



This report is produced by the OCHA Regional Office for the Pacific (ROP) in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 2 to 3 March 2016. The next report will be issued on or around 4 March 2016.

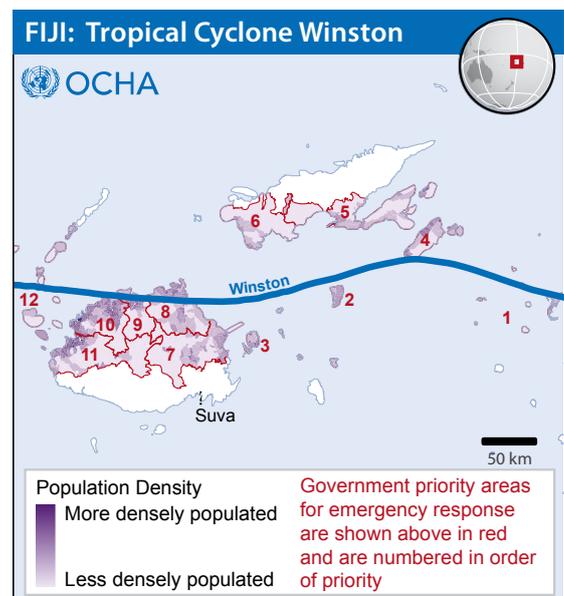
Highlights

- Some 120,000 people are estimated to need urgent humanitarian shelter assistance.
- Up to 90 per cent of structures destroyed in the hardest-hit areas.
- Over 54,700 people are still sheltering in evacuation centres.
- Of the 350,000 people affected by the cyclone, 87,500 are women of reproductive age.



Sit Rep Sources: Fiji Government, Fiji NEOC/NDMO, PHT Partners, NGO Community, NZ Government.

Datasets available in HDX at <http://data.hdx.rwllabs.org>.



Map Sources: Fiji Ministry of Lands, Fiji NDMO, Fiji Dep of Statistics, JTWC, Map Action
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created on 27 February, 2016

Situation Overview

Humanitarian response coordination structures are functioning well, with the PHT Principals, as well as Cluster Coordinators meeting on 2 March to discuss operational issues and the way forward.

With 90 per cent of structures destroyed in the hardest-hit areas, and 42,000 tons of debris in Lomaiviti province alone, waste management and debris clearance is a priority in the early recovery efforts. Two experts are expected to arrive in the country early next week to assist the Government with detailed assessments and planning.

The Ministry of Health and Medical Services, National Disaster Management Office (NDMO), UNICEF and WHO issued a joint statement for partners involved in infant and young child feeding interventions. The statement provides context-specific guidance and urges donors and responders to avoid using breast-milk substitutes. The statement can be accessed [here](#).

Logistics and Telecommunications



Needs

- Nearly 40,000 people affected are living on smaller islands in the Eastern Division which have suffered catastrophic damage. These remote locations and the effects of the typhoon on transportation and infrastructure have caused access to be extremely constrained.

Response

- The National Logistics Cluster is operating two logistics hubs (Lautoka, Nadi and Walu Bay, Suva). An additional warehouse with hard standing for approximately 30 containers has been identified, and partners are working to operationalize a storage area at Nausori Airport in Suva.

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The mission of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) is to mobilize and coordinate effective and principled humanitarian action in partnership with national and international actors.

Coordination Saves Lives

- At the request of the Government, a DHL Disaster Response Team (DRT) is due to arrive in-country on 3 March to support relief operations at the ports of entry.
- Two New Zealand and seven Australian helicopters are used to assist the Government with logistics activities on behalf of the NDMO.
- The Government has revised and endorsed a system to support the streamlining of the relief import request process, developed in collaboration with and supported by WFP. It will ensure a more efficient import process and capture information on the quantity of humanitarian relief goods that arrive.
- Communications operators in country are being encouraged to utilize available lift capacity to transport communications equipment and repair damaged sites as quickly and efficiently as possible.

Gaps and Constraints

- Limitations in the flow of information regarding the location and movement of relief supplies have been highlighted by several agencies. While the amounts of bilateral distributions are known, their locations largely are not. This renders the identification of gaps very difficult.
- An influx of unsolicited bilateral donations in both Nadi and Suva is anticipated. Necessary space to store, sort and handle these needs to be secured.
- Limited handling equipment, such as forklifts, has the potential to affect operations at a number of airports and warehouses unless additional capacity is augmented.
- Apron parking space at Nausori Airport is limited and minor congestion was reported due to frequent military flights, however effective planning has avoided significant impact to operations.

Shelter

Needs

- Shelter is an immediate humanitarian priority as extremely strong cyclonic winds and multiple tsunami-like storm surges causing widespread damage and destruction to the country's housing stock.
- Some 120,000 people—a third of the affected population—are estimated to need urgent humanitarian shelter assistance.
- Initial reports indicate varying levels of destruction, with 100 per cent in some smaller islands. Based on evacuation centre figures and currently available damage data, approximately 24,000 houses have been damaged or destroyed across the 12 priority areas.

24,000
houses damaged or
destroyed

Response

- Shelter Cluster partners are providing immediate emergency shelter materials and on-the-ground technical support for safer construction techniques in both urban settlements and rural areas, targeting vulnerable families and communities. The provision of roofing materials, tools and fixing kits, IEC materials and training, as well as non-food items will support the return of families sheltering in evacuation centres. It will also provide the immediate basis for longer-term shelter recovery for those in their places of origin. The Shelter Cluster will collaborate closely with counterparts in the Government and other Clusters, especially WASH, protection, and education.
- The Fiji Red Cross Society (FRCS) has assessed at least 5,257 households and has distributed to 1,675.
- IFRC is procuring a number of tablets for digital assessments. The form design ensures disaggregated data is collected.

Gaps and Constraints

- While there has been a significant response so far, a number of affected families are yet to be reached with shelter relief items. Reports are coming in but there is not yet enough information to accurately reflect the number of families assisted.
- Relatively few agencies are responding in the shelter sector and relief items are only now beginning to arrive for distribution.
- Logistics challenges, especially getting to more remote islands in the Maritime Division, are hindering assessments and distributions.
- Information-sharing between the Government, military, NGO Shelter partners, and the Fijian civil society on their respective response is improving.



Needs

- Of the 204 healthcare facilities, 8 have sustained major and 55 minor damages. Major affected sites in terms of health include: Yacata (Northern Division), Lau Group particularly Vanuabalavu, Southern Taveuni, Lomaiviti Group particularly Koro, Parts of Tailevu/Naitasiri (Korovou), Rakiraki, Ba, and Yasawa
- Of the 350,000 people affected by the cyclone, 87,500 are women of reproductive age. This includes 5,600 pregnant women, of which 840 are at risk of obstetric complications, which could require emergency obstetric care.
- The five priority areas for medical response teams to visit remain the following: Koro Island, Ovalau, Vanuabalavu, Southern Taveuni, coastal Northern Tailevu to Ra.
- “Reproductive Health Response including maternal, newborn and adolescent care and Gender Based Violence response” was included in the priorities of health needs identified by the MoHMS.
- Medical supplies and equipment, as well as water purifying tablets are requested by affected health facilities.

5,600
pregnant women
affected by the cyclone

Response

- The MoHMS continues to deploy mobile medical teams to provide outreach services. Its Environmental Health Division has deployed 17 Environmental Health Officers to the affected areas to assess environmental health risks including water supply, sanitation and food safety for three weeks since 26 February. They are also providing quick repair and restoration services to communities.
- The Health and Nutrition Cluster was convened on 2 March as a joint meeting of PHT and National Clusters. It was agreed the meeting will be joint meeting for regional and national members. Sub-Cluster working groups have been established in accordance with the technical areas of response led by senior MoHMS officers.
- Next steps for the MoHMS include:
 - Finalising the Humanitarian Action Plan with a focus on clinical and public health services after incorporating comments from Cluster members.
 - Convening the next Fiji National Health and Nutrition Cluster meeting on 4 March.
 - Working with OCHA GIS experts to map the health facilities in terms of degree of damage.
- UNFPA response includes:
 - With the support of Australia DFAT, the provision of 150 pre-positioned Individual Clean Delivery Kits to health facilities for emergency deliveries in Tailevu, Ra and Ba provinces;
 - The provision of 216,000 male condoms to the Ministry of Health and Medical Services (MoHMS) to distribute through national channels in support of STI and HIV prevention;
 - Joining the MoH in rapid health facility assessments (three maternity units, two health centres, and two nursing stations) in Lomaiviti, Tailevu, Ra and Ba provinces. During these assessments, 200 Dignity Kits were distributed to women of reproductive age.
- UNICEF response includes:
 - Continuing support to the MoHMS for the broadcasting of Public Service Announcements (PSAs) on 11 radio stations with national reach and in English, iTaukei and Hindi 330 times per day at prime time. The PSAs contain messages on boiling drinking water, food safety, nutrition including breastfeeding, Infant and Young Child Feeding, waste disposal, destroying mosquito breeding sites and psychosocial support;
 - The provision of emergency pocket guide brochures and emergency handbooks, packed with emergency relief supplies, in English and iTaukei languages for dissemination to affected areas through the WASH and Education Clusters. A communication strategy is being developed with the Health and Nutrition Cluster for integrated communication with disaster-affected communities;
 - The supply of 30,000 doses of Tetanus Toxoid (TT) vaccines to the MoHMS for use in the most affected areas. Seven UNICEF basic health kits, for a total population of 7,000 people for 3 months, have been distributed, six of the kits were funded by the New Zealand Government. 130,000 measles and rubella vaccines are pre-positioned by UNICEF in Nadi in case of a need for mass campaign.
- WHO response includes:
 - The mobilization of USD \$500,000 from its headquarters Contingency Funds for Emergencies to enhance the support to its Suva Office for urgent response.

- Coordinating the development and implementation of the post-disaster EWARS, with four field epidemiologists based at the Divisional centres.
- Providing event-based surveillance (EBS) and incident-based surveillance (IBS) prioritizing evacuation centres.
- A Food Safety expert providing guidance to health inspectors on assessment for safety risks and take appropriate measures. He continues to work with the Divisional Health Inspector (Western) in Nadi. This support will cover the area of Lautoka, Ba and Rakiraki.
- Replenishing Inter-Agency Emergency Health Kits (IEHKs) and basic diarrheal kits for 20,000 people for three months.
- Preparing a joint publication with MoHMS on public health risk assessment of Cyclone Winston.
- Direct Relief response includes:
 - Provision of a medical relief team of six (one doctor and five nurses) to the MoHMS. The team will work in the Western Division.
 - Delivery of 10 tons of medical relief requested by the FPBS.
- FRCS response includes:
 - The distribution of 96 hygiene kits, 10-litre water containers, and soap.
 - Providing psychosocial support, including the survivors of gender-based violence, to 2,000 people in the most affected areas. This includes women, men, girls and boys.
 - A Training of Trainers to Core FRCS psychosocial support staff.
 - Providing community-based disease prevention, epidemic preparedness and health promotion measures in target population.
 - Raising awareness on the Zika Virus and dengue and organizing clean-up campaigns in targeted communities.
- AmeriCares response includes:
 - Providing the Ba Health Centre with 25 Food Packs, bleach and soap.
 - Providing the Northern Division (Cakaudrove) with emergency medicines and supplies
- PCDF and MSP provided food and medical services, including shelter, water containers, clothes and blankets, to Western and Eastern Division (Nadarivatu, Navitilevu).
- The Government of Australia has committed AUD 1 million for the restoration of the vaccine cold chain in the most affected areas. This will allow for the replacement and repair of equipment and restocking of spoiled vaccines. It has also provided the MoHMS with 15,000 purification tablets, as well as WASH kits, medical supplies and Medical Assistance Team outreach Rakiraki.

Gaps and Constraints

- Twenty-two new cases of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) have been reported by the MoHMS since Cyclone Winston. It is likely that health services for maternal and newborn health, especially at the community level, have been interrupted. Malnourished children will already be especially vulnerable due to limited access to nutritious food.
- There is a need for clear communication and support on breastfeeding in evacuation centres.
- Health status and primary health care services in the evacuation centre is to be assessed.
- Coordination of suppliers of medical commodities is needed to provide a guidance to donors.
- Systematic assessment of loss and damage to health and healthcare facilities is still needed to prioritize the response activities of partners.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Needs

- It is estimated that up to 250,000 people are in need of WASH assistance due to electricity, water and sewerage service disruptions. Destruction of household water sources mean that many families are dependent on unsafe and unprotected water sources.

Response

- There are at least 225 WASH activities being implementing across the country.
- The MoHMS has delivered WASH supplies to ensure safe drinking water and sanitation to 26,125 beneficiaries in the worst-affected areas, using supplies and logistical support provided by UNICEF, the Governments of Fiji, Australia, France, New Zealand, and the LDS church.
- The WASH Cluster is working closely with other Clusters recognizing that up to 300 schools may require restoration of WASH facilities to allow children to return to a safe school environment, and the role of WASH in creating safe environments for women and children. UNICEF, the Ministry of Education, Heritage and Arts (MoE) and the MoHMS have created a technical working group (TWG) on WASH in Schools and agreed a draft strategy. The first actions of the TWG will be to prioritise schools, develop standards and determine immediate response and transition plans. Gender issues are also being explicitly considered with the distribution of menstrual hygiene materials and plans for construction of gender segregated toilet facilities.

At least
225
WASH activities being
implemented

Gaps and Constraints

- The MoHMS has received reports of increased open defecation as families have lost access to sanitation facilities. Open defecation, the use of unsafe water and poor hygiene need to be addressed in order to prevent outbreaks of water-borne diseases, including typhoid.
- Displaced families sheltering in evacuation centres lack basic hygiene materials, such as soap and sanitary pads for women. The lack of adequate emergency sanitation facilities also places individuals, particularly women and children, at increased risk.

Education

Needs

- Out of the 901 primary and secondary schools at least 95 (10.5%) are being used as evacuation centres.
- Assessments to date indicate that at least 265 schools have been damaged, including 63 which have been destroyed. At least 187 school toilet blocks have been damaged, and at least 103 schools are currently being used as evacuation centres, displacing students from classrooms.

Response

- UNICEF has responded to official requests from the MoE for tents for temporary learning spaces, learning materials and tarpaulins to selected affected areas. A total of 2,400 children and their teachers at 27 primary and secondary schools on Koro Island, and Western Division areas are benefitting from temporary learning spaces (TLS), tents and school-in-a-box kits, supplied by UNICEF and the Government of New Zealand. UNICEF is in the process of procuring additional tents, school-in-a-box kits and other supplies to ensure that all children have access to education.
- A UNICEF Education Specialist has been embedded into the MoE and planning has commenced for the provision of psycho-social support to students and their teachers.
- Building on UNICEF's Education in Emergencies training provided just two weeks prior to Cyclone Winston, the newly-trained MoE officials are now functioning as first assessors and responders. UNICEF education staff have accompanied the MoE assessment and response teams to the Western Division to support using AKVO Flow technology for collecting data and assessing the situation of damages to schools. AKVO Flow software on smartphones is used to monitor and map needs and responses and builds on a best practice from Cyclone Pam in Vanuatu in 2015.

Gaps and Constraints

- The MoE team continues to collect data to assess damage to schools and it is anticipated that the assessment will be completed by 3 March.



Safety and Protection

Needs

- According to the NDMO, over 54,700 people are still sheltering in 960 evacuation centres.
- Child-Friendly Spaces (CFSs), including tents and recreations kits, and support for replacing damaged and destroyed birth registration documents will also be provided as needed.

Response

- FRCS is delivering a Training of Trainers course on psycho-social support to their staff, and are distributing psycho-social support kits.
- UNICEF will work with the government welfare officers who participated in the Child Protection in Emergencies training in 2014 to monitor vulnerable children, provide psychosocial support and ensure referral to services for protection. Support will target children in evacuation centres, as well as those living in informal settlements and staying with extended families.
- Psychosocial support to help children to return to normalcy is being planned through the extensive country wide network of the Just Play programme and youth peer volunteers from Ministry of Youth and Sports to ensure children both in-school and out of school receive support. UNICEF's ongoing support to a Child Help Line in Fiji and community protection programming is continuing.
- To ensure support for protection of vulnerable individuals the Safety and Protection Cluster has finalized a joint assessment form which is being used by both NGO and government partners to obtain information to target the response to the most vulnerable children and their families. Follow-up of cases of women and children who disclose abuse is supported through a referral protocol.



Food Security and livelihoods

Needs

- Based on the initial damage assessment, total damage to agriculture is approximately F\$120.2 million. This includes crop, livestock and agriculture related infrastructure damage. Crop damage amounts to F\$72.12 million, whilst livestock damage is F\$48.08 million. The damage also includes crop/livestock related infrastructure.

Response

- The Cluster has agreed on assessment tool, with the Government leading the assessment. Some of the results should become available on 7 March.
- A biosecurity team wants to go out and assess risks of disease outbreak.
- The Food Security Cluster is coordinating the humanitarian cash programming aspects of partners' interventions. A WFP Cash specialist arrived in Fiji on 1 March to facilitate the process.

Gaps and Constraints

- The Government has purchased available seed and seedling stocks, but there is a need for more, as well as for fresh planting material. Several possible providers have been identified.

Humanitarian Civil-Military Coordination

A humanitarian civil-military coordination function is established as part of the TC Winston disaster response in support of the Government-led response efforts. One of the key objectives is to contribute to achieving and maintaining common situational awareness through effective and consistent sharing of information between humanitarian and military actors.

An NDMO approved request for assistance (RFA) process has been implemented to effectively and efficiently match the requirements and gaps identified on the ground with appropriate military assets and capacity. The RFA

process is outlined on [HR.info/Humanitarian Civil-Military Coordination \(UN-CMCoord\) webpage](https://hr.info/Humanitarian%20Civil-Military%20Coordination%20(UN-CMCoord)%20webpage). The RFA is critical at a time when foreign military assets are being fully deployed in the country in support of the RFMF. These include:

The Government of Fiji has various maritime assets including the MV SIGAVOU (Northern Division), MV VUNLAGI (Western Division) and MV CAGIVOU (Eastern Division). In addition, the RFMF Navy have deployed two patrol boats RFNS KIRO in the vicinity of Yasawa and RFNS LAUTOKA in the vicinity of Ovalau for the carriage of emergency relief supplies in the area of the main islands of Viti Levu.

Australian Defence Force

HMAS Canberra arrived in Fiji on 1 March with a large quantity of logistics supplies, equipment and humanitarian aid and 400 personnel consisting of engineers, carpenters, electricians and plumbers in support of emergency relief operations. The ship has other capability, including three MRH90 helicopters and three landing crafts to convey personnel and humanitarian aid to landing ports and remote locations. HMAS Canberra has left Suva and is currently situated south of Koro Island providing vital support to those affected communities in the area. Four MRH90 helicopters based in Suva continue to transport HADR to severely affected areas. Humanitarian assistance deliveries were completed on 2 March to areas in the western and central divisions of the main island of Viti Levu. C130 fixed wing air assets continue to assist with logistic capability for the Australian Defence Force (ADF) response.

New Zealand Defence Force

HMNZS Canterbury, a logistics and supply naval vessel, is due to arrive into Fiji on 3 March. Naval Vessel HMNZS Wellington continue to support the Government. On 2 March, it delivered water containers to affected communities on Vanua Balavu and surrounding islands with various rotary wings assets on board including a Seasprite helicopter. It is also conducting survey tasks in support of the arrival of HMNZS Canterbury, identifying suitable anchorages and landing beaches for the delivery of engineering support and humanitarian aid. An RNZAF Kingair B200 fixed-wing plane is due to arrive in Fiji on 4 March to provide assistance to the government with the capability of providing passenger movement and surveillance flights in support of emergency relief operations.

French Military Force

One CASA aircraft continues to support the emergency response by transporting humanitarian aid in support of government priorities. Patrol Boat La Moqueuse will leave New Caledonia and arrive in Suva on 9 March. The Patrol Boat will leave from Suva on 11 March and travel to the Lau Group of islands and will provide engineering support for approximately 3-4 days to affected communities.

For further information or support please contact CMCOORDFIJI@gmail.com.

Donations

The Government has launched an [appeal for public financial donations](#) to assist victims of the cyclone. Humanitarian donors are providing a range of military assets and financial contributions to support priority tasking from the Government of Fiji.

IFRC has launched an emergency appeal for the response, seeking CHF 7 million to assist 38,500 people during 12 months. The appeal can be accessed [here](#).

Australia

- Has offered an additional US\$10 million of assistance to Fiji to continue providing life-saving assistance to those displaced by the cyclone. This brings the total Australian government assistance to Fiji to US\$15.

New Zealand

- Total Cyclone Winston aid to Fiji from New Zealand is more than US\$2 million which includes the deployment of personnel and extensive military assets to assist with surveillance and air lifting of supplies.

France

- France has donated the use of two military aircraft which arrived loaded with almost 12 tons of shelter and WASH supplies. 30 hours of helicopter time has also been supplied to support the NDMO. A nomad water

purification unit has also been provided along with two French Red Cross technicians. The unit is at the disposal of the Fiji government and will be deployed in Taveuni.

Japan

- The Government of Japan is providing a grant of US\$ 2.6 million for early recovery and restoration to Fiji.

US and China

- The United States Government and the People's Republic of China have each pledged US\$100,000 through the Red Cross.

India

- The Indian Government has pledged US\$1 million as a cash grant to the Fijian Government for relief efforts and recovery activities, along with medicine, food, tents and transportation helicopter to deliver relief materials. India has sent one C-17 with relief items including 45 tons of food items such as rice, milk, sugar and medical items such as emergency health kits, sanitary packs, etc.

Tonga and French Polynesia

- The Government of Tonga and French Polynesia have contributed food rations, tents and hygiene and shelter kits for affected Fijian communities.

Nauru

- The Government of Nauru has provided a cash grant of US\$71,258 to the Fijian Government for relief efforts and recovery activities.

Asian Development Bank

- The Asian Development Bank has pledged US\$2 million in response to a letter of request sent by the Fijian Government.

Cuba

- Has offered to send medical doctors.

South Korea

- South Korea has pledged US\$50,000 in humanitarian assistance.

Vanuatu

- The Vanuatu Government has offered US\$88,532 for humanitarian assistance and recovery efforts.

Papua New Guinea

- PNG has pledged US\$15,017 from the Melanesian Trust Fund.

Tuvalu

- The Government of Tuvalu has offered US\$109,320.

Samoa

- Samoa has provided a cash grant of US\$46,930.

Italy

- US\$109,320 to be channeled through the Red Cross.

Fijian Business Community

- At least 60 Fijian companies have given combined contributions of in-kind relief and financial donations worth at least US\$1.2 million.

General Coordination

The Fiji Government is leading the response to this emergency. The National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) is coordinating efforts and has activated National and Divisional Emergency Operations Centres (EOCs). [A 30 day State of Natural Disaster](#) has been declared and will expire on March 21. National Clusters have been tasked with identifying specific needs and working in cooperation with international and national partners to ensure gaps are covered.

The PHT, as well as new partners arriving in Fiji, are requested to work through the existing Fijian cluster structure to allow for a coordinated and effective response. It has been agreed that UNOCHA will be the conduit for communications between the NDMO and international humanitarian partners regarding offers of assistance within Fiji and internationally.

The Fiji Council of Social Services (FCOSS) is coordinating NGOs, with the support of the Pacific Islands Association of Non-Governmental Organisations (PIANGO). PIANGO has seconded two staff members to the NGO Disaster Coordination and Information Centre (NDCIC), which has been operational for week.

The PHT Principals and Inter-Cluster Coordination meetings were held on 2 March. Civil-military coordination briefings were delivered in both. One of the key messages delivered was that the timeline for the of deployment of the foreign military assets in country is up to 30 days, and 11 days have transpired since the onset of the emergency. Therefore, partners were encouraged to make use of these assets to deliver cargo to the most remote areas that cannot be reached by civilian alternatives.

You can access the latest UNICEF Situation Report [here](#), and the 1 March Logistics Cluster Situation Update [here](#).

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Situation reports and other materials related to the TC Winston response are available on [UNOCHA's Humanitarian Response Info](#) page.

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