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DREF Operation Update Vanuatu: Tropical Cyclone Harold



DREF n° MDRVU008	GLIDE n° 2020-000049
DREF Operation update n° 1 Date of issue: 21 April 2020	Timeframe covered by this update: 5 April – 17 April 2020
Operation start date: 5 April 2020	Operation timeframe: 6 Months End date: 4 October 2020
Funding requirements (CHF): DREF allocation amount CHF 606,209 (Imminent DREF CHF 51,381 - Total DREF budget 657,590)	
N° of people being assisted: 25,250 people (5,050 families)	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: The Vanuatu Red Cross Society (VRCS) is working with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) through their offices in Suva, Fiji. There are no in-country Red Cross Red Crescent partners in Vanuatu, however through the coordination of the IFRC Country Cluster Support Team (CCST) in Suva, support can be mobilised from the wider Pacific National Societies.	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Government preparedness for the response is being coordinated through the National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) of which VRCS is a member. Other Government agencies are involved including the Department of Public Works (PWD), Ministry of Health and all Provincial Government Emergency Operation Centres. The humanitarian sector response is being coordinated by the Vanuatu Cluster System under each of the National Cluster leads.	

Summary of major revisions made to emergency plan of action:

This Operation Update is issued to inform stakeholders of revisions made to the Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) based on the immediate humanitarian needs and priorities identified from government and VRCS rapid needs assessments that are still ongoing in the areas affected by the Tropical Cyclone (TC) Harold. This comprises the following changes:

- *Change of timeframe from one-month Preparedness and Early warning to a full Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) funded emergency response operation that is expected to last for a maximum of six months.*
- *Shelter: Expansion of the number of targeted families with distribution of emergency shelter and essential household items assistance, safe-shelter awareness and demonstration to 5,050 total households (target increased from 4,000 households noted in the original EPoA). Shelter Cluster coordination support is also being provided remotely to the Vanuatu Shelter Cluster lead PWD as well as VRCS.*
- *Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion: Inclusion of water and hygiene promotion interventions, emergency water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) trainings; distribution of WASH essential household items, installation of ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines for sanitation; and mobilization of personnel to support the activities planned. Based on assessment findings there are water supply gaps that need to be addressed, especially in Pentecost and Santo; as well as concerns on knowledge and practices related to health/hygiene in conjunction with the COVID19 prevention.*
- *Logistics and supply chain: VRCS has expanded logistical support to enable the implementation of activities across a dispersed geographical area, including remote rural and island communities. With the challenges considered, there is an increase of International logistical support for replenishment and stock gap, technical support provided remotely to the VRCS Logistics team, and an increase of the transportation cost budget to facilitate the implementation.*
- *Health and Psychosocial Support (PSS): Inclusion of Health intervention for First Aid provision to the affected populations; PSS support provided throughout the implementation to not only the affected people but also staff and volunteers.*

- *Rapid market assessment in Sanma, Pentecost and Malampa provinces to determine the Cash-based intervention (CBI) modalities. Based on assessment findings there is a need to include this support to affected families, to enable them to restore their livelihoods and provision of basic needs while they rebuild their homes.*
- *Strategies for Implementation; Strengthening the National Society capacity: an increase in the support to volunteers and staff activated, as well Emergency Operations Centers (EOC) erected in the field and in headquarters (HQ) for the duration of the operation.*

As a result, an additional allocation from the DREF of CHF 646,679 has been made, bringing the total allocation for this operation to CHF 698,060 (including CHF 51,381 for imminent crisis) with the possibility that VRCS may apply for another allocation when the assessments are completed and all needs in each sectors are mapped out.

The IFRC, on behalf of VRCS, would like to thank all partners such as the New Zealand Red Cross, the Australian Red Cross, the Government of Australia, the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA), the European Commission's Humanitarian aid and Civil Protection department (ECHO) and other corporate and private donors in Vanuatu which have provided have provided different forms of support to VRCS in responding to the impact of TC Harold in Vanuatu.

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

TC Harold entered Vanuatu Area of Responsibility on the afternoon of 3 April 2020, before making its first landfall at approximately 11:00 local time as a Category 4 at Sanma Province, moving South southeast towards Penama and Malampa and Shefa provinces. At its maximum it packed winds of up 90kmph (47knots), gusting up to 110 kmph (55knots). It was later upgraded to a Category 5 as it passed through Sanma (population 54,184 individuals), Penama (population 32,534 individuals), Malampa (population 40,928 individuals) Provinces.

TC Harold has left a trail of destruction across Sanma, Penama, Malampa province. Sanma and Penama provinces have been particularly badly affected, with more than 70 per cent of houses partially or completely damaged. Based on the Vanuatu Government population census date of 2016, population of all three worst affected provinces is approximately 127,646 people, all are reliant on farming and fishing, both of which have been disrupted by TC Harold.

According to the latest report issued on 9 April 2020 by the Vanuatu NDMO:

- **Preliminary impact reports (aerial assessment/ on-ground observations)**
 - At least 40 per cent of Digicel coverage network restored in Banks and Santo while 40 per cent of Vodafone coverage restored for Santo.
- **Sanma**
 - Two deaths in Malo and several injuries reported at Northern Provincial Hospital. A woman who has been seriously injured was transferred to Vila Central Hospital (VCH).
 - Power outage is still an issue in Luganville since 5 April 2020.
- **Pentecost**
 - 90 per cent of houses, evacuation centers, gardens, water systems, health facilities and classrooms are completely destroyed.
 - Overflowing rivers have caused major roadblocks.
 - Three people with severe injuries have been transferred from Melsisi Clinic to VCH.
 - At least 20 per cent of the affected population has been seriously injured.
- **Ambrym**
 - Unconfirmed report of a death related to TC Harold impact.
 - A report from south east shows damage to buildings including houses and some classrooms.
- **Epi, Tongoa and Shepherds Islands**
 - 60 per cent damage to gardens with possible contamination to all water sources including rivers and streams due to flooding and debris.
 - Blockage to some roads due to fallen trees and overflowing rivers.
 - Airports and Sea port access are in good condition.
 - Networks communications and health facilities are in good condition
 - Initial reports of extensive damages to shelter and infrastructure on Emae Island

- **Efate and Offshore Islands**
 - 50 per cent damage to food gardens (banana and manioc) with possible contamination to all water sources including rivers and streams due to flooding and debris.
 - Networks communications and health facilities are in good condition
- **Port Vila**
 - Those who had been in evacuation centers moved back to their houses once the all clear was given.
 - No damage or injury report
- **Torba**
 - Severe damage is expected over the island of Merelava.

There are priority needs in the areas of essential household items and emergency shelter items; first aid (FA) and PSS, food assistance, health, livelihoods, protection, and WASH.

TC Harold is the fourth disaster that is currently active in Vanuatu; and comes as the authorities and partner organizations are already responding to emergencies related to public health (COVID-19), the Tanna Ash Fall and the Teouma Flooding.

Summary of current response

Overview of Host National Society

In accordance with VRCS Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), the Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) has been monitoring TC Harold since it was identified as incoming to the Vanuatu's area of responsibility through monitoring of the Vanuatu Meteorology and Geohazard Department warnings, and has been issuing early warning and information to all its branches across Vanuatu.

VRCS has initiated interventions such as assessments and essential household items distribution, together with FA and PSS to the affected areas. In coordination with national, and provincial government, the National Headquarters (NHQ) deployed assessment teams with relief volunteers and staff to assist the chapters in their response, together with initial supplies of emergency shelter and WASH essential household items by the Logistics team required for the operation. All Provincial and HQ warehouses have been activated; emergency shelter and essential household items, (shelter toolkits, tarpaulins, sleeping mats, blankets, kitchen sets, solar lamps), WASH and health items (hygiene kits, jerry cans, mosquito nets) dispatched. National Disaster Response Teams (NDRT) for disaster relief, health and PSS, water and sanitation and communications have all been activated. The VRCS Communications team have been posting updates and photos of the situation on Facebook as information is made available from the field. Please refer to the original [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#) for detailed information on the summary of the response taken.

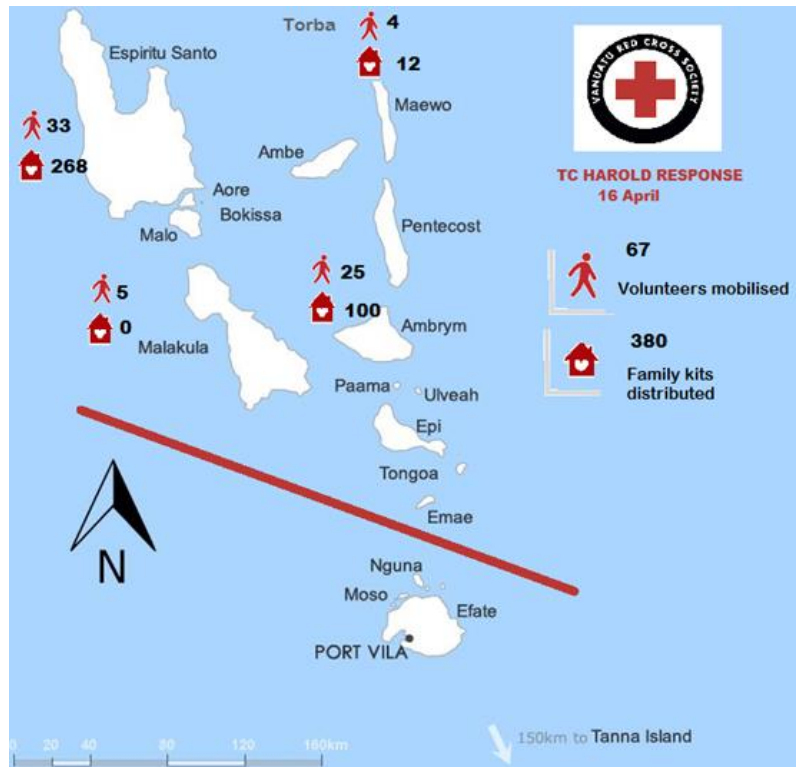
As of 17 April, VRCS had been able to carry out the following activities, responding immediately to basic needs:

Sector	Actions taken
First Aid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment teams are also equipped with First Aid kits and knowledge to support injured.
Psychosocial support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volunteers while on the ground doing assessments are also providing PFA to the most vulnerable population from affected communities.
Emergency shelter & essential household items	<p>VRCS teams have been completing assessments combined with distributions of Family Kits, prioritizing families in evacuation centers.</p> <p>From 9 to 13 April, assessments combined with distributions were conducted across the island of Espírito Santo.</p> <p>From Wednesday 15 April, a VRCS team was deployed to Island of Pentecost.</p> <p>Standard VRCS Family Kits include emergency shelter and essential household items, some WASH and some Health items:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 x Shelter tool kit 2 x Tarpaulins 1 x Kitchen sets 1 x Hygiene kits 2 x Mosquito nets 1 x 20 L jerry cans standard

	<p>2 x Sleeping mats 2 x Blankets 1 x Solar lamps</p> <p>Maewo Island – distributions to 12 households. Ambrym Island - distributions to 100 households. Espiritu Santo Island – distributions to 268 households</p> <p>Most recently, on Pentecost Island, a further 400 Family kits have been distributed (not shown on diagram below):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution Wednesday 15 completed for 100 households at evacuation center in Pangi • Distribution completed Friday 17 for 200 households at Melsisi • Distribution for a further 100 households planned for Saturday 18 April. • As the total number of households with damaged and destroyed houses currently exceeds VRCS emergency shelter and essential household item capacity (limited stocks on hand), assistance to persons with disabilities and destroyed homes is the top priority. <p>Initial coordination with Vanuatu Shelter Cluster including sharing of stock updates and completion of 3W's.</p>
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Assessments are still ongoing for the other sectors.

- VRCS EoC in Port Vila is fully functioning and is providing technical assistance to Red Cross Branch Officers in Sanma, Malampa, Penama and Shefa.
- VRCS is working in close collaboration with NDMO to assist in national coordination and emergency response to affected areas in Vanuatu.
- Telecommunication Providers: Digicel and Vodafone are working to restore network coverage in Penama, Sanma and parts of Malampa and Shefa Province.



Vanuatu Red Cross Society TC Harold response infographic. (Photo: VRCS)

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

VRCS continues to lead the overall response operation. VRCS maintains close coordination with the IFRC CCST in Suva, Fiji. VRCS hosts coordination meetings and operational meetings to share information with partners. IFRC CCST is supporting VRCS in disseminating updates to Movement partners in-country and coordinating with the IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO) in Kuala Lumpur in accordance with the IFRC Secretariat's Emergency Response Framework. IFRC CCST and VRCS are also coordinating closely with ICRC on communication support areas of the response and security. The IFRC CCST has assisted in the preparation of a DREF for imminent crisis EPoA of CHF 51,381 (approved on Sunday 5 April 2020), which enabled VRCS to prepare for TC Harold as it entered the Vanuatu Area of Responsibility (VAR).

New Zealand Red Cross has supported VRCS through the secondment of one of their delegates, providing remote Communications and Logistics support to the ongoing response efforts of the VRCS under the coordination of the IFRC CCST in Suva for an initial period of one month with potential extension. Similarly, the Australian Red Cross is supporting the deployment of one shelter surge and one logistics delegate to support VRCS operations remotely for an initial period of one month, with potential extension. For logistics, there is a need for at least one surge logistics delegate for the whole duration of the operation.

Support to the Vanuatu Shelter Cluster is being provided by the IFRC CCST shelter team, coupled with remote support of the Global Shelter Cluster focal point for coordination for a period of up to two months. This is being supported with complementary funding from OFDA outside of the DREF.

Australian Red Cross and New Zealand Red Cross are providing support of bilateral in-kind donation through dispatch of essential household items from their warehouses (see below table of essential household items) and the remote assistance through Shelter technical support. New Zealand Red Cross and Australian Red Cross are both supporting each with one remote Surge Logistics Delegate.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

Coordination with the authorities

The Vanuatu Red Cross Act of 1982 recognizes VRCS as an independent, autonomous, non-governmental organization auxiliary to the authorities of the republic of the Vanuatu in the humanitarian field.

As an auxiliary to the public authorities, VRCS maintains a strong relationship and collaboration with (i) NDMO; (ii) provincial, Village disaster and climate change committees (CCCs); and (iii) Vanuatu Humanitarian Team (VHT), through its support to the Shelter, WASH, and Livelihoods Cluster

Inter-agency coordination

At country level, VRCS and IFRC are observers to, and participate in, meetings of the VHT. VRCS and IFRC are involved in relevant government-led cluster information sharing, planning, and analysis at all levels while IFRC supports VRCS coordination efforts through representation in other relevant regional clusters as required.

IFRC is co-lead of the Shelter Cluster with government lead agency of Public Works Department (PWD). IFRC has put in place dedicated Shelter Cluster coordinator and information manager partially funded under this DREF.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Needs analysis

Joint assessment is being led by the NDMO with the support of government ministries and humanitarian agencies. The cyclone not only damaged houses and government infrastructure but more so brought destruction to the agricultural sector of Sanma and Penama province which is the main source of livelihood for most of the population, some of whom are living on subsistence agriculture and small-scale fishing. As experienced in TC Pam in 2015, extensive damage is expected on basic infrastructure, shelter, communications, ports and access on both inland and sea routes.

The CCST surge technical support to VRCS is being provided remotely due to Vanuatu government travel restrictions due to the COVID-19 Pandemic. Prior to the onset of TC Harold, VRCS had developed a Covid-19 Response plan in consultation with the CCST in Suva. The COVID-19 response plan supported activities to raise awareness of COVID-19 risks with VRCS staff and volunteers followed by community engagement following trainings at branch level. Trainings were not completed at Sanma and Penama branches due to TC Harold but should be integrated into the TC Harold response operation as VRCS volunteers will be conducting hygiene promotion including COVID-19 awareness at communities affected by TC Harold. Another key component of the plan was the provision of hand sanitizer, disinfectant, and hand soap.

While there are yet to be confirmed cases of COVID-19 in Vanuatu, approaches of working in the response operation still need to mitigate the risk of COVID-19 transmission. Response activities being undertaken by VRCS staff and volunteers do not require the use of medical personal protective equipment (PPE) such as masks and gloves. The key risk reducing behaviours for the response are summarised in the table below:

Shelter

Safe shelter has an impact on the health of the communities in particular with exposure and respiratory illnesses as well as the dignity of the affected households.

According to the Vanuatu Shelter Cluster analysis on 15 April:

In some areas, as much as 80 per cent of the housing stock has been damaged. The figures in the table below only include houses with severe damage or which were destroyed. Current figures are from the most affected provinces of Sanma, Penama and Malampa with other provinces still to come.

Location	Damage density *	# of damaged houses	Data source/s
SANMA			
Luganville	80%	3,523	NDMO rapid assessment from Shelter Cluster Lead
Santo Rural	76.40%	4,678	
Malo	80%	333	
Aore	80%	136	
Tutuba	80%	142	
Mafea	80%	34	
PENAMA			
Ambae	65%	1,480	initial Shelter Cluster impact analysis (6 April) adjusted to reflect VRCS assessment team estimates
Pentecost	95%	3,405	Initial Shelter Cluster impact analysis (6 April)
MALAMPA			
Malekula	1%	100	Malampa Provincial Emergency Operations Centre, Report No.1, Sunday 13 April.
Ambrym	80%	1,410	Initial Shelter Cluster impact analysis (6 April) adjusted to reflect VRCS assessment team estimates
Paama	80%	312	Initial Shelter Cluster impact analysis (6 April)
SHEFA			
Shepard Islands	15%	400	Initial Shelter Cluster impact analysis (6 April)
Total		15,953	

* population data sourced from 2016 mini- census

From initial coordination efforts by the Shelter Cluster, current committed and planned emergency shelter assistance from other partners is estimated for approximately for 5,250 households. Assuming this DREF can support 5,050 households, this indicates a large gap of approximately 5,650 households.

A VRCS rapid assessment team which included the VRCS Shelter Lead, have been combining rapid assessments of communities with distributions of emergency shelter and essential household items on the island of Pentecost (14-17 April). From initial observations in Pentecost:

- 90-95 per cent of houses on Pentecost have been destroyed.
- Families are taking shelter in evacuation centres (designated schools, churches or public buildings) however most of these are also damaged and have lost their roofs.
- The needs are for emergency shelter assistance, in the form of tarpaulins and shelter tools to assist provide basic shelter from the elements, allow for salvaging of materials and assist with self-recovery efforts.
- Basic household items have been lost or damaged and distribution of essential household items will assist in the emergency phase for bedding, cooking, safety, amenity, protection against mosquitos, etc.



Recent images from VRCS team on Pentecost, conducting assessments, distributions and awareness sessions. (Photo: VRCS)

Future storms/cyclones remain a threat so distribution of relief items to include IEC materials and where possible, demonstrations highlighting importance of use of the shelter kit, how to connect tarps, re-use of salvaged materials to

construct emergency shelters, choosing a safe site, fire safety, cross bracing, considerations for mitigation of COVID-19, preparing for future hazards etc.

Health (including PSS)

It is crucial to address potential public health concerns as some community members have been left more susceptible to communicable diseases due to the significant number of shelters, water sources and sanitation facilities that were destroyed and damaged by the cyclone.

Health facilities were also damaged, and the delivery of basic health services has been disrupted. Direct impacts of TC Harold on the health of the population in affected areas have been deaths and injuries as a result of building collapse, wind-strewn debris or existing illness. Vanuatu NDMO has reported three deaths due to TC Harold to date. There has been a total of ten medical evacuations to Vila Central hospital, with six from Pentecost and four from Santo. There have been 27 reported injuries so far.

Interrupted public services and water results are due to infrastructural damage which includes health facilities and restricts access to these facilities.

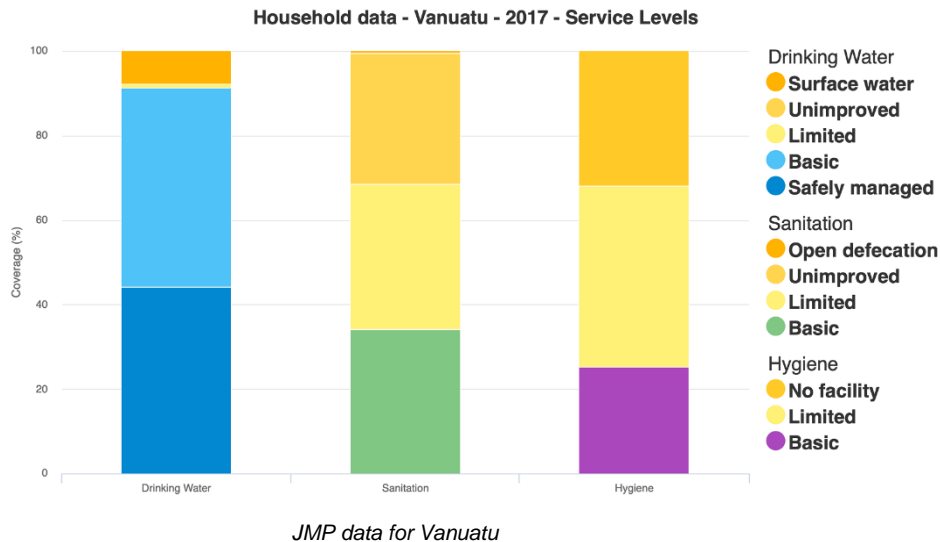
The mid to long term probable health impacts identified would be the increase in communicable diseases such as those that are water or vector borne. Short and long terms mental health effects are also likely to increase as the full extent of the impact on health is not yet known.

The focus of the health component of the response will be the:

- implementation of communicable disease prevention and health promotion activities in communities in collaboration with health authorities and partners.
- Identification of further health referral systems needs to be identified and temporary first aid and health station to be implemented in the evacuation centers where clinics are totally damaged.
- Employing the community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) approach, psychosocial support activities and services will be undertaken and child protection, violence prevention, gender and diversity considerations will be integrated into the design of these interventions.
- VRCS has identified specific need for PSS for cyclone affected communities which will see more volunteers being trained on PFA and offering support to those showing signs of stress from the effects of the cyclone.
- VRCS will undertake awareness raising activities amongst target communities about vector control and will promote community clean up campaigns to reduce breeding sites. VRCS staff and volunteers will be provided with mosquito repellent while they are working in high risk areas.
- VRCS will continue to advocate and create awareness on COVID-19 and will ensure measures are in place and in line with their Ministry of Health in parallel to the response to TC Harold
- As well as communities, the program will address the psychosocial well-being and coping skills of Red Cross staff and volunteers.
- Volunteers will be trained to identify signs of violence and equipped with skills to provide counselling (and first aid, if needed) to affected people, referring more serious cases to the relevant health centres and authority.

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

Early assessments from VRCS and the WASH Cluster indicate widespread destruction of water and sanitation infrastructure in the path of TC Harold. WHO and UNICEF Joint Monitoring Program (JMP) data from 2017 indicates that 36 per cent of rural communities in Vanuatu have no access to handwashing facilities. We can expect that existing hygiene behavior practices will vary across the affected communities from the urban centre of Luganville to the more isolated coast of Santo and other islands due to the range to income, markets education and water and sanitation infrastructure. The environment to sustain these practices has been significantly impacted, resulting in a high risk of water borne diseases within the communities. Risks of outbreaks of malaria and dengue have also been highlighted as it is currently mosquito breeding season.



Access to information from the WASH cluster is currently limited, with their 4Ws not yet populated with any detail regarding TC Harold response activities. Assessment and reporting information was obtained through VRCS and UNICEF colleagues that provided details to give a sense of the broader picture. In Central Pentecost, water supply had been cut and 95 per cent of sanitation infrastructure has been destroyed. 50 per cent of health centres in Pentecost were without water supply. The WASH Cluster have been working on system repairs and trucking water. Red Cross volunteers have been raising awareness on safe water treatment and storage and supporting communities with the construction of Bush latrines to mitigate the high rates of open defecation.

A rapid technical assessment to the isolated West Coast of Santo Island revealed community members drinking from unprotected water sources and widespread cases of diarrhea. VRCS has distributed 380 hygiene kits in Santo, Pentecost and Emae with a plan to provide distribution to West Santo when more kits become available from Port Villa. Santo Branch coordinator has indicated an urgent need to supply communities with rainwater harvesting systems, which was supported by the assessment report from the Department of Water Resources in Santo.

In Torba there are reports of flood contamination of ground water resources. This is also a water safety risk for Emae which was being assessed at the time of writing.

Protection, gender and inclusion (PGI)

PGI minimum standards will be used to ensure a do no harm approach, and elaborate on how the mitigation approach will (ideally) include establishment of protection referral pathways, training and sensitization of staff and volunteers to identify and refer protection concerns, and safeguarding in the operation (such as signing the Code of Conduct and Child Protection policy) for all staff and volunteers.

There will be also a need to integrate and ensure that all the sectorial assessments and implementation throughout the response is inclusive and prioritizing the most vulnerable people as well as including them in the decision making on how VRCS is responding to their needs and that of their communities.

Community engagement and accountability (CEA)

With all the constraints with the COVID19 restrictions in place prior to TC Harold making landfall, has caused some delays in the distribution and assessment. This has been viewed and raised by some public leaders as a concern on how the Red Cross and the government of Vanuatu has responded to this event. With such risks coming from public figures and spread over social media; community engagement and accountability is vital to ensuring that the people affected are hearing the right messages from the response agencies. VRCS has in place a field coordination team that also involves the branch coordinators, and volunteers who are familiar with their context who will assist with capturing the concerns and feedback of the affected communities and communicating to them the VRCS approach throughout the operation. Utilizing the leadership of the networks that are already in existing, prior to TC Harold. Staff and volunteers are trained on community feedback and accountability, this will reduce the risk to the VRCS response and help improve the quality of the support that is given by the VRCS.

Logistics

Tropical Cyclone Harold has been particularly challenging for logistics due to the COVID-19 restrictions and protocols in place to prevent the virus from entering the country. All airports in Vanuatu have been closed to international commercial flights making it near impossible to establish a regular supply chain. Limited supplies from New Zealand and Australia have been airlifted by their respective Government military aircraft.

The restrictions the Vanuatu Government has introduced all imports arriving into the country to be disinfected and fumigated before supplies are loaded into the aircraft and upon arrival, further disinfection and a quarantine period of three to 7 days is in place. These restrictions and procedures are creating additional delays for relief items to reach those in need of humanitarian assistance.

Due to the challenges, there is an increased need for International logistical support for warehousing, stock management, fleet management, transportation, procurement and replenishment. The VRCS logistics team have been supported remotely by the CCST Suva Logistics Manager from Fiji and remotely by two Surge Logistics Delegates, one from New Zealand and one from Australia. VRCS has also hired one new national temporary staff to support in logistics, with two more hiring is in pipeline.

Green response

As part of VRCS strategic plan, awareness, sustainable development, ecological transition and partnerships are key priorities needed to incorporate “Green Response”. These responses should respect the values and principles which can help minimize the impact of humans on the environment and thus facilitate sustainable development. With the help of active partner agencies and other Partner NS, VRCS can identify which ecological products and processes are likely to be used in emergencies, interventions following disasters, recovery, disaster risk reduction and short/long term developments (relief distribution, CTP, shelter and livelihoods). “Green Response” approach will be considered in the design and implementation of activities under this operation. In particular, the Environmental Checklist for Shelter Response which was developed by the Shelter Cluster Vanuatu in 2019 with the contribution of VRCS, will be incorporated into Shelter Cluster guidance for assessments and response.

Please refer to the original EPOA for information on targeting, multi-dimensional vulnerability indicators, scenario planning, operational risk assessment, where they are explained in detail. Information on geographical targeting by Area of focus is elaborated in [“Section C – Detailed Operational Plan”](#).

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Proposed strategy

The DREF operation aims to meet the immediate needs of the 5,050 families (25,250 individuals) that have been affected by TC Harold through the provision of appropriate assistance including: essential household items and emergency shelter, health (including FA and PSS), and WASH. This will be accomplished over a period of six months (until 4 October 2020). As noted in the original EPoA, the operation incorporates both the actions undertaken under the DREF for imminent crisis and the activities planned under the required emergency response phase following the impact of Typhoon Harold.

Please refer to the original EPoA for a summary of operational strategy, commitments on quality programming, and operational support service needs, where they are explained in detail. All other changes including revision to activities and including geographical targeting are announced through this Operations Update and explained under [“Section C – Detailed Operational Plan”](#).

Note that the DREF operation forms part of the overall plan of action, which is being led by VRCS; and complemented by other partners and donors.


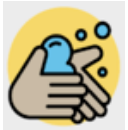


Health Strategy:

The health strategy aims to support and integrate the ongoing community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) programme with VRCS in disaster response and rehabilitation programme. The health team is currently focusing on health assessment including PSS and FA. Based on the needs, the activities and support technical programmes will be aligned. PSS and PFA will be ongoing as volunteers and staff move to conduct assessment. The team aims to gather assessment information at the same time provide PSS and PFA support and referrals.

For vector borne, Vanuatu had a dengue outbreak in 2018 where VRCS has trained volunteers to conduct awareness, however, further training to the community volunteers is aimed under this DREF to meet the capacity of all the four affected provinces of Sanma, Penama, Malampa and Shefa. The activities and awareness will be supported with IEC materials, mosquito nets and cleanliness campaigns.

The volunteers and staff will be equipped with FA kits to support them during assessment and rehabilitation programmes. The PSS and PFA will be an ongoing programme throughout TC Harold response and will also be part of the COVID-19 response. First aid kits will be procured for immediate distribution to the affected people.

Further trainings of PFA, ECV and CBHFA will be provided by VRCS staff once the needs and numbers are identified at the four provinces as per the Pacific toolkit on ECV and CBHFA.

	<p>Social Distancing and Hygiene Etiquette Maintain 2m of space between yourself and others. Cover your mouth and nose with your bent elbow or tissue when you cough or sneeze (dispose of the used tissue immediately in the rubbish bin). If you have a fever, cough and difficulty breathing, seek medical care early. Call your local health authority and follow their guidance. Stay at home if you have these symptoms unless advised by a health professional.</p>
 	<p>Handwashing The virus that causes COVID-19 can live on some surfaces for several days and can easily pass onto hands, so wash your hands frequently.</p> <p>COVID-19 is killed by 20 seconds of handwashing with running water and soap and dry on a clean or disposable towel. If your hands are visibly clean, use hand sanitizer.</p> <p>Do not touch your face unless you have just washed your hands because the virus can pass into your mouth, nose and eyes.</p>
	<p>Disinfection of Surfaces Disinfect surfaces at least once a day, especially those which are touched frequently. This can be done with a 0.5% chlorine solution (mix a 750mL bottle of 4.5% sodium hypochlorite cleaning product with 6 litres of water), peroxide or alcohol disinfectant.</p>

Shelter Strategy:

The DREF support aims to meet immediate lifesaving needs and enhancing the dignity of affected communities through the provision of emergency relief stocks and provision of safe shelter awareness. The strategy is informed by VRCS capabilities, learnings from response in ¹Pam₂₀₁₅ and other recent cyclone responses, and also considering limitations from on-going COVID-19 situation.

Initial distributions of available emergency shelter kits and essential household items (solar lamps, kitchen sets, blankets, sleeping mats, clothing (clothing donated to VRCS for this response)) are targeted to those still sheltering in evacuation centres.

Initial damage assessments are being coordinated with the NDMO and other stakeholders and will inform future distributions of additional emergency shelter and essential household items targeting 5,050 households, procured internationally.

Distributions sites are currently being identified on the island of Pentecost with a rule-of-thumb of one common distribution point for five villages.

Volunteers will complete half-day refreshers for shelter kits and future distributions will include demonstrations on safe shelter awareness to communities. Volunteer teams while discussing the safe shelter messages, will assist with basic repairs of damaged houses or erection of emergency shelter for the most vulnerable to ensure minimum standards, including covered living space (Sphere), are achieved.

¹ Tropical Cyclone Pam struck Vanuatu as a Category 5 cyclone in March 2015 causing widespread damage across the countries six provinces. There were 11 confirmed deaths with an estimated 188,000 people affected and 18,000 homes either destroyed or significantly damaged. In the worst affected islands of Tongoa, Ermae and Erromango, up to 90% of houses were damaged.

Local procurement of Community Tool Kits (funded outside of the DREF) will be done during this time to provide larger tools for communities to share and to assist with self-recovery efforts at both household and community level and promote early recovery.

The activities will be supported by VRCS in-country human resources:

- Disaster Manager Coordinator (DMC) guiding operation with dedicated Shelter Focal Point managing operations.
- DMC supporting Branch Managers mobilising and support VRCS volunteers.
- 50 of VRCS volunteers are to receive safe shelter awareness refresher sessions and to assist with distributions, safe shelter messaging and activities.

Additional remote technical support will be provided from CCST rapid response shelter delegate seconded by the Australian Red Cross to the IFRC CCST.

WASH Strategy:

The WASH response strategy is to build around the strength of VRCS' active role within the WASH cluster in Santo. The WASH Cluster was set to release their response plan on 17 April 2020, which will clarify the exact role VRCS can play to support.

At the forefront of community engagement will be raising awareness of good hygiene practices focused on handwashing, safe water treatment and storage and promotion of both toilet construction and use. Awareness activities will be integrated with the VRCS existing COVID-19 programme to reduce both the risk of water-borne disease and COVID-19 transmission.

The awareness activities will be accompanied by distribution of hygiene kits (12 x 100g body soap, 5 x 200g laundry soap, 40 disposable sanitary pads, 3 x 30x70cm bath towel, 2 x 130x60cm bath towel, 6 x toilet paper rolls, 2 x 75ml tooth paste, 5 x tooth brush, 4 x disposable razors) in a 20 litre bucket with lid, dignity kits (MHM Poster, bath towel, disposable reusable pads, bath soap, laundry soap, baby wipes, ladies underwear, clothes line rope) and COVID-19 PPE including hand sanitizer and disinfectant provided under the COVID-19 Response Plan.

Initial assessments reveal an urgent need to re-establish safe drinking water and VRCS has commenced the procurement process for rainwater harvesting systems and associated materials in Santo. The level of quality required for installation of CGI roofing and guttering in the emergency response stage deserves attention and VRCS has identified the value of getting support from in-country construction specialists from within the WASH Team or outside, which is being followed up by the CCST. VRCS teams in Santo have previously implemented rainwater harvesting systems across the island. Based on the WASH Cluster response plan, there may also be a need to support procurement of materials for "quick fix" repairs of water infrastructure. Water hardware support will complement the planned distribution of two Jerry Cans to each of the 5,050 households with associated Household Water Treatment and Storage awareness sessions at distribution points. VRCS has a NOMAD water treatment system pre-positioned in Port Vila which is not ready for emergency deployment. Spare parts are being sourced from Australia Red Cross for inclusion in stock from Australia in the logistics pipeline. The WASH Cluster has highlighted the need for NOMAD spares to get their systems running.

Rates of open defecation are high which VRCS is addressing by starting the procurement process for community cleaning kits (axe, broom and gloves which can be used together with tools in the shelter toolkit including spades, machetes, hoes, etc.) which can be used to develop bush toilets (emergency latrines) and develop drainage to reduce breeding sites for mosquitos. Menstrual hygiene management (MHM) will be addressed in sanitation guidance and universal access latrines will be supported with for people identified with mobility issues. VRCS developed their capacity in delivering MHM support and sanitation hardware from their response to Ambae Volcano eruption in both Ambae and Santo islands in 2017 and 2018.

Based on the information collected during partners meetings with the Vanuatu NDMO and the situation updates for the VRCS branches, the following distribution and gap analysis was developed:

Table 1: Distribution and Gap Analysis

Item	Total target (5,050HHs) - distribution plan:			VRCS stock	ARC IKD	NZRC IKD	IFRC DREF	Local/regional procurement DREF	GAP
	Santo - Banban & West Santo (2,500 HHs) [SANMA PROVINCE]	Pentecost : CP1,CP2& South (2,500 HHs) [PENAMA PROVINCE]	Emae (50 HHs) [SHEFA PROVINCE]						
Bucket, 14L, 1 pce / HH	2,500	2,500	50	0	1,840	0	0	3,210	0
Jerrycan, 10L, 2 pce / HH	5,000	5,000	100	4,267	3,330	0	6,430	0	3,927
Tarpaulin, 2 pce / HH	5,000	5,000	100	3,794	2,735	1,500	3,500	0	1,429
Shelter Tool Kit, 1 pce / HH	2,500	2,500	50	2,100	1,330	700	350	0	-570
Kitchen Set, 1 pce / HH	2,500	2,500	50	1,658	960	1,440	0	0	-992
Hygiene Kit, 1 pce / HH	2,500	2,500	50	1,258	504	0	200	3,088	0
Mosquito Net, 2 pce / HH	5,000	5,000	100	2,400	1,500	1,000	0	0	-5,200
Solar Lantern, 2 pce / HH	5,000	5,000	100	1,145	3,528	1,000	1,780	2,647	0
Sleeping mat, local, 2 pce / HH	2,500	2,500	100	2,844	0	0	0	7,256	0
Blanket, local, 2 pce / HH	5,000	5,000	100	3,548	0	0	0	6,552	0
Estimated value (CHF)				228,000 CHF	142,000 CHF	78,000 CHF	85,000 CHF	248,000 CHF	

Quantity of items given to each household will be dependent on the assessment analysis, instead of having a strict distribution guideline. Each household will however be consulted and communicated clearly on the approach for distribution. Also, VRCS will be coordinating with the Ministry of Health, Shelter, and WASH clusters to not duplicate distribution of relief supplies.

Hygiene kits include 12pc of body soap, 5pc laundry soap, 40pc disposable sanitary pads, 3pc of face towels, 2pc of bath towels, 6 rolls of toilet paper, 5pc toothbrush, 2pc of toothpaste, and 4pc of razors. The hygiene kits will be distributed to female headed households to ensure that Minimum standard for PGI in emergencies are adhered to within the WASH sector.

Islands	Completion of distribution 17 Apr 2020	Remaining distribution of HHs
Santo - Banban & West Santo	394	2,106
Pentecost: CP1, CP2 & South	0	50
Emae	400	2,100
TOTAL	794	4,256

Cash Based Intervention (CBI):

The VRCS has limited capacity when it comes to livelihood and CBI intervention. With the assistance of the IFRC CCST Pacific CBI Delegate, the priority for VRCS is to carry out a market survey for the National Society to determine its intervention strategy and approach while at the same time work with stakeholders and partners to identify the gaps in the overall government response where livelihood sector is concerned for proper recovery planning.

Logistics and supply chain:

The VRCS Logistics, with the remote support from the IFRC Logistics team in CCST Suva, IFRC APRO and two remote Surge Delegates, aims specifically at effectively managing the supply chain, including, procurement, customs clearance, storage, and transport to distribution sites, such as branches and the divisional Offices in accordance with the operation's requirements and IFRC's logistics standards, processes, and procedures.

The VRCS has prepositioned relief supplies in six warehouses/storerooms across the country in the following locations:

- Port Vila, HQ, approximately 800 households
- Santo, Sanma Province, approximately 600 households
- Malekula, Malampa Province, approximately 100 households
- Ambae, Penama Province, approximately 100 households
- Tanna, Tafea Province, approximately 100 households
- Vanualava, Torba Province, approximately 200 households

The Australian Red Cross (ARC) and New Zealand Red Cross (NZRC) have made significant bilateral donations of in-kind goods of emergency shelter and essential household items (Solar lamps, shelter tool kits, tarpaulins, kitchen sets, hygiene kits, buckets, mosquito nets and jerry cans) as per the distribution and gap analysis table. Approximate value of these donations is CHF 142,000 for ARC and CHF 78,000 for NZRC (still pending final approval). However, there remains several deficiencies. These bilateral in-kind donations are in addition to the DREF and will help cover the remaining needs of affected people in Vanuatu.

The procurement strategy is to procure remaining gaps from the ARC and NZRC in the Pacific and regional procurement from Fiji and local procurement from Vanuatu which will be covered by the IFRC as per the distribution and gap analysis table. The international procurement will be conducted for the essential household items and shipping related to this operation. It will be managed by the IFRC Asia-Pacific Operational Logistics, Procurement & Supply Chain Management (OLPSCM) department in Kuala Lumpur.

Local procurement of the items will be conducted by the VRCS logistics with the support of two remote IFRC Surge Logistics Delegates, who would have been based in Vanuatu if it was not for COVID-19 travel restrictions, so under the procurement guidance, they can conduct local procurement in Vanuatu. Together with the VRCS logistics team and the remote Surge Logistics will ensure that the IFRC procurement policy and processes are followed.

There are a lot of local procurement needs, due to the effects of COVID-19 it would take months to procure them internationally and ship it to Vanuatu so the CCST Suva office is aiming to support the procurement process from Fiji with the technical support and close working coordination with the OLPSCM unit in Kuala Lumpur.

In 2017, Fiji and Vanuatu signed a new Melanesian Free Trade Agreement, which allows sub-regional economic integration creating the conditions for free trade between Fiji and Vanuatu. For this operation particularly it creates great conditions to easily transport supplies between two countries with short lead time (about five days) pending vessel schedules. Therefore, the strategy is to launch the tender for each requisition simultaneously in Vanuatu by the VRCS/Surge Logistics and in Fiji by the CCST Suva Logistics Manager. This way, the CCST in Suva will handle the local procurement sourcing from a supplier in Suva while freight booking/procurement from Suva to Vanuatu will be handled by the OLPSCM in Kuala Lumpur. This is to save time and have a backup in case the local market does not have the available supplies, quality, and reasonable price.

Blankets will be sourced by local standard ones because beneficiary satisfaction surveys have shown that the IFRC standard blankets are too hot for the context. Also, sleeping mats, some of the solar lamps, buckets and hygiene kits will be procured from Vanuatu. The CCST in Suva will support the procurement as alternative due to supply issues in Vanuatu, local procurement sourcing from supplier in Suva, freight from Suva to Vanuatu to be handled by OLPSCM KL. Local procurement will be also considered for WASH and shelter supplies specific to this operation.

All cargo needs to be disinfected and must be kept in quarantine at least seven days, although no formal exception was published, some relief cargo flights confirm the shortened (three days) quarantine period. For sea freight, similar quarantine period was introduced initially but it is in process to be lifted. So far only four government to government flights have made it to Vanuatu.

The airport in Santo and airstrip was affected due to the cyclone, currently it is still not fully operational. Whilst Air Vanuatu is still operational, flights are limited. Port Vila is operational, and the domestic flights are back on schedule, and as of 21 April small number of Air Vanuatu international flights will be scheduled with very high shipping fees. Military

flights remain in place until further notice but most of the cargo on those planes' priorities government to government donation over other donations. The Australian Red Cross managed to get a small number of hygiene kits, shelter tool kits and tarpaulins into the next military flight. The rest of the supplies will be sent by sea freight.

Movement of goods from headquarters to affected Islands is a challenge. VRCS is working closely with the Vanuatu NDMO to facilitate transportation of people to the affected area for assessment purposes and movement of relief supplies to facilitate the distribution directly from the boat. VRCS will also be mobilizing community vehicles to ensure VRCS staff and volunteers have means of transport for assessment and distribution in the affected areas. VRCS will also coordinate with other partners outside of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, such as the NDMO, UNICEF and others on collaboration and shared solutions considering the challenging logistics situation and high transportation cost.

The option of VRCS chartering a ship between Port Vila and Santos is currently under action. Cost may be shared between NGO's and UN agencies wanting space on the ship for movement of their cargo.

Volunteers and staff to support logistics, especially for dispatch will have its challenges due to COVID-19. With the large number of distributions and relief supplies coming into the country, VRCS will be looking into hiring a warehouse officer, procurement officer and a transport officer for the duration of the TC Harold operation.

Replenishment of the relief items will be done through this DREF based on the VRCS's stock at the start of the operation:

Item	Procurement needs	Stock at the start of the Operation
Tarpaulin	International (IFRC OLPSCM)	3,794
Shelter tool kit	International (IFRC OLPSCM)	2,100
Mosquito net	International (IFRC OLPSCM)	2,400
Kitchen set	International (IFRC OLPSCM)	1,658
Jerry can 10L	International (IFRC OLPSCM)	4,267
Solar Lantern	International (IFRC OLPSCM)	1,145
Hygiene kit	International (IFRC OLPSCM)	1,258
Sleeping mat	Local	2,844
Blanket	Local	3,568

The international replenishment of IFRC standard essential household items unable to be sourced locally will be requested through the IFRC OLPSCM department in Kuala Lumpur. The OLPSCM department will provide any technical support as requested and needed.

Local replenishment: based on household assessed needs, VRCS is planning to replenish the sleeping mats and the blankets locally, if there are supplies available. Local procurement might be exhausted due to the impact of COVID-19 as it is challenging to get new supplies into country on time.

A local price and quality analysis will be done for all the local sourcing and replenishment to confirm local standards and compare the prices with global framework agreement/international replenishment. All local procurement process will be carried out in compliance with IFRC procurement procedures.

For the latest VRCS stock report please visit the Pacific Logistics Mapping (PALM) platform at <https://palm.logcluster.org/#/public>


Communications:

Communicating with key audiences is important to maintain and grow public, government and donor support both domestically and internationally. IFRC will support VRCS to communicate with external audiences on the situation and the Red Cross Red Crescent humanitarian response, with the aim of generating visibility and support for the humanitarian needs and the Red Cross Red Crescent response. Close collaboration will be maintained between the IFRC regional communications unit, IFRC CCST in Suva and VRCS to ensure a coherent and coordinated communications approach.

As appropriate, commonly agreed key messages will be produced together with written and audio-visual content, and relevant social media and digital products. Communications content will be promoted on VRCS Facebook account, as

well as through IFRC channels and shared with National Societies in the IFRC network. Media and social media scanning will measure effectiveness and contribute to risk management.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

 <p>Shelter People reached: 25,250 (5,050 households) Male: NA Female: NA</p>		
Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlements solutions.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# households provided with emergency shelter and settlement assistance	5,050 HHs (revised target)	
Output 1.1: Shelter and settlements and basic household items assistance is provided to the affected families.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
1.1.1: # of communities whose shelter needs, capacities and gaps have been assessed	120	
1.1.2: % of assessments undertaken analysed (SADD) to identify caseloads and verification of beneficiaries in different target groups – inclusion factors integrate protection, gender, diversity and disability in the response	100%	
1.1.3: # meetings attended to ensure programming integrated with other relevant sectors (including internal VRCS meetings)	4	
1.1.4: # of inter-cluster & cluster meetings to coordinate activities with Government and other stakeholders	10	
1.1.5: # of households provided with essential household items assistance (clothing, kitchen set, sleeping mat, blankets and solar lights). Can include initial support to these households while being hosted by other families.	5,050	
1.1.6: # of affected households provided with emergency shelter assistance (tarps, shelter tool kit)	5,050	
1.1.7: # of HH supported by VRCS volunteers for the construction of their emergency shelters/repair of their existing house	500	
1.1.8: # of monitoring visits conducted	40% of HH assisted	
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>Assessments have been conducted across the islands of Espírito Santo, Maewo, Ambrym and Pentecost. Distributions of emergency shelter and essential household item assistance have been done in most places at the same time.</p> <p>Preliminary data only (with teams still in the field) notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maewo Island – distributions to 12 households. • Ambrym Island - distributions to 100 households. • Espiritu Santo Island – distributions to 268 households • And most recently, on Pentecost Island, a further 400 Family kits have been distributed. <p>Initial coordination with Vanuatu Shelter Cluster including sharing of stock updates and completion of 3W's. Some of the targets maybe revised once the full extent of the assessment information is known</p>		

Output 1.2: Appropriate Technical support, guidance and awareness raising in safe shelter design and settlement planning and improved building techniques are provided to affected households.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
1.2.1: # safe-shelter awareness raising sessions before distribution of emergency shelter and essential household item assistance (use of the shelter kit, how to connect tarps, re-use of salvaged materials to construct emergency shelters, choosing a safe site, fire safety, cross bracing, considerations for mitigation of COVID-19, preparing for future hazards etc.)	1 session before each distribution to an estimate of 120 communities	
1.2.2: % HH monitored which demonstrate uptake of key safe-shelter awareness messages in their emergency shelter solution	80%	

Progress towards outcomes

Data not yet available.



Livelihoods and basic needs

People reached: In progress

Male:

Female:

Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# market assessment carried out to inform response	4	

Output 1.5: Households are provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of rapid market assessment to be done	4 Provinces	

Progress towards outcomes

This is a new proposed activity under the DREF as to determine how VRCS can complement its relief assistance to the affected population while coordinating with key stakeholders.



Health

People reached: 25,250

Male:

Female:

Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of affected population are reduced.


Indicators:	Target	Actual
# households reached through NS emergency health management programmes	5,050	
# of people in target communities who can access appropriate health service	25,250	

Output 1.1: The health situation and immediate risks are assessed using agreed guidelines.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
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# of health assessments carried out	4 provinces	
# of people given first aid treatment	1,000	
Progress towards outcomes		
These are new activities in the DREF based on preliminary reports of number of injuries and clinics destroyed after TC Harold.		
Outcome 2: Clinical management of identified cases reduces the impact and spread of the disease/outbreak.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of awareness on disease outbreak created	50	
Output 2.1: Improved access to health care and emergency health care for the targeted population and communities.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached with psychosocial support services and activities	3,000	
# of health referral systems identified with local government	1,000	
Progress towards outcomes		
Data in progress.		
Outcome 4: Transmission of diseases of epidemic potential is reduced.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of key branch volunteers trained in ECV including COVID 19	30	
Output 4.1: Community-based disease control and health promotion is provided to the target population.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households reached with community-based disease prevention and health promotion activities	5,050	
Progress towards outcomes		
Data still being collected		
Outcome 6: The psychosocial impacts of the emergency are lessened.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of psychosocial support systems established for the staff and volunteers	3	
Output 6.1: Psychosocial support provided to the target population as well as to RCRC volunteers and staff.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers and staff trained on psychosocial support and psychosocial first aid	50	
# of affected people provided with psychosocial support activities or PFA	200	
# of people referred to further emergency health services	50	
# of temporary stations for First aid and PFA established in affected areas	3	
Progress towards outcomes		
The intervention is yet to be determined, data and information still being collated by VRCS		
Outcome 7: National Society has increased capacity to manage and respond to health risks		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of CBHFA trainings conducted		
Output 7.1: The National Society and its volunteers are able to provide better, more appropriate, and higher quality emergency health services		
Indicators:	Target	Actual

# CBHFA trainings provided to branch key volunteers	30	
# ECV trainings provided to volunteers in the targeted areas	50	
# Psychosocial support services established in branches	3	
Progress towards outcomes		
Data are still being collected to identify the number needed.		

 <p>Water, sanitation and hygiene People reached: 25,250 Male: Female:</p>		
Outcome 1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities.		
Indicator:	Target	Actual
# of households supported with water, sanitation and hygiene interventions	5,050	
Output 1.1: Continuous assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out in targeted communities.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
1.1.1 # of communities where initial WASH assessment are conducted	120	
1.1.2: % of assessments undertaken analysed (SADD) to identify caseloads and verification of beneficiaries in different target groups – inclusion factors integrate gender, diversity and disability in the response	100%	
1.1.3: # meetings attended to ensure programming integrated with other relevant sectors (including internal VRCS meetings)	10	
1.1.4: # of inter-cluster & cluster meetings to coordinate activities with Government and other stakeholders	1	
1.1.5 # of communities monitored for progress of WASH interventions	120	
1.1.6 # of rainwater harvesting systems monitored for construction quality	20	
Progress towards outcomes		
These interventions are new proposed interventions under this DREF.		
Output 1.2: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
1.2.1 # of households reached with household water treatment and storage awareness using existing IEC material based on IFRC's Household Water Treatment and Storage in Emergencies	5,050	
1.2.2 # of households provided with jerry cans (2 per family)	5,050	
1.2.3 # quick fix repairs and cleaning of water supply systems (gravity system, rainwater harvesting, wells)	50	
1.2.4 # communities supported with rainwater harvesting systems	20	
Progress towards outcomes		
These interventions are new proposed interventions under this DREF.		
Output 1.3: Adequate sanitation which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
1.3.1 # bush toilets constructed by the community supported by VRCS guidance, with sanitation awareness including menstrual hygiene management	500	
1.3.2 # toilet seats provided	550	
1.3.3 # emergency VIP universal access latrines	50	

1.3.4 # toilets maintained and cleaned	500	
1.3.5 # hand washing stations constructed	500	
1.3.6 # of community environmental cleaning kits (spades, shovels, hoes, machetes, axes, gloves) distributed	120	
1.3.7 # of communities who conduct environmental clean-ups with drainage improvements to reduce breeding sites for mosquitos	30	

Progress towards outcomes

These interventions are new proposed interventions under this DREF.

Output 1.4: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
1.4.1 # volunteers trained on hygiene promotion, including COVID-19 awareness	33	
1.4.2 # staff trained on hygiene promotion, including COVID-19 awareness	250	
1.4.3 # people reached with hygiene promotion, including COVID-19 awareness	6,000	

Progress towards outcomes

These interventions are new proposed interventions under this DREF

Output 1.5: Hygiene-related goods (NFIs) which meet Sphere standards and training on how to use these good is provided to the target population.

Indicator:	Target	Actual
1.5.1 # of households provided with hygiene kits (in buckets)	5,000	381
1.5.1 # of people provided with dignity kits (contents TBC: MHM poster, bath towel, 2 packets of disposable pads and/or re-usable pads, 1 packet washing soap, 1 packet baby wipes, 2 ladies underwear, 1 clothes line rope, 1 packet laundry soap)	3,000	

Progress towards outcomes

These interventions are new proposed interventions under this DREF.



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People reached: Ongoing

Male: NA

Female: NA

Outcome 1: Communities become more peaceful, safe and inclusive through meeting the needs and rights of the most vulnerable.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# people provided with PGI services	5,050	

Output 1.1: Programmes and operations ensure safe and equitable provision of basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Rapid needs assessment focus on key PGI areas	100%	
Sex-age and disability disaggregated data is collected	90%	


Progress towards outcomes

Data and information are still being collated and validated by the VRCS.

Output 1.2: Programmes and operations prevent and respond to sexual- and gender-based violence and other forms of violence especially against children.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% staff and volunteers sign the code of conduct	100%	

Progress towards outcomes		
<i>Data and information are still being collated and validated by the VRCS.</i>		
Output 1.3: NS educational and advocacy programmes raise awareness on humanitarian challenges, cultivate humanitarian values and develop relevant interpersonal skills.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of sessions for volunteers and staffs	1	
Progress towards outcomes		
<i>Data and information are still being collated and validated by the VRCS.</i>		

Disaster Risk Reduction		
 <p>People reached: Ongoing Male: NA Female: NA</p>		
Outcome 1: Communities in high risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# people reached with public awareness and education campaigns using harmonized messages to reduce, mitigate and respond to identified risks	20,000 (12,000 male and 8,000 female)	
Output 1.1: Communities take active steps to strengthen their preparedness for timely and effective response to disasters		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# people reached with public awareness and education campaigns using harmonized messages to reduce, mitigate and respond to identified risks	20,000 (12,000 male and 8,000 female)	
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>VRCS is currently supported by USAID – Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA), Australian Red Cross and Japanese Red Cross under the integrated resilience programming, covering community-based disaster risk reduction, WASH, safe shelter, community-based health and first aid (CBHFA), and organizational development. Investments made towards resilience work has established a number of community-based response teams which functioned as front liners prior to and immediately after the impact of TC Harold, conducting early warning early action activities, evacuation, and assisting in relief distribution. OFDA is providing complementary support to the DREF operations, covering the relief needs of communities covered under the DRR programme to enable the link between relief, recovery and development. The operational experience and lessons learned from the TC Harold operations is being documented which will be used as a background document for the upcoming vulnerability study and emergency response systems review scheduled in the later part of 2020 under USAID – OFDA funding. This will feed into the 2021-2023 VRCS strategic planning process and resilience programming.</p>		

Strategies for Implementation		
Outcome S1.1: National Society capacity building and organisational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competencies and capacities to plan and perform.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# NS branches that are well functioning (in the operation)	1	
Output S1.1.7: NS capacity to support community-based disaster risk reduction, response and preparedness is strengthened.		

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of EOC erected and functional to support community mobilization	6	6
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>There are now fully operational EOCs established in the Headquarters, Pentecost Island, Santo, Malampa province Torba, all of which were activated and mobilising volunteers to disseminate early warning to communities and preparing communities for evacuation.</p> <p>Some have stood down and the 5 remains operational.</p>		
Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of coordination and technical support to VRCS operation	1	
Output 2.1.1: Effective and respected surge capacity mechanism is maintained.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Rapid response personnel support the operation	1	Ongoing
Progress towards outcomes		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shelter Cluster coordinator (Global Shelter Cluster focal point for coordination), Shelter Cluster Information Manager (CCST Suva Shelter Officer) are supporting the Shelter Cluster Vanuatu remotely, and the shelter surge delegate remotely supporting VRCS from Fiji and Australia respectively. Remote Surge Logistics Delegate support from NZRC and shelter toolkits and tarpaulin in-kind donations. CCST Pacific technical support remotely from Fiji and Palau. 		
Output 2.1.3: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
DREF procedures are applied during the implementation of the operation	Yes	
% target population satisfied with support received	70%	
Progress towards outcomes		
To be determined.		
Output 2.1.4: Supply chain and fleet services meet recognized quality and accountability standards.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Logistics department provides constant support to the National Society's logistics unit for warehousing, fleet management, transportation, replenishment and procurement.	Yes	Yes
Progress towards outcomes		
To be determined.		
Output 2.1.6: Coordinating role of the IFRC within the humanitarian system is enhanced.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# coordination meetings held with other stakeholders	5	
Progress towards outcomes		
Meetings with PHT, Shelter Cluster and other stakeholders are ongoing		
Outcome S2.2: The complementarity and strengths of the Movement are enhanced.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Complementarity and strengths of the Movement enhanced	Yes	Yes

Output 2.2.1: In the context of emergencies, the IFRC, ICRC and NS enhance their operational reach and effectiveness through new means of coordination.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Movement coordination is well established	Yes	Yes
Progress towards outcomes		
To be determined.		
Output 2.2.5: Shared services in areas such as IT, logistics and information management are provided.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of IM support given to the operation	Yes	Yes
Progress towards outcomes		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IM delegate supporting remotely the IM team in VRCS. 		

Influence others as leading strategic partner		
Outcome S3.1: The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national, and international levels that affect the most vulnerable.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
IFRC and VRCS participate in local, national and international dialogues/meetings	Yes	Yes
Output S3.1.1: IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Multi-media information, education and communication materials produced	3 types of media	
Progress towards outcomes		
Output S3.1.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Reports produced from lessons learned workshops and emergency response review	2 reports	
Progress towards outcomes		
The workshop and the publication of the reports will be funded through USAID – OFDA support.		
Outcome S3.2: The programmatic reach of the National Societies and the IFRC is expanded.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Complementarity and strengths of the Movement enhanced	Yes	Yes
Output 3.2.1: Resource generation and related accountability models are developed and improved.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Reporting deadlines are respected	Yes	
Progress towards outcomes		
To be determined.		
Output 3.2.3: National Societies are supported in resource and partnership development (from both domestic markets and foreign sources).		
Indicators:	Target	Actual

# of resource and partnership development supported	3	
Progress towards outcomes		
To be determined.		

Effective, credible and accountable IFRC		
<i>Outcome S4.1: The IFRC enhances its effectiveness, credibility and accountability.</i>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Effective performance of staff supported by HR procedures	Yes	Yes
<i>Output S4.1.2: IFRC staff show good level of engagement and performance.</i>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
% compliance with VRCS HR procedures	100%	100%
Progress towards outcomes		
To be determined.		
<i>Output S4.1.3: Financial resources are safeguarded; quality financial and administrative support is provided contributing to efficient operations and ensuring effective use of assets; timely quality financial reporting to stakeholders.</i>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
% financial reporting respecting IFRC procedures	100%	100%
Progress towards outcomes		
As part of regular programming, ongoing support from the Pacific Finance Development team is provided remotely from the CCST Office in Suva and through the Australian Red Cross Finance Delegate based in Brisbane. The support from the Finance Development Team is working towards enhancing the accountability and efficiency of VRCS financial management system and reporting.		
<i>Output S4.1.4: Staff security is prioritised in all IFRC activities.</i>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
% operational staff for IFRC receive security briefing	100%	100%
Progress towards outcomes		
To be determined.		

D. Financial Report

International Federation of Red Cross and Red
Crescent Societies

*all amounts in
Swiss Francs
(CHF)*

DREF OPERATION MDRVU008 VANUATU TROPICAL CYCLONE HAROLD

18/4/2020

Budget by Resource

Budget Group	Budget
Shelter - Relief	120,960
Clothing & Textiles	71,320
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	94,445
Medical & First Aid	7,750
Utensils & Tools	52,900
Other Supplies & Services	500
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	347,875
Storage	2,000
Distribution & Monitoring	55,000
Transport & Vehicles Costs	85,050
Logistics, Transport & Storage	142,050
International Staff	14,000
National Society Staff	27,300
Volunteers	30,050
Personnel	71,350
Workshops & Training	11,800
Workshops & Training	11,800
Travel	16,350
Information & Public Relations	12,000
Office Costs	6,250
Communications	9,480
Financial Charges	300
General Expenditure	44,380
DIRECT COSTS	617,455
INDIRECT COSTS	40,135
TOTAL BUDGET	657,590

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)
- [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)

For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:

In the Vanuatu Red Cross

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In IFRC Geneva

- Karla Morizzo, DREF senior officer; phone: +41 (0) 22 730 4295; email karla.morizzo@ifrc.org

For resource mobilization and pledges

- **In IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office:** Alice Ho, partnerships in emergencies coordinator; email: PartnershipsEA.AP@ifrc.org

For planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) enquiries

- **In IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office:** Siew Hui Liew, PMER manager; email: siewhui.liew@ifrc.org

How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:



Save lives,
protect livelihoods,
and strengthen recovery
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



Promote **social inclusion**
and a culture of
non-violence and **peace**.
