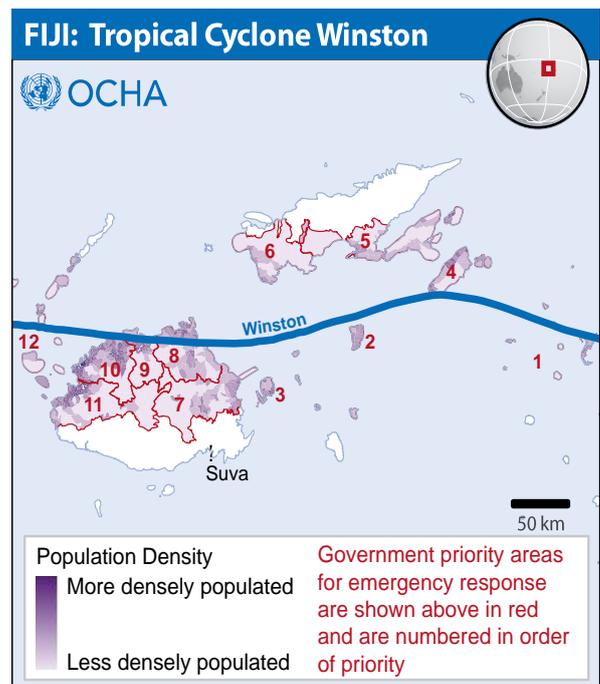
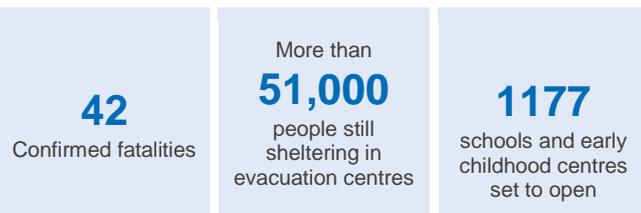




This report is produced by the OCHA Regional Office for the Pacific (ROP) in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 27 to 28 February 2016. The next report will be issued on or around 29 February 2016.

## 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.
- 1,177 schools and early childhood education centres (ECEs) to re-open around Fiji.
- Total damage bill estimated at more than FJ\$1billion or almost half a billion USD.
- 87,000 households targeted for relief in 12 priority areas across Fiji.



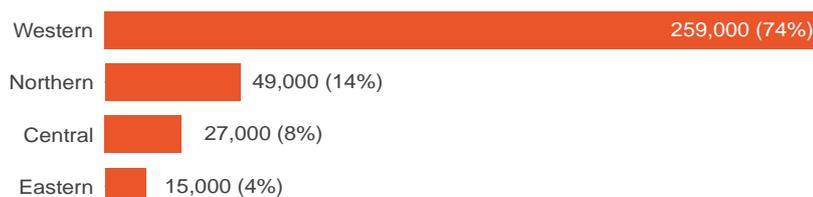
Map Sources: Fiji Ministry of Lands, Fiji NDVO, Fiji Dep of Statistics, JTWC, Map Action  
 The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created on 27 February, 2016

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

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

## Situation Overview

Food security is becoming an issue with crops ruined and markets either destroyed or inaccessible in many affected areas because of the cyclone. Partners are seeking further clarity on the distribution of food rations in order to assess need as the response continues and the government has flagged that it will be requesting food aid from the international community. As agreed by the Fiji Government, planning is now underway for a Flash Appeal to rapidly secure international funds for urgent projects related to this emergency. In its response, the Fiji Government is targeting about 350,000 people across all four Divisions who were living in the path of the cyclone.



The Fiji Government estimates the damage bill from Tropical Cyclone Winston will be almost half a billion US dollars. More than 1000 schools and early learning centres will open on 29 February. Government figures show more than 51,000 people are still sheltering in 811 facilities across the country, some of them schools. The provision of safe transitional accommodation for those leaving shelters must be a top priority. 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.

## 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. 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.

| Hotspots for Relief   | Actual Number of Households | Targeted Households (with 10% added) |
|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Vanua Balavu, Yacata, Cikobia and Kanacea Islands   | 502                         | 552                                  |
| Koro Island   | 747                         | 822                                  |
| Batiki, Ovalau, Moturiki Wakaya and Makokai Islands   | 2,143                       | 2357                                 |
| Taveuni, Qamea, Laucala, Yanuca Islands   | 2,820                       | 3102                                 |
| Cakaudrove province (part) - Nasavusavu, Tunuloa (part) Vaturova, Wailevu Tikina and Rabi, Kioa Islands | 5,344                       | 5878                                 |
| Province Bua and Sasa Tikina (part)   | 2,590                       | 2849                                 |
| Naitasiri Province (part) and Tailevu Province (part)   | 5,681                       | 6249                                 |
| Ra Province   | 6,184                       | 6802                                 |
| Tavua Tikina  | 5,058                       | 5564                                 |
| Ba, Magadro and Vuda Tikina   | 29,508                      | 32459                                |
| Nadi Tikina (part) and Nadroga/Navosa (part)  | 17,445                      | 19190                                |
| Malolo, Yasawa (part) and Naviti Tikina   | 1,417                       | 1559                                 |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>79,439</b>               | <b>87,383</b>                        |

National Clusters have been tasked with identifying specific needs and working in cooperation with international partners to ensure gaps are covered. All Fiji National Clusters are activated and collaboration with the international community is expanding. The third Fiji Inter-Cluster Coordination meeting is scheduled for 29 February at the NDMO. Cluster coordinators and co-leads only will be invited to attend. The meetings will be held on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays and will be chaired by the Permanent Secretary for Rural and Maritime Development and National Disaster Management moving forward.

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 is working to ensure good linkages between incoming

international assistance and the Government-led response efforts and priorities. The team is setting up coordination hubs in disaster-affected areas and providing support to needs assessments, information management and response coordination. A Reception Departure Centre (RDC) has been established at Nadi airport in coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to facilitate the arrival of international relief teams.

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

As part of the TC Winston response, a dedicated humanitarian-military operations coordination function has been established under the leadership of the NDMO. The objective is to provide a predictable humanitarian-military coordination engagement and facilitate the interaction between humanitarian and military actors supporting the Government-led response efforts in Fiji.

The humanitarian-military coordination function will facilitate information-sharing, task division and coordination of operational planning between humanitarian needs and gaps (actual, anticipated or projected) and available military capacity on the ground. An important focus of the coordination function will be geared towards optimising the use of available military assets to support humanitarian priorities in critically affected locations. In order to achieve this objective, a Request for Assistance (RFA) process flow has been endorsed by the NDMO to proactively address anticipated humanitarian-military operational coordination needs. The RFA process is outlined on the [HR.info/Humanitarian Civil-Military Coordination \(UN-CMCoord\) webpage](https://hr.info/Humanitarian%20Civil-Military%20Coordination%20(UN-CMCoord)%20webpage).

For further information or support please contact [CMCOORDFIJI@gmail.com](mailto:CMCOORDFIJI@gmail.com).

OCHA has prepared a snapshot on foreign military assets currently deployed in support of the Government-led response efforts. The snapshot can [be accessed here](#).

## 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 has found an additional warehouse with hard stand for approximately 30 containers.
- Main airports and a number of local airports are now operating.
- Digicel coverage is anticipated to back 90 per cent coverage by Sunday.
- Vodafone coverage is anticipated to be between 91-95 per cent in the next 2 days.
- The ICT Working Group met on 27 February in order to form a nucleus of ICT-centric agencies and resources, in advance of the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster getting up and running.
- 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 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.
- 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.
- Western Division has requested air transportation of food rations to Viwa Island, Yasawa. Due to bad weather conditions, these islands can't be supplied by boat.



## Evacuation Centres

### Needs

- 51,000 people remain in more than 811 evacuation 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.

**811** 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 timeline or plan for the management of evacuation centres.
- Greater access to evacuation centres is needed for experts to assess needs and conditions.



## Shelter

### Needs

- With 51,000 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.
- To date, Fiji Red Cross Society has assessed 1965 households.

- Assessment teams in Vanua Balavu report that there is stagnant water in villages that needs to be drained; roofing iron, timber, and rubbish lying around; and coral and rocks have been thrown up along the reef and shoreline. 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.
- 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

- As a priority, OCHA is working to facilitate greater inter-cluster coordination on evacuation shelter management and planning for these facilities to close.
- The global shelter cluster will arrive in Fiji tomorrow and support line ministries, leading on operations and planning of the shelter cluster.
- To date, Fiji Red Cross Society has distributed to 847 households
- 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

- Poor communication with Red Cross branches in isolated areas is hampering information flow.



## Health & Nutrition

### Overview

- 42 people have been confirmed dead.
- At least 126 people are injured.
- Many hospitals, health centres and nursing stations sustained structural and functional damage. The damage varies from complete destruction to roof damage, leaking roofs, power and water outages, loss of medical supplies.
- A referral system is set-up and patients from severely damaged facilities are 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 had not been established.
- In Eastern Division, there has been no communication with Vanuabalavu, Lakeba and Lomaiviti due to complete destruction (Levuka, Koro and Gau).
- Labasa Hospital in Northern Division sustained minor damage.

**126**  
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.
  - An assessment trip involving New Zealand is underway to Vanua Balavu. The team reports that there is evidence of increasing skin conditions amongst the population. Medical staff are concerned about disease outbreaks (gastroenteritis and respiratory) in coming weeks.
  - WHO reports there is an observed increase in diarrhea cases in Koro and Tailevu (Dawasamu)

## Response

- The Ministry of Health and Medical Service (MHMS) deployed mobile medical teams to provide urgent care of injuries in hospitals and health centres severely damaged.
- 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.
- MHMS, WHO and UNICEF are convening Fiji National Health and Nutrition Cluster at 11am on 29 February. MHMS will discuss with the cluster members Humanitarian Action Plan focusing on clinical services and public health services. The HAP will be the basis for the support activities of NGOs and humanitarian partners.
- 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 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.

## 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.



## Public Works 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. In some of the worst hit areas assessments have not yet been possible.
- There is still low water pressure and there would be intermittent supply in the wider Navua and Nausori areas.
- A tower has fallen on the Wailoa to Vuda transmission line, cutting supply from the Wailoa station to the Western Division.
- 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.
- Power has been fully restored in the Northern Division and restorations and assessments are ongoing in the Central and Western Divisions. A private contractor has been hired to assess damage and begin restoration work in the Eastern Division.
- Power supply is expected to be restored in the next two weeks in the wider Nausori area, Navua area and Naitasiri and Korovou.
- Roads in the Central and Northern Divisions are fully accessible and 90 per cent of roads have been restored in the Western Division. Road restoration will begin in the Eastern Division once the Fiji Government has a clearer picture of the damage incurred.
- The FEA has started constructing temporary road access to the tower which has cut off power supply from Wailoa station to Western Division.

### Gaps

- 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 has been revised down and is now estimated to be up to 250,000.
- 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.
- Water quality testing will be important moving forward to prevent outbreaks of water-borne diseases such as typhoid which is endemic in Viti Levu. 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. 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.
- Restoring WASH services to health care facilities that have sustained damage.

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

### Response

- 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, Vanuabalavu, Ovalau and Tailevu Province.
- 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.
- Trained assessment teams are already going out into the field and are reporting using mobile data collection.
- An Information Management Officer provided by UNICEF has arrived as surge support to the cluster.

### 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.
- Review and prioritize the needs in evacuation centres for water trucking/shipping and emergency sanitation, including gender segregated, ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines.
- 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.
- 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

- Of the almost 350,000 people being targeted under the Government's cyclone response, more than 90,000 children are projected to be of school age, including 14,000 children aged 4-5 years who should ideally be attending early childhood education.
- On 29 February, 1,177 schools and Early Childhood Education (ECE) facilities will open across Fiji. This represents 66 per cent of all schools and ECE facilities across the country.
- 12 per cent of schools will remain closed due to damage and 22 per cent are still to be assessed.
- In Western Division alone, it is now estimated that the education damage bill is almost FJ\$14,555,950 (US \$6,831,061). Education damage in Eastern Division is now estimated as FJ\$6,735,000 (US \$3,160,714).
- The Ministry of Education has requested support for tents to fill gaps and facilitate opening of schools. 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

**90,000**

School age children in the high impact zone

### 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, Taveuni, Labasa, Bua, Ra, Ovalau, Motoriki, Gau and other small islands in the Eastern Division.
- UNICEF has responded to official requests from the Government 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 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.
- The University of the South will reopen on 29 February in Suva. The USP Lautoka Campus is still without electricity and remains closed.

### 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 yet 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

- The 51,000 people currently in more than 800 evacuation centres and those who have recently left these facilities have safety and protection needs. Those who are displaced and are living in other informal arrangements are also vulnerable.
- Of particular concern are men, women and children with disabilities who are not able to access the evacuation centres.
- Lack of information on the sex, age, disability and other vulnerability factors is impeding analysis and identification the most vulnerable for assistance.

- Food security is a growing concern as gardens and farms are damaged, impacting women's ability to provide for their families and communities.
- The Police Commissioner has noted the potential for an increase in sexual and domestic violence particularly in and around the evacuation centers.
- 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

- The Cluster is targeting its support to people living in evacuation centres, from informal settlements and staying with extended families.
- UN Women has conducted an assessment of the female market vendors. Around 1,750 market vendors whose livelihoods support an estimated 9,915 individuals, and provide food for the wider community, are affected by destruction of markets in Ba, Levuka, Rakiraki, Tavua and Savusavu.
- 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.
- UN Women and UNFPA are reactivating networks with recent trainees on gender-based violence in emergencies and UNICEF is reaching out to government welfare officers trained in Child Protection in Emergencies to provide psychosocial support and to establish child-friendly spaces for children affected by Cyclone Winston.
- Psychosocial support to help children 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.
- 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 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.
- 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.

1750

Female vendors affected by destruction of markets.

## Gaps and Constraints

- Referral pathways for issues identified through assessments in evacuation centres need to be better defined.
- Determination of a support package for host families is needed to alleviate the stress and pressure of supporting displaced community members.
- Shelter and 'return' packages to assist families rebuild and exit evacuation centres where safe and feasible.
- Food security support is needed for women and communities to re-establish gardens and farms.
- Tents for Child-Friendly Spaces and recreations kits are needed in the worst affected areas.
- 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.



## Food Security and livelihoods

### Needs

- The Food Security Cluster reports that initial assessments of most affected areas suggest 100 per cent crop damage in some locations.
- The Fiji Government currently estimates the cyclone caused almost US\$60 million (FJ\$120 million) in damage to agriculture.
- 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 Government has flagged a need for food aid assistance once the first round of government-distributed supplies runs out.
- Partners have identified a need for a clear food security plan explaining the Government intentions once evacuation centres close.
- The Northern Division reports a dire need for additional food rations and staff to distribute them in the worst affected areas.
- Tourism is an increasingly important driver of the Fijian economy and local livelihoods. The Government is supporting an international campaign to encourage tourists to return to parts of the country not affected by the cyclone.

100%

Crop damage in worst affected areas

### 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.
- The Ministry has already purchased 20,000 kumera cuttings. Kumara is the most fast maturing root crop (3 months to mature) in comparison to Taro or Cassava (9 months).
- Assessments are underway in all divisions using mobile data collection technology which has been rolled out.
- Preliminary results were expected back in Suva on 27 February. These 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.

20,000

Kumera cuttings purchased for distribution

### 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.
- 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.
- In some areas, replanting may not be immediately possible as fields are not yet cleared of debris.

## 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. The total of in-kind and pledged support is more than US\$11 million.

**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 almost 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 the Fiji government and will be deployed in Taveuni.

**Japan**

- The Japanese Government has pledged US\$90,000 in relief assistance. Japan used commercial flights to Nadi to send food items such as wheat, rice and potable water. Japan's development agency JICA has also agreed to reallocate US\$2.67 million from the Fiji Police to the NDMO for use by the Commissioner Western.

**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.

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

## Pacific Humanitarian Team Cluster Coordinators

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## Fiji National Cluster Coordinators

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