

**AusAID NGO Pacific Enhanced Humanitarian Response Proposal**

**1.0 GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION**

**1.1 Program Title, Location and Timing**

<b>Program Name</b>	Strengthening Humanitarian Emergency Response Management for Children and Women in the Pacific
<b>Country/Region/Province/Specific Location</b>	5 Pacific Island Countries – Fiji, Solomon Islands, Kiribati, Vanuatu, Samoa
<b>Program Timing:</b> <u>Expected Start-up Date</u> <b>Expected Finish Date</b> <b>Project Duration</b>	January 2008 December 2011 4 years

**1.2 Agency Details**

<b>Name</b> <b>Principal contact officer</b> <b>Telephone number</b> <b>Fax number</b> <b>Email address</b>	UNICEF Pacific Tim Sutton, Deputy Representative +679-3300439 +679-3301667 tsutton@unicef.org
<u>Delivery Organisation(s) in Recipient Country/Countries</u>	<i>National Disaster Management Office and relevant Social Sector Ministries (Health, Water)</i>

**1.3 Request to AusAID**

<u>Total funds requested from AusAID</u>	\$AUS 1million in funding over four years, 2008-2011 \$AUS 385,300 in 2008 \$AUS 264,600 in 2009 \$AUS 260,100 in 2010 \$AUS 90,000 in 2011
<u>Total funds provided by other donors</u>	AU\$ 750,000

## **2.0 PROGRAM DESCRIPTION & ANALYSIS**

### **2.1 Background**

As part of both the 2000 Millennium Declaration and the current Pacific Plan, Pacific Island Governments have committed to strengthen their respective national frameworks for more effective disaster management and to augment their capacity to predict and respond to emergency situations.<sup>1,2</sup>

This proposal outlines the rationale, objectives and components of a program that, *alongside other regional initiatives*, will contribute to one major outcome by 2011: national partners in program countries will be better prepared and better able to help protect the basic rights of children and women and to ensure that their essential needs are met, effectively, dependably and in a timely manner in times of disaster, thereby reducing the impact of disasters when they occur.<sup>3</sup> The program has two basic outputs contributing to this single outcome: (1) the pre-positioning, management and distribution of humanitarian response supplies (especially health) for children and women will be strengthened; and (2) national and sub-national capacity in emergency management planning, disaster assessment and response monitoring for children and women will be enhanced. The United Nations Children's Fund's (UNICEF) **Core Commitments for Children in Emergencies** (CCC) underpin the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of this program's outcome and outputs.<sup>4</sup> As will be described in this proposal, UNICEF's CCC define exactly what services UNICEF aims to guarantee for children and women as a right in a humanitarian response.

The Hyogo Framework for Action identified the following gaps and challenges in ongoing efforts to build national emergency preparedness and response capacity:

1. Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation.
2. Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning.
3. Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels.
4. Reduce the underlying risk factors.
5. Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels.<sup>5</sup>

It should be noted that this program of support is focused on the fifth area of the Hyogo Framework for Action – *improving the management of humanitarian emergency responses for children and women* in the Pacific. At times of disaster, impacts and losses can be substantially reduced if authorities, individuals and communities in hazard-prone areas are well prepared and ready to act and are equipped with the supplies and capacities for effective disaster management. UNICEF has vital comparative advantages in this important area as described in this proposal.

The program does not focus on other areas of the Hyogo Framework associated with *disaster risk reduction* recognizing that other partners such as SOPAC, UNISDR, and UNDP already have major initiatives underway in the region.<sup>6</sup> Through UNICEF's active participation in the UN Disaster Management Team (UNDMT) which includes UNDP, UNOCHA, UNISDR and the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR) as well as our close working relationships with NGOs such as the International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC) and CROP agencies such as SOPAC and SPC, this program will be carefully coordinated with other initiatives aimed at mainstreaming *disaster risk reduction* into national and sub-national

---

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.un.org/millennium/declaration/ares552e.htm>

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.pacificplan.org/tiki-page.php?pageName=Pacific+Plan+Documents>

<sup>3</sup> Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu. Disaster prone countries where UNICEF also has national field office presence.

<sup>4</sup> [http://www.unicef.org/publications/files/CCC\\_EMERG\\_E\\_revised7.pdf](http://www.unicef.org/publications/files/CCC_EMERG_E_revised7.pdf)

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.unisdr.org/eng/hfa/docs/Words-into-action/Words-Into-Action.pdf>

<sup>6</sup> <http://www.unisdr.org/asiapacific/asiapacific-index.htm>

development planning. It is also worth noting that UNICEF Pacific is involved in disaster risk reduction initiatives through funding from NZAID and the European Commission.

Among important declarations and strategies, this program is aligned to the *2000 Millennium Declaration* objectives IV “Protecting our common environment” and VI “Protecting the vulnerable” resolving to intensify cooperation to reduce the number and effects of natural and man-made disasters.<sup>7</sup> The program draws on the *Yokohama Strategy* emphasizing that appropriate support be given to enhance governance for disaster risk reduction, for awareness-raising initiatives and for capacity-development measures at all levels, in order to improve the disaster resilience of developing countries.<sup>8</sup> It corresponds with key elements of the *Hyogo Framework for Action*, the principles and themes of the *Pacific Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Management Framework for Action 2006-2015* as well as the *Mauritius Strategy* for the sustainable development of Small Island Developing States.<sup>9,10</sup> The program reflects the *Principles and Practice of Good Humanitarian Donorship and associated Implementation Plan*, particularly the call to support the United Nations’ coordination and rapid response mechanisms.<sup>11</sup> The proposal is consistent with Australia’s policy framework in this area as outlined in AusAID’s (2002) *Peace, Conflict and Development Policy*, (2005) *Humanitarian action policy* and *Pacific Enhanced Humanitarian Response Framework*, (2006) *Helping health systems deliver*, the Australian Government’s White Paper (2006) *Australian Aid: Promoting Growth and Stability*, specially the provision of additional stand-by mechanisms, and (2007) *Better Education*.<sup>12,13,14,15,16</sup> Finally, it reflects UNICEF’s lead role within the UN in humanitarian emergency preparedness, response and post-emergency transition.

## 2.2 Situation Analysis

The Mauritius Strategy for Small Island Developing States underscores that Pacific Island Countries are located in one of the most vulnerable regions of the world in terms of the intensity and frequency of natural and environmental disasters, and face disproportionately high economic, social and environmental consequences when such emergencies occur.<sup>17</sup> There is no doubt that disasters in the region are becoming more intense and probably more frequent.<sup>18</sup> Since 1950, natural disasters have directly affected more than 3.4 million people and led to more than 1,700 reported deaths in the Pacific (not including Papua New Guinea). In the 1990’s, reported natural disasters cost the region US\$2.8billion (in real 2004 figures).<sup>19</sup>

To illustrate the hazards faced by Pacific Islands Countries, a risk analysis matrix is provided. The matrix covers high, medium and low hazards that have a likelihood of occurring in the following countries and is based on the predicted level of impact and humanitarian implications of specific hazards to each country. High population is also an important factor to consider when targeting support.

<sup>7</sup> <http://www.un.org/millennium/declaration/ares552e.htm>

<sup>8</sup> [http://www.unisdr.org/eng/about\\_isdr/bd-yokohama-strat-eng.htm](http://www.unisdr.org/eng/about_isdr/bd-yokohama-strat-eng.htm)

<sup>9</sup> <http://www.unisdr.org/eng/hfa/docs/Words-into-action/Words-Into-Action.pdf>

<sup>10</sup> [http://www.unesco.org/csi/B10/mim/sids\\_Strategy.htm](http://www.unesco.org/csi/B10/mim/sids_Strategy.htm)

<sup>11</sup> <http://www.odi.org.uk/HPG/papers/HPGbrief18.pdf>

<sup>12</sup> [http://www.ausaid.gov.au/publications/pdf/conflict\\_policy.pdf](http://www.ausaid.gov.au/publications/pdf/conflict_policy.pdf)

<sup>13</sup> [http://www.ausaid.gov.au/publications/pdf/humanitarian\\_policy.pdf](http://www.ausaid.gov.au/publications/pdf/humanitarian_policy.pdf)

<sup>14</sup> [http://www.ausaid.gov.au/publications/pdf/health\\_policy.pdf](http://www.ausaid.gov.au/publications/pdf/health_policy.pdf) (page 24).

<sup>15</sup> <http://www.ausaid.gov.au/publications/whitepaper/index.html>

<sup>16</sup> [http://www.ausaid.gov.au/publications/pdf/education\\_policy.pdf](http://www.ausaid.gov.au/publications/pdf/education_policy.pdf) (page 6).

<sup>17</sup> [http://www.unesco.org/csi/B10/mim/sids\\_Strategy.htm](http://www.unesco.org/csi/B10/mim/sids_Strategy.htm)

<sup>18</sup> <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTPACIFICISLANDS/Resources/Natural-Hazards-report.pdf>

<sup>19</sup> Ibid.

**Emergency Profile – (Summary):**

<b>Country</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>Tropical Cyclone</b>	<b>Earthquake</b>	<b>Landslide</b>	<b>Tsunami</b>	<b>Volcanic Eruption</b>
Cook Islands	14,000	H	L	L	M	-
Fiji Islands	836,000	H	H	H	H	L
Kiribati	93,100	L	L	L	L	-
Nauru	10,100	L	L	L	L	-
Samoa	182,700	H	M	H	H	M
Solomon Islands	460,100	H	H	H	H	H
Tonga	98,300	H	H	L	H	H
Vanuatu	215,800	H	H	H	H	H

RISK RANKING: L = Low; M = Medium; H = High

Sources: *Natural Disaster Reduction in Pacific Islands Countries (1990-2000)*, SOPAC  
*Population: 2004 Pacific Island Population - SPC*

Children and women are severely affected by disasters. Usually the majority of deaths occur among children under 15 years and often more women than men die.<sup>20</sup> The very young, old and women are often the first to have their rights violated in the days that immediately follow natural disasters.<sup>21</sup> For example, children may suffer acute morbidity, malnutrition, psychological trauma, become separated from their family, have basic services such as safe water, education and health diminished, and become vulnerable to sexual abuse and trafficking. Women may suffer rights violations such as reduced personal security, sexual abuse, violence, trafficking, and compromised access to food supplies, temporary shelter, water, sanitation, and medical treatment. After any natural disaster, women and girls often assume the primary burden of caring for their families and obtaining food and other survival basics. These and other unique vulnerabilities of children and women are often overlooked in immediate relief and recovery planning.<sup>22</sup>

Within the last four years the UNICEF Pacific office has responded to a number of emergencies, protecting the rights of children and women. Niue and Vanuatu were hit by cyclones in 2004, the Cook Islands and Tokelau were hit by cyclones in 2005. In the April 2007 the Solomon Islands was affected by a major earthquake and tsunami. In each of these emergencies UNICEF Pacific has responded with assistance from the initial response through to recovery and rehabilitation. Key lessons have been learnt from these responses. Two are relevant to this proposed program:

- ***Pre-positioning items in country clearly enhances response.*** Emergency supplies for rapid deployment to affected children and women must be pre-positioned within the Pacific. Currently, UNICEF maintains pre-positioned supply stocks in Fiji, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, and Kiribati. Apart from essential drugs (housed in national pharmacies), all supplies are currently stored at UNICEF Field Office premises. Current stocks are tabled in **Section 4**. As described below, the proposed program would seek to expand both the quantity and type of health supplies in these countries as well as in Samoa.
- ***It is important to build response capacity of counterparts at both national and provincial levels*** and within the UN to prepare for and respond effectively and rapidly, and to manage the ongoing response. Proven tools, procedures, and operating systems must be in place to support emergency planning for children and women alongside rapid, effective and coordinated assessment and monitoring mechanisms following the onset of a declared emergency.

<sup>20</sup> <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/pubs/updates/tec-synthesis-report.pdf> (pp.34-35). According to official estimates by the Solomon Islands National Disaster Management Office (NDMO), a total of 52 people including 23 children were killed (44% of deaths) by the April 2<sup>nd</sup> 2007 earthquake and tsunami in Solomon Islands.

<sup>21</sup> <http://www.globalfundforwomen.org/cms/images/stories/downloads/disaster-report.pdf>

<sup>22</sup> [http://www.unescap.org/esid/tsunami\\_response/gender5.asp](http://www.unescap.org/esid/tsunami_response/gender5.asp)

The challenges of effectively preparing for and responding to emergencies in the Pacific are considerable. Limited capacity, geographical isolation, limited infrastructure, limited transportation, and sparse populations all pose significant constraints to effective preparedness and response. However, Pacific Island communities are also very resilient and over the years have developed knowledge and practices to help them cope with extreme situations. As part of the UNICEF and UN's new programme from 2008-2012, emphasis is placed on strengthening the capability of Pacific communities to prepare for and respond to natural and man-made disasters.

### **UNICEF's Comparative Advantage**

Humanitarian response activities are an essential part of the overall work and cooperation of UNICEF. Our role and mandate to respond to emergencies is well articulated in the 2004 **Core Commitments for Children in Emergencies** (CCCs) document and well understood by partners in Government, international organisations and civil society (see **Annex 1**).<sup>23</sup> The CCCs outline the response that all children affected by humanitarian crises should expect.

UNICEF is committed in preparedness and response to the fulfilment of the practical actions required to achieve the CCCs, regarded as a mandatory, minimum consideration in all emergencies. UNICEF's planning and response are also guided by the following principles:

- *The Humanitarian Imperative*: to prevent and alleviate suffering; to protect life and health (improve human conditions); and to ensure respect for human beings, and the right to receive/offer assistance.
- *Neutrality*: not to take sides in the hostilities/controversies based on political, racial, religious or ideological identity (non-partisanship/independence). Transparency and openness are key issues to keep neutrality. Neutrality cannot mean non-action for an organization that has adopted a human rights approach. Defending human rights should not be seen as a partisan activity.
- *Impartiality (non-discrimination)*: aid is delivered to all those who are suffering, the guiding principle is only their needs. Human rights are the basis and the framework for an assessment of needs. This principle includes both the proportionality to need as well as the principle of non-discrimination.
- *Do no/less harm*: "Do no harm" or minimize the harm relief workers may be doing by being present/providing assistance.
- *Accountability*: for stakeholders (beneficiary community; national/local authority; donor and aid agency). International aid agencies are held accountable to both the beneficiary communities (needs for assistance and protection are met, with dignity) and the donors (assistance provided for the proposed purpose). Coordination among organizations is thus a key part of this principle. National/local authorities are held accountable for the protection, safety and well-being of populations living in areas over which they claim control.
- *Participation of affected populations*: Humanitarian action tends to look at short-term needs and forget the responsibilities to give sustainable aid in a way that realizes the right of affected populations to participate in decisions that affect their lives. Communities and national authorities play the central role in enhancing resilience to disasters, through the entire spectrum of risk management: prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, rehabilitation and recovery. There is no substitute for national ownership and active leadership with strong participation by all stakeholders. Thus, external support should focus on strengthening national and sub-national preparedness for and response to emergencies.<sup>24</sup> Working with local partners to improve capacity not only benefits the affected communities, but also lessens the burden on aid organisations working in the region.

---

<sup>23</sup> [http://www.unicef.org/publications/files/CCC\\_EMERG\\_E\\_revised7.pdf](http://www.unicef.org/publications/files/CCC_EMERG_E_revised7.pdf)

<sup>24</sup> Joint Meeting of the Executive Boards of UNDP/UNFPA, UNICEF and WFP 19 and 22 January 2007. United Nations. Background document.

- *Respect for culture and custom:* Understanding local customs and traditions is important in carrying out our work, but also in understanding local values when connecting them to internationally recognized human rights. While local culture/customs vary, human rights are universal and applicable to all human beings, no matter what the cultural setting, and must be paramount. Some interventions require particular sensitivity to local customs.<sup>25</sup>

UNICEF systematically integrates commitments to respond to the urgent needs of children, women and families in emergency situations into programming and operations. UNICEF builds and retains institutional capacities to meet the CCCs and ensures that its staff and all programmes of cooperation are able to adapt to emergency situations that require humanitarian response. The extensive field experience and presence, neutrality, human rights-based mandate and operational capacities of UNICEF are particularly important assets.

One of UNICEF's key strengths is its partnership with governments, the key duty bearers during an emergency to protect the rights of their people. UNICEF is in a unique position to partner with Governments to build the capacities of government counterparts, especially at local level, closest to the community. For example, after the Solomon Islands earthquake and tsunami in April this year, UNICEF is the only UN organisation with a response and recovery programme in the affected area. Through this programme UNICEF is able to facilitate emergency response inputs from other UN entities including UNFPA, WHO, UNAIDS and FAO.

UNICEF is also an effective facilitator of partnerships within and between multilateral organisations including UN and CROP agencies, bilateral organisations and Pacific Island Governments. In the Pacific, UNICEF is also leading a coordinated process of Emergency Preparedness Planning, including organising a joint UN/National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) workshop to strengthen Emergency Preparedness Planning in Vanuatu in April and a joint UN/CROP/Government Emergency Information workshop in Fiji in November 2007.

UNICEF is also contributing technical and financial assistance to strengthen Avian Flu/Pandemic Flu Preparedness and Response Planning in the area of strategic communication at least five Pacific Island Countries. This work is being funded by Government of Japan and coordinated with the work of SPC (funded by AusAID), WHO and FAO.

UNICEF procurement services and expertise in international commodity purchasing and supply enhances country programme support. UNICEF offers Governments, global funding partners and other United Nations agencies a quality-controlled facility through which to make cost-efficient use of resources aimed at ensuring that commodities are available to emergency-affected populations.

## 2.3 Program Description

To achieve the stated objectives (**Section 2.5**), UNICEF will use AusAID funding to support the following program components:

### ***2.3.1. Pre-positioning, management and distribution of essential medical, health, water and sanitation supplies***

**(a) Supplies:** Using UNICEF's own international and local procurement services, first line response supplies including essential drugs and medicines will be pre-positioned in five priority countries (Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Kiribati, Samoa and Fiji). Larger stocks of these and other essential first line supplies will be pre-positioned for immediate distribution from Fiji. Pre-positioned supplies will include: emergency health kits, water containers and bladders, tents (for health clinics and health workers' families), tarpaulins (for mobile clinics), outboard engines, and communications equipment.<sup>26</sup> Expanded supplies and cost details can be found in **Section 4**.

<sup>25</sup> [http://www.unicef.org/emerg/index\\_32032.html](http://www.unicef.org/emerg/index_32032.html)

<sup>26</sup> The Emergency Health Kit was designed by the World Health Organization (WHO), the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), UNICEF, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), Médecins Sans Frontières, the International Committee of the Red Cross, and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and is intended to meet the initial primary health care needs of a displaced population without medical facilities. The kit contains: drugs, medical supplies, and basic medical equipment for a population of 10,000 persons for 3

UNICEF will partner with UNFPA (supply of emergency obstetric care kits), WHO (other essential drugs, anti-malarials, clinical equipment, etc.) and IRFC (other non-medical supplies).

**(b) Training:** Based on an initial needs assessment, periodic training will be provided to NDMO and key health staff on essential drug and buffer vaccine supply management (stockpiling and restocking) and distribution (at times of disaster). UNICEF will partner with WHO on the technical content of this training.

**(c) Warehousing:** AusAID support under this component would also allow for enlargement of warehousing facilities in the medium-term. Following discussions already held with the International Federation of Red Cross (December 2007), local partnerships with National Red Cross Societies will be actively pursued to ensure UNICEF and Red Cross supply inventories (non-medical) are complimentary. The partnership with IRFC would also explore harmonized warehousing as a longer-term solution to expanded supply pre-positioning.

**(d) Distribution:** To ensure that the right items are in the right place at the right time, more time in planning for supply and logistics will be invested with country partners. UNICEF does not have independent capacity in logistics, usually relying on government facilities and private suppliers.

**Partner agreements** for rapid supply deployment will be made in advance with government, potential suppliers and with transporters. Periodic consultations will also be held with local organizations, especially women's groups, and a sample of communities (identified as most vulnerable – see Component 2) to identify and update optimal networks for local distribution of emergency medical supplies in times of disaster.<sup>27</sup> Pending consultation, **supply distribution networks** may include *inter alia*: (a) national and sub-national administrations linked to Ministries of Health, Ministries of Women, Youth and Children (or their equivalent), and Ministries of Internal and/or Social Affairs; (b) provincial and community linkages through National Disaster Management Offices and National Committees for Children (inter-sectoral bodies focuses on the Convention on the Rights of the Child); (c) church organizations such as the Church of Melanesia, United Church, Roman Catholic, South Seas Evangelical, and Seventh Day Adventist and their internal organizations for women and young people such as *Te Itoiningaina*, *Reitan Ainen Kiribati* (Kiribati) and the Catholic Women's Association (Samoa); and non-government organizations such as National Councils for Women, Women's Action for Change (WAC), *Soqosoqo Vakamarama Taukei* (Fiji), Fiji Women's Crisis Centre, National Centre for Women (Fiji), *Vois Blong Mere* (Solomon Islands), *Te Irekenrao* (Kiribati), *Inailau Women Leadership Network* (Samoa), *Komiti Tumama* (Samoa Women's Committee Development Organization), and the Vanuatu Women's Centre. **Monitoring of supply distribution** during times of disaster is accomplished through UNICEF's standard operating procedures guided by the CCC and detailed in UNICEF's Emergency Field Handbook.<sup>28</sup> Depending on the scale of a disaster, UNICEF works with government partners and other UN agencies and NGOs to establish a national or sub-national joint logistics cell. In order to assure quality and to monitor the spectrum of emergency supply logistics (ordering, transport, custom clearance, warehousing, distribution, supply tracking), UNICEF Headquarter's Supply Division is developing a standardized logistics reporting system that will be adapted locally by UNICEF Pacific to include the following reporting procedures: state of goods on arrival; state of goods in stock; status of goods leaving the warehouse; waybills (signed by recipients when supplies are transported); and status of goods at the beneficiary level. When appropriate, UNICEF supplements these inventory management and end-user tracking systems with population-based surveys to measure the reach of vital interventions for children and women.<sup>29</sup>

---

months; includes basic steam sterilization equipment to ensure sterilization of facilities in all types of environment. The kit does not include resuscitation and major surgical supplies and equipment, hospital equipment and/or hospital furniture. It has been designed for general medicine under primitive conditions, more serious cases should be referred to the nearest hospital. It is not designed for immunization or nutritional programs: supplementary supplies and equipment will be required after an assessment of needs.

<sup>27</sup> Recent UNICEF experience in the 2007 Solomon Islands' disaster showed how important tapping into local supply distribution knowledge can be, especially where large items need to be moved in small canoes to remote islands.

<sup>28</sup> [http://www.unicef.org/publications/files/UNICEF\\_EFH\\_2005.pdf](http://www.unicef.org/publications/files/UNICEF_EFH_2005.pdf) (pages 358-388).

<sup>29</sup> Yoshihara, R., Parks, W., Ahmed, N., Vakacegu, A., Gilbert, K. and Sutton, T. (In Press) Monitoring the early response to a humanitarian crisis: the use of an Omnibus Survey in the Solomon Islands. *Journal of Humanitarian Assistance*.

### 2.3.2. Capacity building for emergency management planning and response

**(a) Assessment:** Technical assistance will be provided to assess existing emergency response plans to determine areas requiring attention and to provide information on subsequent emergency management planning and response training required. Technical assistance will also be provided to NDMOs in conducting disaster mapping and identification of vulnerable groups will be supported. UNICEF will partner with SOPAC and WHO in conducting these assessments and mapping exercises.

**(b) Training:** Training assistance will be provided to central, provincial and district authorities in the areas of emergency management planning and response based on previous and existing activities in accordance with **Core Commitments for Children**. Linked to the training on supply management and distribution, emergency management planning and response training will focus on: human rights in emergencies; community consultation processes during emergencies; the deployment of emergency health kits, school-in-a-box kits <sup>(30)</sup>, and recreation kits <sup>(31)</sup> (the latter two kits are being sourced through other donors); the management of safe areas and relocation of internally displaced persons. UNICEF will partner with SOPAC, IRFC, UNOCHA, and WHO on the technical content of this training.

**(c) Plan testing:** UNICEF alongside other partners will promote regular emergency response exercises, with a view to ensuring rapid and effective disaster response and access to essential supplies. Plan testing will be used to monitor and evaluate capacity building progress. UNICEF, alongside other partners (SOPAC, IRFC, UNDP, UNOCHA, UNISDR UNHCHR) will assist NDMOs in plan testing (actual disasters are also vital events to test and improve plans).

**(d) Rapid assessment tool enhancement:** UNICEF Pacific in partnership with national and sub-national authorities, NGOs and other international agencies will provide technical assistance to further enhance tools and systems to support coordinated rapid assessment, response planning and response management. Some assistance has already been provided, for example the coordinated education sector assessment in the Solomon Islands following the recent earthquake and tsunami. In November 2007, UNICEF together with UNOCHA, UNDP, IRFC, WHO, SOPAC, and UNIFEM hosted a regional workshop in Fiji on strengthening information systems in emergency affected areas.<sup>32</sup> UNICEF has already demonstrated the use of rapid survey tools to monitor disaster response.<sup>33</sup> A participatory evaluation of UNICEF's contribution to the earthquake and tsunami response in the Solomon Islands is about to be completed. These workshops, studies and evaluations will be used to inform the program.

## 2.4 Program Management

The program will be administered by UNICEF in accordance with UNICEF's rules and regulations. UNICEF Pacific will manage the program in collaboration with national governments, UN,

---

<sup>30</sup> The kit is suitable for up to 40 children, who can participate in team sports and games under the guidance of a teacher. It includes balls for several types of games, coloured tunics for different teams, chalk and a measuring tape for marking play areas, a whistle and a scoring slate. Following a gender analysis of the kit, and in light of UNICEF's priority of girls' education, additional items aimed at encouraging physical activity and sport among girls have also been added.

<sup>31</sup> The kit contains supplies and materials for a teacher and up to 80 students, if taught in double shift classes of 40. The purpose of the kit is to ensure the continuation of children's education in the first 72 hours of an emergency. In addition to the basic school supplies, such as exercise books, pencils, erasers and scissors, the kit also includes a wooden teaching clock, wooden cubes for counting and a set of three laminated posters (alphabet, multiplication and number tables). The kit is supplied in a locked aluminium box, the lid of which can double as a blackboard when coated with the special paint included in the kit. Using a locally developed teaching guide and curriculum, teachers can establish makeshift classrooms almost anywhere.

<sup>32</sup> This workshop is the first in a series that aim to: (1) provide opportunities for information exchange and good practices among countries on information management for and in emergencies, from disaster preparedness to recovery (baseline data, analysis of hazards and vulnerabilities, methods for rapid assessments, methods for monitoring of relief interventions, data for recovery plans); and (2) develop and track country-specific strategies in line with existing or proposed National Disaster Preparedness Plans and/or National Sustainable Development Plans, and the Pacific Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Management Framework for Action 2006-2015 to address identified capacity gaps in information management, including the potential to establish a more standardized approach to disaster needs and damage assessments that can be adapted to country requirements.

<sup>33</sup> Yoshihara, R., Parks, W., Ahmed, N., Vakacegu, A., Gilbert, K. and Sutton, T. (In Press) Monitoring the early response to a humanitarian crisis: the use of an Omnibus Survey in the Solomon Islands. *Journal of Humanitarian Assistance*.

CROP and AusAID. Between 2006-2007, as part of the scoping for the United Nations Development Assistance Framework and planning for the UNICEF Pacific programme of cooperation 2008-2012, in principle agreement for this program was reached between UNICEF, other UN organizations, CROP agencies, government partners and National Disaster Management Offices. Regional coordination and implementation of the program will be through the UNICEF Pacific Office in Suva (the Deputy Representative, the Office Emergency Focal Point, and the Chief of Planning) and at country-level through UNICEF's Field Office presence in the five priority countries. Government policy makers and Disaster Committee/ Management Office Staff and Members at National and Provincial levels will be involved in the management of country-level activities to ensure buy-in and support for the project's proper implementation. Regular participatory consultations and reviews will be supported to ensure the views and concerns of community-level representatives including CBOs, NGOs, and community groups are included in the emergency preparedness and response plans.

## 2.5 Major Program Objective/s

In collaboration with national and sub-national leaders and in partnership with UN, CROP, NGO and bilateral agencies, UNICEF Pacific will undertake a four year technical and financial assistance program that by the end of 2011, in at least five priority Pacific Island Countries (Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Kiribati, Fiji and Samoa), aims to:

- Strengthen the pre-positioning, management and distribution of humanitarian response supplies (especially health) for children and women; and
- Enhance national and sub-national capacity in emergency management planning, disaster assessment and response monitoring for children and women.

UNICEF's **Core Commitments for Children in Emergencies** (CCC) underpin the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of these objectives. Through incorporation of Core Commitments for Children in Emergencies into national and sub-national emergency preparedness and response plans, the following humanitarian sectors will be addressed: health and water (**Annex 1**).

The main locations for this program will be at:

- National level in Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Kiribati, Samoa, and Fiji through the establishment of essential response supplies; and at regional level through the establishment of a regional hub of pre-positioned supplies in Fiji and improved regional coordination mechanisms for emergency response;
- National and in selected sub-national levels (to be determined by government partners) in these countries through tool, system and planning capacity building activities; and
- Community level in selected areas through consultations and advocacy for the use of formal and informal channels to reach women, youth and children with information and promotion of humanitarian emergency response planning activities.

## 2.6 Major Outcomes and Outputs

There is one main outcome envisaged by 2011:

- National partners in program countries are better prepared and better able to help protect the basic rights of children and women and to ensure that their essential needs are met, effectively, dependably and in a timely manner in times of disaster, thereby reducing the impact of disasters when they occur.

There are two main outputs envisaged by 2011:

- The pre-positioning, management and distribution of humanitarian response supplies (especially health) for children and women will be strengthened;
- National and sub-national capacity in emergency management planning, disaster assessment and response monitoring for children and women will be enhanced.

## 2.7 Major Program Inputs

UNICEF Pacific works in partnership with fourteen Pacific Island Countries: Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu. UNICEF assistance is guided by the Convention on the Rights of the Child together with goals and plans of action set by the MDGs agreed by all member states of the United Nations at the UN General Assembly in 2000, a World Fit for Children Plan of Action, and UNICEF's Medium Term Strategic Plans.

The overall goal of the UNICEF Pacific programme of cooperation 2008-2012 is to support the Governments of the 14 Pacific Island Countries in progressively realizing child rights in accordance with national development strategies, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, Millennium Development Goals, Millennium Declaration, and A World Fit for Children goals.

UNICEF's engagement in the Pacific is at four levels: with Pacific regional organizations (to advocate, facilitate and coordinate Pacific-wide inter-country frameworks, commitments and reviews); with each of the 14 sovereign governments (for normative policy level advocacy, planning and reviews); with country-based organizations and institutions (to mobilize and leverage focus and resources for children); and, with sub-national organizations (to support and learn from initiatives at provincial, district and community levels).

At the regional level, UNICEF Pacific engages politically with the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF) and programmatically with 8 of the 10 agencies of the Council of Regional Organizations in the Pacific (CROP) whose mandates often overlap with those of the United Nations; the Asia Development bank (ADB), the World Bank, AusAID, NZAID, JICA, the European Union and various regionally-based NGOs. UNICEF also coordinates with country-based representatives of the development agencies. Within the UN, UNICEF Pacific works with two UN Country Teams (Fiji- and Samoa-based).

The strategic vision of the proposed multi-country program is multi-layered and involves bringing the child dimension to Pacific regional policy debates, emphasizing child rights within Pacific regional strategies, and assuring the realization of key results at scale for children in three priority countries (Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu). With support from UNICEF Regional and HQ Offices, UNICEF Pacific's own financial resources for 2008-2012 have been significantly increased compared to the previous program 2003-2007 (from US\$10 million to US\$27.5 million) but an important funding gap of approximately US\$30 million remains to be filled. This proposed program helps to fill some of this gap. *The main inputs and partnerships specific to the proposed program are described above in **Section 2.3**.*

The 2008-2012 multi-country program has five major sub-programs: Health and Sanitation; Education; HIV and AIDS; Child Protection; and Policy, Advocacy, Planning and Evaluation. It is important to note that Emergency preparedness and response planning and management has been integrated into all sub-programs and UNICEF is actively establishing strong links with country-level National Disaster Management Offices, as well United Nations and regional agencies working on disaster preparedness and response in the region. In this way, UNICEF and partners will seek to prepare for and respond to emergencies in a coordinated and integrated manner to mitigate the impact on children, women and vulnerable members of the population and to ensure rapid return to normalcy.

The recent establishment and current strengthening of UNICEF Field Offices in Kiribati, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu offers substantial opportunity for far more integrated, government-driven approaches. UNICEF will lead the Joint UN Offices in Vanuatu and Kiribati and will be part of the Joint UN presence in Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), the Republic of Marshall Islands (RMI), Samoa, Solomon Islands, and Tuvalu. Pacific regional programming will be pursued through cooperation with and capacity development of regional institutions to achieve results for children and women in Cook Islands, Nauru, Tokelau, Palau, Niue, and Tonga.

## 2.8 Main Risks

The following Risk Analysis is in accordance with AusGUIDE Risk Management Guidelines. These current risks and mitigation measures are detailed in the Risk Management Matrix at **Annex 2**. There are seven (7) risks highlighted in the matrix of which one (1) is rated as Extreme and three (3) as High.

The Extreme risk source is:

- Government capacity to implement UN-supported programs.

For this risk, UNICEF plans to:

- Support regular reporting by relevant Ministries and NDMO on progress in relation to their initiatives; ensure Annual Plans are in line with absorptive capacity; monitor annually the adequacy and integrity of the Government budget allocations and work in partnership with Government to ensure resources are allocated to priority areas each year; consider withdrawing funds in relevant area if underperformance agreed.

Other potential high risk areas include:

- UN, Government NGO, CROP agency coordination.
- Capacity of Government information systems.
- Mainstream NGO stakeholders not engaged by the Government.

The strategies for managing these risks are highlighted in Annex 2 together with a list of definitions and how the risk level ratings are determined.

## **2.9 Benefits and Beneficiaries of Program**

This program, alongside other regional initiatives, will contribute to the following benefits: reduced impact of crisis and disaster occurrences in program countries; more effective national strategies in humanitarian emergency response and recovery; and more efficient co-ordination and collaboration at all phases of emergency management, between and among national, regional and international partners working in the Pacific. The main beneficiaries of this program will be central, provincial and district authorities in the areas of emergency preparedness and response, communities, women, youth and children in emergency-affected populations (when disasters occur).

## **3.0 OTHER ISSUES**

### **3.1 Strategies for Transition towards Sustainability**

Lessons learned and good practices demonstrated in this program will benefit not only the targeted countries but also other Pacific Island Countries. The demonstration of proven models for humanitarian emergency response planning should allow countries both to prioritize sound emergency management within national plans and to seek support from other sources of funding (both national and international) to sustain and expand activities following this program. Unfortunately, pre-positioning of emergency supplies will continue to require external support until such time as governments see the value of investing their financial resources to maintaining stockpiles.

As noted at the beginning of the proposal, disaster risk reduction activities mitigate the chance of a disaster happening or aim to reduce the overall effects of a disaster when it occurs. The UNDMT and SOPAC is committed to designing and implementing disaster risk sensitive community development projects that directly help to reduce community vulnerability to hazards. UNICEF is an active member in the UNDMT focuses on community-based disaster risk reduction and response projects that build on existing community development initiatives, an important ingredient for sustainability. While disaster risk reduction is a vital area of investment with potential to reduce the occurrences and scale of disasters, building national and sub-national capacity in humanitarian emergency response will also require support until sufficient capacity levels are obtained and maintained by governments (as envisaged by this program).

### **3.2 Approach to Monitoring and Evaluation**

A Performance Monitoring and Outcome Evaluation Framework will be prepared with counterparts based on the table below to track progress towards achieving program outcomes and outputs using a set of agreed upon process, output and outcome indicators and targets. This framework is designed to satisfy at least three requirements:

- to identify impact and achievements;
- to allow for continuous improvement through the learning and future application of well-grounded lessons; and
- to ensure an acceptable level of accountability and cost-effectiveness is maintained, even in difficult circumstances.

Expected Outcome	Indicators (examples)	MOV
<p>National partners in program countries are better prepared and better able to help protect the basic rights of children and women and to ensure that their essential needs are met, effectively, dependably and in a timely manner in times of disaster, thereby reducing the impact of disasters when they occur</p>	<p>Measuring outcome capacities, indicators may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All organizations, personnel and volunteers responsible for humanitarian emergency response planning and management are equipped and trained for effective emergency response including ready knowledge of CCCs</li> <li>• National humanitarian emergency response management plan and % provinces/districts with humanitarian emergency response management plan plans that include programmatic responses to address children's and women's health, nutrition and sanitation in accordance with CCCs</li> <li>• Emergency response plans that include CCCs are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programs</li> </ul> <p>Baseline 2008: To be determined</p> <p>Measuring actual response in declared emergencies, indicators may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of lives saved (disaggregated by age and sex)</li> <li>• Number of lives lost (disaggregated by age and sex)</li> <li>• % of population significantly affected (disaggregated by age and sex)</li> <li>• % declared emergencies where a rapid assessment of the child and women's health, nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene situation in accordance with CCCs has been conducted within the first 30 days</li> <li>• Level of participation reported by children, child care-givers, adolescents, members of women's and youth organizations and other NGOs in conducting rapid assessment in a declared emergency across the CCCs</li> <li>• % of children between 6 months and 4 years vaccinated against measles</li> <li>• % of affected households/population affected with a minimum safe drinking water supply</li> <li>• % of women affected by emergency, who have access to essential medical care</li> </ul>	<p>Training reports</p> <p>CCC analysis of plans Plan testing reports</p> <p>UNICEF / Government Emergency Situation Reports and Emergency Impact Evaluations</p>
Expected Output	Indicators (examples)	
<p>The pre-positioning, management and distribution of humanitarian response supplies (especially health) for children and women will be strengthened</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stockpiles of emergency health, school-in-a-box, recreation kits and other essential items which can be supplied immediately for 10,000 to 50,000 affected populations in priority countries and centrally in Fiji</li> <li>• Equipment and stockpiles are properly maintained</li> <li>• Agreements made with government, private suppliers and transporters</li> <li>• Community Based Organisations (CBOs) and cooperating partners consulted and findings incorporated into design and implementation strategy for essential supply distribution</li> <li>• Women in communities in selected areas have a sense of ownership over the program, especially over identification of problems and the search for solutions as regards supply distribution</li> <li>• Equipment and supplies are suitable for local conditions, reach intended beneficiaries as targeted and significantly used (in times of disaster)</li> <li>• Appropriate initial response supplies including essential drugs and medicines in each country available within 48-72 hours at site of disaster</li> </ul>	<p>Warehouse reports and annual reviews MOUs Consultation reports</p> <p>Emergency Situation Reports</p>
<p>National and sub-national capacity in emergency management planning, disaster assessment and response monitoring for children and women will be enhanced</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disaster assessment tools and data monitoring systems include focus on CCCs</li> <li>• Staff capacities in disaster management planning and monitoring strengthened (measured against essential competencies in CCCs)</li> </ul>	<p>Technical adviser reports Training assessment reports</p>

The Government of Australia, represented by AusAID, and UNICEF, shall hold annual consultations to plan and review the progress of ongoing and completed activities within each Output and to discuss issues of regional significance. This meeting will be a key review and planning mechanism for AusAID and UNICEF. It will also cover other key aspects of UNICEF's work of particular interest to AusAID and aspects of AusAID's work of particular interest to UNICEF. As noted under Program Management, regular participatory consultations and reviews (Joint Program Monitoring) will be supported to ensure the views and concerns of community-level representatives including UN, NDMOs, CBOs, NGOs, and community groups are included in the emergency preparedness and response plans and ongoing program activities.

UNICEF will, within six (6) months of the end of each fiscal year in which AusAID funds are expended, provide AusAID with a narrative report on the Program, including an assessment of the Program's performance against Outputs and impact on beneficiaries. The Performance Monitoring and Outcome Evaluation Framework will be reviewed and modified as appropriate with counterparts as part of the assessment and during the evaluation of an actual emergency response. UNICEF will, within six (6) months of the completion of the program, provide AusAID with a final narrative report of the Pacific Programme, including an assessment of the Pacific Programme's performance against objective and impact on its target group. In addition, UNICEF will keep AusAID informed of progress, challenges, and key issues for this program as they arise, through contact with the Australia High Commission in Fiji and, where present, in selected countries.

UNICEF will notify AusAID of any significant changes to the program in writing prior to such changes being incorporated. If any changes occur which in the opinion of AusAID impair significantly the development value of the Pacific Programme, AusAID and UNICEF will consult on measures to resolve the problem and suggest possible courses of action. Evaluation of the activities funded under this program will be undertaken in accordance with UNICEF's responsibilities to the recipient countries. UNICEF will endeavour to ensure that all evaluations are done with the knowledge, consent and participation of all parties.

#### **Financial monitoring**

UNICEF will maintain separate records and ledger accounts in respects of the program and disbursements therefrom. UNICEF will, within six (6) months of the end of each fiscal year in which AusAID's funds for this program are expended, provide AusAID with a statement of account showing the use of those funds. UNICEF will, within six (6) months of the termination of this Arrangement, provide AusAID with a final statement of account showing the use of the Contribution. All financial accounts and statements with respect of the Contribution will be expressed in Australian and US dollars. The financial statements will be certified by the Comptroller of UNICEF. The financial statement will be subject to the internal and external auditing procedures laid down in the rules and regulations applicable to UNICEF.

### **3.3 Cross cutting issues**

As noted, UNICEF's human rights-based role and mandate to respond to emergencies is well articulated in the agency's Core Commitments for Children in Emergencies (CCCs) and well understood by partners in Government, international organizations and civil society. Strengthening the emergency management planning process by applying the CCCs, engaging relevant women and child-focused networks and organizations at national and sub-national level, and paying particular attention to vulnerable groups such as pregnant and lactating mothers, women and children will enable governments and civil societies to design and implement gender-appropriate emergency responses.

There is a functional link between emergency preparedness and broader development programs. Preparing for and responding to emergencies includes not only protection and material

assistance but also capacity building and vulnerability reduction.<sup>34</sup> Efforts to reduce natural and man-made disaster risks in the Pacific must be systematically integrated into policies, plans and programmes for sustainable development and poverty reduction, and supported through bilateral, regional and international cooperation, including partnerships. Sustainable development, poverty reduction, good governance and disaster risk reduction are thus mutually supportive objectives.<sup>35</sup>

### **3.4 Simplification and Harmonisation**

UNICEF and the UN have a unique role to play in strengthening interagency coordination for emergency preparedness and response through advocacy as well as its mandates, convening power and status in the international community. This is complemented by the UNICEF and the UN's field presence in 10 Pacific Island countries. Activities in this program will aim to strengthen the overall capacity of the United Nations system to assist disaster-prone Pacific Island Countries in emergency preparedness and response by identifying relevant actions to assist these countries in the implementation of the Pacific Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Management Framework for Action 2006-2015, and ensuring that these actions are integrated, as appropriate, into each UN agency's own policies, programmes and practices and that adequate funding is allocated for their implementation.

The UN will strengthen coordination mechanisms such as the United Nations Development Group and the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (on humanitarian action), including at the national level and through the Resident Coordinator system and the United Nations Country teams. The UN will ensure that arrangements for prompt international response to reach affected areas are being developed at national and local levels and that appropriate linkages to recovery efforts and risk reduction are strengthened. Finally, UNICEF will advocate for strengthening and adaptation of the existing inter-agency disaster management training program based on a shared, inter-agency strategic vision and framework for disaster risk management that encompasses risk reduction, preparedness, response and recovery. As noted, this program will support disaster risk reduction initiatives under the Pacific DRR and DRM Framework for Action (2005-2015), developed between SOPAC, the Forum Secretariat, World Bank and UNDP.

### **3.5 Partnerships**

The primary purpose of partnership with other UN agencies through UNDMT (United Nations Disaster Management Team) is to ensure a prompt, effective and concerted country-level response by the UN system in the event of a disaster. The team ensures coordination of UN assistance to the receiving government in respect to assessment, immediate response, rehabilitation, reconstruction, and disaster mitigation. The team coordinates all disaster-related activities, technical advice and material assistance provided by UN agencies, and seeks to avoid wasteful duplication or competition for resources by UN agencies. UNICEF will support capacity building of this coordination mechanism through simulation exercises, strengthening the establishment of UNDMT's at national level and improving standard operating procedures. In addition, UNICEF through its cluster approach will strengthen the coordination of emergency responses with international and national NGO partners such as Red Cross/Red Crescent, Save the Children Fund, Oxfam, Medicine Sans Frontières, and World Vision. Specific partnerships related to program activities are described in **Section 2.3**.

## **4.0 BUDGET DESIGN AND FINANCIAL ISSUES**

### **4.1 Program Budget (approximate) Australian Dollars**

\$AUS 1million in funding over four years, 2008-2011.

---

<sup>34</sup> [http://www.aisaid.gov.au/publications/pdf/humanitarian\\_policy.pdf](http://www.aisaid.gov.au/publications/pdf/humanitarian_policy.pdf)

<sup>35</sup> [http://www.unisdr.org/eng/about\\_isdr/bd-yokohama-strat-eng.htm](http://www.unisdr.org/eng/about_isdr/bd-yokohama-strat-eng.htm)

The following tables present first the budget by line item (including other donor support) and then according to output/activity/year. The third table presents details of pre-positioned supplies (current 2008 stock across the five countries) and expansion supported by AusAID between 2008-2011.

### Budget by Line Item

Line Item	AusAID	UNICEF	Other Donors
<b>Activity Personnel</b>			184,000
Logistics and Supply Assistant (3 Years)	60,000		
Technical Adviser (Supply training)	8,000 *	10% of time per year	
Technical Adviser (Plan training)	8,000 *	10% of time per year	
Technical Adviser (Plan testing and Information tools)	6,000 *	5% of time per year	
Technical Adviser (Assessment)	8,000 *	10% of time per year	
External Evaluator	8,000		
UNICEF Deputy Representative		5% of time per year	
UNICEF Chief of Planning		10% of time per year	
UNICEF Emergency Focal Point		35% of time per year	
UNICEF Field Office Chiefs (Kiri, Sols, Van) and UN Liaison Officer (Samoa)		15% of time per year	
<b>Non Personnel Inputs</b>			
Supplies	408,100		400,000
Supply transport to warehouse	101,900		
Warehousing	220,000		
<b>In-Country Activity Support Costs</b>			
Training (venues, travel)	51,000		98,000
Monitoring and evaluation	21,000		
<b>Sub-Total</b>			682,000
Administrative overhead NYHQ	70,000		68,000
Indirect programme support costs	30,000		
<b>Total</b>	AUS 1 million		AUS 750,000

\* Travel and per diem costs only.

### Budget by Output, Activity and Year

Budget Item	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
<b>Output 1. The pre-positioning, management and distribution of humanitarian response supplies (especially health) for children and women will be strengthened</b>					
Activity 1.1. Supplies (see separate table below)	261,300	123,600	125,100	0	510,000
Activity 1.2. Training – supply management Technical assistance, venues, travel (3 countries, then 2 countries)	0	12,000	10,000	0	22,000
Activity 1.3. Warehousing					
Rental of additional container space Fiji	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	60,000
Rental of additional container space Solomon Islands	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	60,000
Rental of additional container space Vanuatu	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	60,000
Rental of container space Kiribati	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	20,000
Rental of container space Samoa	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	20,000
Activity 1.4. Distribution					
Agreements with government, suppliers, transporters	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>316,300</b>	<b>190,600</b>	<b>190,100</b>	<b>55,000</b>	<b>752,000</b>
<b>Output 2. National and sub-national capacity in emergency management planning, disaster assessment and response monitoring for children and women will be enhanced</b>					
Activity 2.1. Assessment Technical assistance, venues, travel	19,000	0	0	0	19,000
Activity 2.2. Training – emergency planning Technical assistance, venues, travel (3 countries, then 2 countries)	0	12,000	10,000	0	22,000
Activity 2.3. Plan testing Technical assistance (as part of training)	0	5,000	5,000	0	10,000
Activity 2.4. Rapid assessment tool enhancement Technical assistance (as part of training)	0	5,000	3,000	0	8,000
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>19,000</b>	<b>22,000</b>	<b>18,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>59,000</b>
<b>Project Management</b>					
Logistics and Supply Assistant	20,000	20,000	20,000	0	60,000
Monitoring field visits, annual reviews, process and impact evaluation	5,000	7,000	7,000	10,000	29,000
Administrative Overheads (up to 10% of total AusAID contribution)					
7% NYHQ recovery cost	17,500	17,500	17,500	17,500	70,000
3% indirect programme support costs	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	30,000
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>52,000</b>	<b>52,000</b>	<b>35,000</b>	<b>189,000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>385,300</b>	<b>264,600</b>	<b>260,100</b>	<b>90,000</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>

**Budget by supply item by country and by year <sup>36</sup>**

CCC	Supply Item	Unit Cost (A\$)	Country Supply Depot	2008 Current Units	Expanded through AusAID support									
					2008		2009		2010		2011		Total cost	
					Units	Cost (A\$)	Units	Cost (A\$)	Units	Cost (A\$)	Unit	Costs (A\$)		
Health	Emergency health kits	2.8K	FIJI	1	3	8.4K			3	8.4K				
			KIRI	1	1	2.8K			1	2.8K				
			SOLS	1	2	5.6K			2	5.6K				
			VAN	1	3	8.4K			3	8.4K				
			SAMOA	0	2	5.6K			2	5.6K				
						11	30.8K			11	30.8K			61.6K
	Measles vaccines vials	2.1 per vial (10 doses)	FIJI	124	5K	10.5K			5K	10.5K				
			KIRI	0	1K	2.1K			1K	2.1K				
			SOLS	0	2K	4.2K			2K	4.2K				
			VAN	0	2K	4.2K			2K	4.2K				
SAMOA			0	1K	2.1K			1K	2.1K					
					11K	23.1K			11K	23.1K			46.2K	
Vitamin A capsules	0.84 per box of 15 capsls.	FIJI	0	500	420			500	420					
		KIRI	0	100	84			100	84					
		SOLS	0	200	168			200	168					
		VAN	0	300	252			300	252					
		SAMOA	0	100	84			100	84					
					1.2K	1K			1.2K	1K			2K	
Shelter for mobile health team	2K	FIJI	0	5	10K									
		KIRI	0	0	0									
		SOLS	0	5	10K									
		VAN	0	5	10K									
		SAMOA	0	0	0									
					15	30K							30K	
Tents for health staff and temporary clinics	1.5K	FIJI	0			0	0	40	60k					
		KIRI	0											
		SOLS	0			35	52.5k							
		VAN	0											
		SAMOA	0											
					35	52.5k	110	165k	40	60k			165K	
Tarps for temporary shelters	10	FIJI	0			250	2.5K							
		KIRI	0			0	0							
		SOLS	0			200	2K							
		VAN	0			200	2K							
		SAMOA	0			0	0							
							450	4.5K					4.5K	
Outboard engine	3K	FIJI	0			2	6K							
		KIRI	0			0	0							
		SOLS	0			2	6K							
		VAN	0			2	6K							
		SAMOA	0			0	0							
							6	18K					18K	
Mobile comms equipmt	3K	FIJI	0	2	6K									
		KIRI	0	0	0									
		SOLS	0	1	3K									
		VAN	0	1	3K									
		SAMOA	0	0	0									
					4	12K							12K	
Water	Water collecting containers (20 litres plastic)	2.3	FIJI	0	5K	11.5K								
			KIRI	0	0	0								
			SOLS	0	2K	4.6K								
			VAN	0	2K	4.6K								
			SAMOA	0	0	0								
					9K	20.7K							20.7K	
Water storage containers	3.4	FIJI	0	4K	13.6K									
		KIRI	0	0	0									
		SOLS	0	2K	6.8K									
		VAN	0	2K	6.8K									
							2K	6.8K						

<sup>36</sup> Absolutely essential items are being pre-positioned in 2008. Existing UNICEF stocks have been depleted by the 2007 earthquake/tsunami in Solomon Islands. To "uncrowd" the table, where no figure is provided, no supply is being purchased that year. "0" does not signify lack of need, but that the item is being stored in another sub-regional location and will be transferred if necessary.



## Annex 1: UNICEF's Core Commitments for Children

In the Initial Response (usually 6-8 weeks)

1. **Assess, monitor, report and communicate on the situation of children and women:** conduct a rapid assessment, including on severe or systematic abuse, violence or exploitation, and report through the appropriate mechanisms.
2. Provide **measles vaccination, vitamin A, essential drugs and nutritional supplements:** vaccinate children between 6 months and 14 years of age against measles, providing vitamin A supplementation as required. Provide essential drugs, basic and emergency health kits, oral rehydration, fortified nutritional products and micronutrient supplements. Provide post-rape-care kits, including post-exposure prophylaxis for HIV, where appropriate. Provide other emergency supplies such as blankets, tarpaulins, etc.
3. Provide **child and maternal feeding and nutritional monitoring:** with the World Food Programme (WFP) and NGO partners, support infant and young child feeding, therapeutic and supplementary feeding. Introduce nutritional monitoring and surveillance.
4. Provide **safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene:** emergency water supply and purification, provision of basic family water kits, safe disposal of faeces and hygiene education.
5. Assist in **preventing the separation** and facilitate the **identification, registration and medical screening of children separated** from their families; ensure family tracing systems are put in place and provide care and protection; and **prevent sexual abuse and exploitation** of children and women.
6. Initiate the **resumption of schooling** and other child learning opportunities: set-up temporary learning spaces and re-open schools, start re-integrating teachers and children (with a focus on girls), and organize recreational activities.

After the Initial Response (up to and beyond six months)

Once the initial emergency response is well established, other activities may be introduced to address other elements of the CCCs, as the situation evolves:

### **Monitoring and advocating on the situation of children:**

- ensure that information on the situation of children and violations of their rights is collected and updated;
- make available this information to relevant partners, child rights advocates, the public and media, as appropriate;
- use UNICEF's voice on behalf of children.

### **Survival:**

- expand support to vaccination and preventive health services;
- support infant and young child feeding, including breastfeeding and complementary feeding and, when necessary, support therapeutic and supplementary feeding programmes;

- establish, improve and expand safe water and sanitation facilities and promote safe hygiene behaviour

**Organizing Child Protection:**

- continue to identify and register unaccompanied and orphaned children, and support communities to provide for their protection and care;
- establish child friendly spaces and provide psychosocial support;
- monitor, report on and advocate against abuse and exploitation of children including recruitment of child soldiers and other exploitative forms of child labour;
- initiate work on the release and reintegration of child combatants;
- promote activities that prevent and respond to sexual violence against children and women;
- lead in the organization of mine risk education.

**Resuming primary education services:**

- re-establish and/or sustain primary education as well as establishing community services within schools (such as water supply and sanitation).

**Preventing HIV and AIDS:**

- provide access to relevant information on HIV and AIDS using the three primary prevention methods (ABC);
- in collaboration with relevant partners facilitate young people's access to comprehensive HIV prevention services including treatment for sexually transmitted infections.

## Annex 2: Risk Analysis Matrix

### Likelihood (L)

1. Rare - may occur only in exceptional circumstances
2. Unlikely - could occur at some time
3. Possible - might occur at some time
4. Likely - will probably occur in most circumstances
5. Almost certain - expected to occur in most circumstances

### Consequences (C)

1. Negligible - routine procedures sufficient to deal with the consequences.
2. Minor – would threaten an element of the function.
3. Moderate - would necessitate significant adjustment to the overall function.
4. Major - would threaten goals and objectives; requires close management.
5. Severe - would stop achievement of functional goals and objectives.

### Risk level

Low risk - normal control and monitoring measures sufficient.

Medium risk - requires identification and control of all contributing factors by monitoring conditions and reassessment at project milestones.

High risk - could substantially delay the project schedule or significantly affect technical performance or costs, and requires a plan to handle.

Extreme risk - most likely to occur and prevent achievement of objectives, causing unacceptable cost overruns or schedule slippage.

**Table 1 – Analysing and ranking risk levels**

Likelihood					
Almost certain (5)					Extreme Risk (E)
Likely (4)	Medium Risk			High Risk (H)	
Possible (3)		Medium Risk	High Risk (H)		
Unlikely (2)			Medium Risk (M)	High Risk (H)	
Rare (1)	Low Risk (L)			High Risk (H)	
	Negligible (1)	Minor (2)	Moderate (3)	Major (4)	Severe (5)
	Consequence				

## Risk Management Matrix

Source/s of Risk (how)	Risk Event (what)	Impact/s on Programme (why)	L	C	Risk Level	Risk Treatment/s	Responsibility	Timing
Government capacity to implement UN-supported program.	Planned initiatives not undertaken and /or work is performed by UN staff; government budget not supportive of areas UN is supporting; UN/donor funds used as budget filler. Gov counterparts are not available when UN Advisers are in country.	Parts of Annual Plans not implemented, possible underspend of allocation. Reduces the extent of achievement of implementation targets and limits sustainability.	4	4	Extreme	Regular reporting by NDMO and relevant Ministries on progress in relation to their initiatives. Ensure Annual Plans are in line with absorptive capacity and include careful scheduling of technical assistance. Monitor annually the adequacy and integrity of the Gov budget allocations and work in partnership with Gov to ensure resources are allocated to priority areas each year. Consider withdrawing funds in relevant area if underperformance agreed.	Gov/UN/ AusAID	Regular review and annual planning meetings
UN, Government NGO, CROP agency coordination.	Failure to coordinate technical and financial assistance in line with Government plans and regional agreements	Duplication of resources, waste of funding, confusion within government partners on ideal processes and systems to adopt.	4	4	High	Involve a broad group of UN, NGO and CROP staff in government consultations, information exchange, work planning and reviews. Request highest commitment to coordination process.	UN/CROP agency/NGOs	ongoing
Capacity of Government information systems.	Some initiatives not achieved due to Gov constraints including weak government financial management and information systems.	Untimely allocation and liquidation of UN/donor funding. Unable to generate information to track annual workplan and Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) results.	3	3	High	Joint annual planning process based on Gov plans to ensure that annual plans are clear and measurable, and funding sources identified. Strengthen Government financial and information management systems as integral strategy of CPAP. Assist national sectors with additional surveys in gap areas.	Gov/UN	Regular review and annual planning meetings
Mainstream NGO stakeholders not engaged by the Government.	NGOs express dissatisfaction with Gov performance &, by association, the UN.	May leave impression with partners, government, & others that Gov/UN partnership not performing well and sufficiently engaging the community in its multiplicity of forms.	3	3	High	Annual Planning to build in engagement with community groups at all levels wherever possible including mainstream NGOs. Consider an annual liaison meeting with NGOs to discuss issues of mutual interest.	Gov/UN	ongoing
Administrative agency (UN) acting as implementer.	UN gets too involved in directing how funding should be allocated	Gov not supportive or informed, and does not facilitate Program requirements.	2	3	Medium	Clear communication among partners of the objectives of the UN/Gov Partnership. Joint annual planning process based on Gov plans to ensure that annual plans are clear, measurable, and owned by	UN/Gov	Regular review and annual planning meetings

Source/s of Risk (how)	Risk Event (what)	Impact/s on Programme (why)	L	C	Risk Level	Risk Treatment/s	Responsibility	Timing
						Government. Ensure that all progress indicators are mutually agreed and regularly reported on.		
Political instability & or civil unrest.	Political support withdrawn. Safety of staff significantly reduced.	Disruption to Programme activities and reduced outcomes. Possible cessation of Program activities.	1	3	Medium	Monitor current environment, prepare security and evacuation plans and maintain active risk management and regular consultation with Field Office.	Gov/UN	ongoing
Change of Government.	Loss of political support at senior levels.	Loss of ownership of the Program and its objectives.	2	2	Low	Timely presentation to a new Government of the Joint UN-Program goals, objectives and approach to ensure continued Government ownership of the Program.	Gov	after election