

THE PACIFIC HUMANITARIAN TEAM

- FROM COMMITMENT TO ACTION -



Credit: WHO/Yoshi Shimizu

Area of Responsibility



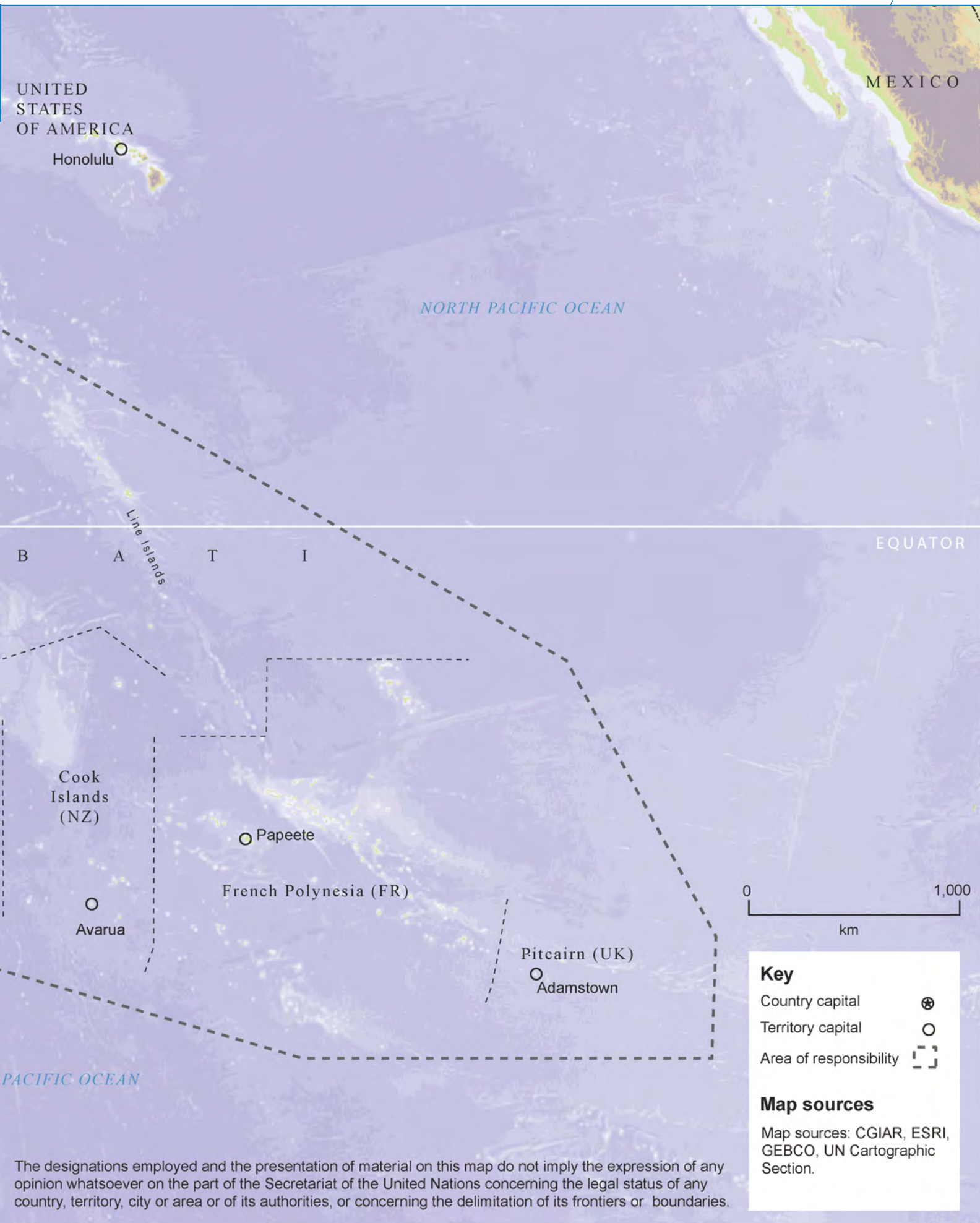


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PHP Meeting 2016 Credit:OCHA/Aleyda Valdes

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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.

Acronyms

CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DRF	Disaster Recovery Framework
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EiE	Education in Emergencies
EMT	Emergency Medical Team
EWARS	Early Warning Alert and Response System
ER	Early Recovery
ETC	Emergency Telecommunications
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FSM	Federated States of Micronesia
GBV	Gender-based Violence
HeRAMS	Health Resources Availability Mapping System
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
ICCG	Inter-Cluster Coordination Group
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IHR	International Health Regulations
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMO	Information Management Officer
JPO	United Nations Joint Presence Office
LCA	Logistics Capacity Assessment
LGBTQI	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer or Questioning and Intersex
MoE	Ministry of Education
MOHMS	Ministry of Health and Medical Services
NDMO	National Disaster Management Office
NGO	Nongovernmental Organisations
PDNA	Post-Disaster Needs Assessment
PHP	Pacific Humanitarian Partnership
PHPC	Pacific Humanitarian Protection Cluster
PHT	Pacific Humanitarian Team
PNG	Papua New Guinea
PSS	Psycho-Social Support
RC	Resident Coordinator
RMI	Republic of the Marshall Islands
SCT	Shelter Coordination Team
SitRep	Situation Report
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SPC	Pacific Community
TC	Tropical Cyclone
TOR	Terms of Reference
UBD	Unsolicited Bilateral Donations
UNDAC	United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

What is the Pacific Humanitarian Team?



Credit: OCHA/Danielle Parry

The Pacific Humanitarian Team (PHT) is a network of humanitarian organizations that work together to assist the Pacific Island countries in preparing for and responding to disasters.

During disasters, the PHT provides support to the Pacific governments, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and communities in delivering a fast, effective and appropriate disaster response. Outside of disasters, the PHT works with the Pacific governments and partners to ensure that the 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, the affected communities to ensure the needs and rights of all disaster-affected people are met, including the most marginalized and the most vulnerable.

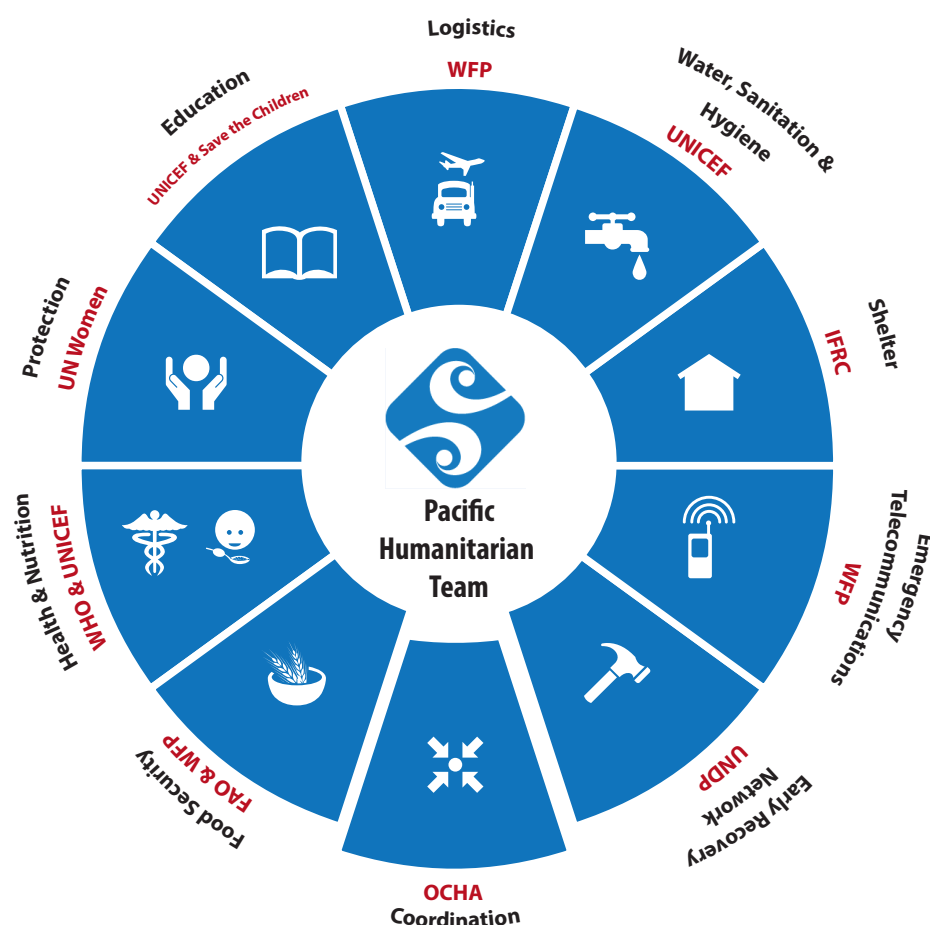
Who makes up the PHT?

The PHT consists of humanitarian organizations working in the Pacific with the expertise and resources to support disaster preparedness and response in the region. The PHT members include the UN agencies, NGOs, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) 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, civil society organizations (CSOs), the private sector and academia. These organizations play a critical role in the disaster preparedness and response in the Pacific and are regularly involved in the PHT activities. Although it has a humanitarian focus, the PHT works closely with development actors to ensure strong links with the existing networks and broader development goals and strategies.

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

Figure 1: The Pacific Humanitarian Team Structure



Heads of Organizations Group (also known as the PHT Principals) – This group is made up of the Heads of Organizations from the key PHT members, such as the UN agencies, IFRC and NGO representatives. The PHT Principals is co-chaired by the UN Resident Coordinators (RCs) and the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA). Representatives from the organizations in the wider PHT network may also be invited to participate in the PHT Principals meetings. The Heads of Organizations Group focuses on the discussion of strategic issues and high-level engagement with the governments and other key stakeholders.

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

Cluster Support Teams – The PHT has nine Cluster Support Teams working in different sectors, each with a designated lead agency (see Figure 1) 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 the 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, as well as for all general coordination and information management matters.

PHT Timeline



\$42M

PHT-supported appeals raised more than US\$42 million for humanitarian response - TC Winston in Fiji (2016) and TC Pam in Vanuatu (2015).



United Nations
CERF

Central
Emergency
Response
Fund

CERF is the UN's global emergency response fund to deliver funding quickly to humanitarian responders for life-saving activities whenever and wherever crisis hit.

\$13M

in grants from the global Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) to meet the immediate life-saving needs.

CERF allocations by country

2016 Fiji:	\$8,022,382
2015 Vanuatu:	\$5,038,408
2014 Solomon Islands:	\$1,776,122
2013 Marshall Islands:	\$1,000,000

2014

Jan: PHT provided response for TC Ian in Tonga

Mar: PHT provided response for TC Lusi in Vanuatu and King Tides in the Marshall Islands

Apr: PHT provided response for Solomon Islands Floods

Jul: PHT carried out Lessons Learnt Exercise and Solomon Floods Stakeholder Perceptions Study

2015

Mar: PHT provided response for TC Pam in Vanuatu

Apr: PHT provided response for Typhoon Maysak in the Federated States of Micronesia

May: PHT carried out Lessons Learnt Exercise

Jul-Oct: PHT conducted 5 ICCG meetings focusing on El Nino response

2016

Feb: PHT provided response for TC Winston in Fiji

Apr: PHT provided response for the North Pacific Drought and TC Zena

Apr: PHT conducted TC Winston After Action Review

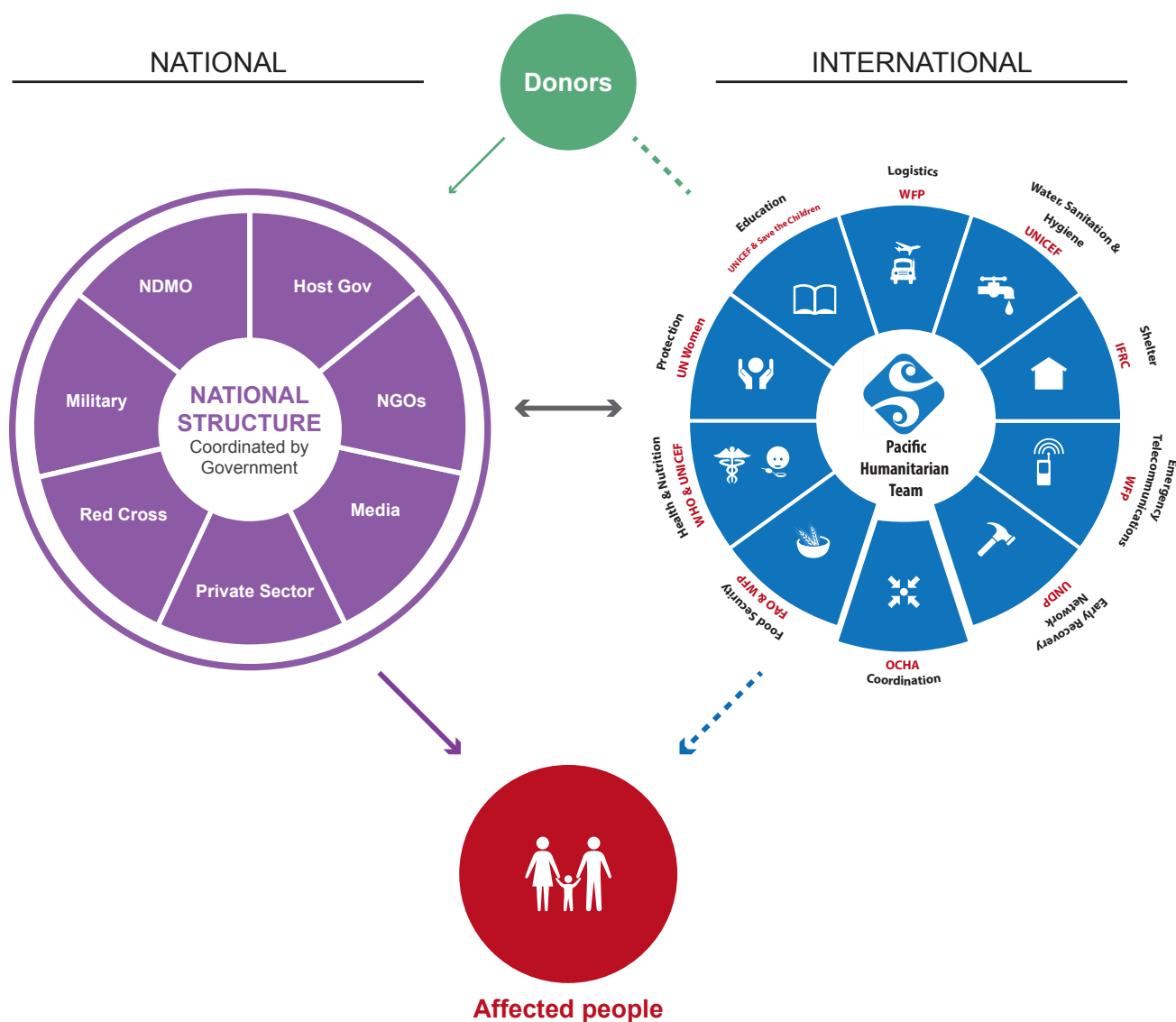
2016: PHT agenda was reformed towards a country-specific approach

2016: PHT began the rollout of the Country Preparedness Package (CPP), a joint initiative with the governments intended to strengthen the preparedness and collaboration efforts between national and international actors in disaster response

2017

May: PHT provided response for TC Donna

Figure 2: Overview of how the PHT works with Government and Donors in disasters.



Activating the 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 RCs either in Fiji or Samoa, or through UNOCHA. National disaster management authorities and humanitarian partners may contact UNOCHA at any time for further information.

PHT Principals Terms of Reference

1. Purpose and Role

- 1.1 The Pacific Humanitarian Team (PHT) Principals are the Head of Offices of a network of humanitarian organisations that work together to assist Pacific Island countries in preparing for and responding to disasters. During disasters the PHT Principals provides support to Pacific governments, non-government organisations and communities in delivering a fast, effective and appropriate disaster response.
- 1.2 Outside of disasters, the PHT Principals works with Pacific Governments and partners to ensure necessary arrangements are in place to enable effective international support to a national disaster response.
- 1.3 The PHT Principals recognises and respects national Government leadership in disaster preparedness and response.
- 1.4 The PHT members are guided by and committed to humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence International Humanitarian Law and the broader framework for international humanitarian action, and embodies the Principles of Partnership (equality, transparency, results-oriented approach, responsibility, complementarity).
- 1.5 The PHT members are guided by and committed and gender equality. PHT members recognize that addressing Gender-based Violence (GBV) is a collective responsibility, cutting across all sectors and organizations.
- 1.6 PHT members commit to ensuring implementation of the IASC GBV Guidelines, and to regular PHT discussions on key GBV-related issues and approaches to address them.
- 1.7 The PHT Principals 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.
- 1.8 The imperative to protect people lies also at the heart of humanitarian action. This includes regular PHT discussions on cross-cutting protection challenges, and coordinated advocacy and messaging.

2. Responsibilities

- 2.1 Works to alleviate human suffering and protect the lives, livelihoods and dignity of people in need in the Pacific by providing strategic direction for collective inter-agency humanitarian action.

- 2.2 Commits to work collaborative for addressing the needs of the Pacific Islands countries in a timely manner and to the highest possible standard
- 2.3 Provides a space for those working on issues relating to disasters and humanitarian action in the Pacific to come together and collaborate with governments in its leadership and coordination role before, during and after disasters.
- 2.4 Provides expertise and resources to support disaster preparedness and response in the region.
- 2.5 Provides strategic guidance for IASC structures: clusters support teams and the regional Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), and to contribute to an atmosphere in which cluster support team coordinators prioritize collective as opposed to organization-specific outcomes.
- 2.6 Supports 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

- 2.7 Provides support to existing national and local response systems, based on specific requests for assistance from national Governments.
- 2.8 Recognises national Government leadership in coordinating disaster response and will not establish new coordination systems, unless explicitly agreed with the affected national Government.
- 2.9 The PHT Principals commits to shared analysis of the drivers of a crisis and humanitarian needs, including the specific needs of women, children and other vulnerable groups, and to share data to this end.
- 2.10 Commits to working together in a coordinated and joined-up manner to mobilise resources, in a manner consistent with the needs on the ground, including regularly defining collective resource mobilization priorities that are based on the most pressing needs.
- 2.11 Commits to working together to ensure that humanitarians can access affected people, and that affected people can access humanitarian assistance and protection in a safe, timely and sustained manner, and to align advocacy and operational planning and response accordingly.

Outside of Disasters

- 2.12 Works with national Governments and partners to ensure necessary arrangements are in place to enable effective international support to a nationally-led disaster response.
- 2.13 Provides 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.
- 2.14 Adopts a country-specific approach to its preparedness work. This recognises that every country and every context is different, and requires a tailored approach.
- 2.15 Seeks 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.
- 2.16 Provides technical advice and support to Pacific countries in data preparedness, assessment systems, coordination mechanisms (eg clusters), mainstreaming, contingency planning, simulation exercises and understanding of international humanitarian response mechanisms.

3. Co-Chairs

- 3.1 The PHT Principals is co-chaired by the UN Resident Coordinators and the United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). The Resident Coordinator with the support of OCHA retains the responsibility for ensuring the adequacy, coherence and effectiveness of the overall humanitarian response and is accountable to the UN Emergency Relief Coordinator.

4. Composition

- 4.1 The PHT Principals core members include UN agencies, NGOs, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and other humanitarian agencies with a clear mandate guided by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), with the necessary capacity to respond in disasters and commitment to the PHT Code of Conduct.
- 4.2 National governments, donor agencies, regional, faith-based, private sector and civil society organisations, and academia are invited to meetings depending on topics of discussion. These organisations all have critical roles to play in Pacific disaster preparedness and response, and are regularly involved and engaged in PHT activities.
- 4.3 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.

5. Structure

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

- 5.1 PHT Principals – Heads of Organisations, including UN agencies, IFRC and NGO representatives. Representatives from organisations in the wider PHT network may also be invited to participate in meetings. The Heads of Organisation Group focuses on discussion of strategic issues and high-level engagement with Government and other key stakeholders.
- 5.2 Regional Inter-Cluster Group – Regional coordinators from each of the nine Cluster Support Teams (see below), NGO representatives. The Regional Inter-Cluster Group focuses on operational issues and providing support to national disaster preparedness and response systems.
- 5.3 Cluster Support Teams¹ – Nine Cluster Support Teams working in different sectors, each with a designated lead agency (see table below) and a number of members or supporting agencies.
- 5.4 Several Pacific countries have also established their own national clusters or working groups that are responsible for coordinating disaster preparedness and response in their sector. The PHT fully recognises and supports these national structures.
- 5.5 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. PHT Cluster Support Teams and Lead Agencies
- 5.5 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.
- 5.6 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.

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.

PHT Code of Conduct



Credit: IFRC

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This code of conduct establishes basic standards to govern the way the Pacific Humanitarian Team (PHT) should work in preparedness and disaster response. It is applicable to all active members of the PHT, whom should adhere to in their preparedness and disaster response work.

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1. The PHT commits to the humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and operational independence, formally enshrined in the United Nations General Assembly Resolutions 46/182 and 58/114.
 - **Humanity** Human suffering must be addressed wherever it is found. The purpose of humanitarian action is to protect life and health and ensure respect for human beings.
 - **Neutrality** Humanitarian actors must not take sides in hostilities or engage in controversies of a political, racial, religious or ideological nature.
 - **Impartiality** Humanitarian action must be carried out on the basis of need alone, giving priority to the most urgent cases of distress and making no distinctions on the basis of nationality, race, gender, religious belief, class or political opinions.
- **Operational independence** Humanitarian action must be autonomous from the political, economic, military or other objectives that any actor may hold with regard to areas where humanitarian action is being implemented.
2. The humanitarian imperative comes first for the PHT. As members of the international community, the PHT recognises the obligation to provide humanitarian assistance in circumstances where national government is overwhelmed or unavailable. The prime motivation of our response to disaster is to alleviate human suffering, especially those that are least able to withstand the stress caused by disaster.

3. The PHT respects state sovereignty and in supporting national authorities who have the primary responsibility for the protection of people in its territory. The PHT shall work within the national structures and work with a view to strengthening the local capacity at all times, including the government at all levels, communities and civil society.
4. The PHT acknowledges that the nature of the situation in the Pacific is such that it must move beyond the humanitarian and development divide, so that the humanitarian response is carried out with a view to lasting outcomes for development and resilience, just as development action is undertaken with a view to disaster preparedness.
5. The PHT shall share information and coordinate with each other to present more coherent support options for national authorities to access. The strategy and priorities of support will be based on national and local needs.
6. The PHT shall respect the culture and custom in the Pacific region. The PHT endeavors to respect the culture, structures and customs of the communities and countries. The PHT promotes compliance with international laws; however, where customs create harm, response efforts will avoid exacerbating harm and instead seek to achieve positive changes by the most culturally appropriate means.
7. The PHT recognises the crucial role played by women in disaster-prone communities and will ensure that this role is supported by assistance programmes and that opportunities are seized in the context of crisis response to remove barriers and to empower women to fully contribute to implementation and decision-making.
8. The PHT promotes participation and accountability towards the affected communities to ensure the needs and rights of the disaster-affected people are met, including the most marginalized and the most vulnerable. This includes recognizing the right of the affected communities to know what assistance is available, who is eligible for it, how to access it, to have input to the assessment of needs and the design and implementation of assistance programmes.
9. When distributing assistance, the PHT will strive to meet the basic needs and to reduce future vulnerabilities to a disaster. The PHT will also endeavour to minimise the negative impact of humanitarian assistance, seeking to enhance long-term beneficiary independence from external aid.
10. The PHT will ensure that a high level of accountability is maintained to both those the PHT seeks to assist and those from whom the PHT accepts resources. The PHT's engagement with donors and beneficiaries shall reflect an open and transparent approach.
11. The PHT commits to open and regular sharing of information with the PHT members on the full phases of the humanitarian cycle regular assessments.
12. The PHT will only use the assistance that are received to respond to humanitarian needs and will not accept contributions driven by the needs for disposal of commodity surpluses or by political interests that do not correspond with peoples' needs.
13. The PHT values and promotes the voluntary giving of labor and finances by concerned individuals to support its work and recognizes the independence of action promoted by such voluntary motivation.
14. The PHT shall recognize disaster victims as dignified human beings. For the PHT information, public advocacy and campaigning activities, the PHT will avoid competing with other disaster response agencies for media coverage in situations where such coverage may be detrimental to the services provided to the beneficiaries or to the security of humanitarian responders and/or beneficiaries.
15. The PHT will ensure that the health and safety of the first responders and humanitarian responders deployed to the affected countries and communities are protected and promoted, following the relevant standards guided by the International Labour Organization (ILO) Conventions, Pacific regional and national standards.

Minimum Provision of Services (medium- to large- scale disaster)



Credit: UN Women/Murray Lloyd

In the event of a medium- to large-scale disaster where international assistance has been requested by a government in the region, the Pacific Humanitarian Team (PHT) can provide support to the governments, non-government organisations (NGOs) and communities in delivering a fast, effective and appropriate disaster response. The PHT recognises national government leadership in coordinating disaster response and will not establish a new coordination system, unless explicitly agreed with the affected national government.

The types of support the PHT can provide to the national systems include:

Resource mobilization

As a recognised part of the global humanitarian system, the PHT can mobilise funding and other resources from the emergency funding mechanisms and through joint international appeals.

Emergency stocks

The 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

The PHT members can deploy technical experts in a range of areas and sectors to support national governments and NGOs in needs assessment, planning, implementing and monitoring disaster response activities.

Coordination

The PHT can support the national coordination structures by deploying experts in coordination and information management, as well as in specialized areas such as civil-military coordination.

Assessment

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

Information management

The PHT members can deploy information management experts to support the management of the large amount of constantly changing information during a disaster.

Communications and advocacy

The PHT can support national governments, NGOs and communities with ensuring effective national and international communication as well as with advocating to ensure that the people and organizations in need receive assistance.



Regional Early Recovery Network Cluster Support Team

Through the Early Recovery (ER) Network Cluster Support Team (led by UNDP), the PHT can:

In preparedness

- Support the ER capacity building and the development of the Terms of Reference (TOR) and scenario-based programming.

In response

- Support Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA), Disaster Recovery Frameworks (DRFs) and Early Recovery Coordination.
- Support livelihoods rehabilitation coordination.
- Support to the restoration of basic community infrastructure.



Regional Education Cluster Support Team

Through the Education Cluster Support Team (co-led by UNICEF and Save the Children), the PHT can:

In preparedness

- Preposition of Education in Emergencies (EiE) supplies in warehouses in Fiji, Vanuatu and Solomon Islands to minimum readiness level.
- Provide capacity building of ministries of education officers on Education Cluster leadership, coordination, contingency planning and assessment in targeted countries in the Pacific.

In response

- Provide technical assistance and support to the Ministry of Education (MoE) in the Pacific countries on Education Cluster leadership and coordination in the event of a disaster.
- Provide technical assistance to the Education Cluster in initial and detail damage assessment.
- Distribute EiE supplies such as temporary learning spaces (tents), friendly learning spaces, tarpaulins, school-in-a-box, students' backpacks, Early Childhood Development (ECD) kits and recreation kits to the affected schools in any Pacific countries to enable schools to provide safe learning spaces for children.
- Provide support to the MoE in the implementation of school feeding programme for affected schools.
- Support the MoE and partners and provide Psycho-Social support (PSS) for affected children and teachers.
- Distribution of PSS materials to affected teachers and children to complement PSS and as a reading material resource to children.



Regional Emergency Telecommunications Cluster Support Team

Through the Emergency Telecommunications (ETC) Cluster Support Team (led by WFP), the PHT can:

In preparedness

- Support the establishment of a national ETC cluster, including definition of cluster TOR.
- Support technical assessments of emergency communication systems, and help to identify gaps and areas that require strengthening.
- Provide technical advisory, guidance and support.
- Provide emergency communications training customised to local needs, and assist with running simulation activities.
- Assist to develop guidance documentation and SOPs including defining minimum preparedness actions as they relate to ICT.

In response

- Co-lead the cluster and provide overarching ETC coordination support.
- Conduct assessments to ascertain the communications status and identify priority areas.
- Provide technical support staff (surge capacity) to establish ICT services and provide coordination support.
- Establish emergency communications (voice and data) using equipment brought in by the regional cluster. Such communication solutions may include: 1. HF and VHF radio; 2. Satellite phones and satellite data terminals (BGAN, VSAT); 3. Internet access solutions in common hubs.
- Provide ongoing technical advice and support.



Regional Food Security Cluster Support Team

Through the Food Security Cluster Support Team (co-led by FAO and WFP), the PHT can:

In preparedness

- Support to establish a food security cluster, including training, development of TORs and architecture.
- Provide information management, including stakeholder mapping, dashboards and information management training.
- Support GIS and mapping.
- Support cluster learning, including identification of needs-based trainings, workshops and learning for cluster leads and members.
- Develop of guidance documentation and SOPs for emergency programming activities (seeds and food distribution).
- Provide rapid and detailed assessment training and tools development.

In response

- Co-lead and/or cluster staffing support.
- Support for situation analysis and response planning, including priorities, activity identification and prioritization.
- Provide advocacy support and tools.
- Conduct needs and gap analysis.
- Support for rapid and detailed food security assessments.
- Assistance in delivery of lifesaving food security relief items (provider of last resort).



Regional Health & Nutrition Cluster Support Team

Through the Health and Nutrition Cluster Support Team (co-led by WHO and UNICEF), the PHT can:

In preparedness

- Support to establish a health and nutrition cluster.
- Support the development of pandemic and multi-hazard plans and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) under the International Health Regulations (IHR, 2005) and support scenario-based exercises.
- Support health system vulnerability mapping and baseline nutritional surveys.
- Support the assessment of the safety of hospitals and health facilities.
- Train national emergency medical teams (EMTs) and prepare for reception and tasking of international EMTs.
- Train first responders in occupational health and safety.

In response

- Support the Ministry of Health in:
 1. Coordinating the activities of the humanitarian partners in health and nutrition response;
 2. establishing an early warning and response system (EWARS) for outbreak alert and response, public health risk assessment, health resources and services availability mapping, health and nutrition humanitarian action plan development and situation monitoring and analysis.
- Provide the Ministry of Health with emergency supplies for the affected population and specialised equipment for the prevention and control of post-disaster disease outbreaks.
- Provide technical support and training in information and communication technologies and tools to support EWARS.
- Support the national EMT coordination cell in the reception, tasking and monitoring of international EMTs.
- Support the Ministry of Health and the members of the health and nutrition cluster in establishing or adapting health and nutrition indicators for monitoring and evaluation of the response, based on the global cluster standards and norms.
- Provide the humanitarian partners with training and capacity building for emergency preparedness and response.
- Provide, as a last resort, the affected populations under critical conditions with emergency health and nutrition services.



Regional Logistics Cluster Support Team

Through the Logistics Cluster Support Team (led by WFP), the PHT can:

In preparedness

- Co-lead role to support the establishment of Logistics cluster mechanism, SOPs and tools.
- Conduct a logistics capacity assessment of the country.
- Support the definition of a relief items prepositioning strategy.
- Run training needs assessments and provide Humanitarian Logistics Training.
- Support the establishment of logistics services provision capacities (pre-agreement with transporters, suppliers etc.).

In response

- Provide logistics coordination support.
- Provide logistics services such as warehouse surge and transport capacities.
- Provide logistics Information Management support.



Regional Protection Cluster Support Team

Through the Protection Cluster Support Team (led by UN Women), the PHT can:

In preparedness

- Assist cluster/NDMO on preparedness steps for mainstreaming gender and protection, including in initial rapid needs assessment.
- Provide technical support to national clusters and/or relevant government ministry on preparedness actions for coordination of gender and protection response.
- Share protection assessment tools and support there being customised to national circumstances.
- Provide advice on developing or revising Protection Cluster TORs and SOPs, messaging and other materials.

In response

- Support the national Gender and Protection Cluster or similar coordination committee/sector on gender and protection response, which would include support for child protection (in partnership with UNICEF) and gender-based violence with a relevant national authority.
- Support mainstreaming of gender and protection across the other clusters/sectors.
- Support a Rapid Protection Assessment.
- Provide technical support for rapid gender and protection analysis.



Regional Shelter Cluster Support Team

Through the Shelter Cluster Support Team (led by IFRC), the PHT can:

In preparedness

- Support the establishment of a National Shelter Cluster, including the development of the cluster Terms of Reference and Standard Operating Procedures.
- Support minimum and advanced preparedness actions, including inter-sectoral preparedness, and contingency planning exercises.
- Support capacity development initiatives of the National Shelter Cluster through the provision of coordination training and technical support for cluster partners.
- Support the development of standardised tools, including rapid and detailed assessments, and information, education and communication materials.

In response

- With the support of the Global Shelter Cluster and in consultation with the National Shelter Cluster Lead (or equivalent coordination mechanism), a Shelter Coordination Team (SCT) can be deployed to support coordination of the humanitarian phase of the response.



Regional WASH Cluster Support Team

Through the WASH Cluster Support Team (led by UNICEF), the PHT can:

In preparedness

- Support to establish a WASH cluster/sector, including WASH cluster.
- Coordination training, development of TORs and architecture.
- Support cluster support planning, including identification of needs-based trainings, workshops and learning for cluster leads and members.
- Support information management, including stakeholder mapping dashboards and information management training.
- Assist contingency planning.
- Provide setting WASH response standard and map pre-positioned WASH supplies and standardization.
- Support initial rapid assessment, training and tools development for mobile phone monitoring.
- Conduct child-centred vulnerability assessment.
- Formulation of contingency partnerships for activation in emergencies.

In response

- Co-lead national WASH clusters.
- Provide surge capacity for cluster coordination, information management etc.
- Support initial rapid assessments.
- Provide needs and gap analysis.
- Support situation analysis and response planning, including prioritization, activity identification and prioritization (e.g. Humanitarian Action Plan).
- Develop/review of awareness products and tools including WASH IEC materials.
- Assist in delivery of lifesaving WASH relief items (provider of last resort).
- Monitor of supply distribution.
- Assess WASH cluster capacity.
- Evaluate WASH cluster coordination.

PHT Secretariat

Through the PHT Secretariat (OCHA), the PHT can:

- Support coordination and response planning to help with, for example, Inter-Cluster coordination assessments and appeals.
- Support information management.
- Support reporting and public information.
- Support the coordination of Emergency Cash Grants and the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF).

Regional Cluster Support Team Capacity



Credit: WFP/Francesca Ciardi



Coordination

<i>Lead Agency</i>	UNOCHA
<i>Contact Person</i>	Aleyda Valdes: valdesa@un.org, Michael Arunga: arunga@un.org
<i>Webpage</i>	www.unocha.org/rop
<i>Areas of work</i>	Coordination, Humanitarian Financing, Policy, Advocacy, Information Management
<i>Assessment tools</i>	Kobo Toolbox (www.kobotoolbox.org)
<i>Country Presence</i>	Based in Fiji but serves 14 countries in the Pacific (Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu).
<i>Key technical support focus during emergencies</i>	Mobilization of CERF, deployment of the United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) team.



Early Recovery

<i>Lead Agency</i>	UNDP
<i>Contact Person</i>	Bakhodir Burkhanov: bakhodir.burkhanov@undp.org Kevin Petrini: kevin.petrini@undp.org
<i>Webpage</i>	http://pacific.undp.org
<i>Areas of work</i>	Livelihoods Training, Debris and Waste Management, Cash for Work, Food Security, Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA), Disaster Recovery Framework (DRF), Risk Governance
<i>Number of active partners</i>	World Bank, the Pacific Community (SPC), European Union, International Labour Organization (ILO)
<i>Additional Staff in region</i>	Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Vanuatu, Palau, Solomon Islands, Tonga
<i>Assessment tools</i>	PDNA
<i>Secondary Data</i>	Sectoral Data
<i>Country Presence</i>	Fiji, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Palau, Samoa, Papua New Guinea
<i>Key technical support focus during emergencies</i>	Balance social needs with infrastructure needs, build back better, support governments to coordinate the interventions, prepare for recovery



Education

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



Emergency Telecommunications

<i>Lead Agency</i>	WFP
<i>Contact Person</i>	Anthony Freeman: pacific.etc@wfp.org , Mats Ljung: mats.ljung@wfp.org
<i>Webpage</i>	www.etccluster.org
<i>Areas of work</i>	Emergency Telecommunications (ETC), Emergency Preparedness and Response
<i>Country Presence</i>	Regional ETC Coordinator is based in the WFP Office in Suva, Fiji. Focus countries are currently: Fiji, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands, Samoa and Tonga.
<i>Key technical support focus during emergencies</i>	ETC coordination and common services support.



Food Security

<i>Lead Agency</i>	FAO, WFP
<i>Contact Person</i>	Jone Vakalalabure: jone.vakalalabure@wfp.org , Philippe Martins: philippe.martins@fao.org
<i>Webpage</i>	http://fscluster.org/pacificregions/regionalpacific
<i>Areas of work</i>	Food Security and Livelihoods (Country Cluster capacity strengthening, support, preparedness)
<i>Number of active partners</i>	79
<i>Additional Staff in region</i>	Regional IMO
<i>Assessment tools</i>	Assessment Capacity being developed in 5 countries. 72 hour tool, Food Assistance, Standard Operating Procedures.
<i>Country Presence</i>	Tonga, Vanuatu, Fiji, Cook Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Papua New Guinea
<i>Key technical support focus during emergencies</i>	Country cluster leads 6 countries, 2 regional coordinators, 1 regional IMO
<i>Other</i>	Kobo Toolbox currently being rolled out in Solomon Islands, Palau, FSM & RMI for EWEA assessments



Health and Nutrition

<i>Lead Agency</i>	WHO, UNICEF
<i>Contact Person</i>	Angela Merianos: merianos@who.int, Sean Casey: scasey@who.int, Seini Kurusiga: skurusiga@unicef.org
<i>Webpage</i>	WHO: www.wpro.who.int/southpacific/en , UNICEF: www.unicef.org/pacificislands
<i>Areas of work</i>	Implement proportionate, appropriate and timely health and nutrition responses in humanitarian crisis situations
<i>Number of active partners</i>	14
<i>Additional Staff in region</i>	16
<i>Assessment tools</i>	Nutrition assessment tool, HeRAMS for health facilities, Early Warning Alert and Response System (EWARS) in a box, Hospital Safety Index, and other tools from global health and nutrition clusters
<i>Secondary Data</i>	Publications of Ministry of Health and Medical Services (MOHMS), Demographic and Health Surveys, National Nutrition survey, SitRep of NDMO
<i>Country Presence</i>	Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia (also covering Palau and RMI), Kiribati, Samoa (also covering Cook Islands and Niue), Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu
<i>Key technical support focus during emergencies</i>	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



Logistics

<i>Lead Agency</i>	WFP
<i>Contact Person</i>	Florent Chane: florent.chane@wfp.org
<i>Areas of work</i>	Cluster development, logistics capacity assessments (LCAs), standard operating procedures, concepts of operations, minimum preparedness actions, advanced preparedness actions, unsolicited bilateral donations (UBD), trainings.
<i>Number of active partners</i>	NDMO staff in 5 countries
<i>Assessment tools</i>	Logistics Capacity Assessments and Logistics Rapid Assessment Tools
<i>Country Presence</i>	Tonga, Vanuatu, Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands
<i>Key technical support focus during emergencies</i>	Country Cluster leads, 1 x regional coordinator



Protection

<i>Lead Agency</i>	UN Women
<i>Contact Person</i>	Naeemah Khan: naeemah.khan@unwomen.org
<i>Webpage</i>	www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/pacific-region/protection
<i>Areas of work</i>	Child Protection, Gender, Gender-Based Violence (GBV), Disability, LGBTQI Inclusion, Displacement, Human Rights, Protection
<i>Number of active partners</i>	11
<i>Assessment tools</i>	Regional protection assessment tool – Akvo Flow, Kobo toolbox
<i>Secondary Data</i>	Gender and Protection analysis, VAW prevalence studies
<i>Country Presence</i>	Regional Pacific Humanitarian Protection Cluster (PHPC) is based in Suva, Fiji. Focus countries are currently: Fiji, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands, Samoa, Tonga. PHPC lead agency UN Women has field offices in Samoa, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Kiribati and Nauru and program presence in Tonga. PHPC members have field and program presence in all 14 countries covered by the PHT.
<i>Key technical support focus during emergencies</i>	Protection Surge Capacity/ Response, remote advice on gender and protection



Shelter

<i>Lead Agency</i>	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)
<i>Contact Person</i>	Robert Dodds: robert.dodds@ifrc.org, Subesh Prasad: subesh.prasad@ifrc.org
<i>Webpage</i>	www.sheltercluster.org/pacific
<i>Areas of work</i>	In-country coordination support to Pacific Shelter Cluster Leads for preparedness and response phases.
<i>Number of active partners</i>	10
<i>Additional Staff in region</i>	Global Shelter Cluster Focal Point in Melbourne, Australia.
<i>Assessment tools</i>	Use and development of in-country assessments, rapid and detailed. Shelter and settlements vulnerability assessment (REACH) for medium-large scale responses.
<i>Country Presence</i>	Regional Shelter Cluster Coordinators: Roaming, based in Suva, Fiji. Currently supported by Habitat for Humanity in Fiji and Solomon Islands Red Cross in Solomon Islands.
<i>Key technical support focus during emergencies</i>	Shelter Cluster Coordinator Shelter Cluster Information Manager Shelter Cluster Technical Advisor Other specialised team members as required by the particular needs of the response.



WASH

<i>Lead Agency</i>	UNICEF
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<i>Webpage</i>	www.unicef.org/pacificislands/overview_22155.html
<i>Areas of work</i>	WASH preparedness planning, prepositioning, standards, SOPs, contingency planning, capacity development, rights based approaches, core commitments for children
<i>Number of active partners</i>	45
<i>Additional Staff in region</i>	14
<i>Assessment tools</i>	AkvoFlow
<i>Secondary Data</i>	DHS, Census, Baseline Surveys, Country strategic climate information, Meteorological data
<i>Country Presence</i>	Fiji, Vanuatu, Tonga, Solomon Islands, Kiribati
<i>Key technical support focus during emergencies</i>	Technical assistance, supplies, funding
<i>Other</i>	National cluster capacity assessment and training for Solomon Islands, Fiji, Vanuatu, Tonga, stocklist per country, WASH Cluster contingency planning Fiji, Vanuatu

PHT Members



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies



World Food Programme



World Health Organization

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