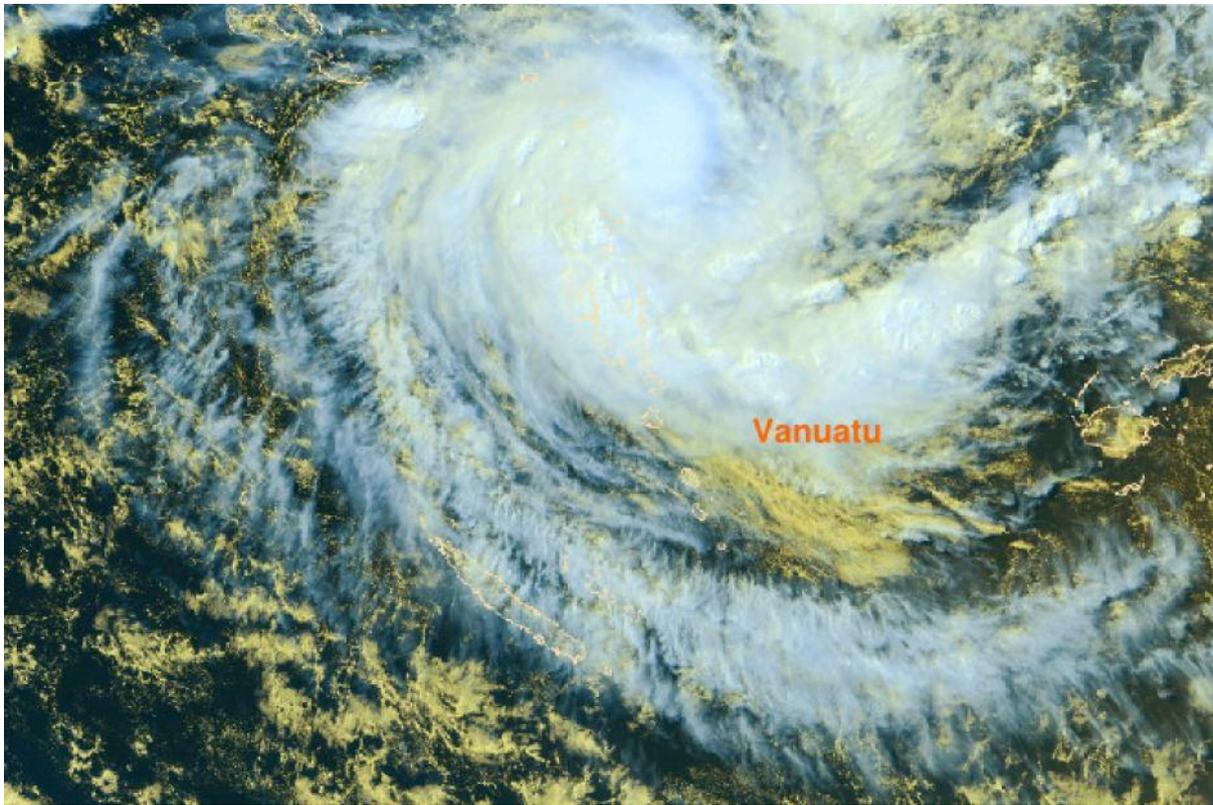


Gender & Protection Cluster

TC Donna Response Strategy



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Version 1 Pre-Assessment

Note: To be updated post assessment data being received

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The Gender & Protection Cluster Response Strategy was developed in partnership with the following agencies:



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1. STRATEGY GOAL AND OBJECTIVE

GOAL

The goal of the Tropical Cyclone (TC) Donna Gender and Protection Cluster Response Strategy is to **eliminate gender and protection risks** faced by girls, boys, women and people living with a disability and other vulnerable groups that have increased as a result of TC Donna and to promote safety, dignity and equality of all affected populations.

Additionally the Tropical Cyclone (TC) Donna Gender and Protection Cluster Response Strategy aims to ensure that women leaders, youth and people with a disability feel **empowered to challenge limiting stereotypes and norms** about what women, men, young people and people with a disability can do.

The Gender & Protection Cluster will work **with its member agencies and with other Clusters** (e.g. WASH, FSAC, Shelter) to achieve this goal.

OBJECTIVE

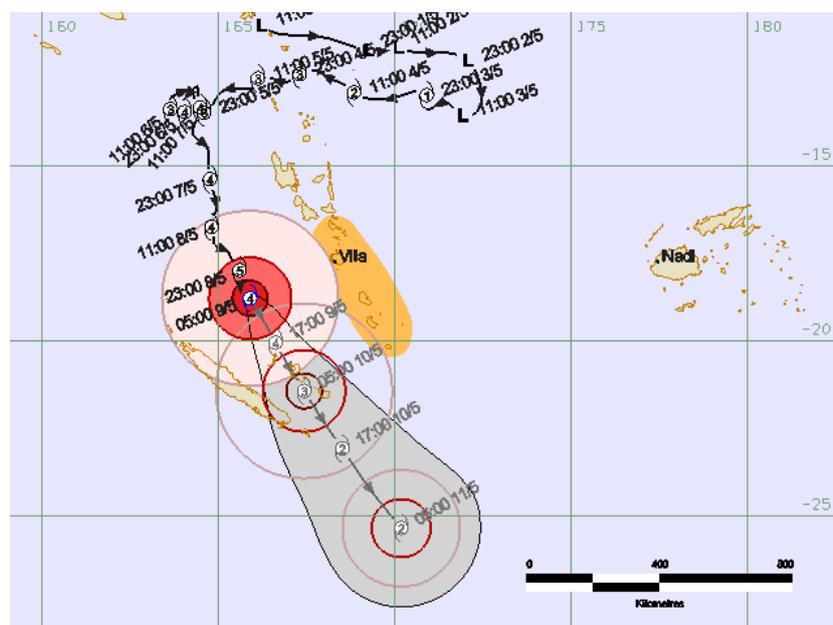
That all Clusters have strategies/actions in place to address key gender and protection issues in the implementation of their response to TC Donna at assessment, analysis, response and recovery phases.

2. TROPICAL CYCLONE DONNA SITUATION OVERVIEW

TC Donna, which swept over northern Vanuatu on Friday 5 May, is the strongest cyclone ever recorded in the South Pacific during May. Coming just two weeks after Cyclone Cook and a week after the end of the usual cyclone season, Cyclone Donna reached Vanuatu as a category three system and intensified to a category five system on Monday 8 May as it travelled south west between Vanuatu and New Caledonia.

The small islands of Torres and Banks were lashed by wind gust of up to 235 kilometres an hour, heavy rain and huge seas for three days. Damage in these islands has included houses and buildings being blown over, water sources contaminated and food crops destroyed, with an estimated 11,000 people affected. Some 1,200 people in Torba and 1,000 people in Sanma used evacuation centres. Several evacuation centres were also opened in Shefa to assist people whose homes were affected by flooding, including more than 370 people on the outskirts of Port Vila.

All eight sector clusters (including food security, WASH, shelter and gender and protection) have supported the National Disaster Management Office to source information from affected areas, prepare response plans and gather information on available resources for response.



3. GENDER AND PROTECTION IN VANUATU - CONTEXT

Due to pre-existing social norms, practice, roles and responsibilities, needs, access to services and inequalities, disasters affect men, women, boys, girls and people living with disabilities differently. These different needs need to be assessed and analysed to ensure that any response addresses the whole of community needs.

Protection issues for women, boys, girls and PLWD increase at times of disasters due to the disruption in normal community protection mechanisms and increased tensions within households and communities, which together often result in a rise in the incidence of gender-based violence, as well as the disruption in services including health, policing and water.

Women have an increased burden of responsibility, children are placed at increased risk as they may be left unattended whilst their parents recover from the disaster and people living with disabilities face have decreased access to their usual services (as those services are disrupted or mobility items are damaged).

3.1 Definitions of Gender & Protection

The following definitions have been developed by www.globalprotectioncluster.org.

GENDER refers to the socially constructed roles for women, girls, men and boys. Gender roles are learned, changeable over time, and variable within and between cultures. Gender often defines the duties, responsibilities, constraints, opportunities and privileges of women, girls, men and boys in any context. Gender equality refers to the equal enjoyment of their rights, responsibilities and opportunities and it implies that the interests, needs and priorities of each gender are respected.

DIVERSITY refers to different values, attitudes, cultural perspectives, beliefs, ethnic background, nationality, sexual orientation, gender identity, ability, health, social status, skill and other specific personal characteristics. While the age and gender dimensions are present in everyone, other characteristics vary from person to person. These differences must be recognized, understood and valued by humanitarian actors in each emergency in order to ensure protection for all affected people.

AGE refers to the different stages in one's life cycle. It is important for protection programming to be aware of where people are in their life cycle as their capacities and needs change over time. Age influences, and can enhance or diminish, a person's capacity to exercise his or her rights. The protection risks affect an individual differently depending on age.

DISABILITY Persons Living With Disabilities (PWLD) include those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual, or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others¹.

CHILD PROTECTION IN EMERGENCIES refers to the prevention of and response to abuse, neglect, exploitation of and violence against children in emergencies. An emergency is defined as 'a situation where lives, physical and mental wellbeing, or development opportunities for children are threatened as a result of armed conflict, disaster or the breakdown of social or legal order, and where local capacity to cope is exceeded or inadequate'.

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (GBV) is a term used to describe any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person's will, and that is based on socially ascribed differences between males and females. While men and boys can be victims/survivors of some types of GBV (particularly sexual violence) around the world, GBV has a greater impact on women and girls. Examples of GBV throughout the lifecycle include (but are not limited to): sex-selective abortion, differential access to food and services, sexual exploitation and abuse, including trafficking, child marriage, female genital mutilation/cutting, sexual harassment, dowry/bride price abuse, honour killing, domestic or intimate partner violence, deprivation of inheritance or property, and elder abuse.

¹ UNHCR Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)

Gender-based violence is pervasive in times of peace. In times of crisis, GBV may become more extreme. In armed conflict, one form of GBV, sexual violence, can become so widespread and systematic that it is considered a method of war and can escalate into a crime against humanity, a war crime or an act of genocide.

PROTECTION MAINSTREAMING is the process of incorporating protection principles and promoting meaningful access, safety and dignity in humanitarian aid. The following elements must be taken into account in all humanitarian activities:

- **Prioritize safety & dignity, and avoid causing harm:** Prevent and minimize as much as possible any unintended negative effects of your intervention which can increase people's vulnerability to both physical and psychosocial risks.
- **Meaningful Access:** Arrange for people's access to assistance and services – in proportion to need and without any barriers (e.g. discrimination). Pay special attention to individuals and groups who may be particularly vulnerable or have difficulty accessing assistance and services.
- **Accountability:** Set-up appropriate mechanisms through which affected populations can measure the adequacy of interventions, and address concerns and complaints.
- **Participation and empowerment:** Support the development of self protection capacities and assist people to claim their rights, including – not exclusively – the rights to shelter, food, water and sanitation, health, and education.

3.2 Gender

Like other Melanesian and Pacific countries, gender disparities in Vanuatu are significant. Despite policy and programming to promote gender equality and women's empowerment, gender inequality in Vanuatu is deeply rooted in social norms, values and practices that condone and perpetuate discrimination towards women and girls. Women and girls in Vanuatu are marginalized from decision making and leadership at all levels, have poor health and education outcomes, are prevented from making decisions regarding their own bodies and have limited access to productive assets.

Gender-based violence (GBV) increases women's risk and vulnerability at the community and personal level and increases in times of response to external shocks. Amongst women aged 15-49, 60% have experienced physical and/or sexual violence in their lifetime². The Vanuatu Women's Centre reported that GBV incident reporting increased by 300% following Tropical Cyclone Pam.

Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH): Women in Vanuatu have limited control over their bodies and sexual and reproductive health (SRH with men determining contraceptive use³ and women requiring the written authorisation of their husbands to undergo a tubal ligation while a man does not need the same in the case of a vasectomy.⁴ The TFR (total fertility rate) has been declining but is still high (4.5 in 2004), there is high maternal mortality (92-138 per 100,000), low contraception use by regional standards (around 30%), high rates of anemia, and high rates of premature births.⁵ Without control over their fertility, women experience added caring responsibilities and 'reproductive' work⁶ and are at risk of maternal health complications which is increased at times of disaster. The VWC study found the rate of forced sex at the first sexual encounter to be one of the highest in the world⁷ and would be of increased concern at times of disaster. Women in violent

²VWC Survey 2011

³ See Office Of The Prime Minister And Department Of Women's Affairs Port Vila, Vanuatu (September 2004), *Combined Initial, Second and Third Reports on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women*, p.106 and O'Loughlin, B. and Malverus, J. (July 2011), *Wan Smol Bag Sexual And Reproductive Health Project, Evaluation* Oxfam, May – June 2011, p.32.

⁴ Huffer cited in AusAID, (2012) *Delivery Strategy Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development (PWSPD): 2012 – 2022 Pacific Gender Equality Initiative*, p.16.

⁵ Department of Women's Affairs *Women's Health Policy Guidelines and Activities 2006-2009*.

⁶ AusAID, (2012) *Delivery Strategy Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development (PWSPD): 2012 – 2022 Pacific Gender Equality Initiative*, p.16.

⁷ *Vanuatu National Survey on Women's Health and Domestic Violence*, Vanuatu Women's Centre in partnership with the National Statistics Office, May 2011, p.107.

relationships are likely to assert less control over their SRH due to fear of violent episodes.⁸ Induced abortion is only legal in Vanuatu if the pregnant woman's physical or mental health is in danger. It is not legal in the case of rape or incest.⁹ Counselling for victims of rape and other sexual crimes is provided by the VWC network, private practitioners, churches, and generally from friends and families.¹⁰ Women do resort to traditional and unsafe ways of termination, although there are no clear statistics on prevalence.¹¹

Although no official data is currently available, it can be anticipated that living with a disability may also impact on a woman or girls ability to make take control of her SRH.

Traditional roles and responsibilities for men and women: Traditionally women are responsible for all domestic activities including collection of fire wood, preparation of food and cooking, child care and cleaning, and for income generation activities including, gardening (vegetables and root crops) and animal husbandry. Men are responsible for community and family decision making, cash crops and selling animals for an income¹². During an emergency, time becomes a precious resource. Women will tend to use their time to support the needs of their families, whereas men are more likely to concentrate on activities such as house building, and will not expend a lot of time on domestic duties.

Decision-making and participation: In the Vanuatu context, men dominate and are the decision makers in the household. Traditional customary or *Kastom* structures exist in all of Vanuatu's communities, and are led by (male) village chiefs who hold significant decision making authority over their community. They are responsible for ensuring that all customs are practiced and applied. Generally women do not take part in decision-making. Chiefs have access to resources such as land, animals and funds, and their opinions and decisions hold weight with local government.

Employment: Ni-Vanuatu women have increased their participation in employment, and according to the VNSO around 36% were employed. Significant barriers remain for women taking up formal employment ranging from harassment, sexual discrimination when it comes to promotion, and speaking in public with 29% in senior positions¹³. Women in the informal sector are often employed as handcraft makers and sellers, or as open-air vendors. Women make up significantly more of the informal employment market than men¹⁴. People in informal employment lack benefits such as insurance and leave.

3.3 Child Protection

Child Protection is the prevention of and response to abuse, neglect, exploitation and violence against children. Child Protection in Emergencies (CPIE) refers to all efforts to prevent and respond to abuse, neglect, exploitation, and violence against children in the aftermath of a disaster. It includes, as a first step, guaranteeing that children receive all the necessary humanitarian assistance that is required for their safety and wellbeing. The dependence of children on adults and their need for care make them even more vulnerable. In emergencies, so many factors increase a child's vulnerability. Displacement, separation from family and community, losing a parent or a loved one, and losing home and possessions are all factors that can endanger a child's life.

⁸ Office Of The Prime Minister And Department Of Women's Affairs Port Vila, Vanuatu (September 2004), *Combined Initial, Second and Third Reports on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women*, p.119.

⁹ UNFPA, (2006) *Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health Situation Analysis for Vanuatu: A Review of Literature and Projects, 1995-2005*, p.39.

¹⁰ Office Of The Prime Minister And Department Of Women's Affairs Port Vila, Vanuatu (September 2004), *Combined Initial, Second and Third Reports on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women*, p.112.

¹¹ The Vanuatu Rural Development & Training Centers' Association (VRDTCA) (May 2007) *Vanuatu NGO Shadow Report on the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)*, Submitted for 38 CEDAW Session, p.25; UNFPA, (2006) *Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health Situation Analysis for Vanuatu: A Review of Literature and Projects, 1995-2005*, p.39.

¹² <http://www.forumsec.org.fj/resources/uploads/attachments/documents/Land%20and%20Women.pdf>

¹³ <http://www.vnsso.gov.vu>

¹⁴ Eide, Arne, and Terje Vassdal. *IIFET '98 - Tromso*. [S.l.]: International Institute of Fisheries Economics and Trade, 1998. Print.

In Vanuatu a 2011 study showed that 30% of adult women surveyed had experienced sexual violence while under the age of 15, and UNICEF statistics show that between 2002 and 2012, 8.8% of children were married by age 15, and 27.1% of children were married by age 18. Physical violence against children as young as 2 years of age, by family and extended family members as well as teachers, police and village leaders is a common and accepted form of discipline thought to promote obedient and respectful behaviour. In a 2008 baseline study, 78% of community members surveyed admitted to physically harming children, while 35% of respondents were aware of or admitted to corporal punishment at school. (We can also reference these various studies in the actual document).

During a disaster, all these issues are exacerbated and likely increase. The child protection risks in an emergency will depend on factors such as: the numbers of children affected; the types of child protection problems; the level of organisation and stability of the state before and during the emergency; the country's capacity to respond; and the nature of the emergency.

Education: Education in Vanuatu consists of two sectors, formal and non-formal education. Education is neither compulsory nor free. Girls and boys both attend primary school in equal numbers but there is a broader issue of retention of both boys and girls at the secondary level (although at secondary level qualifications the number of females and males were about the same). The literacy rates in Vanuatu are 94.8 for male youth 15 years – 24 years and 94.4 for girls of the same age¹⁵. Girls and boys in rural areas have far less access to education at all levels than those in urban areas. These issues are exacerbated with an under representation of women in senior positions and the lack of girls completing school and tertiary education. Education is often disrupted at times of disaster for various reasons including schools being used as Evacuation Centres (ECs) and children (particularly girls) staying home to support the clean up and recovery.

3.4 People Living with Disabilities (PLWD)

Global evidence indicates that children and adults with disabilities are among the most marginalized and excluded groups in society. They are often excluded from the economic and social life of their communities, lacking access to school, health clinics, public transportation, public spaces, work sites and community events. This exclusion can result from inaccessible infrastructure, and from institutional barriers and discriminatory attitudes.

To promote the inclusion and full rights of children and adults with disabilities, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) in 2006, affirming that people with disabilities are entitled to equal participation in society. This idea is encapsulated in the CRPD definition of disability: "Persons with disabilities include those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual, or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others."

According to Vanuatu's 2009 Census around 5% of the population have a mild, moderate or severe disability.

Emergencies can increase the vulnerability of people with disabilities, as people with disabilities may be less able to escape from hazards; may lose essential medications or assistive devices such as spectacles or hearing and mobility aids; or may be left behind when a community is forced to evacuate. People with disabilities may also have greater difficulty accessing basic needs, including food, water, shelter, latrines and health-care services. Following the earthquake and tsunami in Japan in 2011, statistics showed that the fatality rate for people with disabilities was twice that of non-disabled people.

Emergencies also create a new generation of people with disabilities due to injuries, poor basic surgical and medical care, emergency-induced mental health and psychological problems and breakdown in support structures and preventive health care. Estimates from some countries suggest that up to one quarter of

¹⁵ http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/vanuatu_statistics.html

disabilities before, during and after emergencies may be associated with violence and injuries. It is estimated that for every child killed as a result of violent conflict, three are injured and permanently impaired¹⁶.

4. GENDER & PROTECTION CLUSTER ASSESSMENT PROCESS - RECOMMENDATIONS

An assessment checklist can be found in **Annex 1** and on the NDMO website <http://ndmo.gov.vu/resources/clusters/88-clusters/91-gender-protection>
This checklist is to be used by ALL Cluster assessment teams (e.g. WASH, FSAC, Shelter).

4.1 Recommendations for ALL Cluster assessments

To ensure that the differing disaster impacts and subsequent needs of women, men, girls, boys and PLWD are captured during disaster assessments, the Gender & Protection Cluster recommends the following actions be incorporated into ALL Cluster assessments e.g. Water and Sanitation and Hygiene - WASH, Food Security and Agriculture - FSAC, Shelter.

All cluster assessment team members must actively promote the values of humility, respect, equality, non-discrimination, solidarity and accountability when engaging with cyclone affected women, men, boys and girls.

Under no circumstance should assessment team members display behaviour or attitudes that indicate any power over cyclone affected community members.

Pre-Departure briefings: ALL assessment teams should receive a pre-departure briefing prior to conducting assessments. This briefing will include an overview of key gender and protection issues, appropriate assessment approaches to capture gender and protection information across sectors, an overview of the Washington Group Questions which help define People Living With Disability (PLWD) and an overview of the referral system. At this briefing all assessment team members should sign a Code of Conduct which includes a section on the Prevention of Exploitation and Abuse.

Safety and Security of assessment teams and able to communicate with the base: There should be strong safety and security planning for all assessment teams and adequate safety equipment provided. This includes life jackets, satellite phones, first aid kits and mobile phone credit. Female team members should be housed in segregated, secure accommodation with other female staff.

Assessment Team composition: Assessment teams must include women and People Living With Disabilities (PLWD): Assessment teams must be gender balanced, include a PLWD and there must be gender balance in the leadership of assessment teams. . A gender and protection assessment must be part of all assessment teams. At least one woman should be responsible for conducting the gender and protection assessment (men conducting Gender & Protection assessments may not be able to speak about sensitive issues with women). Women leaders including Community Disaster and Climate Change Committee (CDCCC) members and Committees Against Violence Against Women (CAVAW) members, disability and child protection committee members should accompany all assessments to enable the voices and priorities of women, people with disabilities, children and people with diverse sexual orientation and gender identity.

Assessment forms: All sector assessment forms should receive input from the Gender & Protection cluster to ensure adequate capturing of the above. All sector assessments must disaggregate their assessment data and information by sex, age and disability (using Washington Group Questions), single women headed households, pregnant and lactating women, people with diverse sexual orientation and gender identity

All sector assessments should include a gender and protection analysis: This includes:

- an assessment of how the cyclone has impacted on the roles and work of women, men, boys and girls, people with disability and people with diverse sexual orientation and gender identity within that sector
- any different barriers that different groups of people face in that sector

¹⁶ <http://who.int/hac/techguidance/preparedness/disability/en/>

- coping strategies being used by women, men, boys, girls, including those with disabilities and people with diverse sexual orientation and gender identity. Identify any harmful coping strategies that need to be addressed

Community Consultations: Assessments should include individual assessment stories with women, men, people with disability, elderly and people with diverse sexual orientation and gender identity. Not all these groups will come to a community meeting, so house-to-house assessment stories will be required, especially to reach the elderly and people with disabilities

Before reaching communities or first thing on arrival, assessment teams should find out which gender and protection related community groups exist in communities and involve them in assessments (e.g. women's groups, youth groups, disability groups, child protection committees). For example, community disability committees will be best place to facilitate access to people with disabilities in their communities.

Do not raise community expectations: When conducting assessments, team members must be cautious not to raise any community expectations that they will receive assistance. Neither should teams make false promises about assistance being delivered. Teams should explain that any data collected will firstly be analysed and discussed by the NDMO and other Government partners before any decisions regarding a response will be made.

4.2 Recommendations for Gender & Protection Cluster Assessments

Assessment teams should collect quantitative and qualitative (e.g. stories, case studies) data. Gender and Protection Cluster Assessments should incorporate the following aspects

Referral Guide: Assessment teams should carry a copy of the Gender & Protection Cluster Referral Guide in order to refer any reports or disclosures relating to GBV or child protection. **Disclosures should only be reported if the victim gives consent and should be handled confidentially in order not to increase the risk of the survivor.**

The following areas should be explored for women, girls, boys and PLWD and answers disaggregated per vulnerable group

- Are water sources close by or a long way away
- Are there adequate toilets and lighting - and / or do you feel safe going to the toilet / locking doors
- What is the time of stay of displacement
- Are there adequate hygiene facilities
- Are there any protection issues, before, during or after the cyclone
- Are there any health issues and enough food and water
- Is anyone providing psychological assistance?

4.2.1. Gender Based Violence (GBV)

Assessment teams should identify the following items related to GBV. Due to the sensitive nature of this area, female assessors should speak to women, girls and women/girls living with a disability. Male assessors should speak to men, boys, men/boys living with a disability

- Ensure male and female focus groups are held separate and away from other community members
- Include questions in assessment forms to help capture violence in connection to stress of situation (PWLD, Women, Children, LGBTQ) that may arise in Evacuation Centres and family homes.
- Identify the GBV situation pre-disaster
- Identify if there has been an increase in GBV post disaster
- Also include questions such as :
 - What referral systems are there currently in place? Do you have a CAVAW?
 - Did you know about VWC Helpline? Tel 24000, 24hr helpline
 - Did you use it?
 - Was it effective?

- GBV questions should also cover key sectors
 - Health
 - Education
 - Shelter
 - Wash
 - Food Security
 - Communications

4.2.2 Child Protection

Assessment teams should identify the following items related to children. Data should be disaggregated by sex and age to identify particular issues facing boys and girls. Data can be collected through observations as well as discussing with key informants.

- Are there any separated or unaccompanied children
- Are children in evacuation centres, home or in other communities
- Are there any Children LWD whose access to services have been disrupted
- Are there children out of school as a result of the disaster? Why?
- Are children missing school because they are having to work? Is their work causing injury?

4.2.3 People Living with a Disability (PLWD)

Assessment teams should identify the following items related to PLWD. This will most effectively be done by identifying PLWD as opposed to other community representatives speaking on behalf of PLWD.

- Check accessibility: Infrastructure (EC's, Toilets, bathrooms), water, food. Health
- Identify issues arising during disaster and who is providing psychological assistance
- Complete referrals for assistive equipment to pass on to VSPD and Disability Desk
- Identify types of impairments
- Identify and consult with carers of PLWD
- Identify types of devices used by PLWD and whether they were able to vacate with their device
- Check how PLWD feel about moving to an Evacuation Centre and whether it was their choice
- Check length of time that PLWD have been in Evacuation Centres and at what point they evacuated
- Are there any dignity issues or protection risks faced by women and girls with disability
- Pre-existing disabilities vs disabilities caused by the cyclone

4.2.4 Identify any psychosocial support needs

Psychosocial support means to care for the psychological, emotional, and social needs of an individual or group. During crisis and disaster these needs can be particularly acute and can extend beyond the capacity of the society at that time. Psychosocial implies an interaction between the psychological and the social and a fluctuating relationship between the subjective experience of the individual in relation to the social and the cultural. The subjective experiences will not only be shaped by the society, country, and region in which one lives but also by the individual, supernatural, religious, and political experience of each person (Summerfield, 1993). The impact of the social and cultural context on the individual experience of the disaster is crucial, which makes working with both aspects essential.

Earthquakes, war, tsunamis, civil unrest, epidemics leave physical signs of disaster which are visual and tangible but the psychological wounds (although often not visible) can have lasting effects, reverberating long after the houses or civic structures are physically rebuilt. Where there is a need for psychosocial support external to the local services, there is invariably a level of social instability or crisis. At these times people can feel deskilled and disempowered and search for immediate solutions. Psychosocial support aims to help these individuals regain a sense of control over their personal lives and social environment and to eventually return to normal life.

Psychosocial interventions have become a part of disaster response all over the world. In working with survivors of a disaster and in events of ongoing crises, special skills are needed and training in psychosocial issues aims to equip carers with the basics of psychosocial intervention.

5. DATA ANALYSIS PROCESS - RECOMMENDATIONS

Once assessments have been conducted, the Gender & Protection Cluster recommends the following actions.

5.1 Recommendations for ALL Clusters assessment data analysis

- Involve the Gender & Protection Cluster in the analysis process for all sectoral assessments
- Ensure all sectoral reports include a Gender & Protection analysis that disaggregates the issues, experiences, needs and barriers of women, men, boys, girls, people with disability (using Washington Group questions), women headed households, pregnant and breastfeeding women, people with diverse sexual orientation and gender identity.
- Every sector's recommendations must include strategies for:
 - Women's leadership and participation
 - People with disability and their organisations' (DPOs) leadership and participation
 - Safety and protection risks and mitigation strategies, including in child protection and GBV
 - Protection and safety planning for response teams

5.2 Recommendations for Gender & Protection Cluster assessment data analysis

Data analysis should consider the following:

5.2.1 Gender

- **Access to resources** for women and girls compared to men. Particularly female headed households, pregnant and lactating women, women and girls with disability
- **Access to information and communications** – who is receiving information and feeding back. Is this being access by women and girls. Are women and girls being given the space to actively participate in assessments, consultations and response initiatives.
- **Decision making** – what is the traditional decision making process for communities and how have these been affected by the disaster? Are women and girls being given the space to actively participate in decision making bodies.
-

5.2.2 Protection

- Loss of documentation

5.2.3 Gender based Violence (GBV)

- Identify existing community referral mechanisms and organisations or centres that address GBV issues, whether and how they are functioning and the number of reports received before and after the disaster
- Collect reports on incidents of violence, identifying – if possible - pre-existing issues and data and compare any increase / decrease
- Review secondary data on violence – baseline reports, etc. Analyse the types and extent of violence pre disaster and compare with the post-disaster data.

5.2.4 Child Protection

- Analyse arising protection issues pre and post disaster
- Analyse types of protection issues pre and post disaster
- Identify status of community referral mechanisms and number of reports
- Pre and post disaster school attendance

5.2.5 People Living With Disability (PLWD)

- Using the Washington Group Questions, report number of PLWD in a community, their type of disability and age and gender.
- Analyse main challenges faced by PLWD comparing pre and post disaster e.g. disruption in access to services / carer
- Note pre-existing services / programs – pre and post disaster
- Note any pre-existing attitudes to PLWD
- What assistance did you received before? Lessons from previous disasters? Give examples

6. TROPICAL CYLONE DONNA RESPONSE – ALL CLUSTERS

Initial reports indicate that communities have been affected by TC Donna in the following sectors.

6.1 Food Security & Agriculture

Initial assessment information from Torres Area Council Secretary has indicated that between 70-90% of manioc and yam has been destroyed and up to 50% of small livestock. While information from other areas is not yet available, based on past experience, we expect too that strong winds and rain has also impacted on other crops such as vegetables and bananas, as well as cash crops such as coconut, cocoa and coffee across Torba and other locations that experienced strong wind such as Santo and Malekula. The Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC) has called out for stakeholders to complete rapid FSAC assessments online, but at this stage there is no way to identify the gendered food security and agriculture impact of the cyclone through these assessments.

The FSAC is currently considering options for immediate food assistance as well as immediate non-food assistance to enable farmers to re-establish vital food crops. A more detailed technical assessment will follow.

In disasters, food is necessary for survival. Food security and livelihoods programs can provide safety, dignity and protection (i.e. prevent and respond to exploitation, abuse, violence and injury to others).

Responses need to be careful not to increase protection risks. E.g. livelihood programs can reduce the time parents have to care for children, often resulting in girls leaving school to look after younger siblings.

All people have a right to food security and to livelihoods, so it is important to make sure that everyone, including vulnerable people, is able to feed and support themselves.

Vulnerable people may include women, girls and boys, people with disability and older people. E.g. while women contribute significantly to agriculture, they often have limited ownership of land or agricultural tools; when food is limited, women and girls sometimes skip meals or are forced into exchanging sex for food for their families.

Understanding the needs of vulnerable people and targeting them in food security, agriculture and livelihoods programs helps the whole community recover faster from disasters and build resilience.

The Gender and Protection Cluster requests that FSAC work in partnership to ensure all planning and activities incorporate Gender and Protection principles and standards. This includes ensuring gender balanced assessment teams and gender balance across all FSAC assessors. Where there are male FSAC assessors, they should be accompanied by women community leaders

The Gender and Protection Cluster has developed a full Gender and Social Inclusion (GESI) checklist for FSAC which is available on the NDMO website <http://ndmo.gov.vu/resources/clusters/88-clusters/91-gender-protection>.

The Gender and Protection Cluster requests that FSAC use this checklist when designing their response. A sample of recommendations from the checklist are listed below:

- Prioritise the most vulnerable people for food distributions and livelihoods programs, e.g. female and child heads of households, unaccompanied children, people with disability and older people.
- Be flexible in registering heads of household for food aid and livelihoods activities, e.g. don't require unaccompanied minors or child heads of households to 'attach' themselves to an adult to be registered. Additionally all food and non-food distributions are to be provided in the names of both the male and female household representatives to prevent capture of goods or no access to goods by widows.
- Gender and protection issues in food security and agriculture incorporated into all assessments, including:

- different impacts of the cyclones on women’s and men’s food security and agriculture activities, including onshore fishing, pandanus, tools, etc
- different needs and opportunities for supporting food security and livelihood recovery
- gendered coping strategies for food security
- risk assessment for possible response options
- Any cash for work activities should:
 - Consult first with women and men separately on their preferred engagement in cash for work activities
 - Involve gender-balanced participation and leadership of cash for work activities
 - Prioritise the participation of groups at risk of engaging in harmful coping strategies and those most excluded/vulnerable
 - provide equal payment for work undertaken by women and men
 - provide safe and violence-free work for all, especially women and girls. This includes; that women and girls have been consulted and have selected the activities and location of same in which they feel safe to engage; that all managers of and participants in cash-for-work activities have received a briefing on a code of conduct, or same-sex teams – maybe even same-sex supervisors - are established so that women and girls work in teams of other women and girls.
 - Provide support to vulnerable people (e.g. caregivers, children) who are unable to access the ‘for work’ program; e.g. cash grants and other emergency measures.
- Communicate information on distributions and livelihoods activities through different methods (e.g. extension workers, radio, sms messaging, posters, newsletters, television or loudspeaker), so that information reaches everyone (e.g. literate, illiterate or children).
- Monitor to find out who is *not* able to access food or livelihoods materials or activities, and address any barriers they face.
- Monitor for unintended outcomes of food distributions and livelihoods activities, e.g. increased community tensions about who is accessing food; male backlash against women’s income generation.

6.2 WASH

Torba province relies mostly on rain water catchments. All rain water systems in Torres group have been reported contaminated by flying debris and deemed unsafe for consumption. All toilet facilities have been blown away.

In the Banks Group, over 200 people have moved to evacuation centres. Three evacuation centres were opened in Sola namely, Torba provincial government headquarter, Arep Junior Secondary School and Sola health centre. Some families are being hosted with relatives. Water systems including direct gravity fed and rain water systems are reported either damaged or contaminated by flood and mud.

Initial WASH reports indicate that water sources have been contaminated, water systems (gravity fed systems, tanks, pumps) have been damaged and toilets destroyed.

In disasters, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) are necessary for survival and prevention of disease. WASH programs can contribute to the dignity of affected people and protection (i.e. prevent and respond to exploitation, abuse, violence and injury to others).

Responses need to be careful not to increase protection risks. E.g. bathing facilities and latrines without lights and locks can put women and children at risk of sexual abuse.

All people have a right to water, sanitation and hygiene facilities, so it is important to make sure that everyone, including vulnerable people, can access them. Vulnerable people may include women, girls and boys, people with disability and older people.

Understanding the needs of vulnerable people and targeting them in WASH programs helps the whole community recover faster from disasters and build resilience.

The Gender and Protection Cluster has developed a full Gender and Social Inclusion (GESI) checklist for WASH which is available on the NDMO website <http://ndmo.gov.vu/resources/clusters/88-clusters/91-gender-protection>

The Gender and Protection Cluster requests that WASH use this checklist when designing their response. A sample of recommendations from the checklist are listed below:

- Prioritise the most vulnerable people for access to WASH facilities; e.g. women, children and people with disability for water distributions.
- Make at least 15% of WASH facilities accessible; e.g. provide hand rails, ramps, safety barriers, seats in waiting areas, shade and priority queues; women- and child-friendly hand pumps and water containers.
- Identify girls' and women's preferences for menstruation material and ensure included in female hygiene kits. Plan for repeated distributions to the same household. Undertake post-distribution monitoring of hygiene kits with women.
- Consult vulnerable people to identify their specific needs for WASH programs; e.g. design hygiene promotion activities that target women, men, girls and boys.
- Consult with vulnerable groups about ways to increase safety for WASH facilities, e.g.
 - safe locations of and routes to water points, latrines and bathing facilities
 - good lighting around latrines and bathing facilities, especially if they are communal or away from homes. If lighting is not possible, provide households with torches
 - separate latrines and bathing facilities for males and females, clearly labelled for all literacy levels, e.g. with pictures representing male and female
 - partitioned latrines and showers, with locks on the inside for privacy and safety
- Make sure collection of water by children does not: interfere with their education; force children to walk unreasonable distances or in dangerous places; water containers are age and size appropriate
- Monitor and respond to safety concerns with WASH facilities, including risks of exploitation, abuse, violence or injury for vulnerable people.
- Consult with gender based violence specialists on ways to respond safely and confidentially to cases of exploitation and abuse, including where to refer survivors to services and support. Ensure that all WASH personnel have this information in case a survivor discloses to them. Also, if possible, provide information at the WASH facilities about locally available support for GBV survivors.
- Monitor programs to find out who is *not* able to access WASH facilities and address any barriers they face.
- Monitor for unintended outcomes of WASH programs; e.g. unsafe facilities lead to girls and boys defecating near their homes and creating a disease risk.

6.3 Shelter

Awaiting situation update for shelter.

In disasters where people have been displaced and/or houses destroyed, shelter is a basic need for safety, dignity and protection (i.e. prevent and respond to exploitation, abuse, violence and injury to others). Shelter can also support family and community life.

The Gender and Protection Cluster has developed a full Gender and Social Inclusion (GESI) checklist for Shelter which is available on the NDMO website <http://ndmo.gov.vu/resources/clusters/88-clusters/91-gender-protection>

The Gender and Protection Cluster requests that the Shelter Cluster use this checklist when designing their response. A sample of recommendations from the checklist are listed below:

- Responses need to be careful not to increase protection risks. E.g. poorly constructed shelters can collapse and cause injury. They can also limit people's safety and privacy/dignity.

- All people have a right to shelter so it is important to make sure that everyone, including vulnerable people, can access shelter materials and NFIs. Vulnerable people may include women, girls and boys, people with disability and older people.
- Identify any protection risks associated with shelter, e.g.
 - a lack of access to shelter causing community tension or conflict
 - poor or crowded evacuation centres leading to a risk of women, girls or boys experiencing sexual or other gender based violence.

6.4 Education

Awaiting situation update for education.

Disasters can change educational needs and the ability of boys and girls to attend school. The number of girls who attend school is often lower than boys and this gap can increase following a disaster. Education programs can protect children following a disaster by providing routine and reducing their vulnerability to exploitation, abuse, violence and injury, e.g. trafficking, child labour or child marriage

The Gender and Protection Cluster has developed a full Gender and Social Inclusion (GESI) checklist for Education which is available on the NDMO website <http://ndmo.gov.vu/resources/clusters/88-clusters/91-gender-protection>

The Gender and Protection Cluster requests that the Education Cluster use this checklist when designing their response. A sample of recommendations from the checklist are listed below:

- Consult directly with vulnerable girls and boys to make sure their concerns and needs are heard, e.g. encourage girls and boys to speak for themselves.
- Disasters can impact on children’s school enrolment, attendance and drop-out rates, so it is important to investigate how girls and boys are affected. E.g.
 - have household and care-giving responsibilities for girls reduced their time for homework, or forced girls to drop out of school and marry early?
 - has food insecurity forced girls or boys to drop out of school and/or take up paid work?
 - are there customs limiting access to education, e.g. preference of boys’ education over girls’?.
- Make sure schools are accessible to vulnerable girls and boys, e.g.
 - located in accessible areas
 - advocate for flexible school hours for different needs. If necessary during the post-crisis period when children may have to attend a different school further from their home where theirs has been destroyed/damaged, may have to engage in additional domestic tasks, etc.
 - provide non-formal education or catch-up classes
 - minimise financial or administrative barriers to access to school; e.g. advocate for pregnant and married girls to continue their education; advocate to waive school fees for unaccompanied children
 - provide mentoring programs to girls.
 - education programs to promote schools free from injury, bullying, exploitation, abuse and violence
 - teacher training on child protection responsibilities and children’s rights
- Hold discussions with parents and community leaders to promote the importance of girls’ education, e.g. women with an education are healthier, more likely to have fewer and healthier children, and are better able to earn an income.

6.5 Health

Awaiting situation update for health.

In disasters, access to health and nutrition services is necessary for health and safety. Health and nutrition programs can provide dignity and protection (i.e. prevent and respond to exploitation, abuse, violence and injury to others).

Responses need to be careful not to increase protection risks. E.g. maintain confidentiality of a sexual assault survivor seeking medical help, to prevent retaliation by her attacker.

All people have a right to health services and freedom from hunger, so it is important to make sure that everyone, including vulnerable people, can access health and nutrition services.

Vulnerable people may include women, girls and boys, people with disability, older people. E.g.

- women and girls have specific health care needs for sexual, reproductive and maternal health, and additional nutrition needs when pregnant and lactating
- children under five are especially vulnerable to disease and malnutrition
- in periods of food insecurity, girls may be forced to marry early, or women and girls forced to exchange sex for food; or skip meals to feed other family members.

The Gender and Protection Cluster has developed a full Gender and Social Inclusion (GESI) checklist for Health which is available on the NDMO website <http://ndmo.gov.vu/resources/clusters/88-clusters/91-gender-protection>

The Gender and Protection Cluster requests that the Health Cluster use this checklist when designing their response. A sample of recommendations from the checklist are listed below:

- Prioritise the most vulnerable people for health and nutrition services, e.g. pregnant and lactating women, children under five, people with severe or moderate acute malnutrition, and people with chronic illness (including HIV/AIDS or malaria)..
- Aim for gender balanced health and nutrition teams, and prioritise female staff for maternal health and clinical management of rape training.
- Identify any protection risks associated with health and nutrition services, e.g. lack of trained clinical staff to perform deliveries of babies or potential backlash by men resistant to family planning.

7. TROPICAL CYLONE DONNA RESPONSE – GENDER AND PROTECTION CLUSTER

During disasters, women, girls, boys and men face a broad range of protection challenges which can affect them differently. Protection refers to the prevention of and response to exploitation, abuse, violence and injury to others.

All people have a right to safety and freedom from exploitation and abuse, so it is important to make sure that everyone, including vulnerable people, are protected from harm. Vulnerable people may include women, girls and boys, people with disability and older people.

Understanding the needs of vulnerable people and targeting them for protection measures helps the whole community recover faster from disasters and build resilience.

Most gender and protection issues should be addressed through the other sectoral Clusters. However there are some response activities that would be implemented by Gender & Protection Cluster partners.

The objectives of the Gender & Protection Cluster response would be:

1. To reduce or eliminate and address protection risks faced by communities affected by TC Donna
2. To increase awareness of gender and protection issues and subsequent responses with other Clusters

Objective 1: To reduce or eliminate and address protection risks faced by communities affected by TC Donna

Activities to achieve this objective would include the following:

1.1 Distribution of the following items:

- **Solar Lights:** these are to be distributed to women, girls and people living with a disability. This is to ensure that they have adequate lighting for their daily activities to reduce their risk of exploitation and abuse
- **Feminine Hygiene Kits:** If these are not included in the WASH Cluster response then the Gender & Protection Cluster will include these to ensure that women and girls have access to adequate menstruation hygiene management (MHM) items
- **PLWD hygiene kits:** including adult diapers
- **Sarongs / Lava Lava:** These are a protection item for women, girls and people living with a disability and can be used as clothing or as temporary partitions if housing / bathrooms have been damaged. If not already included in the non-food items distributed by another Cluster, the Gender & Protection Cluster will budget for their procurement and distribution.
- **Kitchen Kits:** These should be budgeted by the FSAC Cluster. If not then the Gender & Protection Cluster will budget for one per household.
- **Assistive devices for PLWD:** this may include wheelchairs, walking sticks

1.2 Mass media campaign

This would include radio slots, IEC materials and community awareness sessions in order to increase awareness in the community on gender and protection issues, key messages and referral systems. Awareness will also be provided to communities that aid is an entitlement and nobody is to exchange cash or favours, including sex, in exchange for relief. Awareness will also be provided to communities that aid is an entitlement and nobody is required to exchange cash or favours, including sex, for any relief items or services. In addition, communities will be advised not to sell relief items for financial or personal gain. Media would include both male and female spokespeople and all communications materials will depict male and female characters and will be gender-sensitive.

1.3 Provision of GBV counselling services for affected communities

This activity would include:

- Providing safe spaces in Evacuation centres with counselling service by VWC (CAVAWs in Community)
- Raising awareness around GBV, referral systems and counselling services by VWCs and CAVAWs
- Preparing Family Protection Unit and Vanuatu Women's Centre for referrals

Objective 2: To increase awareness of gender and protection issues and subsequent responses with other Clusters
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Activities to achieve this objective would include the following:

- Influencing Cluster response plans through the distribution of key messages and checklists and attending Cluster meetings
- Providing Inter-Cluster assessment teams with gender and protection pre-departure briefings. This will include gender and protection key messages; information on referral systems; briefing on Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Code of Conduct;

7.1 Partners

The Gender and Protection Cluster will respond through its Government and NGO partners. This will be defined more once assessment data has been received.

8. INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

The Gender & Protection Cluster has set up an Information Management (IM) Working group.

The IM working group will implement the following activities during assessment, data analysis and response.

All Gender and Protection Cluster key documents will be made available on the NDMO website <http://ndmo.gov.vu/resources/clusters/88-clusters/91-gender-protection>

8.1 Information Management for Assessments

To ensure Gender & Protection concerns inform the assessment process the IM working group will conduct the following activities:

Key messages for communities

- Ensure key messages are distributed to other clusters and reflected in their interaction with communities
- Distribute key messages directly to communities via sms, radio, social media (via Yumi toktok stret, NDMO, etc), CDCCCs
- Confirm the availability of mediums for communications eg. telecommunications

Inclusive communication mediums

- Use a variety of mediums to ensure that all people have access to communications in different ways – radio / IEC / text / verbal
- Identify status of communication links and infrastructure
- Create maps of telecommunications coverage in order to provide information to assessment teams
- Use Office of the Government Chief Information Officer (OGCIO) and alternative internet providers, and build connections to receive their information e.g. A Gender & Protection Cluster representative on the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC).
- Use VanGov InfoDiss app

Gender & Protection input in assessment teams

- Create a Google Group to enable Gender & Protection Cluster to distribute docs/resources efficiently internally

Rapid assessments

- Use NDMO tool – Post-Disaster Needs Assessment, available at http://www.ndmo.gov.vu/resources/downloads/com_jaextmanager
- Identify if there is an opportunity to add questions to this tool
- Identify if the tool is already available in Kobo

Gender & Protection assessment

- Use Pacific Humanitarian Protection Cluster tool – Protection Assessment Tool, available at humanitarianresponse.info
- Circulate this tool to other clusters
- Use Kobo for data collection

8.2 Information Management for Data Analysis

Conduct Analysis using Kobo toolbox

- Led by a kobo focal point
- Identify key Gender & Protection issues being experienced

Summarise and share key findings

- Provide key findings and recommendations to responding agencies to ensure Gender & Protection issues are addressed

Information from other clusters

- Gender & Protection members on other clusters should report back to Gender & Protection Cluster on relevant issues or information identified

Analysis using existing data

- Gather data from VanGov
- Use existing data analysis from Pam and other sources to support and inform kobo analysis – issues are likely to be similar
 - Collect data from CDCCCs on experience after Pam and existing Gender & Protection issues in communities
 - Analyse data from NDMO's research on food distribution post-Pam

8.3 Information Management for Response

Key messages for communities

- Updated and additional messaging that reflects and responds to the Gender & Protection findings

Coordinated internal information management

- Identify which Gender & Protection members will take responsibility for what information gathering and communications
- Identify key contacts in NDMO for information dissemination
- Messages from Gender & Protection Cluster must go through the DWA Director (not direct to NDMO)

Lessons learned

- Summarising and distribution to ensure continued improvement

9. FINANCE AND LOGISTICS

9.1 Finance

	What's required	Who	When	Cost	Funding source
Assessment phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning meeting preps • Preparation • During cyclone – visit to EC • After cyclone. Collation of reports – meetings on lessons learned • Forms design • Communications on Media outlets • Travel to outer island • Financial procedures in place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cluster members • Technical group 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weekly since 30/4 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport • Fuel • Printing of forms • Stationary • Printing of promo materials • Printing of awareness materials • Travel • Communications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GOV
Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collation of reports from each cluster member • Lessons learned workshop • Drafting / Printing • Dissemination of report to NDMO and partners • Situation report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cluster members • NDMO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After TC Donna 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Logistics for meeting and venue and catering • Printing • Communication 	GOV
Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inter-cluster reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cluster members • Cluster leads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Logistics • Communication • Stationary • Travel • Awareness • Response plan • Response team 	GOV GOA

9.2 Logistics

9.2.1 Assessment

Deployment

- List of Cluster leads should include, name, phone number, email, location of home
- List Assessment teams should include , name, sex, organization, phone number, email, location of home
- List of focal points in community networks, provincial and national level.
- Share assessment team lead with other clusters
- Ensure and male and female team leaders (gender balance)
- Ensure protection officers on all teams
- Code of conduct
- Gender and Protection pre- departure briefing with all assessment teams.

Forms

- Training on assessment forms
- Printing of assessment forms
- Forms are accessible and available
- Plastic envelops for assessments forms

Communications

- Phone lists (see above)
- Tele cards credits for assessment team leaders and protection officers on assessment teams
- Satellite phone
- Power chargers

Transportation

- Boat
 - List of local transport owners in provinces, contacts (phones)
 - Life jackets
 - Rain coats
 - Safety walking shoes
 - Food rason
 - Transportation budget
 - First aid kit
 - Code of Conduct
- Truck
 - Contact of local driers in relevant areas of assessment
 - Valid drivers' license
 - Approved Government vehicle
 - Food and water (ration for assessment team)
 - Budget for private vehicles used
 - Travel log book
 - First aid kit
 - Code of conduct
 - Fuel budget
 - Location of local fuel stations and names of owners and contacts
 - Disaster focal points (particularly women's networks)

Evacuation centres operational

- Accessible for PWD
- IEC messages and posters put up in ECs
- Code of Conduct put up in ECs
- Ensure protection personnel at EC/ could be the EC leader
- Enough number of toilets and bathrooms according to SPHERE standard

- Bathrooms and toilet locations must be safe for women and children
- Provide lights in all communal areas, including toilets and wash areas
- Toilet designs must be friendly to people with disabilities and pregnant women
- Ensure cleaning detergents and tools for bathroom facilities and ensure roster templates and cleaning trainings are done for both men and women.
- WASH advocacy and promotion must be carried out straight after the disaster to protect transmission of diseases.

Food security and NFI distribution

- Ensure distribution templates have sex, age and disability segregated data tabulation
- Ensure women reps at food drop off locations
- Ensure women are in distribution teams to ensure women also receive their share especially women headed households, PWD, elderly.
- Put Code of Conduct – in relevant language(s) and in pictorial format – in distribution points

10. GENDER AND PROTECTION RESPONSE BUDGET

To be fully developed once assessment data has been received and full response has been.

The current draft budget is as follows

10.1 Gender and Protection Cluster Assessment budget

Item	Unit	Quantity	Nights	Total VATU
Flights - TORBA	55,000	2	1	110,000
Flights - SANMA	35,000	2	1	70,000
Land transportation	10,000	2	10	200,000
Boat transportation	15,000	2	10	300,000
DSA	5,000	4	10	200,000
Tablets for electronic data collection	10,000	8	1	80,000
Life jackets	8,000	4	1	32,000
Communications (TVL/Digicel refill)	5,000	4	10	200,000
First Aid kits	2,500	4	1	10,000
Raincoats	2,500	4	1	10,000
				1,212,000

10.2 Gender and Protection Cluster Response budget as at 9 May 2017

Item	Unit	Quantity	Total VATU
Solar lighting	1,500	2,025	3,037,500
Hygiene kits	1,500	2,025	3,037,500
Sarongs	350	4,050	1,417,500
Kitchen kits	500	2,025	1,012,500
Mass media campaign	500,000	1	500,000
Printing of IEC materials and stationary	300,000	1	300,000
			9,305,000