

Consolidated Emergency Report 2022

Pacific Islands

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Prepared by:
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Expression of Thanks

On behalf of the children and women in the Pacific Island Countries and Territories, UNICEF would like to thank all donors for their generous contributions, allowing for the provision of lifesaving interventions for populations affected by natural disasters, the COVID-19 pandemic, and other disease outbreaks.

UNICEF Pacific extends its sincere gratitude to the governments of the Australia, Japan, the Republic of Korea, New Zealand and the United States of America. UNICEF Pacific is also grateful to the National Committees for UNICEF of Australia, Denmark, the Republic of Korea, New Zealand, Thailand and the United States of America.

UNICEF's work is funded entirely through the voluntary support of millions of people around the world and our partners in government, civil society and the private sector. Voluntary contributions enable UNICEF to deliver on its mandate to protect children's rights, to help meet their basic needs, and to expand their opportunities to reach their full potential. We take this opportunity to thank all our partners for their commitment and trust in UNICEF.

Cover photo: On 4 October 2022, the children and youths of Kiribati were all smiles while they practised washing hands, planting mangroves and performing their traditional dances during the official welcoming of UNICEF Pacific Representative Jonathan Veitch's first visit to the island.
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Abbreviations and Acronyms

CPiE	child protection in emergencies
ECD	early childhood development
GDP	gross domestic product
FSM	Federated States of Micronesia
IEC	information, education and communication
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IPC	infection prevention and control
MCPD	multi-country programme document
MHPSS	mental health and psychosocial support
MICS	multiple indicator cluster survey
MNP	micronutrient powder
MUAC	mid-upper arm circumference
NGO	non-governmental organization
PCR	polymerase chain reaction
PFA	psychological first aid
PICTs	Pacific Island Countries and Territories
PPE	personal protective equipment
PSEA	prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse
RCCE	risk communication and community engagement
RMI	Republic of the Marshall Islands
SBC	social and behaviour change
SOPs	standard operating procedures
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
WASH	water, sanitation and hygiene
WHO	World Health Organization

Executive Summary

UNICEF Pacific responded to a range of emergencies in 2022, including COVID-19, droughts in Kiribati and Tuvalu, and the eruption of an underwater volcano and subsequent tsunami in Tonga.

While COVID-19 reached Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs) later than the rest of the world, by the end of 2022 community transmission was recorded in nearly all PICTs. In close coordination with partners, UNICEF Pacific continued to provide technical and financial assistance to respond to COVID-19. Key activities including procuring and distributing personal protective equipment (PPE) for frontline workers, training health workers on infection prevention and control (IPC), providing water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) infrastructure for health facilities and schools, distributing WASH Kits and other supplies for populations affected by lockdowns and isolation, strengthening child protection and mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), promoting COVID-19 prevention measures through risk communication and community engagement (RCCE) interventions, assessing the socio-economic impact of the pandemic, and supporting the safe reopening of schools and continuity of learning through remote classes.

In January 2022, the Hunga-Tonga-Hunga-Ha'apai underwater volcano erupted violently, triggering a tsunami. Three people were killed, and infrastructure, homes and schools were damaged, affecting 84 per cent of Tonga's population, including more than 36,000 children. UNICEF Pacific provided emergency supplies, including Emergency Health Kits, Recreational Kits, School-in-a-box Kits, Early Childhood Development (ECD) Kits, water tanks, field latrines, Household WASH Kits and WASH in Schools Kits. UNICEF-trained volunteers provided psychological first aid (PFA) and MHPSS for more than 5,000 children and 5,100 caregivers. The pre-positioning of supplies at the Australian warehouse in Brisbane meant that these supplies were able to be quickly transported to Tonga. Teaching and learning supplies were provided for 7,664 children as part of the back-to-school campaign. Information, education and communication (IEC) materials were produced and disseminated, focusing on good hygiene practices, how to clean homes and water sources after the heavy ash fall, and how caregivers could support their children cope with the emergency. In partnership with the government,



UNICEF Pacific Ambassador Pita Tofua visits the Australian warehouse in Brisbane where UNICEF emergency supplies are pre-positioned for emergencies in the Pacific. These supplies were being packed for shipping to Tonga aboard HMAS Adelaide.

UNICEF rolled out a cash transfer programme, which provided US\$700,000 to 3,000 of the most vulnerable households.

Both Kiribati and Tuvalu experienced extreme drought conditions during the year, putting much of the countries' populations at risk of water shortages and disease outbreaks. In Tuvalu, UNICEF's response included the provision of antibiotics to manage typhoid cases and WASH supplies such as collapsible tanks for water storage and distribution. Social and behaviour changes (SBC) messages on water conservation, hygienically managing water sources and rainwater collection systems were disseminated via text message, radio and television. In Kiribati, UNICEF trained health workers on the provision of micronutrient powders (MNPs) and the use of mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) measuring tapes to screen children for malnutrition. More than 600 children 6 to 23 months of age were provided with MNPs. Child protection mechanisms were strengthened to address the increased risk of gender-based violence (GBV) as many women and girls had to walk long distances to collect fresh water. A range of WASH supplies were procured and distributed, including desalination units, which were handed over to the government.

In 2023, UNICEF Pacific will continue to support the governments of 14 PICTs in responding to emergencies and building national and local capacity to strengthen preparedness and resilience. The workplan include activities to address the humanitarian response to development, with gender, disabilities, and accountability to affected population approaches. UNICEF will continue to support governments in identifying the most vulnerable communities based on data collection and analysis within the framework of the principle of "leaving no one behind". UNICEF will conduct regular consultations with affected populations and deliver pre-positioned supplies in critical areas. UNICEF will also integrate environmental and social considerations into recovery efforts by incorporating environmental and social standards into recovery activities.

1. Humanitarian Context

The impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic reached the 14 PICTs later than the rest of the world, with the Cook Islands, Kiribati, the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), Nauru, Niue, Tokelau and Tuvalu remaining COVID-free at the end of 2021. However, by the end of 2022 all PICTs had recorded cases of community transmission. The Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI), FSM, Palau and Solomon Islands were among the last countries in the world to experience COVID-19 outbreaks.

Before COVID-19, Pacific economies were largely dependent on tourism, fisheries, informal agriculture and remittances. Unemployment rates were high, particularly among young people, and informal work was prevalent. Gender disparity in employment outcomes was also a concern. The global pandemic exacerbated these labour market conditions.¹ Border closures wiped out tourism revenues, the decrease in global demand and supply chains disruptions shrunk incomes from agriculture and fisheries, and the value of remittances fell due to a decrease in overseas employment and migration. Women were disproportionately affected because they generally earn less than the men and are more likely to be engaged in low-paying, informal, unstable work.²

Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Pacific already had some of the highest rates of violence against women and girls in the world, according to Pacific Women. The COVID-19 pandemic put women and girls at increased risk of physical and sexual violence.

More positively, 2022 was a promising year for many PICTs as they officially reopened their borders, paving the way for economic recovery. However, while the Pacific is expected to return to economic growth in 2022 and 2023, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) predicts that the gross domestic product (GDP) of about half of the PICTs will not return to their pre-COVID levels until 2024 or later. As a result, governments in the region continue to face fiscal hardship, which may translate into budget cuts for social sectors important to children.

The Hunga-Tonga-Hunga-Ha'apai underwater volcano erupted violently in Tonga on 15 January 2022, sending a plume of ash more than 50 kilometres into the atmosphere. The eruption triggered a 1.2-meter-high tsunami that hit low-lying coastal communities on Tongatapu, 'Eua and the Ha'apai Group. It was one of the strongest eruptions in Tonga in the past three decades. Thick layers of ash covered the worst affected areas, and flood waters damaged infrastructure, homes and schools. Three people were killed, and 99 per cent of Tonga's population were affected by the twin disasters, including more than 36,000 children.

On 11 June 2022, the Government of Kiribati declared a state of disaster for the whole country in response to prolonged drought. This came after detection of increased salinity of water sources in South Tarawa and below normal rainfall throughout the country (which is forecasted to continue into 2023).³

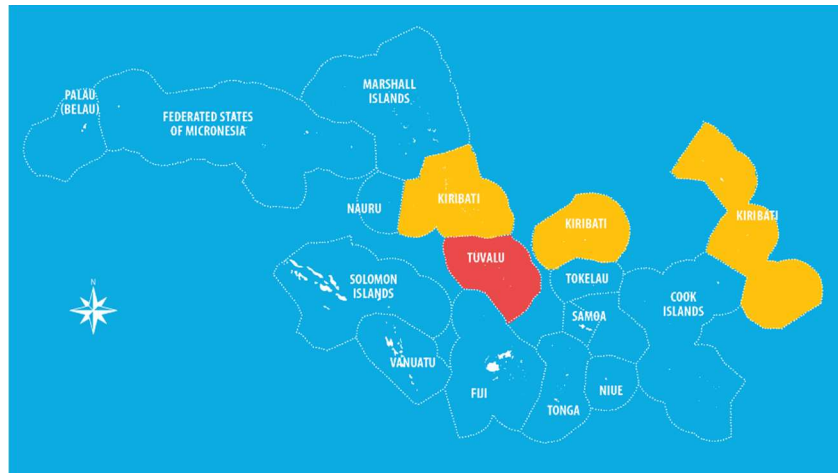
¹ Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. Human Rights in the Pacific: A Situational Analysis 2020.

² Pacific Women. Thematic Brief- Gender and COVID-19 in the Pacific: Gendered Impacts and Recommendations and Response.

³ NDRMO/OB 2022, Drought Situation Report #1

Despite the sporadic rainfall recorded in Kiribati since the declaration in June, the rains were insufficient to allow for the timely or adequate recharge of groundwater reserves. However, the rainfall did provide some short-term relief for households that have rainwater harvesting systems and capacity to safely store that water over time.

Map of Kiribati (yellow) and Tuvalu (red)



On 8 November 2022, the Government of Tuvalu declared a state of public emergency due to extreme drought conditions. The government identified drought conditions in community water reserves affecting all nine inhabited islands. According to the government, Funafuti (which is home to 63 per cent of the country's population) had water reserves of only seven days (30 litres/person/day) at the start of November.

Compounding concerns, community transmission of COVID-19 was first detected in Tuvalu on 2 November 2022, followed by cases of typhoid. The drought conditions impeded key hygiene activities, such as handwashing with soap, that reduce the risk of COVID-19 transmission. Further, most health workers tested positive for COVID-19, impacting the ability of the health system to respond to the impacts of the drought. Schools remained open with public health measures and limited staff.

2. Humanitarian Results

A. Overall Reporting on Results

During 2022, UNICEF Pacific continued to provide the 14 PICTs with support to respond to a number of emergencies, including:

- 1) the COVID-19 pandemic, for which UNICEF supported 14 PICTs with a range of support, including the procurement and delivery of 2.7 million doses of COVID vaccines.
- 2) the volcanic eruption and tsunami in Tonga, which affected 99 per cent of the population (approximately 105,000 people), with UNICEF providing a first response effort in all sections to support the government.
- 3) the drought in Kiribati, where a state of emergency was proclaimed in June a due to a lack of drinking water; with 79 per cent of the population affected (94,000 people). UNICEF delivered WASH supplies and offered technical support to the government.
- 4) the drought in Tuvalu, where the government declared a state of emergency in November, with 86 per cent of the population (9,200) under drought conditions. At the same time the first community transmission of COVID-19 was detected. UNICEF supported the government with WASH and health supplies.

UNICEF's emergency response in the Pacific is coordinated through the Pacific Humanitarian Team, which is co-led by the UN Resident Coordinator's Office and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and composed of United Nations agencies and international NGOs. Under the Pacific Humanitarian Team are ten clusters, wherein UNICEF is the lead in WASH; co-lead

with Save the Children in education; co-lead with WHO in health and nutrition; and the lead for child protection within the protection cluster.

The table below shows UNICEF's humanitarian results against targets for 2022 by sector for all humanitarian crisis faced in 2022. The following section (Narrative Report) details each sector's response to the four humanitarian crises faced during 2022.

Results Table

Indicators (2022)	UNICEF target	UNICEF results
Health		
# children aged 6 to 59 months vaccinated against measles	-	31,319
# children and women accessing primary healthcare in UNICEF supported facilities	-	31,319
Nutrition		
# children aged 6 to 59 months with SAM admitted for treatment	1,500	0
# children 6 to 59 months receiving vitamin A supplementation	100,000	23,634
WASH		
# children use safe and appropriate WASH facilities and hygiene services in learning facilities and safe spaces	37,500	59,681
# people reached with critical WASH supplies (including hygiene items) and services	125,000	148,688 ⁴
Child protection, GBViE and PSEA		
# children [and caregivers] accessing mental health and psychosocial support	500,000	105,039
# women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions	-	0
# people who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers	-	13,942 ⁵
Education		
# children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning	40,000	499,289
# schools implementing safe school protocols (IPC)	2,000	406
# children with disabilities supported to access learning, including remote/ distance learning and return to school	1,500	
Social protection and cash transfers		
# households reached with cash transfers through an existing government system where UNICEF provided technical assistance and/or funding	5,000	3,200
Cross sectoral		
# people reached through messaging on prevention and access to services	1,000,000	2,065,266
# people with access to established accountability mechanisms	25,000	1,149,770

⁴ This figure is higher than the number reported in the Q4 situation report, as data on people reached in Kiribati and Tuvalu drought response was received after the situation report was published.

⁵ This figure is higher than the number reported in the Q4 SitRep because the data was after the situation report was published.

B. Narrative report

COVID-19

Health and Nutrition

To support the COVID-19 response, UNICEF provided PICTs with a range of essential health supplies, including 6.7 million masks, 17.7 million set of gloves, 130,000 protection coveralls, 308,000 face-shields, 337 high-performance tents, 71,000 COVID-19 polymerase chain reaction (PCR) tests, 1.1 million rapid diagnostic tests and 495 oxygen therapy devices. The cold chain and immunization supply chain were further strengthened to facilitate COVID-19 vaccination, with the provision of an additional 60,000 litres of vaccine storage capacity and 7,400 litres of freezer capacity. Throughout 2022, UNICEF Pacific supported the delivery of over 2.7 million doses of COVID-19 vaccines.



A frontline health worker in Kiribati with UNICEF-supplied PPE. UNICEF ©Pacific/2022/Temakei

The integration of COVID-19 vaccination and routine immunization was initiated in Solomon Islands. To address low measles vaccination coverage, UNICEF provided technical and financial support for catch-up campaigns in Kiribati, RMI and FSM. A targeted measles vaccination campaign was conducted in Fiji. No country reported a vaccine-preventable disease outbreak in 2022.

Child Protection

In Solomon Islands, UNICEF supported the integration of the Ministry of Education and Human Resources Development's Child Protection Policy into six draft administrative instructions, which were developed to help protect children during and after the COVID-19 pandemic. Fifty stakeholders, including head teachers, teachers, police, community representatives, church representatives and children, were consulted on the draft documents. Discussions on the development of standard operating procedures (SOPs) and referral pathways for schools has been initiated, with the training of teachers on the referral pathways set to take place in 2023.

In Samoa, 21 school personnel took part in the training of trainers and provided MHPSS services to at least 735 children. Media content on positive coping, adaptation to online and blended learning modalities, supporting adolescents, signs of distress among children, and self-care tips for caregivers were produced by the Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Medical Services and the Ministry of Women, Youth, Children and Family Affairs. The content was shared on social media, radio and television, reaching an estimated 85,000 people.

In Tuvalu, school guidance counsellors received MHPSS training to minimize the negative impact of school closures due to COVID-19. In turn, these counsellors provided psychosocial support

services (PSS) to 1,711 school children. Cases referred for counselling included poor discipline, absenteeism and bullying. The counselling sessions provided a safe space for students to share feelings and problems and discuss their doubts and conflicts.

Education

UNICEF continued to support PICTs in implementing COVID-19 education response plans to ensure learning continuity, safe school operations and student well-being, as school closures and re-openings were required in 2022 due to ongoing COVID-19 transmission.

WASH

UNICEF's WASH support to the COVID-19 pandemic was mainly focussed on health care facilities and schools. Approximately 165 WASH in Health Care Facility Kits, which include PPE, disinfectants and cleaning supplies, were distributed to more than 100 health facilities in Tonga, Kiribati and the Solomon Islands, benefiting more than 3,000 health workers across the three countries. In Samoa, Vanuatu and FSM, critical WASH supplies and items, such as washing machines and dyes, disinfectant and cleaning equipment, garbage disposal bins, were handed over to the ministries of health to support health facilities.

To support safe school reopening, UNICEF provided technical support on WASH during teacher trainings and provided 850 WASH in School Kits to 142 schools in Tonga, benefiting more than 13,000 students. The WASH in School Kits include cleaning supplies, sanitary pads and wastebins.



In Kiribati, a health worker uses a UNICEF-supported handwashing station installed outside the health care facility. ©UNICEF Pacific/2020/Temakei

Social and Behaviour Change

UNICEF continued its support to ministries of health in the region to respond to COVID-19, promoting key preventative measures and behaviours, generating demand for COVID-19 vaccines and integrating COVID-19 vaccination with routine immunization programmes. Evidence was generated through rapid assessments in Fiji, FSM, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu to understand the perceptions, barriers and motivators for people to get vaccinated (see Figure). Based



on the evidence, UNICEF supported the ministries of health to align response and messaging. Evidence generation also led to the development of close to 200 unique IEC materials, including posters, banners, social media tiles, FAQs and brochures (materials were translated into local languages). Through these interventions, UNICEF Pacific reached an estimated 1.2 million people, engaging an estimated 400,000 people. Key influencers in communities, such as religious leaders, community leaders, sporting personalities, traditional leaders and community health workers, were actively engaged in the roll-out of SBC activities. Through the online rumour tracking tool, Talkwalker, UNICEF constantly tracked rumours and misinformation on COVID-19 and its vaccination campaigns and provided information to the ministries of health that helped shape their response.

[Social Policy](#)

UNICEF continued its support to PICTs to strengthen shock responsive social protection systems through the development of social protection management information systems in Cook Islands and Niue. UNICEF also supported Tokelau with the establishment of the first-ever social protection national registry. These systems will enable the governments to rapidly respond to future pandemic, emergencies, and climate-induced disasters. This will benefit over 20,000 people across the three PICTs, of whom 70 percent are children and women.

UNICEF also supported Fiji and Samoa with data collection and evidence generation on COVID-19 and emergencies through multiple indicator cluster surveys (MICS) and MICS Plus surveys. MICS Plus is a longitudinal, representative household survey tool with interviews conducted over the phone that countries can use to collect routine and rapid data for preparedness, response and recovery from pandemics and emergencies.

Tonga volcanic eruption and tsunami

[Health and Nutrition](#)

UNICEF provided in-country technical assistance to support the Ministry of Health with essential health and immunization service delivery, supply and logistics. This included providing essential medicines and equipment to health facilities, including Interagency Emergency Health Kits for 20,000 people, eight tents to serve as make-shift health clinics and three sets of Midwifery Kits. With UNICEF's support, a new multi-sectoral committee for nutrition was established to assist the Ministry of Health in preparing and responding to emergencies. Health workers were trained to identify and manage potential cases of malnutrition and how to deal with malnutrition during an emergency.

[Education](#)

The eruption and tsunami are estimated to have affected 66 per cent of students in Tonga and damaged or destroyed 11 schools and two early childhood centres. In response, tents, School-in-a-box Kits and ECD Kits were provided to keep children learning. Teaching and learning supplies were provided for 7,664 children as part of the back-to-school campaign. Further, 257 education officials were trained



*Children in Tonga outside a temporary school provided by UNICEF.
©UNICEF Pacific/2022*

on ECD and PSS for young children, and 138 education officials and headteachers were trained on PSS.

Child Protection

To help counter the psychosocial impact following the eruption and tsunami in Tonga, UNICEF co-developed a programme with national counterparts to support children, adolescents and caregivers. This included supporting the Ministry of Internal Affairs to offer services delivered by pastoral counsellors, para-counsellors and volunteers, including adolescents, through the leadership of the Church Leaders' Desk. Volunteers provided PFA to affected children and adolescents, as well as to caregivers and teachers. UNICEF also provided 100 Recreational Kits that allowed children to access PSS services via mobile child-friendly spaces in Tongatapu, 'Eua and the Ha'apai Group. Thousands of children, including children with disabilities, benefited from community-based activities, including games, sports, creative arts and information sharing. Caregivers accessed parenting support, counselling, and peer support services during the emergency response and recovery phase. In total, 5,012 children and 5,117 caregivers were provided with direct PSS services, and 80 volunteers were trained on PFA and basic PSS.

The emergency also served as an impetus for the development of Tonga's first national child protection policy, which incorporates child protection preparedness and response, thereby strengthening the humanitarian-development nexus.

WASH

Considerable emergency WASH support was provided to Tonga in the aftermath of the volcanic eruption and tsunami, including the provision of 3,000 Household WASH Kits and 800 WASH in Schools Kits. Technical support and equipment were provided to the MOH to strengthen capacity for coordination, information management, monitoring, and data collection and analysis.

A MOH survey identified people in need of water tanks and latrines, and UNICEF responded by helping more than 100 families. In addition, field latrines were set up in



*A young boy in Tonga washes his hands with a UNICEF-supplied water tank.
© UNICEF Pacific/2022*

some of the worst affected areas in Tongatapu. Capacity and institutional support were provided to the Ministry of Health's Environmental Health Unit to help plan, monitor, coordinate and assess the damage through data collection, analysis and reporting. Training was also provided to ministry staff on data collection and information management, as well as the operation and maintenance for water desalination units that were handed over to the government. WASH supplies, such as soap, toothpaste, sanitary pads, were provided to 4,581 households to ensure they could maintain hygiene activities. School WASH Kits were also provided to schools to help them re-open. In total, 16,096 people benefited from UNICEF's emergency WASH interventions in Tonga.

Social and Behaviour Change

UNICEF supported the National Emergency Management Office by developing IEC materials in English and Tongan to ensure people had the necessary information to respond to the disaster. The materials focused on good hygiene practices, how to clean homes and water sources after the heavy ash fall, and how caregivers could help their children cope with the emergency. These materials were developed in close consultation with the relevant government ministries. Public service announcements aired frequently on radio and television, while SMS blasts were sent out continuously for three months.

UNICEF also supported Tonga in recovery and preparedness for future disaster efforts through two key events. On 13 October and 4 November, Tonga commemorated the International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction and World Tsunami Day, respectively. UNICEF provided technical and financial support to both events. As part of the International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction, the National Emergency Management Office (NEMO) revised the Village Emergency Management Plans for communities and engaged school students through poetry competitions, drama skits and quizzes related to disaster preparedness. Eight primary and seven high schools with 286 students participated in these activities. Sixteen Village Emergency Management Plans were revised to include improved preparedness and multi-hazard systems. For World Tsunami Day, NEMO organized inter-school poetry, singing and drama competitions focusing on tsunami preparedness and response. Live tsunami drills were also conducted, especially for coastal schools, with 200 children from Tongatapu participating.

During the roll-out of the cash transfer programme (see next section), messages on better utilization of cash were developed and disseminated through mass media. Radio and television talk back shows were also disseminated to raise awareness on humanitarian cash transfers to ensure that cash provided to those affected by the disaster was well managed.

Social Policy

In partnership with the Ministry of Internal Affairs, UNICEF leveraged the existing social protection programme and rolled out a new initiative, Humanitarian Cash Transfer Plus. The programme provided T\$1.5 million (approximately US\$700,000) to help 3,000 of the most vulnerable households obtain critical goods and essential services while strengthening the existing national shock responsive social protection system. The cash transfers had two main target groups, households/families impacted by the volcanic eruption and tsunami, and existing social welfare beneficiaries who fell under the social protection and disability division, which includes children with disabilities.

Tuvalu drought

Health and Nutrition

UNICEF supported the MOH in drafting the response plan to the emergency. As part of the plan, UNICEF supported the training of 30 Red Cross volunteers on outbreak management, with a focus on and typhoid and dengue. UNICEF also supported the transportation of antibiotics from the Government of Fiji to Tuvalu to manage the confirmed typhoid cases, which helped in the management of the typhoid outbreak that occurred during the drought. Further, UNICEF supported the delivery of PPE to strengthen IPC measures among frontline health workers and COVID-19 rapid antigen tests from UNICEF Supply Division to help reduce COVID-19 transmission. UNICEF also supported the training of approximately 40 food handlers.

In addition to the trainings, UNICEF supported the Typhoid outbreak committee and the national task force committee in recommending strategies to contain the outbreaks.

WASH

Tuvalu's National Disaster Management Office was provided with a range of WASH supplies, including Family WASH Kits for 100 households,⁶ buckets with taps for drinking and collapsible water tanks for water storage and distribution. Due the ongoing COVID-19 outbreak at the same time as the drought, 200 WASH COVID-19 Household Kits were also provided to affected households.

Social and Behaviour Change

UNICEF worked with the National Disaster Management Office and the MOH to respond to the drought and the subsequent typhoid outbreak in Tuvalu. UNICEF developed key messages for various platforms such as SMS blasts, public service announcements on radio and television, and other IEC materials. Messages were developed to educate people on water conservation, clean water for consumption, hygienically managing water sources and rainwater collection systems.

Following the outbreak of typhoid in Tuvalu, UNICEF provided support to the MOH to mobilize volunteers on the ground for community engagement interventions. More than 30 volunteers were trained on typhoid and dengue outbreak response, empowering them to successfully conduct community engagement interventions. UNICEF also conducted a training on safer food handling practises for food handlers and restaurant operators in response to the typhoid outbreak.

Kiribati drought

Health and Nutrition

The effects of drought on health include deaths, malnutrition (undernutrition, protein-energy malnutrition and/or micronutrient deficiencies), infectious diseases and respiratory diseases. Drought diminishes dietary diversity and reduces overall food consumption, which can lead to micronutrient deficiencies. Malnutrition also increases the risk both of acquiring and of dying from an infectious disease. Food security is also greatly diminished during drought which decreases the access and availability of nutritious food on the island.

To address these risks, UNICEF supported the training of more than 400 health workers on MNPs and the use of MUAC tapes to screen for malnutrition. Ten island councils have had MNPs introduced in their islands, with 643 children 6 to 23 months of age receiving MNPs (their caregivers received training and counselling on the use of MNPs).

WASH

UNICEF provided Water Testing Kits to the MoH to support drinking water quality monitoring. Other WASH supplies provided included 400 buckets, 600 collapsible



*Life-saving WASH supplies arrive in Tarawa, Kiribati, in July 2022.
©UNICEF Pacific/2022/Temakei*

⁶ Pacific Household Disaster WASH Response Kits include laundry soap, handwashing soap, sanitary pads, toothpaste and toothbrushes for adults and children, tarpaulin, rope and a collapsible jerry can.

containers, 2 water bladder kits and 15,000 litres of desalinated water. Desalination units were procured and handed over to Ministry of Infrastructure and Sustainable Energy along with ground water assessment tools. UNICEF supported repairs to WASH facilities in schools and health facilities in South Tarawa. UNICEF also distributed WASH Kits in Maiana Island and Betio, with messages on proper WASH practices.

Child Protection

In response to the drought, and to inform child protection programming in the country, consultation was undertaken with Assistant Welfare Officers on issues related to child protection and the drought in outer islands. It was ascertained that most families felt the impact of the drought. The difficulties emanating from the lack of access to water increased the burden of collecting fresh water and boiling it, which exacerbated the already worrying level of distress, especially among girls. In many instances, girls had to walk two to three kilometres to collect fresh water from the next village, resulting in heightened risks for GBV. In fact, cases of sexual violence were reported at water points. It was observed that there was increased marital stress related to the hygiene of the house and availability of drinking water. Caregivers were stressed by diseases seen in their children (skin disease, diarrhoea, ringworm) that may be related to the lack of access to clean water.

UNICEF supported the Child Protection Working Group, led by the Ministry of Women, Youth, Sports and Social Affairs, in convening a series of meetings to address the situation. Together with other stakeholders, the ministry re-oriented welfare officers on the referral pathway, while the UNICEF-supported Child Protection Technical Advisor embedded in the ministry continued to provide in-service coaching on child protection case management to mitigate these risks.

Social and Behaviour Change

UNICEF coordinated with the Office of the President and NGOs to develop and disseminate key messages on the drought via text message, radio and television. A production team was hired to produce a drama series featuring key drought messages.

Other Emergency Interventions

In 2022, UNICEF focused on improving preparedness for cyclones in the Pacific region. One of the key activities undertaken was the prepositioning of supplies in critical areas before the start of the cyclone season. UNICEF provided training and technical assistance to government officials to improve their skills and knowledge in disaster management, including in data collection, mainly for the education sector.

As part of these emergency preparedness activities, in Fiji a child protection in emergencies (CPiE) training of trainers manual was developed, incorporating referral pathways, child protection rapid assessment during emergencies, PSS, PFA, establishing and facilitating child-friendly spaces, child safeguarding and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA). The training of trainers for the Fiji Red Cross Society was held in October 2022 with 25 participants attending. Field level roll-out also commenced in October and is ongoing. The Western division rolled-out their learning to 154 volunteers and frontline workers. In the Northern division, 30 branch volunteers participated in training sessions, with another 60 volunteers to be trained. The Ministry of Women Children and Poverty Alleviation's Child Services Unit will undergo a refresher training on CPiE for accelerated deployment response in the event of an emergency.

Cluster / Emergency Coordination

UNICEF's emergency responses in the Pacific are coordinated through the Pacific Humanitarian Team, which is co-led by the United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office and the Office for the

Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, and is composed of United Nations agencies and international NGOs. There are ten clusters under the Pacific Humanitarian Team. UNICEF is the lead in WASH, co-lead with Save the Children in education, co-lead with the World Health Organization (WHO) in health and nutrition and the lead for child protection within the protection cluster. Most clusters operate year-round, providing technical support to governments and are involved in preparedness activities. While UNICEF leads or co-leads these clusters, in most of the countries the government leads the sectorial response. Therefore, UNICEF provides technical support in coordination and response.

WASH

The UNICEF-led Pacific WASH Cluster supports national governments and their partners, including regional partners, in strengthening efforts to prepare, respond and adapt to emergencies at national and sub-national levels and to increase country resilience to improve the effectiveness of specific humanitarian responses. The cluster's three objectives are:

- Reduce morbidity and mortality due to WASH-related diseases;
- Preserve life with dignity; and
- Restore normalcy in the lives of affected populations by providing safe access to and ensuring use of water, sanitation and hygiene in emergency situations in collaboration with partners.

The regional cluster is made up of 35 agencies and organizations.

Child Protection

UNICEF continued to provide child protection and child-focused MHPSS technical inputs to resources and trainings developed with stakeholders focused on gender-based violence and health actors as members of the gender-based violence working group. In particular, UNICEF participates in Pacific regional inter-agency coordination mechanisms, including the Pacific Humanitarian Protection Cluster and the Gender-based Violence and Child Protection sub-clusters, the latter chaired by UNICEF. Fiji's Child Protection Working Group meets fortnightly and is co-led by the Ministry of Women, Children and Poverty Alleviation and UNICEF. The Fiji Red Cross has trained 178 volunteers on CPiE and are prepared to respond to child protection concerns during disasters. Recreational Kits have been prepositioned in all divisions in Fiji.

Following the eruption of the Hunga-Tonga-Hunga-Ha'apai volcano and tsunami in Tonga, UNICEF deployed a CPiE Specialist to build the capacity of the Safety and Protection Cluster. Terms of reference for the Child Protection Sub-cluster were drafted and validated by members. SOPs on setting up child-friendly spaces and making safe and ethical referrals of child protection cases were finalized.

The Vanuatu Child Protection Working Group is co-led by the Ministry of Justice and Community Services and the Ministry of Youth and Sports, with active engagement of international and local child protection actors, including UNICEF. Recent cyclone warnings, earthquakes and volcanic activities necessitated a series of meetings by the working group to prepare for any eventualities. There are 64 Recreational Kits (with each kit benefiting 80 children) prepositioned in Vanuatu.

UNICEF supported the Child Protection Working Group in Kiribati to mitigate GBV and psychosocial distress risks caused by the ongoing drought in Kiribati. Young girls are particularly vulnerable, and UNICEF closely coordinates with the United Nations Population Fund and other women's groups to prevent and respond to cases of GBV.

In Solomon Islands, the Protection Committee organized three sub-committees (persons with disability; GBV; and child protection). The Protection Committee effected administrative instructions that guide its work. These administrative instructions have been reviewed and endorsed by the Cabinet, thereby institutionalizing the committee, its sub-committees and its work around protection issues.

The Community Sector serves as the de facto Protection Cluster in Samoa. In 2022, the sector launched the National Disaster Response and Management Plan 2022-2026. Through UNICEF's advocacy and technical support, the plan contains a dedicated chapter on CPIE.

Education

UNICEF co-leads the Pacific Education Cluster with Save the Children. However, most emergency response occurs at the national level, and the cluster's added value is primarily in multi-country emergencies. UNICEF is active in education partner groups and clusters at the national level where they exist, noting that some PICTs do not use the cluster system (given the diverse government models for humanitarian coordination), and supports their creation and/or strengthening in countries where this is a priority. Where clusters are not present or active, UNICEF actively coordinates with other partners.

Lessons Learned

Health and Nutrition

- Significant investments are required to strengthen preparedness tools and trainings for health and nutrition, such as the availability of contingency plans and the sensitization of health workers on these preparedness tools.
- Simulations or exercises need to be carried out frequently as part of preparedness plans. These familiarize health workers with their roles during and after an emergency.
- Humanitarian cash transfers represent a timely and efficient response mechanism during emergencies. Countries need to increase their capacity and preparedness to implement humanitarian cash transfers.
- In-country coordination plays a vital role in responding to emergencies. Focal persons need to be clearly identified for in-country coordination and response.
- In-country prepositioning of emergency supplies increases the efficiency of the response emergencies.

Child Protection

- The COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated the socio-economic risks confronted by the Pacific people. Caregivers lost their livelihoods as countries whose economies heavily rely on tourism witnessed their national income plummet.
- Economic forecasts remain lacklustre. Integrating child protection priorities into social protection schemes offers some relief for vulnerable and at-risk children and families. For instance, in Samoa, a joint United Nations programme is targeting children that work as vendors as potential recipients of subsidies, with a condition that these children return to school, thus achieving two targets with one intervention.
- The integration of child protection and education aims to create and strengthen a mutually reinforcing strategy that aims to reduce children's vulnerability in emergencies. Quality education increases children's and their families' resilience in adversity, empowers children and promotes a protective environment. Such innovative and targeted solutions should be explored further across the region.
- In Fiji and Solomon Islands, UNICEF has commissioned a study on the cost of violence to generate evidence to support advocacy efforts, planning and decision-making on child

protection, which will include CPiE. Most PICTs have also made innovations to the modalities through which PSS is delivered by including remote/virtual counselling.

Education

- Most emergencies are localized or national and merit a coordinated approach focused on specific countries, so increased attention and support to clusters (and/or other coordination mechanisms) across all sectors at national-level needs exploring, lightening the heavy processes at the regional level.

WASH

- The existence of a good platform for sharing information between the clusters and within the cluster members is of the utmost importance. Having an Information Management Specialist based in Suva, providing support to the countries, was quite valuable and useful.
- Prepositioned WASH supplies are able to be mobilized quickly both from the Suva warehouse and the Brisbane warehouse. The use of local long-term arrangements made it more efficient and easier to ship the supplies to Kiribati, Tonga and Tuvalu.

Social and Behaviour Change

- It is imperative that the Risk Communication and Community Engagement Working Group is functional post-COVID-19 to ensure a coordinated response during other emergencies. Some countries relaxed their coordination mechanisms and UNICEF is working with partners to ensure the mechanism is operational.
- People are fatigued with COVID-19 vaccination, which is having an impact on routine immunization programmes. Efforts are ongoing to integrate COVID-19 vaccination with routine immunization campaigns.

Social Policy

- To respond more effectively to future emergencies, there is an opportunity to put in place SoPs for all humanitarian cash transfers.

Case Study: Delivery of life-saving water, sanitation and hygiene supplies after the Tongan volcanic eruption and tsunami

Top level results: In total, 16,096 people benefited from water treatment and the provision of 100 new water tanks and 100 field latrines. WASH supplies were provided to 4,581 households to ensure they could maintain proper hygiene practices. This was particularly important as the community transmission of COVID-19 was detected just two weeks after the eruption.

Background: The Hunga-Tonga-Hunga-Ha'apai underwater volcano erupted violently in Tonga on 15 January 2022, sending a plume of ash more than 50 kilometres into the atmosphere. The eruption triggered a 1.2-metre-high tsunami that hit low-lying coastal communities on Tongatapu, 'Eua and the Ha'apai Group. It was one of the strongest eruptions in Tonga in the past three decades.

Thick layers of ash covered the worst affected areas, and flood waters damaged infrastructure, homes and schools. Three people were killed, and 84 per cent of Tonga's population were affected by the twin disasters, including more than 36,000 children. One of the biggest impacts was on water. The eruption left a thick blanket of volcanic ash over much of the country. Not only was it hard to breathe the air, but the ash fell everywhere, contaminating water sources.

Progress and results:

In the immediate aftermath of the eruption, UNICEF worked quickly with the Ministry of Health to deliver life-saving WASH support to families and children, reaching over 47,000 people. A Ministry of Health survey identified those needing water tanks, and UNICEF responded by helping more than 100 families. The supply and installation of the 10,000-



Pele Manase stands with her three children and their new 10,000 litre water tank at their home in Tofoa. The tank has a filtering system and is now being used to collect rainwater for drinking.

litre water tanks is part of UNICEF's ongoing collaboration with the Ministry of Health to support affected families and children with access to clean drinking water, proper sanitation and hygiene.

As well as supporting access to clean drinking water, communities were also supported through household water treatment. Additionally, UNICEF also delivered 3,000 WASH Kits, 600 household WASH COVID-19 Kits, 834 collapsible containers and 900 buckets. To support household sanitation, about 100 field latrines were distributed to affected families in Kanakupolu, Popua, Sopa and Patangata.

Capacity and institutional support to the Ministry of Health's Environmental Health Unit were provided to help plan, monitor, coordinate and assess the damage through data collection, analysis and reporting. Training was also provided.

The Ministry of Health, with support from UNICEF, distributed WASH Kits that included soap, toothpaste, sanitary pads and other items to help families who had lost almost all their possessions. WASH Kits were also provided to schools to help them re-open.

Lessons learned:

- The availability of prepositioned supplies is essential to the immediate response to emergencies – particularly when disasters cannot be easily predicted. After the eruption, UNICEF was able to immediately ship ten metric tons of emergency supplies to support the most vulnerable children and families.
- Pre-existing relationships with government agencies facilitated the rapid delivery of support.
- The current WASH institutional setup in Tonga may benefit from a stronger and coordinated system. Currently, there are separate sub-sectors such as water, sanitation, health and waste management. Efforts to review, streamline and strengthen the WASH Sector and reinforce cluster coordination arrangements and staff capacity will contribute to a more agile model.

Moving forward: The response is now moving into the recovery phase. UNICEF Pacific will continue to support the people of Tonga, focusing on efforts to improve preparedness, response, and recovery capacity for future humanitarian crises.



Kave Mahe, (second from right) and his family were supported through household water treatment activities.

3. Assessment, Monitoring and Evaluation

UNICEF Pacific continued using Humanitarian Performance Monitoring as its emergency monitoring framework. This framework provides a solid foundation of high-frequency reporting, covering situation monitoring, programme performance and cluster leadership responsibilities. This system tracks programme results, coverage, quality and equity, with quarterly updates.

At the cluster level, UNICEF, as the WASH cluster lead, had an Information Manager to support the coordination and response in Tonga, Tuvalu and Kiribati. The Information Manager developed tools to monitor the response and identify the main gaps. Further, UNICEF supported the Fiji Council of Social Services in identifying crucial WASH-related needs, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic and tropical cyclone/flooding, distributing household WASH Kits to those in need. In Fiji, Kiribati, Tonga and Tuvalu, UNICEF mobilized additional technical capacity in information management to support emergency responses with tools to improve understanding of official WASH data, monitor the response, and visualize needs and vulnerabilities.

In Tonga, UNICEF, as cluster lead in education, conducted an after-action review with the government, beneficiaries and humanitarian actors to identify good practices and lessons learned. One area to improve is the coordination among sectors. For the child protection space, UNICEF supported the review of tip sheets on CPiE and gender-based violence in emergencies. Joint progress monitoring was carried out with relevant United Nations agency cluster leads.

As the co-lead for RCCE for the COVID-19 response, UNICEF provided technical support and coordinated with country teams as COVID-19 vaccines were introduced. Online systems and on-the-ground partners supported effective social listening mechanisms. Strengthening the capacity of governments and partners on SBC was an integral part of the response. Evidence-based COVID-19 RCCE interventions were conducted to promote preventive behaviours and generate demand for COVID-19 vaccines. The interventions were guided by rapid behavioural assessments conducted in Fiji, Kiribati, FSM, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu. These assessments provided insights into barriers and motivators for each target group.

UNICEF's emergency preparedness and response support ranged from the volcanic eruption and tsunami in Tonga to drought emergencies in Tuvalu and Kiribati, tropical cyclone recovery in Fiji, and support for the national COVID-19 responses across all PICTs. In addition, regular cluster coordination meetings were held in Fiji. UNICEF also convened Pacific WASH Cluster meetings to facilitate a coordinated approach to the preparedness and response to the cyclones and COVID-19.

Moving forward, UNICEF Pacific will focus on strengthening the underlying monitoring system for emergencies. As part of the Multi-country Office's Annual Management Plan, ensuring that monitoring systems meet and exceed the Core Commitments for Children is a central focus. For example, ensuring that data related to children living with disabilities is available and monitored is a key area priority.

4. Financial Analysis

Funding received and available by donor and funding type in 2022 in US\$

Donor / Type of funding	Grant reference	Overall amount (USD\$) ⁷
I. Humanitarian funds received in 2022		
a) Thematic Humanitarian Funds		
Thematic Humanitarian Funds (details in table below)	SM189910	0
b) Non-Thematic Humanitarian Funds		
USA USAID	SM220209	1,600,007
Japan	SM220046	1,100,389
United States Fund for UNICEF	SM220052	395,732
Australian Committee for UNICEF	SM220041	395,213
Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance	SM220169	370,201
New Zealand Committee for UNICEF	SM220338	334,112
Republic of Korea	SM220722	138,888
Korean Committee for UNICEF	SM220293	136,771
New Zealand Committee for UNICEF	SM220612	134,019
New Zealand	SM220775	107,728
USA USAID	SM220791	92,593
Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance	SM220580	67,537
Danish Committee for UNICEF	SM220192	34,815
Australia	SM220602	14,318
UNICEF Thailand	SM220412	2,078
Total Non-Thematic Humanitarian Funds		4,924,401
c) Pooled Funding		
(i) CERF Grants		
(ii) Other Pooled funds		
CERF	SM220068	433,815
Consolidated Funds from National Committees	SM220555	146,791
Consolidated Funds from National Committees	SM220177	116,278
Total Pooled Funding		696,884
d) Other Types of Humanitarian Funds		
Total Other Types of Humanitarian Funding – in kind		
Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance	KM220067	5,488
Total humanitarian funds received in 2022		
II. Carry-Over of humanitarian funds available in 2022⁸		
e) Carry-Over Thematic Humanitarian Funds		
Global Thematic Humanitarian Response	SM189910	576,338
Global Thematic Humanitarian Response COVID-19	SM219910	182,259
Total Carry-Over Thematic Humanitarian Funds		758,597
Thematic Humanitarian Funds		
f) Carry-Over of non-Thematic Humanitarian Funds		
Australia	SM210968	2,097,737

⁷ Programmable amounts of donor contributions, excluding recovery cost.

⁸ The carry-forward is the unutilized budget balance that was carried forward from 2021 to 2022, available as of 1 January 2022.

USA USAID	SM210686	867,445
Global Partnership for Education	SC200657	671,507
Secretariat of the Pacific Community	SM200574	568,441
Global Partnership for Education	SC200659	545,615
Global Partnership for Education	SC200656	521,340
Global Partnership for Education	SC200795	518,732
UNDP USA	SM210333	482,698
Global Partnership for Education	SC200658	474,431
Global Partnership for Education	SC200676	284,905
Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance USAID	SM210252	246,986
New Zealand	SM210950	189,808
UNDP USA	SM210332	140,537
Republic of Korea	SM200450	123,061
Australia	SM210969	61,897
USA USAID	SM200145	36,923
British Government (DFID)	SM200202	25,366
Asian Development Bank	SM200437	19,229
New Zealand Committee for UNICEF	SM200482	9,900
Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance USAID	SM200546	192
Total Carry-Over Non-Thematic Humanitarian Funds		7,886,750
Total Carry-Over Humanitarian Funds		8,645,347

Thematic Humanitarian Contributions received in 2022 in US\$

Donor	Grant reference	Programmable amount	Total contribution
Japan Committee for UNICEF	SM2299300178	17,299	18,087
Total		17,299	18,087

5. Future Work Plan

The Pacific is arguably the most at-risk region in the world in terms of disaster and climate risks. The region is often referred to as the “Ring of Fire” because of numerous active volcanoes and frequent earthquakes. It is also along the typhoon and cyclone belt. In the World Risk Report for 2021, the top three most at-risk countries in the world were in the Pacific (Vanuatu, Solomon Islands, Tonga).⁹

In 2023, UNICEF Pacific organization is planning to support all 14 PICTs in their efforts to improve their preparedness, response and recovery capacity for humanitarian crises, with a special focus on the most vulnerable according to our Emergency Preparedness Platform.

UNICEF Pacific has developed a work plan for 2023 that includes several strategic actions. To strengthen the capacity of governments, UNICEF will provide training and technical assistance to build the skills and knowledge of government officials and prioritize funding to support preparedness efforts. To improve information systems and coordination mechanisms, UNICEF

⁹ <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/2021-world-risk-report.pdf>

will strengthen United Nations coordination within the framework of the cluster approach, and make assessments of the government information systems to improve it. To improve supply processes, UNICEF will conduct regular consultations with affected populations and deliver prepositioned supplies in critical areas. To expand the number of partners, UNICEF will map actors and engage new partners, such as local organizations, to support response efforts.

To improve response efforts, UNICEF will improve communication and information sharing by establishing clear communication channels between partners, improving the flow of information between UNICEF and its partners, and using monitoring tools. UNICEF will streamline the funding approval process by utilizing new emergency procedures, and strengthen government capacity to implement funds by providing training and technical assistance to build the skills and knowledge of government officials, as well as prioritizing funding to support response efforts. UNICEF will improve community engagement by increasing consultation with affected communities and involving them in the planning and implementation of recovery activities.

To improve recovery efforts, UNICEF Pacific will prioritize funds for recovery efforts and establish clear objectives for the recovery phase aligned with the multi-country programme document (MCPD). UNICEF will improve coordination within governments by establishing clear roles and responsibilities for the government in the recovery phase. UNICEF will clarify the transition from response to recovery by establishing clear criteria for the transition from response to recovery, as well as increasing the transparency of the transition process. UNICEF will integrate environmental and social considerations into recovery efforts by incorporating environmental and social standards into recovery activities and engaging affected communities in the process.

In summary, in 2023 UNICEF will support 14 PICTs in their efforts to improve their preparedness, response and recovery capacity for humanitarian crises by implementing a comprehensive work plan with all sections via activities that are aligned with the new MCPD. By addressing the identified problems and causes and implementing strategic actions, UNICEF hopes to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of response efforts, save lives and reduce suffering.

6. Annexes

A. Two-pagers: Non-Thematic Funding Contributions

Please refer to attached files.

B. Donor Statement (as of 31 December 2022) (attached)

Please refer to attached files.

C. Human Interest Stories and Communication

Human Interest Stories

- ["When we came back, there was nothing left": One year on, UNICEF continues to support recovery efforts in Tonga](#)
- [Hope delivered for families in Tonga: Delivering life-saving water, sanitation, and hygiene supplies](#)
- [Increasing COVID-19 vaccine booster demand and uptake](#)
- [Responding to the COVID-19 outbreak from the lens of a frontline health worker: In Kiribati, UNICEF is supporting the government's COVID-19 response efforts](#)
- [COVID-19 in the Pacific: Two years of preparation and response, UNICEF and partners keep going](#)
- [Reaching Efate's offshore islands with COVID-19 vaccines: Looking back to when Vanuatu received the first batch of COVID-19 vaccines through COVAX](#)
- ["The events of the night are still haunting them today.": Reaching children and families with psycho-social support in Tonga](#)
- [Recovering from the volcanic eruption and tsunami in the Pacific Island nation of Tonga](#)
- ["I cried as I was running": Hear from children in the aftermath of the Tonga volcanic eruption](#)
- [Sione shares his experience of the volcanic explosion and tsunami in Tonga: A narrow escape](#)

Statements and media releases

[Tonga emergency](#)

- [New UNICEF – Government of Japan partnership to support thousands of Tongan families affected by the volcanic eruption and tsunami](#)
- [UNICEF ready to support families and children in the aftermath of volcanic eruption and tsunami in Tonga](#)

[COVID-19](#)

- [UNICEF calls for strengthened digital learning opportunities in schools](#)
- [Tuvalu supported with two 4x4 vehicles to continue strong COVID-19 vaccination efforts \(unicef.org\)](#)
- [Solomon Islands receives additional critical health support from the United States in the on-going battle against COVID-19 \(unicef.org\)](#)
- [Let's re-imagine education: Tonga boosts efforts to ensure all its children are able to access quality education \(unicef.org\)](#)
- [Fiji takes a step forward to elevate accessible and inclusive education for all children \(unicef.org\)](#)
- [The French Government supports Fiji with 9,600 doses of COVID-19 Moderna vaccines through the COVAX Facility \(unicef.org\)](#)

- [Kiribati healthcare facilities to benefit from ultra-cold chain equipment to support roll-out of Pfizer vaccines \(unicef.org\)](#)
- [Thousands of Fijians to benefit from essential health equipment through USAID/UNICEF partnership](#)
- [Over 1,000 schools in Solomon Islands provided with thermometers for safe school re-opening \(unicef.org\)](#)
- [Australia-UNICEF partnership to boost Solomon Islands' COVID-19 response efforts with 150,930 doses of Pfizer vaccines](#)
- [Japan and UNICEF partnership to support the Kingdom of Tonga's COVID-19 vaccine roll-out](#)
- [United States Government supports Solomon Islands with COVID-19 Pfizer vaccines through the COVAX Facility \(unicef.org\)](#)
- [Australia-UNICEF's COVID-19 Vaccine Support to Samoa](#)
- [New Zealand supports Solomon Islands with COVID-19 vaccines through the COVAX Facility \(unicef.org\)](#)
- [Kingdom of Tonga receives 54,990 doses of Pfizer vaccines through Australia-UNICEF partnership](#)
- [More than 80,000 children in Fiji to receive strengthened immunization support to prevent vaccine preventable child deaths \(unicef.org\)](#)
- [UNICEF supports Solomon Islands Government to protect communities against COVID-19](#)
- [Japan and UNICEF partnership to support COVID-19 vaccine distribution in Cook Islands](#)
- [Australia-UNICEF's COVID-19 Vaccine Support to Nauru](#)
- [Australia, New Zealand and UNICEF's COVID-19 Vaccine Support to Fiji](#)
- [Japan and UNICEF partnership to support COVID-19 vaccine distribution in Samoa](#)
- [UNICEF supports frontline healthcare workers with 1,400 COVID-19 test kits](#)

[Kiribati and Tuvalu droughts](#)

- [11 tons of critical relief supplies arrive in Kiribati to support on-going drought response \(unicef.org\)](#)

Social media

[COVID-19](#)

- <https://twitter.com/UNICEFPacific/status/1478652334053888003>
- <https://twitter.com/UNICEFPacific/status/1480733476320120832>
- <https://twitter.com/UNICEF/status/1480766422242504705>
- <https://twitter.com/UNICEF/status/1484028006909759494>
- <https://twitter.com/UNICEFPacific/status/1485454395446038530>
- <https://twitter.com/UNICEFPacific/status/1485876967727837187>
- <https://twitter.com/UNICEFPacific/status/1486494511266099202>
- <https://twitter.com/UNICEFPacific/status/1486549353594449922>
- <https://twitter.com/UNICEFPacific/status/1487210543710568449>
- <https://twitter.com/UNICEFPacific/status/1488646192950956032>
- <https://twitter.com/UNICEFPacific/status/1488701517167149060>
- <https://twitter.com/UNICEFPacific/status/1490240103553265666>
- <https://twitter.com/UNICEFPacific/status/1491585140861988867>
- <https://twitter.com/UNICEFPacific/status/1493061812690259973>

- <https://twitter.com/UNICEFPacific/status/1524601912011767809>
- <https://twitter.com/UNICEFPacific/status/1556508542009737216>

Tonga Eruption

- <https://twitter.com/UNICEFPacific/status/1482863293630984198>
- <https://twitter.com/UNICEFPacific/status/1483036612091314176>
- <https://twitter.com/UNICEFPacific/status/1483289919569403904>
- <https://twitter.com/BBCBreakfast/status/1483328554851045378>
- <https://twitter.com/UNICEFPacific/status/1483701060875472898>
- <https://twitter.com/UNICEFPacific/status/1483719353040531456>
- <https://twitter.com/UNICEFPacific/status/1484006576298270732>
- <https://twitter.com/UNICEFPacific/status/1483911302276071425>
- <https://twitter.com/UNICEFPacific/status/1483906544958083072>
- <https://twitter.com/UNICEFPacific/status/1484043462618271748>
- <https://twitter.com/UNICEFPacific/status/1485032552243277824>
- <https://twitter.com/UNICEFPacific/status/1485179928715096067>

Kiribati Drought

- <https://twitter.com/UNICEFPacific/status/1539347387248164867>
- <https://twitter.com/UNICEFPacific/status/1544907519361187840>
- <https://twitter.com/UNICEFPacific/status/1545225006644604928>
- <https://twitter.com/UNICEFPacific/status/1486848043911888899>

Media coverage

COVID-19

- [Trying to source vaccines for 5 to 12 yr olds is a bit complex as they have to be specifically made and is much more expensive - Dr Fong \(fijivillage.com\)](#)
- [Hopes For Paediatric Pfizer Vaccines For Children Below Age 12 Soon \(fijisun.com.fj\)](#)
- [175,500 doses of the Pfizer vaccines handed over to the Ministry of Health \(fijivillage.com\)](#)
- [Health Ministry receives wash kits from UNICEF – FBC News](#)
- [Pacific Waves for 3 February 2022 | RNZ \(From 11:56 – 16:20\)](#)
- [Tonga: How aid deliveries try to avoid bringing in Covid - BBC News](#)
- [The Fiji Times » Pfizer to be used as booster](#)
- [Pfizer To Be Used As Booster: Health Minister \(fijisun.com.fj\)](#)
- [The Fiji Times » Fijian Health Ministry receive WASH kits from UNICEF](#)
- [Australia, New Zealand and UNICEF's COVID-19 Vaccine Support to Fiji - Fiji | ReliefWeb](#)
- [More than 600 Covid-19 cases in Kiribati 'tip of the iceberg', health minister says | RNZ News](#)
- [Australia, NZ and UNICEF to provide 530,000 doses of the Pfizer vaccine to Fiji \(fijivillage.com\)](#)
- [Latest news in brief from around the Pacific | RNZ News](#)
- [UNICEF supports Solomon Islands Government to protect communities against COVID-19 – THE JET | Fiji's First Community Newspaper \(thejetnewspaper.com\)](#)
- [UNICEF supports Solomon Islands Government to protect communities against COVID-19 - Solomon Islands | ReliefWeb](#)
- [Health Ministry receives equipment and vehicles that is expected to boost routine vaccination for more than 80,000 children \(fijivillage.com\)](#)
- [The Fiji Times » Fiji's Health Ministry receives cold chain equipment](#)

- [Kingdom of Tonga receives 54,990 doses of Pfizer vaccines through Australia-UNICEF partnership - Tonga | ReliefWeb](#)
- [Kiri One TV](#)
- [New Zealand Supports Solomon Islands with COVID-19 Vaccines Through the COVAX Facility - Solomon Times Online](#)
- [New Zealand supports Solomon Islands with COVID-19 vaccines through the COVAX Facility - Solomon Islands | ReliefWeb](#)
- [Pacific TV - Posts | Facebook](#)
- [Partners back Government's COVID-19 preparedness and response efforts | News | dailypost.vu](#)
- [Australia and New Zealand reaffirm support for Vanuatu | Coronavirus Updates | dailypost.vu](#)
- [35 new active cases, one hospitalized | News | dailypost.vu](#)
- [NZDF Delivers Urgent COVID-19 Supplies | Coronavirus Updates | dailypost.vu](#)
- [WASH Sector commences support for MOH Operations | Coronavirus Updates | dailypost.vu](#)
- [United States Government supports Solomon Islands with COVID-19 Pfizer vaccines through the COVAX Facility - Solomon Islands | ReliefWeb](#)
- [Fijilive - Pfizer vaccines head to Eastern Division Gateway to Fiji, Fiji News, Fiji Rugby, Fiji Football, Fiji Sports, Fiji Picture Gallery, Fiji Business, etc](#)
- [Health Ministry begins the successful deployment of Pfizer COVID-19 vaccines to the Eastern Division \(fijivillage.com\)](#)
- [US Government supports SI with COVID-19 Pfizer vaccines through the COVAX Facility – Solomon Star News](#)
- [US supports SI with more COVID-19 Pfizer vaccines through the COVAX Facility - Solomon Business Magazine \(sbm.sb\)](#)
- [Australia-UNICEF's COVID-19 Vaccine Support to Samoa - Samoa | ReliefWeb](#)
- [COM approves Moderna vaccine for adolescents | News | dailypost.vu](#)
- [Australia Delivers Additional 150,930 Pfizer Vaccines - Solomon Times Online](#)
- [Aus delivers more than 500,000 vaccine doses to date – Solomon Star News](#)
- [COVID-19 in the Pacific | PINA](#)
- [Safe School Reopening Guidelines finalized | News | dailypost.vu](#)
- [Safe reopening of schools applauded | News | dailypost.vu](#)
- [Kiribati healthcare facilities to benefit from ultra-cold chain equipment to support roll-out of Pfizer vaccines - Kiribati | ReliefWeb](#)
- [Pacific.scoop.co.nz » Thousands Of Fijians To Benefit From Essential Health Equipment Through USAID/UNICEF Partnership](#)
- [Thousands of Fijians to benefit from essential health equipment donated through USAID/UNICEF partnership \(fijivillage.com\)](#)
- [Thousands of Fijians to benefit from essential health equipment through USAID/UNICEF partnership](#)
- [Thousands of Fijians to benefit from essential health equipment through USAID/UNICEF partnership - Fiji | ReliefWeb](#)
- [Fiji One News](#)
- [Thousands Of Fijians To Benefit From Essential Health Equipment Through USAID/UNICEF Partnership | Scoop News](#)
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- [Over 1,000 schools in Solomon Islands provided with thermometers for safe school re-opening - Solomon Islands | ReliefWeb](#)

- [Community Scoop » Over 1,000 Schools In Solomon Islands Provided With Thermometers For Safe School Re-opening](#)
- [Over 1,000 Schools Provided With Thermometers For Safe School Re-opening - Sunday Isles \(islesmedia.net\)](#)
- [Thousands of Thermometers Given to Schools to Ensure Safe Re-opening - Solomon Times Online](#)
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- [Over 100 Vanuatu Healthcare Facilities to receive improved WASH Facilities through Japan and UNICEF | News | dailypost.vu](#)
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