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on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction

GOVERNMENT OF VANUATU

**NATIONAL
ADVISORY BOARD
ON CC & DRR**

2016



TORBA

Provincial Disaster & Climate Response Plan



PLAN AUTHORIZATION

This Plan has been prepared by TORBA Provincial Government Councils in pursuance of Section 11(1) of the National Disaster Act of 2000 and the National Climate Change & Disaster Risk Reduction Policy.

ENDORSED BY:

Date: / / 2016

Mr. Judas Silas

Chairperson

Provincial Disaster & Climate Change Committee

This Plan is approved in accordance with Section 11(2) of the National Disaster Act 2000 and is in-line with the National Climate Change & Disaster Risk Reduction Policy 2015-2030.

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PREFACE

Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Provincial level is a dynamic process. In order to adequately respond to disasters, there must be a comprehensive and coordinated approach between national, provincial and community levels. This plan has been developed to provide guidelines on how to manage different risks in the province, taking into account the effects of the climate change that increase the strength of the hazard and potential impacts of future disasters.

This Provincial Disaster & Climate Response Plan provides directive to all agencies on the conduct of Disaster Preparedness and Emergency operations. This plan has been formulated in compliance with section **9 Part 3 of National Disaster Act NO.31 of 2000 Section 11 subsection 5, and aligned with the National Climate Change & Disaster Risk Reduction Policy 2015-2030, Section 7.1.4. (Annex 18)**. The planning approach contained within focuses on a comprehensive hazard, climate change and disaster management strategy which clearly identifies and documents the essential organizational and procedural ingredients for adaptation to climate change effective prevention of, response to, and recovery from disasters.

The effectiveness of this document will depend on the ability of organizations and departments to understand its components, and also implement actions in accordance with the procedures listed and assigned disaster roles and responsibilities within their means of resources when need be. The affected communities are expected to produce supporting Community Disaster & Climate Change Plans in accordance with the Provincial Disaster & Climate Response Plan.

This document is subject to review based on experience of hazards and lessons learned from managing all hazards including those associated with Climate Change.

This plan is valid for 5 years from the date of approval by the Director of the National Disaster Management Office and the Vanuatu Meteorology and Geo-Hazards Department and the Secretariat of the National Advisory Board on Climate Change & Disaster Risk Reduction. The documents annexed to the Provincial Disaster & Climate Response Plan (PDCRP) should be updated every year.

Mrs Ketty Napwatt
Secretary General – **Torba** Provincial Government

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CDCCC	Community Disaster & Climate Change Committee
CRP	Community Response Plan
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
NDMO	National Disaster Management Office
NAB	National Advisory Board on Climate Change & Disaster Risk Reduction
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
EOC	Emergency Operation Centre
PEOC	Provincial Emergency Operation Centre
PDCCC	Provincial Disaster & Climate Change Committee
PDCRP	Provincial Disaster Response Plan
PIC	Person in Charge
VHT	Vanuatu Humanitarian Team
SG	Secretary General
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
TOR	Terms of Reference
VMGD	Vanuatu Meteorology and Geohazard Department
VRCS	Vanuatu Red Cross Society

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SECTION 1. STRATEGY & SCENARIO BUILDING

1. Introduction

1.1. Mission Statement

The Provincial Council realises the value of disaster planning in ensuring that the economic, social and cultural wellbeing of the community is provided for. As such the Council has made a commitment to increase the preparedness levels of the province to respond to natural events. This plan is a requirement of the National Disaster Act NO.31 of 2000 Section 11 subsection 1 (Annex 1), and its development has been planned in the National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) Strategy 2016 -2020 (Annex 2). This plan is also aligned with the National Climate Change & Disaster Risk Reduction Policy 2015-2030, Section 7.1.4.

This Provincial Disaster & Climate Response Plan (PDCRP) fits into the strategy of the National Disaster Plan (2010) as mentioned in section 3.10 (Annex 2). The National Disaster Plan describes the communication links between the provincial and the national levels, especially for early warning system, Emergency Operational Center (EOC) activation, assessment reporting and distribution processes.

1.2. Purpose, Scope and Objectives

This plan has been developed to assist the Provincial Disaster and Climate Change Committees (PDCCC) to coordinate Disaster Risk Management work. As described in the National Disaster Plan, PDCCC should “[...] ensure risk reduction is part and parcel of Provincial sustainable development plans”. That means that disaster preparedness, including climate change adaptation, has to be mainstreamed in the 5-year provincial development plan in every sector.

The PDCRP is a general document presenting a multi-hazard risk approach. When a Province has to face an exceptional risk that, though unlikely, would have catastrophic consequences, a contingency plan has to be developed in addition of the PDCRP and annexed to it.

Following the recommendation of the National Disaster Plan, the PDCRP is focused on response. The response phase described in the present plan covers early warning and adaptation, damage assessment and reporting, response (relief distribution...), and early recovery phases. The long-term recovery plan that could be needed in case of a major disaster would have to be specific, and is not addressed here. This document will be developed when the situation requires it.

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) are annexes to the PDCRP, to guide the PDCCC during the response. These SOPs are developed at national level to ensure the consistency of the action on the whole territory.

The Provincial Disaster Response Plan should take into account the existence and/or the development of Community Disaster Plan integrating the Community Response Plan (CRP) in the definition of the provincial response options. The CDPs are developed in the main disaster prone areas by the Community Disaster and Climate Change Committee (CDCCC) with the support of DRM stakeholders. During emergency the CRPs are activated in coordination with the PDCRP.

The objectives of the Provincial Disaster Response Plan are:

- To enable effective community-based climate change adaptation
- To develop disaster scenarios according to the threats existing in the province.
- To set response options according to the scenarios developed.
- To adapt and formalise at provincial level the national procedures in term of communication and coordination (Early warning system, EOC, assessment, logistic etc.).
- To plan the mobilisation of resources in preparation of disaster emergency.

1.3. Methodology

The PDCRP is developed through a participatory approach by consulting the PDCCC members and the Area Council Secretaries (ACS) to ensure the ownership of the document and its consistency with the provincial capacities.

The development of the PDCRP is a process supervised by NDMO, NAB, PDCCC and DRM stakeholders. It is based on an initial workshop including:

- Training: The PDCCC members are trained on their roles and responsibilities, SOPs on early warning system, coordination of the Provincial Emergency Operation Center (PEOC), damage and need assessments etc.
- Consultation: A consultation with the PDCCC is organised to define the disaster scenarios, the response options adapted to provincial context, and develop a response preparedness plan.

Following the consultation, the PDCRP is compiled, tested and evaluated through a Simulation Exercise (SimEx), to be adjusted and finalised. The final edition is endorsed by the PDCCC chairman and approved by both directors from NDMO and Vanuatu Meteorology and Geohazard Department (VMGD) and the National Advisory Board on Climate Change & Disaster Risk Reduction (NAB).

The plan has to be updated at least once a year to ensure that some annexes such the contact list, the SOPs, the communication trees are correct.

The plan has to be fully reviewed every 5 years to ensure its consistency with the provincial capacities and the national legislation. New consultation workshop and simulation exercise have to be organised in this timeframe.

2. Situational Overview

This part describes briefly the overall situation of the province in terms of geographic situation, demographics & socio-economic conditions.

Geography

Torba is the northernmost province of Vanuatu, consisting of the Banks Islands and the Torres Islands. The province's name is derived from the initial letters of Torres and Banks.

TORBA is Vanuatu's remotest province and one of the most vulnerable because it is prone to drought, volcanic eruptions, tsunamis flooding and cyclones.

Each island of TORBA province has its own specificities and physical features which set it apart and distinguish it from the other islands.

Demography

The province has a population of 10,581 (2015 El-Nino assessment), with detailed demographic figures in Annex 3 - TORBA Demographics, and an area of 882 Km². There are 15 inhabited islands that can be divided in 2 groups:

- BANKS: Merelava, Merig, Gaua, Vanualava, Pakea, Reef Island, Mota, Motalava, Vet Tagde, Rah & Ureparapara.
- TORRES: Toga, Loh, Linua, Tegua, Metoma & Hiu.

Province head quarter situation

The TORBA Provincial Government has established its Area Council Headquarters on Meralava, Gaua/Merig, Mota, Vanualava, Motalava, Ureparapara and Torres. The Provincial Headquarters is located in Sola, on Vanualava. The Torba Provincial Government Council currently employs 17 staff workers and seven Council members representing the main islands of TORBA Province.

Infrastructure and services

TORBA has a total of 59.6 km of roads of which 26 (4+12+6+4) km are surfaced in Vanualava, 12.6 km are earth roads in Motalava, 18 km in Gaua and 3 km in Torres. The work on the extension of road to west Vanualava has already been done in 2013 but is yet to be surfaced with gravel or quarry.

The primary mode of transportation between the islands of TORBA is by boat. TORBA has 20 beach landings and 30 anchorages exist throughout the province. Sola has been declared an International Port of Entry for future maritime development but still lacks a proper wharf and storage facilities to facilitate trading activities. The National Bank of Vanuatu has branches in Sola, Gaua and Motalava opened three days a week on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Western Union has two branches in Gaua and one in Sola.

Livelihood

About 80% of the population of TORBA is employed in the subsistence and semi-subsistence agricultural sector. The major commercial activities are centred on copra, kava and fisheries (lobster, coconut crab). This sector is by far the largest economic sector of TORBA Province. The tourism sector has been growing for the past few years, with Gaua and Motalava official tourism launching in 2015 (Motalava) and 2016 (Gaua). Gaua has the highest number of international visitors (New Caledonia). The provincial government income sectors for governmental services delivery in 2015 are the following: cooperative (28%), Customs (Immigration and Biosecurity) (14%), followed Police (10%), Public Works (9%), Agriculture (6%), FSB Torba (5%), and Civil Status (4%). by Agriculture and Public Works, and

Forestry and Fisheries projects (MALFFB) in Torba are focusing on coconut, cocoa, kava, tree crop species such as white wood, sandal wood, nangai, natapua, and mahogany with a total of 3 staffs at the headquarters.

Collaborating together on the provincial sector plan may result in the creation of a provincial data system. Outer island infrastructures need a lot of attention especially for the improvement of landing stages and foot paths on islands such as Merelava, Mota, Motalava, Ureparapara, Toga and Tegua in the Torres group.

Hazard Risk & Vulnerability Profile

This part describes the hazard, risk and vulnerability situation of the province.

2.1. Historic Disaster Timeline

It is important to understand the natural hazards the inhabitants are living with, and the potential threats they can cause to the communities, the environment, economic and social services. To achieve this, the historical data are crucial.

A table presented in Annex 4 summarizes the previous disasters that occurred in the province. The columns provide the following information's for each hazard:

- **Description of the hazard:** Describe type of hazard, intensity, date & location
- **Damage and loss:** Provide description and figures as much as possible on the following elements: impacted population, damages on individual proprieties and infrastructures, impacts on livelihood and economic sectors...
- **Response:** What actions have been taken during and after the disaster?

Analysis:

According to the last UN World Risk Report (2015), Vanuatu is the world's most vulnerable country to natural disasters and climate change. The country lies on the Pacific Ring of Fire and is located in a high risk area for cyclones, volcanic eruptions, tsunamis and tropical depressions with

strong winds and heavy rains. On March 13th 2015, Vanuatu was hit by a category-5 cyclone (Tropical Cyclone PAM) that struck half of the country and caused heavy damage. This event revived public awareness of necessity of cyclone preparedness and action on climate change.

Seasonal variation in rainfall is fairly high, with the dryer months occurring from June through September. This dry period coincides with the cooler months. Tropical cyclones usually occur in the warmer months, November through April.

Torba Province is also vulnerable respectively to anomalously long dry spells and prolonged wet conditions associated with the El Niño (warm phase) and La Niña (cool phase) of the El Niño-Southern Oscillation phenomenon. Recently in 2015/2016, Torba Province has been affected by El Niño drought, resulting in shortage of water and food. Torba is also highly vulnerable to other extreme climate events including storm surges, coastal, river flooding and landslides. Sea level is rising by over 6mm per year across the province and ocean acidification is occurring as well as yearly coral bleaching events. These climate related impacts are causing food insecurity and other livelihoods issues throughout TORBA.

Also, being located in a seismically and volcanically active zone, Vanuatu is exposed to geological hazards: earthquakes, tsunami and volcanic eruptions. The Torres Islands frequently experience earthquakes and tsunamis that threaten (mainly) coastal settlement. For example, subsidence following an earthquake in 1997 caused an entire coastal coconut plantation on the nearby island of Loh to become submerged in seawater.

Current climate change and sea-level rise is already exacerbating the risks posed from tropical cyclones, coastal and river flooding, coastal erosion, heavy rainfall events and droughts. This, matched with highly uncertain geological hazards, poses particular risks in the coastal zone of most islands in the Torres especially.

Torba Province has 2 volcanos active in Vanualava and Gaua. If eruptive events are not frequent in Gaua and Vanualava, recent historical events have shown that damages can occur at any time. Indeed, in 2009, the increased activity at Gaua volcano has forced the evacuation of over 500 people from 5 communities and has damaged livelihood and water sources of communities in west gaua for a long term period.

Most of the time, people in Torba have managed to organize only a partial response to large and small scale disasters. As an example in 2015/2016, coping mechanism have been developed both at community level and provincial level to better cope with droughts impacts. Indeed, communities have engage in transportation of water in between areas, food sharing and in mitigation activities resulting from community action plan such (digging of wells). TORBA PDCCC has also supported communities in the most affected areas (Mota) by supporting for the relocation of household near water sources.

2.2. Hazard Profiles

This subsection gives an overview of the existing hazard in the province that could be a threat for the population or the economic activities. The description is based on the scientist and social knowledge of each hazard.

Cyclone

Vanuatu is located on the South Pacific cyclone belt. Every year Vanuatu receives minor to major cyclone activity that can potentially cause severe damage to communities, the local environment, as well as interruption to social and economic services and delivery. Climate change is linked to the severity and intensity of cyclones. The cost of cyclone rehabilitation programs is increasing and sets back our economic growth and stability.

Our cyclone season lasts from November to April. However, cyclones can also form outside of this tropical storm-prone period, particularly as climate change influences regional climatological patterns.

Storm surge associated with cyclones is regarded as a threat to communities living in coastal low lying areas throughout the country.

Cyclones can also cause associated disasters such as flooding and landslip. These associated disasters affect communities and individuals who should always think about their own safety by listening to information from the Meteorological Department and the NDMO.

Some of the damages provoked by a cyclone include: loss of basic Public Services, damaged roads, damaged buildings, damaged root crops...

Severe weather / Flooding / Landslide

Communities are located near river banks and low lying areas, including coastal areas, which are prone to flooding. These villages become vulnerable each year when the cyclone season brings heavy rainfall, and the associated threat of flooding.

Floods can potentially destroy gardens, houses, personal belongings, and are a risk to people as high river levels cause infrastructure damage to bridges and roads. With a growing population and increased population density the threat of damage or injury increases yearly.

Earthquake / Tsunami

Earthquake presents a high, but infrequent risk to TORBA Province. The highly populated coastal shorelines are most vulnerable in the case of tsunami. Apart from general earthquake damage,

landslides can inundate gardens, roads and bridges, as well as communities.

Volcano

Vanuatu is located in the so called “Pacific Rim of Fire”. The islands of Vanuatu are at high risk due to volcanic and seismic activity. There are seven active volcanoes within Vanuatu, two of which are in TORBA province; one in Gaua and the other in Vanualava.

Gaua: The island of Gaua has a large shield volcano, Mt. Garet, with gentle outer slopes, a large caldera lake (lake Letas), summit elevation of 797m and summit cinder cone (Mt. Garet). The caldera is 8 x 6km in diameter. Lake Letas occupies half the caldera with an area of 19.7 sq.km. It is about 100m deep and flat bottomed. There is warm, sulphur stained water near Mt. Garet cone.

In December 2011 Mt. Garet was changed from dormant to permanently active.

Vanualava: Mt. Seretimiati is a Complex Volcano or as it sometimes called Compound volcano. This is because it has numerous features; one feature of this volcano is it has no crater. Mt. Seretimiati volcano contains 5 cones aligned SSW-NNE, a summit elevation of 921 m. The main crater is fumarolic “smoke”, 1 km wide and 100 m deep; which emits steam and gases such as carbon dioxide, sulfur dioxide, hydrogen chloride, and hydrogen sulphide. The volcano contains boiling mud pots, there is a 300 m wide crater lake to the north of Mt. Seretimiati at an elevation of 730 m. There is a second lake 500 m wide SE of Seretimiati at 690 m elevation.

Mt. Seretimiati Volcano has 4 secondary cones: Tow Maravrig, Tow Mwiar, Gemekeret and Kwon Siagoro.

Mt. Seretimiati volcano showed signs of activity in March 2010 after being dormant for 45 years. This year 2016, the alert level for Mt. Seretimiati volcano on Vanualava increases from Level 0 to Level 1.

Activity type:

Gaua:

1973 eruptions:

Several eruptions in 1973 have caused evacuation of residents internally and some were externally evacuated to Vanualava.

2009-2010 Eruption:

An increase in activity at Gaua volcano has forced the evacuation of over 500 people from 5 communities on the west coast of Gaua Island on 26th November 2009.

Volcanic risks are continually affecting the livelihoods and services of some communities. It is a high priority for the Government, the Province, and the Communities concerned to work together in order to develop mitigation strategies to reduce volcanic risks.

Fire

*No fire Services are currently available within TORBA province.
Fire is a domestic incident that happens everywhere within TORBA Province.*

Drought

Drought is becoming a concern for the communities within TORBA Province. El Nino patterns cause widespread water shortages. Conditions normally lead to lower production of vegetables and root crops. Further, water shortages may cause health problems due to imbalanced diet and associated sanitation problems. Drought may cause many schools to close as they cannot continue to operate due to food shortages and attendance issues.

Departments of Agriculture, Water, and Health need to educate people who are living in these vulnerable areas to change some cultural practices or conduct technical research into what further mitigation projects can be done to minimize the risk.

Climate Change

Climate Change is currently posing an acute danger to the people of TORBA, not only for low-lying areas such as on Motalava, Vanaulava, Gaua and the Torres, but also higher islands where impacts on agriculture and fisheries which threaten long-term viability. Seasonal weather patterns are already becoming unpredictable and more extreme. Sea level is rising by over 6mm per year, ocean pH is dropping causing damage to coral reefs and other marine life, coral bleaching is regularly affecting coral reefs. Climate change effects are particularly severe for the people of TORBA where a majority of the island's population live directly off the land. Although sea level rise is critical, the most crucial issue surrounding climate change in TORBA is its effect on food and water security. Climate Change is already reduce agricultural yields through heat stress, changes in rainfall, greater pest/disease activity and coastal erosion.

Accident (search and rescue, Boat Capsizing, Air Craft Accident, Marine Oil Spill, Industrial etc.)

With the increase of motor boat travel, but no increased awareness of safety precautions, boat capsizing in TORBA Outer Islands is a serious threat, and many resources are spent on search and rescue. More safety measures should be enforced in boat and ship travel.

For safety precautions, all boats within TORBA Province are to comply with the Vanuatu Maritime

Regulations.

Search and Rescue is carried out by and within the community and is co-ordinated by the community disaster and climate change committee. Should it be necessary, teams from VMF or the Navy could be called upon.

Sola airport receives regular flights. Compared to larger airports, runway conditions and facilities creates a potential safety risk. Airport Management has established contingency plans for aircraft incidents or accident but does not cover provincial airports.

Sola and other villages throughout the province receive regular commercial and recreational marine traffic to its ports. It is therefore necessary to consider oil spill incident in the near future.

Health (Epidemic)

It is important that safety is observed at all times through regulations to ensure livestock export trade is disease free. An outbreak of exotic animal disease would cripple Vanuatu's economy. Therefore, all steps must be taken to prevent this from occurring. The Agriculture Department and Live Stock Department are lead agencies in developing Animal Exotic Disaster Response Plan.

The people of Vanuatu are also exposed to airborne and waterborne viruses and pathogens. The Department of Health is responsible for the monitoring, detection and treatment of any outbreaks. Due to our people's high travel needs and the tourist trade, the risk of introducing diseases is high.

2.3. Disaster Scenarios

This subsection describes the disaster scenarios that could potentially occur in the province. They are established by the PDCCC according to the historical events and the hazard profile of the province.

For each hazard different kind disaster scenarios can be considered. They are defined by the strength of the hazard, the level of loss & damage and the response capacities available.

Three levels of disaster scenarios are considered:

- **BEST - CASE SCENARIO**
 - Limited impact (1 village) - few damages
 - The community can recover by itself in few weeks
- **LIKELY - CASE SCENARIO**
 - Significant impact (one island or part of it) – Impacts on several sectors like livelihood or/and infrastructures.
 - Communities require support from the province and might recover in few months
- **WORST - CASE SCENARIO**
 - Severe impact (full province) – Impacts livelihood and economic sectors, major damages and losses on infrastructure.
 - Communities require support from the national and international stakeholders and might recover in years.

For each scenario, the following information is provided:

- **Hazard strength:** Category, strength of the hazard, area of impact, timing of the hazard (quick or slow onset)
- **Damage and losses:** Damage, figure of population/ number of community / area affected
- **Sector impacted:** eq. Health, water and sanitation, livelihood, agriculture, education...

Scenario	Hazard strength	Damage and loss	Sector impacted
Cyclone			
<i>Best-case</i>	<u>Tropical Cyclone category 1</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Part of the province is affected • (e.g.: Torres Group, 5 Islands) • Around 1000 + people affected • Some gardens and houses affected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture • Water Supply • Health • Infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community • CDCCC • ACS • Govt Dept Concerned • PDCCC
<i>Likely-case</i>	<u>Tropical Cyclone category 2-3</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture • Water Supply 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community • CDCCC

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Half of the province is affected • (e.g.: Full northern and central part, 8 Islands) • Around 5000 + people affected • Some gardens and houses affected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health • Infrastructure • Education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACS • PDC • Dept of Agriculture, Water, Health, PWD, NDMO
<i>Worst-case</i>	<p><u>Tropical Cyclone category 4-5</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full Torba Province • 9000+ people affected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All sectors affected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local, regional, national and international level (NGO, donors, military forces)

Earthquake / Tsunami

<i>Best-case</i>	<p><u>Small local Earthquake</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some communities affected • Isolate landslide 	<p>Sectors affected:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure • Water • Agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community • Tools
<i>Likely-case</i>	<p><u>Strong earthquake</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affect slop area with landslide (eq. Merelava) • About 700 people affected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure • Education • Water, • Health • Agriculture • Business & Economics 	<p>Sectors affected:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure • Education • Water, • Health • Agriculture
<i>Worst-case</i>	<p><u>Major local earthquake</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full province affected • Tsunami affected harbour (Torres, Mosina, Motalava) • Landslide in slop area (Merelava) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure • Education • Water, • Health • Agriculture • Business & Economics 	<p>Sectors affected:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure • Education • Water, • Health • Agriculture

Severe weather / Flooding / Landslide

<i>Best-case</i>	<p><u>Annual Heavy rain</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flash flood Sola • 500 people affected 	<p>Sectors affected:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure • Business • Education • Health • WASH 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PWD (ministry) • Health officers • Bank • Cooperative
<i>Likely-case</i>	<p><u>Exceptional strong heavy rain</u></p>	<p>Sectors affected:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure • Agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PWD (ministry) • DARD • DLA

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landslide in Merelava 700 people affected • Flash flood Ureparapara 500 people affected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water supply 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NDMO • RWS • CDCCC • ACS • PDCCC
<i>Worst-case</i>	<p><u>Exceptional long and strong heavy rain</u> (eq During Cyclone)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In whole Torba Province • 9000 people affected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Sector wide” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NDMO • PDCCC • VHT • UN • MSG

Drought			
<i>Best-case</i>	<p><u>Annual Dry season</u> <i>Period: 1 month</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mota 100/900 people affected • Shortage of water and food 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sectors affected: • Agriculture • Water supply 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community • CDCCC • 1 dry creek/stream
<i>Likely-case</i>	<p><u>Exceptionally long dry season</u> <i>Period: 3 to 6 month</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mota 450/900 people affected • Shortage of water and food • Sickness (malnutrition) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sectors affected: • Agriculture • Health • Education • Water supply 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community • CDCCC • PDCCC • Water tanks
<i>Worst-case</i>	<p><u>El Niño event</u> <i>Period: 6 month to 1 year</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mota, Motalava, Merelava, Torres, N/E Vanualava • 2800 people affected • No water / no food • Sickness • Casualties (kids, elderly, etc) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture • Health • Education • Water Supply 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community • CDCCC/ PDCCC / NDMO • NGOs (Red Cross) • Foreign Aid • Water tanks • Boats for water transport • NOMAD machine • Food supplies

Fire			
<i>Best-case</i>	<p><u>1 kitchen burns</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 household: 6 to 10 people • 1-2 hours, domestic fire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sector affected: • Livelihood 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Church • Communities/families • Red Cross
<i>Likely-case</i>	<p><u>2 houses burn</u> (kitchen, sleeping room, etc.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 households: 10 to 20 people • People injured (1 baby, 1 old man) • 1-2 hours, domestic fire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sectors affected: • Livelihoods • Homes and properties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CDCCC • PDCCC • Church
<i>Worst-case</i>	<p><u>In Sola, Vanualava</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affected population: 200 • Affected homes: 107 • Injured: 10 • Deaths: 5 • 2-4 hours, industrial fire (UNELCO) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sector affected: • Loss of properties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CDCCC • PDCCC • NDMO • NGO & Red Cross • Foreign Aid

Accident (Search & Rescue, etc.)			
<i>Best-case</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No death during boat sinking • 4 people on board • Located in a small area between Vanualava and Motalava • Food and water supplies • Everyone can swim • Enough life jackets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Search and rescue • Transport • Health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CDCCCs are aware and respond • First aid training • Timely response • Rescue boat available
<i>Likely-case</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15 people on board • Between Motalava and Vanualava • People hungry and weak, panic • Kids on board, old people, disable • Not enough life jackets • No GPS nor compass • No sea time certificate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health • Transport • Search and Rescue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PDCCC • Water • Food • Provincial Govt • Police • RC
<i>Worst-case</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cargo Boat • Lots of dead and injured, 100 people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health • Transport • Business 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NDMO • Police • RC

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> affected • Remote area like between Ureparapara and Torres • Damages on supplies the boat carried • Oil spill 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Search and rescue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperative • National response • International response
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Health (Epidemic)			
<i>Best-case</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0 deaths e.g. malaria 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health • Education • WASH 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health centers • Education Dept. • CDCCC
<i>Likely-case</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less than 5 deaths e.g. diarrhoea 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health • Education • Protection • WASH 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health Dept. • Provincial Govt • Education Dept. • PDCCC
<i>Worst-case</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More than 10 deaths • Poor sanitation during and after disaster 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sectors affected: • Health • Education • WASH 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Response from Health Dept. and Education Dept.

2.4. Risk Matrix

The risk matrix shows how each hazard scenario sits in regards to likely impacts caused (probable damage level) against the frequency of the hazard occurring.

Below is a matrix mapping the different hazards in the province. From the matrix, we can gauge the hazard that pose an extreme risk and that we need to spend time preparing for and those that pose a very low risk, hazards that can still occur but for which we only spend minimal time and resources planning for. This gives us an idea of the hazards that potentially cause most damages and losses. Contingency plan could also be developed in case of high or exceptional hazard.

HAZARD RISK ANALYSIS MATRIX

PROBABLE DAMAGE resulting from the event if it occurs	CATASTROPHY					EXTREME DISASTER RISK
	CRITICAL				HIGH DISASTER RISK	
	SEVERE			SOME DISASTER RISK		
	MODERATE		LOW DISASTER RISK			
	MINOR	VERY LOW DISASTER RISK				
	LIKELIHOOD	RARE	UNLIKELY	POSSIBLE	LIKELY	IMMINENT

DEFINITION of LIKELIHOOD terms for use in this exercise.....

RARE	Very unusual event not expected to occur more frequently than once in 500 years (such as meteorite strike or massive tsunami in some areas)
UNLIKELY	Unusual event not expected to occur more frequently than once in 100 years (Massive earthquake in some areas)
POSSIBLE	Occasional event expected to occur once in every 20 years (super cyclone)
LIKELY	Regular event expected to occur at least once in every 10 years (named cyclone or flooding)
IMMINENT	Scientifically predicted or expected to occur within 1- 5 years, (dam failure) months (some landslides, volcanic eruption) or even days (named cyclone tracking warning).

DEFINITION of PROBABLE DAMAGE terms for use in this exercise.....

MINOR	No casualties, infrastructure not seriously affected, light impact on gardens, commerce and normal activities only slightly disrupted
MODERATE	Few casualties, infrastructure slightly damaged resulting in loss of basic services for less than one week. Normal activities disrupted for less than one week.
SEVERE	Several casualties, damaged infrastructure requiring significant assistance to repair, loss of some services for up to one month.
CRITICAL	Tens of casualties, severely damaged infrastructure, and housing, major disruption of basic services for up to 6 months. Businesses, government, and community activities are seriously disrupted causing massive displacement of population.
CATASTROPHY	Hundreds of casualties, widespread destruction of housing, infrastructure, government and private business systems and services. Loss or disruption of basic services may last more than one year leading to massive displacement or even abandonment of affected areas.

TORBA HAZARD RISK ANALYSIS MATRIX

**PROBABLE
DAMAGE
LEVEL**
resulting
from the
event if it
occurs

**CATA-
STROPHIC**

CRITICAL

SEVERE

MODERATE

MINOR

				EXTREME DISASTER RISK
		Cyclone Drought Volcano	HIGH DISASTER RISK	
		SOME DISASTER RISK	Flood Landslide Accident	
	LOW DISASTER RISK		Cyclone Earthquake Landslide	Drought
VERY LOW DISASTER RISK				Accident

RARE

UNLIKELY

POSSIBLE

LIKELY

IMMINENT

Considering worst case / likely case.

2.5. Vulnerability, Multi-hazard and Disaster Risk mapping

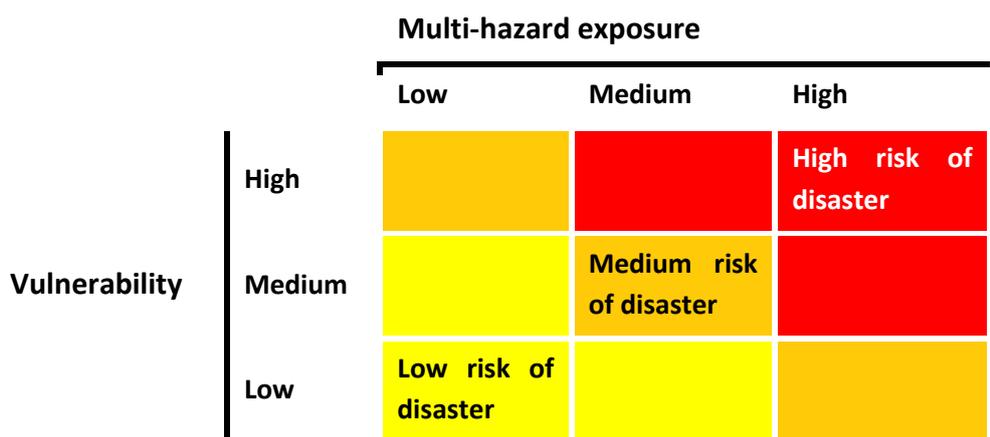
The disaster and climate risk mapping gives a spatial overview of the population and infrastructure exposure to a multi hazard risk indicator. The disaster risk map is built during the PDCRP workshop with the knowledge of the PDCCC and not on scientific data. It is decision aid tool for PDCCC to analyse a situation during an emergency. It is empiric and should not be used for other purpose such as development of projects or activities.

The multi hazard risk indicator is based on analysis of the vulnerability and the multi- hazard exposure. This analysis is the result of the following equation:

Disaster Risk = Vulnerability x Exposure

The variable levels are determined by spatial criteria as follow:

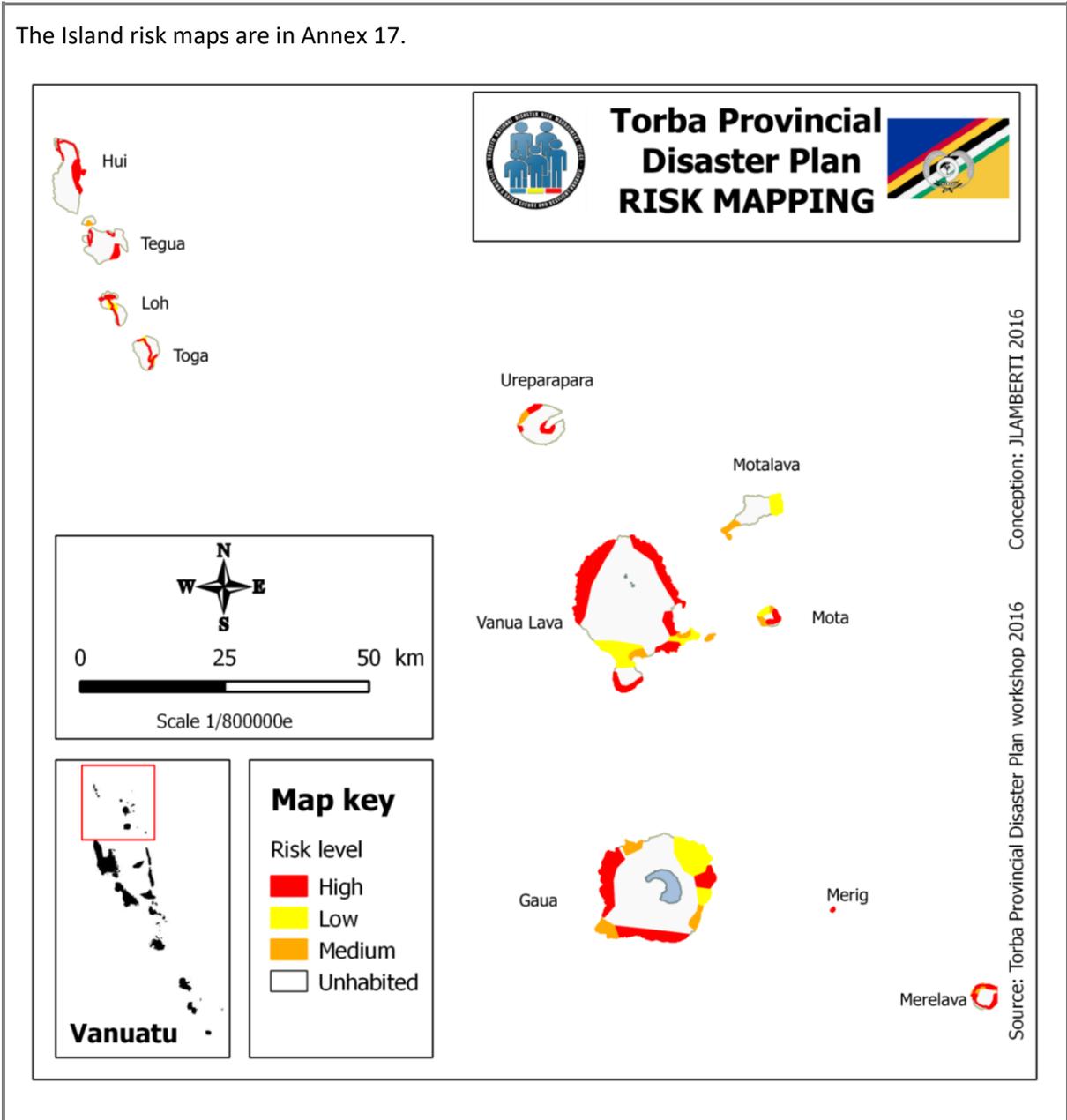
- **Vulnerability:** Access to services (education, health, shipping, etc.), infrastructure (communication, transport, etc.), density of the population (it increases the number of vulnerable people).
- **Multi-hazard exposure:** Intensity and frequency of hazard (based on historical data), number of hazard.



Population at risk: All figures given below are based on estimated population given in Risk Maps done by PDC members in April 2016. Some data's are here still missing but a good overall picture is yet provided through this estimated information.

ISLAND	HIGH RISK		MEDIUM RISK		LOW RISK	
	TOTAL POP	PERCENTAGE	TOTAL POP	PERCENTAGE	TOTAL POP	PERCENTAGE
HUI	235	100%	0	0%	0	0%
TEGUA	35	73%	13	27%	0	0%
LOH	9	4.50%	0	0%	191	95.50%
TOGA	0	0%	61	51%	58	49%
UREPARAPARA	308	83%	63	17%	0	0%
MOTA LAVA	0	0%	1305	87%	187	13%
VANUA LAVA	1037	58%	110	6%	626	36%
MOTA	269	29%	189	22%	453	49%
GAUA	977	38%	112	5%	1479	57%
MERIG	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
MERE LAVA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
TOTAL	2870	37%	1853	24%	2994	39%

The Island risk maps are in Annex 17.



Population at risk:

Estimation of 37% of people in High Risk areas

Estimation of 24% of people in Medium Risk areas

Estimation of 39% of people in Low Risk areas

3. Potential Humanitarian Consequences

This section deals with different planning assumptions/ disaster scenarios and the associated impacts in terms of figures and caseload, taking into consideration vulnerable groups, and how they would be affected.

3.1. Disaster triggers

Natural hazards such as heavy rainfalls, seasonal periods of drought and earthquakes are common throughout Vanuatu. For thousands of years, people have learned to live with them and to cope with their impacts.

It is only when people are unable to cope with a hazard, and need outside help, that it becomes a disaster. The magnitude, or size, of a disaster depends on three factors:

1. The strength, or intensity, of the hazard.
2. The exposure of the community to the hazard, for example, for how long the hazard occurs, or whether the community is situated close to the hazard.
3. The vulnerability of the community. This means the extent to which the community cannot cope with the impacts of the hazard.

The intensity of the disaster, the exposure and vulnerability of the communities are three factors that, together, may trigger a disaster.

The table below summarises the main trigger per hazard and indicated the linked SOP that should be activated.

Hazard	Trigger	Linked SOP
Cyclone	NDMO ALERT / Warning for the province Cyclone category (Upper Cat 2) Cyclone track on the tracking map (Less than 100 km)	Annex 6; PEOC SOP
Severe weather / Flooding / Landslide	METEO LA-NINA / Heavy rain Warning Natural sign First community assessment report	Annex 6; PEOC SOP Annex 9; Assessment SOP
Earthquake/ Tsunami	NDMO ALERT / Warning Natural sign First community assessment report	Annex 6; PEOC SOP Annex 9; Assessment SOP
Volcano	GEOHAZARD Warning Natural sign	Annex 6; PEOC SOP
Drought	METEO EL-NINO Warning Natural sign First community assessment report	Annex 6; PEOC SOP Annex 9; Assessment SOP

3.2. Population at risk

Men and women work together to raise their families, produce food, generate income and shape their community. But they often perform different daily activities to meet these goals. We need to recognize the different roles and needs of men and women, as it helps us understand their vulnerability to hazards and climate change.

Babies and infants are also vulnerable to hazards and climate change. International standards consider 5 the age limit of vulnerability. Children depend on their parents to carry them to safety, and are easily affected by diseases such as diarrhoea, malaria and dengue.

School children are also vulnerable. They are particularly susceptible to food and water security issues related to climate change. But they can move quickly and before the arrival of a hazard they can help to promote awareness, disseminate information, response to evacuations and prepare safe houses.

Elderly people are more likely to suffer from sicknesses and may have difficulty moving around. When an earthquake, a tsunami, a landslide, a flood or another rapid-onset hazard arrives, they cannot run to a safe place, and therefore are very vulnerable. After a cyclone, they are more vulnerable to water-borne and vector-borne diseases. If there are extreme temperatures or droughts, they often get dehydrated or suffer from heat stress.

Sick people are obviously unable to move quickly when a hazard strikes, particularly if they are weak and confined to their beds.

Those with disabilities are also more vulnerable to hazards and climate change. They require extra time to move from place to place, and may rely on the support of another person to get to the safe sites. Think about people who are blind, or who lack arms or legs, or who are mentally handicapped.

The table below indicates the specific **population exposed** to the hazard risk (which community, which kind of settlement) and the most **vulnerable people** (individuals) according to the types of hazards.

Hazard	Population exposed	Vulnerable people
Cyclone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal areas • Low land areas (inland) • Close to river • High land/hill • Boat/Ship • People who face the wind • People with old or traditional houses/not resilient houses • People living in extremely remote areas where there is no communication means (radios, phones, etc.) and thus no information coming in or out 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All men/women • School children • People with special needs • Disable people • Babies/children • Elderly
Severe weather / Flooding /	<p>Flood</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People living close to rivers • Swamp areas / Valley 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disability/special needs • Children under 5

<p>Landslide</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Landslide</u> • Hill side • Logging areas • Heavy farming areas • Volcanic islands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elderly • Women • Disability/special needs • Children under 5 • Elderly • Women
<p>Earthquake/ Tsunami</p>	<p><u>Earthquake</u> Merelava – Ureparapara</p> <p><u>Tsunami</u> Loh – Tegua – Hiu Motalava – Pakea – Sola</p> <p>All communities who live in coastal areas especially</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every harbours • Every communities in low line areas or close to rivers 	<p>All population, but especially children, elderly, pregnant mothers, disable and sick people</p>
<p>Volcano</p>	<p><u>Gaua</u>: Dolav, Ontar, Qetegaveg, Busman Bay, Vatles – West // Sirity –South East</p> <p><u>Vanualava</u>: Seremba, Port Patteson, Qanglav, Lenan, Lalnetak, Keyembak, Merelaen, Qeso, Vatop, Abek, Lesa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every community on the way of ash falls or river (because of mud flows) <p><u>Worst case scenario</u>: Earthquake & tsunami likely to affect other close islands</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children • Pregnant women • Asthmatic people and sick people (especially chest sicknesses) • Disable • Elderly • All population suppose water sources are contaminated
<p>Drought</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People depending on rainwater • People far away from sources • People who live in remote areas: lack of transportation, no water containers, lack of coordination, land rights • People are too many for food quantity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disable • Children • Elderly • Pregnant mothers • School children • Widow
<p>Health Epidemic</p>	<p>Populated area with good infrastructure</p> <p>Secondary schools</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children • Disable • Elderly • Community • Students • Teachers

	<p>Remote areas (lack of health services and awareness)</p> <p>Areas where sanitation and hygiene awareness is poor</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full community • Full community
Accident	<p>Sea transport</p> <p>Land transport</p> <p>Air transport</p> <p>Hunting and hiking</p> <p>Infrastructure (road/wharves/bridges)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children • Women • Elderly • Civil servants • Students • Fishermen • Bush Hunters
Fire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kitchen built with local materials • Sleeping house made with local materials • Semi-permanent and permanent buildings • People surrounded by bush (gardens, forests, • Near private fuel station • Near airport fuel supply • Gas cookers • Power lines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elderly • Children • Pregnant mothers • Disable • People with health issues (asthma, etc.) • Widows

3.3. Cross-cutting issues

For each sector impacted, some other related sectors could be impacted directly or indirectly by the consequences of a disaster and ongoing climate change. The table below lists examples of the main cross-cutting issues that can appear after a disaster or climate event and that implicate different sectors.

Impacted sector	Other related sectors	Examples
Water and sanitation	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School closed • Repeat classes • Affect delivery of school syllabus • Affect personal hygiene of boarding students • Affect academic results
	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sickness • Bad hygiene • Dehydration
	Food Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shortage of food • Malnutrition • Bloat, Colic & Diarrhoea symptoms for livestock animals • Wilting of fruit trees
	Protection/gender	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conflict between community members, with land owners (for water sources), etc. • Work in cooperation (women go fetch water to sources)
	Business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work in partnership with community (lend boat, etc.)
Health	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children/students cannot go to school • Teachers are on sick leave
	Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community members cannot work in the gardens or do their work • Community members get sick (unbalanced diet)
	Shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community members get sick or injured
	• Protection and gender	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community members, especially women and children can suffer from domestic violence (rape) • Spread of infectious disease
	• Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sickness or outbreak of red eye and diarrhoea
	Communication/ infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities cannot access health facilities
Education	Shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School building destroyed or damaged • Need tents to set up temporary learning centers • Dormitory blown off • Schools become evacuation centres
	PWD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roads blocked, flooding rivers, fallen trees
	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Congestion in room, few accesses to toilets

	Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social issues arise in evacuation centres • Evacuation centres not considered as a safe place if overcrowded • No privacy
	Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shortage of food in this scenario • Lack of extension recovery information/materials for crops & vegetables
	Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support from water sector to supply evacuation centres

Food Security & Livelihoods	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not enough food, people are weak: no help, do not move nor think straight • Food is expired/rotten, people are sick: diarrhoea, vomiting • Diet is not balanced; people are weak or sick
	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bad results for students (they do not pass, parents have to support extra costs, they do not have good job, they make trouble) • Low passing rate • Students are weak, they do not learn well, or are absent from school. • Poor Academic Performances • High Percentages of students absentees • Malnutrition • Unbalanced diet, students are not healthy, do not learn well • Expired food: students are sick
	Protection/gender	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shortage of food, unbalanced diets, expired food: people get weak, sick and get into conflicts
	Water/Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have to have enough water for livestock and grow crops • Shortage of foods & water for peoples & animals • Expired relief food/water supplies of donors agencies to affected areas • Shortages of planting materials

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Shelter	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evacuation of casualties • Damage of school properties/buildings/teaching & learning resources
	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Epidemics • Poor sanitation • Health Services
	Protection and Gender	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety • Privacy • Culture
	Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shortage of water/water containers & jerry can
	Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shortage of forest resources for shelter purposes • Lack of food storage area/preservation facilities
	Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No telecommunication • Unsafe Shortage of telecommunication facilities
	Business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economy drops or is at least on hold • Loss of business products

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Communication / Infrastructure	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects student daily class attendance • School closed • Affect school administration and school operations
	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health service • Emergency/Death • Lack of hygiene supplies • Lack of medicine supplies
	Food security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shortage in food supplies (rice, etc.) if boats do not navigate • Shortage of market supplies (affects inhabitants who do not have gardens, as well as schools)
	Business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of food supplies • Poor communication to shipping agencies
	Relief	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay of relief supplies • Reporting delayed • Delay of assessment & reporting • Death Incidence
	Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of access and information for safe drinking water • Damage to water sources
	Land/Air/Sea transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flights cancelled • No truck service • Capsizing of boats
	Protection/gender	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cannot report incidents
Protection / gender	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During evacuation, overcrowded places • Sexual abuses • Outbreak of diseases
	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People are all mixed together • Sexual harassment • Sustain abuse • Student involved in criminal activities
	Shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facility for people with special needs: Women, Disable • No privacy • Theft • Social Issues
	Agriculture, food security and water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficult when single-parent has to do everything • No supply or relief: • Unequal distribution • Disabled people • Unbalance diets for each gender groups • Single mothers • Single fathers

SECTION 2. OPERATION & RESPONSE PLANNING

The section 2 presents the strategy and the operational aspects of disaster and climate response by defining the following elements:

- Identification of priority needs to determine the response options.
- Definition of decision making and coordination procedures, specifying the membership, the roles and the processes linked to the different coordination bodies. The communication and reporting mechanisms described provide a framework for the implementation of the operations.
- Description of procedures according to the different phases of the response: early warning system, damage and need assessment, evacuation, distribution, life line services.

4. Priority Needs & Response Options

Based on the scenarios & potential humanitarian consequences, the table below identifies by sector (e.g. WASH, health, education, etc.) what are the:

- **Priority needs** that might arise after a disaster: *items, resources that might be needed by the population.*
- **Response options** that the province will address to these needs during emergency phase: *Operational material available, prepositioned stock to be distributed, stakeholders in capacity to support the response.*

The table considers the priority needs and response options for the three kinds of scenarios defined according to the response capacity of the administrative level:

- **Best – case scenario:** isolated damages - can be managed at the community or area council level.
- **Likely – case scenario:** part of the province is affected – the disaster can be managed at the provincial level or with small support (some resources) from the national level.
- **Worst – case scenario:** the whole province is affected – the impact of the disaster requires national or international support to organise the response.

Sector of intervention	Priority Needs	Response Options	
Water and sanitation			
<i>Best-case</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean Water (drinking, cooking, swimming) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water source • Water containers • Underground wells • Village plumber • CDC • Labour • Material 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Committees • Tools • Chiefs • Assessment • Awareness • GFS • RWHS
<i>Likely-case</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean Water (drinking, cooking, swimming) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water containers • Water pipes • Water tanks • Relocation • Water quality test • Provincial plumber 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chlorine • PDCCC • Red Cross • Church • PDCCC • Assessment forms
<i>Worst-case</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean water (drinking, swimming) • Good sanitation • Good hygiene 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Doctor Mark (Gaua) • Technical assessments • Church • Partners • NDMO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VHT/NGOS • WASH cluster • Water Dept. • Foreign Aid (military, air and boat transport, hygiene kits, toilets)
Health			
<i>Best-case</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slight damage on aid post building • Need: water, food, heal minor injuries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CDC • APC • Aid post worker • Traditional healers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health awareness by aid post workers • NGO partners already in the community
<i>Likely-case</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shortage of medication • Non-food items • Water food • Water filters • LL Net (mosquito nets) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural water supply • Agriculture • PDO & TPGO • NGOs + provincial level (UNICEF, SCA, church) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC prepositioned stock • Malaria Unit at provincial level • CMS (NPH Santo) & Torba Hospital • TPHO
<i>Worst-case</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shortage of medication in all health facilities + water, food, human resource and search and rescue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central Pharmacy in Vila • NDMO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deployment of volunteers (first aid, medical assistance) from NGOs (RC, World Vision, UNICEF, etc.)

Education			
Best-case	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary shelter • Local material • Shortage of water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community work and fundraising • CDC • PTA – school funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACS • Land owner (water sources) • Chief
Likely-case	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More temporary shelter • Water • Assessment • School material/supplies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PEOC • PDCCC and shelter cluster • WASH cluster 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water supply: alternative water sources (wells, ground water) • Health Dept. • PWD (shelter cluster)
Worst-case	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary shelter + learning space • Water tanks • Health issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NEOC • Gov't • Red Cross • Foreign Aid 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shelter kits/tool Kits • Tents • School kits/stationaries

Food Security & Livelihoods			
Best-case	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness • Planting materials • Strings/hooks • Seedlings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chiefs • Community • Families 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CDCs • Church • Farmers
Likely-case	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local food • Vegetable seeds • Forestry seedlings • Livestock tools (stables, etc.) • Transports (fuel) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PDCCC • Church • Provincial Gov't 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MALFFB-RRU • NGO • Red Cross
Worst-case	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food conservation • Agriculture: food, planting materials, vegetables, seeds, tools and materials. • Fish: strings/hooks, tilapia fish, boat, fishing rings, canoes, tools and materials • Forestry: seedling/seeds, tools and materials • Livestock: animals, tools and materials • Transport/fuel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government • FRANZ partners • MALFFB • VHT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional organization • International organization • RC • Security

Shelter			
Best-case	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local materials • Move to safe place/family house 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment/Evacuation • Coordination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chief/other community leaders • Community work • CDC + ACS
Likely-case	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NFI (shelter tool kit + tarpaulin) • Transport means • Tents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical assessment + evacuation • Coordination • Reporting • PDCCC(PEOC active) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chiefs • Church leaders • NDMO • Ship/plane • Distribution • Red Cross

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACS, Provincial Gov't 	
Worst-case	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relocation • Move to cave 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preliminary assessment • Technical assessment • Evacuation • Reporting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding Agencies • Military forces • Ship/plane • Distribution • Recovery plan • VHT

Communication / Infrastructure

Best-case	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road/Airport/Wharf/Radio maintenance (cut grass, prune trees, good care, small repairs) • Improvement works (e.g. build path) • Periodic maintenance (gravelling road and reshaping, repairs) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community/contractor • Chief/community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PWD • ACS
Likely-case	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-establish communications (HF Radio or phone network) /fixing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment and following of procedures (rapid assessment, first response, transmission) = SOP • PWD/Contractors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical workers to re-establish telecommunications and proceed with repairs • TVL or Digicel technical workers • Donors
Worst-case	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rebuild (HF radios, airplane, airport, towers, etc.) • Clear road and footpaths (trees, branches, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donors • Logistics support from FRANZ partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private partners (ships)

Protection/gender

Best-case	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security of individual or community property • Fair support • Privacy ensured 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CDC awareness • Community leader's awareness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Response Plan • Counselling at the community level
Likely-case	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Violence against women and children • Community conflict • Political interference (eq. supplies distribution) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Counselling for women • Chief
Worst-case	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community conflicts lead to death or injury • Community riot 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Response 	

5. Decision Making & Coordination

This part describes the decision making and coordination mechanisms to manage an emergency. It details the PDCCC and Provincial Emergency Operation Center (PEOC) membership as well as procedure for PEOC activation and agencies functions. Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) annexed give additional information on roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder.

5.1. PDCCC Roles and Membership

The PDCCC roles are described in the Terms of Reference (TOR) of the PDCCC (Annex 5). The PDCCC shall comprise the following province authorities and officers established in the province:

Stakeholders	Position	Name	Contact
Department of Local authority	Secretary General	Ketty Napwatt	592 8580 564 9741
NDMO	TORBA Provincial Disaster Officer	Fisher Young Din	5653161 7362275
Department of Finance	TORBA Finance manager, Department of Finance	Peter Karie	5731833 38501
Department of Public works	TORBA Public Works Manager, Department of Public works	Ronald Matavusi	5366459
Biosecurity	TORBA	Manford Qenegle	9029
Department of Immigration		Judah Silas	5652095 7349381
Customs	TORBA Customs Manager, D of Customs	Richie Tamata	5416751 7785876
Department of Meteorology	TORBA Meteorology Manager, Department of Meteorology	Frederick Vuti	5656007 7793717
Department of Education	PEO, TORBA Education , Department of Education	Edmond Hilary	5375454
Department of Geology Mines and Water Resources.	TORBA rural water supply officer,	Salathiel Nava	5605556
Department of Forestry.	TORBA Forestry Officer, Department of Forestry.	Kasen Alick	5934279
Department of Fisheries	TORBA Fisheries Officer, Department of Fisheries	Jimmy Willie	
Department of Agriculture	TORBA Agriculture Officer, Department of Agriculture	Peter Maho	5683490 9029
Department of Livestock	TORBA Livestock Officer, Department of Livestock	Albert Toa	9029

Province of TORBA – 2016

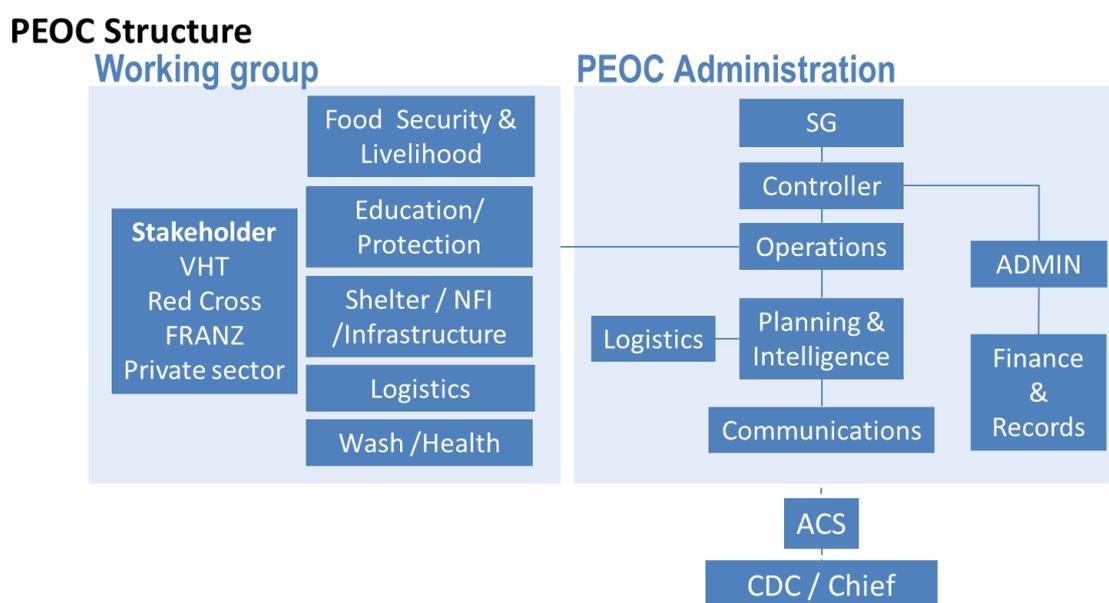
Department of Health	TORBA Health Manager, Department of Health	Henry Wetul	5341359 7745316
Department of Cooperative	TORBA Cooperative Manager, Department of Cooperative	Julia Sagler	5348305
Police	TORBA Police Commander/Inspector, TORBA Police Patrol	Judah Silas	5652095 7349281
Women Counselling Centre OIC	TORBA Women Counselling Centre OIC	Grace Ralph	5920880
Lands Tribunal Officer	TORBA Lands Tribunal Officer	Fredington Aru	5397127
World vision	World Vision Officer	Crimson Daniel	5625035
Vanuatu Red Cross Society (VRCS)	TORBA VRCS Branch Chairman	Keith David	7777710
TVET	TVET Manager	Albert Ruddley	5390171
Correctional Officer	TORBA Correctional Officer	Kalep Wilkins	5671304 5734413
Air Vanuatu Agent	Sola Airport	Fotkin Din	5723843 5399795
Council of Chiefs		Georges Augustus	5653916
Church Council	Anglican Church representative, Diocese of Banks and Torres.	Betarose Welin	5348075
Provincial Government	Planner	Michael Silona	5971276 9006
Tourism Manager	TORBA Tourism Officer	Olivet Dorony	5977429 33945 9008
Island Court Clerk	Judiciary	Robson Lapsai	5485692
Department of Youth & Sport	TORBA Youth and Sports Development Officer, Department of Youth & Sport	Cliffon Lonsdale	5909776 7768205 5333980

5.2. PEOC

The Provincial Emergency Operations Centre (PEOC) is the main body of the emergency, response and early recovery coordination system. The PEOC has a dedicated working room located in the provincial headquarter office to organise its meetings. The PEOC roles are executed by the PDCCC under direct leadership of the Secretary General of the province:

- Communication
- Controller
- Operation
- Intelligence and Planning
- Logistics
- Finance and Records
- General Support & Administration
- Working Group

The roles are organised according to the following PEOC structure chart:



The PEOC provides centralized directions and controls for the following tasks:

- Communications and warnings
- Coordinate damage and need assessments operations
- Preparation of consolidated assessment reports and Situation Reports (SITREP)
- Maintenance of operational information and maps
- The coordination of all governmental departments, non-governmental organisations, private sectors and donors assistance.
- Logistic arrangement of relief supplies receipts and distributions as approved by National Disaster Committee.

PEOC is activated in case of emergency, once a warning or a first information report is received. Once activated, the PEOC operational manager will organise a duty roster to ensure that the PEOC is running round the clock.

The PEOC has 4 levels of activation:

- **Stage 1: Readiness**
This will initiate preparation for the PEOC after receiving information from the NDMO or other emergency services.
- **Stage 2: Standby**
This warning will initiate manning of the PEOC by skeleton staff on a part time basis.
- **Stage 3: Activation**
Issued when an emergency or disaster has occurred and full activation of the PEOC on a part time basis.
- **Stage 4: Stand down**
This will initiate termination of the PEOC and the recovery and rehabilitation activities can be implemented under normal procedures.

The PDCCC stays operational throughout the year working on extended preparedness activities such as data management, awareness and training, which is essential for the PEOC to be ready and efficient for crisis situations.

Refer to the Standard Operating Procedures PEOC SOP's (Annex 6 PEOC SOP) for more details.

5.3. Agencies Functions & Accountability

The agencies involved in the disaster management at the provincial level are the PDCCC and other stakeholders such as the Vanuatu Red Cross Society, Vanuatu Humanitarian Team (VHT) members, Vanuatu Climate Action Network (VCAN) members and private companies. They coordinate their support at provincial level by sectorial working groups.

The working groups are the counterpart of the sectorial clusters of the national level. They have an expertise and advisory roles. The table below indicates the memberships of the provincial departments and other stakeholders organised under the sectorial working groups:



Working group	Working group membership	Group Members
Water and sanitation & Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water Health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Salathiel Nava (Lead Water) Colenso Silas (Acting) Willie Sawa Henri Wetul Danny Moffet Anna Tari
Education & Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education TVET Youth Woman center Police Court house / Correctional 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Judah Silas (Lead) Edmond Hillary Albert Ruddley Robson Lapson (Acting) Kalep Wilkins Reggie Moffet Winnie Lilip Lesly Mera Grace Ralph
Food Security & Livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MALFFB- Risk & Resilience Unit Agriculture/Forestry /Fisheries/Livestock /Biosecurity Cooperative 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peter Mao (Lead) Kaisen Alick Paul Harrison Albert Toa Willie Jimmy Manford Qenegle

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Julia Sagler • Olivet Dorony (Acting)
Shelter, NFI & Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PWD • Red Cross • Customary land • Church Council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • David Keith (Lead) • Clifton Lonsdale • Ronald Matavusi (Acting) • Fredington Aru • Betarose Welin • Ricky Simeon
Logistics & Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NDMO • Finance Dep't – FSB Torba • Torba provincial government • Civil status • Meteorology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ketty Napwatt (Lead) • Steward Vores • Fisher Young Dinh (Acting) • John Max • Alvin Eldads • Peter Karie

The tasks of the stakeholders in disaster management at the provincial level are listed in the following table:

Stakeholders	
Provincial Secretary General/PDO PDCCC / PEOC	<p><u>EARLY WARNING SYSTEM</u></p> <p><u>Trigger for alert dissemination</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advisory warning alert from NDMO Director. • NDMO Director asks the SG to activate the PEOC. • For slow onset hazards (Drought) the warning could come from community level <p>⇒ <u>Consequence</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activation of communication tree (see communication tree) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ SG & Controller call each Head of Departments (PDCCC members) for an info meeting • Activation of PEOC with recommendation from NDMO Operator <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Set up of PEOC Office ○ SG contacts ACS if big emergency. Otherwise, communication Officer is named and in charge of notifying ACS and identified as focal point to disseminate information at the community level. <p><u>DAMAGE ASSESSMENT</u></p> <p><u>First community assessment</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PDCCC gathers verbal information on damage from Area Council Secretaries in the first 24 hours <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ <i>Submission of first situation report NDMO</i> • Gathering of the CDCCC First community assessment form through ACS and CDCCC within 24 to 72 hours. • Analysis of data with support from the working group • A <i>beneficiary's database</i> (excel sheet) should be set up at this stage. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ <i>Submission of 2nd SITREP to NDMO</i>

<p>Provincial Secretary General/PDO PDCCC / PEOC</p>	<p>Technical assessment is requested (for provincial or national level) following the identification of affected sectors in the first community assessment analysis</p> <p><u>TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PEOC calls for a meeting with working groups to prepare joint technical assessment team to be deployed in affected islands. • In case of national or international support PDCCC members should take part into the technical assessment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ <i>Debrief meeting with all working group members is organised after the field mission</i> • PEOC compiles the reports of different working groups in a provincial sectorial assessment report <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ <i>Submission of the sectorial assessment report to NDMO</i> <p><u>RESPONSE and EARLY RECOVERY</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PEOC organises coordination meeting frequently (according to the emergency need) • PEOC coordinates relief distribution using the working groups • PEOC invites any external help to coordinate with the working group for technical support <p>PEOC coordinates the logistical aspects (available transport, storage...). PEOC issues Situation reports frequently (according to the emergency need)</p>
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<p>Area Council Secretaries (ACS) & Community Disaster Committees (CDCCC)</p>	<p><u>EARLY WARNING SYSTEM</u></p> <p><u>Trigger for alert dissemination</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advisory warning alert from NDMO Director. • PDO gives warning and keep ACS updated • The activation of plan could be triggered directly by observing natural signs (in case of earthquake, cyclonic winds...). <p>⇒ <u>Consequence</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACS contact the CDCCC, chief and church leaders to disseminate information • CDCCC, chief and church leaders communicate with their community members <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Communication means:</i> mobile phone call or text message (Digicel/TVL) using CDCCC contact list, HF radio, Shell/Tamtam (drum beating)/Bell, door to door, flag, whistle • CDCCC and Chief give awareness messages to community for better preparation
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Area Council Secretaries (ACS) & Community Disaster Committees (CDCCC)

- CDCCC and Chief activate the evacuation plan if the situation requests it

DAMAGE ASSESSMENT

First community assessment

- ACS conduct visual assessment
 - ⇒ *Call the PDCCC to give a first oral report*
- CDCCC fill the first community assessment forms by organizing a community meeting and then by visiting each affected house.
 - ⇒ *Submission of First assessment form to ACS*
- ACS collect the CDCCC assessment form
- If there is no CDCCC, ACS in collaboration with the chief and community leader commits to making the first assessment
 - ⇒ *ACS send the first community assessment to the province (on foot, by truck, boat or plane) or read it through the phone or HF radio.*

TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT

- Focal points for the technical assessment team on the field are ACS, chiefs and CDCCC
- ACS participate to the logistical arrangements for the technical assessment team

RESPONSE and EARLY RECOVERY

- CDCCC conducts awareness activities in the community to clean the village, build back, and replant.
- ACS help coordinate the available/provided relief supply at area council level.

CDCCC help coordinate the available/provided relief supply at community level

Water and sanitation & Health

EARLY WARNING SYSTEM

Trigger for alert dissemination

- Advisory warning alert from NDMO Director.
- PDO gives warning and keep Heads of departments updated
 - ⇒ **Consequence**
- Health dept. to give information & recommendations to nurses in charge and health workers.
- For remote areas the communication officer will pass the message through HF Radio

DAMAGE ASSESSMENT

First community assessment

- WASH & Health working group provides support in analysing information and in reporting it in the sit rep template. Based on

Water and sanitation & Health

the first assessment information the WASH & Health working group recommends to carry out a technical assessment in some specific areas if need.

- Triggers to develop a technical mission could be:
 - Number of casualties
 - Number of people injured
 - Number of diseases arising after the disaster (e.g. diarrhoea, red eye, etc.)
 - Number of health facilities damaged
 - Lack of safe, clean drinking water (estimation of the amount of drinking water available)
 - Number of water systems damaged
 - Shelter issues (water catchment, gardens damaged)

TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT

- WASH & Health technical assessment team is composed at least of 1 representative of Torba province
- A questionnaire developed at the national level could be adapted by the working group according to its specific needs. The ACS, CDCCC, Chief, water committee, health workers are the focal points on the field.
- Data from reports on different locations is aggregated by the working group.
- Overall report on WASH & Health is submitted to the PEOC to be included in the sectorial report.

RESPONSE and EARLY RECOVERY

- WASH & Health working group commits to:
 - Playing a coordination role between all partners working on these topics: upper level, lower level (area council, community) and / or higher level (national, international).
 - Working on the standard of support to be provided according to the context.

Update the ProvincialSITREP with descriptions of the actions carried out on the field on this topic.

Education & Protection

EARLY WARNING SYSTEM

Trigger for alert dissemination

- Advisory warning alert from NDMO Director.
 - PDO gives warning and keeps PEO informed
- ⇒ Consequence
- PEO gives the information to all schools by calling the principals or Headmasters
 - For schools located in remote areas the communication officer

Education & Protection

will pass the message through HF Radio

DAMAGE ASSESSMENT

First community assessment

- Education and Protection working group provides support in analysing information and in reporting it in the sit rep template.
- Base on the first assessment information the Education and Protection working group recommends to carry out a technical assessment in some specific areas if needed.
- Triggers to develop a technical mission could be:
 - Period and number of people temporarily sleeping in schools
 - High rate of social and domestic issues (eq. against children and women)
 - Food shortage
 - Health issues (overcrowded rooms)

TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT

- Education & Protection technical assessment team is composed at least of 1 representative of Torba province
- A questionnaire developed at the national level could be adapted by the working group according to its specific needs. The ACS, CDCCC, Chief and Head Teachers are the focal point on the field.
- Data from reports on different locations is aggregated by the working group.
- Overall report on education & protection is submitted to the PEOC to be included in the sectorial report.

RESPONSE and EARLY RECOVERY

- Education & Protection working group commits to:
 - Playing a coordination role between partners working on these topics: upper level, lower level (area council, community) and / or higher level (national, international).
 - Working on the standard of support to be provided according to the context.

Update the Provincial SITREP with descriptions of the actions carried out on the field on this topic.

Food Security & Livelihoods

EARLY WARNING SYSTEM

Trigger for alert dissemination

- Advisory warning alert from NDMO Director.
- PDO gives warning and keep Head of departments updated

⇒ **Consequence**

Food Security & Livelihoods

- Agriculture Dept. & MALFFB (RRU) gives information & recommendations to the lead farmer network
- Dept. of Tourism gives information & recommendations to members of the tourism industry
- Cooperatives give information & recommendations to registered businesses
- For remote areas the communication officer will pass the message through HF Radio

DAMAGE ASSESSMENT
First community assessment

- Food security & Livelihood working group provides support in analysing information and in reporting it in the sit rep template.
- Based on the first assessment information the Food security & Livelihood working group recommends to carry out a technical assessment in some specific areas if needed.
- Triggers to develop a technical mission could be:
 - % of gardens destroyed & estimated food stocks
 - % of houses destroyed
 - % of businesses closed

TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT

- Food security & Livelihood technical assessment team is composed at least of 1 representative of Torba province
- A questionnaire developed at the national level could be adapted by the working group according to its specific needs.
- The ACS, CDCCC, Chief and lead farmers, tour operators, businessmen are the focal points on the field.
- Data from reports on different locations is aggregated by the working group.
- Overall report on Food security & Livelihood is submitted to the PEOC to be included in the sectorial report.

RESPONSE and EARLY RECOVERY

- Food security & Livelihood working group commits to:
 - Playing a coordination role between all partners working on these topics: upper level, lower level (area council, community) and / or higher level (national, international).
 - Working on the standard of support to be provided according to the context.

Update the Provincial SITREP with descriptions of the actions carried out on the field on this topic.

Shelter, NFI & Infrastructure
EARLY WARNING SYSTEM
Trigger for alert dissemination

- Advisory warning alert from NDMO Director.
- PDO gives warning and keeps Heads of departments updated.

⇒ **Consequence**

Shelter, NFI & Infrastructure

- PDO gives information & recommendations to the ACS and CDCCC
- Red Cross gives information & recommendations to Red cross volunteers and staffs
- PDW to contact Air Vanuatu agent
- For remote areas the communication officer will pass the message through HF Radio

DAMAGE ASSESSMENT

First community assessment

- Shelter, NFI & Infrastructure working group provides support in analysing information and in reporting it in the sit rep template.
- Based on the first assessment information the Shelter, NFI & Infrastructure working group recommends to carry out a technical assessment in some specific areas if needed.
- Triggers to launch a technical mission could be:
 - Number of school buildings damaged
 - % of houses destroyed
 - Number of hospitals damaged
 - Number of roads damaged
 - Number of airstrips, wharves, anchorages damaged

TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT

- Shelter, NFI & Infrastructure technical assessment team is composed at least of 1 representative of Torba province
- A questionnaire developed at the national level could be adapted by the working group according to its specific needs..
- The ACS, CDCCC, Chief and agent of Air Vanuatu are the focal points on the field.
- Data from reports on different locations is aggregated by the working group. Overall report on Shelter, NFI & Infrastructure is submitted to the PEOC to be included in the sectorial report.

RESPONSE and EARLY RECOVERY

- Shelter, NFI & Infrastructure working group commits to:
 - Playing a coordination role between all partners working on these topics: upper level, lower level (area council, community) and / or higher level (national, international).
 - Working on the standard of support to be provided according to the context.

Update the Provincial SITREP with descriptions of the actions carried out on the field on this topic.

<p>Logistics Communication</p>	<p>& <u>EARLY WARNING SYSTEM</u></p> <p><u>Trigger for alert dissemination</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advisory warning alert from NDMO Director. • PDO gives warning and keep Heads of departments updated <p>⇒ <u>Consequence</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PDO gives warning and keep ACS updated. • For remote areas the communication officer will pass the message through HF Radio
<p>Logistics Communication</p>	<p><u>DAMAGE ASSESSMENT</u></p> <p><u>First community assessment</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Logistics working group provides support in analysing information and in reporting it in the sit rep template. Based on the first assessment information the Logistics working group formulates recommendations on the logistics strategy in terms of transport, storage and distribution of the support provided. <p><u>TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Logistics organises the transport of the technical assessment teams using the available transport (identified in the first assessment) • Logistics working group coordinates with external partners in case of major logistical issue (worst-case scenario) • The ACS, CDCCC, Chief are the focal points on the field. • Data from reports on different locations is aggregated by the working group. Overall report on logistics is submitted to the PEOC to be included in the sectorial report <p><u>RESPONSE and EARLY RECOVERY</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Logistics working group commits to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Playing a coordination role between all partners working on these topics: upper level, lower level (area council, community) and / or higher level (national, international). ○ Organising and coordinating transport, storage, and distribution of the support provided by the Province or by actors at an upper-level to area councils and communities. <p>Update the Provincial SITREP with descriptions of the actions carried out on the field on this topic.</p>

In accordance with the policies, concept and principles set out in this plan, all stakeholders and sector agencies are required to prepare for and manage the impacts of disaster and continue to provide services during and following disasters. They are also required to address the risks they face and avoid or mitigate risk contributing activities within their sector.

6. Communication & Reporting

Disasters create special demands for communication. In case of severe or widespread incidents, usual communication systems may be of no use to meet these demands by failing completely or partially.

If there is an event that requires Emergency Management, the primary communication system will be the public telephone / fax system and internet connection. The HF radio links with the ACS or directly with Community Disaster and Climate Change Committee (CDCCC) is used for area with no network.

Public Information is the deliberate, planned and sustained effort to establish and maintain mutual understanding between those managing the disaster and the community. In the event of an imminent or declared State of Local Emergency, an immediate requirement is to establish communications with the community by using local radio stations, and maintain that contact.

Establishing immediate communications with the community depends on the post event ability of the broadcasting system equipment and operators to cope with the situation. ACS will assist in the provision of public information. Media releases relating to the Emergency Management organization need to be authorized by the Secretary General (SG) unless otherwise delegated by the SG.

The information flow between the administrative level follow the bellow's chart:

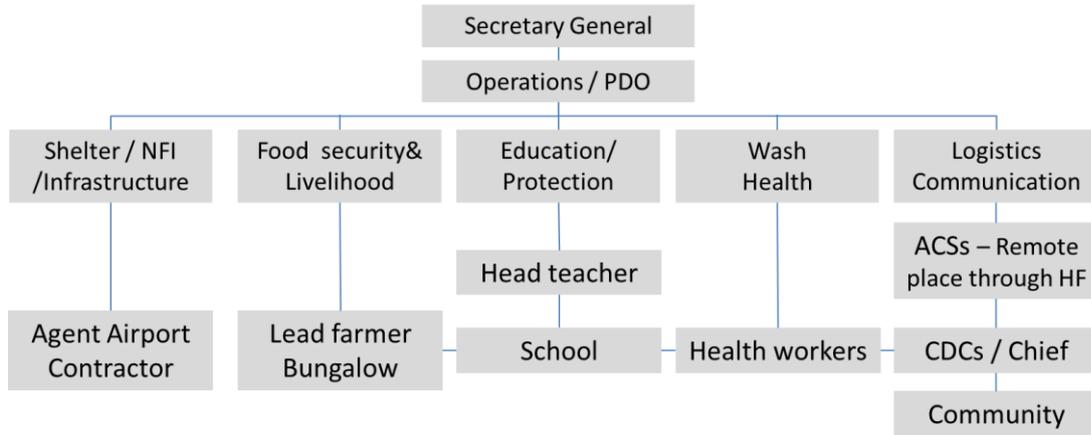


However other communication channels could be used according to the specific need of the different emergency phase:

- **Early Warnings and information** from the NDMO and VMGD related to potential hazards need to be considered by PDCCC before being sent from the Province Office to Area Councils community level through all networks available. Each working group is responsible to relay the information and appropriate advice to its respective network follow the communications tree below.
- **PEOC activation:** A PDCCC internal communication tree exists (Annex 7) to facilitate the information flow within the PDCCC, especially for the PEOC activation.
- **First community assessment** uses the normal communication tree. The CDCCC members are responsible for collecting accurate information on hazard threats and damages in the “First community assessment form” and to share it with the Area Secretaries. Area Councils Secretaries are responsible to collect “First community assessment forms” and share them with the PDCCC. The PDCCC compiles the Provincial initial assessment information in a report addressed to NDMO.
- **Technical assessment:** During Technical assessment, the technical assessment team works directly on the field with ACS and CDCCC and reports to the PDCCC that compiles and send the Provincial technical report to NDMO.
- **Response and recovery operations:** The PDCCC collects the response operation update from the stakeholders trough a coordination meeting and is responsible for sending situation reports(SITREP) to NDMO

A contact list including the key contacts is updated on a regular basis and tested at least once a year. (Annex 8 PDCCC & Key Stakeholder Contact List)

The flow of information will follow the PDCCC Communications Tree (Annex 6) presented below:



The PEOC Activation will follow the PDCCC internal communication tree presented below
(Please refer to Annex 7)

PEOC ACTIVATION:
KEY STAKEHOLDER:
COMMUNICATIONS:
TO:

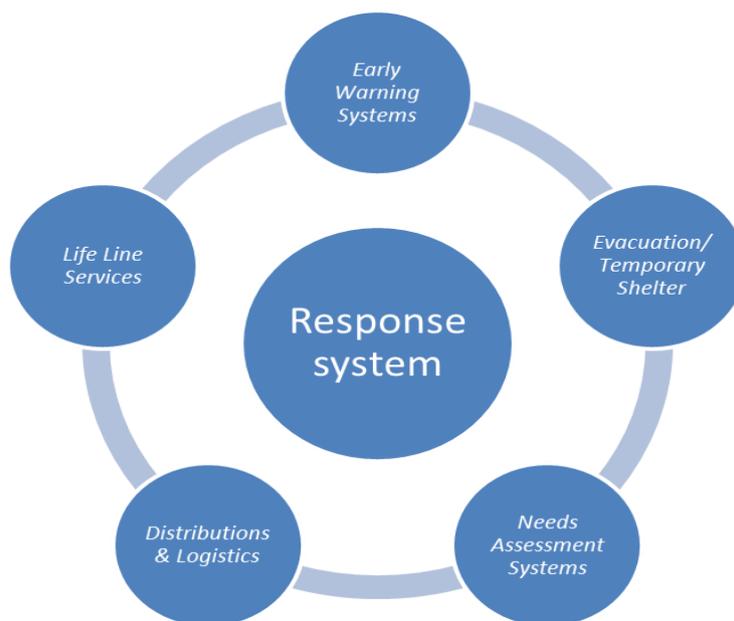
ANNEX 7: TO ADVISE INFORM KEY PEOPLE THAT THE PEOC IS ACTIVATED.
OBJECTIVE:
 1. The CEO phones the PDO and key PDCCC Contacts.
 2. The key PDCCC staff who are leading a working group phone all other V/E members.
 3. The PDO then contacts JCCO who will then contact all Area Council Secretaries.
 4. This will reach every area unless has been made. Report to the CEO with who has been contacted.

NAME	ROLE/AGENCY	PHONE	
		Mobile	VOIP
KEY PDCCC CONTACTS			
Judith Siaz	Torba Police Patrol	3334000/36000	3033
Peter Maho	Agriculture	3333490	3033
Kasen Alick	Forestry	3334275	
Albert Yoa	Livestock		3033
Winnie Milla	Fisheries	3333100/36000	3033
Kath David	Vanuatu Red Cross Society	3333000/36000	3033
Albert Ruddle	T/WT	3330171	
Edmond Hillary	Education	3333434	3033
Peter Karle Alick	PSB	3333100/36000	3033
Kalep Wilkins	Correctional Services	3333100/36000	
Frederick Anu	Customary Land	3333137	
Ricla Yamata	Customs and Inland Revenue	3333100/36000	3033
Julia Sagar	Cooperative	3333000	3033
John Max Langson	Civil Status	33334915	3033
Grace Ralph & Winnie Lillip	Torba Counselling Centre	3333000	
Manford Queneagle	Bio-Security		3033
Edgar Howard	Media officer	3333071	
Sarahel Nava	Rural Water supply	3333333	
Oliver Corby	Tourism	3333429	3333/3600
Alvin Sidani	WISD	3333143	
Henny Watal	Health	3333100/36000	
Cliffon Londale	Youth and Sports	3333100/36000	
Fordin Bin	Air Vanuatu Agent-Sole	3333343	
Cliffon Golow	World Vision	3333000	
AREA COUNCIL KEY CONTACTS			
Norman Hillip	Area secretary Malekula	3333100/36000	
Nancy Wobur	Area secretary Gaua	3333000	
Stephen Beth	Area secretary Vanuakava	3333100/36000	
Dean Ralph	Area secretary Mota	3333100/36000	
Artz Apou	Area secretary Motalava	3333100	
Stefan Palmer	Area secretary Ureparapara	HF radio-Lehal	
Daniel Lavin	Acting ACS Torba	7112077	HF - Yoga
PROVINCIAL COUNCILLORS			
Edmond Sovan	Malekula	3333100	
Peter Soren	Gaua/Malg	3333000	
Vacant	Vanuakava		
James Kambun	Mota	3333100	
Taylor Stephen	Motalava	3333000	
Smith Lilo	Ureparapara	3333100/36000	
Eric Shadrack Lalou	Torba	3333100/36000	
KEY CONTACTS			
Fr. Rocky Alfred	Priests/Pastors Malekula		
Fr. Walter Pascal	Priests/Pastors Gaua		
Fr. Keith Katsapas	Priests/Pastors Vanuakava		
Fr. John Bennett	Priests/Pastors Mota		
Fr. Johnny Ralph	Priests/Pastors Motalava		
Fr. Ray Osborn	Priests/Pastors Ureparapara		
Fr. Winston Sloan	Priests/Pastors Torba		

7. Response Systems & Procedures

This section summarises the process and procedure to be implemented during an emergency response.

The response system includes the components described in the chart below and these procedures are detailed in the following part.



The SOPs or guidelines are annexed to the PDCRP plan (when they are available) to provide detailed information's about the procedure mentioned above. The SOPs are developed at the national level and are likely to be adjusted following the lessons learned of each emergency.

The standard formats used during operation and mentioned in this section are also annexed and have to be updated following NDMO requirements.

7.1. Early Warning Systems

The hazard monitoring and early warning systems are supervised by the VMGD.

There are different levels of information communicated by the VMGD according to the hazard and the timing of the potential impact. Base on the VMGD information's, NDMO formulates recommendations for the emergency management.

The different alerts are summarised in the table below:

Hazard	Alert code	Means	Diffusion media	Responsible
Cyclone	Information	There is a cyclone or a tropical low forecast to reach Vanuatu boundary within 2 days.	mail list, SMS, Radio, Television, Website.	VMGD
	Advisory	There is a cyclone or a tropical low forecast to reach Vanuatu boundary within 1,5 days.		
	Warning	A days before a cyclone reach Vanuatu land		
	Warning Blue alert	A days before a cyclone reach Vanuatu land Preparedness phase	SMS, Radio, Television	NDMO
	Warning Yellow alert	Half day before a cyclone reach Vanuatu land Evacuation phase		
	Warning Red alert	Cyclone is striking. Containment phase		
Heavy rain Rough sea Flood Drought Landslide	Warning	Be prepared for this hazard	mail list, Radio, Television Website.	VMGD
Earthquake / Tsunami	Information	A earthquake happen without tsunami	SMS, Radio, Television, Website, email list	VMGD
	Advisory	A small tsunami could happen.		
	Warning	Go quickly on a high place		
Volcano	Level 0	Normal	SMS, Radio, Television, Website, email list	VMGD
	Level 1	Signs of volcanic unrest		
	Level 2	Major unrest		
	Level 3	Minor eruption		
	Level 4	Moderate eruption		
	Level 5	Very large eruption		

7.2. Damage and needs assessment systems

The damage and need assessment is operated when the scale of a disaster overwhelms the capacity of response of the affected communities. The assessment is realised to prepare the response activities. Depending on the magnitude of the disaster, two different types of assessment could be carried out:

■ **First community assessment**

It is the minimum assessment report that should be done if the community needs support. It is under the responsibility of the CDCCC (or the chief if there is no CDCCC) to do this assessment within three days after the disaster event, using the standard form developed for this purpose (Annex 9). A quick assessment report could be sent in first instance to the ACS, then to the PDCCC.

The PDCCC are responsible to compile the whole information of the province in a data base, analyse it and produce a first assessment report. This report will describe the damages existing in the province per sector and formulate recommendations. The recommendations could list some response options and/or ask from further technical assessment to address specific needs.

■ **Technical assessment**

This assessment is required if the damages and needs assessed during the first phase are too specific and have to be further completed. In this case, a team is deployed on the field to gather technical information to be able to formulate responses to the disaster impact.

The team is composed of provincial senior level officers specialized in sectors (such as health, water supply or shelter engineering, communication, etc.) according to the specific needs identified in the different areas. The team could also involve officers from national or international organisations as counterparts of the provincial officers. The ACS coordinate the technical assessment team on the field and put them in direct contact with the CDCCC (or the chief if there are no CDCCCs).

Each team will develop a technical assessment report. The general Technical assessment gathering all the information collected on the field is submitted to the NDMO. The Technical assessment report should contain the following basic elements or activities:

- Human and material damages
- Resources availability and local response capacities
- Options for relief assistance and recovery
- Needs for national / international assistance

■ **Quick response teams**

The quick response teams are specialized personnel who are sent to reduce the number of lives impacted. To ensure that the quick response to urgent needs is not delayed, a comprehensive assessment has to be completed as soon as possible. The following teams must be sent to disaster sites or disaster affected areas as early as possible:

- First Aid Team
- Search and Rescue Team

7.3. Evacuation, Temporary shelter, Long Term Displacement

For safety reasons a population could be displaced for short, mid or long term. The movement are usually recommended and supported by the authorities. The Mass evacuation guideline (Annex 10) details the standards applicable in Vanuatu. There are different kinds of displacement that could happen during and after a disaster:

- **Evacuation**

The evacuation is the action to move to a safer place during the time of the hazard striking. The need for evacuate a population to safe places will be determined after consideration by the PDCCC, using the information provided by the NDMO. For the most part, evacuations will only take place where there is a threat of volcanic eruption, tsunami or cyclone. There are facilities that have been identified for emergency accommodation, please see the resource list in List of evacuation centre/temporary shelter (Annex 11).

- **Temporary shelter**

The temporary shelters are the locations used by the people that have seen their houses destroyed during a disaster event. It is a short term solution that lasts during the reconstruction time of the houses. The temporary shelters could be organised in existing buildings (church, schools, community hall...) or supported by the distribution of shelter kits for self-constructions. The province has to support the ACS and CDCCC to ensure that a minimum of standards are provided to people living in temporary shelters (like access to water and sanitation etc.).

- **Long term displacement**

Long term displacement could happen after major disaster event when the level of risk becomes too heavy to allow the community to resettle in the same place. In this case, land conflicts could happen and the provincial authorities and the chiefs would have to work together to find solution. This kind of issues could be addressed in a specific contingency plan annexed to the PDCRP.

7.4. Distributions & Logistics

Emergency procurement of essential supplies is critical when dealing with an emergency. All goods and services purchased by the province on behalf of the SG and required for emergency purposes will be managed by the province Finance Officer. The SG has limited financial authority and can delegate financial authority to PEOC personnel on an "as and when needed" basis. On reaching the financial limit a request is made to the NDMO for the handover of financial responsibility.

Suppliers of goods and services purchased or requisitioned during an emergency are entitled to have their invoices or claims paid without undue delay, provided that the claim details are correct and the costs are reasonable. It shall be the responsibility of the Provincial Council to ensure that claims formulated by suppliers are paid either directly or through arrangements with the NDMO.

Costs incurred by government departments and statutory bodies in fulfilling their normal functions are met by those organizations. Should government departments, state owned enterprises or statutory corporations be used in any way other than performing their normal functions, they may charge for this service.

Supplies borrowed or requisitioned from other persons or organizations will be returned to the respective owners. Supplies drawn from Council stocks or purchased against Council shall be returned to stores or disposed of as deemed fit. Any supplies surplus to those supplied by the National Disaster Management Office shall be deemed to be the property of the NDMO.

Should unwanted, unsolicited supplies be sent to Province, these shall, if necessary, be returned by the same means. The Provincial Council will not accept responsibility for unsolicited supplies either in the province nor while in transit to or from the province.

It shall be the responsibility of the PDCCC to ascertain the reliability of food items and other relief supplies purchased or donated for emergency distribution.

7.5. Life Line Services

An earthquake will severely affect life lines (e.g. telecommunications, water, power, and roads) either through damage to the systems or overload. It is likely that roads will be cut, with disruption in the supply of water and power. Since it is not convenient to evacuate large portions of the population because of life line failure, people are expected to access water, food and basic necessities for themselves by stockpiling supplies to go through this period.

Volcanic eruption may affect life lines depending on its nature even a moderate eruption or one occurring in another area may cause water supply pollution, damage to crops and livestock. Cyclones may severely affect life lines through damage or pollution.

Floods will only affect life line services in specific areas that have been flooded unless a major life line carrier, e.g., bridge has been damaged. Other disasters will only have an intermittent effect on life lines.

SECTION 3. ADMINISTRATION & RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

This section deals with roll out process and resource mobilization plan, which are essential to carry out the tasks described in the plan and ensure its sustainability.

8. Response Preparedness

The response preparedness is crucial to ensure that the plan is updated, reviewed and utilised by the relevant PDCCC members.

8.1. Provincial Disaster Response Plan Review

The PDCRP has to be tested and evaluated on a regular basis through simulation exercise. The plan has to be updated at least once a year to ensure that some element such the contact lists, the SOPs, the communication trees are still valid.

The plan has to be fully reviewed every 5 years to ensure its consistency with the provincial capacities and the national legislation. New consultation workshop and simulation exercise have to be organised in this timeframe.

Proposals for amendment or addition to the contents of this plan should be forwarded to:

■ The Secretary General

Name	Contact
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■ Provincial Government Council

Name	Contact
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Hon. vice President, Switin Lilip, councillor, Ureparapara	5348293 7725843 HF -Dives Bay
Hon. Councillor, Edmond Sovan, Councillor Meralava	5441582
Hon. Councillor, Peter Etrien, Councillor Gaua/Merig	5394037
Hon. Councillor, James Pantutun, Councillor Mota	5426794
Hon. Councillor, Taylor Steven, Councillor Motalava	5380040
Hon. Councillor for vanualava - <i>Vacant</i>	

There may be additional hazard-specific plans if required to complement this document.

Annex 12; Gaua Contingency plan

Annex 13; Cyclone and Drought response plan

8.2. Simulation Activities

Disaster simulation exercises are an important part of assessing response capabilities and the effectiveness of existing plans. It is also an opportunity for the PDCCC members to be trained on the plan and its updates. These exercises should be organised at least every 2 years, unless specific aspects of the plan have been updated and /or there is a requirement to test the plan sooner.

A simulation exercise to test the plan and its procedures was held in Sola for the first time from the 12th to the 14th of October 2016, with support from the Vanuatu and French Red Cross under the project TBR5 funded by the European Commission.



Simulation Exercise participants in Sola (PDC TORBA and facilitators) – OCTOBER 2016



Provincial Liaison Officer, Philip METO, supporting PDC during simulation exercise, 2016

8.3. Planning & Capacity Building

Disaster preparedness planning comprises all activities that can be done for risk reduction. Such activities that need to be undertaken by each department should be identified and compiled. These activities can be planned after ascertaining the condition and status of infrastructure, equipment and manpower at the disposal of each department.

The activities may include the creation of any new infrastructure facility for risk reduction, repair, retrofitting or upgrading of existing infrastructures procurement, hiring, or repairing of equipment recruitment, hiring, and training or volunteers or specialized manpower and preparation and dissemination of awareness raising and training materials focusing various target groups.

Agency	Actions
Provincial Secretary General/PDO	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Prepare contact list <u>PIC:</u> PDCCC => logistics, CDCCC => ACS, community => CDCCCs 2) Community profiling <u>PIC:</u> ACS/CDCCC 3) List of evacuation centres <u>PIC:</u> ACS/CDCCC/Chiefs/Community leaders 4) Emergency fund – “Masoi Tape Waana” <u>PIC:</u> PDCCC/Operations Manager <u>E.g.:</u> fundraising kava night 5) Capacity Building of Officers inside PEOC (trainings and refreshers on log, intelligence, etc.; SIMEX) <u>PIC:</u> NDMO/Red Cross <p><u>Comment:</u> boats and trucks should be available to PEOC</p>
Area Council Secretaries (ACS) & Community Disaster Committees (CDCCC)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Setup of CDCCC in communities <u>PIC:</u> ACS/Red Cross 2) Awareness in communities (alerts, communication tree, etc.) and Refreshers <u>PIC:</u> ACS/Red Cross/CDCCC 3) Assessment trainings for 3 CDCCC members, community and ACS <u>PIC:</u> Red Cross/NDMO 4) Community profile <u>PIC:</u> CDCCC/ACS => ACDO => PDO 5) Update contact lists <u>PIC:</u> ACS/CDCCC => PDO 6) Identification of strong houses and how many people can fit in these houses + Evacuation sites <u>PIC:</u> CDCCC/ACS/Chiefs/private house owners/principals/RN => PDO 7) Training on how to identify strong buildings

	<p><u>PIC: IOM</u> 8) SIMEX</p> <p><u>PIC: Red Cross/ACS/CDCCC/NDMO</u> 9) Safety Plan</p> <p><u>PIC: ACS/CDCCC/principals</u> 10) Emergency fund</p> <p><u>PIC: Aid</u></p> <p>Comment: CDCCC setup very important to be well prepared, especially if it is a big area</p>
<p>Water and sanitation & Health</p>	<p>1) Setup steering committee & disaster plan for health and wash at provincial setting</p> <p><u>PIC: Torba provincial health office (admin Colenso, manager PHM and wash admin)</u></p> <p>2016</p> <p>2) Training of WASH and health staff on DRR for them to target health workers and village plumbers</p> <p><u>PIC: Provincial health office and PDO</u></p> <p>2016</p> <p>3) Training of ACS in reporting template</p> <p><u>PIC: Health and Wash Unit at provincial level</u></p> <p>2017</p> <p>4) Conduct awareness in all zones and setup health committees</p> <p><u>PIC: Health and wash staff in Torba outer islands at the provincial level</u></p> <p>Ongoing - 2016</p> <p>5) Emergency fund</p> <p><u>PIC: Health and Wash Unit at provincial level and in outer islands quarterly</u></p> <p>Ongoing - 2016</p>
<p>Education & Protection</p>	<p>1) Emergency fund/Fundraising</p> <p><u>PIC: Education Dept., National Government, Churches, NGOs, TVET</u></p> <p>2) Awareness on hygiene</p> <p>Advocacy in favour of women and children</p> <p><u>PIC: WASH, VWC, Police, Chiefs</u></p> <p>3) List of evacuation centres, Liaison with church and community</p> <p><u>PIC: PWD, Shelter</u></p> <p>4) Safety Plan</p> <p><u>PIC: Education Dept., PWD, Shelter</u></p>
	<p>1) Update contact list</p>

Food Security & Livelihoods	<p><u>PIC:</u> ACS, Coop tourism, MALFFB</p> <p>2) Awareness to all communities on preparedness</p> <p><u>PIC:</u> Coop tourism, MALFFB, CDCCC</p> <p>3) Provide training</p> <p><u>PIC:</u> MALFFB, Coops Tourism</p> <p>4) Include emergency fund in gov't budget at Provincial and National level</p> <p><u>PIC:</u> Idem</p> <p>5) Setup community profile</p> <p><u>PIC:</u> Idem + CDCCC/ACS</p> <p>6) Multiply and supply early maturing planting material</p> <p><u>PIC:</u> Agriculture Dept.</p>
Shelter, NFI & Infrastructure	<p>1) Road awareness: cut trees, branches, clear water drainage, clear direction of water (around bridge, creek), clear dirt in water culverts</p> <p><u>PIC:</u> PWD and community</p> <p>2) Wharf: identify safe anchorage</p> <p><u>PIC:</u> Ports and Harbours/PWD/Community</p> <p>3) Airport: cut down trees, strengthen windsock, fence around airstrip, strengthen terminal building</p> <p><u>PIC:</u> PWD, Community</p> <p>4) Awareness to every churches on church building</p> <p>Prepare contact list (phones, HF radios)</p> <p>Awareness for communities, identify evacuation centres and houses</p> <p>Maintain houses when a cyclone comes (cut trees)</p> <p>Build strong and low house</p> <p>NFI (have stock and supply)</p> <p><u>PIC:</u> Church/CDCCC/ACS</p> <p>5) Liaise with IOM => training of PDCCC on camp management</p> <p><u>PIC:</u> Church/PDO/NDMO/IOM/STC</p> <p>6) Organize fundraising for emergency fund</p> <p><u>PIC:</u> Community, church, PDCCC, ACS</p>
Logistics & Communication	<p>1) Preparation/update to create a database with contact list CDCCC/PDCCC/ACS, prepositioned stocks, evacuation centres, highest points, hazards and risk map, community profile, communication means, network coverage, key contacts NDMO, boat/ships contacts, land transport contacts, airstrips, coordination role, Number of people with disabilities per island + elderly</p> <p><u>PIC:</u> Log and communication working group / ACDO + Assistance from other working groups</p> <p>2) GIS Training</p> <p><u>PIC:</u> NDMO, VHT, TPG, OGCIO, Red Cross</p>

8.4. Humanitarian Partners & Programs

To assist the Provincial Council with activities on disaster risk reduction, climate change, food security and water security, programs that are undertaken by our humanitarian partners need to be registered with the Provincial Disaster Officer (PDO). The knowledge of coverage, capacity and activities taking place is important information for the PDO to gauge if communities have benefitted from preparedness activities and if they have, of what kind, and which communities need to be supported in future activities.

9. Resource Mobilization

Province needs money to execute the plan. This section presents how to manage the money, how to map resources (staff, asset, stock etc.) already available and management procedure if money is raised through donation/external fund.

9.1. Surge Capacity

There needs to be an inventory of the strategically placed resources stockpiled for emergencies in the province (Annex 14 List of stock materials & NFI), which would be kept by the PEOC. An updated list of all registered volunteers also needs to be kept, either for logistics, distribution, assessment, information dissemination or qualified first aiders. (Annex 15 - List of trained volunteers and their contact information)

External surge capacity for logistics, personnel, communications, supplies, emergency equipment and expertise also needs to be determined in consultation with the NDMO. (Annex 16 Logistics capacity assessment)

9.2. Emergency Funds

Any recovery of emergency costs is managed by the NDMO.

The restoration process of community functioning, the ongoing protection and continuous assessment of the recovery process is the responsibility of the PDCCC and the Provincial Government.

9.3. Donations/External Funds Management

In the event of a major disaster, the possibility of setting up a disaster relief fund would be given by the NDMO, who would administer and allocate it.

List of participant of the consultative workshop

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List of annexes

Annex 1; Policy Reference to National Disaster Act

Annex 2; NDMO Strategy 2016 - 2020

Annex 3; TORBA Demographics

Annex 4; Historical disaster Timeline Torba

Annex 5; TOR for Provincial Disaster Committee

Annex 6; PEOC SOP

Annex 7; PDCCC Activation Communication tree

Annex 8; PDCCC & Key Stakeholder Contact List

Annex 9; Assessment SOP

Annex 10; Mass Evacuation SOP

Annex 11; List of Evacuation Centres & Temporary Shelters

Annex 12; Gaua Contingency plan

Annex 13; Provincial Cyclone and Drought response plan

Annex 14; List of Emergency Stockpiled Materials

Annex 15; List of Volunteer/First Aiders Contacts

Annex 16; Logistics capacity assessment

Annex 17; Torba islands risk map

Annex 18; Vanuatu National CC & DRR Policy (Section 4)

