

# Pacific Islands

## Consolidated Emergency Report 2016



Dobuilevu Muslim school, one of many schools affected by Tropical Cyclone Winston. (UNICEF Pacific/2016/Hing)

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## Abbreviations and Acronyms

BFHI	Baby-Friendly Hospital Initiative
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CPiE	Child Protection in Emergencies
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
DoH	Department of Health
DWSSP	Drinking Water Safety and Security Planning
ECCE	early childhood care and education
EPF	Emergency Programme Fund
FEA	Fiji Electricity Authority
FGD	focus group discussion
FSM	Federated States of Micronesia
GDP	gross domestic product
HEB	high energy biscuits
HPM	Humanitarian Performance Monitoring
IYCF	infant and young child feeding
IMAM	Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition
MCO	Multi-Country Office
MFAT	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade
MoEHA	Ministry of Education, Heritage and Arts
MoHMS	Ministry of Health and Medical Services
MHM	menstrual hygiene management
NDMO	National Disaster Management Office
NGO	non-governmental organization
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OFC	Oceania Football Confederation
PFA	psychological first aid
PHT	Pacific Humanitarian Team
PICT	Pacific Island Countries and Territories
PSS	psychosocial support
RMI	Republic of Marshall Islands
SAM	severe acute malnutrition
SDD	solar direct drive
TC	Tropical Cyclone
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WASH	water, sanitation and hygiene
WinS	WASH in Schools
WinSie	WASH in Schools in Emergencies

## Executive Summary

Tropical Cyclone (TC) Winston dominated UNICEF Pacific's emergency response efforts in 2016. The category 5 tropical cyclone was the strongest to ever make landfall in Fiji. Wind gusts peaked at around 306km/hour, making TC Winston one of the most powerful cyclones ever recorded in the Southern Hemisphere.<sup>1</sup> In addition to the extreme wind speeds, many of Fiji's islands were flooded by storm surges that reached 200 metres inland in some areas.

Entire communities were destroyed and approximately 40,000 people required immediate assistance following the cyclone.<sup>2</sup> Moreover, 30,369 houses, 495 schools and 88 health clinics and medical facilities were damaged or destroyed. TC Winston affected an estimated 540,000 people or about 60 percent of Fiji's population, including 120,000 children, many of whom were distressed by their cyclone experiences. The storm damaged power and communications systems linking Fiji's islands, with approximately 80 percent of the nation's population losing power and damage to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities in schools and communities was extensive. The value of damage and losses was estimated at US\$0.9 billion or about one-fifth of Fiji's gross domestic product (GDP).

UNICEF Pacific received some US\$8.6 million for TC Winston emergency with funds provided from the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), Governments and UNICEF National Committees. (See Financial Analysis section for a detailed list of donors). UNICEF Pacific leveraged long-standing relationships with the Government of Fiji, including the Ministries of Education and Heritage Arts (MoEHA) and Health and Medical Services (MoHMS) to use the funds to deliver critical and rapid support for emergency needs related to education, WASH, health and nutrition and child protection. An After Action Review, completed by an independent consultant, noted overall positive reviews by internal and external stakeholders on UNICEF Pacific's TC Winston response. (See Monitoring and Evaluation Section).

Humanitarian targets for education were met or exceeded: 50,440 children (24,211 girls) benefited from learning materials; 25,262 children (12,126 girls) benefited from temporary learning spaces; 62,613 children (30,054 girls) benefited from psychosocial support; and 6,979 children (3,384 girls) benefited from the TC Winston School Feeding Programme. MoEHA was so impressed with the materials produced to address the psychosocial needs of children that UNICEF was requested to provide the materials on a national scale so they were available, if needed, to every teacher in the country.

UNICEF Pacific provided 1,000 community/household WASH kits, benefiting 5,000 people and 493 school WASH kits to 135 affected schools across Fiji, benefiting 20,745 children, which allowed schools to resume WASH in Schools (WinS) activities and elevate their hygiene practices. Infrastructure support for WASH was provided to 67 targeted schools.

UNICEF Pacific supported the rapid deployment of outreach mobile health teams to eight of the most severely affected and hard-to-reach areas that provided services such as immunization, counselling on breastfeeding, and screening for malnutrition. The outreach mobile teams delivered health services to 36,356 affected people, including 8,007 women of

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<sup>1</sup> Fiji Meteorological Service.

<sup>2</sup> United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), 'Fiji: Severe Tropical Cyclone Winston Situation Report No. 11' (as of 3 March 2016) (Situation Report), UNOCHA.

child-bearing age and 9,270 children aged 3–9 years. UNICEF Pacific ensured cold chain systems for vaccines were built back better through the provision of solar-powered refrigerators and generators to 66 health facilities across Fiji.

To address cyclone-related psychosocial issues among children, UNICEF Pacific carried out an innovative Just Play Emergency Programme in the 12 most severely TC Winston-affected areas, which benefited 10,867 children (5,552 boys and 5,316 girls) from 89 schools, 27 communities, 29 villages and 4 settlements. UNICEF supported efforts to register children's births and provide duplicate certificates to children and families whose certificates were lost or destroyed during TC Winston that benefited 80,000 people (17,000 children and 63,000 adults).

Due to significant delays in rebuilding efforts following TC Pam, which struck Vanuatu in 2015, UNICEF Pacific continued activities in the country in several sectors in 2016, which also integrated response to El Niño drought. Worn-out tents used to provide temporary learning spaces were replaced. Technical WASH specialists were deployed, 1,383 collapsible water containers were provided for distribution in Torba Province and ship-based desalinated water was delivered to Shepherd Island communities. Psychosocial support (PSS) training and materials for children developed during the TC Pam response were adopted for use in primary schools across the country. Support for mobile birth registration, which started immediately after TC Pam, continued through 2016 and 155,222 people were registered, including 47,483 children, as of the end of the reporting period.

UNICEF Pacific responded to drought conditions that resulted from the El Niño Southern Oscillation in several PICTs. UNICEF supported the Government of Kiribati to improve access to safe drinking water and improve sanitation practices through WASH safety planning and initiating a WASH in Schools (WinS) programme. UNICEF provided technical support to the National Disaster and Management Office and the WASH Cluster to develop a drought management and response plan. Support was provided to the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), the Republic of Marshall Islands (RMI) and Solomon Islands to improve nutrition. Training was delivered to improve Child Protection in Emergencies (CPiE) in RMI.

UNICEF responded to the earthquake emergency in Solomon Islands by providing access to safe water of some 12,500 residents of Makira province.

UNICEF Pacific stressed the importance of strengthening disaster preparedness and risk reduction and building the capacity of local, provincial and national government agencies to respond while addressing the needs of children, women and families affected by these emergencies.



## Humanitarian Context

The long dry spell brought by El Niño was punctuated on 20–21 February 2017 by category 5 TC Winston, the strongest tropical cyclone to ever make landfall in Fiji. Wind gusts peaked at around 306km/hour, making TC Winston one of the most powerful cyclones ever recorded in the Southern Hemisphere.<sup>3</sup> In addition to the extreme wind speeds, many islands were flooded by storm surges that reached 200 metres inland in some areas. The storm brought down the power and communications systems linking the islands, with approximately 80 percent of the nation's population losing power. Entire communities were destroyed and approximately 40,000 people required immediate assistance following the cyclone.<sup>4</sup> Moreover, 30,369 houses, 495 schools and 88 health clinics and medical facilities were damaged or destroyed. TC Winston affected an estimated 540,000 people or about 60 percent of Fiji's population, including 120,000 children, many of whom were traumatized by their cyclone experiences. The value of damage and losses was estimated at US\$0.9 billion or about one-fifth of Fiji's GDP.

Fiji's strong Government had a national structure in place for preparedness and emergency operations as well as policies and procedures for disaster response prior to TC Winston. However, most were dated and in need of revision as there was no consideration for disasters of the magnitude of TC Winston, which required a request for international mobilization. The Cluster arrangements, for instance, had not been incorporated into the framework that governed humanitarian assistance. Issues related to information management, including conducting rapid assessments, were among the greatest challenge following TC Winston. The ability to process and aggregate large quantities of information collected by the Fiji Government and its partners so that it could inform decision making was hindered by challenges, including the remoteness of affected areas, disruption to communication, weak information management infrastructure and capacity and the Government's reluctance to share data.

UNICEF Pacific managed to leverage long-standing relationships with various Government ministries to support Clusters and avoid the sort of confusion that hampered some sectors early in the response effort. While UNICEF's programmatic exposure to Fiji was limited, partnerships had been nurtured with key ministries through regular development programmes, which included emergency response preparedness activities such as the introduction to humanitarian systems and tools. The UNICEF Pacific WASH Section, for instance, has organized since 2013 the WASH Cluster, which is led by the MoHMS, and had contingency plans and prepositioned stocks in place to respond to TC Winston. UNICEF Pacific's Education Section, meanwhile, supported the Education Cluster, led by the MoEHA, in training and organizing disaster response teams. These existing partnerships and arrangements allowed UNICEF Pacific and its partners to avoid confusion, get a head start on humanitarian coordination and immediately respond to TC Winston emergency needs.

After a string of severe typhoons and cyclones hit the Pacific between the months of March to May 2015, the warm phase of the El Niño Southern Oscillation descended, bringing dry conditions to much of the region until mid-2016. RMI and Palau each declared a national

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<sup>3</sup> Fiji Meteorological Service.

<sup>4</sup> United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), 'Fiji: Severe Tropical Cyclone Winston Situation Report No. 11' (as of 3 March 2016) (Situation Report), UNOCHA.

state of emergency following several months of drought conditions. Most of those affected by the water shortage were small communities and atolls that are dependent on rainfall for their water supply and whose water wells were contaminated by salt water intrusion. Since these remote islands and atolls have weak external communication systems and transportation networks, the provision of support poses significant logistical challenges for development and humanitarian partners, which incur considerable operational costs.

UNICEF Pacific deployed a humanitarian specialist in the North Pacific in April 2016 to assess the scale of the drought and its impact on children and women to guide the provision of assistance. UNICEF Pacific subsequently carried out a calibrated response, which focused on systemic sectoral concerns such as supporting national and state Governments in strengthening prevention, screening, referrals and treatment of moderate and acute malnutrition, addressing micronutrient deficiency among children and women and delivering WASH and nutrition supplies to the Palau Ministry of Health following its declaration of state of emergency. UNICEF Pacific's El Niño response was integrated into its regular development of workplans with Governments as well as the Vanuatu National Recovery Plan for TC Pam.

Following the emergencies that occurred in the Pacific region in 2016, climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction were now identified as one of the six outcome areas of the UN Pacific Strategy to attain Sustainable Development Goals. UNICEF Pacific has fully mainstreamed disaster and climate risk resilience in all its programmes and its overall approach to its next Multi-Country Programme (2018–2022). Adaptability to climate change and resilience to disaster risks will cease to be ad hoc; rather, they will become permanent features of the UNICEF programme for children in the Pacific.

# Humanitarian Results

## Education

### TC Winston – Fiji

TC Winston destroyed or damaged 114 early childhood, care and education centres, 313 primary schools and 67 secondary schools, disrupting schooling for approximately 85,000 children (48 per cent girls and 52 per cent boys).<sup>5</sup> An estimated 35 per cent of these schools and centres were deemed unusable or unsafe for use. TC Winston damaged the electrical power grid, cutting the power supply to many schools, and destroyed teaching and learning materials, leaving a significant number of children and their teachers without schoolbooks, storybooks or stationery. Many school staff and students lost their homes in the disaster and entire communities were traumatized by their cyclone experiences.

Soon after TC Winston made landfall, the Government of Fiji convened the Education Cluster, which was led by the MoEHA and co-led by UNICEF Pacific and Save the Children. Training on emergencies, delivered by UNICEF just two weeks before TC Winston struck proved extremely useful in providing MoEHA personnel with the skills to collect data during rapid assessment of school-related damage using the innovative web-based technology AkvoFlow. Expedited collection of data using smart phones equipped with the online platform was a best practice that emerged from the response to TC Pam in Vanuatu because it allows Government authorities to make informed decisions about priorities for emergency response and recovery more quickly.

The Post Disaster Needs Assessment Team estimated the cost of immediate and long-term education sector reconstruction at F\$386 million<sup>6</sup>. The Education Cluster Emergency Response Plan was developed jointly by Cluster members under the leadership of MoEHA. Four objectives were identified by Education Cluster partners:

- 1) Return the learning and teaching environments to normalcy at the earliest possible date.
  - Clear debris and clean school buildings and compounds.
  - Provision of safe drinking water and adequate sanitation.
  - Provision of shelter, furniture and teaching accessories.
  - Supply of teaching and learning materials, office equipment and sporting equipment.
- 2) Assist students to return to the classrooms (to learn).
  - Enable students to participate in activities in schools designed to help them share, talk about, and deal with their traumatic experiences of the cyclone.
- 3) Ensure teachers are prepared to resume their teaching and administrative duties and responsibilities.
  - Carry out repairs and maintenance to the damaged staff houses.

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<sup>5</sup> While 85,000 is an estimate, baseline enrolment from the Fiji Education Management Information System shows that 86,118 students were enrolled in the 494 damaged or destroyed schools.

<sup>6</sup> Government of Fiji, 'Post-Disaster Needs Assessment of Tropical Cyclone Winston,' (report), 13 May 2016.



- 4) Work with and encourage parents and the community to support students and teachers in rebuilding and restoring a positive and conducive learning environment and a more resilient community.

The Education Cluster set targets, summarized in the table below, based on the assessment results and objectives identified.

Indicator	Cluster/Sector 2016 target	UNICEF 2016 target
# affected children benefiting from learning materials	69,200 <sup>7</sup>	23,000
# affected children benefitting from TLSs (including tarpaulins used to cover classroom roofing)	60,180 <sup>8</sup>	30,500
# affected children benefiting from psychosocial activities	TBD <sup>9</sup>	No target
# affected children benefitting from school feeding	TBD <sup>10</sup>	3,000

UNICEF Pacific responded to TC Winston educational needs through the provision of the following four intervention: education in emergency supplies; targetted teaching and learning equipment; School Feeding Programme (see accompanying Case Study in Annex B); and, psychosocial support and resources.

To sustainably achieve targets, UNICEF integrated innovative solutions as well as disaster preparedness into its education in emergency response through ongoing capacity building of education officers and head teachers and the following: promoting food security in the School Feeding Programme by supporting school gardens; sorting out school financial management processes, including acquittals; and, organizing education in emergencies rapid response groups at the district level.

The MoEHA requested UNICEF to take the lead in the provision of learning materials and school feeding. UNICEF helped develop self-directed psychosocial materials that teachers could use with children as a comprehensive approach to address psychosocial needs of all students. MoEHA was so impressed with the materials that they have adopted them and requested they enough be reproduced to be used on a national scale.

<sup>7</sup> This was estimated based on 80% of the total number of affected children (69,200) are in need of learning materials.

<sup>8</sup> It is estimated that 70% of the total number of affected children (60,180) are in need of temporary learning spaces.

<sup>9</sup> The EC did not set a target due to lack of data.

<sup>10</sup> The EC did not set a target due to lack of data.

Education Cluster targets and indicators				
Total number of affected children: 85,972 (girls: 44,751)				
Indicator	Cluster/ sector 2016 target	Cluster/ sector total result as 17 June 2016 <sup>11</sup>	UNICEF 2016 target	UNICEF total result
# affected children benefiting from learning materials	69,200 <sup>12</sup>	39,555	23,000	50,440 (24,211 girls)
# affected children benefiting from temporary learning spaces	60,180 <sup>13</sup>	36,595	30,500	25,262 <sup>14</sup> (12,126 girls)
# affected children benefiting from psychosocial activities	TBD <sup>15</sup>	30,094	No target set	62,613 (30,054 girls)
# affected children benefiting from school feeding	TBD <sup>16</sup>	14,436	3,000	6,979 (3,384 girls)

UNICEF Pacific achieved the following key education sector results in its TC Winston emergency response:

- More than 25,262 children (12,126 girls) from 283 cyclone-affected early childhood care and education (ECCE) centres, primary and secondary schools resumed classes in temporary learning spaces after the distribution of 441 tents supported by UNICEF.
- Education emergency supplies such as teaching materials, student backpacks, generators and photocopiers reached 50,440 children (24,211 girls) at 316 ECCE centres and 286 primary and secondary schools and 1,827 teachers (987 females) received a backpack filled with raincoats, flashlights, student registration book, and stationery.
- To facilitate effective teaching and learning and to ensure access to electricity and a means to reproduce teaching and learning materials, 119 schools across all divisions received 73 generators and/or 100 photocopiers, benefiting 14,975 children (7,188 girls).
- 6,979 children (3,384 girls) from 51 disaster-affected schools in Cakaudrove, Western, Nausori and Ra education districts benefited from healthy daily school lunches prepared by mother's club members to relieve short-term hunger and improve school attendance and performance, while reducing the burden on families who were already struggling to revive gardens and livelihoods.

<sup>11</sup> Data was only collected until mid-June when the IM contract finished.

<sup>12</sup> This was estimated based on 80% of the total number of affected children (69,200) are in need of learning materials.

<sup>13</sup> It was estimated that 70% of the total number of affected children (60,180) were in need of temporary learning spaces.

<sup>14</sup> The total is 41,262 children when children are included who benefited from both tents and tarpaulins that were used for roofing and partially damaged classrooms.

<sup>15</sup> No target was set due to lack of data at the time.

<sup>16</sup> No target was set due to lack of data at the time.

- Face-to-face psychosocial counselling provided by the MoEHA and supported by UNICEF benefited approximately 10,300 children (4,955 girls) and 746 teachers (395 females) from 100 cyclone-affected schools.
- In addition, UNICEF developed psychosocial support resources and distributed them to 1,699 affected schools and ECCE centres covering 62,613 children (30,054 girls). These materials were subsequently adopted on a national scale by the MoEHA and distributed to all ECCE centres and schools in Fiji, benefiting 158,495 children nationally (76,061 girls).

### **TC Pam and El Niño drought – Vanuatu**

Due to significant delays in rebuilding efforts, UNICEF replaced worn-out tents that were used to provide temporary learning spaces to ensure continuous education of children in Vanuatu: 96 new tents were distributed to schools on Tanna Island in Tafea Province and another 18 were made available to the Ministry of Education and Training for use elsewhere in-country.

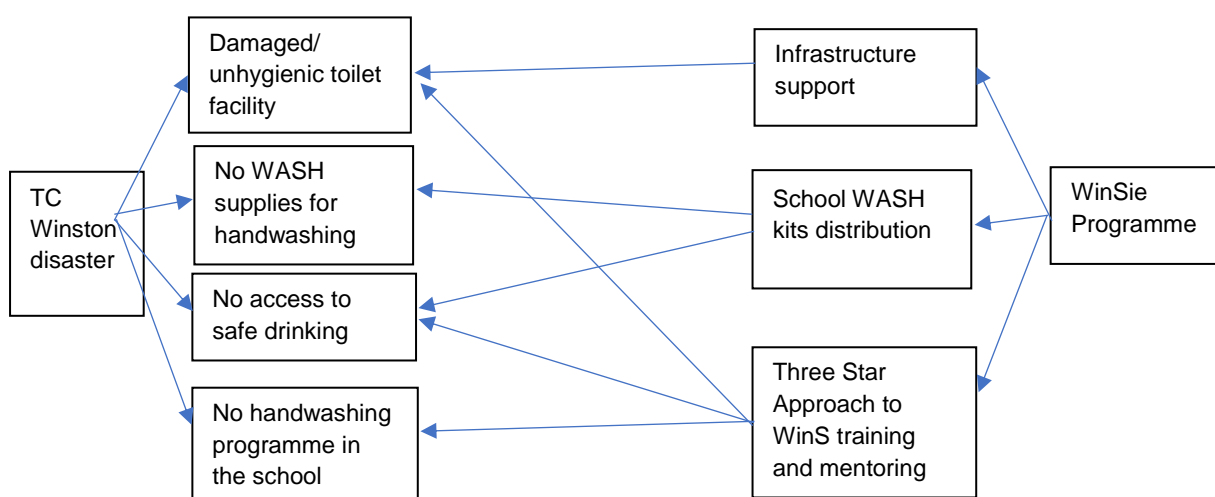
## WASH

### TC Winston – Fiji

The provision of safe and clean water and sanitation facilities at schools following TC Winston was deemed essential to preventing the spread of illness from drinking contaminated water and unsafe hygiene practices. However, damaged toilet facilities, a lack of hygiene materials, deteriorated drinking water quality, and improper handwashing practices following TC Winston disrupted WinS activities<sup>17</sup>. The destruction of WASH facilities in communities was also extensive and widespread.

UNICEF Pacific's WASH Section was active on the Education and WASH Clusters and emergency response plans were developed jointly by Cluster members under the leadership of MoEHA and MoHMS, respectively. Based on priorities identified by the Education and WASH Clusters, UNICEF Pacific's TC Winston WASH response was two-pronged: implementation of a WinS in Emergencies (WinSie) Programme (see accompanying Case Study in Annex B); and, distribution of community WASH kits.

Of four key objectives identified by the Education Cluster, the UNICEF Pacific WASH Section focused on the provision of safe drinking water and adequate sanitation in schools, which was deemed essential to returning learning and teaching environment to normalcy at the earliest. UNICEF collaborated closely with the MoEHA and MoHMS to carry out three key WinSie interventions, which integrated emergency, resilience and gender: provision of school WASH kits; delivery of training on the WinS Three Star Approach; and, infrastructure support.



Through a rapid assessment conducted by MoEHA and MoHMS using online technology of AkvoFlow software, the WinS inter-cluster working group identified schools in need of school WASH kits. A baseline survey was completed in 67 targetted schools to determine the interventions needed and to monitor progress. This was followed by capacity building and awareness raising activities to encourage teachers and community members to commit to

<sup>17</sup> TC Winston destroyed or damaged 313 primary schools and 67 secondary schools, disrupting schooling for approximately 85,000 children (48 per cent girls and 52 per cent boys) according to the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment.

the long-term promotion of healthy habits and proper management and maintenance of WASH facilities. MoEHA distributed 493 school WASH kits to 135 affected schools in Central, Northern, Western and Eastern Divisions of Fiji, benefiting 20,745 children. The kits allowed schools to resume WinS activities and contributed to an improvement in star ratings under the WinS Three Star Approach. The WinSie Programme adopted the Three Star Approach to WinS, which has been introduced globally to improve the quality and sustainability of WASH service delivery and has been successful in Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs) such as Fiji and Kiribati. The Three Star Approach to WinS promotes the teaching, practice and integration of healthy habits into daily school routines and encourages schools to take simple incremental steps to ensure students wash their hands with soap, have access to safe drinking water, and are provided with clean, gender-segregated and child-friendly toilets. WASH performance is measured on a scale of zero to three stars.

The WinSie Programme achieved its goal of ensuring that children in 67 schools have access to safe WASH facilities. Following the interventions, 25 schools that previously had no star rating, which meant they no facilities for safe water drinking or handwashing practices, received One Star rating and 13 One Star-rated schools improved to Two Star rating following implementation of the programme.

A monitoring survey completed in October 2016<sup>18</sup> found clear shifts in behaviour following the interventions. Supervised handwashing increased to 95 per cent from 87 per cent of children. The percentage of children washing their hands with soap at school every day increased to 99 per cent from 89 per cent and the percentage of children feeling comfortable using school toilets increased to 90 per cent from 84 per cent.

UNICEF, in partnership with the MoEHA's Asset Monitoring Unit, provided WASH infrastructure support to schools. WASH infrastructure support included the following outputs: provision of ceramic water filters and sanitary bins to 67 schools; construction of group handwashing facilities in 67 schools; construction/repair of 16 ablution blocks, 10 MHM rooms and 1 septic tank; and, installation of 37 water tanks, 2 settlement tanks and 1 water pump. UNICEF infrastructure support adhered to build back better principles that ensure repairs and constructions of facilities are designed to resist natural hazards such as cyclones, earthquakes, floods, tsunamis and landslides, be accessible to people with disabilities and are sensitive to different gender needs.

Some 5,000 people benefited from distribution of 1,000 community/household WASH kits, which were meant to prevent the outbreak of disease through the provision of support to the everyday water needs of the affected populace. Some of the items were deemed life-saving such as jerry cans to collect water, water purification tablets, and soap to maintain hygiene while other items were meant to preserve a sense of dignity in difficult circumstances such as sanitary napkins and toothbrushes.

The interventions revealed some common bottlenecks faced by schools in contributing to children's rights to WASH. For instance, funds for maintenance of WASH infrastructure were not always earmarked in school budgets, minimum standard guidelines were not always

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<sup>18</sup> A total of 122 students were interviewed during the baseline survey and 727 students were engaged in the focus group discussions during a monitoring survey done in October 2016.



operationalized due lack of funds and even if funds were available for maintenance of infrastructure, they were not always carried out due to a lack of monitoring and oversight. To address these concerns, the Programme provided training sessions that included the development of WASH Action Plans to encourage schools to address these issues for long-term sustainability of results.

Tropical Cyclone Winston		
Results planned	Achieved	Observation
3,000 WASH kits procured 2,000 household WASH kits to be distributed by MoHMS 1,000 household WASH kits maintained for prepositioning purposes	1,000 household WASH kits immediately distributed by MoHMS during emergency period  1,000 household WASH kits maintained for prepositioning purposes some of which were distributed in December 2016 in emergency response to Tropical Depression 04  1,000 household WASH kits stored by UNICEF for preposition purposes for 2016–2017 cyclone season	Household WASH kits were distributed through the MoHMS' regular distribution system, which has proven to be very effective, efficient and quick in reaching cyclone-affected communities.  Zero cases of waterborne diseases identified/recorded by MoHMS during TC Winston Emergency period
School WASH kits distributed to 20,745 students.	493 kits have been distributed to 20,745 students	School WASH kits were distributed through MoEHA's regular distribution system, which has been proven to be very effective, efficient and quick in reaching the cyclone-affected schools.  The combination of delivery of training on WinS Three Star Approach and distribution of school WASH kits was crucial to ensuring children had access to safe water and sanitation facilities. This timely intervention resulted in zero prevalence of waterborne diseases during emergency and recovery period.
Almost all of 67 targetted school achieve 2-Star rating through training and mentoring on Three Star Approach to WinS	65 of 67 targetted schools have achieved at least 1-Star rating  152 teachers in 67 schools were trained on Three Star WinS Approach. Additional training was provided for parent- teacher associations in the targetted schools	Wider community engagement, through parent-teacher associations contributed to improved understanding among parents of the importance of handwashing and increased demand for improved hygiene practices/programme at school
67 schools receive WASH infrastructure support	WASH infrastructure projects were completed in 51 schools by January 2016; 16 school projects to be completed by March 2017	The WASH infrastructure work was implemented by MoEHA with technical support provided by UNICEF  Fruitful collaboration between MoEHA and UNICEF resulted in

Tropical Cyclone Winston		
Results planned	Achieved	Observation
		rapid project implementation and high sense of ownership among stakeholders

### TC Pam and El Niño drought – Vanuatu

UNICEF's TC Pam recovery work integrated response to El Niño drought since it caused significant hardship to many TC Pam-affected communities. Support included the following:

- Deployment of technical specialists to assist the Department of Water in desalination (three months); hydrogeology (three months); sectoral coordination (three months); information management (three months); and, recovery project management (18 months). Resources were provided to the Department's Project Management Unit as it explored various contracting options in developing institutional ownership of recovery work.
- Provision of 1,383 collapsible water containers for distribution through the Provincial Disaster Management Office in Torba Province.
- Delivery of ship-based desalinated water to the Shepherd Island communities.

### El Niño drought and other emergencies– other PICTs

**Kiribati:** UNICEF supported the Government and communities to improve access to safe drinking water and improve sanitation practices, through water, health and sanitation safety planning. The Community-Led Total Sanitation approach was pursued with high-level political involvement to end open defecation and promote handwashing in schools, health clinics and homes. A total of 112 rainwater harvesting tanks with 10,000 litre capacity were shipped to 12 outer islands to help improve water accessibility of 20,000 people in communities hit by the El Niño drought. The WinS programme was initiated with the Ministry of Education in 36 schools, providing WASH infrastructure and WASH kits, supporting the development of minimum standards and guidelines, and providing teacher training around safe water and improved sanitation and hygiene practices.

**Palau:** UNICEF maintained contingency supplies in Palau through an agreement with the MoH. After the Palau Government declared a state of emergency in March due to the drought, these prepositioned emergency supplies were immediately mobilized for the response, including a comprehensive health kit that could serve 10,000 people for three months; two tents for health clinics; oral rehydration salts; micronutrient powder for children; vitamin A; water purification tablets; household water containers; and, soap for handwashing. Water purification tablets were sent to the State of Sonsorol following the failure of the main water tank. Household water containers were also distributed to community health centres to be used for drinking water storage. WASH supplies were replenished by UNICEF through procurement assistance provided by the UNICEF Philippines Country Office.

**Solomon Islands:** UNICEF provided technical support to the National Disaster and Management Office and the WASH Cluster to develop a drought management and response

plan. WASH supplies were also delivered to some 12,500 persons affected by the earthquake and tsunami in Makira province.

WASH targets and results		Cluster 2016 Target	Cluster total results	UNICEF target 2016	UNICEF total results
Emergency affected population provided with access to safe water as per agreed standards	El Nino			35,000	7,505
	Winston	250,000	199,936	50,000	67,467
	Makira earthquake				12,500
Emergency affected population provided with sanitation and hygiene supplies	El Nino			35,000	3,213
	Winston	250,000	65,727	50,000	26,242
	Makira earthquake				
Emergency affected populations benefitting from hygiene and sanitation promotion messages	El Nino			35,000	7,900
	Winston	250,000		50,000	31,442
	Makira earthquake				1,250

## Resilience work

In addition to WinSie activities, UNICEF Pacific undertook additional resilience activities using Dutch government funding that was received through the UNICEF East Asia and Pacific Regional Office. UNICEF's WASH Resilience Programme has the following three broad objectives.

- 1) Improving understanding of risks to inform programme design and prioritization.
- 2) Building the capacity of communities to manage the risks to their water resources.
- 3) Developing a comprehensive model of resilience, including national policies.

UNICEF Pacific has collected case studies from several communities across the Pacific whose WASH facilities have been damaged by natural disasters, which provide an opportunity to build understanding of why services fail and how they can be designed to better withstand shocks. Further insights into risks and hazards were gained through the development of Child-Centred Risk Assessment Reports that generated maps showing areas of high risk and exposure in nine countries. Information from the Reports on risks among children is being considered in the design of programmes in these areas. In addition, UNICEF has supported drought preparedness, contingency planning, and WASH Cluster emergency training in several PICTs.

UNICEF's approach to achieving community resilience in WASH is via Drinking Water Safety and Security Planning (DWSSP), which aims to build capacity of communities to identify and manage risks related to community WASH services. UNICEF is using the Dutch government funding to train partner non-governmental organizations (NGOs) on how to implement

DWSSP in more than 100 villages across Fiji and Vanuatu. Community-level activities are also being supported by the development of national level implementation plans and guidance on accessing funding.

In 2016, UNICEF Pacific commissioned a review of national WASH, climate change and disaster risk policies in five PICTs. The review identified areas where national policies could be improved to reduce risks and integrate climate resilience into WASH programmes. Results of the policy review were synthesized in advocacy documents and used to guide discussions with government and non-government counterparts.

## Health

UNICEF established in 2016 the following objectives to guide its health and nutrition humanitarian responses to TC Winston and the El Niño drought:

- 1) Improved cold chain capacity to protect newborns and infants from vaccine-preventable diseases.
- 2) Strengthened capacity of health staff for nutrition service delivery including infant and young child nutrition, Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) and micronutrients.
- 3) Strengthened Nutrition in Emergency response.

### TC Winston – Fiji

TC Winston damaged at least 88 medical facilities and health clinics in Fiji, which left the vaccine cold chain broken and medical services disrupted. UNICEF supported the MoHMS in its emergency response through the provision of the following:

- Technical assistance in the organization and coordination of the Health and Nutrition Cluster; restoration of cold chain system; and, implementation of Nutrition in Emergencies interventions.
- Cash assistance to mobilize direct services.
- Supplies such as vaccines, micronutrients powders, therapeutic food, etc.

UNICEF Pacific supported the MoHMS in its rapid deployment of outreach mobile health teams to eight of the most severely affected and hard-to-reach areas. The teams, composed of medical professionals with a variety of specialties, provided basic health services that typically would be provided at health facilities, including immunization, counselling on breastfeeding, and screening for malnutrition. The outreach mobile teams delivered health services to 36,356 affected people, including 8,007 women of child-bearing age and 9,270 children aged 3–9 years.

UNICEF Pacific sought not only to restore the integrity of the cold chain but also to ensure that the systems are built back better by recommending technology appropriate to the local environment that was more durable, adaptable and sustainable. Solar-powered refrigerators and generators were introduced and installed in 66 health facilities across Fiji. Most facilities were in remote locations that were not linked to the national power grid.

An additional 32 ice-lined units were installed elsewhere. In addition to basic units, spare parts and accessories were provided such as vaccine carriers, thermometers and voltage. Training on the installation and maintenance of the solar-direct driven refrigerators was delivered to 25 personnel from the MoHMS and the private sector. UNICEF, thereafter, delivered 10,000 doses of pentavalent vaccine (with diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus, hepatitis B and Haemophilus influenza type b antigens) and 18,000 doses of measles and rubella vaccines to boost Fiji's immunization campaign.

To prevent the further deterioration of the health of children, UNICEF advocated for and provided technical expertise to the MoHMS on the adoption of IMAM protocols. Once the Government of Fiji approved the protocols, training was delivered to 90 health staff from the national and regional levels on the application of IMAM protocols and an additional 200



community nurses and volunteers from Fiji Red Cross were trained on the identification and referral of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) cases.

UNICEF also provided therapeutic supplies to treat approximately 400 children with SAM as well as vitamin A and deworming tablets for an estimated 40,000 children. Although the initial target was to provide 24,000 children 0–59 months old with vitamin A the target subsequently was deemed to be overstated. Government reports indicated that 7,468 children aged 6–59 months were administered vitamin A following TC Winston.

### **TC Pam and El Niño drought – Vanuatu**

A second round of distribution of high energy biscuits (HEB) for children aged 6–59 months was done in February in North Tanna and Whitesands, which were areas most affected by the drought. Around 800 children in 21 communities received HEB and were screened for malnutrition. Caregivers were provided health and nutrition education during the distribution. UNICEF supported the development of a National Nutritional Strategy and worked with the World Health Organization to support the placement of a qualified nutritionist within the Ministry of Health. Support for four retired nurses to provide nutritional care and midwifery services to Lenakal Hospital continued to mid-2016.

### **El Niño drought – other PICTs**

UNICEF promoted Nutrition in Emergencies interventions in drought-affected countries.

**Solomon Islands:** Training on Nutrition in Emergencies was delivered to 24 Solomon Islands health personnel from the MoHMS and other partners and therapeutic supplies were provided for the management of severe acute malnourished children in Solomon Islands. The MoHMS recorded 175 cases of children who were treated for SAM but provided no reports on the number of children aged 6–59 months old who were provided micronutrient supplementation.

**FSM:** UNICEF deployed a nutrition specialist and provided nutrition-related emergency supplies to support the national and state governments of FSM in strengthening prevention, screening, referrals and treatment of moderate and acute malnutrition. The nutrition specialist supported partners in addressing micronutrient deficiency among women and children through the provision of micronutrient powder, vitamin A and deworming. Through this technical support, the Department of Health's operational guidelines for vitamin A were updated and training materials and tools for the Baby-Friendly Hospital Initiative (BFHI) and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) were drafted and tailored for FSM. A total of 81 health staff from the states of Yap, Kosrae and Chuuk were trained on BFHI/IYCF while 110 were trained on vitamin A. Some 4,678 children under the age of 5 received vitamin A and 4,107 children aged 12–59 months received deworming tablets.

**RMI:** UNICEF is supporting the launch of a nutrition survey in RMI. The survey results are expected to inform the development of Government policies and programmes to improve maternal and child nutrition.

2016 Programme Results	Emergency	Cluster 2016 target	UNICEF 2016 target	UNICEF total results**
Children aged 6–59 months with global acute malnutrition identified and referred, including SAM cases treated	El Nino	600	600	3,769 children screened in FSM and 1 moderate acute malnourished children; no SAM case (partial data); 175 SAM cases admitted and treated in Solomon Islands
	TC Winston	200	200	7,468 children screened; 91 SAM cases identified, referred and admitted for treatment
Children aged 6–59 months receiving micronutrient supplementation	El Nino		24,000	4,678 (FSM, partial)
	TC Winston	24,000	24,000	7,468 children aged 6–59 months (vit.A) 7,065 children aged 6–59 months (multiple micronutrient powder)
Targetted caregivers of children aged 0–23 months with access to infant and young child feeding counselling	TC Winston	24,000	24,000	7,096
Children aged 6–59 months vaccinated against vaccine-preventable diseases	El Niño		50,000	49,687 (Fiji, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu) 52,566 if FSM and RMI are included
National cold room and cold storage facilities restored	Winston	91*	91	114

## Child Protection

UNICEF Pacific continued in 2016 to strengthen existing child protection systems, identify key protection needs in emergencies, such as unaccompanied and separated children, and assist children who were vulnerable and at risk of violence, exploitation and neglect during emergencies.

### **TC Winston – Fiji**

The establishment of the Safety and Protection Cluster following TC Winston helped improve the coordination of activities relating to safety and protection issues, including child protection. The cluster is led by the Ministry of Women, Children and Poverty Alleviation with the UN Women as co-lead. UNICEF helped re-convene the National Coordinating Committee for Children, which was already organized prior to TC Winston, to serve as the Child Protection Sub-cluster to coordinate, manage information and strengthen referral mechanisms for women and children victims of abuse.

The Safety and Protection Cluster conducted an Inter-Organizational Protection Needs Assessment of in April 2016. At least 28 assessors divided into eight teams to visit 35 sites most affected in Western, Northern, Eastern, and Central Divisions. The result of the assessment and consultations with experts from Government ministries, NGOs, Fiji Red Cross Society, and UN agencies served as the primary basis for the cluster action plan that was developed to address key protection concerns

As part of the Cluster action plan, UNICEF Pacific supported the training of 385 (213 female) teachers and community volunteers to carry out an eight-week Just Play Emergency Programme (see accompanying Case Study in Annex B). Just Play is a project developed by the Oceania Football Confederation and UNICEF that promotes physical activity for children of primary school age while encouraging community involvement and healthy living. The Just Play Emergency Programme was tailored in Fiji following TC Winston to support the psychosocial recovery of children using sports. Teams were deployed to the 12 most severely TC Winston-affected areas and carried out Just Play activities that reached 10,867 children (5,552 boys and 5,316 girls) from 89 schools, 27 communities, 29 villages and 4 settlements. Results of survey-interview of children and adult facilitators at the conclusion of the Just Play Emergency Programme showed the following:

- 99 per cent of children interviewed reported they enjoyed participating in the Programme and when asked what they learned, the top three responses included: how to stay healthy, how to keep myself safe and the importance of handwashing.
- 97 per cent of teachers and community volunteers interviewed reported that the Just Play Emergency Programme was positively received by their community.
- Following the psychosocial session, 99 per cent of teachers and community volunteers noticed a positive change in children.

UNICEF partnered with the Ministry of Justice Civil Registration Office in Fiji to register children's births and provide duplicate certificates to children and families whose certificates were lost or destroyed during TC Winston. A total of 80,000 people (17,000 children and 63,000 adults) benefited from birth registration (both new and reissuance).

UNICEF Pacific also partnered with the Pacific Disability Forum to carry out a needs assessment that was developed and conducted by persons with disabilities who were members of the Disabled Peoples Organizations. The assessment identified the needs and gaps in humanitarian assistance among persons with disabilities and is expected to help guide responses to future emergencies.

### **TC Pam and El Niño drought – Vanuatu**

PSS training and materials for children developed during the TC Pam response were adopted for use in primary schools across the country. Support for mobile birth registration, which started immediately after TC Pam, continued through 2016 and 155,222 people were registered, including 47,483 children, as of the end of the reporting period.

### **El Niño drought – RMI**

In response to El Niño, child protection stakeholders in RMI from the Ministries of Health, Education and Internal Affairs, Secretariat for Pacific Communities Regional Rights and Resource Team, Micronesian Legal Services Corporation, Public School Systems, International Organization for Migration, Police Department and the Youth Services Bureau were trained on CPiE, with a particular focus on preparedness and response.. Two CPiE workshops were also conducted to facilitate the creation of Wotje Atoll and Mejit's Contingency Plans, which were developed by on-island community leaders and key informants. CPiE trainers led discussions about the drought with community leaders and with seventh- and eighth-graders from Mejit Elementary School.

The training packages had a special focus on child protection priorities in emergencies for the Pacific region, building on experiences from past emergencies and providing guidance for action during the three stages of humanitarian operations: preparedness, response and recovery. The guidelines were based on the 2014 Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action that were designed for use by child protection practitioners in PICTs, including policymakers, law enforcement agents, members of the justice system, social services staff, aid workers and communities.

### **Earthquake – Solomon Islands**

CPiE training was delivered in the Province of Makira in Solomon Islands following an earthquake on 8 December 2016. The provincial Child Protection Task Force was supported to carry out outreach activities to raise awareness about child protection and provide basic psychosocial support in communities in five wards of Makira Province affected by the earthquake. Support was provided to public service providers to strengthen capacity to integrate CPiE in child protection service provision planning in nearby Province of Isabel.

2016 Programme Results	UNICEF		Cluster	
	UNICEF target	Cumulative results	Cluster Target	Cumulative results
Children provided access to psychosocial support	50,000	41,825	60,000	51,717

## Monitoring and Evaluation

### TC Winston

Accountability and assurance activities for all activities and supplies, including monitoring for equity, is one of the Humanitarian Principles of Engagement UNICEF Pacific vowed to adhere to in its TC Winston response in Fiji. A humanitarian performance monitoring (HPM) strategy was put in place to set baselines, targets and systems for monitoring and evaluation and to ensure accountability to beneficiaries, partners and donors. The strategy used an existing HPM approach that UNICEF uses globally and modified tools to provide near real-time data on overall performance to UNICEF's senior and programme managers. To ensure funding for HPM, programme managers were requested to budget and allocate between 1–3 per cent of all significant donor contributions for HPM activities.

Among the tools used for HPM were the following:

- Supply tracking —with help from logistics consultants, all UNICEF supplies were tracked from the time supply orders were placed to delivery to consignees. UNICEF Pacific's experiences during TC Winston helped improve UNICEF Pacific's logistics operations.
- Cluster and implementing partner reports: information managers were recruited for UNICEF Pacific's WASH, Education, Child Protection and Health and Nutrition Sections through surge processes and deployed to help Government ministries and activated Clusters establish and/or improve information systems to monitor the emergency and performance.
- Staff trip reports: A template for staff trip reports was developed to allow for cross-referencing of issues among sectors.
- Dedicated field monitoring: A team of six local contractors was hired and trained to conduct key informant interviews and focus group discussions (FGD) in affected communities selected through random sampling. A survey tool was developed together with the relevant UNICEF Pacific Sections using AkvoFlow software and computer tablets. Consolidated data were presented in tables, graphs and charts.

Dedicated field monitoring was conducted in three rounds. The first round was conducted from April–June 2016 and covered 96 communities, 97 schools and 69 health facilities; the second was completed August–September 2016 and covered 53 communities, 99 schools and 50 health facilities; and the third was carried out in November 2016 and covered 73 schools and 20 health facilities. The first and second rounds of field monitoring essentially covered the same schools and health facilities in hard-to-reach communities while the third round was carried out on outlying islands.

Similar core questions on issues related to education, WASH, nutrition, child protection and communication for development were asked during all three rounds. Additional questions were asked during each succeeding round of field monitoring. Mobile registration and mobile clinics were covered in the second round and monitoring of cold chain supplies was done during the third round. Key informants were the heads of schools and community doctors and nurses. FGDs for women only were carried out in all three rounds to capture female perspectives and perceptions while FGDs were held with children in the third round to capture the opinions of children on psychosocial materials that had been distributed.



An After Action Review, completed by an independent consultant, noted overall positive reviews by internal and external stakeholders on UNICEF Pacific's TC Winston response. Several factors were attributed to the positive results, including the following.

- The adoption of UNICEF's Humanitarian Principles of Engagement that respect government leadership was deemed appropriate.
- Early preparedness actions like the mobilization of prepositioned supplies and Cluster agreement on rapid assessment procedures improved response.
- Experiences gained and lessons learned from UNICEF Pacific's response to TC Pam in Vanuatu were applied well during TC Winston such as rectifying issues concerning finance and human resources.
- Engagements and partnerships with key Government ministries were strong.
- Donor support was robust.

### **El Niño drought**

In late April 2016, UNICEF Pacific's humanitarian and WASH specialist visited the FSM and the RMI to better understand the impact of El Niño drought conditions on children and to provide advice on child-sensitive interventions. He reported that drought continued to negatively impact women and children and other vulnerable people who already were isolated due to the hard-to reach locations of their homes. It was noted that significant challenges around coordination, communications, logistics and transport to isolated islands and atolls were constraining efforts to address needs related to WASH, health and nutrition.

## Financial Analysis

As of 31 December 2016, UNICEF Pacific had received 78 per cent (US\$9.41 million) of the US\$12.07 million 2016 appeal. Funds were received from various sources, including Australia, Canada, Italy, New Caledonia, Sweden, United States of America, United Nations CERF and UNICEF's National Committees for Japan, Germany, Australia and New Zealand.

UNICEF Pacific used core and other sources of funds such as emergency thematic funds to support contingency stock management, procurement and distribution of supplies, field monitoring and surge deployment in all sectors, including recruitment of an emergency coordinator, who was deployed to Fiji. In addition, UNICEF used its core regular resources to support assessment and monitoring missions, and operational support costs, such as supplies handling fees.

UNICEF's declaration of corporate emergency Level 1 status for the Fiji response triggered the release of a loan of US\$1 million from UNICEF's Emergency Programme Fund (EPF), permitting the immediate procurement of additional relief supplies, the deployment of key staff and the release of financial support for counterparts and the engagement of implementing partners. This loan was fully refunded to the EPF account by mid-2016, following receipt of funds from donors and UNICEF's National Committees.

CERF processes and funding supported coordination at national, state and local level through intra- and inter-sector coordination meetings, which facilitated regular information sharing among participants, including government ministries, United Nations agencies and humanitarian organizations. The early injection of CERF resources allowed timely action to address key priorities while additional contributions were incoming.

**Table 1: Funding status against the appeal by sector**

Sector	Requirements	Funds Received Against Appeal as of 31 December 2016*	% Funded
Nutrition	1,308,880	590,418	45%
Health	1,798,019	1,685,398	94%
WASH	4,284,000	2,784,268	65%
Child Protection	815,800	623,601	76%
Education	3,264,585	3,282,798	101%
Cluster Coordination, IM and Support Services	600,000	474,532	79%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12,071,284</b>	<b>9,441,016</b>	<b>78%</b>

**Table 2: Funding received and available by 31 December 2016 by donor and funding type (in USD)**

Donor Name/Type of funding	Programme Budget Allotment reference	Overall Amount*
<b>I. Humanitarian funds received in 2016</b>		
<b>a) Thematic Humanitarian Funds</b> (Paste Programmable Amount from Table 4)		
See details in Table 3	SM/14/9910	805,744
<b>b) Non-Thematic Humanitarian Funds</b> (List individually all non-thematic emergency funding received in 2016 per donor in descending order)		
Australia	SM/16/0058	327,877
	SM/16/0096	655,755
	SM/16/0165	92,593
	SM/16/0183	1,424,522
	SM/16/0300	523,362
Canada	SM/16/0155	520,183
	SM/16/0576	581,698
Sweden	SM/16/0099	542,874
Italy	SM/16/0244	462,963
United States of America	SM/16/0231	277,778
New Zealand Committee	SM/15/0361	76,633
	SM/16/0197	170,346
New Caledonia	SM/16/0496	61,326
<b>Total Non-Thematic Humanitarian Funds</b>		<b>5,717,910</b>
<b>c) Pooled Funding</b>		
<b>(i) CERF Grants</b> (Put one figure representing total CERF contributions received in 2016 through OCHA and list the GRANTS below)		
<b>(ii) Other Pooled funds</b> - including Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF), Humanitarian Response Funds, Emergency Response Funds, UN Trust Fund for Human Security etc. (Put the figure representing total contributions received in 2016 through these various pooled funding mechanisms.		
CERF	SM/16/0129	798,719
CERF	SM/16/0135	328,383
CERF	SM/16/0136	209,966
CERF	SM/16/0141	1,082,575
<b>Total Pooled Funding</b>		<b>2,419,643</b>
<b>d) Other types of humanitarian funds</b>		
<b>Total humanitarian funds received in 2015 (a+b+c+d)</b>		<b>8,696,318</b>
<b>II. Carry-over of humanitarian funds available in 2016</b>		

<b>e) Carry over Thematic Humanitarian Funds</b>		
Thematic Humanitarian Funds	SM/14/9910	3,799,884
<b>f) Carry-over of non-thematic humanitarian funds</b> (List by donor, GRANT and programmable amount being carried forward from prior year(s) if applicable)		
DFID	SM/12/0158	34,504
Japan	SM/15/0141	260,546
UNOCHA	SM/15/0147	14
	SM/15/0149	14,000
Canada	SM/15/0214	63,745
New Zealand Committee	SM/15/0223	6,771
United Kingdom	SM/15/0317	204,442
Russia	SM/15/0521	262,059
<b>Total carry-over non-thematic humanitarian funds</b>		<b>846,067</b>
<b>Total carry-over humanitarian funds (e + f)</b>		<b>4,645,965</b>
<b>III. Other sources (Regular Resources set-aside, diversion of RR – if applicable)</b>		
Regular resources diverted to emergency	NON-GRANT GC	10,010
<b>Total other resources</b>		<b>10,010</b>

\*Programmable amounts of donor contributions, excluding recovery cost

**Table 3: Thematic humanitarian contributions received in 2016**

<b>Humanitarian Contributions Received in 2016 (in USD): Donor</b>	<b>Grant Number</b>	<b>Programmable Amount</b>	<b>Total Contribution Amount</b>
Australian Committee for UNICEF	SM/14/9910/1119	502,607	527,737
German Committee for UNICEF	SM/14/9910/1190	53,990	56,689
Japan Committee for UNICEF	SM/14/9910/1155	29,601	31,081
New Zealand Committee for UNICEF	SM/14/9910/1195	200,498	210,523
UN Women's Guild	SM/14/9910/1225	19,048	20,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>805,744</b>	<b>846,030</b>



## Future Workplan

Barring any major disaster event, UNICEF Pacific's humanitarian workplan for 2017 is geared towards achieving the following two major objectives:

- 1) Completion of residual activities from previous significant emergencies such as TC Pam (March 2015), TC Winston (February 2016), the El Niño drought (2015–2016) as well as small-scale emergencies such as the Solomon Island earthquake (December 2016).
- 2) Initiating the operationalization of a recently-issued UNICEF procedure on preparedness for emergency response.

Residual activities in response to past emergencies are expected to be completed during the first half of 2017. Activities have supported early recovery efforts and strengthened local preparedness and response systems and capacities.

Fully implementing Minimum Preparedness Standards for country offices as stipulated in the Guidance Note on Preparedness for Emergency Response in UNICEF (29 December 2016) within a one-year timeframe will pose a challenge to UNICEF Pacific given its programme is carried out in a multi-country environment. UNICEF Pacific senior managers and the Emergency Response Team will follow a practical approach to ensuring minimum preparedness actions and minimum preparedness standards are adapted in the 14 PICTs covered by the Multi-Country Office (MCO).

Office preparedness actions essentially will revolve around three components:

- 1) Maintaining constant readiness of the UNICEF Pacific MCO and its partners to respond to any emergency, which will be achieved through the delivery to all staff of refresher training on emergency preparedness and response; establishment of contingency programme cooperation and long-term agreements; prepositioning of appropriate and adequate emergency stocks and recruitment of full-time emergency coordinator.
- 2) Contributing to improved inter-agency preparedness through activities with the regional Clusters and Pacific Humanitarian Team (PHT). Support will be provided to the PHT and UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs in developing a country preparedness package in which national and international humanitarian actors will agree on a country-specific approach on how they will work together in an emergency.
- 3) Providing support to build national capacities for preparedness and response. Preparedness activities, included in the workplans of each UNICEF Pacific Section, will become more pronounced with the launch of the UNICEF Pacific 2018–2022 Multi-Country Programme, which integrates climate and disaster risk management into the general development approach.

## Expression of Thanks

UNICEF acknowledges and sincerely appreciates the generous support from all donors who contributed to the response to TC Winston in Fiji, which allowed for a rapid and comprehensive response that included a components of disaster risk reduction to protect against future extreme weather events.

The critical importance of flexible funding provided through thematic funding cannot be overstated. After emergencies, UNICEF interventions are planned and implemented jointly with governments, other UN agencies and NGO partners. Because thematic funding is not earmarked, it can be used where it is most needed within the context of the situation on the ground and the capacity of partners and other actors.

UNICEF Pacific wishes to thank all donors who provided funding to meet the needs of children affected by other emergencies in the Pacific region, which have not necessarily garnered the attention as the needs of children affected by TC Winston and other disasters.

## Annex: Case Studies

### TC Winston School Feeding Programme<sup>19</sup>

**Top Level Results:** The TC Winston School Feeding Programme was implemented in 51 schools across the Eastern, Western and Central Divisions, benefiting 6,979 students, including 3,384 girls (48 per cent) and 3,590 boys (52 per cent). Of the 485 teachers that benefited from the programme, 252 teachers were female (52 per cent) and 256 were male (48 per cent).

**Issue/Background:** Category 5 Tropical Cyclone (TC) Winston, which struck on 20 February 2016, was the strongest cyclone ever to make a landfall in Fiji, causing widespread destruction, killing 44 and affecting 540,400 people or 62 percent of the population, including 120,000 children. Entire communities were destroyed and approximately 40,000 people required immediate assistance following the cyclone.<sup>20</sup> TC Winston destroyed crops on a large scale and compromised the livelihoods of almost 60 percent of Fiji's population and destroyed or damaged 114 early childhood, care and education centres, 313 primary schools and 67 secondary schools, disrupting schooling for approximately 85,000 children (48 per cent girls and 52 per cent boys)<sup>21</sup>.

#### Rationale:

- a) Purpose: A supplemental School Feeding Programme following TC Winston would improve nutritional status, relieve short-term hunger and improve performance at school, in large part by increasing the likelihood that children would continue to attend school, by supplementing the food children would receive at home by providing approximately one third of their daily energy requirements<sup>22</sup>.
- b) Assumptions: The project assumed that adequate resources and support from key stakeholders would be made available.
- c) Expected Results: Through the provision of one meal per day to children, the Programme would supplement the food supply of beneficiaries, restore a sense of normalcy to children who were coping during the post-TC Winston unstable and chaotic emergency, and provide relief to adults struggling to rebuild their livelihoods.
- d) Timeframe June 2016–April 2017.

**Strategy and Implementation:** UNICEF supported Ministry of Education, Heritage and Arts (MoEHA) in the delivery of the TC Winston School Feeding Programme to 38 severely cyclone-affected schools on the Islands of Koro, Vanuabalavu and Ovalau in the Eastern Division. The Programme was extended to the end of the school year on Koro Island with

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<sup>19</sup> For background on school feeding during an emergency see World Food Programme, 'School Feeding in an Emergency Situation Guidelines', Rome, 2004, [http://toolkit.ineesite.org/toolkit/INEEcms/uploads/1036/WFP\\_Emergency\\_School\\_Feeding.PDF](http://toolkit.ineesite.org/toolkit/INEEcms/uploads/1036/WFP_Emergency_School_Feeding.PDF).

<sup>20</sup> United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), 'Fiji: Severe Tropical Cyclone Winston Situation Report No. 11', as of 3 March 2016, (Situation Report). UNOCHA.

<sup>21</sup> While 85,000 is an estimate, baseline enrolment data reported in the Fiji Education Management Information System shows that 86,118 students were enrolled in the 494 damaged or destroyed schools.

<sup>22</sup> The National Disaster Management Office was distributing basic food baskets to TC Winston-affected children.

additional funding providing by Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT). After similar needs were identified in the Western and Central Divisions, the TC Winston School Feeding Programme was delivered to eight schools severely affected by TC Winston. DFAT decided in November 2016 to extend support for the Programme to April 2017 to encourage children to return to school in January 2017 and to see them through a potentially disruptive time, considering rebuilding was to begin in some of the schools. Therefore, the Programme continued in some schools in Ra and Laucala Districts in Cakaudrove for up to four weeks in 2017.

MoEHA collaborated with school leaders, school management committees/boards and support groups like mother's clubs to prepare and serve daily mid-day lunch in the schools. MoEHA procured and delivered cooking and basic food supplies to all the schools. A conditional Emergency School Feeding cash grant was provided to each school to purchase local food ingredients from the school community and carry out food security activities such as growing school crops and animal husbandry to ensure food security needs were sustained after the conclusion of the Programme. Schools were expected to earmark 10 per cent of the grant for food security activities. It was estimated that 70 per cent of total Programme costs were used to purchase and transport food items and cooking and meal utensils to the schools and 30 per cent went to conditional school grants.

UNICEF Pacific supported the MoEHA in building the capacity of Ministry officials, school management committees and local feeding groups to implement the programme through the delivery of training on the prudent utilization of grants, demarcation of roles during Programme implementation, monitoring and accurate liquidation of grants by schools. UNICEF Pacific's Nutrition Section and the Ministry of Health and Medical Services provided guidance on the use of cash grants for school feeding, especially on the preparation of meals, serving sizes and the distribution of micronutrient powders to be incorporated into daily meals. They also recommended individual school food menus that would augment the nutritional needs of school children.

**Resources Required/Allocated:** Funding for the TC Winston School Feeding Programme was provided by the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund and Government of Australia. UNICEF Pacific supported the MoEHA, which collaborated with school leaders, school management committees/boards and support groups like mother's clubs.

**Progress and Results:** The Humanitarian Performance Monitoring (HPM) Round 2 Report, which covered 36 of the 46 schools involved in the TC Winston School Feeding Programme, reported that the attendance of students had increased in 58 per cent of schools. Head teachers also cited other benefits gained from the introduction of the Programme such as improved student punctuality and concentration, more balanced student diets, and the added value of Programme funds used within the community in the cultivation of school gardens. Moreover, the Programme promoted a positive sense of community and has inspired local communities to continue school feeding after the government programme discontinues.

The HPM Round 3 results indicated that the diets of children in the Eastern Division had improved through the provision hot and nutritious meal every school day. Prior to the Programme, children ate a packed cold lunch or nothing at all. The Programme improved school attendance, fostered a sense of community among parents and revitalized the interest in gardening. The HPM Round 3 results further indicated that 11 of 21 schools involved in the

Programme had gardens that would allow them to continue to provide a school feeding on their own following the conclusion of the UNICEF/DFAT-supported Programme.

**Lesson Learned and Moving Forward:** Establishing school gardens is an effective way to promote the sustainability of school feeding programmes following emergencies.

After a school garden was re-established at Daliconi Primary School on Vanua Balavu Island in the Eastern Division with gardening tools provided by the TC Winston School Feeding Programme and other local community contributions, reports from Daliconi indicated that the school was clearing an additional site to establish a second vegetable garden with the help of the parents. This was to ensure the school could continue to provide lunches to children for the entire school year, even after UNICEF/DFAT support had ended, and the school community was considering establishing a lunch programme permanently school.

At Taviya School on Ovalau Island, the head teacher said that parents realized how much they could achieve by joining forces to provide lunches for their children as part of the TC Winston School Feeding Programme. Parents were so enthusiastic about the Programme, that they decided to sustain it by self-funding the cultivation of additional root crops (cassava) and the addition of a small poultry farm of 74 chickens. The teachers and children look after the chickens, which provide eggs and meat for the school and generate funds that will be used to purchase seeds to ensure longer-term sustainability.

Delana Primary School, on Ovalau Island, had no access to land to plant crops because it is in the middle of the town of Levuka. The head teacher Luke Vateitei devised a plan to grow vegetables in large plastic drums that had been cut in half and to grow root crops on his own land. In December 2016, the school installed 40 half drums all around the school to grow vegetables to feed the children. Groups of parents continued to cook lunches after the UNICEF/DFAT-supported Programme with a new stove donated by the local Pacific Fishing Company Ltd. cannery.

A closed Facebook group<sup>23</sup> was an excellent medium for TC Winston School Feeding Programme participants to share best practices by sharing experiences, feedback and photos, which provided a good visual narrative of activities. The page was so successful its mandate was broadened to include other UNICEF Pacific and MoEHA TC Winston emergency response activities such as the



School children, top photo, proudly display yields from the school garden. The head teacher of Delana Primary School, above, tends to crops that were planted in plastic drums. Credit: © UNICEF Pacific/2016.

<sup>23</sup> See <https://www.facebook.com/groups/315462542178950/>.

provision of emergency educational supplies, photocopiers and generators as well as the delivery of training.



## WASH in Schools in Emergencies

**Top Level Results:** The Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in Schools in Emergencies (WinSie) Programme following TC Winston achieved the following results. WASH school kits were delivered to 135 schools, benefiting 20,745 children (9,957 girls and 10,788 boys) at the onset of the emergency while awaiting rehabilitation of existing and/or construction of new WASH facilities. The kits contained: bars of soap for handwashing; soft toothbrush and tubes of toothpaste, 1-litre water bottles for each child to carry water from home when safe drinking water is not available at their schools; a package of 8 sanitary napkins for adolescent girls to prevent them from avoiding school during menstruation; and 20 emergency brochure pockets on how to prepare for emergencies, drinking water safety tips and water waste management and guidelines such as the WASH in Schools (WinS) in Emergencies Guidebook for Teachers and WinS Three Star Approach Guidebook. Training benefiting 11,208 children (5,398 girls and 5,810 boys) at 67 schools was delivered to 152 principals and school managers on promoting healthy hygiene practices such as daily handwashing to reduce the risk of diarrhoea among children from drinking dirty water, and information about menstrual hygiene management (MHM) and supporting girls with menstruation; and, the Three Star Approach as an affordable, simple, scalable and sustainable way to incrementally improve WASH facilities and hygiene behaviour through regular toilet cleaning and daily group handwashing. Infrastructure improvements included: provision of 48 water tanks with capacity to hold 10,000 litres or 5,000 litres; construction of 23 menstrual hygiene rooms, 1 group handwashing shelter and 10 compost toilets; repair of 1 septic tank and 24 ablution blocks (each with separate sections for males and females); and supply and installation of 1 water pump.

**Issue/Background:** Category 5 Tropical Cyclone (TC) Winston, which hit Fiji on 20 February 2016, was the strongest cyclone ever to make a landfall in Fiji, causing widespread destruction, killing 44 and affecting 540,400 people or 62 percent of the population, including 120,000 children. Entire communities were destroyed and approximately 40,000 people required immediate assistance following the cyclone.<sup>24</sup> TC Winston compromised the livelihoods of almost 60 percent of Fiji's population and destroyed or damaged 114 early childhood, care and education centres, 313 primary schools and 67 secondary schools, disrupting schooling for approximately 85,000 children (48 per cent girls and 52 per cent boys)<sup>25</sup>. The provision of safe and clean water and sanitation facilities at the damaged schools was essential to preventing the spread of illness from drinking contaminated water and unsafe hygiene practices. However, damaged toilet facilities, a lack of hygiene materials, deteriorated drinking water quality, and improper handwashing practices following TC Winston disrupted WinS activities.

### Rationale:

- e) Purpose: Through three key interventions – provision of school WASH Kits, delivery of training on the WinS Three Star Approach and support to repair or construct WASH infrastructure – the WinSie Programme would ensure children affected by TC Winston had access to safe and clean water and WASH facilities and WinS

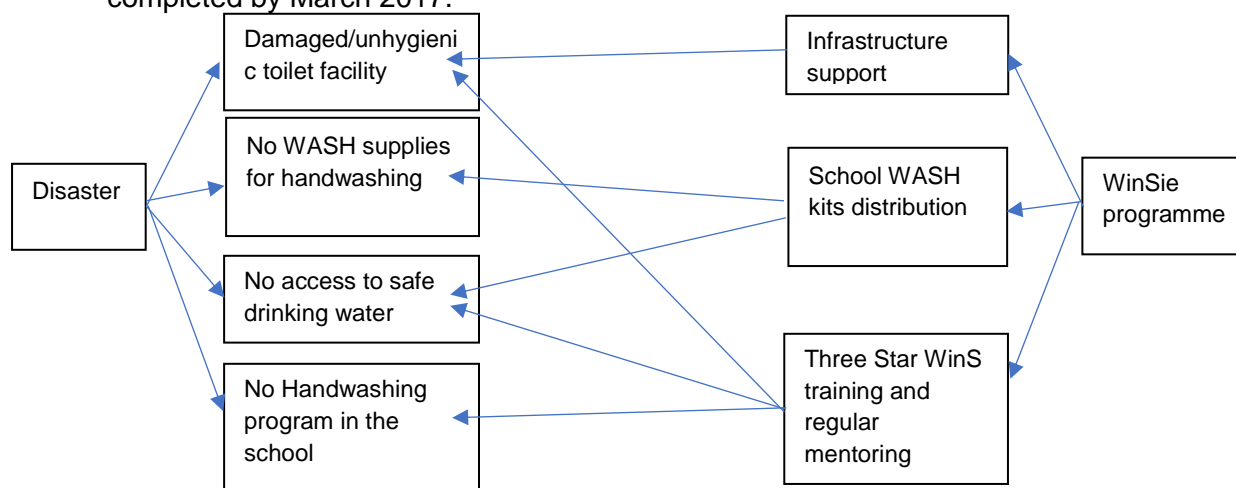
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<sup>24</sup> United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), 'Fiji: Severe Tropical Cyclone Winston Situation Report No. 11', as of 3 March 2016, (Situation Report). UNOCHA.

<sup>25</sup> While 85,000 is an estimate, baseline enrolment data reported in the Fiji Education Management Information System shows that 86,118 students were enrolled in the 494 damaged or destroyed schools.

programming would resume. The Programme would encourage sustainability by mainstreaming into the design gender, disability and resilience and gender. See diagram below.

- f) Assumptions: The project assumed that adequate resources and support from key stakeholders would be made available.
- g) Expected Results: WinSie interventions ensure children in 67 schools have access to safe WASH facilities following TC Winston.
- h) Timeframe: The Programme was launched in March 2016 and was expected to be completed by March 2017.



**Strategy and Implementation:** A baseline survey was completed at 67 targetted schools to determine the interventions needed and to monitor progress, which was followed by capacity building and awareness raising to encourage teachers and community members to commit to the long-term promotion of healthy habits and proper management and maintenance of WASH facilities. MoEHA distributed 493 school WASH kits to 135 affected schools in Central, Northern, Western and Eastern Divisions of Fiji, benefiting 20,745 children. The kits allowed schools to resume WinS activities and contributed to an elevation in star ratings under the WinS Three Star Approach.

The WinSie Programme followed the Three Star Approach to WinS, which has been introduced globally to improve the quality and sustainability of WASH service delivery and has been successful in PICTs such as Fiji and Kiribati. The Three Star Approach to WinS promotes the teaching, practice and integration of healthy habits into daily school routines and encourages schools to take simple incremental steps to ensure students wash their hands with soap, have access to safe drinking water, and are provided with clean, gender-segregated and child-friendly toilets. WASH performance is measured according to a three-star system.

UNICEF Pacific delivered training on the Three Star Approach to WinS to 152 principals, head teachers and school managers in 67 schools, which included topics such as safe drinking water, handwashing, MHM, improved WASH infrastructure, and WASH planning and budgeting. In addition, mentoring and monitoring visits were conducted to support school teachers in implementing WinS activities and to measure WASH performance.

The Programme was launched with the distribution of school WASH kits, which was accompanied by advocacy on usage of the items in the kits and the benefits of clean water

and usage of toilets, handwashing and safe hygienic menstrual management. Communications team worked closely with Ministry of Health and Medical Services on advocacy activities such a Fiji Broadcasting Corporation North Road Show<sup>26</sup>.

Water tanks were procured and delivered. Designs for repairs to existing and construction of new WASH facilities considered gender and universal access. Separate toilet blocks were provided for boys and girls and toilets for girls were constructed with doors that locked from the inside and sanitary bins for privacy and management of menses. Additional rooms were constructed for MHM. The design of handwashing facilities considering the needs of small children and children with disability.

**Resources Required/Allocated:** Funding for the WinSie Programme following TC Winston was provided by the United States Agency for International Development, Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade and the Swedish Government.

UNICEF Pacific leveraged partnerships with the Government, donors and other agencies to generate resources and technical expertise to respond to WASH needs. UNICEF Pacific hired a local consultant to manage the Programme and additional support was provided from a WASH specialist and the WASH Section chief. The Fijian Teachers' Association and Project Heaven were contracted to implement activities such as capacity building and training of teachers and communities and strengthening understanding and awareness of hygiene practices while the Ministry of Education, Heritage and Arts (MoEHA) Asset Monitoring Unit was primarily responsible for implementing repairs and/or upgrades to school WASH infrastructure. UNICEF used established partnerships with local non-governmental organizations and MoEHA to data collection and monitoring activities. Internal partners included the Education and Communications sections. External Government, donor and technical partners are summarized in the table below.

Government	Donors	Technical Partners
Ministry of Education, Heritage and Arts	USAID	Ministry of Education
Ministry of Health and Medical Services	Government of Australia	Fijian Teachers' Association
Fiji National WASH Cluster	UNICEF	Project Heaven
Fiji WASH in Schools Technical Working Group		

**Progress and Results:** The WinSie Programme achieved its goal of ensuring that children in 67 schools had access to safe WASH facilities. Following the interventions, 25 schools that previously had no star rating – no facilities, safe water drinking or handwashing practices – received One-Star rating and 13 One Star-rated schools improved to Two-Star rating following implementation of the grant.

<sup>26</sup>A video about the Road Show community outreach activities can be viewed at: [www.youtube.com/watch?v=YOKMpVrV6FM](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YOKMpVrV6FM).

A monitoring survey completed in October 2016 found clear shifts in behaviour following the interventions<sup>27</sup>. Supervised handwashing increased to 95 per cent from 87 per cent of children. The percentage of children washing their hands with soap at school every day increased to 99 per cent from 89 per cent and the percentage of children feeling comfortable using school toilets increased to 90 per cent from 84 per cent.

### Three Star Ratings Before and After Interventions

Before project implementation		After project implementation	
<i>Baseline assessment (n=67)</i>		<i>Endline assessment (n=67)</i>	
No Star	27 or 40.3%	No Star	2 or 3%
One Star	40 or 59.7%	One Star	52 or 77%
Two Star	Nil	Two Star	13 or 19.4%
Three Star	Nil	Three Star	Nil

The interventions revealed some common bottlenecks faced by schools in contributing to children's rights to WASH. For instance, funds for maintenance of WASH infrastructure were not always earmarked in school budgets, minimum standard guidelines were not always operationalized due lack of funds and even if grants included funds for maintenance of infrastructure, it was not always carried out due to a lack of monitoring and oversight. The Programme delivered training sessions that included the development of WASH Action Plans to encourage schools to address these issues for long-term sustainability of results.

**Lesson Learned:** Collaboration with and ensuring ownership of Programme results by the MoEHA was critical to success. Engaging with the MoEHA allowed UNICEF Pacific to optimize efficiency and avoid duplication by identifying overlapping activities. Partnerships with local NGOs that understood their communities and how to most effectively engage parents and students helped fast-track and sustain ownership of Programme results. Engaging community members, including children as partners at the onset of implementation, helped promote local ownership of Programme interventions such as maintaining improvements to WASH facilities, which is essential to their success. Baseline surveys prior to the launch of interventions and monitoring surveys at various points of Programme implementation helped sustain momentum and encouraged schools to continue to strive to climb the Three Star Approach to WinS ladder. The MoEHA was spurred by the achievements to contribute to data collection on the Sustainable Development Goals.

**Moving Forward:** Implementation will be scaled up with available funding and include disaster risk reduction, resilience, water resources management, drinking water safety and security planning and, resources permitting, ensuring infrastructure caters to children with disability even if schools have not had children with disability enrolled. There will continued be a focus on data disaggregated by gender and health-sensitive interventions for adolescents.

<sup>27</sup> A total of 122 students were interviewed during the baseline survey and 727 students were engaged in the focus group discussions during a monitoring survey done in October 2016.

## Just Play Programme<sup>28</sup>

**Top Level Results:** Recognizing the important role that sport can play in supporting the psychosocial recovery of children after an emergency, the Just Play Emergency Programme, developed by the Oceania Football Confederation (OFC) and UNICEF, was used to disseminate critical messages and support the emotional recovery of children in Fiji following Tropical Cyclone (TC) Winston. Programme activities, delivered over eight months following TC Winston, resulted in the training of 385 teachers and community volunteers, who supported the delivery of an eight-week programme, engaging 8,628 children in the 12 most severely affected regions of Fiji.

**Issue/Background:** Category 5 TC Winston, which hit Fiji on 20 February 2016, was the strongest cyclone ever to make a landfall in Fiji, causing widespread destruction, killing 44. Maximum average wind speeds reached 233km/hour and wind gusts peaked at around 306km/hour, making Winston one of the most powerful cyclones ever recorded in the Southern Hemisphere.<sup>29</sup> In addition to the extreme wind speeds, many islands were flooded by storm surges, including Koro Island and the southern coast of Fiji's second-largest island, Vanua Levu, which was inundated almost 200 metres inland in some areas. The storm brought down the power and communications systems linking the islands, with approximately 80 percent of the nation's population losing power, including the entire island of Vanua Levu. Entire communities were destroyed and approximately 40,000 people required immediate assistance following the cyclone.<sup>30</sup> Moreover, 30,369 houses, 495 schools and 88 health clinics and medical facilities were damaged or destroyed. TC Winston affected an estimated 540,000 people or about 60 percent of Fiji's population, including 120,000 children and many children were traumatized by their cyclone experiences.

The Just Play Emergency Programme is one of UNICEF Pacific's Sport for Development initiatives to reduce vulnerability, address social issues and reduce exposure to risk factors among children and young people. In 2015, as part of UNICEF's response to TC Pam in Vanuatu, UNICEF support the OFC to develop an emergency based-festival that supported Vanuatu's National Birth Registration Campaign. The programme subsequently evolved into a full-scale emergency response programme known as the Just Play Emergency Programme.

### Rationale:

- a) Purpose: The unique, child-centred Just Play Emergency Programme Programme was designed to build upon an existing Sport for Development programming platform to leverage existing networks and programming content to support the dissemination of critical messages and provide support for the recovery of children in Fiji's most severely-affected regions following TC Winston

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<sup>28</sup> For more, see the Just Play Emergency Programme booklet accessible at [https://www.unicef.org/pacificislands/Just\\_Play\\_Emergency\\_Booklet\\_8\\_pages.pdf](https://www.unicef.org/pacificislands/Just_Play_Emergency_Booklet_8_pages.pdf); informational video at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UDtYLS1E57Q>; 'Recovery through play' (human interest story) at <https://medium.com/@UNICEFPacific/cyclone-winston-6-months-on-recovery-through-play-99fd570fd5c4#.8upihjroc>; and, [www.justplayofc.org](http://www.justplayofc.org).

<sup>29</sup> Fiji Meteorological Service.

<sup>30</sup> United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), 'Fiji: Severe Tropical Cyclone Winston Situation Report No. 11' (as of 3 March 2016) (Situation Report), UNOCHA.



- b) Assumptions: The project assumed that adequate resources and support from key stakeholders would be made available.
- c) Expected Results: Needs would be addressed related to the psychosocial; child protection; water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH); and health and wellness of children in areas severely-affected by TC Winston.
- d) Timeframe: The Programme was delivered from March–November 2016.

**Strategy and Implementation:** The Just Play Emergency Programme encouraged children to learn through play by pairing messages on health and wellness, gender equality, social inclusion and child protection with messages on coping and recovering from emergencies, food safety, nutrition, handwashing and post-emergency safety and security. Psychosocial training, as part of the emergency recovery programme, allowed teachers and community volunteers to use this play-based platform to help children share their stories, learn how to keep themselves and their families safe and better understand how communities recover following disaster.

Since at-risk communities are made even more vulnerable following natural disaster, the Just Play Emergency Programme targetted interventions in these areas first and subsequently supported additional recovery activities in other areas through a three-phased implementation strategy, with reflective training and debriefing activities taking place between each phase. Working through the regional child protection cluster and in collaboration with key partners such as the Ministry of Education, Heritage and Arts, the Programme created safe spaces to deliver activities in both community and school-based settings. Initial activities were rolled out to communities immediately following TC Winston, with the focus shifting to targetted schools as education centres reopened.

Coordinators and volunteers were trained to support Programme roll-out. Each phase was carried out over three to four weeks, providing teams with the opportunity to engage with local stakeholders, identify the most at-risk areas, and train teachers and community volunteers. Since the disaster affected such a large proportion of the population in Fiji, including Just Play Emergency Programme trainees, the Programme was deliberately designed to limited the amount of time teachers and community volunteers were required to devote to training and supporting Programme delivery.

Following the delivery of training, the Just Play Emergency Programme team facilitated the coordination of festivals, at which time trainees practiced providing activities to children after which the Just Play Programme was carried out to beneficiaries over a period of eight weeks. At the end of the eight-week Programme, the Just Play Programme team interviewed teachers, volunteers and community stakeholders to solicit feedback, record stories and collect data from questionnaires that participants of the Programme completed prior to and following engagement.

**Resources Required/Allocated:** Co-funding for the Just Play Emergency Programme was provided from the Canadian and Australian Governments and the UN Central Emergency Response Fund for TC Winston. In-kind support was provided by the Fiji Football Association that included use of staff, training facilities and other community resources, and the hosting of teams in affected regions by family and friends. The Programme's implementation cost was estimated at approximately US\$20 per child.



The Just Play Emergency Programme was delivered by one project manager and three support staff members, who coordinated the purchase and delivery of Programme equipment and supplies as well as travel and logistics and compiled and documented Programme data and results; 16 coordinators, who supported Programme roll-out; and 385 teachers and community volunteers who supported implementation of the eight-week Programme activities.

A dedicated UNICEF Pacific Sport for Development consultant supported the design and development of programming tools, resources, monitoring and training frameworks; capacity building; and, Programme implementation. UNICEF Pacific's Sport for Development and external relations for emergencies consultants in collaboration with the communications specialist carried out training and debriefing activities and data analysis and developed reports, stories, videos and other communication and advocacy materials.

### **Progress and Results:**

In addition to the results summarized in the infographics<sup>31</sup> below, 100 per cent of teachers and community volunteers interviewed reported that they enjoyed participating in the Just Play Emergency Programme and would choose to be involved in future Programme activities and 40 per cent indicated that working with children was the most valuable skill they gained. More than 90 per cent reported that the Programme had a positive impact on children by fostering positive changes in the attitudes and behaviours of children; encouraging children to resume their normal lives, manage emotional trauma, choose healthy coping mechanism, and smile, be happy, and free to play following the disaster; providing children with important information such as how to keep themselves safe, life skills, etc; reinforcing and supporting the active practice of life skills that are taught as part of the regular education curriculum such as handwashing, good food choices, etc.; building the confidence of children; and helping children understand the importance of supporting each other. The Programme was shortlisted by Beyond Sport for the 2016 Best Innovation Award, which received 250 entries from 55 countries.

**Lesson Learned:** Building on lessons learned from TC Pam, a dedicated Just Play Emergency Programme team was trained to support the delivery of activities in Fiji. In addition, a logistics and operations team was added to support the packing and shipping of equipment and supplies, coordination of team travel and logistics, as well as to perform programme managements tasks such as financial management and payments, data collection and analysis and reporting activities. Emergency programme activities require a period of eight to 12 months from the onset of the disaster to completion and ideally all regular programming activities should be suspended during their period. Training and capacity development activities have ensured that a Just Play Emergency Programme team is prepared to be deployed and to work alongside those in future emergency-affected locations in the region to replicate the best practices that emerged from the successful implementation of the Programme following TC Winston.

**Moving Forward:** Building on the success of the Just Play Emergency Programme and recognizing the need to provide additional support to children, schools and communities prior to and following natural disasters, the OFC in partnership with UNICEF is working to

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<sup>31</sup> All quantitative data summarized in the infographics derived from paper-based and digital data collection platforms, as part of the Just Play Emergency Programme monitoring activities.

develop a complimentary emergency preparedness programming model. The model will be integrated into existing programming curriculums and structures currently being delivered in 11 Pacific Island Countries and Territories for children aged 6–12 and 13–16 years. Feedback from the Just Play Emergency Programme in Fiji also will be used to support the creation of a best practice programming model for the Pacific. The model, including the development and refinement of resources, will be used to build the capacity of Just Play programming teams in at-risk countries throughout the region in preparation for future disasters.




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## Psychosocial Support





When asked how they felt following the cyclone 66% of children indicated that they were scared, while 88% of adults interviewed reported that children were traumatized or distressed following the cyclone.

88% of teachers and community volunteers interviewed said that the psychosocial session in the Just Play Emergency Programme helped them to speak to children about their experience of Tropical Cyclone Winston.

99% of teachers and community volunteers interviewed said that following the psychosocial session they noticed a positive change in children.

Two months after the cyclone, 88% of children interviewed reported they were happy/relieved to be back at school.

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## Health and Wellness



85% of children participating in the Just Play Emergency Programme know that to keep your food safe you must: wash your hands before handling food, cover food to keep it safe from bugs and germs and store it safely.

88% of children in the Just Play Emergency Programme know that you can keep yourself from getting sick by washing your hands with soap and water, drinking clean, safe water and storing food safely.

99% of teachers and community volunteers interviewed reported an increased number of children making healthy food choices following engagement in the Just Play Emergency Programme.

When asked what they learned through participation in Just Play Emergency Programme sessions, children said: *how to stay healthy, how to stay safe and the importance of handwashing.*




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## Annex: Links to press releases, human interest stories and videos

### UNICEF Pacific press releases:

'UNICEF Pacific urgently responding to government appeal and needs of children after worst-ever Cyclone Winston in Fiji', Suva, Fiji, 22 February 2016, Suva, Fiji:

[https://www.unicef.org/pacificislands/1852\\_25273.html](https://www.unicef.org/pacificislands/1852_25273.html)

'UNICEF continues to support government of Fiji's efforts in reaching children in worst-affected areas after the devastation of Cyclone Winston', Suva, Fiji, 25 February 2016:

[https://www.unicef.org/pacificislands/1852\\_25285.html](https://www.unicef.org/pacificislands/1852_25285.html)

'UNICEF emergency supply plane reaches cyclone-affected Fiji', Suva, Fiji, 8 March 2016:

[www.unicef.org/pacificislands/1852\\_25300.html](http://www.unicef.org/pacificislands/1852_25300.html)

'Education supplies delivered to Winston affected schools in Fiji', Suva, Fiji, 1 November 2016: [www.unicef.org/pacificislands/1852\\_25886.html](http://www.unicef.org/pacificislands/1852_25886.html)

'Materials developed to help children heal after Cyclone Winston', Suva, Fiji, 11 April 2016:

[https://www.unicef.org/pacificislands/1852\\_25410.html](https://www.unicef.org/pacificislands/1852_25410.html)

'Education supplies delivered to Winston-affected schools in Fiji', Ra, Fiji, 1 November 2016:

[https://www.unicef.org/pacificislands/1852\\_25886.html](https://www.unicef.org/pacificislands/1852_25886.html)

### Human Interest Stories:

'Community in Qamea, Fiji Islands still have hope and support for each other even after experiencing terrifying landslides': [https://medium.com/@UNICEFPacific/community-in-qamea-fiji-islands-still-have-hope-and-support-for-each-other-even-after-experiencing-](https://medium.com/@UNICEFPacific/community-in-qamea-fiji-islands-still-have-hope-and-support-for-each-other-even-after-experiencing-83ff49f948b3#.lpzozcf14)

[83ff49f948b3#.lpzozcf14](https://medium.com/@UNICEFPacific/community-in-qamea-fiji-islands-still-have-hope-and-support-for-each-other-even-after-experiencing-83ff49f948b3#.lpzozcf14)

'Solomon Islands: Tawatana community receives emergency supplies following 7.8 magnitude earthquake in early December': <https://medium.com/@UNICEFPacific/tawatana-community-receives-emergency-supplies-following-7-8-cd97fe4ebe6#.yoglr6z1>

'Education in Emergencies supplies': <https://medium.com/@UNICEFPacific/education-in-emergencies-supplies-story-27516f4594df#.k5uf90avu>

'Fiji: Ensuring learning can continue after emergencies':

<https://medium.com/@UNICEFPacific/fiji-ensuring-learning-can-continue-after-emergencies-b3f425faf2b6#.9ek1cvga8>

'Fiji: Cyclone Winston in their own words': <https://medium.com/@UNICEFPacific/fiji-cyclone-winston-in-their-own-words-7a56a1f5f10e#.71a5wjxfz>

'Fiji: New skills gained through emotional recovery':

<https://medium.com/@UNICEFPacific/fiji-new-skills-gained-through-emotional-recovery-a0fb165f4348#.mw5wl02pg>

'Fiji: Prioritizing emotional wellbeing for children after emergencies':

<https://medium.com/@UNICEFPacific/prioritising-emotional-wellbeing-for-children-after-emergencies-639908698f81>

'Over 10,000 children score through Just Play': <https://medium.com/@UNICEFPacific/over-10-000-children-score-through-just-play-7d2ab938612c#.a3drr3fej>

'Cyclone Winston 6 months on: Recovery through play':

<https://medium.com/@UNICEFPacific/cyclone-winston-6-months-on-recovery-through-play-99fd570fd5c4#.v77fkfccc>

'Between a rock and a hard place—a community on the move after Cyclone Winston':

<https://medium.com/@UNICEFPacific/between-a-rock-and-a-hard-place-a-community-on-the-move-after-cyclone-winston-8d3a4995fbec#.vnmiublnp>

"The cyclone took my house and my school too": <https://medium.com/@UNICEFPacific/the-cyclone-took-my-house-and-my-school-too-ba71c93e57ad#.cuwm5x25q>

'Silence in the library': <https://medium.com/@UNICEFPacific/silence-in-the-school-7dca166ce800#.bi33kwyqy>

'Shelter from the storm. School tents the first step on the long road to recovery':

<https://medium.com/@UNICEFPacific/shelter-from-the-storm-school-tents-the-first-step-on-the-long-road-to-recovery-3c5bd254f5fc#.w89j2gy3a>

'A terrifying dash into the eye of a cyclone': <https://medium.com/@UNICEFPacific/a-terrifying-dash-into-the-eye-of-a-cyclone-a8affacc2d1d#.v3dath1qb>

'Fiji: Cyclone Winston in their own words': <https://medium.com/@UNICEFPacific/fiji-cyclone-winston-in-their-own-words-7a56a1f5f10e#.6wfzq0tng>

## **Videos:**

Just Play Emergency Programme: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UDtYLS1E57Q>

Fiji Broadcasting Corporation North Road Show:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YOKMpVrV6FM>

## Annex: Report Feedback Form

UNICEF is working to improve the quality of our reports and would highly appreciate your feedback. Kindly answer the questions below for the above-mentioned report. Thank you!

Please return the completed form back to UNICEF by email to:

Name: Sheldon Yett, Representative, UNICEF Multi-Country Office for the Pacific  
Email: syett@unicef.org

\*\*\*

**SCORING:** 5 indicates “highest level of satisfaction” while  
0 indicates “complete dissatisfaction”

1. To what extent did the narrative content of the report conform to your reporting expectations? (For example, the overall analysis and identification of challenges and solutions)

5	4	3	2	1	0

If you have not been fully satisfied, could you please tell us what we missed or what we could do better next time?

2. To what extent did the fund utilization part of the report meet your reporting expectations?

5	4	3	2	1	0

If you have not been fully satisfied, could you please tell us what we missed or what we could do better next time?

3. To what extent does the report meet your expectations in regard to the analysis provided, including identification of difficulties and shortcomings as well as remedies to these?

5	4	3	2	1	0

If you have not been fully satisfied, could you please tell us what we could do better next time?



4. To what extent does the report meet your expectations with regard to reporting on results?

5

4

3

2

1

0

If you have not been fully satisfied, could you please tell us what we missed or what we could do better next time?

5. Please provide us with your suggestions on how this report could be improved to meet your expectations.

6. Are there any other comments that you would like to share with us?

**Thank you for filling this form!**