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## Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) Fiji: Tropical Cyclone Harold

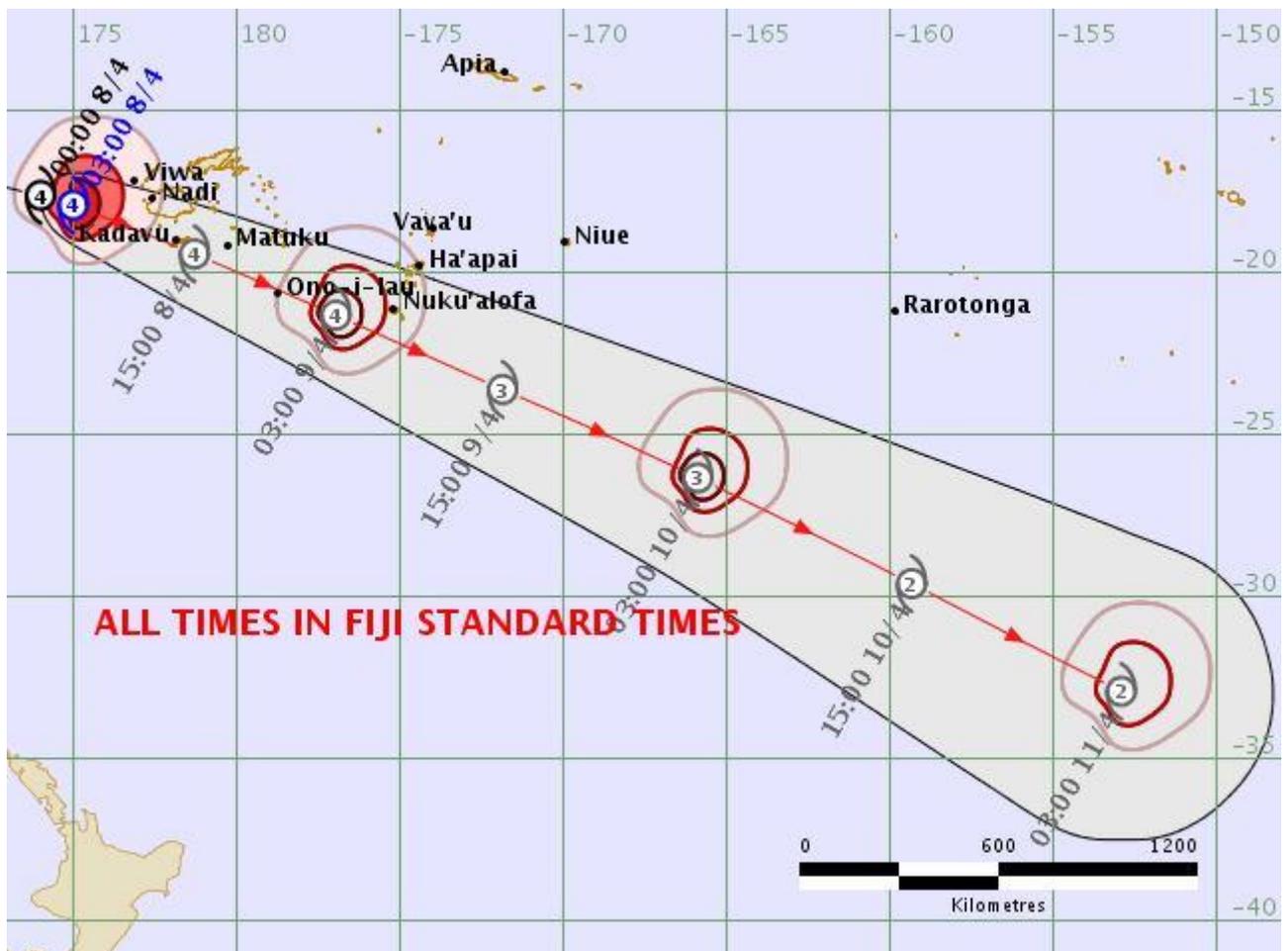
 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

<b>DREF Operation</b>	<b>MDRFJ004</b>	<b>Glide n°:</b>	<a href="#">TC-2020-000051-FJI</a>
<b>For DREF; Date of issue:</b>	<b>14/04/20</b>	<b>Expected timeframe:</b>	<b>5 months</b>
		<b>Expected end date:</b>	<b>30/9/2020</b>
<b>Category allocated to the disaster or crisis: Orange</b>			
<b>DREF allocated: CHF 388,443</b>			
<b>Total number of people affected:</b>	<b>39,372</b>	<b>Number of people to be assisted:</b>	<b>10,000</b>
<b>Provinces affected:</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>Provinces/Regions targeted:</b>	<b>4 (The Western and Central Divisions, Province of Kadavu and Southern island of the Province of Lau)</b>
<b>Fiji Red Cross Society (FRCS) presence (n° of volunteers, staff, and branches): Approximately 112 volunteers, 37 staff members and 16 branches.</b>			
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)</b>			
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Fiji Government, Save the Children (SC), Adventist Development Relief Agency (ADRA) Fiji</b>			

## A. Situation analysis

### Description of the disaster

Tropical cyclone (TC) Harold entered Fiji Waters on 8 April as a category 4 cyclone from the west and moved in a south easterly direction towards the southern part of Fiji. It brought heavy rain to the whole country causing widespread flooding. At 08:00 on 9 April, a total of 197 evacuation centres were activated across the country with 6,240 evacuees. In the main islands of Viti Levu and Vanua Levu, there were reports of landslides and flooded crossings but no significant public infrastructural damages. However, the cyclone caused significant damages to the island of Kadavu and the islands in Southern Lau. The remoteness of these islands and damages to communication make assessment reporting challenging. FRCS was part of a joint aerial assessment conducted on 9 April. The National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) is collating reports from the aerial assessment. However, detailed damage assessments will be available when communications are restored and when assessment teams are able to travel to the outer islands. This remains a challenge due to the existing COVID -19 travel restrictions to outer islands. Images from the aerial assessment conducted by the Royal New Zealand Air Force confirm significant damage to dwelling places, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) facilities and food and livelihood sources in the worst affected areas of Kadavu and Southern Lau. Latest population figures from the 2017 Population report show a total of 10,869 people in Kadavu and 2,609 in Southern Lau.



Projection of TC Harold. (Source: Fiji Meteorological Services)

### Summary of the current response

Before TC Harold made its landfall in Fiji, FRCS has mobilized its branches through the Divisional Service Coordinators (DSCs) in preparing communities by:

- Informing the Branch Executives to prepare themselves for TC Harold through securing structures, food preparation, Go Bags in case of evacuation, safe water collection and support to elderly and persons with disabilities in their respective communities.
- Emergency Response Team (ERT) volunteers informed and ready to respond.
- Stock-take of pre-positioned stock.
- Facilitating online discussions and support for branches and their volunteers.
- Charging and activation of satellite phones and other communication equipment.
- Preparation of Personal Protective Equipment.
- Early warning of 'at-risk' communities.
- Mobilization of branches and FRCS staff ensuring that an operational structure is in place.
- Stocks have been prepositioned in the FRCS warehouse in Suva, which will be utilized if needed and replenished through this DREF operation.

In response to the impact of TC Harold, FRCS will focus its efforts in these key areas:

- Rapid assessment using village headman, village nurse, Advisory Councils (Indo-Fijian population) and community-based volunteers in their own communities.
- Distribution of relief items and replenishment of relief items.
- Health in emergency post disaster messaging
- Dissemination of information for psychosocial support and restoring family link (RFL).

FRCS's response and early actions started on 7 April 2020 including:

- Movement coordination meeting (IFRC, NDMO, Cluster groups)
- Contingency plan activated.
- Key National Society staff and volunteers are on standby at HQ and affected branches.
- Participation at the coordination meeting with the NDMO, with support of the IFRC team.

- Checking the availability of volunteer supervisors in the branches closest to the cyclone path through the two DSC's who manages the two affected divisions in western and in the northern parts of Fiji. Central and eastern divisions are managed by the FRCS headquarters.
- Establishment of divisional/regional coordination in response to TC Harold, FRCS will focus on responding to communities affected by wind, rain, flood and storm surge.

During the last six months, FRCS has trained 100 volunteers to become emergency response team members (23 volunteers in the West, 42 in the North and 35 in Rotuma). For its humanitarian response, FRCS intends to remotely (online) mobilize a total of 112 volunteers, while another 40 volunteers will be directly engaged as responders at any one time. The DSCs will manage and support their work in their communities.

A total of 46 communities have community disaster committees formed and trained in evacuation drill, first aid and Health in emergencies messaging integrated with protection gender and inclusion (PGI), child protection policy (CPP) and psychosocial support (PSS). These volunteers are on standby and ready to be deployed to support the operation should the need arise.

FRCS is also active in the areas of youth, first aid, health, promotion of humanitarian principles and values, capacity building in areas of health in emergency including water and sanitation, disaster risk management and vulnerability and capacity assessment at community level. All this is done presently in the context of an ongoing COVID-19 response. FRCS has Early Warning system (EWS) and river level gauge systems which proposes the implementation of the following activities in advance of a cyclone making landfall.

#### **Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent partners in country**

IFRC provides support to the FRCS National Office Emergency Operations providing technical support when needed in the area of DREF application and review, or to launch an emergency appeal on behalf of FRCS when needed. IFRC supports organizational development and coordination between Movement partners and Government disaster management authorities.

FRCS is working closely with the Ministry of Health (MoH) and NGOs on primary health programme in ensuring that there is no duplication with activities proposed under this DREF operation.

#### **Overview of non- Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners in country**

The Government activated a cyclone alert on 4 April 2020. The Government continues to update the public through a regular situational report on the activities and progress of work carried out within all divisions in Fiji.

The Provincial Administrator of Kadavu, has directly requested FRCS for support in terms of its response coordination and delivery of relief items. One FRCS staff has been tasked to accompany the first Government team to go to Kadavu and Lau for aerial assessment. Initial findings and damage assessments from the aerial assessment have informed FRCS response planning.

#### **Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment**

A number of factors have made damage assessments particularly difficult in the immediate aftermath of TC Harold. Firstly, the country is still responding to the COVID-19 outbreak with new cases confirmed in all most populated towns of Lautoka, Nadi, Suva and recently Labasa in the northern division. The government has closed off all non-essential businesses and services and implemented a national-wide curfew at 20:00 to restrict movement. Due to limited medical facilities and personnel in the outer islands, the government has also banned movement of people to outer islands with shipping services focussing only on delivery of supplies. The government has also implemented a nation-wide ban on social gathering of more than two people. As such, community volunteers are not able to travel outside of their villages and localities to conduct assessments.

As of 10 April, the Ministry of health reported 16 confirmed cases of COVID-19 in Fiji, out of which 12 of them are via local transmissions. The FRCS is aware of the risks of sending volunteers to communities in the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic and have therefore plans to engage 40 volunteers who will undergo medical checks and COVID-19 briefings. Another factor is the remoteness of these islands. Communication with affected areas has been limited after the cyclone with most villages disconnected. Repair works on the damaged telecommunication equipment has been delayed by the travel restrictions.

Due to these unprecedented challenges exacerbated by the tropical cyclone and the COVID-19 outbreak, FRCS has to rely on the government and community sources for detailed damage assessments to inform its planning. An FRCS official was part of the aerial survey conducted by the Royal New Zealand Air Force over the affected islands on 9 April. Images obtained from the aerial survey cannot be used to provide detailed damage assessments, but they do confirm the affected areas by TC Harold and the severity of damages in those areas.

Targeting and scenario planning below are based on current damage assessments but it is expected that numbers will increase once assessments teams reach all the affected areas. Given the current travel restrictions and the remoteness of these islands, it is expected that it can take up to two weeks to assess the full extent of the damages.

### Scenario planning

Scenario planning is based on the identification of potential risks and assumptions after TC Harold. Four main scenarios have been identified.

Scenario	Humanitarian consequence	Potential Response
If government opens evacuation centres and cancel curfew hours.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Problem with social distancing (COVID-19).</li> <li>• Possible lack of evacuation centres due to COVID-19 guidelines.</li> <li>• Possible tension over space/food, etc.</li> <li>• Possible Gender Based Violence (GBV) issues.</li> <li>• Unsafe conditions for the most vulnerable especially women / girls / boys / People leaving With Disabilities (PWD) 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 Protection Social Inclusion (PSI), Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), Child Protection Policy (CPP).</li> </ul>
Flooding in low lying areas and landslides displacing households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People sharing shelter with others potential risk of GBV.</li> <li>• 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, 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 &amp; tarpaulins for affected people.</li> <li>• Messaging to evacuees in HiE with PSS &amp; WASH.</li> <li>• Messaging on CPP &amp; Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) principles &amp; action.</li> <li>• Contact search &amp; rescue teams with information on missing persons.</li> <li>• Possible Cash Based Intervention (CBI) assessment and provision.</li> <li>• RFL to be activated &amp; focal points mobilised with the assistance from ICRC.</li> </ul>
Structures with roofs blown off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People at risk from flying debris and being displaced from their homes.</li> <li>• Other homes at risk from flying debris.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Online support to Branches and communities on their response.</li> <li>• Provision of clothing packages (black packs), shelter tool kits and tarpaulins.</li> <li>• Identification of clear and safe evacuation routes.</li> </ul>
Trees, debris blocking roads and waterways.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Blocked waterways can mean flooded roads &amp; 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.</li> <li>• Volunteers working in their respective communities assisting in recovery.</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> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide solar lamps.</li> </ul>

The current EPoA will be addressing the current COVID-19 restrictions, while taking readiness measures to step up response in the event most likely or worst-case scenarios manifest. FRCS will provide assistance to the communities most affected by TC Harold through the allocation of this DREF grant. Following the upcoming assessment results that will be available as soon as field teams will have completed their work, FRCS will be planning for a quick review of tasks and responsibilities based on the needs.

### Estimated disaggregated data for target population

District	Households	Target Population
Kadavu	750	3,750
Southern Lau	550	2,750
Central Division	400	2,000
Western Division	300	1,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>

Due to existing travel restrictions, the NDMO relied on local government officials based in the affected areas and communities for damage assessments. As of 11 April, it is estimated that close to 39,372 people have been directly affected by the cyclone. The number is expected to rise as more detailed assessments are conducted in affected communities. FRCS has decided to provide assistance to 10,000 of the most affected people (2,000 families).

## B. Operational strategy

### Proposed strategy

This DREF will support the FRCS response activities for TC Harold progresses in the Central and Western Division, Kadavu and Southern Lau. The DREF operation is being launched for **five months**.

One of the areas of assistance during the TC Harold response is the distribution of essential household items for affected people to maintain their health, privacy and dignity, along with their personal hygiene needs, to prepare and eat food, and repair their shelter. During the TC Harold response, FRCS will be distributing clothing packages (black packs), blankets, kitchen sets, water containers, mosquito nets, shelter tool kits, tarpaulins, and hygiene and dignity kits.

Based on the information collected during partners meeting with the Fiji National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) and situation update from Western Branch, the following distribution plan for the first round of relief distribution was developed:

Item	Kadavu (500 HH)	Southern Lau (500 HH)	Central Division (150 HH)	Western Division (150 HH)	Total (1,350 HH)
Tarpaulin	1,100	1,000	300	300	2,700
Shelter tool kit	550	500	150	150	1,350
Solar lamp	550	500	150	150	1,350
Kitchen set	550	500	150	150	1,350
Mosquito net	1,100	1,000	300	300	2,700
Jerry can 10L	100	400	300	300	1,100
Hygiene kit	100	50	150	150	450
Dignity kits	270	220	150	150	790
Black packs*	550	500	150	150	1,350
Blanket	550	500	150	150	1,350

\*Black pack is a specific pack common in Fiji which includes clothing.

Once information related to the detailed field assessments will be available, distributions of relief items to an additional 650 affected people will take place in the targeted areas (2,000 families in total).

The quantity of items given to each household will depend on the assessment analysis, instead of having a strict distribution guideline. Each household will however be consulted and communicated clearly on the approach for distribution. In addition, FRCS is coordinating with the Ministry of Health and WASH cluster to avoid duplication of distribution of hygiene kits, dignity kits and jerry cans.

### Shelter

The FRCS will focus on distributing shelter and essential household items based on the distribution plan. During the operation, the following items will be distributed to restore a sense of home following TC Harold:

- Provision of shelter tool kits (up to one item per household).
- Provision of tarpaulins to be used with the shelter tool kits (up to two items per household. Some households may need less, while some need more depending on the size of household, level of damage, and presence of family members with disabilities).
- Provision of blankets (one item per household. This is also depending on household who have lost everything, and large households who need more).
- Provision of kitchen sets (one item per household).
- Provision of black pack – clothing pack for a family of five (one item per household. This is also depending on household who have lost everything, and large households who need more).
- Provision of solar lamp (one item per household).

As outlined in the detailed operational plan below, volunteers will receive an emergency shelter, relief distribution and community engagement and accountability (CEA) refresher before distributions, recipients of assistance will attend an emergency shelter awareness session before receiving the items (use of the shelter kit, how to connect tarps, re-use of salvaged materials to construct emergency shelters, choosing a safe site, fire safety, etc), and post-distribution monitoring will be conducted to ascertain whether or not key safe shelter messages have been incorporated into site selection and emergency shelter construction.

FRCS will also organize online training/refresher for 40 volunteers on awareness of FRCS response approach to this disaster. The National Society will develop some stringent guidelines to assist all its volunteers in delivering their response.

- Based on condition and accessibility, FRCS will conduct rapid needs assessment in the aftermath of TC Harold making landfall.

### Health and care

FRCS will conduct dissemination of IEC materials on infectious diseases (i.e. information on dengue, typhoid, leptospirosis and COVID-19) and Psychosocial First Aid (PFA) using Community Based Health First Aid (CBHFA) approach among affected communities.

The FRCS will also ensure that its visibility is improved through procurement of visibility materials and ensure necessary personal protective equipment for all 112 volunteers and staff involved in this operation.

### Water, sanitation and hygiene

For WASH, FRCS will distribute following essential household items, given that the items are available in the FRCS stock after the TC Sarai response in early January 2020:

- Provision of water storage containers (two units of collapsible water containers per household).
- Provision of mosquito nets (two sets per household).
- Provision of hygiene kits including buckets for targeted households (one kit per household).
- Provision of dignity kits for targeted households, based on the need of the girls and women of the household.

Content of hygiene kit per household

Item	Amount
Bath soap	10 pieces
Sanitary pads	40 pieces
Toothbrush	5 pieces
Toothpaste	2 tubes
Hygiene wipes	1 packet
Washing soap	2 pieces
Washing powder (detergent)	1 packet
Mosquito coils	1 packet
Safety matches	3 packets
Candles	1 packet
Cleaning liquid	1 bottle
Hand towel	1 piece

Content of dignity kit per household

Item	Amount
Bath soap	2 pieces
Sanitary pads	30 pieces
Toothbrush	2 pieces
Toothpaste	1 tube
Washing powder (detergent)	1 packet
Sulu lava lava*	2 pieces
Bath towel	2 pieces
T-shirts	2 pieces
Hair comb	2 pieces
Flashlight	1 piece
Ladies panties	2 pieces
Flip flop	2 pairs
Reusable bag	1 piece

\*a piece of traditional cloth similar to sarong

FRCS will conduct a refresher with 112 volunteers on hygiene promotion, highlighting Covid-19 messages.

### Livelihood

TC Harold has severely impacted household livelihoods: crops were washed-out, have resulted to livelihoods shock due to crop failure and food production. This has an adverse effect to household food security if there is no immediate response. FRCS will emphasize on savings lives by providing foods and basic needs (non-food items) or emergency livelihoods. During emergency operations, the affected households will be supported with the following activities, if appropriate:

- Distribution of hot food in evacuation centres, if applicable.
- Distribution of food assistance in kind or cash assistance/voucher to affected households - if market is operational.
- Emergency Livelihoods (if applicable in the current context) - Cash for Work such as debris clearing/road clearing especially in areas of landslide to provide access during emergency operations.

### Lessons learned from TC Sarai/ Tino response

TC Sarai affected Fiji in December 2019 and TC Tino in January 2020. Though damages were limited, there were important lessons learnt from the FRCS response and coordination with NDMO and partners. The main lesson learned from TC Sarai/Tino relates to the anticipation of the cyclone making landfall. The experience of TC Sarai/Tino has enabled the National Society to strengthen its coordination system. In addition, FRCS now has trained volunteers in ERT with experience of cyclones in all the FRCS branches that can be mobilized immediately.

These lessons helped the FRCS to work with IFRC to obtain stocks for prepositioning, which will be used in responding to the impending TC Harold. Hence, this DREF activation will support the replenishment of utilized stocks, which will be used to reduce the impact of the cyclone on affected communities. This DREF activation will provide FRCS with enough

resources at the onset of the disaster to quickly deploy volunteers and mobilize relief items to aid the most affected people following the impact of TC Harold.

Coordination of the relief distribution was also another area where the FRCS gained more experience during TC Sarai. During the TC Sarai operation, timely delivery of the aid was a challenge and when the supplies planned to be distributed arrived to the affected areas, the Ministry of Health and NDMO had already distributed some of the same items as the FRCS was planning to distribute, such as hygiene and dignity kits.

For the TC Harold so far, we know that UNICEF donated a total of 220 WASH kits to the Ministry of Health, which would cover 1,100 households. The distribution is planned to take place in Central Division, Western Division, Lau and Kadavu – the same areas where the FRCS is planning to distribute hygiene and dignity kits. FRCS is closely coordinating with the Ministry of Health to make sure there is no duplication in the assistance provided to affected people in these four targeted areas.

## ***Operational Support Services***

### **Human resources**

Out of a total of 112 volunteers, 40 will be directly deployed for support at any one time. These volunteers will be supervised by the Divisional Service Coordinators. The entire operation will be managed by the Disaster Coordinator at Headquarters Emergency Operation Centre (EOC).

### **Logistics and Supply Chain**

FRCS Logistics was aimed specifically at effectively managing the supply chain, including, procurement, customs clearance, storage, and transport to distribution sites, such as Branches and the Divisional Offices in accordance with the operation's requirements and IFRC's logistics standards, processes, and procedures.

FRCS has prepositioned relief supplies in 24 warehouses / storerooms across the country – seven sites in the Western Division, seven sites in Northern Division, five sites in the Eastern Division and five sites in the Central Division. It was preferable to utilize the existing essential household items pre-positioned in Fiji.

Due to COVID-19 restrictions and Suva being in lockdown, the movement of goods from headquarter to Kadavu, Southern Lau, Western and Central divisions is a big challenge. FRCS is working closely with the National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) to facilitate a boat to move the goods to these areas affected to facilitate the distribution directly from the boat. FRCS will also be mobilizing hired vehicles to ensure FRCS Branches in close vicinity of Suva can get stock needed. For these areas, a cross-loading will be done at the checkpoint.

Volunteers and staff to support logistics, especially for dispatch will have its challenges due to COVID-19. There is a restriction of movement of people, so even if FRCS can move stock across lockdown areas, people cannot move. FRCS will be looking into hiring new volunteers in the areas needed to support logistics activities.

Based on household assessed needs, the FRCS is planning to source hygiene kits, dignity kits, and black packs (the clothing pack) locally under the FRCS' s existing framework agreement. Blankets will be replenished by local standard ones because based on the beneficiary satisfaction survey it was shown that the IFRC standard blankets are too hot for the context. In addition to this, the IFRC standard blanket packaging takes too much space in the limited warehouse space. The FRCS will also try to source the solar lamps locally if there are supplies available. Local procurement might be exhausted due to the impact of COVID-19 as it is challenging to get new supplies into country on time.

A local price and quality analysis of blankets and solar lamps were done during TC Sarai operation. The quality was confirmed both by the FRCS technical leads as well as the IFRC technical leads. A price analysis showed that the local price level in comparison with the global framework agreement/international replenishment is the same or less. All local procurement process will be carried out in compliance with IFRC/FRCS procurement procedures

International replenishment of IFRC standard essential household items unable to be sourced locally be requested through the IFRC Asia-Pacific Operational Logistics, Procurement & Supply Chain Management (OLPSCM) department in Kuala Lumpur. The OLPSCM unit will provide any technical support as requested and needed.

A remote Surge Logistics Delegate was deployed to support the TC Harold and COVID-19 response, seconded by the Australian Red Cross, for four weeks from 14 April 2020 to support FRCS ensure local procurement policies are followed for the operation. Due to the intensity of procurement required, FRCS will temporarily hire a local procurement officer for the duration of DREF TC Harold operation.

Stock will be prepositioned from FRCS containers positioned in all relevant branches. Stock prepositioned as part of this response will be replenished through this DREF operation. IFRC/FRCS procurement policies will be complied with. The quality and potential storage facilities for equipment to be procured will be managed accordingly.

Due to three back to back cyclone (TC Sarai, TC Tino and now TC Harold), there is a need for a country wide stock take to be able to better plan and to confirm the proper warehousing / stock management practices.

For the latest FRCS stock report please visit the [Pacific Logistics Mapping \(PALM\)](#) platform website.

### Replenishment needs

Item	Procurement needs	Distribution target	Confirmed distributed on 11/04/2020
Tarpaulin	International (IFRC OLPSCM)	2,700	71
Shelter tool kit	International (IFRC OLPSCM)	1,350	1
Solar lamps	International (IFRC OLPSCM)	1,350	4
Kitchen set	International (IFRC OLPSCM)	1,350	1
Mosquito net	International (IFRC OLPSCM)	2,700	186
Jerrycan 10L	International (IFRC OLPSCM)	2,700	107
Hygiene kit	Local	450	6
Dignity kits	Local	790	0
Black packs	Local	1,350	108
Blankets	Local	1,350	98

### Communication and Visibility

To support volunteers in work as well as the visibility of FRCS on the ground, this DREF operation will procure protection and visibility items for responders. A communications officer from the FRCS will remotely support from HQ in producing communication pieces, as well as social media postings on the impact of the cyclone and the Movement response.

### Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER)

FRCS PMER officer will provide support, especially with regards to monitoring and reporting of this DREF operation. Field staff will provide daily and weekly updates/reports on the ongoing operation to the Disaster Response Operations Manager based at the HQ. FRCS will be responsible for providing an operational and financial report (two months after the end of the operation). A lesson learned workshop will be conducted at the end of the implementation.

### Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)

CEA will be streamlined throughout the intervention process so as to guarantee maximum and meaningful participation of the affected communities. This will include sharing information with communities about the FRCS, response activities, selection criteria and distribution processes and ensuring any question National Society or complaints are responded to. Target communities need timely, accurate and relevant information particularly in terms of community, family and individual safety and well-being and that the messages are understood by different groups.

### Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI)

Sex and age disaggregated data will be collected. The operation will endeavour to ensure that all data collected are representative of the local communities that they serve and that careful consideration for gender equity and social inclusion is incorporated into the response & service delivery.

### Finance and Administration

This operation will be under financial management of FRCS Operations manager based in National Office in Suva, in close coordination with the FRCS Finance team and IFRC. In addition to the measures indicated above, a DREF operation project framework agreement will be signed between National Society and IFRC to ensure the operation is being implemented within legal guidelines.

### Security

Adequate security and safety risk mitigation measures will be put in place to safeguard RCRC personnel from falling victim to crime or violence or safety related dangers. This must include close monitoring of the security and threat environment and clear and speedy communication with field teams; development and implementation of security and contingency plans (i.e. medical evacuation plans). Road safety is a concern, therefore using seatbelts, driving safely and vehicle roadworthiness are vital. All RCRC personnel actively involved in the operations must have completed the respective IFRC security e-learning courses (i.e. Stay Safe Personal Security, Security Management or Volunteer Security). These courses will be included in the refresher course for all staff and volunteers involved in the operation.

In the meantime, FRCS continues its response to the COVID-19 pandemic. All staff involved in the COVID-19 response have been briefed. Similar briefing will be conducted to all the volunteers who will be engaged in the TC Harold response. FRCS works closely with the ministry of health and government officials to ensure that necessary precaution and protection is taken when volunteers engage directly with members of the community.









## Strategies for Implementation

Requirements (CHF): 75,364

FRCS will continue its COVID 19 response during the TC Harold response. As such, necessary changes have been made to the business continuity plan. Volunteers covered under existing FRCS insurance arrangements have been engaged. A total of 223 volunteers are covered under this insurance scheme, 112 will be engaged in the response.

P&B Output Code	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						NS have prepositioned masks and other PPE. (Target: Yes)						
	Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected						# of volunteers insured. (Target: 112) % of staff and volunteers are provided with necessary PPE. (Target: 100%)						
	Activities planned	Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
AP040	<b>Volunteer insurance:</b> Ensure that volunteers working with NS have insurance coverage for accidents and death. 223 volunteers are currently insured for a year, only 112 of these volunteers will be utilised in this response		x	x	x	x	x						
AP040	<b>Stress management:</b> Use of existing IFRC systems and offices for briefing/debriefing and stress-management. PSS trained staff and volunteers will be identified in the divisions, to carry out PSS in their various locations. Recharge allowance should be provided to allow for online and phone support, in order to minimise local transmissions		x	x	x	x	x						
AP040	<b>PPE prepositioning:</b> Preposition stock of Personal Protection Equipment for staffs and volunteers (masks, hand sanitizers) Note: if National Societies are engaged in screening of cases - PPE should be distributed accordingly Work with IFRC Logistics Department, check for stock & space availability. (local/overseas procurement) Establishing a strategy for distribution		x	x	x	x	x						
P&B Output Code	Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured						NS coordinated international disaster response effectively. (Target: Yes)						
	Output S2.1.1: Effective and respected surge capacity mechanism is maintained						# of remote surge support provided. (Target:3)						
	Activities planned	Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
AP046	<b>Monitor:</b> Monitoring missions (IFRC)		x	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.						IFRC and National Societies participate in local, national and international dialogues/meetings. (Target: Yes)						
	Output S3.1.1: IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues						NS developed Business Continuity Plans finalized. (Target: Yes)						
	Activities planned	Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
AP021	<b>Business continuity plan:</b> Identifying the potential impact/ threat of operation on overall operational capacities for business continuity plans		x	x	x	x	x						
AP053	<b>Communication:</b> National Societies, supported by IFRC Communications		x	x	x	x	x						

	team, to ensure Red Cross Red Crescent response efforts, challenges, and milestones are effectively communicated amongst its key public audiences and maintain active online media engagement throughout the emergency. Ensuring that data for internet and phone credit are available for National Office, Division and Branches so communication isn't affected by movement restrictions												
AP053	<b>NS as leading humanitarian responder:</b> Support the positioning of the National Societies of the region as a credible and leading humanitarian responder with a strong network of volunteers and expertise in disaster management	x	x	x	x	x							
AP053	<b>Communication strategy for response.</b> Longer term communications support to the National Societies in the region to ensure long-lasting impact and implement the communications strategy for response	x	x	x	x	x							
<b>P&amp;B Output Code</b>	<b>Output S3.1.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.</b>	<i>Lessons learned workshop is conducted. (Target: 1)</i>											
	Activities planned	Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
AP055	<b>Evaluation:</b> lessons learned workshop or Real-time evaluation, mid- and end term evaluations are carried out The PMER Officer will conduct a real time, mid and end term evaluation of the response. Evaluation will come in the form of social media likes, number of communities reached and through feedbacks on online surveys and evaluation	x	x	x	x	x							
AP055	<b>Learning:</b> Recommendations and learnings from evaluations are shared for improved preparedness for both IFRC and National Societies in epidemic/pandemic responses in the future	x	x	x	x	x							

## D. Budget

International Federation of Red Cross and  
Red Crescent Societies

*all amounts in  
Swiss Francs  
(CHF)*

### DREF OPERATION

MDRFJ004 - Fiji - TC Harold

4/13/2020

#### **Budget by Resource**

<b>Budget Group</b>	<b>Budget</b>
Shelter - Relief	74,237
Clothing & Textiles	114,147
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	33,989
Medical & First Aid	5,194
Utensils & Tools	32,900
Other Supplies & Services	6,345
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>	<b>266,811</b>
Storage	5,640
Distribution & Monitoring	31,960
Transport & Vehicles Costs	13,630
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>51,230</b>
National Society Staff	22,231
Volunteers	17,155
<b>Personnel</b>	<b>39,386</b>
Workshops & Training	940
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>940</b>
Information & Public Relations	5,170
Office Costs	1,175
Communications	24
<b>General Expenditure</b>	<b>6,369</b>
<b>DIRECT COSTS</b>	<b>364,735</b>
<b>INDIRECT COSTS</b>	<b>23,708</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>388,443</b>

## Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)

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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**.