



SIMPLIFIED EARLY ACTION PROTOCOL

Fiji | Tropical Cyclone



A total of 57 communities benefit from the aid distributed by Fiji Red Cross Society in response to Tropical Cyclone Yasa (December 2020).
Photo Credit: Fiji Sun

sEAP №: EAP2024FJ01	Operation №: MDRFJ008	Total Budget: CHF 111,812		Readiness: CHF 51,628
				Prepositioning: CHF 17,112
				Early Action: CHF 43,072
People targeted: 2000 People	sEAP approved: 16/05/2025	sEAP timeframe: 2 Years	sEAP lead time: 5 days	Operational timeframe: 3 months
Prioritized geographical areas: National				

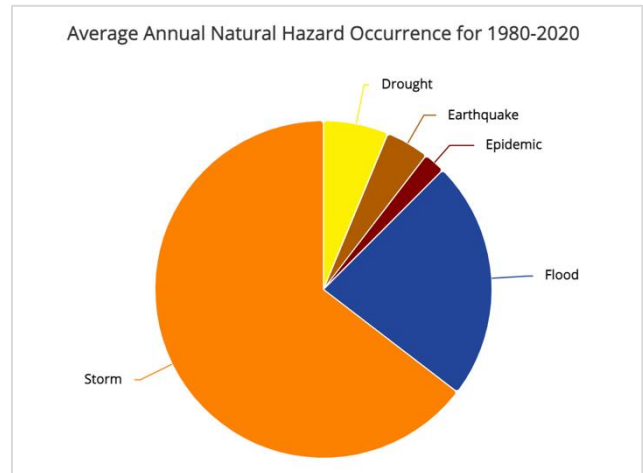


RISK ANALYSIS AND EARLY ACTION SELECTION

Prioritized hazard and its historical impact.

Fiji is one of the world's most vulnerable nations to climate change and climate-related disasters¹. The country is exposed to multiple hazards including earthquakes, tsunamis, landslides, coastal flooding, tropical cyclones, and wildfire. One of the principal hazards affecting Fiji is tropical cyclones (TCs).

The World Bank's data of natural hazards occurrence in the country from 1980 to 2020 illustrates that storms account for almost two thirds of all disaster events, followed by floods, drought, earthquakes and epidemics². Fiji's National Adaptation Plan (NAP)³ and National DRR policy⁴ identify tropical cyclones as a major climate hazard the country faces now and into the future.



Since 1969, there have been 33 TCs (Category 1 or higher) that have passed within 10 km of Fiji, and 16 that made landfall⁵. Some of the most devastating cyclones to hit the country in recent history include Cyclone Winston (2016), the strongest cyclone ever recorded in the Southern Hemisphere, Cyclone Yasa (2020), the second-strongest cyclone on record to make landfall in Fiji, and Cyclone Harold (2020). Tropical cyclones negatively impact lives, livelihoods, the environment, agriculture, well-being, infrastructure, and the economy.

According to Fiji Government estimates, by 2050, over 6.5 per cent of GDP could be lost due to TCs and floods, with the number of people pushed into poverty increasing by 25 per cent year on year⁶. TC Winston alone impacted approximately 540,000 people, equivalent to 62 per cent of the country's total population. It caused the loss of 44 lives and destroyed entire communities. Approximately 40,000 people required immediate assistance following the cyclone, and about 30,300 houses, 495 schools, and 88 health clinics and medical facilities were damaged or destroyed. In addition, the cyclone destroyed crops on a large scale and compromised the livelihoods of almost 60 per cent of Fiji's population. The estimated effect of TC Winston was equivalent to F\$2.0 billion (US\$900M)⁷.

¹ <https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/fiji/vulnerability>

² <https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/fiji/vulnerability>

³ https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Documents/Parties/National%20Adaptation%20Plan_Fiji.pdf

⁴ <https://www.ndmo.gov.fj/ndrrp/>

⁵ Anticipatory Action Framework on Tropical Cyclones in Fiji, November 2023: (<https://www.preventionweb.net/media/91558/download?startDownload=20240610>)

⁶ Government of Fiji, World Bank, and Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery. 2017. "Fiji 2017: Climate Vulnerability Assessment - Making Fiji Climate Resilient." <http://www.ourhomeourpeople.com>

⁷ Ibid

Table 1: Fiji Tropical Cyclone historical impact data, 2016-2024

Year/month	Type of hazard	Location/s affected	Impact (HHs affected)	Damages
7 February-3 March 2016	Category 5 Tropical Cyclone WINSTON	Entire country (Western, Central, Eastern, Northern)	>30,000 HH	Extensive Damage
5-11 April 2018	Category 2 Tropical Cyclone KENI	Western, Eastern	568 HH	Extensive Damage to infrastructure and services
23 December 2019–2 January 2020	Category 1 Tropical Cyclone SARAI	Central, Western and Northern	1,313 HH	Damage to infrastructure, agriculture and flooding to flood prone areas.
15-20 January 2020	Category 1 Tropical Cyclone TINO	Northern	1,313 HH ⁸	Damage to infrastructure, agriculture and flooding to flood prone areas.
1-11 April 2020	Category 4, Tropical Cyclone HAROLD	Western, Central, Eastern	2,379 HH	Extensive Damage to infrastructure and services
12-19 December 2020	Category 5, Tropical Cyclone YASA	Northern	176,000 HH	Extensive Damage to infrastructure and services
28 January -2 February 2021	Category 1 Tropical Cyclone ANA ⁹	Western, Central	176,000HH	Extensive Damage to infrastructure and services
8-15 January 2022	Category 2 Tropical Cyclone CODY	Western, Central	1,300 HH	Minimal Damage
13-16 November 2023	Category 1 Tropical Cyclone MAL	Western, Central	1,200 HH	Minimal Damage

Source: DREF reports and the Go Platform (IFRC)

According to the Fiji Meteorological Service, Fiji is affected by an average of seven TCs per season (between November to April). Following the inaugural Pacific Anticipatory Action week, held in Nadi, Fiji in March 2023, UNOCHA and the Government of Fiji convened UN Agencies and Operational Partners, including Fiji Red Cross, to develop a collective framework for anticipatory action for TCs in Fiji. Financed through OCHA-managed pooled funds, the pilot framework was launched in November 2023. It was officially endorsed by the Government of Fiji in February 2024. This simplified EAP is fully aligned with the collaborative Anticipatory Action Framework for Tropical Cyclones in Fiji and amplifies the role and contribution of Fiji Red Cross to locally led anticipatory action in Fiji.

Explain which risks have been selected for this protocol and why

Based on impacts and lessons learned from recent TC responses, including TC Winston (2016), TC Yasa (2020), TC Harold (2020), TC Ana (2021), TC Cody (2022) and imminent preparation for TC Mal (2023), Fiji Red Cross has prioritised through this simplified EAP activities focused on reducing loss of lives, reducing impacts on dwellings, and reducing the negative impacts of TCs on community health and wellbeing, including lack of access to clean water, increased potential for disease outbreaks, damage to food supplies and loss of livelihoods. The activities in this EAP have been informed by lessons learned from successive response operations and the capacity that Fiji Red Cross has in the selected areas.

⁸ FRCS operation ran simultaneously with TC Sarai response

⁹ FRCS operation ran simultaneously with TC Yasa response

Damage to housing in Fiji is extensive during the cyclone season. Lessons learned from previous disaster operations in which shelter support kits were provided as part of recovery operations has shown that if Fiji Red Cross were able to pre-position and distribute shelter strengthening kits before a TC hits, that will maximize usage of these items, getting them to people before there is damage to infrastructure. These items are not readily available in the community but if they are pre-positioned, they can be quickly distributed in the lead time, enabling households to protect their homes through nailing down windows, doors and assisting in the tie down of houses, and reducing the number of people displaced from their homes.

TCs significantly impact access to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) infrastructure and services but if households are equipped to collect and store water for drinking prior to a storm impact, when water sources are still clean, this will assist them in having safe and clean water in the immediate aftermath of the storm. Damaged WASH facilities can also increase the risk of waterborne diseases, particularly among groups facing the most vulnerability such as children and the elderly. In Fiji, outbreaks of Leptospirosis, Typhoid, Dengue and Diarrhoea (LTDD) are high risk threats following TCs due to flooding. Timely dissemination of health promotion messages to raise awareness and promote preventative action is key to reducing the spread of these diseases and the associated public health risks.

TCs can devastate crops and disrupt fishing activities, impacting the income and food security of farming and fishing communities. Early action to protect and sustain livelihood activities can reduce harsh economic impacts on those at risk of greatest vulnerability, ensuring they are able to continue their livelihood activities and avoid negative coping strategies.

TCs have a profound, devastating impact on communities in Fiji experiencing greatest vulnerability. These populations, often living in precarious housing and lacking essential resources, bear the brunt of disasters. While they possess the knowledge and skills to mitigate the impacts of cyclones, they often lack the necessary materials and resources to effectively reduce their vulnerability to them¹⁰.

Describe the selected early actions and explain how they will address the risks and lead to the intended outcome

Dissemination of early warning messages:

Fiji Red Cross will disseminate early warning messages to communities through social and mainstream media. There will be digital messaging that will run from the 120-hour (5 day) lead time. Fiji Red Cross will provide continuous updates and information on the status of the track path to communities, including advice on what needs to be done and what assistance is available to communities. Fiji Red Cross will draw on the messages that have been developed through the national Anticipatory Action Framework to ensure alignment and will also ensure that messages are channelled in ways that are accessible to, and can be easily understood by, the communities they are intended to reach. Fiji Red Cross Communications team will work closely with the DM team to tailor communication of the early warning messages appropriately to meet the differentiated needs of community members based on the National Society's understanding of the local context across the operational areas.

Early warning messages will be disseminated to at least 2,000 people. Continuous updates are essential to keep at-risk communities informed of any changes as the situation evolves. Fiji Red Cross staff and volunteers will also coordinate with local leaders and Community Disaster Committees with whom Fiji Red Cross has established relationships to monitor the needs of different groups to ensure those most at risk are prioritised for inclusion in all relevant activities. Training on Protection, Gender and Inclusion will be conducted for staff and volunteers to ensure all readiness and early action activities are considerate of differentiated needs and the most marginalised members of the community are prioritised for support (including women, children, the elderly, people with disability).

¹⁰ Anticipatory Action Framework on Tropical Cyclones in Fiji, November 2023: (<https://www.preventionweb.net/media/91558/download?startDownload=20240610>)

Health promotion:

In coordination with the Ministry of Health and Medical Services, Fiji Red Cross will disseminate tailored health alerts and prevention messages, focused on relevant water and vector borne diseases, including LTDD. These timely messages will reinforce programming being undertaken by the Fiji Red Cross health team (funded through other sources) to strengthen epidemic and pandemic preparedness and prevention across Fiji. A minimum of 400HHs will be reached through these health promotion messages.

Water and Sanitation and Hygiene:

Hygiene-related and waterborne disease outbreaks resulting from water source contamination as a result of TCs and associated extensive flooding will be mitigated through the distribution of jerry cans and soap so HHs can collect and safely store water in advance of the event. The distribution of jerry cans will be guided by the information provided by the National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) and through ongoing communication with WASH cluster members, particularly UNICEF.

The specific locations for distribution will be determined based on the projected cyclone path. A total of 400HHs will be selected, using agreed criteria for identifying those who are at risk of greatest vulnerability. Each HH will receive two jerry cans and soap. Fiji Red Cross will adopt the 'no regret approach' as outlined in the national Anticipatory Action Framework to ensure resources are allocated efficiently and effectively, minimizing the potential for missed opportunities.

Shelter:

Readiness activities will include Fiji Red Cross will conducting training with communities on how to use safe shelter kits as well as raise awareness with communities about securing houses, removing potential flying objects, and trimming branches around houses to mitigate possible damages. In the event of activation, based on the forecasted track of the TC pathway, safe shelter kits will be distributed to at least 400 identified HHs that are most at risk and whose dwellings are able to be secured.

These kits will provide essential materials for reinforcing and securing homes in advance of the TC onset. Fiji Red Cross is collaborating with IOM on this activity under the national Anticipatory Action Framework and will receive a contribution toward pre-positioned stocks from IOM. The remaining materials required to meet the target # HHs are included in this simplified EAP budget.

Table 2: Details of shelter support kits

Item	Quantity
Strapping	2 rolls
6" inch nails	1 kg
4" inch nails	1 kg
3" inch nails	1 kg
2" inch nails	1 kg
Clout tex nails	1 kg
Roofing nails (twisted)	1 kg
Rubber washers	1 packet

Management of evacuation centres is the responsibility of the Fiji Government. Fiji Red Cross will work with the government to ensure communities are aware of where these centres are located and how to access them but will not duplicate government efforts with regards evacuation centre management.

Livelihood:

Fiji Red Cross will provide selected HHs who are dependent on fishing and small-scale agriculture for their livelihoods with boat strengthening kits and hermetic bags for farmers to store their crops in advance of the TC. This activity will be undertaken in collaboration with FAO under the national Anticipatory Action Framework and will reach at least 400 HHs. The items for pre-positioning will be provided by FAO and FAO will also support year one readiness activities, including staff and volunteer training. Fiji Red Cross is responsible for storage of the items in their warehousing facilities and will be responsible for stocks distribution to identified HHs upon any activation.

Five target sites have been selected to pilot these activities. This is based on the amount of resources available and feasibility of implementing the early actions in the lead time. The identified early actions are designed to protect critical livelihood assets. The boat strengthening kits ensure that fishing vessels—essential for income generation and food security—are better equipped to withstand the impacts of a TC. Meanwhile, hermetic bags are vital for the protection and storage of dalo, cassava, and kumala suckers, which are key crops for food and economic recovery. These suckers can be preserved for replanting following TCs, ensuring that communities can quickly restart agricultural activities and secure their food supply.

Table 3: Preparedness and Activation Triggers Table

Preparedness Trigger (120 hours lead time)	Activation Trigger (72 hours lead time)
1. Inform relevant Branches to be prepared to act	1. Distribution of early action items to identified communities
2. Activation of internal processes for the release of funds	2. Disseminate early warning (EW) messages through social and mainstream media
3. Prepositioning of funds to the relevant divisional teams	3. Conduct door-to-door messaging in target locations
4. Notify logistics service providers to be prepared to act	4. Disseminate health messages
5. Movement of resources, including staff and volunteers in the highly likely division based on Fiji Mets update	5. Disseminate SSKs, jerry cans and soap, livelihood items to selected households (based on pre-agreed lists)
6. Checking of pre-positioned items to be distributed (Division & Branch) and prepare for distributions	6. Collect feedback from target communities and households
7. Stakeholder coordination meetings to ensure no duplication of effort (under the coordination of NDMO)	
8. Confirmation of the target communities based on Fiji Mets update	
9. Confirmation of households (HHs) for distributions based on pre-agreed lists and in coordination with other actors	

EARLY ACTION INTERVENTION

Overall objective of the intervention	The objective of this simplified EAP is to reduce the impact of TCs on the lives and livelihoods of communities in Fiji, especially those who face greatest vulnerability
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Potential geographical high-risk areas that the simplified EAP would target	Whilst the effects of TCs are often most significant in coastal areas, the whole of the country is at risk of impact. This simplified EAP has national level coverage. Readiness activities will be conducted across Fiji Red Cross' network of Branches (16 in total). The specific locations for implementing early actions will be determined based on the projected cyclone pathway. At least 400 HHs/2,000 people will benefit from the EAP early actions. The focus areas will be provided by the weather forecast from Fiji Met Services. There will be constant consultation with NDMO and the national AA working group led by UNOCHA to avoid any duplication of efforts. HH selection will be based on pre-agreed criteria (see below) and will be done in consultation with community leaders. As noted above, coastal low-lying areas will be the most vulnerable areas. These locations are also where majority of Fiji's population is based. Livelihood support activities will focus on five selected locations, as agreed with FAO.
Who will be assisted through this operation and what criteria will be used for their selection?	The simplified EAP will assist 400 HHs (minimum 2,000) people who are at risk of damage to their shelters, impacts on their health and wellbeing and loss of their livelihoods. Fiji Red Cross will work with the Fijian government and local community leaders to identify the specific communities and individuals who will be targeted through this simplified EAP. Fiji Red Cross will also continually coordinate with other humanitarian stakeholders under the national Anticipatory Action Framework to avoid duplication and ensure the most vulnerable HHs and individuals are reached. Fiji Red Cross will collaborate with local leaders to guide the HH selection and distribution processes. This will enhance the community's trust and ensure fair allocation. Engaging these leaders early can also help identify specific vulnerabilities unique to each area. Selection criteria will include: • HHs located in areas identified to be most at risk of damage from the forecasted Tropical Cyclone event. • HHs that have weak shelters and are not able to withstand strong winds and heavy rainfall. • HHs that are dependent on fishing and small scale agriculture for their livelihoods • Low-income HHs with population groups who face particular vulnerability such as children, the elderly, persons with disabilities
Trigger(s) statement	This simplified EAP will be triggered by a tropical cyclone that is forecasted by the Regional Specialized Meteorological Centre (RSMC) in Nadi to be a: • Category¹¹ 4 or 5 while within 250 km of Fiji, or • Category 3, 4, or 5 while making landfall in Fiji

¹¹ The Category in the Australian scale, corresponding to 10-minute sustained wind speeds of >107 kn for Cat 5, 86-107 kn for Cat 4, and 64-85 kn for Cat 3.

	The trigger comprises 2 stages, each of which is triggered based on the lead time of the points in the forecast: 1. Readiness¹² trigger: If any point in the 120-hour forecast meets the trigger conditions, the readiness¹³ trigger is met. 2. Action trigger: If any point in the forecast up to a lead time of 72 hours meets the trigger conditions, the activation trigger is met.
Trigger threshold justification	The trigger for this simplified EAP is fully aligned with the Anticipatory Action Framework for Tropical Cyclones in Fiji. The trigger mechanism has been designed by the OCHA Centre for Humanitarian Data, the Fiji Meteorological Services, and the Fiji NDMO. Under the World Meteorological Organisation's Tropical Cyclone Programme, the Regional Specialized Meteorological Centre (RSMC) in Nadi has the responsibility for detecting and forecasting TCs in its zone of responsibility, which is from the equator to 25°S and from 160°E to 120°W (spanning the international date line)¹⁴. As such, RSMC Nadi's TC forecasts are the internationally recognized authoritative source for TCs in this zone. RSMC Nadi is operated by Fiji Meteorological Services (FMS). RSMC Nadi issues official TC track forecasts with a 72-hour lead time, which include the TC's forecasted category and position, as well as 5-day TC formation risk outlooks. This framework uses the official 72-hour track forecast for its action trigger. To provide more advance warning for implementation, this framework also includes a readiness trigger, which is based on RSMC Nadi's unofficial 120-hour forecast (an additional 48 hours)¹⁵. The AA Trigger notification is automated and will be sent to cluster leads and co-leads automatically from NDMO and OCHA as soon as it is activated. Cluster leads will notify their respective implementing partners/cluster members accordingly.
Next steps – For National Societies that intend to develop a full EAP (Optional)	This simplified EAP is fully aligned with the recently launched Anticipatory Action Framework for Tropical Cyclones in Fiji. Fiji Red Cross will continue to work with the Fiji Government and its UN and Operational Partners and other stakeholders who join this work (eg NGOs) to document lessons learned from this first initiative to inform next steps, including the development of impact-based forecasting models after the triggers are reached. This simplified EAP will build Fiji Red Cross' capacity for anticipatory action programming, enhancing their skills and knowledge and ensuring lessons learned are embedded in future initiatives, including exploration of anticipatory action for additional hazards.

¹² Preparedness phase trigger

¹³ Ibid

¹⁴ <https://community.wmo.int/en/tropical-cyclone-regional-bodies>

¹⁵ Due to the relative uncertainty of the additional 48 hours of forecast, this part of the forecast is used only to determine whether the readiness trigger has been met.

PLANNED OPERATIONS

	Shelter, Housing and Settlements	Budget	CHF 18,525	
		No. people targeted	2,000	
Indicator:	# of reinforced HHs in affected areas that withstand the impact of the Tropical Cyclone		Target:	400HH
Readiness activities:		1. Identify/document most at risk dwellings that would benefit from SSKs across all operational areas (in consultation with local leaders and communities) 2. Training of staff and volunteers on how to use the SSKs		
Prepositioning activities:		1. Procurement of shelter support items to complement IOM kits 2. Prepositioning of SSKs across Fiji Red Cross divisional warehouses for distribution to identified locations when trigger conditions are met		
Prioritized Early Actions:		1. Distribution of SSKs to identified HHs		

	Livelihoods	Budget	CHF 2,284	
		No. people targeted	2,000	
Indicator:	# of fishing folks and small farmers who are able to sustain their livelihood		Target:	400HH
Readiness activities:		1. Training of staff and volunteers on how to use boat strengthening kits 2. Training of staff and volunteers on seed storage		
Prepositioning activities:		1. Procurement of boat strengthening kits and hermetic bags (through the FAO partnership agreement) 2. Prepositioning of kits and bags across Fiji Red Cross divisional warehouses for distribution to identified locations when trigger conditions are met		
Prioritized Early Actions:		1. Distribution of kits and bags to identified HHs		

	Health & Care	Budget	CHF 8,722	
		No. people targeted	2,000	
Indicator:	# of HH that take early actions as a result of receiving early messages.		Target:	400HH

Readiness activities:	1. Development of health promotion IEC materials and other communication materials 2. Training for staff and volunteers on disease outbreak awareness and prevention
Prepositioning activities:	1. N/A
Prioritized Early Actions:	1. Conduct health EW messaging outreach

	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Budget	CHF 15,451	
		No. people targeted	2,000	
Indicator:	# of HH that take early actions because of receiving early messages.		Target:	400HH
Readiness activities:		1. Procurement of jerry cans and soap.		
Pre-positioning activities:		1. Prepositioning of jerry cans and soap across Fiji Red Cross divisional warehouses for distribution to identified locations when trigger conditions are met		
Prioritized Early Actions:		1. Distribution of jerry cans and soap to identified HHs		

	Protection, Gender and Inclusion	Budget	CHF 4,237	
		No. people targeted	2,000	
Indicator:	# of individuals at greatest risk of vulnerability who benefit from early actions		Target:	400HH
Readiness activities:		1. Identification of most at risk individuals and HHs across the operational areas 2. PGI training for staff and volunteers		
Prepositioning activities:		1. N/A		
Prioritized Early Actions:		1. Prioritise those at greatest risk in the intervention locations for assistance		

	Risk Reduction, climate adaptation and Recovery	Budget	CHF 22,927	
		No. people targeted	2,000	

Indicator:	Number of people reached with risk reduction and/or climate adaptation interventions in advance of a hazard	Target:	2,000
Readiness activities:	1. Sensitisation and training on AA for branch staff and volunteers 2. Sensitisation and training on AA for local communities and leaders 3. Conduct drill simulation exercise with all key stakeholders 4. Develop and Produce Early Warning communications materials for dissemination to communities		
Prepositioning activities:	1. N/A		
Prioritized Early Actions:	1. Disseminate Early Warning messages to community level via digital platforms and through staff and volunteers		

	Community Engagement and Accountability	Budget	CHF 2,160	
		People targeted	2,000	
Indicator:	Number of people reached with community engagement and accountability interventions in advance of a hazard		Target:	2,000
Readiness activities:		1. Meetings with local leaders & communities for engagement and feedback		
Prepositioning activities:		1. N/A		
Prioritized Early Actions:		1. Collect feedback during the activation		

ENABLING APPROACHES

	Secretariat services	Budget	CHF 10,591	
		No. People targeted	N/A	
Indicator:	IFRC are able to provide the necessary Secretarial support to facilitate the smooth implementation of the sEAP	Target:	Yes	
Readiness activities:		1. Accompany Fiji Red Cross on monitoring visits to selected sites		

Prepositioning activities:	1. Provide logistical support to Fiji Red Cross, including for procurement of international items.
Prioritized Early Actions:	1. Facilitate quick transfer of EA funds when activation trigger threshold is met 2. Participate in lessons learned workshop

	National Society Strengthening	Budget	CHF 26,665	
		People targeted	2,000	
Indicator:	# of Fiji Red Cross Branches, staff and volunteers engaged in AA across Fiji Red Cross HQ and Branches		Target:	16 Branches 160 volunteers
Readiness activities:		1. Salary contribution for Project Manager 2. Salary contribution for Project Officer 3. Salary contribution for Monitoring and Evaluation Officer		
Prepositioning activities:		1. N/A		
Prioritized Early Actions:		1. Communications with all stakeholders (HQ and branches) 2. Volunteers local transport 3. Volunteer per diem 4. Volunteer insurance 5. Lessons learned workshop		

	Partnership and Coordination	Budget	CHF 249	
		People targeted	N/A	
Indicator:	# of stakeholders who are engaged with FRCS in both phases		Target:	tbc
Readiness activities:		1. Meetings and coordination with line ministry representatives (NDMO, MHMS, MoAg etc) at national and divisional levels 2. Continuous coordination with all stakeholders involved in the national AA Framework		
Prepositioning activities:		1. N/A		
Prioritized Early Actions:		1. N/A		

CONDITIONS TO DELIVER THE EARLY ACTION

Experience and/or capacity to implement the early actions. Assumptions or minimum conditions needed to deliver on the early actions (including issues to be resolved)	Fiji Red Cross has its Headquarters in the capital, Suva, and a decentralised structure of 16 branches located across all four Divisions of the country (Central, Northern, Eastern and Western). There are three Divisional service centres, located in the Northern (Labasa), Western (Lautoka) and Central-Eastern divisions (Suva), acting as the National Office liaison and supporting the branches. The National HQ team in Suva coordinates with the National Disaster Management Office (NDMO), Fiji Meteorological Office, Provincial Administrators and other relevant authorities and supports branch operational activity. The branches coordinate with communities and local government authorities. At least 160 volunteers will be involved in the different readiness activities and mobilized for early action should the EAP be activated. Warehousing facilities are located in the three Divisional service centres (Northern, Western and Central-Eastern divisions. Pre-positioned supplies will be stored across these locations. Readiness activities will include simulation exercises on mobilising staff, volunteers and transportation to move supplies between the warehouse locations as necessary based on the forecasted pathway of the TC and identification of the areas that will be most impacted and have greatest need. Fiji Red Cross has a well-established reputation for engaging communities across Fiji through its Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and resilience-building initiatives. The Anticipatory Action (AA) interventions are built on a robust foundation of training programs that Fiji Red Cross has conducted over the years. One of the cornerstone trainings is the Evacuation Drill Training, which focuses on establishing and empowering Community Disaster Committees (CDCs). These committees play a critical role in the village disaster management system, supporting the village headman before, during, and after disasters. A key component of the training involves a simulation exercise centered on the Community Disaster Plan (CDP). The CDP outlines the roles and responsibilities of the CDC, which are then put into practice during the simulation, involving the entire community. This hands-on approach ensures that communities are not only aware of the plan but are also prepared to implement it effectively during emergencies. The integration of AA interventions aligns seamlessly with this existing training and system. The AA approach builds on the CDP by enhancing its categories and allowing anticipatory actions to complement the strategies already outlined in the plan. This integration ensures a holistic approach to disaster preparedness, emphasizing proactive measures that strengthen the community's capacity to mitigate risks and recover swiftly. By building on the existing framework, Fiji Red Cross ensures that its work remains relevant and impactful, providing communities with a comprehensive system of preparedness that is both practical and sustainable. This approach not only reinforces the resilience of these communities but also enhances their ability to adapt and respond effectively to future challenges.
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners, Governmental / other agencies consulted/involved on this simplified EAP	This simplified EAP is aligned with the national Anticipatory Action Framework for Tropical Cyclones in Fiji, which has been endorsed by the Fiji Government. Fiji Red Cross actively participated in the development of the Framework, supported by Australian Red Cross and IFRC Suva CCD. The Framework was coordinated by the Fiji National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) and the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA),

	and brings together relevant government line ministries, including the Fiji Meteorological Services, UN agencies and partners, including Fiji Red Cross. Fiji Red Cross has consulted closely with the Fiji NDMO and Fiji Meteorological Services in the development of this simplified EAP. It is well understood that this sEAP complements the endorsed AA Framework and provides additional locally led support to anticipatory action for TCs in Fiji. Fiji Red Cross and Australian Red Cross have led the development of this sEAP, coordinating with the IFRC Suva CCD and IFRC's Asia Pacific Regional Focal Point for AA.
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BUDGET

 Early Action Protocol Summary EAPcode - Fiji Red Cross Society Hazard				
<u>Operating Budget</u>	Readiness	Pre-Pos Stock	Early Action	TOTAL
Planned Operations	29,573	17,112	27,621	74,306
Shelter and Basic Household Items	3,572	8,307	6,646	18,525
Livelihoods	415	0	1,869	2,284
Multi-purpose Cash	0	0	0	0
Health	7,061	0	1,661	8,722
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	0	8,805	6,646	15,451
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	4,237	0	0	4,237
Education	0	0	0	0
Migration	0	0	0	0
Risk Red., Climate Adapt. and Recovery	12,959	0	9,968	22,927
Community Engagement and Accountability	1,329	0	831	2,160
Environmental Sustainability	0	0	0	0
Enabling Approaches	22,055	0	15,451	37,506
Coordination and Partnerships	249	0	0	249
Secretariat Services	9,345	0	1,246	10,591
National Society Strengthening	12,461	0	14,205	26,665
TOTAL BUDGET	51,628	17,112	43,072	111,812
<i>all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)</i>				

Contact information

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At the IFRC Country Cluster Delegation Suva

- **Head of Delegation:** Ms Finau Heuifanga LEVENI; email: FINAU.LEVENI@ifrc.org

At the IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office in Kuala Lumpur

- **Regional Coordinator Anticipatory Action:** Raymond Etienne ZINGG; email: raymond.zingg@ifrc.org

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