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Pacific Partnership 2010 Accomplishments

"The success of Pacific Partnership 2010 is a direct result of the impressive cooperation and collaboration across a broad spectrum of multinational governments, agencies and organizations. The level of trust and mutual understanding gained from Pacific Partnership is vital to developing, and putting into action, rapid international relief response to those in need."

– Adm. Patrick Walsh, Commander, U.S. Pacific Fleet

[Pacific Partnership 2010](#) (PP10), led by Destroyer Squadron 21 aboard USNS Mercy (T-AH 19), [recently concluded](#) a 144-day mission that visited six countries throughout Southeast Asia and Oceania: [Vietnam](#), [Cambodia](#), [Indonesia](#), [Palau](#), [Timor-Leste](#) and [Papua New Guinea](#). The deployment was designed to assist local communities with a wide range of services to support and enhance local health capacity and improve their respective ability to respond to a natural disaster. Throughout the mission, U.S., non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and partner and host nation personnel conducted numerous medical, dental, veterinary and engineering civic action programs.

Pacific Partnership 2010 built upon previous missions with numerous innovations designed to enhance partnerships and provide assistance to remote areas by:

- Increasing the number of international navy ships participating. A total of eight ships participated, including: Indonesia's hospital ship KRI Dr. Soeharso (990); Royal Australian Navy landing ship HMAS Tobruk (L50), with two heavy landing craft, HMAS Labuan (L128) and HMAS Tarakan (L129); Japan Maritime Self-Defense Force amphibious assault ship JDS Kunisaki (LST 4003); USS Blue Ridge (LCC 19); USS Vandergrift (FFG 48), and USNS Mercy;
- Having more than 17 NGOs participate;
- Conducting more than 11,000 medical subject matter expert exchange hours, which were attended by 2,135 host nation personnel and resulted in more than 29,000 hours of preventive medicine exchanges;
- Greatly expanding the scope of engineering projects using advance fly-in teams of U.S. Navy Seabees.

Noteworthy accomplishments:

- A USMC C-130 landed a medical civic action program team on a dirt runway in Ratanakiri, Cambodia, 320 miles from where Mercy was anchored, which marked the furthest reach of a [PP10](#) mission within a country it visited.
- In [Cambodia](#), U.S. Navy Seabees, Australian Combat Engineers, and Royal Cambodian Armed Forces Engineers drilled three water wells, providing a clean and safe source of water to residents of three different communities.
- PP10 command leadership and other key personnel transferred from Mercy to the Royal Australian Navy's HMAS Tobruk (L 50) to conduct the final leg of the mission in [Papua New Guinea](#). This transfer marked the first time that a partner nation's vessel was utilized as the flagship for a PP10 mission.

Key Messages

- [Pacific Partnership](#) continues to support the Global Maritime Partnership concept by enhancing relationships with regional partners and other international organizations.
- Pacific Partnership strengthens regional partnerships, builds partner capacity, and improves multi-national interoperability.
- The mission is a partnership with nations and organizations who share a common interest in maintaining a stable and secure Asia-Pacific region.

Facts & Figures

- PP10 treated 109,754 patients, performed 859 surgeries, issued 60,883 eyeglasses, completed 22 engineering projects, participated in 86 community service projects and treated more than 2,800 animals.
- Mercy visited Vietnam, Cambodia, Indonesia, and Timor-Leste; Blue Ridge visited Palau; and Vandegrift augmented HMAS Tobruk in Papua New Guinea.
- Project Handclasp and Latter-day Saint Charities delivered 124 pallets of building material. Project Hope donated \$19,000 in medical equipment.