Pacific Humanitarian Partnership Meeting

Participant Booklet

19-21 October 2016
Holiday Inn Suva, Fiji

Photo Credit: Save the Children

Pacific
Humanitarian
Team

http://pacifichumanitarian.info/

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Acronyms

ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency	PDF	Pacific Disability Forum
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund	PHT	Pacific Humanitarian Team
CPP	Country Preparedness Package	PHP	Pacific Humanitarian Partnership
CwC	Communicating with Communities	PHPC	Pacific Humanitarian Protection Cluster
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Australia)	PICs	Pacific Island Countries
ECHO	European Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection	PIDF	Pacific Island Development Forum
		RC	Resident Coordinator (United Nations)
EPREP	Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan	ROP	Regional Office for the Pacific
		RSG	Regional Steering Group
EWS	Early Warning System	SC	Save the Children
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization	SPC	Pacific Community (Secretariat)
FRANZ	France, Australia and New Zealand agreement	TC	Tropical Cyclone
FRDP	Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific	UNCT	United Nations Country Team
		UNDAC	United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination
GBV	Gender-based Violence	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
HAP	Humanitarian Action Plan	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies		
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
		UNISDR	United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
IOM	International Organization for Migration	UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency		
JPO	Joint Presence Office (United Nations)	USAID	United States Agency for International Development
LGBTI	Lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans, and/or intersex	VHT	Vanuatu Humanitarian Team
MFAT	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (New Zealand)	WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
NDMO	National Disaster Management Office	WFP	World Food Programme
NEMO	National Emergency Management Organization	WHO	World Health Organization
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization	WHS	World Humanitarian Summit
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights		
PCC	Pacific Conference of Churches		

Pacific Humanitarian Team

> The Pacific Humanitarian Team (PHT) is a network of humanitarian organizations that work together to assist Pacific Island countries in preparing for and responding to disasters.
>
> During disasters the PHT provides support to Pacific governments, non-government organizations and communities in delivering a fast, effective and appropriate disaster response. Outside of disasters, the PHT works with Pacific governments and partners to ensure necessary arrangements are in place to enable effective international support to a national disaster response. The PHT recognizes and respects national government leadership in disaster preparedness and response.
>
> The PHT is guided by and committed to humanitarian principles and gender equality. The PHT promotes the participation of, and accountability towards, affected communities to ensure the needs and rights of all disaster affected people are met, including the most marginalized and vulnerable.

Who makes up the PHT?

The PHT is a network of humanitarian organizations working in the Pacific with the expertise and resources to support disaster preparedness and response in the region. PHT members include UN agencies, NGOs, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and other humanitarian agencies with the necessary capacity to respond in disasters and commitment to the PHT Code of Conduct. These organizations form the core of the PHT.

The wider PHT network includes national governments, donor agencies, regional, faith-based, private sector and civil society organizations, and academia. These organizations all have critical roles to play in Pacific disaster preparedness and response, and are regularly involved and engaged in PHT activities. Though it has a humanitarian focus, the PHT works closely with development actors to ensure strong links with existing networks and broader development goals and strategies.

The PHT plans and coordinates its work through three main structures:

- **Heads of Organizations Group** (or PHT Principals) – This group is made up of the Heads of Organization from key PHT members, including UN agencies, IFRC and NGO representatives, and is co-chaired by the UN Resident Coordinators and UNOCHA. Representatives from organizations in the wider PHT network may also be invited to participate in meetings. The Heads of Organization Group focuses on discussion of strategic issues and high-level engagement with government and other key stakeholders.

- **Regional Inter-Cluster Group** – This group is made up of the regional coordinators from each of the nine Cluster Support Teams, NGO representatives, and is chaired by UNOCHA. The Regional Inter-Cluster Group focuses on operational issues and providing support to national disaster preparedness and response systems.

- **Cluster Support Teams**[1] – The PHT has nine Cluster Support Teams working in different sectors, each with a designated lead agency (see graphic) and a number of members or supporting agencies.
  Several Pacific countries have now established their own national clusters or working groups that are responsible for coordinating disaster preparedness and response in their sector. The PHT fully recognizes and supports these national structures.
  The primary function of the regional Cluster Support Teams is to support national clusters or sectoral working groups where they exist. Where they do not, the Cluster Support Teams are still able to provide coordination and technical support related to their sector, as needed and under national leadership.
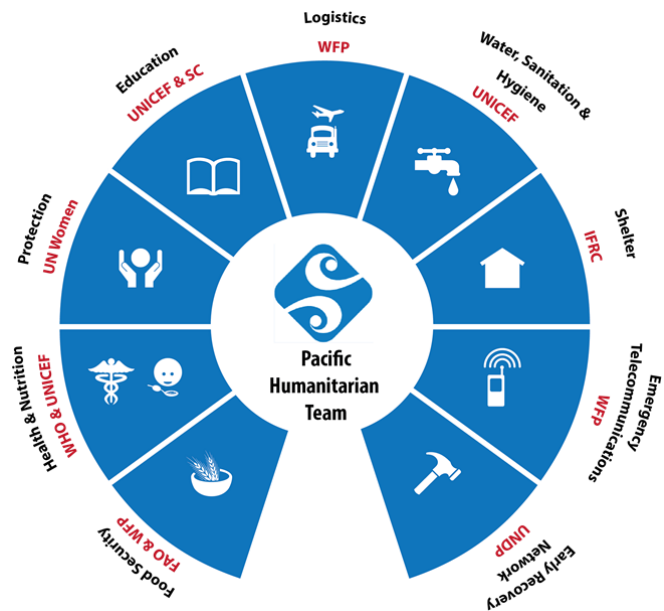
In addition, the PHT communicates and collaborates with its wider network through its email groups, online information systems and the annual Pacific Humanitarian Partnership (PHP) meeting. UNOCHA serves as the Secretariat for the PHT and the primary focal point for communication with the PHT and all general coordination and information management matters.

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[1] The term "Cluster Support Teams" is used to help clarify the relationship between PHT regional clusters and Government-led national clusters, however they remain "Clusters" in their status as part of the IASC-endorsed global humanitarian architecture.

What does the PHT do?

The PHT provides a space for those working on issues relating to disasters and humanitarian action in the Pacific to come together and collaborate.

The PHT's first priority is to support nationally-led response operations during disasters. In order to enable this, the PHT also works with national governments and partners outside of disasters to enhance preparedness to respond

During Disasters

The PHT's role in disasters is to provide support to existing national and local response systems, based on specific requests for assistance from national governments.

The PHT recognizes national government leadership in coordinating disaster response and will not establish new coordination systems, unless explicitly agreed with the affected national government.

Support the PHT can provide to national systems includes:

- **Resource mobilization** – As a recognized part of the global humanitarian system, the PHT can mobilize funding and other resources from emergency funding mechanisms and through joint international appeals.

- **Emergency stocks** – PHT members maintain emergency stocks of key humanitarian supplies for quick deployment during a disaster. Detailed information of available stocks is updated and shared monthly by the Logistics Cluster Support Team.

- **Technical expertise** – PHT members can deploy technical experts in a range of areas and sectors to support national governments and NGOs in assessing needs and planning, implementing and monitoring disaster response activities.

- **Coordination support** – Cluster Support Teams and UNOCHA can support national coordination structures by deploying experts in coordination and information management, as well as specialized areas such as civil-military coordination.

- **Assessment support** – PHT members with specific expertise can support nationally-led needs assessments, including in coordination, planning, implementation and analysis of results.

- **Information management support** – PHT members can deploy information management experts to support managing the large amounts of constantly changing information during a disaster.

- **Communications and advocacy** – PHT can support national governments, NGOs and communities with ensuring effective national and international communication, and advocating to ensure people and organizations in need receive assistance.

PHT support is primarily provided by individual member agencies and the regional Cluster Support Teams. This support is enhanced through maintaining a common approach and working collectively on joint activities, such as funding appeals.

Background

The PHT was established in 2008 and formally endorsed in 2012 by the global humanitarian governing body – the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC).

As a recognized component of the global humanitarian architecture, the PHT provides a regional link to international response mechanisms and works to tailor global standards and systems to meet the needs of the Pacific.

Since 2008 the PHT has responded to more than 30 disasters in both the North and South Pacific, mobilizing technical expertise, relief items and international funding for humanitarian response.

In the two most recent major PHT responses alone – TC Winston in Fiji (2016) and TC Pam in Vanuatu (2015) – PHT supported appeals raised more than US$42 million for humanitarian response, including US$13 million in grants from the global Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) to meet immediate live-saving needs.

Activating PHT support

During or prior to a disaster that may require external support, the government of an affected country can request assistance from the PHT through the UN Resident Coordinators in either Fiji or Samoa, or through UNOCHA. National disaster management authorities and humanitarian partners may contact UNOCHA at any time for further information.

Contact PHT via UNOCHA Pacific
Email: pht@ochapacific.org
Phone: (679) 331 6760
Web: https://pht.humanitarianresponse.info.

Sune Gudnitz,
Head of Office, OCHA Pacific
Email: gudnitz@un.org,
Phone: +679 999 1664

Outside of Disasters

The PHT's role outside of disasters is to work with national governments and partners to ensure necessary arrangements are in place to enable effective international support to a nationally-led disaster response.

Though many PHT member organizations provide capacity development support to strengthen national institutions related to disasters, the PHT's collective focus is on ensuring preparedness to respond based on current national capacity and systems.

The PHT's has adopted a country-specific approach to its preparedness work. This recognizes that every country and every context is different, and requires unique approach. In practice, this means the PHT will seek to work with national governments and partners to better understand existing national systems, and agree in advance how the PHT could support that country during a disaster. This information will be compiled into a Country Preparedness Package.

In addition, the PHT can provide technical advice and support to Pacific countries in data preparedness, assessment systems, coordination mechanisms (e.g. clusters), contingency planning, simulation exercises and understanding of international humanitarian response mechanisms.

World Humanitarian Summit

The first-ever World Humanitarian Summit (WHS) was held in Istanbul, Turkey from 23-24 May 2016, providing a pivotal moment for the global humanitarian community. The purpose of the Summit was to set a forward-looking agenda for humanitarian action to collectively address future challenges, and to build a more inclusive and diverse humanitarian system with commitment to the humanitarian principles. Attended by over 9 000 participants from 173 Member States, including 55 Heads of State and Government, the Summit marked a clear demonstration of humanitarian leadership and political will to change the way humanitarian assistance is delivered around the world.

Pacific Consultations

In advance of the Summit, a series of Pacific stakeholder meetings was held culminating in a regional consultation workshop. The WHS Regional Consultation for the Pacific was held in Auckland, New Zealand, from 30 June to 2 July 2015. It was hosted by the Government of New Zealand and co-chaired by the Governments of Australia and New Zealand, along with UNOCHA. In the spirit of the summit's multi-stakeholder approach, the meeting brought together more than 140 participants from the three sub-regions of the Pacific. Participants represented Member States of the United Nations including three Heads of State, regional organizations, civil society, affected communities, national and international non-governmental organizations, UN agencies, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, the private sector and academia, as well as observers from five other countries.

The twin goals of the regional consultation process were to (i) inform the global WHS agenda and outcomes by providing strong regional recommendations that could shape the long-term future of humanitarian action, and (ii) to develop more immediate region-specific recommendations that could be implemented in the lead up to the summit. The outputs included one headline and five key messages outlining a vision for the future of humanitarian action in the Pacific

Headline message:
Humanitarian needs from climate-related disasters are on the rise across the Pacific and a new regional approach must integrate resilience and response

Key messages:
- Affected people must be at the center of humanitarian action
- The humanitarian system must be realigned to build on local capacities
- The system must plan for and manage disaster and climate change displacement
- We must better collaborate for resilience
- Financing must be more flexible and predictable to cover preparedness, response and recovery

Pacific Engagement at the Summit

The Pacific was well represented at the World Humanitarian Summit in Istanbul, with more than 160 people attending from 15 countries in the region. This included 95 participants from government delegations and 65 non-government stakeholders from affected communities, national civil society/NGOs, INGOs, academia, UN, regional organisations and the private sector.

In addition to strong Pacific attendance, there was also strong engagement in the Summit program and themes. There was a resounding focus from the Pacific on *Core Responsibility 4: Changing People's Lives: From delivering aid to ending need*[2], recognizing that affected people must be at the center of humanitarian action and an integrated approach must address both resilience and response. The other focus areas were *Core Responsibility 3: Leaving No One Behind,* particularly in relation to climate change displacement and the inclusion of vulnerable people, and *Core Responsibility 5: Invest in humanity* to diversify funding and invest in all disaster cycles.

Pacific statements and commitments at the WHS were largely aligned with the priorities and recommendations identified through the regional consultations process. The challenge now before the Pacific humanitarian community is to turn words into action. WHS and the Pacific consultation process provided a clear direction for humanitarian action in the Pacific, agreed by a wide range of stakeholders. The 2016 Pacific Humanitarian Partnership meeting offers the next step forward and an opportunity to agree on specific actions and changes to the way we approach disasters and humanitarian action in the region.

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[2] "Core Responsibilities" are drawn from the UN Secretary-General's *Agenda for Humanity* report that provided the framework for the Summit.

Pacific Humanitarian Partnership Meeting 2016

2016 saw the Pacific impacted by one of the most severe tropical cyclones on record. Tropical Cyclone Winston struck Fiji in February and the enormous disaster response and recovery operation, strongly led by the Fijian Government, offers unique and practical lessons for a future in which international assistance will play more of a supporting role to national government-led responses. Equally, the El Niño fueled drought affected multiple countries in the region simultaneously and was largely managed with local capacity, offering lessons for slower onset disasters.

In addition to these experiences, this year's Pacific Humanitarian Partnership (PHP) meeting takes place with the echoes of the first World Humanitarian Summit (WHS), held in May 2016, still resounding across the humanitarian environment. Over 9 000 participants from 173 Member States convened in Istanbul to discuss the significant challenges faced by the humanitarian community and make commitments to change the way humanitarian assistance is delivered.

Over the past two years, WHS Pacific consultations with a wide range of national and regional stakeholders produced a series of key messages for the Summit which outlined a shared vision for humanitarian action in the Pacific. Noting that humanitarian needs from climate-related disasters are on the rise across the Pacific, the vision called for a new regional approach integrating resilience and response.

Focus: A new regional approach

The 2016 PHP meeting is an opportunity to lay the foundations for this new regional approach, building on recent disaster experiences and seeking to realize the Pacific vision for humanitarian action laid out through the WHS consultations and Summit. Specifically, the PHP meeting will focus on practical and structural changes that can be made to realize 3 of the 5 Pacific key messages for WHS[3]:

➢ **Affected people must be at the center of humanitarian action.**
<u>Areas of focus:</u> Accountability to affected people, Communications with communities, Participation in leadership and decision making, Protection, Gender, Humanitarian principles.

➢ **The humanitarian system must realign to build on local capacities.**
<u>Areas of focus:</u> Reinforcing national and local capacity, International support under government leadership, Localization and tailoring preparedness and response to context, Information sharing and assessments.

➢ **We must collaborate better for resilience.**
<u>Areas of focus:</u> Integrating climate change and disaster resilience, Bridging the humanitarian-development divide, Coordination of capacity development for preparedness and response, Private sector engagement.

Aim & Objectives

Within the context of recent emergencies and WHS outcomes, the aim of the 2016 PHP meeting is to strengthen partnership and collaboration in the Pacific via:

Networking and opportunities for dialogue
➢ Purposeful nurturing of partnerships to drive more effective coordination, make space for innovation, and strengthened regional cooperation.

Examining lessons learned from disasters
➢ Examine why things unfolded as they did and identify mechanisms and processes to support positive outcomes and avoid repetition of unsuccessful interventions.

Working together to define a new regional approach
➢ Constructive dialogue to agree on changing structures and ways of working with Pacific countries and partners in preparedness and response.
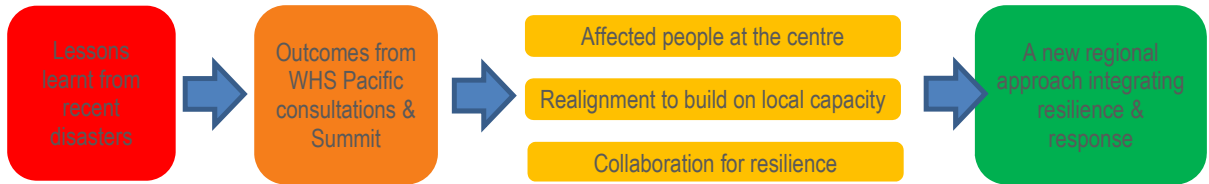
Communicating on capacity development
➢ Sharing and analysis of information on planned capacity development activities, identifying opportunities for joint planning and collaboration.

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[3] The other key messages "3. The system must plan for and manage disaster and climate change displacement" and "5. Financing must be more flexible and predictable to cover preparedness, response and recovery" are recognised as important components of the new approach. These topics will be addressed during the PHP, however they will not be focus areas for 2016.

Meeting Framework

The PHP meeting program has been designed utilizing the framework below. Based on the practical experiences of recent disasters and the strategic outcomes of the WHS consultations and Summit, sessions will work towards agreement on the components of a new regional approach.

| Lessons learnt from recent disasters | → | Outcomes from WHS Pacific consultations & Summit | → | Affected people at the centre / Realignment to build on local capacity / Collaboration for resilience | → | A new regional approach integrating resilience & response |

The program is designed to ensure opportunities for networking and bi-lateral or small group meetings. A number of sessions on specific thematic or technical areas have also been included in the program, based on the areas of interest nominated by participants and their organizations. A range of session formats will be used including panel discussions, presentations, group work and other activities promoting purposeful interaction and collaboration.

Pacific Resilience Week: 19 – 27 October 2016, Suva, Fiji

The 2016 PHP meeting is part of a joint program of events that make up Pacific Resilience Week. The joint program of events is focused on strengthening disaster risk management in the Pacific through meaningful partnerships to ensure the region can better prepare for, respond to and recover from the kinds of disasters Pacific Island countries are highly vulnerable to.

The order of Pacific Resilience Week events is as follows:

- 19 - 21 October: Pacific Humanitarian Partnership meeting (UNOCHA)
- 24 - 26 October: Pacific Platform for Disaster Risk Management (UNISDR & SPC)
- 27 October: ACP-EU BSRP Project Regional Steering Committee Meeting (SPC)

Planning and programs across the three events are coordinated among UNOCHA, UNISDR and SPC to ensure linkages and enhance opportunities for integration across disaster risk reduction, preparedness and response.

Day 1 – Wednesday 19 October 2016

Affected People Must be at the Center of Humanitarian Action

"Humanitarian action must be tailored to the specific needs of all affected people and include them in leadership and decision-making. Two-way communication and improved data can better align response activities to local needs, and ensure the most vulnerable are identified and monitored. In the Pacific, traditional knowledge and community networks are key sources of information and can supplement response efforts." – Key Messages, WHS Pacific Consultations.

To put affected people at the center of the response, three things need to be considered: **Protection, gender, and inclusion**; **Ensuring meaningful engagement**; and **Communicating with communities**. Fulfilling these three objectives will help to ensure that the most vulnerable women, men, boys, and girls are identified, prioritized, and provided with the assistance they need during and after the disaster.

1. Why inclusion and protection and gender?

Disasters affect diverse population groups differently depending on their gender, age, ability, ethnicity, sexual orientation/identity, class, and geographical location, and these characteristics combined may exacerbate an individual's vulnerability. Too often people are excluded from information and from assistance and protection because they remain marginalized in the communities. To ensure inclusion of all groups, and that their specific needs for protection and assistance are met, it is important that diverse voices and experiences are included in decision-making processes surrounding the planning and delivery of humanitarian assistance. People, who are marginalized, have less power in communities, face discrimination or experience inequalities, need to speak with their own voices to share their experiences, needs, and to be able to contribute to decision-making.

Doing so benefits the response by;

- Ensuring a better understanding of the needs and issues of marginalized groups and those traditionally excluded from decision-making[4],
- Facilitating the design of more appropriate and effective responses, bearing in mind that "one size does not fit all" in response, and
- Meeting the needs and priorities of the population in a more targeted manner, based on how underlying gender and other inequalities contribute to the different effects of the crisis on women, girls, boys, and men.

2. What is meant by meaningful engagement and localized responses?

Meaningful engagement means that humanitarian actors need to utilize community-based and traditional decision-making and support structures, as well as engage with different segments of national and local civil society to understand such mechanisms in order to;

- Ensure that crisis affected people are equal partners in, and agents of, their own recovery, and ensure that all the voices of communities – including the marginalized, vulnerable, or excluded (including persons with disabilities, young people, children, older persons, LGBTI individuals, ethnic minorities, and those living in informal settlements) – are identified, amplified, and understood through dialogue, participation, and leadership, and
- Learn from, build on, and harness the best of community resourcefulness, knowledge, and experience to guide and support the disaster response, with local communities taking the lead.

3. Why communicate with communities?

In ensuring protection and inclusion, accessible, clear, and transparent two-way communication (both to and from affected communities), it is vital to ensure that;

- Information from affected communities (their needs and, gaps in services) helps inform all humanitarian responses, and
- People get the information that they want and need in a timely manner, in a way that they understand and can access, in order to recover from the disaster, or to assist with preparedness. This strengthens resilience, and helps people to better protect themselves in a crisis.

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[4] Such as persons living in informal settlements, women, children, persons with disabilities, older persons, Lesbian, Gay, Bi-Sexual, Transgender, and Intersex (LGBTI) persons amongst others in preparedness.

Session 1: Welcome and Opening of Pacific Resilience Week

Session Time: 09:00 – 09:45

Keynote: Opening address by Mr Meleti Bainamarama, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Rural and Maritime Development and National Disaster Management, Fiji.

Session 2: Affected People at the Centre of Humanitarian Action

Presentation and panel discussion

Session Time: 10:15 – 11.00

Session Objectives: Setting the scene for today's sessions and underpinning the PHP as a whole, this session focuses on the experiences and perspectives of disaster affected people. The aim of the session is to explore how the humanitarian system can truly work in partnership with affected people to better prepare for and respond to disasters.

Session 3: Community Participation & Strengthening the Role of Traditional Support Systems

Using lessons learned to take us towards more effective collaboration during emergencies

Session Time: 11:00 – 12.30
Presenter /Facilitator: Doris Susau (Live and Learn Environmental Education)

Session Objectives: This session will examine the function and role of traditional support systems during emergencies disaster response, recovery and rehabilitation. Acknowledging previous experiences of community engagement, participants will identify strategies for strengthened and improved community engagement that can address challenges faced during emergencies.

Session 4: Protection

Improving inclusion & accountability to affected people

Session Time: 13:30 – 15:00
Presenter / Facilitator: Laisani Petersen (UNICEF)

Session Objectives: At the end of the session, participants will have a better understanding of issues surrounding inclusion, and be able to identify ways to better engage with diverse segments of the affected community, including women, persons with disabilities, young people, children, older persons, LGBTI individuals, ethnic minorities, and those living in informal settlements. The session will entail a theatre sketch, followed by a moderated discussion amongst a panel of practitioners and experts.

Session 5: Simultaneous Session – Stakeholder Group Discussions

Session Time: 15:30 – 17:00
Stakeholder Groups: NDMOs, Pacific Governments, Donors, NGOs, Red Cross, UN, JPOs, Civil-Military

Session Objectives: Participants will break into stakeholder groups as listed above. The purpose of the session is to create a space for stakeholders to discuss matters of relevance for humanitarian action in the Pacific, including how to ensure affected people are at the center of the humanitarian action. Groups will identify specific follow-up actions to ensure meeting outcomes lead to change.

Session 6: Welcome Reception

Session Time: 18:00 – 19:00
Presenter / Facilitator: Greg Miller (TOLL Logistics), Nicolas Burniat (UN Women)

Photo Exhibition: **Women at the Frontline of Climate Change**
A photography exhibition telling the stories of women around Vanuatu's capital Port Vila and offshore islands to highlight the gendered impacts of disasters, and the risks and challenges women and local communities face associated with climate change. This exhibition was made possible by the support of members of the Silae Vanua Market Vendors Association on Efate, Moso and Nguna Islands who generously gave up their time and shared their personal life stories. The images and stories were collected by UN Women photographer, Murray Lloyd, and UN Women Markets for Change Communications Officer, Fiona Morris, both based in Port Vila, Vanuatu.

Day 2 – Thursday 20 October 2016

The Humanitarian System Must Realign to Build on Local Capacities

"*Humanitarian assistance in the Pacific can easily overwhelm local systems and structures. The government and local actors should be supported to lead their own response. Coordination between all actors must be strengthened with clear roles and responsibilities. External support should only be triggered based on agreed guidelines, while assistance must be fit for the context to reinforce rather than undermine existing coping mechanisms.*" – Key Messages, WHS Pacific Consultations

While capacity to manage and respond to disasters varies across Pacific countries, the overall trend is clear. Pacific governments are increasingly capable and determined to lead effective disaster responses in their own countries. This pattern bodes well for the future. Yet today, despite efforts to professionalize the field and its institutions, capacity gaps remain. The combination of stronger cyclones and small islands with small populations means a single disaster can overwhelm the capacity of even the most capable countries in the region. International support to nationally-led disaster response will continue to be required for some time to come.

If the remaining capacity gaps are to be closed, it will be largely through hard-earned experience in real-life disasters. Regional and international support mechanisms need to change their way of working to ensure national leadership in disaster response. This is not only reflective of each government's responsibility to its people and their increasing capacities. It is essential to ensuring that national actors are better prepared for the next disaster when international support may or may not be present. Disaster assistance must not substitute, but rather build on and reinforce people and governments' own efforts to cope and recover. It must be assumed that each disaster will not be the last.

Regional and international actors need a new approach to disaster preparedness and response. While advances have been made through the strengthening of regional systems, national differences in capacity and approaches to disasters mean a one-size-fits-all approach is no longer relevant. If international support is to build on local capacities, it must be tailored to support existing structures, and to supplement local knowledge and skills. This is a key lesson from TC Winston and a core aspect of the 'localization' agenda advanced at the World Humanitarian Summit.

In practice this means that international and regional actors need to develop a much better understanding of disaster response capacity and structures in each individual country. This understanding must be built as a preparedness measure. It must also extend to a discussion with national actors about the type of assistance they will need in a disaster response, and how it can be provided in a way that builds on existing national systems.

It also means that international assistance should be provided based on specific national government requests. These requests must be based on need and supported by assessment data as soon as possible after a response. Accurate and openly shared needs assessment data enables humanitarian actors to tailor assistance according to the specific needs of a situation. It is also critical to mobilizing the resources underpinning that assistance.

Realigning international and regional response mechanisms means changing the way humanitarian actors and groups operate. More importantly, it means approaching disaster preparedness and response in the Pacific with a renewed spirit of partnership and trust. International actors need to demonstrate – in their actions as well as their words – greater respect for existing national and local approaches. Equally, governments must be willing to welcome international actors into their systems and recognize that they share with them the same end goal; to meet the needs of people affected by disaster and ensure no one is left behind.

Ultimately, a spirit of trust in which information is openly shared, respect is mutual and a space exists for honest dialogue, is essential. Experience has shown that this is a critical element to dealing with crisis situations and, perhaps more importantly, that it is central in Pacific life and culture. As changes are made to realign international and regional response mechanisms, these must be matched by closer relationships and a commitment to partnership from the people and organizations involved.

Session 1: National Government Perspectives

National disaster authorities and regional frameworks

Session Time: 09:00 – 10:30
Presenter / Facilitator: Mosese Sikivou

Session Objectives: Global, regional and national frameworks advocate for an integrated approach to disasters, framing it as part of the disaster response and broader development agenda. There is an increasing role for ministries and government agencies beyond the NDMOs, particularly in terms of determining and implementing measures to reduce disaster risk. This session will provide the opportunity for representatives from national governments, donors and regional organizations to examine how they can better support a united vision for disaster response and preparedness in the Pacific.

Session 2: Realigning the Pacific Humanitarian Team Approach

Tailoring regional support to national systems

Session Time: 11:00 – 12:30
Presenter / Facilitator: Peter Grzic (UNOCHA)

Session Objectives: This session will outline how the Pacific Humanitarian Team (PHT) is changing its approach to better build on local capacity. The Country Preparedness Package concept will be presented and participants will have the opportunity to provide feedback on these new PHT approaches. By the end of this session participants will have a clearer understanding of the PHT role and functions, particularly in relation to existing national structures. Participants will also have identified key questions to be answered in each country, to better define how PHT support can function in their unique context and build on national capacity in a major disaster response.

Session 3: Simultaneous Session – Regional to National

Realigning regional cluster support to build on existing local structures and capacities

Session Time: 13:30 – 15:00
Sectoral Groups: Clusters & NDMOs

Session Objectives: In this session participants will break into sectoral/cluster groupings, with an additional group looking at support to NDMOs. The purpose of the session is to identify specific ways in which to regional and international support can be realigned to better build on existing local capacities during a disaster response.

Session 4: Information Management

Conducting initial assessments during emergencies - an interactive workshop

Session Time: 15:30 – 17:00
Presenter / Facilitator: Rashmi Rita (UNOCHA), Michael Arunga (UNOCHA)

Session Objectives: Significant 'information gaps' are commonly identified after a disaster impact, which affect critical decision-making. A lack of coordination in responding to these information gaps can mean information being collected is not harmonized and shared. The objective of this session is to gain consensus on how humanitarian actors can collaborate with local authorities to bridge the information gap and address challenges. Innovative tools and processes providing a collaborative platform to bridge the information gaps will be highlighted. The challenges faced in ensuring an enabling environment for implementation of new technologies will also be discussed with recommendations for better preparedness for assessments in the region.

Day 3 – Friday 21 October 2016

We Must Collaborate Better for Resilience

"*The remoteness of Pacific communities means capacities at the local level need to be strengthened to build their resilience. The region is taking significant steps to implement regional and global initiatives to proactively manage risk rather than reactively manage crises. Humanitarian and development partners must work together and better share information to avoid duplication of activities.*" – Key Messages, WHS Pacific Consultations

At the island level, theoretical distinctions between approaches to disaster risk management, climate change and socio-economic development become largely irrelevant. Despite the global separation of different frameworks, organizational mandates and fields of expertise, resilience at the community level is integrated. Pacific governments have made clear their desire for, and commitment to, greater integration of these issues, most notably through the adoption of the *Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific* (FRDP). This was also one of the Pacific's key messages for the World Humanitarian Summit held in May of this year.

Despite this refrain, and some notable successes, challenges remain in ensuring effective collaboration across disaster risk management, climate change and development. The need to 'break down the silos' that we have traditionally maintained is widely accepted – the question is how. If we need to change our way of working to collaborate better for resilience, what will we actually do differently to make this happen?

At its most basic level, effective coordination requires information sharing. Partners need a common understanding of current capacity and areas where support is being provided, or needed. This means finding ways to effectively share information across structural and thematic divides. Given the substantial efforts to map partners and capacity in the past, and to establish information sharing platforms, this also means ensuring we learn from and build on past experiences. Identifying sustainable mechanisms to enable information sharing and overcome persistent barriers is critical to better collaboration for resilience.

Greater attention to the partners we work with and the national governance structures involved is also essential. Public institutions in the Pacific are typically small in size and limited in resources. In many cases, the same institutions or staff will be responsible for a range of different, yet related, issues and projects. The integration we seek is often manifest in the staff and institutions involved, yet our approaches are often fragmented. Investment in governance, rather than solely thematic projects, may offer a road to improvements in both integration and capacity.

Equally, our investment in resilience need not be restricted only to 'the usual suspects'. The call for greater engagement with the private sector has also been widely accepted, if not yet realized. As with the public sector, there is no reason to compartmentalize private sector engagement, dealing separately with disaster risk management, climate change and development. An integrated resilience approach, based on genuine partnership and engagement, offers the best prospects for success. A critical first step is the identification of the platforms and communications channels through which future collaboration with the private sector can take place.

Even at the extreme end of resilience, where preparedness for a potential disaster takes place, greater collaboration is needed among the key actors involved. Simulation exercises offer unique opportunities to bring a range of actors together to practice, in a safe environment, how they hope to work together in a response. Thus central to getting the most from these investments in disaster resilience is ensuring a coordinated approach that draws on the specific skills and expertise of different stakeholders.

Both the opportunities and the challenges to better collaboration for resilience are evident. Initiatives such as the integrated Pacific Resilience Week show that progress is being made. By bringing together a range of reliance actors, they allow substantive discussions to take place across structural and thematic divides. If real change is to be achieved however, these discussions must lead to new ways of working within and between the institutions involved.

Session 1: Coordination of Capacity Development

Improving collaboration for disaster resilience

Session Time:	09:00 – 10:30
Presenter / Facilitator:	Peter Grzic (UNOCHA)

Session Objectives: This session will look at how humanitarian and development partners can work together to better share information on capacity development initiatives. Previous initiatives to strengthen information sharing and coordination will be considered and participants will work to identify key barriers and solutions. By the end of the session, participants will have identified specific and realistic steps they can take to improve information sharing related to disaster and climate change capacity development initiatives.

Session 2: Bridging the Humanitarian-Development Divide

Specific linkages and approaches to effective collaboration.

Session Time:	11:00 – 12.30
Presenter / Facilitator:	Melchior Mataki (Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology – Solomon Islands)

Session Objectives: Participants can expect to have a clear and more unified understanding of the need for and consequences to bridging the humanitarian-development divide in the Pacific context. This will form the basis of a more collaborative approach and clearly defined governance arrangements to bridging the divide from the perspective of multiple stakeholders at national and regional levels.

Session 3: Capacity Development for Response Effectiveness

A coordinated approach for effective use of simulation exercises

Session Time:	13:30 – 15:00
Presenter / Facilitator:	Anthony Blake (SPC), Bret Bestic (WFP)

Session Objectives: The aim of this session is to discuss and agree on a framework that provides the foundation for improving coordination of international, regional and national support for disaster simulation exercises in the Pacific. The framework would lead to the formation of a simulation working group consisting of key supporting agencies-organisations. The group would share information, jointly engage with requesting national governments and providers and to develop guidance and resource materials for Pacific disaster simulations in line with the needs of Pacific governments.

Session 4: Private Sector Engagement

Harnessing private sector capacity to strengthen resilience

Session Time:	15:30 – 16:30
Presenter / Facilitator:	David Kaatrud (WFP)

Session Objectives: This session will explore the role of the private sector in disaster resilience and response, and how a private sector network can strengthen the overall coordination mechanism. The newly established private sector network in Fiji will be highlighted. Plans to expand the work of the Connecting Business Initiative in the Pacific will also be discussed, including planned support to additional private sector networks for disaster risk reduction, preparedness, response and recovery at the national and regional levels.

Cluster/Sector Coordination Contact Points

Several Pacific countries have established their own national clusters or working groups that are responsible for coordinating disaster preparedness and response in their sector. The PHT fully recognizes and supports these national structures. The following are the contact points identified in each country by the PHT Cluster Support Teams.

		Health & Nutrition	WASH	Food Security	Shelter	Education	Protection	Logistics	Early Recovery	ETC
Fiji	Government Lead	Ministry of Health	Ministry of Health and Medical Services	Ministry of Agriculture	Ministry of Local Government Housing & Environment	Ministry of Education Heritage and Arts	Ministry for Women			Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Information and Communication (MIC)
	National Cluster/ Working Group	Health and Nutrition Cluster	WASH Cluster	Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster	Shelter Cluster	Education Cluster	Safety and Protection Cluster	Logistics Cluster		Communications Cluster (note: may be moved to Infrastructure Cluster as part of the review of the Fiji Cluster Guidelines.)
	Lead Humanitarian Partner	WHO, UNICEF	UNICEF	FAO/WFP	IFRC	UNICEF, Save the Children	UN Women & UNICEF	WFP		WFP
Papua New Guinea	Government Lead	National Department of Health	Ministry of Health	Department of Agriculture						
	National Cluster/ Working Group	Health Cluster, Nutrition Cluster	WASH Cluster	Food Security and Agriculture Cluster				Logistics Cluster		
	Lead Humanitarian Partner	WHO, UNICEF	UNICEF, World Vision	FAO, WFP				WFP		
Solomon Islands	Government Lead	National Referral Hospital Ministry of Health and Medical Services	Ministry of Health and Medical Services	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development (MAL)	Ministry of Infrastructure Development	Ministry of Education Human Resource Development	Ministry of Women, Youth, Children and Family Affairs (MWYCFA)			Under-Secretary, Ministry of Communications and Aviation (MCA). Under-Secretary, Ministry of Infrastructure and Development (MID).
	National Cluster/ Working Group	Solomon Islands Health and Nutrition Committee	WASH Sector	Livelihoods Committee	Shelter Committee	Education Committee		Logistics Committee		Infrastructure Committee (note: Solomon Islands is revising its disaster mgt arrangements and now their national 'clusters' are referred to as "committees")
	Lead Humanitarian Partner	WHO, UNICEF	UNICEF	FAO, WFP	IFRC	UNICEF & Save the Children		WFP		WFP
Vanuatu	Government Lead		Department of Geology, Mines and Water Resources	Department of Agriculture and Rural Development	Public Works Department	Ministry of Education	Ministry for Justice & Community Affairs			Chief Information Officer, Office of the Government Chief Information Officer (OGCIO), Prime Minister's Office
	National Cluster/ Working group	Vanuatu Health and Nutrition Cluster	WASH Cluster	Food Security and Agriculture Cluster	Shelter Cluster	Education Cluster	Protection Cluster	Logistics Cluster		National Emergency Tele-communications Cluster (NETC)
	Lead Humanitarian Partner	WHO, UNICEF	UNICEF	FAO/WFP	IFRC	UNICEF	Save the Children Australia & CARE International	WFP		WFP
Federated States of Micronesia	Government Lead	Public Health	Chuuk Public. Utility Corporation Kosrae Utility Authority Pohnpei Utilities Corporation Yap Public Service Corporation							
	National Cluster/ Working Group									
	Lead Humanitarian Partner	WHO Country Office in Pohnpei								
Kiribati	Government Lead	Public Health	Ministry of Public Works and Utilities							
	National Cluster/ Working Group	Health and Nutrition	National Drought Committee National Water and Sanitation Coordination Committee							
	Lead Humanitarian Partner	WHO Country Office	UNICEF							

		Health & Nutrition	WASH	Food Security	Shelter	Education	Protection	Logistics	Early Recovery	ETC
Marshall Islands	Government Lead		Majuro Water and Sewerage Company	Ministry of Resource & Development (Department of Agriculture)	Ministry of Internal Affairs			Transportation/ Finance	Ministry of Public Work	
	National Cluster/ Working Group		WASH Cluster	Food Security & Agriculture Cluster	Shelter Cluster			Logistic Cluster	Infrastructure Cluster	
	Lead Humanitarian Partner		IOM, SPC	FAO, WFP, SPC, UNICEF	IFRC			IOM	UNDP	
Nauru	Government Lead		Ministry of Infrastructure							
	National Cluster/ Working Group									
	Lead Humanitarian Partner									
Palau	Government Lead		Ministry of Public Work and Utilities							
	National Cluster/ Working Group		Palau Water Safety Plan committee							
	Lead Humanitarian Partner									
Cook Islands	Government Lead	Ministry of Health	Department of Water Works Ministry of Works	Ministry of Agriculture						
	National Cluster/ Working Group		Cook Islands Water Safety Plan committee	Cook Islands Food Security Cluster						
	Lead Humanitarian Partner	WHO	SPC National Water Security Officer	FAO, WFP						
Niue	Government Lead	Ministry of Health	Ministry of Works							
	National Cluster/ Working Group		Niue Water Safety Plan committee							
	Lead Humanitarian Partner	WHO								
Samoa	Government Lead	Ministry of Health	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries	Welfare & IDP Sub committee					Ministry of Communication and Information Technology (MCIT), Office of the Regulator (OOTR), Ministry of Natural Resource and Environment (MNRE)
	National Cluster/ Working Group		Water Sector Coordination Unit Water Sector Steering Committee		Shelter Sub-Committee			Logistics Sub-Committee		Tele-communications Emergency Committee (TEC)
	Lead Humanitarian Partner	WHO	OXFAM NZ	FAO, WFP	IFRC			WFP		WFP
Tokelau	Government Lead		Economic Development, Natural Resources & Environment (EDNRE)							
	Cluster/ Working group (Name)									
	Lead Humanitarian Partner		SPC National Water Security Officer							
Tonga	Government Lead		Ministry of Health	Ministry of Agriculture, Food Forestry and Fisheries	National Emergency Management Office	Ministry of Education	Ministry of Internal Affairs			CEO, Ministry of Public Enterprise (MPE)
	National Cluster/ Working Group		WASH Cluster	Food Security and Livelihood Cluster	Shelter Cluster	Education Cluster		Logistics Cluster		Essential Services Cluster (note: covers Power, Water, Tele-communications)
	Lead Humanitarian Partner		UNICEF, OXFAM NZ	FAO, WFP	IFRC, Tonga Red Cross	UNICEF		WFP		WFP
Tuvalu	Government Lead		Ministry of Public Works							
	National Cluster/ Working Group		WASH Cluster							
	Lead Humanitarian Partner		SPC* National Water Security Officer							

LEGEND: Blank cell means "no information available"   Grey means "no system in place"

PHT Regional Cluster Support Teams

The Pacific Humanitarian Team is an established part of Pacific disaster response and preparedness mechanisms and has operated through multiple major disasters during eight years since its formation. The PHT has nine Regional Cluster Support Teams working in different sectors, each with a designated lead agency and a number of members or supporting agencies

Health and Nutrition	
Lead Agencies:	WHO, UNICEF
Contact Person:	Angela Merianos (WHO) - merianosa@who.int Seini Kurusiga (UNICEF) - skurusiga@unicef.org
Webpage:	WHO: http://www.wpro.who.int/southpacific/en/ UNICEF: http://www.unicef.org/pacificislands/
Areas of work:	Implement proportionate, appropriate and timely health and nutrition, responses in humanitarian crisis situations
Number of active partners:	14
Additional Staff in region:	16
Assessment tools:	Nutrition assessment tool, HeRAMS for health facilities, Early Warning Alert and Response System (EWARS) in a box, and other tools from global health and nutrition clusters
Secondary Data:	Publications of Ministry of Health and Medical Services (MOHMS), Demographic and Health Surveys, National Nutrition survey, SitRep of NDMO
Country Presence:	Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu
Key technical support focus during emergencies:	Public health risk assessment (communicable diseases), Health Resources Availability Mapping System (HeRAMS), EWARS, Medical supplies, Psychosocial support, Risk communications, Nutrition assessment (IMAM, micronutrient supplementation, IYCF), EPI and cold chain maintenance, IFRC

Water, Sanitation, Hygiene	
Lead Agency:	UNICEF
Contact Person:	Marc Overmars - movermars@unicef.org Waqa Tikoisuva - wtikoisuva@unicef.org
Webpage:	http://www.unicef.org/pacificislands/overview_22155.html
Areas of work:	WASH preparedness planning, prepositioning, standards, Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), contingency planning, capacity development, rights based approaches, core commitments for children
Number of active partners:	45
Additional Staff in region:	20
Assessment tools:	Akvo Flow
Secondary Data:	DHS, Census, Baseline Surveys, Country strategic climate information, Meteorological data
Country Presence:	Fiji, Vanuatu, Tonga, Solomon Islands, Kiribati
Key technical support focus during emergencies:	Technical assistance, supplies, funding
Other:	National cluster capacity assessment and training for SOL, FIJ, VAN, TON, stocklist per country, WASH Cluster contingency planning VAN FIJ

🍲 Food Security

Lead Agency:	FAO,WFP
Contact Person:	Sandra Hart (WFP) - sandra.hart@wfp.org Iulia Petalo (FAO) - iulia.petelo@fao.org
Webpage:	http://fscluster.org/pacificregions/regionalpacific
Areas of work:	Food security and Livelihoods (Country Cluster capacity strengthening, support, preparedness)
Number of active partners:	79
Additional Staff in region:	Regional IMO
Assessment tools:	Assessment Capacity being developed in 5 countries. 72hour tool
Country Presence:	Tonga, Vanuatu, Fiji, Cook Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Papua New Guinea
Key technical support focus during emergencies:	Country cluster leads 6 countries, 2 regional coordinators, 1 regional IMO
Other:	Kobo Toolbox currently being rolled out in Solomon Islands, Palau, FSM & RMI for EWEA assessments

🏠 Shelter

Lead Agency:	IFRC
Contact Person:	Subesh Prasad - subesh.prasad@ifrc.org
Webpage:	www.sheltercluster.org
Areas of work:	Enable better coordination among shelter actors, including local and national governments, so that people who need shelter assistance get help faster and receive the right kind of support.
Number of active partners:	10
Additional Staff in region:	Global Cluster Focal Point in Melbourne, Asia Pacific region Shelter coordinator, Manilla, Vanuatu Shelter Cluster Focal Person in Vanuatu.
Assessment tools:	Financing Alternatives Comparison Tool (FACT)
Country Presence:	Fiji, Tonga, Vanuatu, Samoa, Solomon Island
Key technical support focus during emergencies:	Mobilization of Global Response Team. (Shelter Cluster Coordinator, Information Manager, Technical Advisor) are the common ones.

📖 Education

Lead Agencies:	UNICEF, Save the Children
Contact Person:	Iosefo Volau (UNICEF)- ivolau@unicef.org
Webpage:	www.educationcluster.net/
Areas of work:	Ensure predictable, well-coordinated and equitable provision of education for populations affected by humanitarian crises
Number of active partners:	6
Additional Staff in region:	Education programme staff assist in Vanuatu, Solomon Islands, Kiribati
Assessment tools:	Akvo Flow Fiji, Vanuatu. Solomon, Tonga-assessment form
Country Presence:	Fiji, Vanuatu, Solomon Island, Kiribati
Key technical support focus during emergencies:	Support Ministry of Education (MoE), Education cluster coordination, assessment and response. Provide and support MoE in Delivery of education in emergencies (EiE) supplies to enable schools to open for classes.

✈ Logistics

Lead Agency:	WFP
Contact Person:	Bret Bestic - bret.bestic@wfp.org
Webpage:	www.logcluster.org/
Areas of work:	Cluster development, logistics capacity Assessments, standard operating procedures, concepts of operations, minimum preparedness actions, advanced preparedness actions, minimum readiness actions
Number of active partners:	NDMO staff in 5 countries
Assessment tools:	Logistics Capacity Assessments
Secondary Data:	
Country Presence:	Tonga, Vanuatu, Fiji, Cook Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga
Key technical support focus during emergencies:	Country Cluster leads, 1 x regional coordinator

♥ Protection

|	
Lead Agency:	UN Women
Contact Person:	Naeemah Khan - naeemah.khan@unwomen.org
Areas of work:	Child Protection, Gender, Gender Based Violence (GBV), Disability, LGBTQI Inclusion, Displacement
Number of active partners:	11
Assessment tools:	Akvo Flow, Kobo Toolbox
Country Presence:	Fiji, Vanuatu, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Nauru, Marshall Islands
Key technical support focus during emergencies:	Protection Surge Capacity/ Response, Protection

⚒ Early Recovery

Lead Agency:	UNDP
Contact Person:	Noud Leenders - Noud.Leenders@undp.org
Key technical support focus during emergencies:	Balance social needs with infrastructure needs, build back better, support governments to coordinate the interventions, prepare for recovery

📶 Emergency Tele-communications

Lead Agency:	WFP
Contact Person:	Salma Farouque - salma.farouque@wfp.org
Webpage:	www.etcluster.org
Areas of work:	Emergency Tele-communications (ETC), Emergency Preparedness and Response
Country Presence:	Regional ETC Coordinator is based at the WFP Office in Suva, Fiji. Focus countries are currently: Fiji, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands, Samoa, Tonga
Key technical support focus during emergencies:	Emergency telecommunications coordination and common services support

World Food Programme Pacific Stockpile Mapping

The Pacific Stockpile Mapping process is a regional relief stock data collection and sharing exercise, initiated by the World Food Programme in December 2015, following consultations with PHT members. It provides a single repository platform on humanitarian partners' capacity and available resources to respond to the needs of affected populations in the event of a disaster. It fosters a collaborative approach amongst regional partners for preparedness and emergency response activities, focusing on evidence-based decision-making in identifying gaps of needs on the management of surge relief supplies. The platform also allows for partnered stockpile initiatives including the planning, promotion and standardization of relief supplies; joint procurement processes; shared storage, transportation and distribution.

Data on regional stockpiles - as provided by UN agencies, non-governmental organizations and a number of governmental entities - is collected, analyzed and disseminated on a monthly basis through a database and interactive map (see link below). A total of 19 partners are currently sharing information on stockpiles in 15 countries. This helps prevent overlap and maximizes scarce resources, minimizes response time and reduces the influx of Unsolicited Bilateral Donations (UBDs) during emergencies. It also fosters a spirit of collaboration and sharing through the creation of greater transparency around stocks and activities. Plans are underway to expand the collection of data at the national and provincial level, and to augment existing tools for the consolidation and sharing of information, to alternative data analysis and online mapping applications.
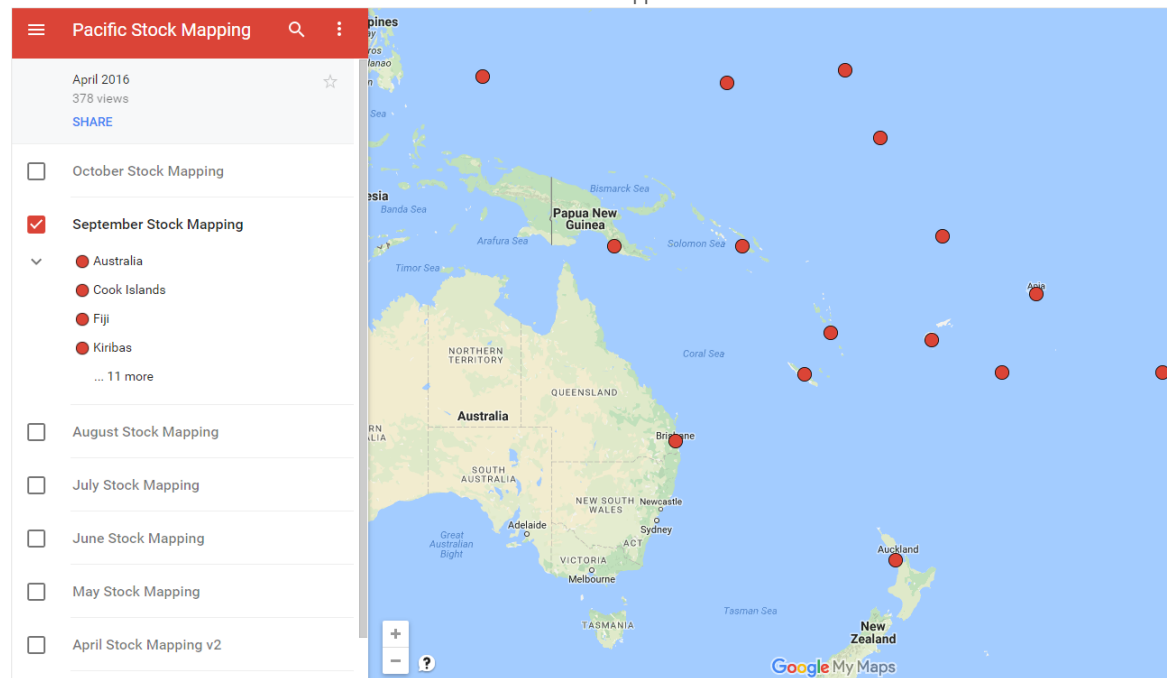
Pacific Stockpile Online Map: https://www.google.com/maps/d/viewer?mid=1Qoxze15hvMTqgP-m0lI8oa9Den8

The following pages show an infographic and a table for stockpiles in September 2016

Pacific Stockpile Map

September 2016

15
Countries with stockpiles

19
Organizations reporting monthly

8
Cluster categories

29
Types of Items stockpiled

Map locations: Palau, Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Fiji, Samoa, New Caledonia, Tonga, Cook Islands, Australia, New Zealand

1000km

LOGISTICS CLUSTER

WFP
wfp.org

Cluster	Total units	List of Items
WASH	4,007,679 units	Water Purification Tabs, Bladders. Jerry cans, Hygiene kits, Buckets, Soap, Water Treatment Plants, Desalination Units
Shelter	252,330 units	Shelter kits, Tents, Tarpaulins, Ropes, Kitchen sets, Blankets
Health	12,699 units	Basic Unit IEHK, Mosquito Nets
Protection	12,699 units	Lamps/Torch, Solar Lanterns
Emergency Telecoms (ETC)	405 units	Emergency Telecom kits, VHF handsets, Satellite Phone, Generators
Food Security	1,248 units	Agriculture Toolkits
Education	5,130 units	School bags
Early Recovery	25 units	Chainsaws

Pacific Stockpile Overview per Cluster – September 2016

Shelter Water, Sanitation & Hygiene Health Emergency Telecommunications Protection Food Security Education Early Recovery

Item	Australia	New Zealand	New Caledonia	Vanuatu	Fiji	Solomon Islands	Tonga	Samoa	Tuvalu	Cook Islands	PNG	FS Micronesia	Kiribati	Palau	RMI	Total
Tarpaulins Standard (6x4m)	5,101	10,599	285	3,770	257	2,723	5,150	885	73	1,777	2,553	31	222	300		33,726
Tarpaulins- other	23,128			1,603	118	1,513					2,399			24	75	28,860
Plastic sheeting rolls	3			8							394					405
Blankets Standard (TBD)	52,955	5,000		5,884	907	2,852	8,701	1,331	1,067	679	2,084	267	414	500		82,641
Blankets - other	2,242		294	560			335	100			2,310					5,841
Shelter Tool Kit Standards - IFRC type	11,000	505	170	2,363	1,049	1,760	434	851	304	326				50		18,812
Shelter Kits -other		200		335		74					68					677
Ropes				844	4	200		7				400	46	7	750	2,258
Kitchen sets - Standard - IFRC Type A	1,868	540	151	2,300	357	386	1,921	1,775	313	269	331			100		10,311
Kitchen sets - other	10,592			10		1,529					2,958					15,089
Tent - standard 16m² (TBD)			3				105									108
Tents - other	278			18	274	18		303			339				1	1,231
Storage Tents			1		2											3
Sleeping Mats	50,025			1,624		119					600					52,368
Water Bladder 5000L=>10000L	11	5	2	3	7		16	2			7					53
Water bladder 1500L => 4000L	17			4	5											26
Tap Stand	8	5		10			12				1					36
Water Purification Tablets 33mg	1,000,000			2,709		21,696							1,200		250,000	1,275,605
Water Purification Tablets 67mg	1,643,000				784,000						128,000					2,555,000
Jerry cans Standards (10L)	7,450	7,400	1,000	6,204	15,441	18,623	5,616	1,612		900	7,814	80	400	300	1,200	74,040
Jerry Cans - other	4,028				33			14	1,185	1,397	5,720		414			12,791
Hygiene kits Standards (TBD)	12,508	1,240	150	1,688	25	600		77	322	330				1,000		17,940
Hygiene kits - Local/Other		300		28	1,267	890	4,741				451		1,369			9,046
Bucket - Oxfam type	5,584			1,000	930	2,070	2,102	1,375	375	16	1,080	91	100			14,723
Bucket - other				506	615	148					2,616					3,885
Soaps				13,882	6,233	1,104					22,500		787			44,506
Water Treatment Plants	3		2	1	5	3	2			1	2					19
Desalination Unit		6					1			2						9
Mosquito Nets Standards (TBD)	21,668	1,000	480	2,000	9,761	2,262	750	1,549	714	80	2,370					42,634
Mosquito Nets - other				1,829	4,000	1,490					1,510					8,829
Basic Unit IEHK																0
Emergency Telecom kits				3										1		4
VHF Handsets and Programming Kit		10		45	10	4		28		1	112			2		212
Satellite Phones	2	1	2	15	10	5		1		5	12		6	6		65
Generators	40	20	4	19				2			3		2	34		124
Lamp/Torch				105	45	860		1,126			398		150			2,684
Solar Lanterns	4,992			800	84	457	3,206		277	119		50				9,985
Agriculture Tool Kits Standards (TBD)		200		592							456					1,248
School bags				458	4,520	138					5		9			5,130
Chainsaws		20		2									3			25

Agenda at a Glance

Affected people must be at the center of humanitarian action		The humanitarian system must realign to build on local capacities		We must collaborate for better resilience
WEDNESDAY 19 OCTOBER		**THURSDAY 20 OCTOBER**		**FRIDAY 21 OCTOBER**
0830-0900	Registration	0830-0900	Recap on previous day	Recap on previous day
0900 - 0945	Welcome and Opening of Pacific Resilience Week	0900-1030	National Government Perspectives: National disaster authorities and regional frameworks	Coordination of Capacity Development: *Improving collaboration for disaster resilience*
0945-1015	BREAK	1030-1100	BREAK	
1015-1100	Affected people at the center of humanitarian action: *a panel presentation and discussion*	1100-1230	Realigning the Pacific Humanitarian Team (PHT) approach: *tailoring regional support to national systems*	Bridging the Humanitarian/Development divide: *specific linkages and approaches to effective collaboration.*
1100-1230	Community participation and strengthening the role of traditional support systems: *using lessons learned to take us towards more effective collaboration during emergencies.*			
1230-1330	LUNCH			
1330 - 1500	Protection: Improving inclusion and accountability to affected people	1330-1500	Regional to national: *realigning regional cluster support to build on existing local structures and capacities.*	Capacity Development for Response Effectiveness: A coordinated approach for effective use of simulation exercises
1500-1530	AFTERNOON BREAK			
1530-1700	Simultaneous Stakeholders Group Discussions: NDMO Donors Civil Military Red Cross NGOs JPO Red Cross Government	1530-1700	Information Management : *conducting initial assessments during emergencies. An interactive workshop*	Private Sector engagement: harnessing private sector capacity to strengthen resilience Closing address
1700	END OF DAYTIME SESSIONS			
1800 - 1900	Welcome reception hosted by OCHA, sponsored by TOLL Logistics. (Banyan Room).			