



*Pentecost Island, where Cyclone Lola made landfall with winds of 205 kph. (Photo: IFRC)*

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| Appeal No:<br><b>MDRVU011</b>              | To be assisted:<br><b>30,000 people</b>  | Appeal launched:<br><b>29/10/2023</b>               |
| Glide No:<br><b>TC-2023-000207-VUT</b>     | DREF allocated:<br><b>CHF 750,000</b>    | Disaster categorization:<br><b>Tropical cyclone</b> |
| Operation start date:<br><b>29/10/2023</b> | Operation end date:<br><b>31/12/2024</b> |   |

**IFRC Secretariat funding requirement: 2.5 million CHF**  
**Federation-wide funding requirement: 2.7 million CHF**

## TIMELINE

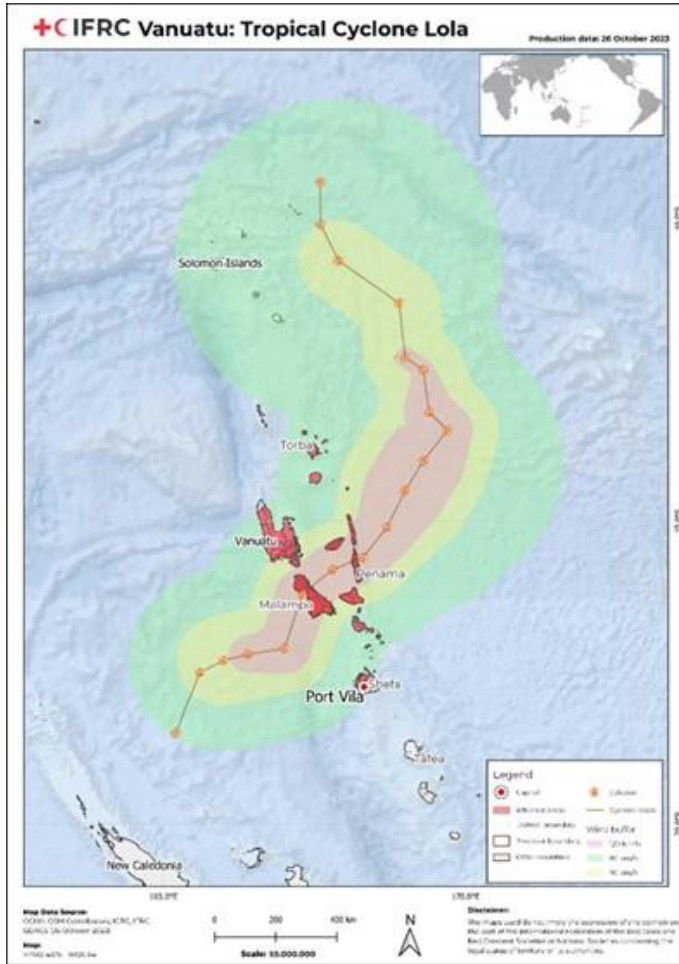


VRCS Shelter Coordinator Samandra Gete (right) listening as Grace Tahī from Abwantuntari community in North Pentecost, describes how Cyclone Lola destroyed her house. (Photo: IFRC)

- 21 October 2023:** Tropical Cyclone Lola forms over the Western South Pacific and starts tracking toward Vanuatu.
- 25 October 2023:** Lola makes landfall at night on the eastern shores of Maewo and Pentecost islands as a Category 4 storm with winds of 205 kph.
- 27 October 2023:** The Government of Vanuatu declares a state of emergency for Torba, Penama, Malamapa, Shefa and Sanma provinces, to be in effect for six months. 750,000 CHF allocated from IFRC's Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) following the Emergency Appeal launched for 2.5 million CHF.
- 30 October 2023:** IFRC Country Cluster Delegation (CCD) Suva deploys its Operations Manager to support Vanuatu Red Cross Society (VRCS) in the operation.

# DESCRIPTION OF THE EVENT

On 21 October 2023 Tropical Cyclone Lola began forming over south-western Pacific waters and started tracking toward Vanuatu first as Category 3 and then as Category 4. On 24 October the Vanuatu Meteorology Department upgraded Lola to Category 5 with winds up to 230 kph near the centre. Destructive, hurricane-force gusts battered multiple provinces in the country's north and central provinces, specifically Torba, Sanma, Penama, Malampa and Shefa.



The cyclone made landfall on the eastern shores of Maewo and Pentecost islands on the night of 25 October as a Category 4 storm again, with winds of 205 kph. There were heavy rainfalls and flash flooding in low-lying areas and near riverbanks, causing coastal flooding. Approximately 200,000 people were exposed to the effect of the cyclone at first, with 150,000 people (30,000 households), or about half of Vanuatu's population, more directly affected. These estimates follow the National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) damage assessment criteria.

On 27 October, the Government of Vanuatu declared a state of emergency for Torba, Penama, Malampa, Shefa and Sanma provinces, to be in effect for six months. This period also covers the upcoming cyclone season, which shows an elevated risk of tropical cyclones across the region this year according to the Fiji Meteorological Service.

Initial assessments of the cyclone indicate widespread damage primarily on Pentecost, Maewo, Ambrym and Malekula islands, all impacted when Lola was Category 4. This corroborates secondary data sources and reports from VRCS volunteers and eyewitnesses in the affected areas. Data are also currently being collected from

primary sources, and initial rapid assessment teams and aerial photographs will provide more information for release by government. Preliminary data on wind speed and rainfall suggest that 75 per cent of housing across Pentecost and Maewo islands has been damaged. There are also reports of landslides, fallen trees, destroyed homes, damaged schools and damaged health facilities, indicating that access to affected populations will be a challenge.

Early anecdotal evidence from VRCS indicates that the damage can clearly be seen where Lola made landfall on northern Pentecost, the most densely populated part of the island. Further south on Pentecost there is evidence of severe damage to structures, vegetation and coastal areas. Reports from NDMO on 28 October also indicate that Malekula and Ambrym islands are in dire need particularly of shelter assistance.

NDMO further states that due to the urgency of the situation and the critical needs in these areas, support from VRCS is invaluable. These communities are still recovering from two Category 4 cyclones earlier this year and already have limited capacity to respond. If there is further damage to crops, fruit trees and vegetation then food security issues are likely.

The situation is thus characterized by these pre-existing recovery needs, access challenges due to the remoteness of islands and overall natural hazards faced by the country. The Government has already requested international

assistance and is discussing emergency operations with VRCS, which will in turn receive support from IFRC. VRCS is currently working with the authorities to prepare post-landfall assessments and response coordination.

## Severity of humanitarian conditions

### 1. Impact on accessibility, availability, quality, use and awareness of goods and services

According to initial data collected by VRCS, over 46,000 households, representing over 180,000 people, were affected by severe winds, intense rainfall and flooding. An estimated 75 per cent of buildings and houses were destroyed in Priority 1 areas and 50 per cent of buildings and houses were destroyed or damaged in Priority 2 areas.<sup>1</sup> VRCS volunteers on northern Pentecost have also indicated that most people there are currently in evacuation centres or are with relatives.

Houses in Vanuatu tend to be traditional thatch construction and have sustained heavy damage in the storm. Some semi-permanent buildings with thatch roofing were affected as well, along with other structures that weren't cyclone proof. The provinces of Torba, Sanma, Malampa and Penama lost their communication towers too, and contamination of water supplies is posing a significant health. In Penama province, Ranwandi and Melsisi Schools reported severe physical damage to classrooms and teachers' quarters as well.

VRCS encountered significant challenges getting to the northern province of Penama as well, and particularly northern and eastern Pentecost, due to damaged or blocked roads and in general response efforts at this stage can only be done by large boats. Although with assistance from NDMO, VRCS was able to deliver relief items to eastern and south-eastern Pentecost via helicopter. Road blockages in Torba province and landslides in Shefa province have also hampered relief efforts.

### 2. Impact on physical and mental well-being

The cyclone has (1) impacted the health of the communities affected through reduced access to healthcare as infrastructure has been damaged, has (2) reduced access to safe water and food as water supplies are contaminated and crops destroyed and (3) has increased likelihood of disease outbreaks. People with chronic disease may see their condition worsen without access to medicines or necessary care, and impact on mental health and well-being of the population is also expected to be significant.

The true extent of damage to healthcare facilities remains uncertain now, but there is already a shortage of medications in the north of Ambrym Island. In certain other provinces, reports indicate disease outbreaks including malaria, conjunctivitis and diarrhoea. There is heightened susceptibility to water and vector-borne illnesses after the heavy rains of cyclones, and damaged water resources will undermine hygiene protocol. And where initial reports noted no injuries or fatalities, as access to affected areas improves there are emerging indications that these did occur.

As mentioned, there have been significant impacts on water systems and supplies, with water storage tanks damaged, water contaminated and saltwater intrusion in ground wells, reducing access to safe drinking water. In Torba province and on Ambrym (Malampa province), water has been greatly affected. And in Shefa province the water system is badly damaged as well, compounding an existing water shortage in the area, while in the west of Ambae Island (Penama province), water sources have been contaminated by storm surges. Many household and community toilets have been destroyed as well, risking contamination of drinking water and spread of disease from open defecation.

### Nutrition

There will likely be food shortages after the cyclone following destruction of food stores and crops. In Torba province (Mere-Lava and Mota-Lava) and on Ambrym Island, plots used for subsistence growing have been badly damaged, while in the Yarsu and Varsu area councils, in Epi, growing has been badly damaged by landslides. In

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<sup>1</sup> Vanuatu Red Cross Society, 2023, 'SitRep 1: Vanuatu: TC Lola Response'.

other areas, crops are decaying due to the effects of salt spray on farmland. And this while Vanuatu is already facing a double burden of malnutrition in some places and chronic obesity in others. There is growing evidence of increasing non-communicable diseases (NCDs) across the country as well.

## Livelihoods

Livelihoods in the most-affected areas have been significantly impacted and short-term economic and social vulnerability have increased for families, whose ability to cope with future shocks may also have been eroded. Livelihoods programmes that will be considered as part of the recovery effort can go some way to addressing nutritional needs and food security, particularly of the most vulnerable.

### 3. Risks & vulnerabilities

Like most small island developing states (SIDS), Vanuatu is highly vulnerable to climate change and natural disasters. The island geography, semi-subsistence economy, limited access to infrastructure and relatively high exposure to natural hazards make it particularly vulnerable.<sup>2</sup> The 2018 World Risk Report further identified Vanuatu as the country most at risk of natural hazards globally, all while cyclones, storm surges, landslides, flooding and droughts are expected to worsen with rising global temperatures.<sup>3</sup> These threats exist alongside the risks of geophysical hazards including volcanic eruptions, earthquakes and Tsunamis, as well as problems stemming from unsustainable development practices and human disease, animal disease and plant disease.<sup>4</sup>

At the beginning of 2023, nearly 80 per cent of Vanuatu's population of an estimated 251,319 needed humanitarian assistance following cyclones Judy and Kevin, which both caused widespread damage across the archipelago, with Tafea and Shefa provinces the worst hit. There was widespread damage to houses and other essential infrastructure including churches, health and WASH facilities and schools, as well as damage to roads, to subsistence farms and to livestock.

In terms of demographics, just under half the population of Vanuatu is female (49.5 per cent)<sup>5</sup>, 45 per cent are under 18<sup>6</sup>, 2.5 per cent are aged 70 or over<sup>7</sup> and there are 72,970 women of reproductive age (15-49), or 24 per cent of the population.<sup>8</sup> An estimated 5 per cent of the population has a disability, likely underreported<sup>9</sup>, with "walking" and "seeing" being the most common difficulties. And more women than men (5.3 per cent vs. 4.66 per cent), and more people in rural areas than in urban areas (5.28 per cent vs. 3.9 per cent), report difficulties.

## Gender-based violence (GBV)

After cyclones Judy and Kevin earlier this year there were reports of an increase in gender-based violence (GBV).<sup>10</sup> Rapid assessment teams then reported one case of sexual abuse of a young woman with a disability, which was referred to police, and other cases of physical and emotional abuse of women and children ostensibly due to high levels of tension and stress from insecurity, increase in household workloads and children out of school, among others.

Increased risks included lack of privacy and security due to damaged houses and damaged bathing and toileting facilities, with no lighting, shared facilities, no locks and damaged walls. Thus GBV risk mitigation measures are urgently needed across all clusters and women and girls living with disability are at greater risk due to their physical isolation, exclusion and dependency, which increases the abuse they are subject to and limits the actions they can take.<sup>11</sup> GBV services are limited in Vanuatu, but the Vanuatu Women's Centre (WVC) and Committee against Violence against Women (CAVAW) do provide community-level first response, violence prevention and support for survivors.

<sup>2</sup> Government of the Republic of Vanuatu, 2015, Vanuatu Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Policy 2016-2030, Secretariat of the Pacific Community.

<sup>3</sup> Vanuatu Meteorology and Geo-Hazard Department, 2015, Current and Future Climate of Vanuatu, Pacific-Australia Climate Change Science and Adaptation Planning Program.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid no. 1

<sup>5</sup> 2020 Census, Basic Tables Volume 1, Vanuatu National Statistics Office, p.iv: 148,422 females: 151,597 males

<sup>6</sup> 2020 Census, Basic Tables Volume 1, Vanuatu National Statistics Office, p.v: 165,241 18+

<sup>7</sup> 2020 Census, Basic Tables Volume 1, Vanuatu National Statistics Office, p.26.

<sup>8</sup> 2020 Census, Basic Tables Volume 1, Vanuatu National Statistics Office, p.32-24, calculated from data table 'Total female population by 5-year age groups and region.'

<sup>9</sup> Due to limited technical capacity and not using internationally recommended methods to identify persons with disability in national data systems, in 'Are Persons with Disabilities Included in the Effort to Leave No one Behind?' Mapping Disability Data in Development in the Asia Pacific, ASEAN Disability Forum, Pacific Disability Forum, CBM and UNFPA, February 2022, p.5-6. <https://asiapacific.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pubpdf/cbm.6.1.pdf>

<sup>10</sup> Tropical Cyclone Judy & Kevin Gender & Protection Analysis, 22<sup>nd</sup> March 2023

<sup>11</sup> UNFPA, A Deeper Silence The Unheard Experiences of Women with Disabilities – Sexual and Reproductive Health and Violence against Women in Kiribati, Solomon Islands and Tonga (March, 2013), p. 12

## Child protection

There have been reports of children out of school, children not being supervised, child labour, physical and emotional violence, and child-headed households. In all locations affected by disasters, at least some children are not attending school and assessment teams have widely reported displacement and household stress, all risk factors for violence against children. An assessment team in Tafea found that with adults away on seasonal work, children are in the care of relatives, separated from their siblings or living unaccompanied. Compounding the issue, Vanuatu has a high prevalence of sexual abuse of girls under 15, at almost 30 per cent, with most perpetrators being male family members and boyfriends.<sup>12</sup>

## Psychosocial support (PSS)

Most rapid assessment teams reported anxiety, stress and signs of trauma<sup>13</sup> stemming from the cyclone's devastating impacts on lives and livelihoods. Cyclones Judy and Kevin may have also triggered trauma for people who had already lived through past severe tropical cyclones, including Pam in 2015 and Harold in 2020, and were now facing other on-going natural disasters.<sup>14</sup> This may have longer-term mental health impacts and can also exacerbate household and relationship stress, a risk factor for violence.

The teams also found that community leaders who could assist with protection of children, people with disabilities and at-risk men and women, were reported to be available in 43.5 per cent of assessed communities, including those associated with CAVAW and including village chiefs. But with limited mental health services in Vanuatu, it is vital that psychosocial support (PSS) and psychological first aid (PFA) are integrated into the response and that first responders receive additional or refresher training.

## Livelihoods

In 2015, Tropical Cyclone Pam affected over 40,000 people and in 2020 Cyclone Harold affected 31,000 people, both storms limiting the capacity of families to generate income. Damage to community infrastructure disrupted daily life and led to many families losing their incomes, making the process to repair and replace damaged homes and businesses that much more drawn out. Lower-income families, who may depend on subsistence livelihoods, also suffered from the loss of food sources. Post-disaster needs assessments after Pam further reported that in the affected provinces, 50 per cent of those who relied on agriculture lost all or part of their crops and required support to meet their minimum needs. Personal safety, public health, sanitation and food production were all greatly impacted for these people.<sup>15</sup> Thus it will be crucial to consider these pre-existing vulnerabilities in prioritizing the assistance.

# CAPACITIES AND RESPONSE

## 1. National Society response capacity

### 1.1 National Society capacity and ongoing response

The Vanuatu Red Cross Act of 1982 recognizes VRCS as an independent, autonomous, non-governmental organization, auxiliary to the authorities of the Republic of Vanuatu in the humanitarian field. As an auxiliary to the public authorities, VRCS maintains a strong relationship with NDMO and is a member of the National Disaster Council. VRCS also works closely with provincial and village Community Disaster Climate Change Committees (CDCCCs) and the Vanuatu Humanitarian Team (VHT), through its support to the shelter cluster, WASH cluster and health cluster. VRCS has a long history of building community resilience to disaster risks, working with communities, the Government and partner actors to enhance preparedness and resilience to key hazards in one of the most disaster-prone countries in the world. It is currently implementing a USAID-funded Resilience

<sup>12</sup> Vanuatu Women's Centre (2011) Vanuatu National Survey on Women's Lives and Family Relationships, p.17 <https://pacificwomen.org/research/vanuatu-womens-centre-overview-on-violence-against-women/>

<sup>13</sup> References to trauma throughout the Gender and Protection analysis are based on untrained assessors' observations on signs of trauma rather than based on clinical diagnosis.

<sup>14</sup> including drought and volcanic ash fall.

<sup>15</sup> Government of Vanuatu, 2022. Government of Vanuatu, 2015

programme and an EU-DevCO-funded Resilience programme and is a member of the Climate Action Committee at the national level.

VRCS has six branches and four sub-branches following the decentralized structure of government in Vanuatu, with 361 active volunteers. The Emergency Response Team (ERT) has 120 members, the National Emergency Response Team (NERT), 15 members, and the Pacific Disaster Response Team (PDRT), 5 members. One-hundred personnel are trained in first aid and volunteers are trained in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), shelter, first aid, psychological first aid, hygiene promotion and disease outbreak prevention and response. Warehouses and preparedness containers are available now and more are planned at both national headquarters and branches.

During rapid technical assessments, VRCS has distributed tarpaulins and shelter kits on Ambrym Island, in Torba, in Epi, in Paama, in West Ambrym, on Central Pentecost 1 and Central Pentecost 2, in North Pentecost and in Merelava. Shelter items were shipped from the VRCS warehouse in Port Vila and teams will be distributing relief items in Northern Pentecost. Volunteers were also deployed to Penama to provide first aid and to assess psychosocial support needs of affected communities. Fifteen ERT staff were deployed from Santo to Ranon (North Ambrym), Moru (Southeast Ambrym), and Graig Gove (West Ambrym) as well, and 42 volunteers from Pentecost and 7 ERT members from Port Vila have been deployed for relief activities in Central Pentecost 1 and 2.

## 1.2 Capacity and response at the national Level

NDMO is responsible for leading and coordinating disaster response in Vanuatu, which includes the activation of sector clusters in the humanitarian and development communities in the event of an emergency. The cluster system has now been activated, east cluster led by a line ministry and co-led by a humanitarian agency. As co-lead for the shelter sector, VRCS is actively supporting the strategy and facilitating coordination among the Government and other organizations active in the cluster with IFRC's support and Global Shelter Cluster support. Other cluster leads are operating through regional hubs in Fiji, such as World Food Programme (WFP) and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).

Provincial authorities have carried out Initial assessments on health, shelter and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), and reports will be released by NDMO shortly. NDMO is also working on the national response plan, receiving relief stocks from the governments of New Zealand and Australia. It is coordinating cluster leads for distribution and has asked VRCS to provide support to Malekula and Ambrym, two areas in dire need of shelter assistance, and supplied a ship to pick up shelter items in Sanma for delivery to affected areas. The agency has also organized helicopter delivery of 350 tarpaulins to northern Pentecost.

## 2. International capacity and response

### 1.1 Red Cross Red Crescent Movement capacity and response

The IFRC Country Delegation in Suva, Fiji, is supporting VRCS, helping to leverage the strength of the IFRC network while contributing to humanitarian diplomacy. VRCS also receives ongoing support from the IFRC Country Cluster Delegation (CCD) and Asia-Pacific Regional Office (APRO). At this stage, there are no Partner National Societies (PNSs) present physically in Vanuatu, however other national societies in the Pacific contribute with regional technical support through IFRC. New Zealand Red Cross is continuing to support communication lines by providing satellite connections, and VRCS has bilateral relationships with the Japanese Red Cross for school based DRR and youth climate adaptation (YAdapt), as well as with Australian Red Cross (ARC).

ARC has been supporting VRCS in preparedness, including annual ERT training, logistics and maintenance of warehouses, and pre-positioning of stocks through IFRC, using funding from Coca-Cola, as well as strengthening VRCS's shelter, cash and epidemic preparedness capacities. ARC also contributes widely to VRCS's institutional strengthening, including for branches.

For Lola, IFRC convened its membership before the storm made landfall and also convened partners at the global level, to ensure there was strong coordination and information sharing on the scale of needs and collective

support to the VRCS response. VRCS had been convening regular coordination and operations meetings, also prior to landfall, to share information and align support within the IFRC network and including the ICRC.

## 2.2 International humanitarian stakeholder capacity and response

VRCS engages actively in all national coordination mechanisms. All 13 national clusters are active in this response, including the shelter cluster, and they hold coordination meetings in Port Vila. With support from IFRC, VRCS co-leads the shelter cluster and continues to support NDMO on preparedness and response. IFRC is supporting both in-country and remotely, and additional coordination team members will be recruited to support coordination, information management (IM) and technical coordination according to need.

Regional coordination takes place through the OCHA Pacific Humanitarian Team (PHT), established by the Interagency Standing Committee (IASC) in 2008. As lead on shelter, IFRC sits on the PHT and the IFRC Pacific Shelter Coordinator leads the regional cluster. This includes direct support to VRCS on shelter as well as coordination with regional partners. UNICEF is lead on education and WASH, and WHO on health, some of which is still pending assessment. Cluster leads are also in the process of identifying local partners. For example, the nutrition sub-cluster has approached VRCS to conduct basic assessments focusing primarily on mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC). This data, once gathered, would be channelled back to the nutrition sub-cluster to coordinate support through its partner network.

## 3. Gaps in the response

Causing severe damage to homes and other structures, Cyclone Lola has made shelter a paramount concern. People who sought shelter in community buildings or with host families are returning to their homes and starting to re-build, but they continue to be exposed to the elements. The previous cyclones that Vanuatu experienced over recent years have only exacerbated these needs.

Lola has also significantly disrupted WASH and availability of water has been critically compromised. Access to sanitation facilities, especially toilets, has also been severely impacted while safe drinking water and emergency sanitation are crucial needs now. The risk of disease transmission has spiked in these challenging conditions, necessitating risk communication and enhanced community engagement. Initiatives like hygiene promotion, supplemented with vital hygiene products, will be indispensable. Water treatment and sustainable sanitation facilities now are paramount for both short-term relief and long-term recovery in these communities.

## OPERATIONAL CONSTRAINTS

Reduced communications have hampered response planning and early response, and many of the islands in Vanuatu are remote. Transporting relief items both among and on islands, is difficult, particularly when communications are difficult. It is very costly to reach these areas to assess the damage, accessible often only by chartered plane. Ships have begun moving goods, but this can take 12 to 24 hours from Port Vila. Offloading supplies is also an issue in remote areas, and once landed supplies need to be transported over land, also difficult. Despite this VRCS has begun distribution on north-eastern Pentecost, but under the challenging conditions mentioned.

VRCS is relatively small, but with branches spread across a large geographical area. It has good general experience in responding to a range of disaster events, and there are some pre-positioned stocks around the country. VRCS response will need to focus just on key areas of need that align with its long-term programming to ensure sustainability. VRCS will also need international technical assistance for quality implementation and surge support will ultimately be planned based on these needs.

Number of staff and volunteers will also determine the response, especially as many are still committed to the DREF response to cyclones Judy and Kevin. And the needs of the affected population will also change over time, from relief to early recovery, and ultimately to improved preparedness for future weather events as cyclone season approaches.

## FEDERATION-WIDE APPROACH

The Emergency Appeal is part of a Federation-wide approach based on the response priorities of the VRCS and Federation members contributing to the response multilaterally or bilaterally. The Federation-wide funding requirement for this Emergency Appeal comprises all support and funding to be channelled to VRCS in the response to the emergency event. This includes VRCS's domestic fundraising ask, the fundraising ask of supporting Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies and the funding ask of the IFRC Secretariat. As the main national humanitarian actor in Vanuatu, VRCS will attract significant direct and bilateral support, including from non-Movement partners in country who are looking for local partners.

The IFRC network is working to ensure an effective and efficient response to this cyclone, and VRCS and IFRC jointly coordinate membership to align efforts through collaborative support. IFRC is also mobilizing surge support for the operation, which includes specific support to the Vanuatu shelter cluster in support and complementarity to the existing structure.

## OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

### Vision

This Operational Strategy aims to respond to the urgent needs faced by communities affected by Tropical Cyclone Lola, filling gaps in the national response by NDMO. It will respond to immediate shelter needs, WASH needs, health needs and both early recovery and recovery needs. The operation will ensure that the needs of affected communities are met in a timely way and that VRCS is supported both to respond to this disaster and build its capacity for future risks.

**Shelter** is one of the priority needs in Vanuatu after Lola, and with the prevalence of traditional construction in the country, shelter damage will be enormous. A traditional household in Vanuatu usually encompasses different buildings, including at least one for sleeping, and a separate kitchen that forms the centre of the household and the social space for women. "Household" in Vanuatu does not refer to one nuclear family living under one roof but an extended family consisting of parents, children, grandparents, aunts and uncles.

The strategy will therefore support the self-recovery process and community resilience of the affected population, ensuring that those most at risk have access to safe, adequate and dignified emergency shelter and essential household items. This includes people whose houses and/or household items have been damaged or destroyed. A 'build back better' approach will be promoted with technical guidance and messaging to target families. This will include distribution of information-education-communication (IEC) materials and trainings, both among VRCS staff and at the community level.

**Livelihoods** in the most affected areas have also been significantly impacted and economic and social vulnerability has increased for most families, their ability to cope with future shocks eroded significantly. A household- and community-centred livelihoods programme could support community strength and resilience, support food security, and help ensure access to health and education.

For immediate food support, VRCS is relying on NDMO for Dry Rations and WFP for Wet Rations. Following market and feasibility assessments, cash interventions may be considered, and the operational strategy ultimately adapted. CVA will be considered for livelihoods assistance if assessments deem feasible, ultimately combined with other context-relevant interventions to address multiple issues. Operations will also try to map and plan a more robust and practical method of providing CVA. Ultimately, VRCS will build longer-term **preparedness and resilience** for Livelihoods into the response taking into account the predicted intensification of severe weather extremes generated by a heightened El Niño.

VRCS **health** and **WASH** strategy will also seek to strengthen overall capacity after the twin cyclones earlier in the year, to enhance shelter, health and WASH with an emphasis on community skills, community-based health

and first aid, and psychological first aid. WASH in particular requires further training and resources to respond to emergencies.

VRCS has also commenced work to increase capacity on Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) and will ensure that volunteers are trained throughout all branches to be able to support communities with psychological first aid.

These and other recovery activities and capacity strengthening will all eventually be built into interventions and any needs remaining at the end of the emergency and early recovery response (December 2024) will be covered through the strategic priorities of the 2025 IFRC country plan.

### **Climate related risks and adjustments in operation**

Vanuatu has ongoing and pre-existing recovery needs, access challenges due to the remoteness of islands and overall hazard vulnerabilities. Lola was an out-of-season tropical cyclone and only six others like this have occurred since 1970, heightening concerns about a strong cyclone season and demonstrating the critical need for VRCS to be prepared. Lola was also the fourth Category 4 or above to impact Vanuatu in three years.

The current global climate outlook suggests that this cyclone season in the Pacific is likely to be driven by a stronger El Niño with uncharacteristically dry to extremely dry conditions coupled with increased cyclonic activity. Two out of the last three El Niño's have resulted in droughts in Vanuatu. Further, the Fiji Meteorological Service has already forecast 8 to 14 cyclones for 2023-24 with 5 to 7 expected to become Category 3 to 5, well above average.

## **Targeting**

### **1. People to be assisted**

The estimated total population in the areas affected is 254,307, and over 180,000 people are estimated to be affected as of 31 October. VRCS will assist 6,000 households (30,000 people), covering all affected provinces, while prioritizing Penama and Malampa. The combined population of Penama and Malampa provinces is 78,104, 50 per cent of whom were estimated to have been directly affected according to NDMO's standard assessment criteria.

VRCS will focus on households that have been displaced, have lost their homes and have lost immediate sources of livelihood, particularly those sheltering for extended periods in displacement sites. It will prioritize households where the compounding consequences of prolonged food insecurity have particularly burdened women and girls, who are also at increased risk of SGBV, as well as older people and people living with disabilities, all groups that are particularly vulnerable.



### **2. Considerations for Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)**


PGI considerations will be embedded in all aspects of emergency operations. Emergency and recovery operations will raise awareness about Sexual and Gender-based Violence (SGBV) and all forms of violence against children, promoting safer communities, creating pathways together with cluster leads based on assessments. When considering targeting, VRCS will ensure consultation at the household level on who should be targeted as primary recipients to collect relief items; engagement of all household members in gender discussion groups; training and refresher briefings for staff and volunteers engaged in the action on PSEA; and child safeguarding. The operation will ensure the promotion and participation of both women and men, persons with disabilities and persons from different age groups, through training and consultation. Continuous dialogue will be fostered to ensure that all programmes/sectors mainstream Dignity, Access, Participation and Safety (DAPS) as well. All staff and volunteers will be briefed on the Code of Conduct and on Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and all National Societies, IFRC and Partner National Society (PNS) staff and volunteers will have signed the Code of Conduct before being deployed.

VRCS will set up a complaint and feedback mechanism as well, through community volunteers, community meetings, focus groups, a toll-free line and suggestion boxes. This will facilitate two-way communication with the targeted communities and provide an opportunity for them to report any corruption and malpractice hindering the rights of beneficiaries. Volunteers will also conduct hygiene and health promotion, PGI sessions, community dialogue and information dissemination sessions, during which they will collect more community feedback.

## PLANNED OPERATIONS


### INTEGRATED ASSISTANCE

|   |  |                            |                                      |
|---|--|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
|  <b>Shelter, Housing and Settlements</b> | Female > 18: <b>13,200</b>   | Female < 18: <b>16,800</b> | Funding Ask:<br><b>1,065,000 CHF</b> |
|   | Male > 18: <b>13,800</b>   | Male < 18: <b>16,200</b>   | Total target: <b>30,000</b>          |
| <b>Objective:</b>   | Communities in disaster- and crisis-affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions.  |                            |                                      |
| <b>Priority actions:</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Damage and needs assessments including PGI consideration.</li> <li>• Procurement and distribution of emergency shelter and essential household items prioritizing families with destroyed houses and most-at risk populations.</li> <li>• Distribution of emergency shelter and essential household items based on market and availability, and CVA support considered. Post-distribution monitoring carried out.</li> <li>• Safe shelter awareness training and basic construction techniques for communities and VRCS staff and volunteers.</li> <li>• Orientations on Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness (PASSA) and 'Building Back Safer' approach for staff, volunteers and communities.</li> </ul> |                            |                                      |
|  <b>Livelihoods</b>                    | Female > 18: <b>6,600</b>  | Female < 18: <b>8,400</b>  | Funding Ask:<br><b>262,000 CHF</b>   |
|   | Male > 18: <b>6,900</b>  | Male < 18: <b>8,100</b>    | Total target: <b>10,000</b>          |
| <b>Objective:</b>   | Communities, especially those in disaster- and crisis-affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods   |                            |                                      |
| <b>Priority actions:</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct detailed household assessment and beneficiary selection.</li> <li>• Conduct market assessment to inform distribution strategy and modality.</li> <li>• Provide early-recovery livelihood assistance for targeted households through conditional cash or in-kind as feasible following market assessment.</li> <li>• Provide technical implementation assistance alongside the livelihood inputs.</li> <li>• Conduct post-distribution monitoring.</li> </ul>  |                            |                                      |


|   |  |                         |  |
|---|--|-------------------------|--|
|  <b>Multi-purpose Cash</b> | Female > 18: <b>n/a</b>  | Female < 18: <b>n/a</b> |  |
|   | Male > 18: <b>n/a</b>  | Male < 18: <b>n/a</b>   |  |
| <b>Objective:</b>   | Refer to <a href="#">technical guidance</a> .  |                         |  |
| <b>Priority actions:</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct market assessment.</li> </ul> <p><i>Modalities and details to be developed following assessments.<br/>Revision of OS or OpsUpdate to be expected to inform about the plans in more details.</i></p> |                         |  |

## HEALTH & CARE INCLUDING WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

### (MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT/COMMUNITY HEALTH)


|  |  |                            |                                    |
|--|--|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
|  <b>Health &amp; Care</b><br><i>(Mental Health and Psychosocial Support [MHPSS]/Community Health/Medical Services)</i> | Female > 18:<br><b>13,200</b>  | Female < 18: <b>16,800</b> | Funding Ask:<br><b>179,000 CHF</b> |
|  | Male > 18:<br><b>13,800</b>  | Male < 18: <b>16,200</b>   | Total target: <b>30,000</b>        |
| <b>Objective:</b>  | Reduce further harm or injury and support the ongoing health and well-being of affected communities.   |                            |                                    |
| <b>Priority actions:</b>   | <p><b>First Aid</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support affected people with initial first aid.</li> <li>First aid trainings for volunteers at HQ and all branches.</li> <li>First aid TOT to support ongoing delivery at VRCS.</li> <li>Replenish first aid stock levels at HQ and all branches.</li> </ul> <p><b>Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PSS kit distribution, awareness and psychological first aid (PFA) support to the most affected communities.</li> <li>Printing of IEC materials to support PSS outreach.</li> <li>VRCS PFA training to branches and staff/volunteers.</li> </ul> <p><b>Community Health</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Awareness and messaging to affected communities on diseases with outbreak potential post-cyclone; water-, food-, vector-borne diseases.</li> <li>NCD awareness to affected communities and define referral pathways.</li> <li>Distribution of mosquito nets (long-lasting insecticidal nets) and messaging on prevention measures for vector-borne disease.</li> </ul> |                            |                                    |

- Epidemic Control for Volunteers toolkit training refresher for staff and volunteers.
- Community based health and first aid (CBHFA) Training of Trainers for headquarters and branches.

|   |   |                            |                                 |
|---|---|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
|  <b>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)</b> | Female > 18: <b>13,200</b>  | Female < 18: <b>16,800</b> | Funding Ask: <b>247,000 CHF</b> |
|   | Male > 18: <b>13,800</b>  | Male < 18: <b>16,200</b>   | Total target: <b>30,000</b>     |
| <b>Objective:</b>   | To restore access to WASH facilities to reduce water-related diseases in affected communities.  |                            |                                 |
| <b>Priority actions:</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WASH assessments of affected communities, integrating PGI.</li> <li>• Trainings for volunteers and staff: WASH in emergencies and Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM).</li> <li>• Distribution of hygiene and MHM kits to support good hygiene practices and the specific needs of girls and women affected by the disaster.</li> <li>• Hygiene IEC materials and training in the use of kits and hygiene promotion.</li> <li>• Post-distribution monitoring of hygiene, MHM kits.</li> <li>• Construction and maintenance of handwashing facilities in affected communities and safe water awareness raising.</li> <li>• Community clean-up campaigns to reduce mosquito breeding sites and vector-borne diseases.</li> <li>• Construction of ventilated, improved latrines in most-affected communities.</li> <li>• Rehabilitation of rainwater harvesting systems in most-affected communities.</li> </ul> |                            |                                 |

## PROTECTION AND PREVENTION

**(PROTECTION, GENDER, AND INCLUSION [PGI], COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY [CEA], MIGRATION, RISK REDUCTION, CLIMATE ADAPTATION AND RECOVERY, ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY, EDUCATION)**

|   |  |                            |                                |
|---|--|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
|  <b>Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI)</b> | Female > 18: <b>13,200</b>   | Female < 18: <b>16,800</b> | Funding Ask: <b>47,000 CHF</b> |
|   | Male > 18: <b>13,800</b>   | Male < 18: <b>16,200</b>   | Total target: <b>30,000</b>    |
| <b>Objective:</b>   | Ensuring protection and safety through strengthening existing protection capacity of the affected community and ensuring all facilities, goods and services are dignified and safe to access for all backgrounds.  |                            |                                |
| <b>Priority actions:</b>  | <b>Immediate and long-term resilience plans</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure safe, dignified and equitable access to services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors, through PGI-informed, multi-sector needs</li> </ul> |                            |                                |

assessment to identify and address gender- and diversity-specific needs and protection risks.

- Immediate protection needs shall include provision of lighting and dignity kits.
- Training field teams in PGI and Rapid Safeguarding training for VRCS staff and volunteers.
- Printing of PGI-Safeguarding-IEC materials and VRCS Hotline visibility materials. IEC materials with key referral pathways for SGBV and SEA will be developed and distributed to all staff and volunteers, and posters will be displayed in camps and in district buildings, including online via VRCS Social Media Platforms in line with protection cluster guidance.
- Conduct Child Safeguarding analysis.



### Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)


|                               |                               |                                  |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Female > 18:<br><b>13,200</b> | Female < 18:<br><b>16,800</b> | Funding Ask:<br><b>1,000 CHF</b> |
| Male > 18: <b>13,800</b>      | Male < 18: <b>16,200</b>      | Total target:<br><b>30,000</b>   |

#### Objective:


A robust, two-way communication system is established to actively engage and integrate the needs, preferences and feedback of affected communities, fostering trust, ownership and resilience while upholding accountability, dignity and respect.

#### Priority actions

- Review the current CEA framework to ensure that it is culturally sensitive and context specific.
- Community feedback mechanisms: Create and promote accessible channels for community members to provide feedback, complaints and suggestions. These mechanisms can include community meetings, hotlines, suggestion boxes or digital platforms.
- Needs assessment and analysis: Conduct regular needs assessments to understand the evolving needs and preferences of the affected population. Analyze the data collected to inform response planning and resource allocation. (Reflected under sectoral interventions.)
- Information dissemination: Disseminate critical information to the affected communities in a clear, culturally appropriate and timely manner. This should include information on available services, safety measures and upcoming actions.
- Cultural sensitivity: Promote cultural sensitivity and respect for local customs and traditions when engaging with communities. Understand and acknowledge the diversity within the affected areas.
- Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E): Implement a Monitoring & Evaluation system to assess the effectiveness of CEA initiatives and make necessary adjustments based on feedback and outcomes.


|  |   |                        |                                |
|--|---|------------------------|--------------------------------|
|  <b>Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery</b> | Female > 18: <b>NA</b>  | Female < 18: <b>NA</b> | Funding Ask: <b>75,000 CHF</b> |
|  | Male > 18: <b>NA</b>  | Male < 18: <b>NA</b>   | Total target: <b>NA</b>        |
| <b>Objective:</b>  | VRCS disaster response capacity has been improved.                |                        |                                |
| <b>Priority actions:</b>   | Warehouse construction in the Northern Province and pre-stocking. |                        |                                |


## Enabling approaches

|   |   |                         |                                 |
|---|---|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
|  <b>National Society Strengthening</b> | Female > 18: <b>N/A</b>   | Female < 18: <b>N/A</b> | Funding Ask: <b>299,000 CHF</b> |
|   | Male > 18: <b>N/A</b>   | Male < 18: <b>N/A</b>   | Total target: <b>400</b>        |
| <b>Objective:</b>   | VRCS increases capacity in Response & Recovery and has overall improved service delivery, aligned with its 2022-2026 Strategic Plan.  |                         |                                 |
| <b>Priority actions:</b>  | <p><b>Volunteer &amp; staff protection and motivation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop security and safety procedures - and training - for volunteers and staff.</li> <li>• Provide staff and volunteers with the safety equipment they need to do their work.</li> <li>• Renew volunteer accident insurance for 2024.</li> </ul> <p><b>Finance, procurement, logistics</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HQ and branches are trained in financial reporting to develop consolidated financial statements.</li> <li>• Procurement, logistics, warehousing and fleet management guidelines and training are developed.</li> </ul> <p><b>Branch development</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refurbishment of branch infrastructure.</li> <li>• Develop a Preparedness for effective response (PER) assessment.</li> </ul> |                         |                                 |

|  |   |                         |                          |
|--|---|-------------------------|--------------------------|
|  <b>Coordination and Partnerships</b> | Female > 18: <b>N/A</b>   | Female < 18: <b>N/A</b> | Funding Ask: <b>N/A</b>  |
|  | Male > 18: <b>N/A</b>   | Male < 18: <b>N/A</b>   | Total target: <b>N/A</b> |
| <b>Objective:</b>  | Develop an efficient and coordinated approach with all stakeholders involved.   |                         |                          |
| <b>Priority actions:</b>   | <p><b>Membership coordination</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consolidate and harmonize multilateral and bilateral support provided to VRCS through a Federation-wide approach.</li> </ul> |                         |                          |

|  |  |
|--|--|
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Apply Federation-wide planning, monitoring and reporting with VRCS in the lead and coordinated by the IFRC.</li> <li>Ensure regular coordination within the IFRC Network.</li> </ul> <p><b>Engagement with external partners</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support VRCS to participate in regular coordination meetings with OCHA and other partners.</li> </ul> <p><b>Movement cooperation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain coordination with ICRC and engage in case restoring family links (RFL) activities requested by VRCS.</li> <li>Safer Access training for volunteers and staff.</li> </ul> |
|--|--|

|  |  |                        |                                |
|--|--|------------------------|--------------------------------|
|  <p><b>Shelter Cluster Coordination</b></p> | Female > 18: <b>NA</b>   | Female < 18: <b>NA</b> | Funding Ask: <b>16,000 CHF</b> |
|  | Male > 18: <b>NA</b>   | Male < 18: <b>NA</b>   | Total target: <b>NA</b>        |
| <b>Objective:</b>  | Humanitarian Shelter and Settlements are well coordinated, supporting a comprehensive, quality, coherent and consistent Shelter and Settlements response co-led by VRCS with support from IFRC.  |                        |                                |
| <b>Priority actions:</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support the delivery of Shelter and Settlements assistance: Provide a platform to ensure that the response is driven by the agreed priorities; develop mechanisms to eliminate duplication and gaps.</li> <li>Inform strategic decision-making for the humanitarian response: Needs assessment and response gap analysis for Shelter and Settlements; analysis to identify and address emerging gaps, obstacles, duplication and cross-cutting issues; prioritization, grounded in response analysis. This includes the shelter cluster response plan, which will be included in the National Response Plan that will be endorsed by the National Council of Ministers.</li> <li>Planning and development of strategy: Develop a strategy, plans, objectives and indicators for the shelter and settlements sectors:</li> <li>Monitoring and reporting on implementation of the shelter cluster strategy and results; recommending corrective action where necessary.</li> <li>Contingency planning/preparedness/capacity building, considering the cyclone season in Vanuatu has just started and is expected to be intense. (Cyclone Lola hit 'pre-season'.)</li> </ul> |                        |                                |

|   |  |                        |                                 |
|---|--|------------------------|---------------------------------|
|  <p><b>IFRC Secretariat Services</b></p> | Female > 18: <b>NA</b>   | Female < 18: <b>NA</b> | Funding Ask: <b>273,000 CHF</b> |
|   | Male > 18: <b>NA</b>   | Male < 18: <b>NA</b>   | Total target: <b>NA</b>         |
| <b>Objective:</b>   | Ensure excellent coordination, quality assurance and accountability support to VRCS. |                        |                                 |

**Priority actions:**

- Facilitate and coordinate international assistance to the operation.
- Support risk management.
- Provide communications support.
- Support financial management.
- Provide supply chain management support from international procurement to logistics and in-country procurement quality assurance.
- Support donor reporting and operational M&E.
- Provide technical assistance to thematic sector interventions.

## Risk management

| Risk  | Likelihood | Impact | Mitigating actions  |
|---|------------|--------|---|
| Staff and Volunteers Safety                                 | Low        | High   | VRCS and IFRC will provide training and equipment to staff and volunteers to help them stay safe. Will also conduct risk assessments and develop safety plans for all activities.   |
| Logistics and availability of stocks in country             | High       | High   | Costs of air and sea transport as well as available capacity restricts the availability to provide cash and stocks to the affected areas. Planning ahead to avoid urgent requirements for movements as well as close collaboration with other agencies and partners on provided transports will contain expenses and allow proper facilitation of required movements. |
| Damage to storage structures                                | High       | Medium | Pre-position relief supplies and equipment, fortify response facilities and establish alternative communication channels to ensure continuity of operations.  |
| Continued challenges with communication with affected areas | High       | Medium | Set up redundant communication systems, including satellite phones and radio networks. Train responders on effective communication protocols.   |
| Water-related diseases outbreak                             | Medium     | High   | Ensure access to clean water and sanitation facilities. Promote hygiene practices and disease prevention measures to mitigate health risks.   |
| Logistical challenges                                       | High       | Medium | Pre-plan transportation routes, especially for delivering aid to remote areas. Have backup logistics plans in case of road blockages or damage to infrastructure.   |
| Coordinating with local authorities                         | Medium     | Low    | Collaborate closely with local authorities to align response efforts and leverage local knowledge and resources.  |

|   |        |        |  |
|---|--------|--------|--|
| Security risks  | Low    | Medium | Assess and address security concerns for responders and affected populations. Work with local authorities and security forces to maintain a safe operating environment.  |
| Cultural and language barriers  | Medium | Low    | Employ local staff and volunteers who are familiar with the culture and language of affected communities.  |
| Continuing vulnerabilities for affected populations due to overlapping disasters                                | Medium | Medium | Develop long-term recovery and rehabilitation plans to address the needs of affected communities after the initial response phase.   |
| Safeguarding/Gender-based Violence (GBV), Child Protection & Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) | Low    | High   | Staff and volunteers will receive refresher training and briefings prior to field deployment. Continuous messaging will be undertaken on ethical and compliance behaviours. Referral and reporting lines will be disseminated. |

## Quality and accountability

The cyclone response in Vanuatu places strong emphasis on quality and accountability in its M&E approach. The operation is designed to systematically monitor, share information on, and report on, activities in close collaboration with: Finance; Planning Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER); and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) staff. This approach aims to ensure that response efforts are both effective and transparent.

Key aspects of the M&E approach:

- **Data collection and validation:** Data collection is centralized to maintain consistency and reliability. Multiple levels of data validation are utilized to ensure the accuracy and credibility of the information gathered.
- **Information dissemination:** Data collected is used to generate a range of products, and results including operational updates, donor reports, an operations dashboard and updates on the IFRC GO platform. Clear reporting flows and timeframes are established to provide stakeholders with timely and transparent information.
- **Response review and planning:** Regular response reviews and planning are conducted based on findings and recommendations from coordination meetings, and discussions with affected communities, key stakeholders, and staff and volunteers. This ensures that the response remains adaptable and responsive to evolving needs.
- **Impact and needs assessment:** The final assessment of impact and needs is carried out with the active involvement of various stakeholders, including the affected communities. This participatory approach ensures that the response aligns with the actual requirements of the people it intends to support.
- **Safeguarding measures:** The operation includes safeguarding measures to protect VRCS staff, beneficiaries and stakeholders. Staff and volunteers involved in the response are trained in PSEA, Child Protection and CEA, including establishing and strengthening reporting and referral mechanisms. A risk review is conducted to identify and mitigate potential threats.
- **Community Engagement & Accountability (CEA):** Support is a key component of the approach, ensuring that the response addresses the priority needs of the community. This is achieved through meaningful

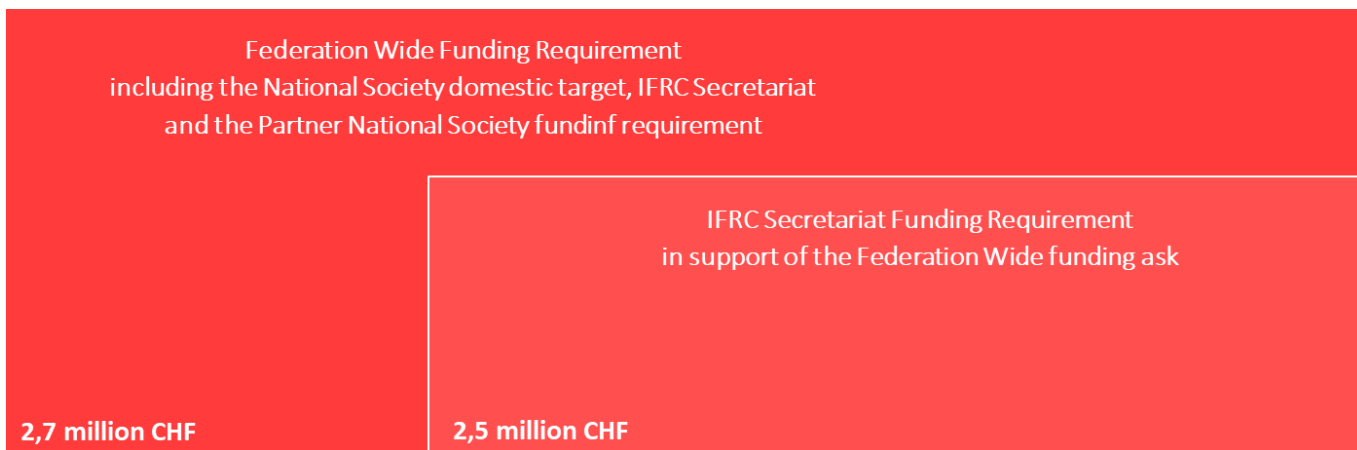
community participation and timely, two-way communication mechanisms that allow for feedback from the community to be heard and acted upon.

- Federation-wide indicators: A list of Federation-wide indicators *may* include some indicators from the list below. These indicators serve to track progress and measure the impact of the response across different sectors and areas. The list will change as the operation evolves.

| Sector                         | Indicators  |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Shelter                        | Number of people provided with basic and safe emergency shelter that adequately enables essential household and livelihood activities to be undertaken with dignity.  |
|                                | Number of people (and households) provided with household items that support the restoration and maintenance of health, dignity and safety and the undertaking of daily domestic activities in and around the home. |
|                                | Number of staff and volunteers who completed training in emergency shelter and emergency household items.   |
|                                | Number of people who attended training/awareness raising sessions on transitional safe shelter.   |
| Livelihoods                    | Number of people reached with livelihood assistance.  |
|                                | Number of people provided with livelihood training.   |
| Health                         | Number of people reached through health awareness   |
|                                | Number of staff and volunteers trained in first aid.  |
|                                | Number of staff and volunteers trained on PFA.  |
| WASH                           | Number of people reached by WASH assistance.  |
|                                | Number of VIP toilets constructed.  |
|                                | Number of water points rehabilitated (wells with pumps, spring protection, community ponds with filtration).  |
|                                | Number of people reached by hygiene promotion activities in the response period.  |
|                                | Number of handwashing stations constructed.   |
| Cross-cutting (CEA, PGI)       | Number of RCRC staff and volunteers trained on PGI.   |
|                                | Number of people reached by PGI.  |
|                                | Methods established to communicate with communities about what is happening in the operation, including selection criteria if these are being used.   |
| National Society Strengthening | VRCS has successfully articulated short-term emergency and National Society Development (NSD) objectives together with long-term NSD objectives   |
|                                | VRCS has identified learning mechanisms to assess the impact of the operation.  |
| IFRC Secretariat Services      | Number of rapid-response members deployed for the operation.  |
|                                | The logistics department provides constant support to VRCS logistics. Unit for replenishment and other procurement.   |

# FUNDING REQUIREMENT

## Federation-wide funding requirement\*



*\*For more information on Federation-Wide funding requirement, refer to section: Federation-wide Approach*

# Breakdown of the IFRC secretariat funding requirement

Figures illustrated below represent IFRC Secretariat funding ask only



## OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

### MDRVU011 - Vanuatu Tropical Cyclone Lola

#### IFRC SECRETARIAT FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

| <b>Planned Operations</b>                       |  | <b>1,875,000</b> |
|---|--|------------------|
| Shelter and Basic Household Items               |  | 1,064,000        |
| Livelihoods                                     |  | 262,000          |
| Multi-purpose Cash                              |  | 0                |
| Health  |  | 179,000          |
| Water, Sanitation & Hygiene                     |  | 247,000          |
| Protection, Gender and Inclusion                |  | 47,000           |
| Education                                       |  | 0                |
| Migration                                       |  | 0                |
| Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery |  | 75,000           |
| Community Engagement and Accountability         |  | 1,000            |
| Environmental Sustainability                    |  | 0                |
| <b>Enabling Approaches</b>                      |  | <b>625,000</b>   |
| Shelter Cluster Coordination                    |  | 16,000           |
| Secretariat Services                            |  | 294,000          |
| National Society Strengthening                  |  | 315,000          |
| <b>TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS</b>               |  | <b>2,500,000</b> |

*all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)*

## Contact information

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

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### For In-Kind Donations and Mobilisation table support:

- Nuraiza Khairuddin, Manager – Regional Logistics Unit; email: [Nuraiza.khairuddin@ifrc.org](mailto:Nuraiza.khairuddin@ifrc.org)

#### Reference



Click here for:

- [Emergency Appeal Document](#)