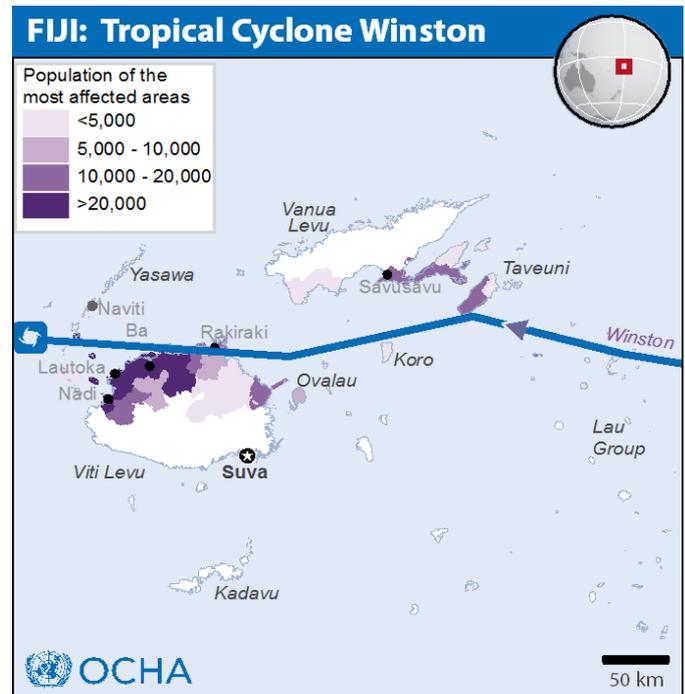




This report is produced by the OCHA Regional Office for the Pacific (ROP) in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 25 to 26 February 2016. The next report will be issued on or around 27 February 2016.

Highlights

- On 20 and 21 February Category 5 Severe Tropical Cyclone Winston cut a path of destruction across Fiji.
- The cyclone is estimated to be one of the most severe ever to hit the South Pacific.
- The Fiji Government estimates almost 350,000 people living in the cyclone's path could have been affected (180,000 men and 170 000 women).
- 42 people have been confirmed dead.
- More than 62,000 displaced people are currently sheltering in nearly 900 evacuation centres.
- The total damage bill is now estimated at more than FJ\$1billion or almost half a billion USD.
- Aid, including food rations, is arriving in cyclone affected communities and assessments are now underway across the country.
- A 30 day State of Natural Disaster has been declared.



Map Sources: Fiji Dep of Lands, SPC, Fiji Met. Service
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 25 February, 2016

42 Confirmed fatalities	Approx 14% of Fiji's population displaced	\$1 billion FJ in damages
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Sit Rep Sources: Fiji Government, Fiji NEOC/NDMO, PHT Partners, NGO Community

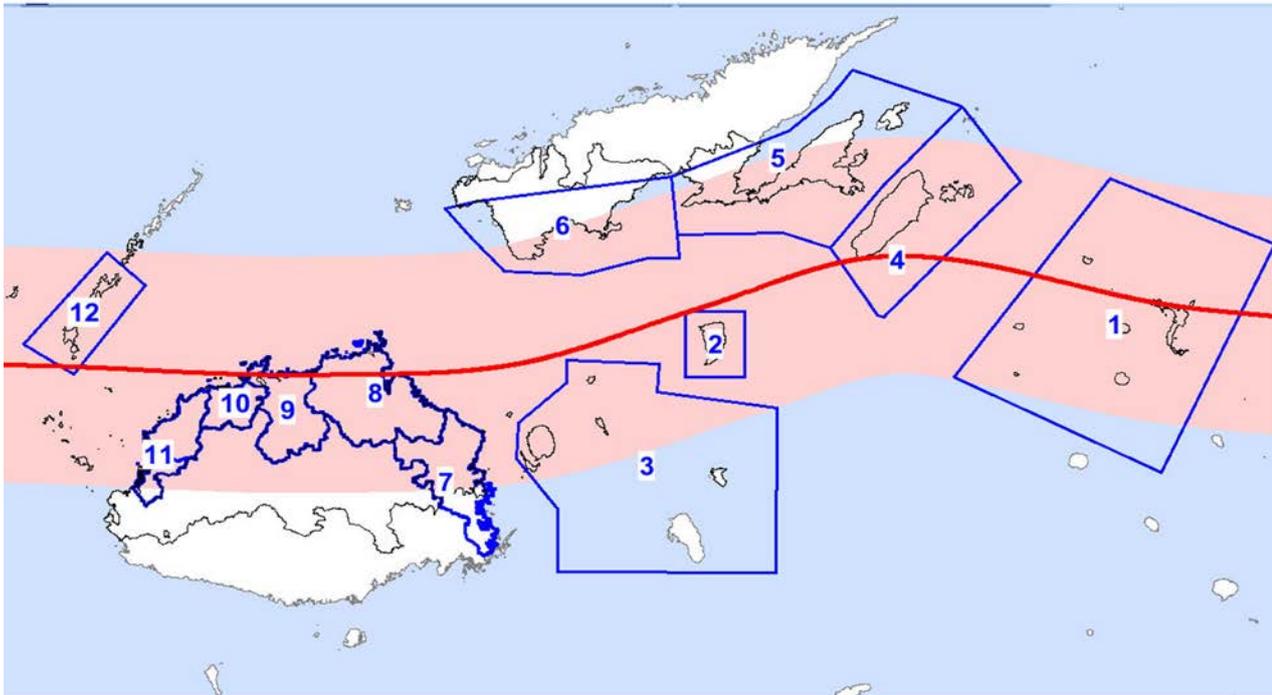
Situation Overview

The Fiji Government now estimates the damage bill from Tropical Cyclone Winston will be almost half a billion US dollars, dealing a devastating blow to the country's economy and its people. The scale of the emergency response ahead has been quantified with the Fiji Government now estimating almost 350,000 people living in the path of the cyclone may have been impacted. Relief supplies, including food rations, are being distributed as teams assess needs and priorities across the country. There is now an urgent need for the Government to develop a clear strategy for the closure of evacuation centres with more than 62,000 people now sheltering in hundreds of facilities across the country. The humanitarian community stands ready to guide the government in international best practice in evacuation centre management. The provision of safe transitional accommodation for those currently sheltering in centres must be a top priority. The Pacific Humanitarian Team has highlighted the need for more detailed sex, age and disability disaggregated data, particularly regarding evacuation centres, in order to ensure the needs of vulnerable people are being addressed. Intermittent essential services, as well as poor road access and communications difficulties, remain a constraint for both assessments and the delivery of relief.

General Coordination

The Fiji Government is leading the response to this emergency. The National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) is coordinating efforts and has activated the National and Divisional Emergency Operations Centres (EOCs). **A 30 day State of Natural Disaster** has been declared.

The Fiji Government has established three levels of planning to guide their cyclone response – current operations, future operations, and planning and international coordination. The Government has identified 12 priority zones for its response.



National Clusters have been tasked with identifying needs and working in cooperation with international partners to ensure gaps are covered. All Fiji National Clusters are now activated and collaboration with the international community is expanding. The second Fiji Inter-Cluster Coordination meeting was held on 26 February at the NDMO. A meeting schedule has been agreed for the response. Cluster coordinators and co-leads only will be invited to attend. The meetings will be chaired by the Permanent Secretary for Rural and Maritime Development and National Disaster Management moving forward.

In recognition of the enormity of the disaster, the Fiji Government has officially requested international assistance. UNOCHA, on behalf of the Pacific Humanitarian Team, is liaising with the NDMO and Fiji National Clusters on what expertise, personnel, supplies and equipment are most urgently needed and where. OCHA also has personnel embedded in the NDMO and Minister's office. In addition to its role in supporting coordination of humanitarian partners with the Fijian Government, OCHA has deployed a UN Disaster, Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) team to support emergency response. The UNDAC team will ensure the link between incoming international assistance and the Government-led response efforts and priorities. The team will set up coordination hubs in disaster-affected areas and provide support to needs assessments, information management and response coordination.

The Pacific Humanitarian Team (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.

Humanitarian Civil-Military Coordination

- Two military C-130 flights arrived on 26 February from New Zealand as part of a daily schedule that will run through until the 28th February. One C-17 flight arrived today from Australia. HMNZS Wellington is scheduled to arrive on Sunday.

- The Australian government has four helicopters in-country to support the activities of the NDMO. An additional three helicopters are arriving on HMAS Canberra in early March.
- The New Zealand Government has two helicopters providing support to the NDMO, in addition to a P3 Orion which has been conducting surveillance flights over affected areas.
- On 26 February, a Humanitarian Civil-Military Coordination Officer (UN-CMCoord) arrived in country. A second UN-CMCoord officer is expected to arrive in country on 28 February.
- Advocacy efforts are already ongoing to facilitate a regular interface between humanitarian and military actors present in country. The main objective is to facilitate information-sharing and coordination of operational planning on humanitarian needs and gaps (actual, anticipated or projected) and available military capacity on the ground.
- A request for assistance (RFA) process flow will be developed to effectively and efficiently match the requirements and gaps identified on the ground with appropriate military assets and capacity.
- For all UN-CMCoord related information, please contact CMCOORDFIJI@gmail.com

Overall Response



Logistics and Telecommunications

Needs

- Communications with many affected areas remain interrupted, hampering efforts to get a clear picture of needs on the ground. Improved communications links and unfettered road access will improve this situation.
- There is a need for greater clarity on the processes and rules surrounding the arrival of unsolicited donations and emergency relief consignments in Fiji in order to ensure an efficient distribution of goods.

Response

- A Logistics Cluster Meeting was held on 26 February and was attended by representatives from 20 agencies including private sector partners, government agencies and humanitarian organisations.
- WFP and OCHA have agreed upon a system to streamline requests and offers for assistance to support the Government/ NDMO planning process.
- The National Logistics Cluster is operating two main hubs in Lautoka (Nadi) and Walu Bay (Suva) and have found an additional warehouse with hard stand for approximately 30 containers.
- All Airports Fiji aerodromes are now operational including runways at Cicia, Lakeba, Moala and Vanuabalavu in the Lau Group. Some terminals have been damaged restricting operations. Terminal buildings on Koro and Vanuabalavu are completely destroyed.
- On February 26, the Government approved the creation of a national Communications Cluster with the Ministry of Communications and WFP acting as co-leads, raising the profile of this important part of the response.
- The Digicel network is now available in almost all parts of Viti Levu, Vanua Levu, Kadavu Island, Gau Island, Taveuni, Moala Island, parts of Yasawa and Mamanuca islands.
- Vodaphone anticipates it will have restored 90% of its coverage by Sunday.
- The Logistics Cluster has shared information on private sector transport and storage companies with partners. For company contact details, see the Fiji Logistics Capacity Assessment (LCA): <http://dlca.logcluster.org/display/public/DLCA/Fiji>

Gaps and Constraints

- There is a recognized need to augment the current warehouse capacity in Nadi including hard stand for container freight.
- It is anticipated that there will be an influx of unsolicited bilateral donations in both Nadi and Suva and space to store, sort and handle these needs to be secured. Systems and resources to sort and manage these goods also need to be defined.
- The NGO community is anxious to see a simplification of the process for consigning and receiving goods for distribution to the community.
- Partners would like greater visibility on the range of goods arriving in the country and their destination to ensure a fair distribution based on need.



Evacuation Centres

Needs

- More than 62,000 people are currently sheltering in almost 900 centres.
- Support is needed to assist the Ministry of Women, Children and Poverty Alleviation to coordinate and manage information to establish evacuation centre needs and gaps.
- Registration and monitoring of Internally Displaced Persons in evacuation centres and other informal sites is required.
- Immediate assistance should be given to IDPs in terms of WASH, Food, Health and Shelter support.
- Monitoring and referral mechanisms for protection cases and people with special needs need to be enhanced.
- A durable solutions roadmap must be developed to support IDP rights as evacuation centres in schools begin to close
- 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 of violence of abuse.

Almost **900**
evacuation centres
across Fiji

Response

- The Fijian Police are planning to increase their presence in evacuation centres and conduct community visits.
- An IDP Working Group is being developed under the Protection and Safety Cluster to support IDPs in evacuation centres and other informal sites.
- Information sharing through NDMO and Ministry is increasing.
- IOM has now been accepted as a partner who will work with the Ministry and Cluster lead to improve information flow and provide guidance on best practice in managing evacuation centres.

Gaps and Constraints

- The living conditions of evacuated persons are of significant public health and protection concern.
- Arrangements for food distribution to evacuation centres require further clarity.
- The majority of evacuation centres are schools and the government has expressed a desire to see students return to classrooms without delay.
- The Government has not yet provided a realistic timeline or plan for keeping evacuation centres open.
- Greater access to evacuation centres is needed for experts to assess WASH needs.



Shelter

Needs

- With more than 62,000 people now sheltering in hundreds of evacuation centres, development of a plan to transition people to safe alternative accommodation is a critical need.
- The Government is expecting thousands of houses are likely to require demolition and many of those sheltering in centres may not have homes to return to.
- In Central Division, Shelter assessment teams carried out 10 needs assessments of a total of 131 houses - 85 of these were completely destroyed, 32 sustained significant damage, 11 were partially damaged, and 3 had minor damages. This damage affected 634 people (324 men and 310 women).
- In the Western Division, an assessment is currently ongoing in Nadi.
- In the Eastern Division, an assessment is currently ongoing on Koro Island. Assessment data is being analysed.
- The Fiji Government has identified the following immediate Shelter needs:
 - ❖ Tarpaulins
 - ❖ Tents of all sizes
 - ❖ Construction tools
 - ❖ Building materials
 - ❖ Clothing

❖ Sanitary items for women

Response

- The Government advises that police and health inspectors are monitoring the centres, according to the established NDMO standards.
- As a priority OCHA is working to facilitate greater inter-cluster coordination on evacuation shelter management and planning for these facilities to close.
- In the Central Division, Red Cross and Habitat conducted 12 distributions of non-food items were made to 31 families including tarpaulins, 10ltr water containers, blankets, black packs, dignity kits, hygiene kits and kitchen sets.
- In the Western Division, two distributions were done in schools being used as evacuation centres including black packs, hygiene kits and soap.
- In the Eastern Division, four distributions were done in Koro – items included tarpaulins, blankets, black packs and kitchen sets.
- In the Northern Division, three distributions were carried out in Savusavu including tarpaulins, black packs, cooking sets, blankets, dignity kits, hygiene kits and baby kits.

Gaps and Constraints

- IFRC surge support will soon arrive to fill a gap in cluster coordination.

**Health & Nutrition****Overview**

- 42 people have been confirmed dead.
- At least 151 people are injured.
- Many hospitals, health centres and nursing stations sustained structural and functional damage.
- The damage varies from complete destruction to roof damage, leaks, power and water outages and loss of medical supplies.
- Patients from severely damaged facilities are being transferred to functioning major hospitals.
- In Central Division, Nausori and Wainibokasi Hospitals relocated patients.
- In Western Division, Lautoka Hospital sustained damage to the medical incinerator requiring transfer of medical waste to CWM Hospital.
- Ba Hospital sustained major damage.
- Communication with Rakiraki Subdivision Hospital in Western Division has not been established.
- In Eastern Division, there has been no communication with Vanuabalavu, Lakeba and Lomaiviti (Levuka, Koro and Gau) slowing down damage assessments.
- Labasa Hospital in Northern Division sustained minor damage.

151
people injured

Needs

- The following immediate needs have been flagged:
 - ❖ Restoration of power supply to major hospitals and affected health centres and nursing stations
 - ❖ Emergency health kits and water purification tablets
 - ❖ Water-borne disease vaccines & medicines
 - ❖ Mosquito spray
 - ❖ Sanitary Packs
 - ❖ Psychosocial support (PST)
 - ❖ Food safety
 - ❖ Social inclusion approach to the persons with disabilities
 - ❖ Tetanus vaccinations
- Major anticipated medical concerns:
 - ❖ Trauma and injuries - Wound infection.
 - ❖ Water and food-borne disease –Informal settlements and evacuation centres can become hotspots of typhoid fever and diarrhea.

- ❖ Vector borne disease – Mosquito density will rebound a few weeks after the cyclone. WHO has flagged a need to step up surveillance for Dengue, Chikungunya, and Zika Virus.
- It is estimated that there are nearly 100 cold chain storage facilities used to house vaccines in the areas affected by the cyclone. It is expected that many of these have been damaged (including solar panels used to provide backup power) and that several heat sensitive vaccines will be unusable. Both the equipment and spoiled vaccine stocks will need to be replaced.
- It is likely that health services for maternal and newborn health, especially at the community level have been interrupted. Already malnourished children will be especially vulnerable due to limited access to nutritious food.

Response

- The Ministry of Health and Medical Service (MHMS) deployed mobile medical teams to provide urgent care of injuries in hospitals and health centres that have been severely damaged.
- The Ministry has deployed ten Environmental Health officers to the affected areas for the assessment of environmental health risks including water supply, sanitation and food safety.
- MHMS is preparing an assessment and response plan focusing on clinical services and public health services. This assessment will be the basis for the support activities of NGOs and humanitarian partners.
- WHO is working with the MHMS to develop a public health risk assessment which will provide a basis for the strategic health response plan of MHMS and partners.
- WHO plans to deploy experts on EWARS, health resource availability mapping (HeRAMS), a risk communication, information management officer, and food safety by next week.
- WHO received a request from MHMS to provide Inter-Agency Emergency Health Kits (IEHKs), and will deliver them on Monday.
- MHMS is convening national health and nutrition cluster meeting on 29 February.
- UNICEF is providing support for community health communication; assistance for pregnant women, mothers and children; including immunisation and vitamin distribution; maternity and neonatal assistance, infant and young child feeding, and the prevention, identification, referral and treatment of severe acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies.
- Seven UNICEF basic health kits (each servicing a population of 1,000 people for 3 months), zinc, ORS and vitamin A have been delivered to:
 - ❖ Rakiraki Hospital
 - ❖ Rakiraki Maternity
 - ❖ Qarani, Gau
 - ❖ Nasau, Koro
 - ❖ Nabasovi, Koro
 - ❖ Lomaloma Hospital, Vanua Balavu
- 30,000 measles and rubella vaccines are pre-positioned by UNICEF in Nadi in case there a need for mass campaign.
- UNICEF also has malnutrition treatment supplies prepositioned in Suva for up to 5,700 children. UNICEF is standing by for supply orders from the MHMS.
- UNFPA is providing technical assistance in Reproductive Health, Maternal Health, Mental Health and Gender Based Violence as well as midwifery services.
- UNFPA will provide guidance on psychosocial support, and contribute to the Sexual and Reproductive Health assessment
- UNFPA has released the following supplies to the government: Supplied Dignity and Reproductive Health Kits, Condoms, Procurement of EmONC Equipment
- An Australian Medical Assistance Team (AusMAT) was deployed to Rakiraki and provided urgent medical services.
- New Zealand MFAT has deployed a team of health assessment specialists to support the rapid health assessment conducted by the Ministry of Health and Medical Services.
- In recognition of the impacts of disaster on mental health, the Fiji Government has launched a toll-free National Crisis Intervention Helpline, operated by Lifeline Fiji.

7

Basic health delivered to worst hit areas

Gaps and Constraints

- Systematic assessment of loss and damage to health and healthcare facilities is needed to prioritize the response activities of partners.
- Partners are waiting for the Ministry of Health to release its assessment report and response plan.

- There is a lack of health data from evacuation centre populations.
- There is a need for clear communication and support on breastfeeding in evacuation centres. Powdered milk is provided in government food packages, and it is critical that these packages clearly communicate that powdered milk should be used to enrich family meals and not to feed infants, and also that the water mixed with the milk must first be treated to ensure it is safe to drink.



Infrastructure and Utilities

Needs

- Damage to the Fiji Electricity Authority network and Water Authority infrastructure is extensive. Full restoration is expected to take weeks in some of most affected areas. As just one example, two of Fiji's main centres, Nadi and Lautoka, currently only have 50 per cent of water services restored and no sewerage services. This isn't expected to be rectified until 4 March. In some of the worst hit areas assessments have not yet been possible.
- The Fiji Government has identified the following immediate infrastructure and utilities needs:
 - ❖ Electricity: Generators, water pumps
 - ❖ Water: Water tanks, water pipes
 - ❖ Roads: Machinery/equipment for debris clearance. Repair works to infrastructure (roads, jetties, bridges, airstrips)
 - ❖ Communication: satellite phones
- A key enabler of public service activation in severely impacted areas will be the rapid provision of temporary accommodation for affected staff.

Response

- Repair crews are working overtime to reconnect power and water services which remain cut in many parts of the country. Electricity supply remains intermittent in Suva.
- After extensive repair and maintenance work, the main roads (Kings Road and Queens Road) on Viti Levu have re-opened increasing access to damaged areas.

Gaps

- Many small roads remain blocked by flood waters and debris hampering the free movement of relief and assessment teams.
- Sea access to many islands remains blocked or limited by cyclone damage. Savusavu and Nabouwalu jetties on Vanua Levu island are now open but two jetties on Taveuni, located at Blackpoint and Waiyevo, remain closed.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Needs

- Total estimated people in need of WASH assistance: up to 350,000.
- Though damage and needs assessments are still on-going, due to service disruptions and destruction of household sources, many families are dependent on unsafe and unprotected water sources and have complained of diarrhea.
- Water quality testing will be important moving forward to prevent outbreaks of water-borne diseases such as typhoid which is endemic in Viti Levu and the Cluster is already looking at this issue.
- The Ministry of Health and Medical Services is receiving reports of open defecation since families have lost access to sanitation facilities due to destruction of superstructures, and flooding of pits.
- WASH assistance is urgently needed for an estimated 300 schools to allow children to return to safe schools in line with the Government's schedule.

Up to **350,000**
people in need of
WASH assistance

Response

- The Water Authority of Fiji has restored service in most of Central Division, and parts of Northern and Western Division. No assessment has been carried out in Eastern Division.

- The Ministry of Health and Medical Services (MoHMS), with supply assistance from Australia, New Zealand, and UNICEF, has responded by sending WASH supplies to ensure safe drinking water and sanitation for 20,000 people in the most affected areas of:
 - ❖ Koro Island - MoHMS provided 2 x 6,000 litre water tanks, 800 WASH kits, 28 bucket water filters, 2,000 boxes of water purification tablets, and 200 tarpaulins provided by the Government of New Zealand and UNICEF;
 - ❖ Vanuabalavu - 440 households were provided with WASH kits provided by the Latter Day Saints Church;
 - ❖ Ovalau - MoHMS provided 300 WASH kits and 1,000 boxes of water purification tablets supplied by UNICEF;
 - ❖ Tailevu Province - MoHMS is distributing 1,050 Hygiene Kits and 2,000 boxes of water purification tablets provided by Australia with assistance from UNICEF.
- District Environmental Health Officers are conducting rapid assessments that include WASH information.
- An Information Management Officer provided by UNICEF is set to arrive in country on 27 February 2016.
- Trained assessment teams are already going out into the field and are reporting using mobile data collection.

WASH kits sent to
20,000
people in the worst hit
areas

Gaps and Constraints

- Open defecation and poor hygiene behaviours may become serious issues if not urgently addressed to prevent outbreaks of water-borne diseases, including typhoid.
- Current stock of immediate response WASH supplies such as WASH / Hygiene kits, purification tablets, and water containers in the country are inadequate to meet needs.
- The Cluster has noted a need for WASH issues to be considered in partnership with shelter and education to ensure evacuation centres have proper sanitation and schools can safely re-open. There is consideration of a WASH in Schools Working Group being established to fill this gap.
- There is an information gap regarding water in rural areas where supplies are not the responsibility of the Water Authority of Fiji.

Education

Needs

- Of the almost 350,000 people estimated to be affected by the cyclone, 120,000 are projected to be children under 18 years. Of these, 36,000 are projected to be children under 5 years.
- The Government has indicated that restoring education services is its top priority for the coming days.
- Despite the extensive damage, to its infrastructure, the Ministry of Education estimates that around 2/3 of schools will be in a position to open next week.
- Early assessment reports indicate that at least 117 schools have been damaged, including 67 schools with significant structural damage. It is estimated that the significantly damaged schools will take between 2 and 6 months to repair and students will require temporary learning spaces (TLS).
- The Ministry of Education has initially requested support for tents to fill this gap and facilitate opening of the schools next week. The provision of tents and other emergency supplies to establish temporary learning spaces is a priority of the Government of Fiji.
- Other needs identified by the Fiji Government include:
 - ❖ Building materials for classrooms, boarding dormitories and teachers quarters
 - ❖ Distribution of learning materials (textbooks, stationary, desks, chairs)
 - ❖ Psychosocial support

120,000
Children estimated to
be affected

Response

- The Cluster has been accompanying the Ministry of Education, Heritage and Arts team to the Western Division to support the use of mobile phone technology for collecting data and assessing damage to schools.
- Locations being assessed include Korovou, Rakiraki, Tavua and Ba looking at school damage, the need for the establishment of child friendly spaces, WASH and Child Protection issues.

- Assessments are also underway by the Ministry in other affected locations including Koro, Taveuin, Labasa, Bua, Ra, Ovalau, Motoriki, Gau and other small islands in the Eastern Division.
- UNICEF has responded to official requests from the Ministry of Education, Heritage and Arts (MoE) to support them with tents for temporary learning spaces, learning materials and tarpaulins to selected affected areas.
- 2,115 children and their teachers at 23 primary schools on Koro Island, and Lautoka and Ba areas are using temporary learning spaces (TLS) dispatched from prepositioned supplies that have been released by UNICEF. The supplies provided were 60 tents (10 supported by the Government of New Zealand) and 60 school-in-a-box kits.
- UNICEF is in the process of procuring enough additional tents, school-in-a-box kits and other supplies to fill gaps and ensure access to education for all affected Fijian children.

Gaps and Constraints

- At least 60 schools have been used as evacuation centres. Further assessments are needed to establish the Temporary Learning Space, WASH and protection requirements for those sites.
- The focus for response so far has been on primary and secondary school, not the early childhood centres catering for children 3-5 years of age.



Safety and Protection

Needs

- The more than 62,000 people currently sheltering in almost 900 evacuation centres, as well as people who are displaced and living in other informal arrangements, have elevated protection needs.
- The Cluster is seeking more detailed information on the numbers of people in these centres including sex and age disaggregated data.
- There is a need to work in collaboration with the Shelter and WASH clusters to develop clearer plans for management of protection and health issues in the evacuation centres.
- Clarity is required on how long evacuation centres are expected to remain open and long term plans for shelter once these close.
- There is a need to identify vulnerable populations including children, youth, women girls, people at risk of Gender Based Violence, people in formal settlements, the disabled and the elderly.

Response

- The Cluster is targeting its support to people living in evacuation centres, from informal settlements and staying with extended families.
- An IDP Working Group is being developed under the Protection and Safety Cluster to support IDPs in evacuation centres and other informal sites.
- UN Women and UNFPA will work with recent trainees on gender-based violence in emergencies and UNICEF will work with the government welfare officers who participated in Child Protection in Emergencies Training in 2014 to provide psychosocial support and to establish child-friendly spaces for children affected by Cyclone Winston.
- 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 will continue.
- A Safety and Protection Cluster assessment is planned to obtain information to target the response to the most vulnerable children and their families.
- Through the cluster, Habitat for Humanity is conducting preliminary assessments in informal settlements across the country.
- A protection code of conduct for the humanitarian community is under development.
- The Fiji Red Cross Society is presently responding to the restoring family links needs in the wake of Cyclone Winston. If people have not yet been able to re-establish contact with a family member, or if people wish to register as safe, they can visit <http://familylinks.icrc.org/fiji/>. Alternatively they can contact the Fiji Red Cross on +679 3314 133 ext. 112, or +679 873 8803.

Gaps and Constraints

- Referral pathways for issues identified through assessments in evacuation centres need to be better defined.
- Tents for Child-Friendly Spaces and recreations kits.
- Gaps currently exist in information about vulnerable children and families, children with disabilities and children from informal settlements.
- Incomplete information on both displaced persons living in formal (evacuation centres) and informal arrangements.
- Psycho-social support for affected communities is not yet being fully addressed.
- A plan is needed for supporting families who are willing to billet displaced people in the longer term as a pathway out of evacuation centres.



Food Security

Needs

- The Food Security Cluster reports that initial assessments of most affected areas suggest 100 per cent crop damage in affected areas.
- The Fiji Government currently estimates the cyclone caused around US\$60 million (FJ\$120 million) in damage to agriculture.
- Meat, fruits and vegetable supplies are limited in many areas, affecting nutritional status of affected populations.
- The Protection Cluster has particular concerns about the impact food insecurity might have on women.
- Essential food items are being distributed by the Fiji Government. So far, data is only available on distributions in the West where 20,000 people in 267 evacuation centres have received supplies including:
 - ❖ 928 x 50kg bags of rice
 - ❖ 440 x 50kg of flour
 - ❖ 543 x 20kg of Dhal
 - ❖ 1503 cartons of fish
 - ❖ 278 cartons of milk
 - ❖ 222 x 50kg bags of sugar
 - ❖ 583 cartons of oil
- This gives an indication of the food basket being used for these distributions in evacuation centres.
- Partners have identified a need for a clear food security plan explaining the Government intentions once the centres close.

Response

- Assessments are underway in all divisions using mobile data collection technology which has been rolled out.
- Preliminary results are expected back in Suva on 27 February which will be used as the basis for work plans.
- FAO is on standby to review the assessment results.
- Final assessment results will be available on 1 March.

Gaps and Constraints

- Ministry of Agriculture staff were badly affected by the cyclone with many of their homes destroyed. The Ministry has made temporary accommodation for these officers a priority.

Donations

The Government has launched an **appeal for public 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 if Fiji.

Australia

- Has offered an overall \$5 million assistance package which includes military assets to assist in surveillance and distributions, as well as funding for relief supplies and the deployment of personnel.

New Zealand

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

France

- The French Government has provided two military aircraft and sent 40 engineers to assist with the provision of medical services and the transport of relief items. They have also mobilized 22 hours of helicopter flight time for humanitarian missions.

Japan

- The Japanese Government has pledged US\$90,000 in relief assistance

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.

French Polynesia and Tonga

- The Governments of French Polynesia and Tonga have both contributed food rations for affected Fijian communities.

Nauru

- The Government of Nauru has provided a cash grant of AUD \$100,000 to the Fijian Government for relief efforts and recovery activities.

Asian Development Bank

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

South Korea

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

Italy

- EUR 100,000 to be channeled through the Red Cross.

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