected end date:	31/05/2022
Category allocated to the of the disaster or crisis: Yellow			
DREF allocated: CHF 223,587			
Total number of people affected:	69,564	Number of people to be assisted:	7,500 people (1,500 HH)
Regions affected:	Western, Central and Eastern	Regions targeted:	Western, Central and Eastern
Host National Society presence (n° of volunteers, staff, and branches): The Fiji Red Cross Society (FRCS) is one of the leading humanitarian actors in Fiji. FRCS's headquarters is located in Suva, Fiji Islands works through 16 branches in both islands of Viti Levu and Vanua Levu, where FRCS has prepositioned 41 containers. The FRCS has 39 staff and 450 registered volunteers who disseminate and implement Early Warning and Early Action (EWEA) measures.			
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: The FRCS works with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) through the IFRC Country Cluster Delegation (CCD) in Suva, which supports the FRCS in their disaster preparedness and responses, and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) through their regional office in Suva, Fiji, which supports them in Restoring Family Links (RFL) and Safer Access.			
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) and the cluster system, Ministry of Health and Medical Services (MHMS) and other government ministries. Cooperation is ongoing with Medical Services Pacific for counselling and other agencies depending on needs.			

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

Tropical Disturbance TD03F intensified into a Tropical Depression on 8 January 2022. By 10 January, it had transformed into the category 1 Tropical Cyclone Cody, bringing significant rain affecting the whole of Fiji. The map on the right shows the area expected to be affected by excessive rainfall. The high level of precipitation over the Fiji group between 8-15 January has been significant and made most of the western and central divisions water-logged and highly susceptible to flooding. Extensive flooding in the Western region has also

Impact Forecast TDF03 (09/01/2022)



Forecasted impact of Tropical Disturbance TD03F, which intensified to TC Cody.

affected some communities in the Central and Eastern divisions. Water levels were slow to subside in some areas due to saturated land.

Summary of the current response

Overview of Host National Society Response Action

The FRCS has been very active since the flooding began and has undertaken the following:

- Due to the COVID outbreak, the FRCS Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) initially operated remotely, with most communications conducted virtually. The activation of the FRCS EOC began on 10 January 2022. All COVID safety protocols have been adhered to for the response, including entering the physical EOC only as necessary. Coordination with the Divisions over Zoom meetings have prepared the divisional managers to support the branches and volunteers and to set up the FRCS divisional EOC's. The EOCs support:
 - Conduct health messaging (door to door and media platform)
 - Activate and brief Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) volunteers
 - Develop and disseminate Sitreps and update field reports ([IFRC GO Platform](#)).
 - Prepare divisional EOC and branches with supplies for the response, e.g. water, generator, fuel, food).
- Preparedness messages have been posted on all FRCS media platforms, and the preparedness work of community volunteers have been posted via social media.
- Initial damage assessments are in progress, and distributions have commenced in some locations. The assessment process is expected to be completed this week. Further distributions are expected, and a revised operational plan will be done if the needs exceed the current estimates
- Prior to TC Cody, stock in all high-risk branches had been replenished from the previous operation, TC Yasa Ana (MDRFJ005), allowing for a smooth and speedy response from the field.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement Actions in country

The IFRC has provided support to the FRCS National Office Emergency Operations, providing technical support and advice on the response, DREF application and review. IFRC has been supporting coordination between Movement partners and Government disaster management authorities and has been active in the Pacific Humanitarian Team Principals and Coordinator's meetings and within Shelter Cluster Coordination as one of the co-leads of the national cluster.

Overview of other actors' action in country

The Director of NDMO urged all Fiji citizens to take safety precautionary measures, especially to avoid going through flooded waters, as past similar weather events showed that most people died in drowning incidences. It is even more critical to avoid the rain now as acid rain clouds from the Tonga volcanic eruption may cause further health hazards.

The Minister for Commerce and the Permanent Secretary for the Ministry of Health and Medical Services highlighted the importance of adhering to COVID protocols. Due to rising cases, social gatherings are limited to 20 people, and COVID-19 SOPs are in place in the evacuation centres.

Food distributions are being undertaken by the government in all evacuation centres and supplemented by Save the Children and other community NGOs.

Coordination with the authorities

The National EOC (NEOC) sit reps are produced daily. The NDMO leads the coordination of actors at the national level, and the Divisional EOCs leads in Lautoka and Labasa. The National EOC will continue to monitor the situation whilst maintaining communication with divisional and branch EOCs. Discussions and response plans are carried out with Divisional Commissioners, Provincial Administrators and District Authorities, including the Ministry of Health and Medical Services. The FRC and other NGOs will contribute to national plans coordinated through the Disaster Management Committees and the Disaster Preparedness Committees. The Disaster Services Liaison¹ (DSLO) has been activated and conducted online meetings from 10 January 2021.

Inter-agency coordination

¹ DSLO's are officers of agencies and they are the link between NDMO and their own agencies.

The NDMO cluster focal point has updated all cluster members of the current situation. The FRCS is a member of four national clusters – WASH, Health and Nutrition, Shelter and Safety and Protection. On 17 January, national inter-cluster meetings were held by NDMO to discuss response plans.

Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment

Needs analysis

The situation in the most affected areas continues to improve with the restoration of essential services and critical infrastructure. All health facilities are operational. As of 16 January, 14 of the 168 evacuation centres were active, with 389 evacuees (77 households) being housed. It is reported that one person died during this event.

Initial damage assessments in the Western division (the most impacted division) are underway and approaching completion. As of 18 January, 1,473 households are assessed as damaged - 1,453 households in the Western division, 13 in the Central Division and seven in the Eastern division. These numbers will likely increase slightly once the assessments have been finalized. Therefore, the targeted households are set at 1,500.

Key needs identified at this time include:

- Access to safe water supplies due to contamination of water supplies
- Access to food due to damage to agriculture and impacts on livelihoods
- Support for the prevention of infectious diseases, including vector-borne diseases, due to the damage to the environment, the remaining standing water and impacts on water supplies
- While relatively few households had their homes destroyed, shelter materials/household items are needed by those households whose shelters were damaged and/or who lost household items due to the flooding.

As of 8 January 2022, the country had a total new reported 1,280 cases of COVID-19. This new spike in numbers is due to the new variant, Omicron. All new cases are subjected to ten days of home isolation. The Ministry of Health (MoH) manages the COVID-19 testing and the quarantine sites with support from the military. The authorities manage contingency planning for evacuation centres so community transmission can be minimized. COVID-19 rates are quite high, and it is generally accepted that the actual cases are much higher than the official numbers. This presents a risk for families staying in close quarters with relatives and those still in evacuation centres. Although the government is following COVID protocols in the evacuation centres, the continued community transmission is a concern, and FRC volunteers will need to remain vigilant. The FRC continues to respond to COVID as part of the IFRC COVID response through support for the vaccination programme and community-based surveillance.

There are current acid rain concerns due to the ash cloud from the Tonga volcanic eruption. The FRCS will continue to monitor the Fiji Meteorological Services alerts to monitor safe levels and guide if protective actions are required (i.e., covering rainwater sources).

Targeting

The target population has been determined through the initial needs assessment. The FRCS will initially target approximately 7,500 people / 1,500 households of the most vulnerable within the most at-risk areas.

Most of the affected households have suffered damage from flooding and are at risk of adverse health impacts. Accordingly, the health and WASH interventions target 7,500 people / 1,500 households. A smaller number of households have experienced damage to the shelter itself, and hence only 600 people / 150 households are targeted for shelter interventions.

The following is an estimated breakdown of the targeted population. As the immediate damage assessment is still in progress, the actual breakdown by province may vary.

Province	Divisions	Male	Female	Total Population	# of people targeted by FRCS	# of HH targeted by FRCS
Ba	Western	125,241	122,444	247,685	5,830	1,166
Ra	Western	15,518	14,898	30,416	836	167
Nadroga/Navosa	Western	30,294	28,646	58,940	684	137
Rewa	Central	54,242	53,832	108,074	100	20
Lomaiviti	Eastern	8,101	7,556	15,637	50	10
Totals		233,396	227,376	460,752	7,500	1,500

The FRCS will provide immediate needs for the affected households, focusing on the most vulnerable. In general, 20 per cent of the population live in inadequate housing and high-risk areas. FRC also acknowledges the support provided by NDMO and other actors in the country.

The target population will be determined through the initial needs assessment for WASH and health interventions, including the distribution of emergency shelters and essential household items. The vulnerable groups for the assessment and distribution will include the elderly and people with chronic illnesses, pregnant women and children, and people with special abilities. The general public will be reached via warnings and information regarding the tropical cyclone outlook, forecasting and COVID-19 preparedness messaging.

Currently, the branches are focused on reaching those most at risk in the vulnerable communities by disseminating key messages on preparedness and early warning. Preparedness messaging is being done through SMS text, Facebook, and other social media means. Messaging will continue in the coming days.

Scenario planning

The current response planning is based on the below scenario developments and assumes the most likely scenario to occur. The worst-case scenario is possible and will be re-assessed if another cyclone develops. All scenarios assume an increase in COVID-19 cases as community transmission is relatively high, especially in the Western division and rural areas that previously had not been as affected.

Scenario	Scenario Description	Organizational level Responding
Best Case Scenario	TC Cody affects Western Division and Central Divisions, raining stops, and floodwaters recede with damage to houses and personal possessions. Infrastructure is repaired.	Branch response with support from National Headquarters and initial DREF funding allocation.
Most Likely Scenario	TC Cody affects Western Division and Central Divisions, heavy rain continues due to the low trough, and floodwaters remain for coming days with significant damage to houses, crops and livelihoods.	National Response with an additional DREF allocation or additional bilateral funding (No bilateral funding committed as at 18 January).
Worst Case Scenario	The most likely scenario plus another TC develops and further impacts the northern western and central divisions, creating more significant needs.	National Response with large scale international support.

The FRC intends to respond to the impacts of the best or most likely case scenario. Using existing FRC logistics, disaster planning and SOPs to provide ongoing guidance and support to branch volunteers and staff servicing the communities, the FRC will brief its well-trained staff and volunteers to do the following:

Hazard	Consequence	Potential Response
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<p>Flooding and landslides</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People share shelters with others, creating a potential risk of sexual gender-based violence. • WASH problems lead to health issues. • Possibility of people swept away by the flood (missing persons). • Rise in theft and criminal activities as people leave property behind. • Waterborne diseases outbreak (dengue, typhoid and leptospirosis), COVID-19. • Livelihood destroyed (food crops). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide emergency shelters, blankets, water containers and tarpaulins for affected people. • Messaging to evacuees in public health in emergencies with psychological social support and WASH. • Messaging on community preparedness planning with protection, gender, diversity and inclusion principles and action. • Contact search and rescue teams with information on missing persons. • Possible Cash-based Intervention (CBI) assessment and provision. • Activate RFL and mobilize focal points with assistance from ICRC.
<p>Structures with roofs blown away</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Injuries and death from flying debris. • People are displaced from their homes. • Other homes at risk from flying debris. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Online support to branches and communities on their response. • Provide black packs² (family kits of clothing, sheets, household items), shelter tool kits and tarpaulins. • Identify clear and safe evacuation routes. • First aid trained volunteers respond to injuries.
<p>Trees, debris blocking roads and waterways.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blocked waterways can mean flooded roads, bridges and mosquito breeding places. • Safety risk to communities concerning access to places. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contact local authorities like the National Fire Authority (NFA) and Fiji Roads Authority (FRA) • Provide mosquito nets. • Volunteers working in their respective communities assist the affected population.
<p>Power outage and water cuts</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unsafe conditions can lead to a lot of problems and issues. • Breakdown of communication networks (radio, mobile network etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide solar lamps. • Provide jerry cans. • Face-to-face engagement through community networks.
<p>Evacuation centres open</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Challenges with physical distancing (COVID-19). • Possible lack of evacuation centers due to COVID-19 guidelines. • Possible tension over space/food, etc. • Possible SGBV issues. • Overcrowding. • Unsafe conditions for the most vulnerable, especially women/girls /boys/persons with disabilities (PWD), etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist the government in possible relocation to other identified evacuation centres. • Online messaging and support on safety, protection, psychosocial support and community and household preparedness. • Distribute IEC materials on COVID-19 precautionary measures.
<p>Storm Surge</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damaged houses in low-lying coastal areas. • Death and injuries. • Damage to infrastructure such as roads, water pipes, nursing & health stations, schools, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move population to higher ground. • Provide advice on household emergency kits.

B. Operational strategy

Overall operational objective

Before Tropical Cyclone Cody reaching Fiji, FRCS undertook several preparedness activities, including reviewing stock levels and ensuring teams were ready to conduct assessments.

FRCS will support 7,500 most affected people across the three divisions, focusing on initial damage assessments and distribution of immediate relief items for a four-month timeframe.

² Black pack contains of bedsheet 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.

FRCS will engage 70 volunteers and five staff in the initial assessment and distribution of relief items. The volunteers have undergone training on PGI, PSS, Shelter, WASH and RFL. The DREF will also cover the transportation of WASH, health, emergency shelter and essential household relief items to branches and affected communities and provinces on the main island of Viti Levu. Volunteer allowances and communications costs in the field and health messaging through various forms of mass media will also be covered. The volunteers are currently insured until the end of December 2022. The IFRC CCD will provide additional support in operations assessment, distribution, post distribution monitoring, and technical sector refreshers where needed. The CCD finance, logistics, and planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting (PMER) will provide guidance where necessary.

Lessons from the most recent operation TC Yasa/Ana that have informed the current preparedness and response strategy are:

- Money disbursed to branches to be closely monitored by division and acquitted within seven days.
- Every day, divisions and logistic officers will closely monitor stock records to reduce stock count gaps.
- The FRCS will provide its own transportation cost for field response, included in this plan.
- Ensure relevant sector leads are included during DREF planning. This has been done for this operational plan.
- Preposition health IEC materials at branch level, included as part of this operation.
- Ensure that volunteers have data collection equipment and phone recharge card to support real-time data updates. Forms will be given to all volunteers, and adequate preparations will support improved assessments.

All staff and volunteers will follow the COVID-19 safe protocols of wearing masks in communities. There will be minimal meetings, and all will follow social distancing and current national rules enforced by MHMS. The risk of operational delays due to COVID-19 movement restrictions in the TC Yasa Ana operation is low, and the government has said they will not institute movement restriction measures again.

Other capacities are now in place that was not one year ago. For example, staff and volunteers can use Kobo Toolkit to transfer information from needs assessments to headquarters. Zoom and other software for meetings are now widespread within FRCS. The prepositioning of items in containers across Fiji enables branches to continue distributing some relief items and sharing health messaging if travel is restricted. It is also noted that the activities most impacted by movement restrictions during TC Yasa/Ana (CVA and water tank installation) are not included in this DREF proposal. Nevertheless, in the event of stringent movement restrictions (e.g. a stay at home order), it could be anticipated that there would be impacts for implementation timelines.

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 Red Cross Red Crescent staff and volunteers are encouraged to complete the IFRC Stay Safe e-learning courses. Staff and volunteers to be aware of the security situation and briefed on reactions in an emergency before deployment in the operational area. Any field missions undertaken by IFRC personnel will be undertaken following the current IFRC travel approval process, current health advisories and business continuity planning (BCP) guidance regarding COVID-19. There are currently 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 the IFRC Code of Conduct and Child Protection Policy.

Logistics

There are 41 disaster prepositioned containers³ in key locations. Most stock prepositioning has been carried out as part of the TC Yasa recovery operation. The main costs for distribution are compensation and protection for the volunteers and truck hires. The FRCS will also look into means to continue coordinating with authorities for cost-sharing, and where possible, for relief items to be transported free of charge. It will be necessary to replenish items distributed as part of the response, which is covered in this DREF budget.

PMER

The FRCS will oversee all monitoring, evaluation and reporting for this operation, led by the FRCS PMER officer, with the support of the PMER surge from the NZRC and Pacific CCD. Reporting on the emergency plan of action will be carried out according to IFRC minimum requirements.

³ Each container contains of tarpaulin (4x6), shelter toolkit, kitchen sets, mosquito nets, water container 10L, blankets, solar lantern (inflatable), buckets 14L, hygiene kit, dignity kit, black pack and strapping.

Monitoring visits to the affected communities and interviews with beneficiaries, volunteers and others participating in the response will be conducted to assess progress at regular intervals and guide any required adjustments to the proposed response. At the end of the operation, a lessons-learned workshop will be carried out by FRCS staff, with volunteers and relevant stakeholders, with support from the IFRC CCD Suva PMER officer.

Information and Communications Technologies (ICT)

All volunteers will have access to mobile telecommunications while in the field. Access will ensure they are contactable and can contact relevant emergency numbers and IFRC and FRCS staff for support if needed.

Communications

Communications and media coverage is essential for maintaining and building public, government and donor support, both locally and internationally. Close collaboration between the IFRC CCD and FRCS will ensure a coherent and coordinated communications approach.

Commonly agreed key messages and talking points will be produced, together with written and audio-visual content that could be used for infographics and relevant social media/digital products focusing on highlighting the situation and the Red Cross actions on the ground. Communications content will be actively promoted via a variety of channels, including IFRC online communications channels, and shared widely with interested National Societies.

IFRC will provide communications support to the FRCS communications officer.

HR personnel

Support will be provided for the relevant branch staff and the volunteers. The NS operational plan covers the volunteer insurance for 2022. COVID-19 PPE and safety equipment (boots, rain jackets) will be provided as needed. Psychological first aid (PFA) will be provided to the staff and volunteers as needed.

Community Engagement

FRC will apply community engagement and accountability (CEA) minimum standards and build on their experience in the recent COVID-19 operation and TC Yasa. This includes doing community consultations, validating beneficiary lists with communities and their leaders, and improving feedback mechanisms.

C. Detailed Operational Plan



Shelter

People targeted: 600 (150 HH)

Male: 300

Female: 300

Requirements (CHF): 46,905

Needs analysis: TC Cody has not caused significant damage to shelter and settlements. Only a few houses have been destroyed. Many have been inundated, and there are minor damages to the structures, which will require cleaning and repair. Therefore the FRC has budgeted for an estimate of 150 households requiring shelter toolkits. Assessments are currently being carried out in coordination with the NDMO and other humanitarian agencies.

Risk analysis: Shelter and settlements support is to be provided in a COVID-19 safe manner, and staff and volunteers are well prepared and equipped to mitigate the risk of transmission.

Population to be assisted: Kindly refer to [Section A. Needs Analysis: targeting](#).

Programme standards/benchmarks: Shelter and settlement interventions will seek to meet the Shelter and Settlement Sphere Standards, the Minimum Standards for Protection, Gender and Inclusion in Emergencies.

P&B Output Code	Shelter 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	# households strengthened with shelter and settlements support, guidance and items (Target 150 HH/ 600 people)															
	Shelter Output 1.1: Shelter and settlements and basic household items assistance is provided to the affected families	# of people/HH provided with emergency shelter, materials and/or tools and essential household items to meet their household needs for minimum living conditions. (Target 150 HH/ 600 People)															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP005	Assessment of shelter needs, capacities and gaps	x	x														
AP005	Identify caseloads and verification of beneficiaries in different target groups – inclusion factors integrate gender, diversity and disability in the response and identify community participation modalities	x	x	x	x												
AP005	Identify the appropriate modality of support for each caseload	x	x	x	x												

AP005	Distribute shelter and household items to the affected population	x	x	x	x	x	x											
AP005	International procurement and replenishment of emergency shelter and essential household items.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
P&B Output Code	Shelter 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	# households provided with technical support and guidance, appropriate to the type of support they receive (Target 150)																
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
AP006	Identify and mobilize volunteers for shelter intervention	x	x	x	x	x												
AP006	Awareness raising/training of shelter volunteers on the best use of the emergency shelter and essential household items	x																
AP006	Provide safe-shelter awareness to impacted communities (Best use of the relief items & safe siting)	x	x	x	x	x												



Health

People targeted: 7,500 (1,500 HH)

Male: 3,906

Female: 3,593

Requirements (CHF): 30,600

Needs analysis: Due to the heavy rain and flooding experienced, health messaging on water and vector borne diseases will be a priority (which will be inclusive of COVID-19 messaging). Psychosocial First Aid (PFA) will be provided to the volunteers and staff that will engaged in the initial assessment and will be part of the overall response. This is based on a need identified in previous operations to allow better support to staff and volunteers and to provide for psychosocial needs in of the affected population. First Aid kits are being provided to staff and volunteers when they conduct assessments to support minor medical injuries and care, that may be a result of the strong winds and flooding. In affected communities where FRCS has Community Based Surveillance (CBS) volunteers, they will be able to raise health alerts regarding any cases of illness/disease they identify after the flooding. Follow up referrals, health promotion and messaging will be done on relevant diseases including Dengue, Typhoid, Leptospirosis and COVID 19.

Population to be assisted: Kindly refer to [Section A. Needs Analysis: targeting](#).

Programme standards/benchmarks: All activities are planned based on SPHERE standards, specifically paying attention to safe usage and disposal of the LLIN mosquito nets (through awareness material provision).

P&B Output Code	Health Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced							# of people reached by NS with services to reduce relevant health risk factors (Target 7,500)									
	Health Output 1.1: The health situation and immediate risks are assessed using agreed guidelines							# of assessments conducted based on standard IFRC and/or WHO assessment guidelines (120 communities)									
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP022	In coordination with health authorities, undertake detailed assessments to identify health needs in target communities	x	x	x	x												
AP022	Technical coordination and collaboration with regional humanitarian organizations	x	x	x	x												
AP022	Procure and distribute ten first aid kits for staff and volunteers conducting assessments and distributions	x	x														
P&B Output Code	Health Outcome 4: Transmission of diseases of epidemic potential is reduced							# of people reached with community-based disease prevention and health promotion programming (Target 7,500)									
	Health Output 4.1: Community-based disease control and health promotion is provided to the target population							# of people reached with community-based disease prevention and health promotion programming (Target 7,500)									
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP021	Rapid rollout of National Society refresher training in LTDD (Leptospirosis, Typhoid, Dengue Fever and Diarrhoea), COVID-19 and PPE use for staff and volunteers	x	x														
AP021	Identify and activate CBHFA ⁴ volunteers for integration into emergency response	x	x														
AP021	Reproduce and distribute IEC materials, along with community messaging, on disease prevention and health promotion, complemented by the use of social media and youth as agents of behavioural change (YABC).	x	x	x	x												
AP084	Roll-out CEA and CBHFA awareness to promote community-based disease control and health promotion	x	x	x	x												
P&B Output Code	Health Output 4.2: Vector-borne diseases are prevented							# of mosquito nets distributed (target 1,391 nets)									
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

⁴ Community-based health and first aid

AP021	Distribute mosquito nets and awareness-raising on appropriate usage (this will be done in conjunction with awareness of vector-borne diseases)	x	x	x	x												
P&B Output Code	Health Outcome 6: The psychosocial impacts of the emergency are lessened	# of people reached by PSS (200)															
	Health Output 6.1: Psychosocial support provided to the target population as well as to RCRC volunteers and staff	# of staff/volunteers briefed/trained on PSS (200)															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP023	Briefing of volunteers in PFA	x	x														
AP023	Assessment of PSS needs and resources available in the community	x	x	x	x												
AP023	Provide PFA to people affected by the crisis/disaster and referrals where needed	x	x	x	x												
AP023	Provide PFA to staff and volunteers	x	x	x	x												

Water, sanitation and hygiene



People targeted: 7,500 (1,500 HH)

Male: 3,906

Female: 3,593

Requirements (CHF): 79,819

Needs analysis: Due to the likely extensive flooding, hygiene and waterborne diseases are a major concern. There is a high likelihood that water sources will be contaminated, and access to clean drinking water will be difficult. The WASH cluster is meeting regularly and FRC and IFRC will continue to coordinate and monitor these needs, but no current capacity within FRC to deliver service in this area at significant scale at this time; household water filtration will be provided to 100 of the most vulnerable households.

Population to be assisted: Population of most affected areas to be supported with assessment and immediate distribution of critical items, and hygiene promotion awareness.

Programme standards/benchmarks: All activities are planned based on SPHERE standards

P&B Output Code	WASH Outcome 1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne diseases in targeted communities	# of households reached with key messages to promote personal and community hygiene (Target 1,500)															
	WASH Output 1.1: Continuous assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out in targeted communities	No. assessments/monitoring visits undertaken and shared. (Target 120)															
	Activities planned	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

	Week																	
AP026	Conduct initial WASH assessment in affected communities in coordination with the WASH group or cluster.	x	x	x	x													
AP026	Continuously monitor WASH situation in targeted communities.	x	x	x	x													
P&B Output Code	WASH Output 1.4: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population	<i># of people reached by hygiene promotion activities (Target 7,500)</i>																
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
AP030	Conduct needs assessment: define hygiene issues and assess capacity to address the problem.	x	x	x	x													
AP030	Select target groups, key messages, and communication methods with beneficiaries (mass media and interpersonal communication).	x	x	x	x													
AP030	Carry out hygiene promotion activities.	x	x	x	x													
AP030	Print IEC materials.	x																
P&B Output Code	WASH 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	<i># of households provided with a set of essential hygiene items (Target: 1,500)</i>																
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
AP030	Distribute necessary hygiene kits, jerry cans and water filtration for immediate needs and IEC materials.	x	x	x	x													
AP030	Train population of targeted communities in the use of distributed hygiene kits and water filters (if distributed).	x	x	x	x													
AP030	Determine whether additional distributions are required and whether changes should be made based on the assessment findings.				x													



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People targeted: 7,500 (1,500 HH)

Male: 3,609

Female: 3,593

Requirements (CHF): 6,484

Needs analysis: Protection, gender and inclusion are critical risks in Fiji and are a concern in disasters. Lessons learnt from TC Yasa demonstrated a need to pay close attention to PGI since gender-based violence cases were notable in the response of the past years.

Population to be assisted: PGI services will be integrated into all sectorial response plans and part of the focus of the assessment.

Programme standards/benchmarks: [IFRC minimum standards for protection, gender and inclusion in emergencies](#), [Sphere Protection Principles](#)

P&B Output Code	Protection, Gender & Inclusion Outcome 1: Communities become more peaceful, safe and inclusive through meeting the needs and rights of the most vulnerable.							The operation demonstrates evidence of addressing specific PGI needs. For example, through the distribution of specific kits (Target: Yes)																
	Protection, Gender & Inclusion Output 1.1: Programmes and operations ensure safe and equitable provision of basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors.							The operation demonstrates evidence of addressing the specific needs to ensure equitable access to disaster response services. For example, through assessment of affected population using minimum standards for PGI in emergencies (Target: yes) Sex, Age and Disaggregated Data used throughout the operation (Target: yes)																
	Activities planned Week							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
AP031	Conduct an assessment of specific needs of the affected population based on criteria selected from the minimum standards for PGI in emergencies, applying a CEA approach to ensure accountability							x	x	x	x													
AP033	Use Minimum Standards as a guide to support sectorial teams to integrate protection, gender and inclusion into sectorial response, including child protection and measures to mitigate the risk of SGBV.							x	x	x	x													
AP033	Include messaging on preventing and responding to SGBV in all community outreach activities							x	x	x	x													
AP033	Ensure that referral systems are in place to provide psychosocial support to children, in collaboration with PSS specialists							x	x	x	x													
AP033	Volunteers, staff and contractors sign, are screened for, and are briefed on child protection policy/guidelines and Code of Conduct.							x	x	x	x													
AP033	Provide essential services (including reception facilities, Restoring Family Links, and access to education, health, shelter, and legal services) to unaccompanied and separated children and other children on their own with support from ICRC RFL							x	x	x	x													
AP033	Provide special kits for those assessed with special needs (dignity kits).								x	x	x													

Strategies for Implementation

P&B Output Code	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	# of NS volunteers that receive briefing and trainings (Target: 240)															
	Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected	# of NS volunteers that are insured (Target: 240)															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP040	Ensure that volunteers are insured (covered in December and in process for January through core cost initiative)	x															
AP040	Provide complete briefings on volunteers' roles and the risks they face	x	x														
AP040	Ensure volunteers are aware of their rights and responsibilities	x	x	x	x												
AP040	Ensure volunteers' safety and wellbeing	x	x	x	x												
AP040	Ensure volunteers are properly trained	x	x	x	x												
AP040	Volunteers participate in debriefings, and staff and volunteers are engaged in a lesson learned review																
P&B Output Code	Output S2.1.6: Coordinating role of the IFRC within the international humanitarian system is enhanced	<i>Red Cross actively contributes to shelter coordination (Target: yes)</i>															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP049	Work in coordination with Movement partners, government and external stakeholders, and the Shelter cluster.	x	x	x	x												
P&B Output Code	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.	<i>IFRC and NS has a role at the local, national or regional level in influencing decisions affecting the target population (Target: Yes)</i>															
	Output S3.1.1: IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues	<i>Regular, proactive profiling of NS and IFRC on mass and social media throughout the operation duration (Target: yes)</i>															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP053	Pro-active communications work through media platforms on health and safe messaging	x	x	x	x												
P&B Output Code	Output S1.3.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming	# of needs assessments completed (Target: 1) # of lessons learned workshop with a workshop report (Target: 1)															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP055	Carry out field monitoring visits	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x								

AP055	Conduct lessons learned workshop								x	x								
P&B Output Code	Outcome S3.2: The programmatic reach of the National Societies and the IFRC is expanded.	<i>Programmatic reach is expanded (Target: yes)</i>																
P&B Output Code	Outcome S4.1: The IFRC enhances its effectiveness, credibility and accountability	<i>The lessons learned finds the operation to have been effective and accountable (target: yes)</i>																
	Output S4.1.4: Staff security is prioritized in all IFRC activities	<i>BCP is activated and actively monitored (Target: yes)</i>																
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP066	Ensure safety and security of staff and volunteers is maintained		x	x	x	x												

D. Budget

Budget by Resource

Budget Group	Budget
Shelter - Relief	4,241
Clothing & Textiles	19,619
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	67,806
Medical & First Aid	608
Utensils & Tools	6,413
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	98,686
Distribution & Monitoring	14,400
Transport & Vehicles Costs	15,975
Logistics Services	2,993
Logistics, Transport & Storage	33,368
National Staff	1,350
National Society Staff	3,375
Volunteers	51,941
Personnel	56,666
Workshops & Training	5,400
Workshops & Training	5,400
Other General Expenses	15,821
General Expenditure	15,821
DIRECT COSTS	209,941
INDIRECT COSTS	13,646
TOTAL BUDGET	223,587



Click here for:

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Contact information

For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:

In the Fiji Red Cross Society

- Ilisapeci Rokotunidau, director general; phone: +679 898 6252; email: ilisapeci.rokotunidau@redcross.com.fj
- Maciu Nokelevu, interim operations manager; phone: +679 999 2481; email: maciu.nokelevu@redcross.com.fj

In the IFRC Country Cluster Delegation, Suva

- Katie Greenwood, IFRC Head of CCD; email: katie.greenwood@ifrc.org
- Carla Taylor, DRM coordinator; Email; carla.taylor@ifrc.org

In IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office, Kuala Lumpur

- Alexander Matheou, regional director; email: alexander.matheou@ifrc.org
- Juja KIM, deputy regional director; email: juja.kim@ifrc.org
- Joy Singhal, Head of Health DCC unit; email: joy.singhal@ifrc.org
- Yuki Masuda, operations coordinator; email: OpsCoord.Pacific@ifrc.org
- Siokkun Jang, logistics manager; email: siokkun.jang@ifrc.org
- Antony Balmain, communications manager; email: antony.balmain@ifrc.org

In IFRC Geneva

- Christina Duschl, senior officer, operations coordination; email: christina.duschl@ifrc.org
- Eszter Matyeka, senior officer, DREF; email: eszter.matyeka@ifrc.org
- Karla Morizzo, DREF senior officer; email karla.morizzo@ifrc.org

For resource mobilization and pledges

- In IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office: Alice Ho, partnerships in emergencies coordinator; email: PartnershipsEA.AP@ifrc.org

For planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) enquiries

- In IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office: Fadzli Saari, PMER manager; email: fadzli.saari@ifrc.org

How we work

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

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



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



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

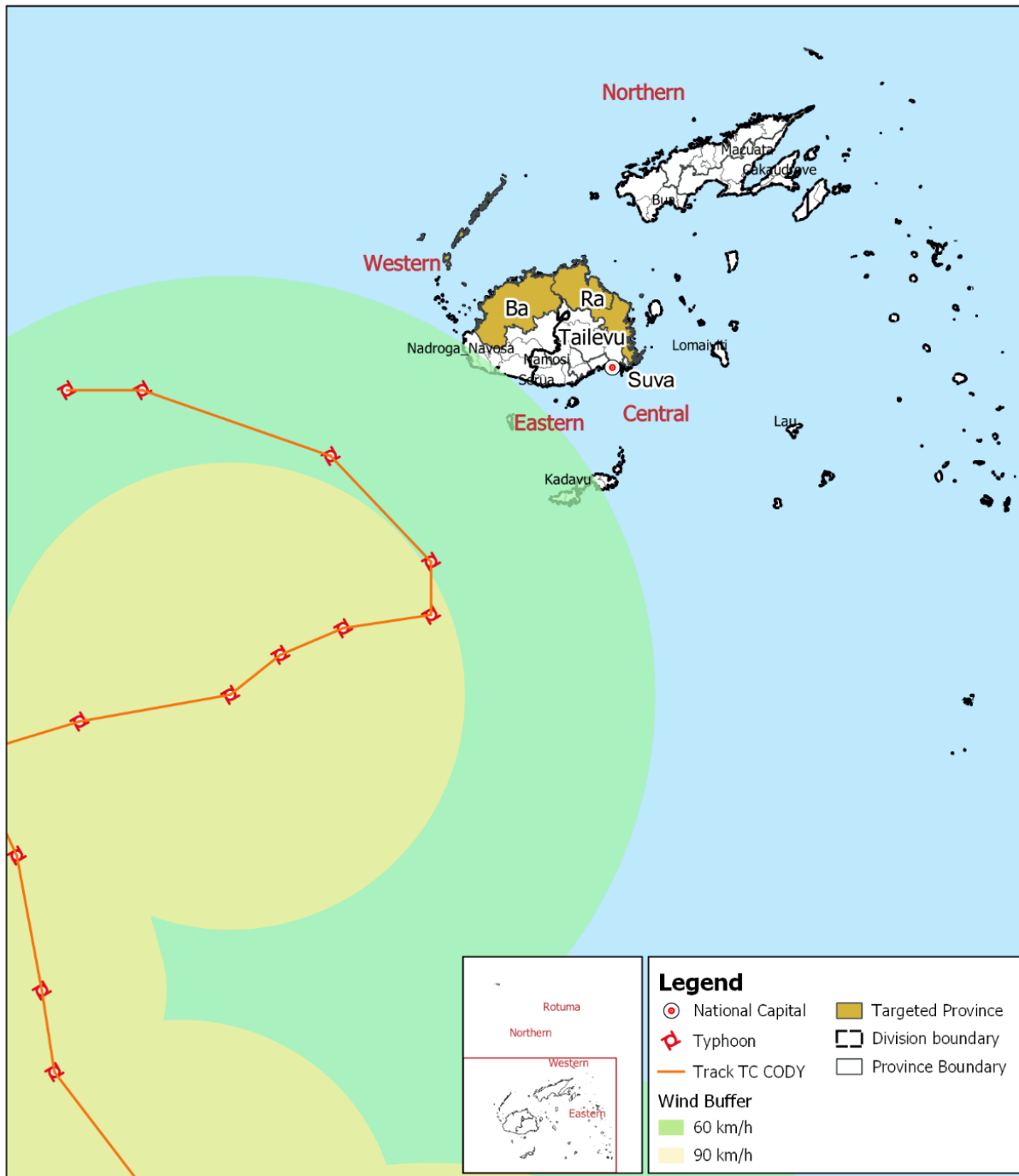


Promote **social inclusion**
and a culture of
non-violence and **peace**.



Fiji: Tropical Cyclone Cody Emergency Plan of Action

17 January 2022



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, IGRC, IFRC, GDACS-JRC (13 January 2022)

0 75 150 km

