



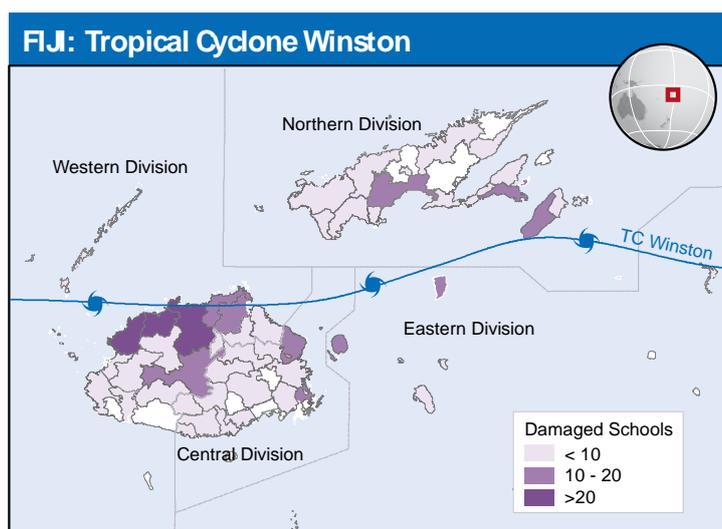
This report is produced by the OCHA Regional Office for the Pacific (ROP) in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 23 to 31 March 2016.

Highlights

- Only 337 people remain in 26 evacuation centres in the Eastern Division.
- Thirty-seven typhoid cases have been confirmed since the cyclone.
- At least 24,800 emergency shelter items have been distributed.
- Following repairs, all damaged health facilities have resumed services.
- The Post-Disaster Needs Assessment process started on 29 March.

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

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



Sources: Fiji Ministry of Education, Fiji NDMO, 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 31 March, 2016

350,000

people affected by the cyclone

63,000

people received water or sanitation assistance

24,800

emergency shelter items distributed

800,000

fresh planting materials distributed

7,600

students benefiting from temporary learning spaces

3,000

women and girls received dignity kits

Situation Overview

Response to Tropical Cyclone Winston is steadily moving into the early recovery phase. The Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) process started on 29 March with the aim of assessing the socio-economic impact of the cyclone, including quantifying the damage and loss in critical sectors of the economy. The PDNA will focus on key early, medium and long-term recovery and reconstruction needs in all key sectors, documenting these in a Recovery Framework scheduled to be finalized by 30 April.

At the same time, humanitarian concerns remain highly relevant. Following repairs, all damaged health facilities have resumed services, but clinical and public health services may not be reaching people in the severely affected hard-to-reach areas. Thirty-seven cases of typhoid fever have been confirmed since the cyclone. The outbreak dates to prior to the emergency, but extensive infrastructure damage to water and sanitation facilities may have contributed to further transmission. Reports of open defecation in the affected communities continue and are causing concern.

The number of people in evacuation centres has been significantly reduced from 54,000 on 3 March to 337 on 31 March. Of the 26 active evacuation centres, 20 are located on Ovalau in Lomaiviti Province. Several clusters have raised concerns about the required assistance reaching people who had left the centres. A total of 24,800 emergency shelter items have been distributed out of which 11,000 are tents, tarpaulins or shelter kits. However, significant gaps remain in the support to self-recovery phase with no core shelter interventions reported or planned, and only 500 households out of 7,500 targeted having received hardware materials, tools and fixing kits for shelter repairs.

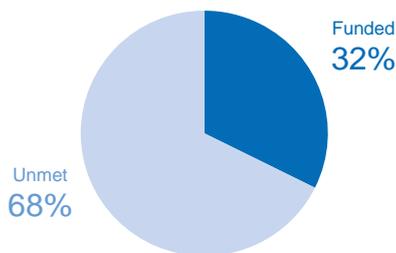
The Republic of Fiji Military Force (RFMF) continues the transport of medical supplies, as well as food and water distributions in the Northern and Eastern Divisions. The Australian Defence Force (ADF) has commenced the next phase of their response with the HMAS Canberra having completed operations and returned to Australia on 25 March. The ADF will continue providing engineering assistance to the RFMF in high-priority locations determined by the National Disaster Management Office (NDMO). The New Zealand Defence Force (NZDF) continues to provide engineering support and humanitarian aid delivery in the Eastern Division and is expected to remain in the country for the following three weeks.

Funding

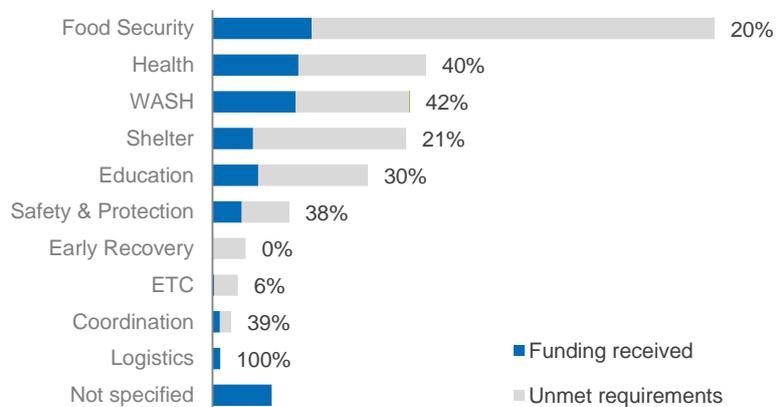
As of 31 March, the Flash Appeal for TC Winston Response is 32 per cent funded. The Australian, Canadian, Swedish and US Governments, as well as the UN's [Central Emergency Response Fund \(CERF\)](#) have contributed US \$12.5 million to its life-saving projects. The European Commission has additionally pledged EUR 1 million (US \$1.1 million). Significant funding gaps in sectors providing critical life-saving assistance, including Shelter, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) and Food Security, remain. US \$1.6 million contributed to UNICEF have not yet been assigned to specific clusters. All humanitarian partners, including donors and recipient agencies, are encouraged to notify FTS of cash and in-kind contributions by e-mailing: fts@un.org.

Fiji TC Winston Flash Appeal 2016

US\$38.6 million requested



Funding by sector



Humanitarian Response



Shelter

Needs:

- Updated Government figures indicate that more than 32,000 houses were damaged by the cyclone, increasing the estimated number of people in need of assistance from Shelter Cluster members to 150,000.
- An estimated 6,800 people who remain in or have left evacuation centres may require additional emergency shelter assistance. Shelter Cluster partners are currently working to fill this gap.

24,800

emergency shelter items distributed

Response:

- Shelter Cluster partners continue to provide emergency shelter assistance to people whose homes have been damaged or destroyed. A total of 24,800 items have been distributed out of which 11,000 are tents, tarpaulins or shelter kits. About 20,000 items have been reported as ongoing distributions, planned or in the pipeline, which is expected to address the emergency shelter gap.
- The NDMO is distributing over 4,100 tarpaulin sheets and 2,500 tents received through in-kind bilateral assistance in the Ba and Ra Tikinas of the Western Division.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Significant gaps remain in the support to self-recovery phase with currently no core shelter interventions reported or planned, and only 500 households out of 7,500 targeted having received hardware materials, tools and fixing kits for shelter repairs.
- There is scope for improvement in coordination and information-sharing between the Government, foreign military forces, NGOs and Fijian civil society with regard to shelter needs and assistance.

**Health & Nutrition****Needs:**

- Following repairs, the 88 moderately or severely damaged health facilities are functioning again. However, clinical and public health services may not be reaching people in the severely affected hard-to-reach on the outer islands of the Easter Division, as well as in the mountainous inland areas of the Western Division.
- Thirty-seven cases of typhoid fever have been confirmed since the cyclone. The outbreak dates to prior to the emergency, but extensive infrastructure damage to water and sanitation facilities may have contributed to further transmission.

33

sites enrolled in the EWARS system

Response:

- The Early Warning Alert and Response System (EWARS) has been implemented at 33 sites across the affected areas. It is monitoring eight syndromes and undertaking event-based surveillance. An additional site on Koro has enrolled for reporting this week.
- The Ministry of Health and Medical Services (MoHMS) has secured an additional temporary warehouse to store medical supplies in Laucala.
- Nutrition assessments for children under age 5 continue in the affected areas. Reported malnutrition cases are declining on Koro, where the MoHMS has implemented a targeted information and awareness campaign and established feeding centres. Similar campaigns will be rolled out on Tailevu and Ovalau next week.
- Family Health Teams are scheduled to begin mobile clinic outreach in hard-to-reach affected areas on 4 April.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Many in-kind medical supply donations contained immediate response medicines and consumables, but gaps in laboratory items, bio medical equipment and appliances have been identified.
- Restoration of cold chain rooms and equipment at health facilities is a significant gap.
- The Communications Sub-Cluster continues to explore alternative modalities to paper-based Information, Education and Communication materials.

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)****Needs:**

- An estimated 250,000 people need WASH assistance.
- The MoHMS continues receiving reports of open defecation following the destruction of toilet facilities. Open defecation, together with poor hygiene behavior, has the potential to cause or exacerbate outbreaks of water-borne diseases, including typhoid.
- Many families are reportedly dependent on unsafe and unprotected water sources and have reported diarrhoea cases.

63,000

people received sanitation or hygiene assistance

Response:

- The Water Authority of Fiji has restored piped water access for most urban areas and an additional 58,000 people have been provided with access to safe water through the supply of water purification tablets and water storage containers.
- Over 63,000 people have been provided with sanitation or hygiene assistance.
- The WASH Cluster is working with the Department of Water and Sewerage and the Water Authority of Fiji to develop a plan for water quality monitoring and risk management.
- The WASH, Shelter, and Education Clusters are working together on an action plan and approved designs for emergency sanitation.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Access to safe water remains to be restored to over 100,000 people, and 193,000 still have not received required WASH supplies.
- Sanitation issues remain of concern, with open defecation happening even in communities with enough sanitation provision. There is an urgent need to agree on shared standards between the WASH, Education and Shelter Clusters. Several WASH Cluster partners are scaling and adapting their sanitation programmes.
- Coordination between the Health and WASH Clusters on hygiene promotion activities needs to be strengthened.

**Food Security and Livelihoods****Needs:**

- According to the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) assessment results, almost 45,000 farmers have been affected by the cyclone.
- Fishing gear, boats, boat repair kits, and fingerlings are urgent needs for affected populations drawing their livelihood from fishing activities. The timely provision of these items is essential to stabilizing food security for these groups.
- Emergency food assistance, either in the form of food rations or cash, is expected to be required for another two months.

800,000
fresh planting
materials distributed

Response:

- The MoA and the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster partners have distributed more than 800,000 fresh planting materials (kumala and dalo). According to the Ministry, some 540,000 packets of seeds, as well as seedlings, animal feed, sugar for bees, have been distributed to affected farmers. Distributions of additional 20,000 seed packets will begin in the Western Division this week.
- More than 370,000 people have been reached in the first round emergency food distributions, reaching over 90 per cent of the targeted population. The remaining areas are located in mountainous inland locations and are difficult to access. The second round of two-week ration distributions has begun in the Central Division. Following the extension of the State of Natural Disaster on 19 April, the Government is considering the third round. The MoA and cluster partners will be working in close collaboration with the NDMO to advise on locations and needs.
- More than 12,700 households will receive a top-up of food vouchers through the Poverty Benefit and Care and Protection Schemes.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Overall, there is a significant gap between planned activities and unmet needs in the agriculture sector. Debris-clearing for agricultural lands is urgently required to allow for timely planting of crops with the recently distributed seeds. Although the MoA continues distributing animal feed to affected farmers, gaps remain mostly for cattle and pigs. Rehabilitation of drainage and feeder roads is another gap.
- Food rations, seedlings and seeds are being distributed across affected parts of the country but there remains a need for international support to ensure longer term food security as crops are replanted.
- Humanitarian actors should remain conscious that the additional impacts of El Niño may have consequences for replanting efforts and recovery of agriculture-based livelihoods.
- Continued analysis of the coverage of ongoing interventions is required to identify gaps in assistance, where partners and donors can focus their response efforts.

**Education****Needs:**

- Approximately 500 primary and secondary schools (55 per cent) have been damaged or destroyed, affecting over 85,900 students, of which almost 45,000 are girls.
- It is estimated that 251 early childhood education centres (30 per cent) have been damaged or destroyed affecting more than 4,100 young children.

7,600
students benefiting
from temporary
learning spaces

Response:

- To date, more than 14,000 students have received learning supplies, including backpacks containing learning supplies.
- Over 7,600 children and their teachers have benefitted from temporary learning spaces as a result of school tents and school-in-a-box kits of teaching materials. A total of 112 temporary learning spaces, 11 temporary

staff quarters, over 7,600 tarpaulin sheets and 11 water tanks have been distributed across the affected education districts to facilitate the resumption of classes.

- The Ministry of Education, Heritage and Arts (MoEHA) counsellors in all Divisions are now providing psychosocial support to students and teachers.

Gaps & Constraints:

- The gap in Education in Emergencies supplies has decreased significantly, but additional funding is needed to ensure all affected children have access to quality education.
- Updated information on supply needs at the school level is required for effective operational planning. The Education Cluster is increasing its information management capacity to address this gap.

Safety and Protection

Needs:

- There is a need for information on key protection risks and needs of the affected people - across gender, age, physical ability, sexual orientation and other social diversities - living without shelter or in unsafe shelter conditions.

4,100

people reached with psychosocial support

Response:

- The Safety and Protection Cluster members have reached 16,140 people (3,467 girls, 1,620 boys, 7,631 women and 3,422 men) with psychosocial support, advocacy, assessments and monitoring, awareness-raising, case management, child-friendly spaces, provision of birth certificates, training, dignity kits and other safety and security provisions.
- The Government-endorsed [Code of Conduct](#) is being shared with humanitarian stakeholders. It emphasizes their duty of care to affected women, girls, boys and men of all ages, as well as their responsibility to ensure they are treated with dignity and respect.
- Over 2,600 adults (1,267 women and 1,338 men) and 1,530 children have benefited from psychosocial support services.
- Over 100,000 people have been reached with awareness-raising messaging on potential dangers, avoiding injuries and psychosocial support.
- The Safety and Protection Cluster is developing a guidance document on how to identify and prioritize vulnerable persons. It is also liaising with the Shelter Cluster to assist them in prioritizing the most vulnerable for shelter interventions, as well as with the Cash Working Group to ensure protection and gender is mainstreamed in cash programming.
- Twenty-eight child-friendly spaces have been established in the Bau, Lau, Ra and Nadroga Provinces.
- More than 3,000 women and girls have received dignity kits.
- The Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Sub-Cluster has finalized the [Guide for Referral for GBV Survivors](#), accompanied by [IEC materials](#).

Gaps & Constraints:

- There is a significant gap in providing affected women, men, boys and girls with psychosocial support, as only 8.6 per cent of targeted 30,000 adults and 2.5 per cent of the targeted 60,000 children have been reached.



Emergency Telecommunications

Response:

- Laptops have started arriving in country as part of the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) response. They will be handed over to the NDMO to assist with field activities.
- The ETC is procuring power supplies (UPS) and access point devices. The UPS devices will ensure that vital communication devices used by the NDMO can continue to work during power outages. The access points will provide connectivity in the field for Government staff.

Constraints:

- While national telecommunications services and commercial service providers are restoring communications networks, gaps still remain.



Logistics

Response:

- As of 29 March, 36 requests have been received from 25 organizations for the importation of some 1,110 mt of humanitarian relief cargo through the streamlined relief import process. Seventy-four per cent of this cargo has arrived in the country.
- Four mobile storage units (MSUs) have been provided to augment the storage capacity of the NDMO. One of them is currently being erected at a hub near Nausori Airport.

General Coordination

The Government of Fiji is leading the response to the emergency. The NDMO is coordinating efforts and has activated National and Divisional Emergency Operations Centres. The State of Natural Disaster has been extended in cyclone-affected areas until 19 April. National Clusters have been tasked with identifying specific needs and working in cooperation with international and national partners to ensure gaps are covered. The Secretariat of the Pacific Community is supporting the Government, agencies and partners. This support includes provision of data and information, as well as technical advice, equipment and other resources.

The Pacific Humanitarian Team, 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.

Background on the crisis

Tropical Cyclone Winston, the most powerful cyclone to strike Fiji in recent time, cut a path of destruction across the country on 20 and 21 February 2016. The eye of the Category 5 cyclone packed wind bursts of up to 320 kilometers per hour. The cyclone tracked west across the country, causing widespread damage in all four divisions. It affected up to 350,000 people - equivalent to 40 per cent of Fiji's population. This includes 120,000 children and more than 3,100 people with disabilities. The hardest hit areas are the Lau group and Lomaiviti groups, which includes Koro Island, in the Eastern Division, Rakiraki and Tavua in Western Division and Taveuni and Cakaudrove in Northern Division. Fiji, like most Pacific countries, was already suffering from the impact of the strong El Niño event, which has caused drought and water shortages.

Fiji National Cluster Coordinators

Sector/Cluster	Role	Name	Position & Organization	Phone	Email
Education	Coordinator	Manoa Senikarawa	Director Asset Management, Ministry of Education	990-4896	manoa.senikarawa@govnet.gov.fj
Education	Co-Lead	Iosefo Volau	Education Officer, UNICEF	864-2008	ivolau@unicef.org
Education	Co-Lead	Sigbjorn Ljung	Education in Emergencies Advisor, Save the Children	932-8385	sigbjorn.ljung@reddbarna.no
Food Security	Coordinator	Sushma Chand	Principle Officer, Department of Agriculture		
Food Security	Co-Lead	Dominique Blariaux	Consultant for FAO	785-8331	dominique.blariaux@gmail.com
Health	Coordinator	Kanito Matagasau	National Emergency Health Coordinator	990-4131	kanito.matagasau@govnet.gov.fj
Health	Co-Lead	Suli Batikawai	Project Officer, Ministry of Health	805-5985	s.batikawai@gmail.com
Health	Co-Lead	Rokho Kim	Environmental Health Specialist World Health Organisation (WHO)	999-1981	kimr@wpro.who.int
Logistics	Coordinator	Josua Rabukawanqa	Manager, Procurement Office Ministry of Finance	331-1388	jrabukawaqa@finance.gov.fj
Logistics	Co-Lead	Florent Chane	Head of Office, World Food Programme (WFP)	927-5550	florent.chane@wfp.org
Logistics	NDMO	Gary Frost	Logistics Advisor, NDMO	707-8132	gfrost.ndmo.fj@gmail.com
Public Works & Utilities	Coordinator	Andrew Pene	Principal Coordinator, Public Works & Utilities	993-1423	andrew.pene@govnet.gov.fj
Safety & Protection	Coordinator	Ela Tukutukulevu	Ministry for Women, Children and Poverty Alleviation		ela.tukutukulevu@govnet.gov.fj
Safety & Protection	Co-Lead	Aleta Miller	UNWomen		aleta.miller@unwomen.org
Safety & Protection	Co-Lead	Amanda Bissex	UNICEF		abissex@unicef.org
Shelter	Lead	Vula Shaw	Princ. Admin Officer, Ministry of Local Govt, Urban Development, Housing & Environment	990-6177	vula.shaw@gmail.com
Shelter	Co-Lead	Caroline Dewast	IFRC Cluster Coordinator	929-1920	coord1.fiji@sheltercluster.org;
WASH	Lead	Suli Batikawai	Project Officer, MOH	805-5985	s.batikawai@gmail.com
WASH	Co-Lead	Marc Overmars	WASH Specialist, UNICEF	992-2659	movermars@unicef.org
Coordination	Lead	Akapusi Tuifagalele	Director, NDMO	995-6533	akapusi.tuifagalele@govnet.gov.fj
Coordination	Lead	Sunia Ratulevu	Principle Officer, NDMO	990-8422	sunia.ratulevu@govnet.gov.fj
Coordination	Co-lead	Sune Gudnitz	Head of OCHA Pacific	999-1664	gudnitz@un.org
Coordination	Co-Lead	Danielle Parry	Public Information, OCHA	777-1433	parryd@un.org
Coordination	Co-Lead	Michael Arunga	Information Management , OCHA	777-1877	arunga@un.org
Coordination	Co-Lead	Peter Grzic	Humanitarian Affairs, OCHA	777-1689	grzic@un.org

All humanitarian partners responding to TC Winston are encouraged to register on [Humanitarian ID](#).



For further information, please contact:

Sune Gudnitz, Head of Office, UNOCHA Regional Office for the Pacific, Suva.
gudnitz@un.org, +679 999 1664

Danielle Parry, Public Information Officer, UNOCHA Regional Office for the Pacific, Suva.
parryd@un.org, Mobile: +679 777 1433

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