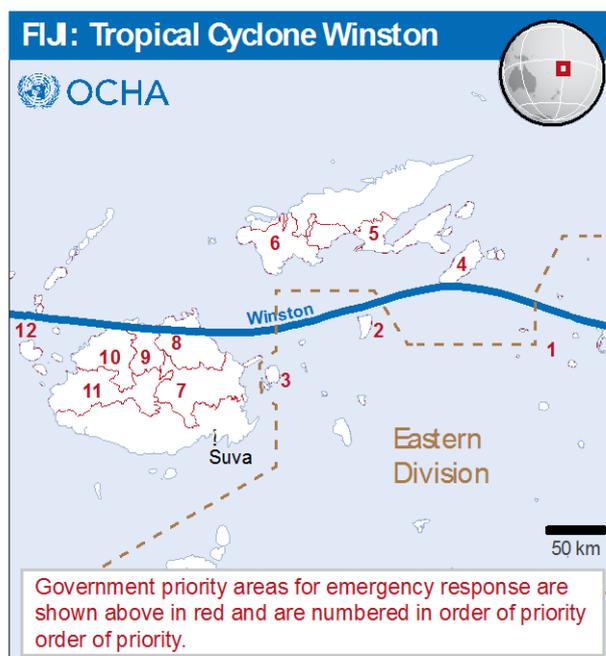




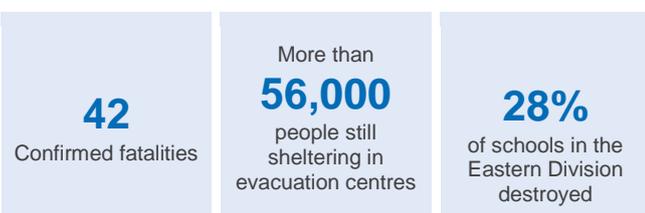
This report is produced by the OCHA Regional Office for the Pacific (ROP) in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 28 to 29 February 2016. The next report will be issued on or around 30 March 2016.

Highlights

- Government priorities for immediate relief are shelter, water, health and food, as well as restoration of schools and delivery of seeds.
- Access to fresh water remains a particular concern. Most of the 67,000 Fijians who had been targeted with water deliveries by end of January due to the El Niño-related drought, live in the corridor most affected by the cyclone.
- 40,000 affected people (53% male, 46% female) live on small islands, largely in the Eastern Division, where damage is extensive and access is limited.
- The percentage of destroyed schools in the Eastern Division is 4 times that in the rest of the country, indicating the scale of damage.
- While many schools have begun to reopen, total damage to schools is estimated at FJ\$41,691,174 for all 4 districts affecting 60,239 total students.
- The Government is supporting an international campaign to encourage tourists to return to parts of the country not affected by the cyclone.



Map Sources: Fiji Ministry of Lands; Fiji NDMAC; Fiji Dep of Statistics; JIWC; 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 29 February, 2016



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

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

Situation Overview

Access to fresh water remains a serious concern. Most of the 67,000 Fijians who had been targeted with water deliveries by end of January due to the El Niño-related drought, live in the corridor most affected by the cyclone.

Relief supplies, including food rations, are being distributed as teams assess needs and priorities across the country. Intermittent essential services, as well as poor road access and communications difficulties, remain a constraint for both assessments and the delivery of relief. However, as roads are being progressively cleared, assessments are increasing. UNDAC teams conducted field observations on the eastern side of Viti Levu along the coastal road and into the centre of the island. Damages were more intensive inland, with some villages having more than 80% damages to houses.

Of the people affected by the storm, nearly 40,000 are on smaller islands (outside of Viti Levu and Vanua Levu) particularly those that suffered catastrophic damage. The number of schools destroyed in the Eastern Division is nearly 4 times the average of all affected areas. Access remains extremely constrained.

General Coordination

The Ministry of Rural and Maritime Development and National Disaster Management is urging all Advisory Councilors across the country to contact their Provincial Administrators or District Officers for relief assistance and advise them of any community/settlement that may have yet to be assisted by authorities

All incoming NGO personnel should register at the Reception and Departure Center at the airport in Nadi and contact the appropriate cluster to coordinate humanitarian activity. Humanitarian actors are strongly encouraged to register and check-in to the emergency on humanitarian.id.

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

- The National Logistics Cluster is operating two main hubs in Lautoka (Nadi) and Walu Bay (Suva) and have found an additional warehouse with hard standing for approximately 30 containers
- Main airports and a number of local airports are now operating.
- Digicel coverage is anticipated to back to 90% coverage by Sunday
- Vodafone coverage is anticipated to be between 91-95% in the next 2 days.

Gaps and Constraints

- There is a recognized need to augment the current warehouse capacity in Nadi including hard standing for container freight and the NDMO is currently assessing options.
- 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 need to be secured. Systems and resources to sort and manage these goods also need to be defined.
- Tarmac space at Nausori Airport is reportedly becoming congested.



Shelter

Needs

- With 56,000 people now sheltering in hundreds of evacuation centers, 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.
- Approximately 25 per cent of buildings in the main town of Lomaloma are badly damaged. In Levu Kana, where the assessment team is staying, approximately 30 per cent of buildings are damaged, and there are blocked waterways and stagnant water.

Response

- To date, FRCS has assessed approximately 3303 households and distributed to at least 1258 households.

Gaps and Constraints

- Poor communication with Red Cross branches in isolated areas is hampering information flow leading to uncertainties in the number of distributions and assessments.



Health & Nutrition

Overview

- Many healthcare facilities in Eastern Division located in the path of the cyclone are still without communications and have not yet been assessed.

126
people injured

Needs

- 42 confirmed dead, more than 120 people injured, 45 hospitalised.
- 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 CWMH. Ba Hospital sustained major damage. Communication with Rakiraki Subdivision hospital in Western Division had not been established.

Response

- The Ministry of Health and Medical Service (MHMS) deployed mobile medical teams to provide urgent care of injured in severely damaged hospitals and health centres. The environmental Health division of MHMS deployed ten Environmental Health officers to the affected areas for the assessment of environmental health risks including water supply, sanitation and food safety.
- WHO is deploying experts on emergency coordination, EWARS, health resource availability mapping (HeRAMS), a risk communication information management officer, and food safety.
- WHO will deliver Inter-Agency Emergency Health Kits (IEHKs) for 20,000 persons for three months, 8 basic diarrheal kits.
- UNICEF is providing support for community health communication; assistance for pregnant women, mothers and children including immunization, 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
- UNICEF sent one basic health kit to Koro island, and has provided six basic health kits (each a population of 1,000 people for 3 months) supported by MFAT, zinc (26,000 capsules), ORS (212,200 sachets), and 31,000 capsules of vitamin A (for 55,150 children). Additionally, 30,000 doses of tetanus vaccines were released following a request from the government. 130,000 measles and rubella vaccines have been pre-positioned by UNICEF in Nadi in case of a need for mass vaccination campaign. UNICEF also has malnutrition treatment supplies prepositioned in Suva for up to 5,700 children.
- Additional resources: UNICEF is considering deployment of one Health Information Management Officer and one Emergency Nutrition Officer to the MHMS
- UNICEF is working with health and nutrition counterparts to determine needs and is awaiting field assessment reports to determine the requirements.
- UNFPA is providing tech assistance in RH, Maternal Health, Mental Health and GBV as well as midwifery relief services.
- UNFPA will provide guidance on psychosocial support, and contribute to the SRH assessment.
- UNFPA released the following supplies to the government: Supplied Dignity and RH Kits, Condoms, Procurement of EmONC Equipment
- Australian Medical Assistance Team (AusMAT) was deployed to Rakiraki and provided urgent medical services.
- New Zealand MFAT deployed a team of health assessment specialists to support the rapid health assessment of MHMS.

- AmeriCares offered the following supports to MHMS: medicine and medical supplies, deployment and support of medical teams, restoration of health services, and provision of mental health and psychosocial supports.

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 MOHMS to release the assessment report and response plan on 26 February.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Needs

- Piped water supplies have been restored to most urban areas; however people living in rural areas are dependent on unsafe and unprotected water sources and there are increasing reports of diarrhea.
- 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. This is linked to increasing rates of diarrhea.
- 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.
- The additional population displaced into schools as evacuation centres are in need of safe WASH services, either in evacuation centres or in their communities to enable them to return home.

Up to **250,000**
people in need of
WASH assistance

Response

- 34,000 water purification tabs had been distributed and health teams were doing health and wash assessments for the community. The WASH response plan was focused on delivering emergency water sanitation and hygiene to communities without current access, restoring water supply to affected communities.
- Supplies for 3,750 people in Bua and 2,375 people in Rakiraki will be delivered on 29 February.
- The MoHMS and UNICEF are supporting District Environmental Health Officers in conducting rapid assessments, developing distribution plans and tracking for WASH supplies.

Gaps and Constraints

- Current stocks of immediate response WASH supplies such as WASH / Hygiene kits, purification tablets, and water containers in the country are inadequate to meet needs.
- There is an information gap regarding water in rural areas where supplies are not the responsibility of the Water Authority of Fiji.
- Water Supply and Sanitation support is urgently needed for inpatient care in hospitals and food preparation in Nausori, Nabouwalu and Nakorovatu Health Centres.
- Women's specific hygiene needs are not being consistently met due to lack of access to sanitary products in some areas. The lack of access to sanitary products may be an impediment to girls attending school when school resumes. Further, women and girls living with host families may not be easily identified and accessible for distributions.



Education

Needs

- The Education Cluster was prioritizing the education needs of 36,000 children living within the 30 km band of the storm, providing 2,000 tents for temporary learning spaces, setting child friendly spaces and distributing learning materials for schools.
- On 29 February, 1,177 schools and Early Childhood Education (ECE) facilities were slated to open across Fiji. This represents 66 per cent of all schools and ECE facilities across the country.

- 7% of schools nationally are destroyed, with nearly 28% of those in Eastern Division.

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 and looked at school damage, the need for the establishment of child friendly spaces, WASH and Child Protection issues.
- 2,115 children and their teachers at 23 primary schools on Koro Island, and Lautoka and Ba areas will be able to access temporary learning spaces (TLS) dispatched from prepositioned supplies that have been released by UNICEF. The supplies provided included 60 tents (10 supported by the Government of New Zealand) and 60 school-in-a-box kits.

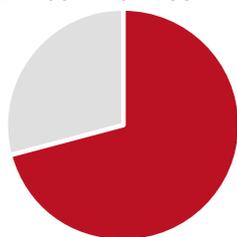
Gaps and Constraints

- Further assessments are needed to establish the Temporary Learning Space, WASH and protection requirements for schools used as evacuation centres.
- Early Childhood Education Centres (ECE) account for the majority of school facilities that are still to be assessed leaving a significant information gap in this area.
- Women's traditional gender roles as carers will be further burdened by the childcare needs created by school closures and on top of the responsibility of providing water and food security for their families.

Safety and Protection

Needs

- There is a need for a clearly articulated and communicated evacuation centre exit strategy that takes into account the safety and wellbeing of evacuees when centres close.
- Visits to 30 evacuation centres found no persons with disabilities. Evacuees highlighted that they were not able to assist persons with disability to the centres due to a lack of transportation.
- Interviews and focus group discussions with some displaced community members in Rakiraki highlighted a lack of food, with some women complaining that they do not have milk for their young children, and diapers.
- There is a need for hygiene kits with sanitary materials, including some areas in interior Rakiraki where there is limited food and water.
- Food security is becoming a serious concern with monitoring of markets revealing a limited supply of fresh produce, food becoming more visibly old and inedible, and daily decline of market vendors attending markets. Prices have escalated exponentially, with a bag of eggplant selling for 5FJD prior to cyclone, now selling for 40FJD.
- Safety concerns remain for displaced women and children, with a reported case on sexual assault at an evacuation centre.
- Gender impact analysis is need to highlight the impact, needs of different population groups of women, men, children, the elderly, persons with disabilities, persons living with HIV/AIDS and other health issues, and LGBTI communities.



71% of women in Fiji have been subjected to physical and/or sexual violence by either partners and/or non-partners in their life.

Response

- Monitoring of evacuation centres continues, with issues being highlighted to the Evacuation Centre working group.
- The National EAW Taskforce, tasked with undertaking duties of the GBV Sub Cluster, will meet tomorrow to consolidate activities, gaps and needs in GBV in the response.
- The Ministry for Women, Children and Poverty Alleviation has established three sub clusters under the umbrella of the Safety and Protection Cluster, including a sub cluster dedicated to Older People, through the existing ENCOP structure, which will convene on Friday. Persons with disabilities was recognized as

an invisible group, hence the Ministry has prioritized this to be mainstreamed throughout all areas of work of the sub clusters, including the Child Protection Sub Cluster, and the GBV Sub Cluster (EVAW Taskforce).

- Retired police officers are being recruited by Regional Commanders to act as commanders at evacuation centres in response to concerns about safety and security of such facilities.
- A Code of Conduct for all those responding to the emergency, has been finalised. The PS will promote with other PS of all national clusters.
- A Common assessment form has been finalized for circulation and use.
- An IDP Working Group of the Safety and Protection Cluster has been established to support government to develop guidelines and management plans to support IDPs in evacuation centres and other informal sites.
- Food security and other safety and protection concerns being raised in inter-cluster coordination forums for collective response.
- A more in depth Safety and Protection Cluster assessment is planned to assess the impacts on and respond to the support needs of women, children and their families, to ensure victims and survivors of violence, and the needs of people with disabilities, are highlighted.
- Additional support is being provided to existing local organisations providing counselling and support to victims and survivors of domestic and sexual violence, and child abuse. Lifeline Crisis Hotline and Child Help Line are up and running.
- 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. Fiji Tropical Cyclone Winston | 10 United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Coordination Saves Lives | www.unocha.org

Gaps and Constraints

- A lack of information on the sex, age, disability and other vulnerability factors impeding analysis and identification the most vulnerable for assistance.
- Access to and distribution of assistance to areas hard to reach and without food, water and basic items such as hygiene materials.
- Referral pathways for issues identified through assessments in evacuation centres need to be better defined.
- Support package for host families is needed to alleviate the stress and pressure in supporting displaced community members.
- Shelter and 'return' packages to assist families rebuild and exit evacuation centres where safe and feasible.
- Food security support to women and communities to reestablish gardens and farms.
- Tents for Child-Friendly Spaces and recreations kits.
- Gaps currently exist in information about the needs and safety of persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups of women and children, from informal settlements.
- Sex and age disaggregated data about the affected communities, in evacuation centres, and in host families.
- Psycho-social support for affected communities is not yet being fully addressed.



Food Security and livelihoods

Needs

- The extensive damage of farms, gardens and crops will have a profound effect on women's livelihoods, and hence domestic food security and wellbeing. Fijian women will lose one of their few sources of revenue, at a time when additional income is needed the most.
- 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. The food basket provided includes rice, flour, dhal, fish, milk, sugar and oil. The

100%

Crop damage in worst affected areas

Government has flagged a need for food aid assistance once the first round of government-distributed supplies runs out.

Only 37.5 per cent of women participate in formal employment as compared to 72 per cent of men, with the majority of women engaged in the informal agricultural sector.



Response

- Seed distributions have been completed in Dawasamu, Tailevu North, Silama where 161 family packages were sent, each including 10 different types of vegetable seeds.
- In Ra, 93 family packages have also been delivered by the Ministry of Agriculture.
- Further distributions are scheduled this week in Matuata, Nairai, Batika and the Lau Group.

Gaps and Constraints

- Better data is required on where food rations have been distributed and in what quantities so that planning can get underway to meet future food aid needs.

Humanitarian Civil-Military Coordination

A 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.

In addition, efforts are focused on the implementation of the NDMO approved system that effectively and efficiently matches the requirements and gaps identified on the ground with appropriate military assets and capacity. The first Request for Assistance (RFA) were submitted by the humanitarian partners and tasked accordingly.. The RFA process is outlined on [HR.info/Humanitarian Civil-Military Coordination \(UN-CMCoord\) webpage](http://HR.info/Humanitarian Civil-Military Coordination (UN-CMCoord) webpage).

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 Republic of Fiji Military Force has various maritime assets including the MV SIGAVOU (Northern Division), MV VUNLAGI (Western Division) and MV CAGIVOU (Eastern Division). In addition, the RFMF have deployed two patrol boats RNFS KILO and RNFS LAUTOKA for the carriage of emergency relief supplies.

Australian Defence Force

Military Assets continue to arrive into Fiji with the HMAS Canberra arriving at 0600 hours on 01-03 with the capability of delivering 60 MT of humanitarian aid. The ship has three helicopters and 880 personnel on board consisting of engineers, carpenters, electricians and plumbers in support of emergency relief operations.

4 helicopters are delivering assistance to severely affected areas. C17 and C130 airplanes continue to assist with logistic capability for the ADF response.

New Zealand Defence Force

Naval Vessel HMNZS Wellington continues to support the Government of Fiji. HMNZS Canterbury, a logistics and supply ship, is due to arrive into Fiji on 3 March. RNZAF continue to support the Government response with C130 flights daily carrying emergency relief supplies and a P3 Orion Aircraft for surveillance of affected areas.

French Military Force

2 x CASA aircraft are supporting the response by transporting medical supplies and food from New Caledonia.

OCHA has prepared a complete snapshot on foreign military assets currently deployed in support of the Government-led response efforts. The snapshot can be accessed at the UN-CMCoord Webpage

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

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 of Fiji.

Australia

- Has offered an overall US\$3.56 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 US\$ 1.39 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 approximately 6 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 has decided to extend emergency relief goods in equivalent to 19 million yen (c.a. 165,000 USD) to Fiji through the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) as a governmental agency for Japan's ODA.
- JICA has handed over 76 % of Tents, Plastic Sheets and Sleeping Pads as well as 25 of Generators and Code Reels to Fiji Procurement Office in Lautoka.

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 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.

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 pledged US\$46,930.

Italy

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

Background

- 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).
- 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. 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/hotspots for the TC Winston response and is using baseline population data from these areas to guide its planning for food distributions. To ensure there are no gaps in delivery of basic food needs, the Government is applying a 10 per cent buffer on top of the baselines population data.
- National Clusters have been tasked with identifying specific needs and working in cooperation with international and national partners to ensure gaps are covered.
- 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.

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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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