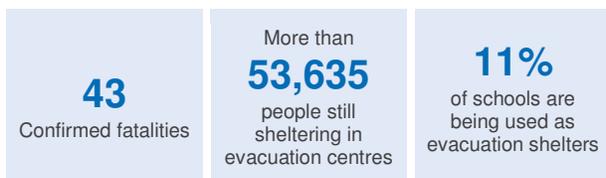




This report is produced by the OCHA Regional Office for the Pacific (ROP) in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 29 February to 1 March February 2016. The next report will be issued on or around 2 March 2016.

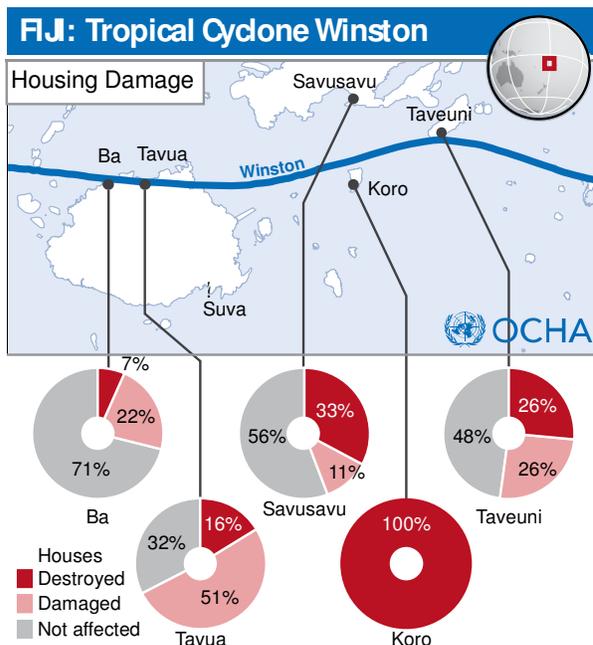
## Highlights

- Out of the 901 primary and secondary schools at least 103 schools (11%) are being used as evacuation centres.
- 38% of all healthcare facilities have been damaged.
- 26,125 people in the most affected areas, (7.5% of the estimated population in these areas), have been provided with WASH supplies to ensure safe drinking water and sanitation.
- The Emergency Coordinator Osnat Lubrani joined Fiji's Ambassador for Climate Change Amena Yauvoli in visiting the cyclone-hit islands of Koro in the Lomaiviti Group.



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, NEOC, JTWC  
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 01 March, 2016

## Situation Overview

The Emergency Coordinator Osnat Lubrani and UNOCHA ROP Head of Office Sune Gudnitz today joined Fiji's Ambassador for Climate Change Amena Yauvoli in visiting the cyclone-hit islands of Koro in the Lomaiviti Group. The mission observed catastrophic damage to houses and other key infrastructure as a result of both the Cyclone and the tsunami-like storm surge that came with it. Key needs outlined by local officials include 200 tents for shelter to enable people to move out of crowded evacuation centres, safe drinking water, food, clothing, psycho-social support and debris clearance.

To prevent sexual exploitation and abuse, a Code of Conduct for humanitarian workers involved with all aspects of relief and response has been endorsed by the Safety and Protection Cluster and Permanent Secretaries of the line ministries.



### Logistics and Telecommunications



### Needs

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

## Response

- All airports are reported to be open, including those on the 13 outer island stations. However the increase in relief entering the country has caused tarmac space at Nausori Airport in Suva to become congested.
- The majority of roads are now re-open and accessible. However, many still contain hazards or have limited accessibility including Kubulau Road section which is closed due to tree debris and Kavanagasau Road at Sigatoka which is only accessible for light vehicles due to low hanging power lines.
- See the latest access constraints map as of 29 February 2016: <http://www.logcluster.org/map/access-constraints-map-29-february-2016>
- The Fiji Logistics Capacity Assessment (LCA) has been updated to include information on the two major shipping schedules available on the following links:
  - <http://dlca.logcluster.org/display/DLCA/2.1.1+Fiji+Port+of+Suva>
  - <http://dlca.logcluster.org/display/DLCA/4.2.3+Fiji+Port+and+Waterways+Company+Contact+List>
- WFP, in support of the National Logistics Cluster been working with the relevant Government authorities leading the response in order to support with the implementation of a simple system for Duty and VAT Exemption requests and associated guidelines. Further guidance will be shared once endorsed by the relevant authorities.

## Gaps and Constraints

- An increase in unsolicited bilateral donations in both Nadi and Suva is expected and storage options need to be sourced. However, the Logistics Cluster continues to collaborate with the government in order to collate UBD donations.
- The increase in relief entering the country has caused tarmac space at Nausori Airport to becoming congested with risks of further congestion at Nadi Airport should the increase in cargo entering the country continue to rise.
- The limited availability of forklifts and pallets at airports and warehouses could affect operations and distribution of relief item. The Logistics Cluster and NDMO are currently exploring various solutions.

## Shelter

### Needs

- Assessments of damage to houses are ongoing. Initial analysis shows the scale of destruction, but a more complete picture is expected in the coming days.
- Early estimates of houses damaged and destroyed include:
  - Koro: 100% of houses destroyed
  - Taveuni: 26% of houses destroyed, 25.9% damaged (total 52.3%)
  - Savusavu: 33% of houses destroyed, 11.4% damaged (total 44.5%)
  - Tavua: 16.3% of houses destroyed, 51.4% damaged (total 67.7%)
  - Ba: 6.8% of houses destroyed, 22.1% damaged (total 28.9%)
- Projections by the Shelter Cluster suggest that up to 24,000 households may either be displaced or living in damaged homes, although this will be revised as assessment data comes in.
- On Koro Island there is a need for 200 tents for shelter as tents that have already arrived are being used as heath facilities.

### Response

- At least 41 agencies are implementing shelter activities (27 in western), (9 in eastern) and 4 (in northern) and (1 in Central). Shelter activities involve include cyclone retrofitting, house repairs, transitional shelter NFI and shelter repair kits distributions.

### Gaps and Constraints

- Lack of detailed data on the number of destroyed houses makes it difficult to target and prioritize those areas with different levels of damage due to a range of building types.

- On smaller islands, access to shelter materials remains limited and substantial debris clean-up will be required before reconstruction can begin.



## Health & Nutrition

### Needs

- There are five priority areas for medical response teams to visit: Koro Island, Ovalau, Vanuabalavu, Southern Taveuni, coastal Northern Tailevu to Ra.
- Among 204 healthcare (hospitals, health centres and nursing stations facilities), 8 sustained major damages, and 55 minor damages (38%). The damages vary from complete destruction to roofs damage, leaking roofs, power and water outages, loss of medical supplies.
- 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
- There have been significant damages to cold chain equipment (including solar panels); both the equipment and spoiled vaccine stocks will need to be replaced. (There were 57 vaccine refrigerators in the worst affected areas.)

**38%**  
of healthcare facilities  
are damaged

### Response

- The Ministry of Health and Medical Services continues to deploy mobile medical teams to provide outreach services. Environmental Health Division of MHMS has deployed ten Environmental Health Officers to the affected areas for the assessment of environmental health risks including water supply, sanitation and food safety.
- The World Health Organization is:
  - mobilizing \$500,000 from its headquarters Contingency Funds for Emergencies to enhance the support of Suva the office for urgent response actions of MHMS.
  - 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.
  - Deploying a Food Safety expert to work with the Divisional Health Inspector (Western) in Nadi. This support will cover the area of Lautoka, Ba and Rakiraki.
  - delivering FPB Inter-Agency Emergency Health Kits (IEHKs) for 20,000 persons for three months, 8 basic diarrheal kits.
- Fiji Red Cross is:
  - providing psychosocial support, including response for gender based violence for 2,000 people in the most affected areas, including women, men, girls and boys.
  - Raising awareness on Zika and dengue and organized clean up campaigns in target communities.
- Direct Relief is providing
  - MHMS with a medical relief team of 6 (1 doctor/5 nurses) to Western Division
  - delivering to MOH/FPBS/NDMO 10 tons of medical goods that were specifically requested by FPBS.
  - Providing Northern Division (Cakaudrove) with emergency drugs and supply provision including medicines & medical supplies
- PCDF and MSP provided food and medical services (shelter, water containers, clothes/blankets, etc.) to Western and Eastern Division (Nadarivatu, Navitilevu).
- UNICEF is:
  - Supporting the Ministry of Health & Medical Services 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.
  - Developing a communication strategy with the Health and Nutrition Cluster for integrated communication with disaster-affected communities.
  - Providing 30,000 doses of Tetanus-Typhoid (TT) vaccines to the MoHMS for use in the most affected areas as a preventive measure. There are no indications of disease outbreaks to date.
  - Providing Seven UNICEF basic health kits (each serves a population of 1,000 people for 3 months), zinc, ORS and vitamin A to Rakiraki Hospital; Rakiraki Maternity; Qarani H/C, Gau; Nasau H/C, Koro; Nabasovi H/C, Koro; and Lomaloma Hospital, Vanua Balavu.

## 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.
- Local officials on Koro Island indicated an urgent need for diapers.

### Response

- 26,125 people in the most affected areas, (7.5% of the estimated population in these areas), have been provided with WASH supplies to ensure safe drinking water and sanitation. Supplies distributed by the Government were provided by UNICEF, the Governments of Australia and New Zealand, and the LDS church.
- There are 224 agencies implementing WASH activities across the country. 79 in central, 53 in eastern, 40 in northern and 52 in western divisions. Interventions include distribution of WASH kits, NFIs, Hygiene kits, waste management and water systems repairs. The cluster is also continuing to conduct WASH assessments and training.

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

## Gaps and Constraints

- Water services have still not been restored in many areas. 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.



## Education

### Needs

- Out of the 901 primary and secondary schools at least 103 schools (11%) are being used as evacuation centres.

### Response

- Early assessment reports indicate that at least 240 out of the 901 primary and secondary schools (27%) have been damaged and 60 schools were completely destroyed (6%).
- More than 250 out of the 834 early childhood, care and education (ECCE) centres have been damaged and 139 centres (17%) have been completely destroyed.
- It is estimated that the significant damages to ECCE centres and schools will take between 2 to 6 months to repair and students will require temporary learning spaces (TLS).
- At least and 187 school toilet blocks have been damaged.

- The cost of school repairs is currently estimated at FJD\$7,610,000 and is likely to rise after all schools have been assessed.
- The Ministry of Education has requested support for tents, tarpaulins as well as teaching and learning materials to meet the large demand for temporary learning spaces and educational materials to facilitate the opening of schools.
- Psycho-social support has been identified as needed for the affected children and their teachers.

### Gaps and Constraints

- The Ministry of Education, Heritage and Arts (MoE) team continues to collect data to assess damages to schools and it is anticipated that the assessment will be completed by the 3<sup>rd</sup> of March 2016.
- UNICEF continues to respond to official requests from the MoE to support them with tents for temporary learning spaces, tarpaulins as well as teaching and learning materials to selected affected areas. Current stocks have been depleted, but additional education in emergencies supplies is expected to arrive this week.
- Save the Children has mobilized 30 child-friendly spaces (CFS) kits in Rakiraki, and has completed a detailed assessment of the children in the affected areas. SC is now working with MoE on training 30 selected ECE teachers on managing CFS.



## Safety and Protection

### Needs

- Women, men, and children in evacuation centres require basic services, shelter, and durable solutions to return home. Particular attention is needed to ensure safety of LGBTI members and persons with disabilities.
- Safety concerns remain for displaced women and children, with more anecdotal information regarding women feeling 'unsafe'. It is important to note that discussions about GBV can be sensitive, thus 'feeling unsafe' may encompass a range of experiences. More in depth assessments and trained GBV specialists are required for follow up.
- Hygiene kits with sanitary materials remain a big gap, with daily reports from displaced women and girls that they are not receiving these materials.
- Food security is becoming a serious concern, creating protection risks, especially for women and girls.
- Potential exposure of affected communities to exploitation and abuse due to increased presence of foreign and national military personnel, international humanitarian actors, and the numbers of people engaged in the provision of humanitarian assistance.
- Ethical portrayal and representation of affected communities, especially of children, by media and inappropriate interactions between humanitarian responders and affected children.
- Gender impact analysis is needed 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.

### Response

- Monitoring of evacuation centres continues by various partners on the ground. Issues are being forwarded to appropriate channels. The Evacuation Centre working group will be convened on Thursday, chaired by IOM to take forward a suite of issues pertaining to the management and exit strategy of evacuation centres.
- Safety and Protection cluster convened to finalized 3Ws. Due to increasing reports regarding safety and security of evacuation centres and displaced people; it was endorsed to invite police representation in the Safety and Protection meetings.
- GBV Sub Cluster was convened and agreed small working group will work on referral pathways, and the development of key messages, information and posters on GBV.
- Code of Conduct for all those responding to the emergency, has been finalised. The PS will promote with other PS of all national clusters. Agencies and donors are urged to share their organisation's code of conduct with all incoming staff, and with cluster members to be informed of contents of code of conduct.
- Common assessment form has been finalized for circulation and use.
- Mapping of people with disabilities is underway to analyse their specific needs in order to provide appropriate assistance.

- The first gender snapshot has been prepared to give an initial overview of the gender equality situation and the potential and emerging impacts from a gender dimension. It is intended that more will be produced as more information comes in - [https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/system/files/documents/files/gender\\_snapshot\\_1.pdf](https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/system/files/documents/files/gender_snapshot_1.pdf).

### Gaps and Constraints

- 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 packages for host families are 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.
- 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

- Based on the initial damage assessment, total damage is approximately F\$120.2 million. This include 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.
- Affected people on Koro have now used one week of their one month rations delivery. 100% of crops have been destroyed and 21% of livestock were killed.

### Response

- Fourteen organizations are doing food security activities - 75 per cent of food security and livelihood cluster activities are in the western division and 25 per cent in central division. Activities include distribution of government food packs.

### 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

The humanitarian-military coordination function established as part of the TC Winston is facilitating coordination of operational planning between humanitarian organizations and available military capacity. In order to achieve this objective, a Request for Assistance (RFA) process flow, led by the NDMO, has been established. The RFA process is outlined on [HR.info/Humanitarian Civil-Military Coordination \(UN-CMCoord\) webpage](https://hr.info/Humanitarian-Civil-Military-Coordination-(UN-CMCoord)-webpage).

Partners are encouraged to make use of this RFA process to access the available foreign military assets to deliver cargo to the most remote areas that cannot be reached by civilian alternatives. These assets include important naval assets that are in country or due to arrive shortly.

### AUSTRALIAN CANBERRA

The Australian Canberra has arrived on 01 March. Relief items and assets on board include:

- 216 Hygiene Kits, 16 x Wheelbarrows, 1,350 Sleeping Mats, 432 Tarpaulins 6 x 4, 216 Shelter Kits, 432 Bed Nets, 216 Kitchen Sets, 65,00 x 67mg Aquatabs, 440 x 14L Oxfam Buckets, 2 x MSU, 1 x 5,000 Bladder Kit and Pump
- 3 x MRH90 rotary wing aircrafts to assist with lift capacity for emergency relief supplies.
- 400 personnel; 250 of those will be delivering services to affected communities (engineering, carpentry, electricians, plumbers).
- 3 x Amphibious Landing Craft can be used to transport relief supplies to affected areas.
- Provision for water to be delivered due to desalination plant on board.
- Additional 4 x MRH-90 military helicopters have been already operating to assist with lift capacity for logistic operations.

### The NDZF Canterbury

- The Canterbury will be arriving in country on Thursday 3 March. Emergencies supplies will include engineering assets. generator sets, wash kits.
- Air assets shall include 2x NH-90 helicopters and 1 x Seasprite (capability of 4000 pounds).
- The HMNZS Canterbury will act as a platform for disbursing relief supplies during its ongoing relief operation in Fiji waters.

## 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.

### 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.
- Through the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) as a governmental agency for Japan's ODA, Japan 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, 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 provide 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 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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