

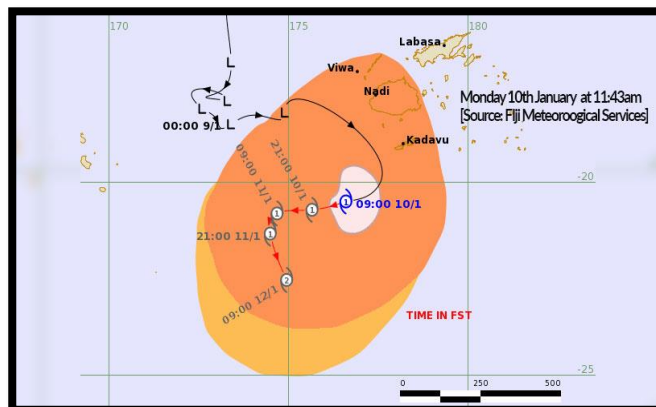


DREF operation	Operation n° MDRFJ006
Date of Issue: 5 September 2022	Glide number: C-2022-000007-FIJI
Operation start date: 19 January 2022	Operation end date: 31 May 2022
Host National Society: Fiji Red Cross Society	Operation budget: CHF 223, 587
Number of people assisted: 7,892 people (1,573 households)	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: The Fiji Red Cross Society (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 Restoring Family Links (RFL) and safer access.	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: The National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) and the United Nations (UN) cluster system, the Ministry of Health and Medical Services (MHMS) and other government ministries. FRCS also cooperated 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 Category 1 Tropical Cyclone Cody, bringing significant rain affecting the whole of Fiji. High precipitation over the Fiji group between 8 to 15 January made most of the western and central divisions water-logged and highly susceptible to flooding. There was extensive flooding in the Western division, and some communities in the Central and Eastern divisions were affected, especially within the district of Wainibuka and the island of Ovalau. Water levels were slow to subside in some areas due to saturated soil.



Forecasted cyclone path or impact. (Source: Fiji Meteorological Services)

Summary of response

Overview of Host National Society

FRCS was active since the flooding began. Due to the COVID-19 outbreak, the FRCS Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) was activated on 10 January and initially operated remotely, with most communications conducted virtually. All COVID-19 safety protocols were adhered to for the response, including entering the physical EOC only as necessary. Coordination with the Divisions over Zoom meetings helped prepare the divisional managers to support the branches and volunteers to set up the FRCS divisional EOCs.

Preparedness messages were posted on all FRCS media platforms, and the preparedness work of community volunteers was posted via social media. Initial damage assessments were conducted, followed by non-food relief item distribution to 121 communities. Western Division topped the list of communities assisted with a total of 109 people. At the same time, the Central and Eastern Divisions had only six communities each, assisted by the Fiji Red Cross Response Team. Before 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.



Left: Wainibuka Village during TC Cody; Right: Wainibuka Village during TC Cody. (Photo: NDMO)

The focus of the response was WASH due to the flooding experienced in the region. There was minimal support for shelter, and support for shelter was mainly for those 13 houses that experienced landslides.

Below is the summary of response activities conducted by the EOC:

- Conducted household surveys along with door-to-door health messaging on 18 January for 1,573 households.
- Raised public awareness through the five radio stations estimated to cover 80 per cent of the total Fiji population of 896,445¹.
- Activated and briefed Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) volunteers. A total of 63 volunteers were engaged in the disaster response; details from each division are shown below.

Division	No. of volunteers		
	Male	Female	Total
Central	2	3	5
Eastern	1	5	6
Western	28	24	52
Total	31	32	63

- Developed and disseminated eight Situation Reports (Sitreps) through emails and updated field reports on IFRC [GO](#) platform.
- Prepared divisional EOC and branches with supplies for the response (e.g., water, generator, fuel, and food).
- Distributed non-food relief items to 1,573 households (7,985 people) living in 121 communities in the Western, Central and Eastern Divisions.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

IFRC CCD Pacific office supported the FRCS National Office Emergency Operations with technical support and advice on the response, including the Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) application process and review. Furthermore, the IFRC CCD continues to support coordination between Movement partners and government disaster management authorities in the Pacific. IFRC CCD is active in the Pacific Humanitarian Team Principals and Coordinators meetings and within Shelter Cluster Coordination as one of the co-leads of the national clusters.

¹[Population by Country \(2022\) - Worldometer \(worldometers.info\)](https://www.worldometers.info/population-by-country/)

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The Director of NDMO urged all Fiji citizens to take safety precautionary measures, especially to avoid wading through flooded waters. Past similar weather events showed that most people died from drowning during floods. It was even more critical to avoid the rain as acid rain clouds from the Tonga volcanic eruption, which occurred around the same time, could 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-19 protocols. Due to rising cases, social gatherings were limited to 20 people, and COVID-19 SOPs were set in place in the evacuation centres.

Food distributions were undertaken by the government in all evacuation centres and supplemented by Save the Children and other Non-Government Organizations (NGOs).

Coordination with authorities

The National EOC (NEOC) situation reports were produced daily from 6 am to 8 pm. The NDMO led the coordination of actors at the National level, and the Divisional EOCs led in Lautoka and Labasa. The National EOC continued to monitor the situation whilst maintaining communication with divisional and branch EOCs. Discussions and response plans were carried out with divisional commissioners, provincial administrators and district authorities, including the Ministry of Health and Medical Services. The FRCS and other NGOs contributed to national plans coordinated through the Disaster Management Committees and the Disaster Preparedness Committees. The Disaster Services Liaison² (DSLO) was activated and conducted online meetings from 10 January 2021.



Fiji Navy supporting FRCS volunteers' response in the operation. (Photo: FRCS)

Inter-agency coordination

The NDMO cluster focal points updated all TC Cody situation analysis cluster members. 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. The meeting resulted in the Water Authority Fiji (WAF) conducting maintenance work of broken pipelines within the Ba, Lautoka areas.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

The situation in the most affected areas in Western Division continued to improve with the restoration of essential services such as water, electricity and access to roads. All health facilities were operational. As of 16 January, 14 of the 168 evacuation centres were active, with 389 evacuees (77 households) housed. Reports confirmed that one person died during this event.

² DSLO's are officers of agencies and they are the link between NDMO and their own agencies.

As of 18 January, 1,473 households were assessed as damaged - 1,453 households in the Western division, 13 in the Central Division and seven in the Eastern division. These numbers increased by 23 households once the assessments were finalized. Therefore, the final number of targeted households was 1,573.

Key assessment needs identified during the response are:

- Access to safe water due to contamination of water supplies. FRCS disaster response team identified households in 109 communities in the Western Division whose households' toilets, detached from the main house, were under water and sewer leakage was predicted to occur. The team assisted these households with jerry cans to store their clean water after water receded to normal.
- Support was required to prevent infectious diseases, including vector-borne diseases, resulting from environmental damage, the remaining standing water, and impacts on water supplies.
- While relatively few homes were destroyed, shelter materials and household items were needed by families whose shelters were damaged and/or lost belongings during the flooding.

The target population was determined through the initial needs assessment. FRCS initially targeted the most vulnerable 1,500 households (7,500 people) within the most at-risk areas. Most of these risk areas were near river banks around Viti Levu and Vanua Levu. The vulnerable groups for the assessment and distribution included the elderly, people with chronic illnesses, pregnant women, children, and people living with disabilities.

Division	Province	Population			# of HHs targeted	# of people targeted
		Male	Female	Total		
Western	Ba	125,241	122,444	247,685	1,166	5,830
	Ra	15,518	14,898	30,416	167	836
	Nadroga/Navosa	30,294	28,646	58,940	137	684
Central	Rewa	54,242	53,832	108,074	20	100
Eastern	Lomaiviti	8,101	7,556	15,637	10	50
Total		233,396	227,376	460,772	1,500	7,500

Most affected households suffered damage from flooding and were at risk of related adverse health impacts. Accordingly, the health and WASH interventions targeted 1,500 households. A smaller number of 13 households experienced shelter damages compared to what was budgeted. Landslides caused most of the damage induced by soil saturation from intensive rainfall brought by the tropical cyclone.

The table below shows the breakdown of the number of people assisted after the FRCS response team completed the damage assessment.

Divisions	Province	# of Communities	# of HHs Assisted	# of people assisted		
				Male	Female	Total
Western	Ba	67	1287	3,446	3,137	6,583
	Ra	17	69	159	174	333
	Nadroga/Navosa	25	138	300	313	613
Eastern	Lomaiviti	6	49	122	109	231
Central	Tailevu	6	30	65	67	132
Total		121	1,573	4,092	3,800	7,892

The FRCS provided immediate needs for the affected households, focusing on the most vulnerable. The branches focused on reaching those most at risk in vulnerable communities by disseminating key messages on preparedness and early warning. Preparedness messaging was being done through SMS text, Facebook, and other social media means.

Risk Analysis

As of 8 January 2022, the country had a total new reported 1,280 cases of COVID-19. This new spike in cases was due to the new variant, Omicron. All new cases were subject to ten days of home isolation. The Ministry of Health (MoH) manages the COVID-19 testing and quarantine sites with support from the military. The authorities manage contingency planning for evacuation centres to minimize community transmission. The rise in COVID-19

rates presented a risk for families staying in close quarters with relatives and those still in evacuation centres. Although the government followed COVID-19 protocols in the evacuation centres, the continued community transmission was a concern, and FRCS volunteers had to remain vigilant. The FRCS continued to respond to COVID-19 through support for the vaccination programme and community-based surveillance.

There were acid rain concerns due to the ash cloud from the Tonga volcanic eruption on 15 January. FRCS continued to monitor the Fiji Meteorological Service alerts to monitor safe levels and guide if protective actions were required (i.e., covering rainwater sources).

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Overall operational objective

As part of the cyclone season preparation and before Tropical Cyclone Cody reached Fiji, FRCS undertook several preparedness activities, including reviewing stocklevels and ensuring teams were ready to conduct assessments through our Emergency Response Trainings for staff, volunteers and communities.

FRCS supported 7,892 most affected people across the three divisions (Central, Eastern and Western), focusing on initial damage assessments and distribution of immediate relief items for a four-month timeframe. The table shows the breakdown of people reached and the total of relief items distributed by branches.

Items	Distribution by FRCS Branches								Total
	Sigatoka	Nadi	Ba	Tavua	Rakiraki	Lautoka	Levuka	Suva	
Shelter Tool Kit	4	2	0	0	0	4	3	0	13
Tarpaulin	6	4	0	9	0	4	42	21	86
Cooking Set	0	2	0	0	0	0	6	12	20
Black Packs	0	16	16	8	8	8	46	0	102
Solar Light	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	27
Blankets	25	0	16	8	17	8	7	0	81
Hygiene Kit	137	652	169	70	22	96	1	30	1177
Dignity Kit	25	0	16	8	17	8	1	26	101
Jerry Can	25	0	16	8	17	8	26	60	160
Mosquito Net	89	389	209	36	60	88	14	25	910

FRCS engaged 63 volunteers (27 males and 34 females), together with five staff in the initial assessment and distribution of relief items to 1,573 households. The volunteers had undergone training on protection, gender and inclusion (PGI), psychosocial support (PSS), shelter, WASH and RFL before the event of TC Cody. This DREF covered the transportation of WASH, health, emergency shelter and essential household relief items to branches and affected communities and provinces on Viti Levu and Ovalau.

The DREF allocation also covered volunteer allowances and communications costs in the field and health messaging through various forms of mass media. The volunteers are insured until the end of December 2022. IFRC CCD provided additional support in finance, logistics, planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting (PMER).

Lessons from the most recent operation TC Yasa/Ana that were identified and addressed in the current preparedness and response strategy were:

- Money disbursed to branches was closely monitored by the division and acquitted within seven days.
- Every day, divisions and logistic officers closely monitored stock records to reduce stock count gaps.
- The FRCS provided its own transportation cost for field response included in this plan.
- Relevant sector leads were included during DREF planning.
- Prepositioned health IEC materials at the branch level were included in this operation.
- Volunteers had data collection equipment and phone recharge card to support real-time data updates. Forms were given to all volunteers, and adequate preparations supported improved assessments

These strategies have helped the team monitor work and improved the turnaround time services of FRCS services delivery at all levels.

All staff and volunteers followed the COVID-19 safe protocols of wearing masks in communities. There were minimal meetings, and all followed social distancing and current national rules enforced by MHMS. The risk of operational delays due to COVID-19 movement restrictions in the operation was low, and the government did not institute movement restriction measures throughout the response. Other capacities are now in place compared to those not there one year ago. For example, staff and volunteers can use the 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.



Volunteers conducting assessment in Wailotua Village, Tailevu. (Photo: FRCS)

Security

The National Society's security framework was applicable for the operation's duration to the staff and volunteers. All IFRC must, and Red Cross Red Crescent staff and volunteers were encouraged to complete the IFRC Stay Safe e-learning courses. Staff and volunteers were made aware of the security situation and briefed on reactions in an emergency before deployment in the operational area. There were no significant security issues or threats for FRCS and IFRC CCD Pacific staff. However, the operation ensured minimum security concerns within communities by adopting the 'do no harm' approach, in line with the IFRC Code of Conduct and Child Protection Policy.

Logistics

There are 41 disaster prepositioned containers around Fiji. The TC Cody response issued items from the Nadi Lautoka, Ba, Rakiraki, Tavua, Sigatoka, Suva, Levuka preposition containers. The replenishment of relief items issued during TC Cody has been budgeted in this DREF. The main costs for distribution are compensation and protection for the volunteers and truck hires. After the departure of TC Cody from Fiji, the water level was slow to subside in some areas due to saturated soils, which increased the expense of hiring transportation as volunteers were sent to these remote areas daily to assess risks before the response team arrived.

PMER

The FRCS oversees all monitoring evaluation and reporting for this operation, led by the FRCS PMER coordinator, with the support of the IFRC CCD Pacific office PMER personnel. Reporting on the emergency plan of action was carried out according to IFRC minimum requirements.

A post-disaster monitoring survey was carried out from 21 - 23 February 2022 for 48 households at Ovalau Island, located east of the mainland of Viti Levu in the Eastern Division. At the end of the operation, a lessons-learned

workshop was carried out, which was facilitated by the FRCS PMER coordinator. Details of the lessons learned workshop are available in Section C. General findings, and recommendations from the PDM and workshop have been considered. FRCS will implement them to improve future responses.

Information and Communications Technologies (ICT)

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

Communications

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

Commonly agreed key messages and talking points were 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 was actively promoted via various channels, including IFRC online communications channels, and shared widely with interested National Societies.

At the end of the operation, the following number of people were recorded to have followed the work of FRCS through the following social media platforms:

Social Media - Media Mainstreaming:

Media	Communications Fiji Ltd (FM96, Navtarang, VITIFM, LegendFM & Sargam)
Description	Sponsorship of Cyclone News Coverage on all 5 stations
Duration	Sunday 9 January 2022 to Monday 31 January 2022
Purpose	Disseminating the work Red Cross does. Disaster Preparedness messaging on flood and cyclone in 3 different languages (English, Itaukei and Hindi)
Placement	Prime time and during major news bulletins
Reach	80% of Fiji listening population (estimated of 400,000 people)

Media Platform	Followers	Likes/Profile Visits	# of Posts for TC Cody	Reach/Tweet Impressions
Facebook	19,055	17,212	5	5,450
Twitter	4,560	4,251	5	21,500

HR personnel

Support was 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) were provided.

Community Engagement and Accountability

FRCS applied minimum standards of community engagement and accountability (CEA) and built on their experience in the recent COVID-19 and TC Yasa and Ana operations. The FRC response team validated the beneficiary list before relief items were distributed when communities were visited. Allocation of time was provided to all beneficiaries to verify the relief items issued and to give feedback on whether the items were relevant to their needs. Community members were given consultations on the use of relief items. There were also improvements in service delivery due to lessons learned from the COVID-19, TC Yasa and Ana operations.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN



Shelter

People reached: 2,535

Male: 1252

Female: 1283

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households strengthened with shelter and settlement support, guidance and items.	150	347
# of households provided with emergency shelter, materials and/or tools and essential household items to meet their needs for minimum living conditions.	150	347

Narrative description of achievements

Emergency shelter support was not heavily implemented in this response, as most of the response was geared towards WASH due to the heavy flooding brought about by TC Cody. Due to the saturation of the soil, there were spontaneous landslides that affected homes. These affected homes trigger the distribution of shelter support kits, kitchen sets, and tarpaulin. Only 13 households were provided with shelter tool kits—these households whose house was more than 80 per cent damaged. However, black packs were distributed to families that experienced two-metre-high water levels in their homes.

A total of 347 households were provided with shelter support, guidance, and items. Relief items distributed were a shelter tool kit, tarpaulin, blankets, a black pack (clothes), a cooking set, and solar lights. A total of 2,535 people (1252 male and 1283 female) benefitted from the Shelter Relief items shown in the table below.

Division	Branch	# of HHs	# of Black pack	# of Tarpaulin	# of Blanket	# of Shelter Tool Kit	# of Cooking Set	# of Solar Light
Western	Ba	334	16	0	16	0	0	0
	Lautoka	96	8	4	8	4	0	0
	Nadi	787	0	4	0	2	2	0
	Rakiraki	69	17	0	17	0	0	0
	Sigatoka	138	25	6	25	4	0	0
	Tavua	70	8	9	8	0	0	0
Eastern	Levuka	49	46	42	7	3	6	0
Central	Suva	30	0	21	0	0	12	27
Total		1,573	120	86	81	13	20	27

Challenges

The criterion for distribution was questioned during this response, as the assessment form was developed mainly for tropical cyclones rather than floods. Within the response, the team agreed on the distribution criteria of relief items according to the water level entering the homes. This is considering the household belongings soaked in dirty muddy waters. Most decisions to distribute relief items were made through direct observation by the team facilitating the assessment.

Lessons Learned

The major lesson learnt from this response is that volunteers need to be trained on methods of assessing people affected by flood, as the damage may differ according to the water level (flood), and criteria for relief item distribution should be set accordingly.



Health

People reached: 7892

Male: 4092

Female: 3800

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached by the NS with services to reduce relevant health risk factors	7,500	7,892
# of assessments conducted based on the standard IFRC and/ or WHO assessment guidelines	7,500	7,892
# of people reached with community-based disease prevention and health promotion programming	7,500	7,892
# of mosquito nets distributed	1,391	910
# of people reached by PSS	200	0
# of staff/volunteers briefed/trained on PSS	200	0

Narrative description of achievements

In the flooding experienced during the onset of TC Cody, health risks were one of the main concerns across all affected areas. Diseases such as typhoid, dengue, and leptospirosis thrive during this time. Having knowledge and experience from past years, the Fiji Red Cross Society ensured that hygiene messaging was included alongside assessments and distributions. The volunteers conducted, along with household survey door-to-door health messaging to the 1,573 households (7,892 people) assisted and through public awareness to the five radio stations, estimated to cover 80 per cent of the total Fiji population. Messaging included how Leptospirosis, Typhoid, Diarrhoea, and Dengue Fever are spread, the symptoms, and preventive measures households can use to stop the spread of these diseases.

Most importantly, the distribution of 910 insecticide mosquito nets was also made to minimize the spread of dengue fever. The initial target was to reach 1,391 children below six years old and pregnant women, but the areas assisted only accounted for a total of 910 children below six years and pregnant women. The below table also shows the total number of mosquito nets and dignity kits distributed by the branches to women with children below six years old, including 34 women living with disabilities.

Divisions	Branches	# of Dignity Kit	# of Mosquito Net
Central	Suva	26	25
Eastern	Levuka	1	14
Western	Ba	16	209
	Lautoka	8	88
	Nadi	0	389
	Rakiraki	17	60
	Sigatoka	25	89
	Tavua	8	36
Total		101	910

Challenges

- The design of the DREF did not include a budget for hygiene promotion, although this was still conducted during assessments and distributions. FRCS had also just completed a prepared hygiene awareness campaign around Fiji a month before TC Cody.
- The wait for the water to recede from flooded areas slowed the response to the affected population.
- The procurement processes and competing priorities between IFRC CCD Pacific Suva office, Fiji Red Cross Society and the supplier delayed the distribution of hygiene kits for more than a month.

Lessons Learned

- Ensure that hygiene promotion is included in future DREF applications. This is vital since it is evident that there are more deaths from disease after a disaster (tropical cyclone or flooding) than from the disaster itself.
- Work closely with the IFRC CCD Pacific Suva office logistics team and the supplier to ensure that relief items are readily available during an emergency.

- Ensure that health issues are always addressed during a disaster response



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: 7,892

Male: 4,092

Female: 3,800

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of household reached with key messages to promote personal and community hygiene	1,500	1,573
# of assessments/monitoring visits undertaken and shared	1,500	1,573
# of people reached by hygiene promotion activities	7,500	7,892
# of households provided with a set of essential hygiene items	1,500	1,177

Narrative description of achievements

WASH was a priority area of the TC Cody response because the flooding experienced during the onset of TC Cody resulted in damages to the affected population. Relief items issued included hygiene kits and two ten-litre water collapsible containers for clean drinking water needs. Dignity kits were also part of the WASH distribution and reported under the PGI section. All relief items issued were explained to all beneficiaries on the reasons they are receiving the items, detail of the use of items in the hygiene and dignity kits, and methods to use the items.

The table below shows the total of hygiene kits and jerry cans distributed to affected households that included people living with disability.

Division	Branch	# of Hygiene Kit	# of Jerry Can
Central	Suva	30	60
Eastern	Levuka	1	26
Western	Ba	169	16
	Nadi	96	8
	Lautoka	652	0
	Rakiraki	22	17
	Sigatoka	137	25
	Tavua	70	8
Total		1,177	160

Challenges

- Delay in the procurement of hygiene kits resulted in the distribution being delayed for more than a month.
- FRCS was the only humanitarian actor that responded and distributed non-food items to those affected by TC Cody. This became an overwhelming exercise since people started coming into branch offices seeking assistance, and volunteers had to work twice as hard to verify requests and needs and respond appropriately.

Lessons Learned

- Review the local procurement process and clarify the distinction of role between the Federation and the NS.



Protection Gender and Inclusion

People reached: 7,892

Male: 4,092

Female: 3,800

Indicators:	Target	Actual
The operation demonstrates evidence of addressing specific PGI needs.	Yes	Yes

<i>The operation demonstrates evidence of addressing the specific needs to ensure equitable access to disaster response services.</i>	Yes	Yes																														
Narrative description of achievements																																
<p>During the response, the response team ensured that service delivered encompass dignity, access, participation, and safety for all people affected by disasters and crises. Volunteers were trained on the principle of PGI, which is part of our response work to ensure that we reach all people effectively and in a non-discriminatory and equitable manner.</p> <p>The table below showcases the total number of males and females, including people with disability (PwD) and mothers with babies that were reached in the response.</p>																																
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Divisions</th> <th># of households</th> <th># of Male</th> <th># of Male PwD</th> <th># of Female</th> <th># of Female PwD</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Central</td> <td>30</td> <td>65</td> <td>2</td> <td>67</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Eastern</td> <td>49</td> <td>122</td> <td>1</td> <td>109</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Western</td> <td>1,494</td> <td>3,905</td> <td>32</td> <td>3,624</td> <td>33</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>1,573</td> <td>4,092</td> <td>35</td> <td>3,800</td> <td>34</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Divisions	# of households	# of Male	# of Male PwD	# of Female	# of Female PwD	Central	30	65	2	67	1	Eastern	49	122	1	109	0	Western	1,494	3,905	32	3,624	33	Total	1,573	4,092	35	3,800	34
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Strategies for Implementation		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of NS volunteers that receive briefing and training</i>	240	63
<i>Red Cross actively contributes to shelter coordination</i>	Yes	Yes
<i>IFRC and NS has a role at the local, national or regional level in influencing decisions affecting the target population</i>	Yes	Yes
<i>Regular, proactive profiling of NS and IFRC on mass and social media throughout the operation duration</i>	Yes	Yes
<i># of needs assessments completed</i>	1	1
<i># of lessons learned workshop with a workshop report</i>	1	1
<i>Programmatic reach is expanded</i>	Yes	Yes
<i>BCP is active and actively monitored</i>	Yes	Yes
Narrative description of achievements		
<p>A post-disaster - monitoring (PDM) survey was done from 21 February 2022 to 23 February 2022 to 48 households assisted at Ovalau Island, located east of the mainland of Viti Levu. These 48 households reside in four Fijian communities, and one settlement located near the town area. The purpose of the survey was to gather information from our beneficiaries on the following topics:</p>		
1. Need Assessment		
<p>The survey verified relief items beneficiaries received -- they were asked what was needed before they received the relief items from FRC Team. Sixty-six (66%) per cent of the households interviewed said that they never asked for what they needed before receiving the items, and forty-three (43%) per cent of the households used all the items they received to recover from the impact of the flood. Thirty-two (32%) households identified the urgency of these items shown in the table below. Three of the identified items fall within the recovery initiatives, which may help households reduce the impact of flooding in their community and upgrade their house before a cyclone.</p>		
<p>The following table highlights the urgent items needed by affected households, as identified in the survey findings.</p>		

Items that the household urgently needs	Comment
Jerry Can	Part of preposition stock and FRC can provide
Mosquito Nets	Part of preposition stock and FRC can provide
Kitchen Set	Part of preposition stock and FRC can provide
Tarpaulin	Part of preposition stock and FRC can provide.
Batteries for the Touch or some candles	FRCS provides solar lights and part of preposition stock
Calvert to be done properly	Community need
Update of house	Household need

2. Quality of Goods

Eighty-two per cent (82%) of the households interviewed said that the relief items distributed to their families were sufficient to meet their needs. Nine per cent interviewed said that the items distributed were insufficient due to the large number of family members living in their household. Another nine per cent (9%) of the household could not provide feedback if the items were sufficient. These households are experiencing their first assistance from Fiji Red Cross after a cyclone.

3. Appropriateness of the Use of Tarpaulin

A total of 33 households were provided with tarpaulins. Ten households used the item to cover their roofs, while 12 used the tarpaulins to cover their walls.

4. Timeliness of the Response:

Forty-one (41%) of households that were assisted received their relief items within 72 hours after TC Cody left Fiji and 2 households located far from the branch received their items after a week of being assessed. The lack of transportation on the Island delayed the distribution of relief items.

5. Distribution System

Forty-three (43) households interviewed described their experience in receiving relief items as easy and convenient. Twenty-nine (29) of the heads of households said they did not have to stand in a queue to receive their items, while 6 of the heads of households that received their items said they stood for less than fifteen (15) minutes to receive their items. The majority of the heads of households that were interviewed described the attitude of Fiji Red Cross Volunteers and staff to be respectful, helpful and informative during their TC Cody disaster response.

6. Quality of Goods

A total of 42 households interviewed said that all relief items that they received were in good condition and quality.

7. Packaging of Goods

All 42 households answered that they reuse or recycle the packaging of the items they received.

8. Information provided on the Relief Items

Forty (40) households interviewed said they were provided with information on how to use the relief items. Most of the households assisted were very satisfied with the overall response done by Fiji Red Cross Levuka Branch. A total of six volunteers (five females and one male) were engaged in the PDM survey. Below are some of the recommendations:

- Develop instructions on how to use relief items for volunteers' knowledge and beneficiaries
- Build volunteer capacity by conducting assessments after a disaster using the KOBO tool.
- Set up standard criteria for assessing households affected by flood
- Replenish relief items immediately after a disaster to support the branch's timely response.



The PMER coordinator conducting training on the survey and volunteer interviewing a couple who was affected by TC Cody and assisted by FRCS Levuka Branch. (Photo: FRCS)

At the end of the operation, a lessons-learned workshop was carried out, which was facilitated by the FRCS PMER coordinator. Twenty (20) volunteers (ten females and ten males) and three staff (one male and two female) participated in the workshop where FRCS strengths, challenges and recommendations were identified under the following topics:

- Coordination with local communities, first responders, government authorities, and private sector
- Reporting and leadership
- Transportation and non-relief items
- Communication and logistics
- Training and support

Recommendations from participants have been compiled for future learning and reflected across the final report.



Volunteers of Levuka Branch, Ovalau participating in the lesson learnt workshop. (Photos: FRCS)

Challenges

- Delay in the replenishment of hygiene kits due to the long process of local procurement
- The first use of the digital platform for an assessment was challenging, as distribution records did not match the assessment information of damages to households.

Lessons Learned

- Ensure agreements with the suppliers are in place before a disaster and reviews are renewed on time.
- Provide more training on the use of KOBO for assessment and recording of distribution of items.

D. Financial Report

The operation focused on WASH and other areas of assistance that were assessed based on damage to homes by landslides. There were no damaging winds but only flooding which affected homes and landslides in Western Division, Central Division and Eastern Division. CHF 223,587 was allocated to support FRCS in responding to the disaster, with a final expenditure of CHF 158,311 (70.8 per cent). The balance of CHF 65,277 will be returned to the DREF pot.

The reasons for the underspending are:

- The initial budget was drawn up to respond to the whole of Fiji, which includes the Central Division, Northern Division and Western Division. However, TC Cody did not cause damaging winds and only caused rain and floods affecting the Western Division and part of the Central and Eastern Division.
- FRCS response work focused only on households affected by flood waters, with only 13 homes destroyed by landslides.
- The need was re-focused on WASH, where FRCS purchased hygiene kits and mosquito nets for children below six years old and pregnant women to keep them safe from disease outbreaks and supported households post-flood clean-ups.
- The DREF funds were not fully utilized as the needs of those affected by TC Cody were met within a smaller budget.

The major donors and partners of the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, German, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland, as well as DG ECHO and Blizzard Entertainment, Mondelez International Foundation, and Fortive Corporation and other corporate and private donors. The IFRC, on behalf of the National Society, would like to extend thanks to all for their generous contributions.

Full financial report is attached at the end of this report.

Contact information

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)

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

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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.

DREF Operation

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2022/1-7	Operation	MDRFJ006
Budget Timeframe	2022/1-5	Budget	APPROVED

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 23/Aug/2022

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRFJ006 - Fiji - Tropical Cyclone Cody

Operating Timeframe: 19 Jan 2022 to 31 May 2022

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	223,587
DREF Allocations	223,587
Expenditure	-158,311
Closing Balance	65,276

II. Expenditure by planned operations / enabling approaches

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items	46,905	24,396	22,509
PO02 - Livelihoods			0
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash			0
PO04 - Health	30,600	6,352	24,249
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	79,819	84	79,736
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion	6,484		6,484
PO07 - Education			0
PO08 - Migration			0
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery		117,101	-117,101
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability			0
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability			0
Planned Operations Total	163,809	147,932	15,876
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships	1,917		1,917
EA02 - Secretariat Services	35,536	6,849	28,688
EA03 - National Society Strengthening	22,325	3,530	18,795
Enabling Approaches Total	59,778	10,378	49,400
Grand Total	223,587	158,311	65,277

DREF Operation

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2022/1-7	Operation	MDRFJ006
Budget Timeframe	2022/1-5	Budget	APPROVED

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

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MDRFJ006 - Fiji - Tropical Cyclone Cody

Operating Timeframe: 19 Jan 2022 to 31 May 2022

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	98,686	65,210	33,477
Shelter - Relief	4,241	4,007	234
Clothing & Textiles	19,619	4,608	15,011
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	67,806	2,345	65,461
Medical & First Aid	608	49,028	-48,420
Utensils & Tools	6,413	5,222	1,191
Logistics, Transport & Storage	33,368	35,206	-1,839
Distribution & Monitoring	14,400	9,693	4,707
Transport & Vehicles Costs	15,975	24,696	-8,721
Logistics Services	2,993	817	2,175
Personnel	55,316	28,170	27,147
National Society Staff	3,375	974	2,401
Volunteers	51,941	27,196	24,745
Workshops & Training	5,400	187	5,213
Workshops & Training	5,400	187	5,213
General Expenditure	17,171	19,876	-2,705
Travel	1,350		1,350
Office Costs		512	-512
Communications		5,360	-5,360
Financial Charges		429	-429
Other General Expenses	15,821	13,574	2,247
Indirect Costs	13,646	9,662	3,984
Programme & Services Support Recover	13,646	9,662	3,984
Grand Total	223,587	158,311	65,277