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NATIONAL CYCLONE SUPPORT PLAN 2016-2017

Ministry of Climate Change Adaptation, Energy, Environment
Geo-Hazards and National Disaster Management Office
Port Vila, Vanuatu, November 2016.

Forward and Approval

The republic of Vanuatu is prone to many natural hazards with the World Risk Report 2016 again rating Vanuatu as the most exposed country in the world to natural disaster. As well as cyclones there are other hazards including volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, flooding, drought, landslides and tsunamis that can cause damage to infrastructure, environment, public and private property, as well as impact long term development efforts. The potential for catastrophic damage was clearly demonstrated by Tropical Cyclone Pam in March 2015.

This document provides guidelines and information to all responding agencies on what needs to be done in coordinated planning and response. It also provides information that other agencies can use to develop their response plans and procedures to address cyclone preparedness, response and recovery procedures. These functions are covered by respective agencies from the Government, the Vanuatu Humanitarian Team members – VHT (NGOs, Red Cross, UN Agencies, and Donor Partners) and private agencies.

It outlines roles and responsibilities of Government agencies who will work to achieve common humanitarian safety, before, during and after a disaster. This arrangement is developed as part of the implementation of the National Disaster Management Act NO.31 of 2000 and the Disaster Risk Management National Action plan 2006-2016. The arrangement will vary depending on the severity of the cyclone, however it will act as a guide to the response to cyclones. Each agency should assess their roles and review their action plans, accordingly.

Disaster management is everybody's business; therefore, the National coordination system is important to ensure resources are utilized properly to eliminate duplication of efforts. This document is the foundation for all agencies to see how best they can prepare to respond to cyclones at the right time, with the right resources, for the benefit of the affected people anywhere in Vanuatu. The document is to be reviewed every year.

APPROVAL OF THE DOCUMENT

This cyclone support plan is approved by:

XXX

Date: xx/xx/xxxx

Minister of Climate Change Adaptation, Energy, Environment, Geo-Hazards and National Disaster Management Office

Government of the Republic of Vanuatu

Table of Contents

Forward and Approval	2
List of Acronyms	5
1.0 Introduction	6
1.1 Aim	6
1.2 Authorisation	6
1.3 Responsible Officer for the Cyclone Support Plan	6
1.4 Relationship with Other Plans	6
2.0 Activation of Cyclone Support Plan and Declarations	7
3.0 National Disaster Committee.....	7
4.0 National Disaster Management Office	8
5.0 Provincial Disaster and Climate Change Committee	9
6.0 Municipal Disaster and Climate Change Committee	9
7.0 Community Disaster and Climate Change Committees	9
8.0 Government-led Cluster Coordination System	10
9.0 National Emergency Operation Centre.....	11
10.0 Designation of Warnings	11
11.0 Cyclone Alert Phases and Response.....	14
12.0 Media Broadcasts.....	17
13.0 Department and Sector Cyclone Response Sub- Plans and Procedures	17
14.0 Coordination Responsibilities	18
15.0 Evacuation Centres/Safe Shelters	20
16.0 Closure of Schools and Offices	20
17.0 Public Service	21
18.0 Damage and Need Assessment	21
18.1 Aerial Surveillance.....	21
18.2 Initial Community Assessment.....	22
18.3 Multi- Sectoral/cluster Assessment.....	22
18.4 Detailed Sectoral Assessments	22
19.0 Humanitarian Response	23

20.0	Food relief.....	23
21.0	Non Food Items.....	23
22.0	Role of the National Government	24
23.0	Role of the Provincial Government	24
24.0	Roles of Area Council Secretaries.....	25
25.0	Roles of Community Disaster and Climate Change Committee	25
26.0	International Assistance	26
27.0	Customs	26
28.0	Biosecurity Clearance	27
29.0	Pacific Humanitarian Team – PHT	28
30.0	Role of VHT Members in Response and Relief	28
	Annex A: National Coordination Structure	30
	Annex B: National Disaster Response Coordination Structure	31
	Annex C: Provincial Coordination Structures	32
	Annex C: Organisation Response Functions and Roles	33
	Annex D: Community Response when Cyclone Season Commence	40
	Annex E: Community Disaster and Climate Change Committee initial assessments.....	43
	Annex F: Emergency Contacts	44
	Annex G: Tropical Cyclone Tracking Map.....	53

List of Acronyms

AC	Area Council
ADRA	Adventist Disaster Relief Agency
CDCCC	Community Disaster & Climate Change Committee
CCI	Chamber of Commerce and Industry
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
IFRC	International Federation of the Red Cross & Red Crescent
FSAC	Food Security and Agriculture Cluster
JDs	Job Descriptions
MCCA	Ministry of Climate Change Adaptation
MDCCC	Municipal Disaster and Climate Change Committee
MOFAICET	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Cooperation and External Trade
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NDC	National Disaster Committee
NDMO	National Disaster Management Office
NEOC	National Emergency Operation Centre
NGO	Non-Government Organization
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PDCCC	Provincial Disaster & Climate Change Committee
PDO	Provincial Disaster Office
PDCCO	Provincial Disaster and Climate Change Officer
PEOC	Provincial Emergency Operation Centre
PHT	Pacific Humanitarian Team
PHP	Pacific Humanitarian Partnership
VRCS	Vanuatu Red Cross Society
FRC	French Red Cross
SOP	Standard Operation Procedure
SPGC	Shefa Provincial Government Council
TAG	Technical Advisory Group
TC	Tropical Cyclone 00
UNDAC	United Nation Disaster Assessment and Coordination Team
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
VAT	Value Added Tax
VHT	Vanuatu Humanitarian Team
VMF	Vanuatu Mobile Force
VMGD	Vanuatu Meteorological and Geo-Hazards Department
WDCCC	Ward Disaster and Climate Change Committee
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WHO	World Health Organization

1.0 Introduction

The Season

The annual cyclone season for the Republic of Vanuatu commences in November and extends to the end of April the following year. While cyclones can develop outside of this period, their cyclical nature increases the predictability of such occurrences and thus enables pre-planned measures to be formulated beforehand.

1.1 Aim

The aim of this plan is to detail the prevention, preparedness, response and recovery processes in the event of a cyclone impacting on the Republic of Vanuatu, in line with the requirements of the National Disaster Act.

The Cyclone Support Plan provides for the mobilisation and co-ordination of the Country's resources, both public and private, to deal with an impending Tropical Cyclone emergency.

1.2 Authorisation

This Cyclone Support Plan was approved by the Minister and endorsed by the National Disaster Committee (NDC).

Date approved: xx/xx/xxxx

This Plan needs to be reviewed after each activation of the NEOC and annually in October for preparation measures of a following cyclone.

1.3 Responsible Officer for the Cyclone Support Plan

The responsible officer for Cyclone Support Plan is the Operations Manager within the NDMO. The Director General responsible for the Ministry of Climate Change Adaptation is the Chair of the National Disaster Committee.

1.4 Relationship with Other Plans

The Cyclone Support Plan should be aligned in conjunction with the 2010 National Disaster Plan, and be used by all Ministries, Departments, Provincial Councils, Civil Society, UN agencies and Red Cross Societies, Non-Government Organizations, Private Sector and Communities as a guide for the development of their cyclone preparedness and response measures.

Sub Plans are established to assist the NDMO to coordinate an effective response to a Tropical Cyclone. All functional service areas, within their respective Sub-Plans, are required to develop response and contingency plans for Tropical Cyclones (along with specific response plans for other identified hazards). The responding agencies areas include:

- Central Government Line Agencies
- Police (JPOC),
- Civil Aviation Authority
- Ports and Harbour
- Vanuatu Customs and Inland Revenue Department
- Biosecurity, Ministry of Agriculture

- Ministry of Health
- Telecommunications Infrastructure
- Department of Women's Affairs
- Department of Water
- Department of Energy
- Ministry of Education
- Broadcasting (Radio and TV)
- FRANZ Partners
- Airports Vanuatu Limited
- Vanuatu Red Cross
- French Red Cross
- International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent
- Vanuatu Humanitarian Team
- Private Sector

2.0 Activation of Cyclone Support Plan and Declarations

Activation of this plan remains the responsibility of the Director NDMO as well as informing the Chairman of NDC

Declarations of a State of Emergency under Section 13 of the National Disaster Act are made by the President on the advice of the Council of Ministers.

The National Disaster Act, Part 2, gives provision to establish the National Disaster Committee (NDC). The Chairperson of the NDC is the Director General of the Ministry responsible for Disaster Management.

The NDC Chairman may advise the Hon Minister for Climate Change and Adaptation to recommend to the Head of State to declare a **State of Emergency** overall, or for a specified part or parts of Vanuatu in relation to the disaster. Advice provided by NDC Chairman, in collaboration with the NDC, will be based on disaster impact reports incorporating information from Provincial Disaster and Climate Change Committees (PDCCC) and or aerial reconnaissance.

The provisions of part 3 section 12 Activation of Plans (1) The Minister may, on the advice of the National Disaster Committee, activate the National Disaster Plan, or a Provincial Disaster Plan. (2) Such Plan may be activated without the need for a declaration of a state of emergency.

3.0. National Disaster Committee

At central government level, the NDC is responsible for the development of strategies and policies for the prevention of, preparation for humanitarian response to disasters. NDC is to ensure that such strategies and policies are implemented by the National Disaster Management Office, other government agencies and non-government agencies.

The NDC is comprised of members selected from the position they occupy in responding to any disasters in Vanuatu. The Committee is to meet as often as necessary for the efficient performance of its functions. The Committee may adopt its own rules of procedure.

The NDC membership, as provided under the Disaster Act include the following:

Members of NDC

Director-General	Ministry of Climate Change	Chairman
Director	NDMO	Secretary
Commissioner		Vanuatu Police Force
Chief Executive Officer		Vanuatu Red Cross Society

And 3 representatives of NGOs, as the NDC may from time to time determine.

Optional additional government members that can also assist the NDC in the response and recovery to/from disasters include the following:

Director General	Prime Minister Office
Director-General	Ministry of Finance
Director-General	Ministry of Health
Director-General	Ministry of Lands
Director-General	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Director-General	Ministry of Public Utilities and Infrastructure
Director-General	Ministry of Education
Director-General	Ministry of Civil Aviation

4.0 National Disaster Management Office

The NDMO is responsible for implementing National Disaster Committee (NDC) strategies, policies and decisions. The NDMO is also responsible for the coordination of disaster response, this includes coordination of preparedness, pre-disasters and post disasters cycle activities.

The NDMO office is manned by permanent government officers appointed by Public Service Commission. NDMO staff has specific roles during the planning, preparedness, response and recovery stages of disaster that is outlined in their JDs and EOC SOP. National Emergency Operations Centre roles and responsibilities are outlined in the NDMO Standard Operating Procedures, 2013.

The NDC can increase the NDMO resources to include persons with specific knowledge and expertise to provide technical advice and surge capacity with line government staff as required.

5.0 Provincial Disaster and Climate Change Committee

The Provincial Disaster and Climate Change Committees (PDCCC) have been established in all six Provinces in the country. The Secretary-Generals of the Provinces in consultation with the Director of the National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) are responsible to establish the PDCCC as required by the provision of **Section 11 (1) Part 3 of National Disaster Act N0.31 of 2000**.

The Provincial Technical Advisory Group (TAG) may act in the absence of, or perform the roles of the PDCCC at the provincial level. The Secretary-Generals are to become the Provincial Disaster Controllers and are to be assisted by members of the PDCCC during emergencies. The Provincial Police Commander or Police Officer-in-Charge shall act as the Disaster Operation Officer. Each Province will eventually have a Provincial Disaster and Climate Change Officer (PDCCO) who will act as the Secretariat to the PDCCC, a similar role that the NDMO is undertaking to the NDC at national level. See *Annex B*

6.0 Municipal Disaster and Climate Change Committee

The Municipal Disaster and Climate Change Committees (MDCCC) are to be formed in the urban centres of Port Vila, Luganville and Lenakel. The Municipal Town Clerk will assume the role of the Chair of the MDCCC and Municipal Disaster Controller. Port Vila Municipal Council are to work closely with the national network in Port Vila and in direct contact with the NDMO.

The Town Clerk will also Chair, or designate another officer to chair, the Municipal Disaster Committee and Climate Change Committees working closely with the Community Disaster and Climate Change Committees at the Community Level. (See *Annex B*)

The Municipalities of Luganville and Lenakel will work closely with the Provincial Disaster and Climate Change Committees, in their respective provinces of Sanma and Tafea, to coordinate and facilitate preparedness, response and recovery programs and activities.

7.0 Community Disaster and Climate Change Committees

Local communities are to form Community Disaster and Climate Change Committees (CDCCC) using the existing structures of Development Committees and further develop plans for disasters that affect their communities or villages. The Community Disaster and Climate Change Committees are to work together with the Area Council Secretaries. Disaster plans at this level are based on local knowledge and experience with assistance and support from line government agencies, Provincial Councils, NGOs, development partners and the private sector. Plans should be simple and address key elements as outlined in the National Plan for Communities.

Members of the CDCCCs must represent the different age, gender, and social groups of the community. Committees should ensure that all community members are represented, with particular focus on women, youth and the disabled / disadvantaged.

The composition of a CDCCC is to be selected from community members including chiefs, church leaders, women leaders, and youth leaders, persons living with disabilities, farmers, and business people.

8.0 Government-led Cluster Coordination System

Coordination of humanitarian response during the time of an emergency or disaster is led by the Government of Vanuatu and takes place at national and provincial levels.

The Government-led cluster coordination system has been generally adopted by the Government of Vanuatu and is now well established and supported by the line ministry cluster leads and VHT and co-lead agencies.

Clusters are groups of organizations including national and local authorities, UN, international and national NGOs, Red Cross, Donors, and the private sector working in the main sectors of humanitarian action, such as Logistics, Shelter, Health, Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Gender and Protection, Education and Food Security & Agriculture.

The cluster approach has been adopted to strengthen the effectiveness and coordination of humanitarian assistance during times of emergency and in preparedness.

Clusters have clear responsibilities for sectoral coordination. Clusters provide a point of contact for external actors and are accountable for adequate and appropriate humanitarian assistance. Clusters promote partnerships between national and local authorities, international and local humanitarian actors, the private sector and civil society to ensure good sectoral coordination.

Additional Working Groups can be established as needed. Samples include Infrastructure, Information Management, Evacuation Centres, Communicating with Communities, etc.

The Vanuatu Humanitarian Team (VHT) was established to support the coordination of NGOs, Red Cross, and UN organisations and to fulfil additional support functions as required.

The NDMO has the responsibility for the overall coordination of responses to emergency and disaster with all line government agencies and clusters, as well as to lead the cluster for logistics.

A **Lead Agency** is a government agency that has primary responsibility for either carrying out or coordinating the implementation of a particular mandated function.

A **Co-lead Agency** is an international or national non-government or UN agency that supports the Lead Agency in its role and responsibility. The Co-lead Agency may be the one that carries out the task for the Lead Agency; however, the Lead Agency is still accountable for decisions implemented.

Cluster	Lead Agency	Co-lead Agency
Logistics	NDMO	WFP
WASH	Department of Water	UNICEF
Education	Ministry of Education	Save the Children
Health & Nutrition	Ministry of Health	WHO

Food Security & Agriculture	Department of Agriculture and Rural Development	FAO
Gender & Protection	Department of Justice	Care International
Shelter	Department of Public Works	IFRC
CCCM/Evacuation	NDMO	IOM

Additional Working Groups (WG) supporting the NDMO and clusters currently are:

Information Management	NDMO	VHT,OGCIO and VNSO
Evacuation Centre	NDMO	IOM
Communication with Communities/ Accountability to Affected Population (CwC/AAP)	NDMO	Shefa Provincial Government Council (SPGC)
Community Based DRR	NDMO	Save the Children

9.0 National Emergency Operation Centre

The NDMO is responsible for the setting up and the ongoing maintenance of the National Emergency Operation Centre (NEOC) to ensure that it can be utilised effectively when required.

The NEOC brings together technical personnel from NDMO and other line ministries and the humanitarian sector who should always be guided by the NEOC Controller.

Adverse events, such as destructive cyclones, which impact several provinces, or the whole country, will require the National EOC to manage and coordinate the response operations. Multi-agency coordination groups, like clusters or working groups, will be necessary to assist and support the NEOC to manage the situation.

The NDMO and VMGD are to ensure that appropriate NEOC Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) are in place and to ensure that they are reviewed after each event, but at least annually before the cyclone season. The structure of the NEOC along with the standard ToR of EOC position are in exhibit *annex A*.

10.0 Designation of Warnings

Cyclone warnings are issued by the Vanuatu Meteorological and Geo-Hazard Department (VMGD) when there is an imminent threat of a tropical cyclone to Vanuatu or parts of the country. Such warning will contain information pertaining to the predicted wind strengths around the systems, movement of the system and locations of the systems expected in specific areas. Such winds strengths are detailed in the following categories:

- **Gale Force Winds Warnings:** are issued when average wind speeds (10 minutes at 10 metres above ground) are expected to reach gale force intensity 63 – 88 km/h (34-47

knots) within the next 24 hours. Gusts will be stronger and this is equal to a **Category 1 Cyclone**.

- **Storm Force Winds Warnings:** are issued when average wind speeds are expected to reach storm force intensity 89 – 117 km/h (48-63 knots) within the next 24 hours. Gusts will be stronger and this is equal to a **Category 2 Cyclone**.
- **Hurricane Force Winds Warnings:** are issued every three (3) hours or hourly when available on radar, and when average wind speeds are expected to exceed 118 km/h (64 knots) within the next 12 hours. Gusts will be stronger and this is equal to a **Category 3 Cyclone or above**.

Category	Maximum Mean Wind (km/h)	Typical Strongest Gust (km/h)	Central Pressure (hPa)	Typical Effects
1	63 - 88	90 - 125	> 985	Negligible house damage. Damage to some signs, trees and old local thatch houses or poorly built houses. Boats may drag moorings and flooding/beach erosion is possible.
2	89 - 117	125 - 164	985 - 970	Minor house damage. Significant damage to trees and local thatch or poorly built houses. Heavy damage to some crops. Risk of power failure. Small boats may break moorings and flooding/beach erosion is likely.
3	118 - 159	165 - 224	970 - 955	Some roof and structural damage. Some local thatch or poorly built houses destroyed. Power and communications failures likely. Boats/ships may break moorings and flooding/beach erosion is very likely.
4	160 - 199	225 - 279	955 - 930	Significant loss of roofing and structural damage. Many thatch and poorly built houses destroyed and blown away. Dangerous airborne debris. Widespread power and communications failures. Boats/ships likely to break moorings and flooding/beach erosion is very likely.
5	> 200	> 280	< 930	Extremely dangerous with widespread destruction. Boats/ships likely to break moorings and flooding/beach erosion is very likely.

Source: Vanuatu Meteorological Services (<http://www.meteo.gov.vu/TropicalCyclones/WarningSystem/tabid/174/Default.aspx>) and BOM (<http://www.bom.gov.au/cyclone/fag/>)

Vanuatu Meteorological Services Tropical Cyclone Warning System:

Information – An information Bulletin contains information on a tropical low or a tropical cyclone in Vanuatu's Area, but is not a threat to any islands of Vanuatu. The bulletin is

issued twice a day, at 7am and 7pm. If the System is a Tropical Cyclone, the information will contain its position, intensity, the distance from the center to a nearest island of Vanuatu and a 48 hour forecast track.

Advisory – Advisories are bulletins issued at least 36 hours before the likely onset of gales or stronger winds to any islands of Vanuatu. The Bulletins will be maintained until such time as specific warnings become necessary, or the threat to Vanuatu subsides. This bulletin is issued every six hours.

Cyclone Warning – Warning bulletins are issued when Gale, Storm or Hurricane winds are expected to affect any islands of Vanuatu within 24 hours. The warning bulletin is issued every 3 hours.

Flash Warning - If available information indicates a sudden and substantial change in the situation of a TC System, and invalidating the current warning, then a Flash Warning bulletin will be issued as soon as possible to inform users of the sudden change in the situation.

The Information contained in the TC Information, Advisory and Warning Bulletin will contain the time of issuance, the name of the system if it is named, the position of the system in latitude and longitude as well as the letter and number within the [Vanuatu Tropical Cyclone Tracking Map](#). The bulletins will also contain the direction of movement, the intensity of the system and a 48 hour forecast position. A Forecast [Track Map](#) will also be made available when an Information, Advisory or Warning is issued. The map will contain the previous position of the system as well as the forecast position for the next 48 hours.

Other information and Warnings associated with Tropical Low and Tropical Cyclones

Coast Marine Forecast

Vanuatu Coastal Waters Forecast covers the marine areas from the coast to about 100 Kilometres to the west and east of an Island.

Marine Warning

In the event that winds are forecast to reach 25 Knots, then a separate [Strong Wind Warning Bulletin](#) (25 to 33 Knots) will be issued. In the event that the winds reached gale category (34 to 47 Knots), then a [Gale Wind Warning Bulletin](#) will be issued. It is also advisable to be cautious when westerly winds of 20 knots are forecast.

High Seas Forecast

Vanuatu High Seas Forecast will cover a larger area, bounded by latitude and longitude from 10S160E, 23S160E, 10S175E to 23S175E. During the cyclone events the high seas forecast are updated based on wind strength over the areas mentioned.

Warning

In the event that winds are forecast to reach 30 Knots plus, then a separate warning bulletin will be issued. In the event that the winds reached gale category (34 to 47 Knots), then a [Gale Wind Warning Bulletin](#) will be issued.

How to navigate the VMGD website to view a TC Information, Advisory or Warning

To know whether a Tropical Cyclone information, Advisory or Warning is current, visit the Link: <http://www.meteo.gov.vu/TropicalCyclone/tabid/169/Default.aspx>

To View the current information of a Tropical Cyclone or a Tropical Low, visit the [TC Information page](#) . To view the current Advisory of a Tropical Cyclone or a Tropical low, visit the [TC Advisory page](#). To view the current Tropical Cyclone Warning or a Tropical Low, visit the [TC Warning page](#). To view the 48 hour Forecast Track Map, visit the [48 hour forecast track map link](#)

(Source: <http://www.meteo.gov.vu/TropicalCyclone/tabid/169/Default.aspx>)

11.0 Cyclone Alert Phases and Response

The following is a detailed list of the alert phases of a cyclone and actions that will be implemented by NDMO.

To allow quick and decisive information to be passed to both the community and key stakeholders, the NDMO has introduced a colour-coded alert system that makes it easier to identify both the phase and required action at that time. The first objective of the colour-coded alert system and associated community response system are to ensure that the level of community response is adequate and corresponds with the existing threat. The second objective is to reduce the terminology barriers commonly associated with meteorological services messages, by linking the community action with the colour code.

Planning and Preparedness in the Cyclone Pre-season Period

Between the months of November and April is the identified Vanuatu cyclone season. In the pre-season period, NDMO will coordinate the following activities with aim to strengthen planning and preparedness for response to a cyclone emergency. NDMO achieves this through:

- Meeting with cluster leads to assess planning and preparedness across all clusters
- Setting common strategic objectives for cyclone preparedness and response across the clusters
- Clarifying coordination roles and responsibilities
- Outlining the basic coordination tools that will be used in a cyclone response, resource mobilisation, information management and public information
- Prepositioning Stock
- Infrastructure and Services ready to be used
- Review Cyclone Support Plan
- Update C/List
- Review SOP
- Update EC List
- Update NFI and stock-take list
- Conduct Desktop Simulation Exercise with the clusters and Provincial partners
- Test communication linkages

VMGD Information Advisory

Cyclone developing and potential path tracks towards Vanuatu (72 – 24 hours out)

Vanuatu Meteorological and Geo-Hazard Department (VMGD) informs the Director and staff of NDMO plus media outlets and other stakeholders.

- NDMO meet with VMGD to discuss the situation and confirm actions
- Director NDMO activates the NEOC if require
- EOC staff notified and staffing rosters developed
- EOC staff placed on standby
- Consider additional resources that may be required (including additional human resources)
- NDC updated on preparations
- Updated public advice issued by VMGD Communication Officer (public to be advised to begin preparations)
- Test communication equipment's within NEOC and provinces
- Inform other responding agencies
- NDMO call a preparedness meeting
- NDMO discuss with VMGD before issuing any colour alert
- Standby aerial surveillance arrangement
- Consider arrangements for sourcing satellite images
- Consider requesting UNOCHA support

BLUE Alert

Blue is the first Cyclone Alert Stage. Declaration of a Blue stage indicates that there is a cyclone threat and may affect parts of the islands within the next 24 hours.

- Director assigns Controller for the NEOC and other EOC staff along with each Provincial SGs to act as Provincial Controller
- Manning of EOC commenced by NDMO and partner staff on a 24 basis / 8 hour shifts
- EOC staff notified and staffing rosters developed (8 hour shifts)
- EOC Controller calls a Situation Briefing Meeting (SMEAC format?)
- EOC begins to receive updates and action processes including identification of issues
- Sitrep developed and disseminated
- NDMO issues first public advisory (public to finalise home protections, personal plan and consider protection of life)
- Preparation of Evacuation Centres by the Planning and Intel section along with the Ministry of Education
- Inform other responding agencies
- NDMO call for a first inter-agency coordination meeting

Yellow Alert

Yellow alert is the second Cyclone Alert Stage. Significant risk of impact within the next 12 hours.

- NDMO to brief NDC on the situation
- NDMO issues Second public advisory note (finalise shelter and personal protection)
- Preparation of baseline data (population statistics, logistics preparedness, human resources, contact lists, etc)
- Monitoring and liaison with alerted Provinces
- Pre-impact SITREPs are developed and disseminated
- Preparation of Evacuation Centres continues with the Planning and Intel section along with the Ministry of Education
- NDMO truck along with Police commence/conduct patrols advising community of warnings
- Radio Stations are giving out Yellow Alert message and instruction to follow
- Move to Red Alert when gales are imminent

RED Alert

Red is the last Cyclone Alert Stage. Tropical Cyclone impact when gales are imminent.

- Final pre-impact EOC meeting, consider and pre-prepare declarations, requests for assistance, etc.
- EOC staff remain in the NEOC
- Complete preparation of baseline data (population statistics, logistics preparedness, Human Resources, contact lists, etc) continues
- Monitoring and liaison with Provinces and other responding agencies
- Pre-impact SITREPs are developed and disseminated
- Continue to monitor situation with VMGD Warning Centre

ALL CLEAR

NDMO issues the 'All Clear' for a particular area once VMS has cancelled the cyclone warning.

- NEOC staff to commence shifts as soon as possible
- Check with VMGD for weather conditions to commence Aerial Surveillance
- Liaise with Provincial Government for Initial Community Assessment
- Call for an inter-agency coordination meeting
- Liaise with cluster leads for cluster assessments

Stand Down

The Disaster Controller directs for the “stand-down” of personnel, equipment, assets and other resources including EOCs after the threat has abated, or in a situation when disaster relief operations are advanced or successfully completed. **Stand Down** stage is declared in consultation with relevant technical agencies and the affected provincial authorities and informed by the assessment reports, which should be completed by this time. This stage must be implemented progressively, in the reverse process to alerting agencies and personnel, mounting duties and activation and manning of the EOCs. **Stand Down** stage starts with partner organisations that are no longer required and subsequently includes those actors with limited or lesser involvement in the response operations.

12.0 Media Broadcasts

Media broadcasts are the key sources of information dissemination to communities. The importance of ensuring that such information is provided in a timely and accurate manner cannot be underestimated. In order to achieve this, it will be necessary to enforce some control mechanisms on what is said and by whom. This link is critical for the relay of information and accordingly some control measures must be introduced to ensure that only essential broadcasts are made during periods of highest threat.

All broadcast requests related to the operational situation are to be channelled through to NDC for authorization. This will ensure that only accurate and relevant information is being broadcast and that the public are not being confused by an avalanche of messages. It also ensures that messages relating to those islands under most threat receive highest priority.

Cyclone warning messages issued by the Vanuatu Meteorological and Geo-Hazard Department (VMGD) are excluded from these procedures and will continue to be broadcasted as and when received.

All media releases during and after disaster operations are regarded as highly important to all sections of society consistent with the public safety policy of the Government, and therefore they will be regarded as community service on a free of charge basis to NDMO or the Government.

It is the responsibility of the Media Staff (Vanuatu Broadcasting and Television Cooperation) to liaise with the Media Liaison Officer from the NEOC for updated situation reports of the impact and previous advisory that have been given out. Finally, it is important that content of any media release is agreed by the NDMO and confirm by Director NDMO.

13.0 Department and Sector Cyclone Response Sub- Plans and Procedures

Sub Plans are established to assist the NDMO to coordinate an effective response to a Tropical Cyclone. All responding agencies, within their respective Sub-Plans, are to develop response and contingency plans for Tropical Cyclones.

The cyclone response sub-plans are to ensure that preparedness measures (to protect assets and business continuity) and response (mobilising resources and information sharing) are achieved in a timely, safe and coordinated manner.

It is also a requirement that all responding government agencies are to appoint respective Liaison Officer/Focal Point to represent their agencies in coordination meetings before, during and after a cyclone impact.

Liaison Officers are to ensure that they link their agencies with the overall coordination effort lead by NDMO and that information or instructions relating to their departments' response effort are received in a timely manner and that they report to the NEOC Controller and Director NDMO.

14.0 Coordination Responsibilities

Cyclone response coordination responsibility according to different level will be activated according to different levels of impact that will be initially justified with five (5) Categories of Cyclone Severity and the associated levels of impact on livelihood and properties.

TROPICAL CYCLONE CATEGORY 1

Strongest winds are Gales with typical gusts over open flat land of 90 - 125 km/h (34-47 knots). The impact of this category may involve damage to old traditional thatched buildings and poorly built houses, as well as damage to some garden crops such as banana and fruit trees. Sea and river floods, beach erosion, flash floods, landslides, and boats/ships dragging their moorings are all possible.

Coordination of the impact assessment and response is primarily responsibility of the Provincial Disaster and Climate Change Committee along with Community Disaster and Climate Change Committees.

Decision to provide assistance including relief supplies will be determined on the basis of initial need assessment reports carried out by PDCCCs and CDCCCs.

TROPICAL CYCLONE CATEGORY 2

Strongest winds can be very destructive with typical gusts over open flat land of 125 - 164 km/h. Typical effects include minor house damage, but significant damage to signs, trees and local thatch or poorly built houses. Heavy damage to some crops. Risk of power failure. Sea and river floods, beach erosion, flash floods, landslides, and boats/ships breaking their moorings are all possible.

Coordination of the impact assessment and response is primarily the responsibility of NEOC (National Emergency Operation Centre), in close coordination with PDCCCs and CDCCCs depending on the magnitude and the scale of impact.

Decision to provide assistance including relief supplies will be determined on the basis of initial need assessment reports carried out by PDCCC and CDCCC and any follow-up detailed or sector assessments.

TROPICAL CYCLONE CATEGORY 3

Strongest winds are very destructive with typical gusts over open flat land of 165 – 224 km/h. Possible minor damage to public utilities and infrastructure, with roof and structural damage. Some local thatch or poorly built houses destroyed. Very heavy damage to some crops. Power, water, and communications failures are likely. Sea and river floods, beach erosion, flash floods, landslides, and boats/ships breaking their moorings are all likely.

With this category, the level of response is coordinated from NEOC, PDCCC and CDCCC. Aerial surveillance is necessary and important to be undertaken to identify the worst impacted areas before any detailed assessment are conducted on ground. Initial relief and in depth needs assessments will then be collaboratively coordinated by NEOC and carried out by PDCCCs and CDCCCs.

A detailed assessment may be undertaken to better inform the NDC on the scale of response required after the initial assessments done by the PDCCC and CDCCC members. Moreover, should specific areas need to be examined further then a specific cluster/sectoral assessment will be required to be deployed from government and the national humanitarian agencies.

Requests to international agencies and donor partners to provide assistance will depend on the scale of impact.

TROPICAL CYCLONE CATEGORY 4

Strongest winds are very destructive, with typical gusts over open flat land of 225 – 279 km/h. Significant damage to public utilities and infrastructure, with roof and structural damage. Many thatch and poorly built houses destroyed and blown away. Dangerous airborne debris and extreme crop damage. Widespread power, water, and communications failures. Sea and river floods, beach erosion, flash floods, landslides, and boats/ships breaking their moorings are all very likely.

With this category, the level of response is coordinated from NEOC, PDCCC, and CDCCC during all phases. Aerial surveillance is necessary and important to be undertaken to identify the worst impacted areas before any detailed assessment are conducted on ground. Initial relief and in depth needs assessments will then be collaboratively coordinated by NEOC with help from international partners, PDCCCs and CDCCCs.

Cyclone Category 3, 4 and 5 will result in the Government requesting international assistance for the recovery phase depending on the scale of impact.

TROPICAL CYCLONE CATEGORY 5

Strongest winds are very destructive with typical gusts over open flat land of more than 280 km/h. Cat 5 cyclones are extremely dangerous causing widespread destruction. Typical effects include dangerous airborne debris, extensive damage to crops, infrastructure, public and private buildings, widespread power, water, and communications failures. Sea and river floods, beach erosion, flash floods, landslides, and boats/ships breaking their moorings are all very likely.

With this category, the level of response is coordinated from NEOC, PDCCC, and CDCCC during all recovery phases. Aerial surveillance is necessary and important to be undertaken to identify the worst impacted areas before any detailed assessments are conducted on ground. The initial community assessment and the multi-sectoral cluster assessment will then be collaboratively coordinated by NEOC with help from international partners, PDCCCs and CDCCCs.

Donor partners and international organizations will be recommended by NDMO and determined by the NDC, which will submit through the ministry responsible for disaster management, a formal request for international assistance via Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

15.0 Evacuation Centres/Safe Shelters

The Evacuation Centres or safe-shelters are frequently identified by local authority at the community level and by the Ministry of Education at the urban areas for available school classrooms. Concrete health buildings along with churches and other private or public building can also be considered as evacuation centres to sustain a cyclone.

Within the main centres of Port Vila, Luganville and Provincial Headquarters, the MDCCC and PDCCC and the Police Force are responsible to identify the evacuation centres and to inform public of the pre-cyclone season planning arrangements. The PDCCC and MDCCC are responsible to ensure that this process has been completed, and that a list of evacuation centres is provided to the NDMO and JPOC prior to the commencement of each cyclone season.

Education and awareness programs should identify the location of evacuation centres by NDMO PDCCO. NDMO Communication officer to inform communities of self-sufficiency requirement for food, water, bedding, medical supplies (medicines, etc.) and toiletries. Only those who have been directly affected by the cyclone, and whose property has been severely damaged will receive additional assistance following the cyclone.

Evacuation centres may be opened to receive those community members whose houses are vulnerable to the impact of the cyclone including from sea and river floods, flash floods or landslide, or whose houses have been destroyed because of a cyclone and have no alternative accommodation options (family, friends, and rental).

16.0 Closure of Schools and Offices

All schools in the affected areas are to close upon declaration of a Stage One – **Blue** Alert. The Director General of the Ministry of Education will issue the instruction for closure of schools after liaison with the NDMO Director. Head Teachers and Principals can decide to close schools if they feel that the level of risk to children is high.

The school classrooms which are considered safe and certain to withstand strong winds, should be prepared by the Head Teachers and members of CDCCC to accommodate people whose properties are vulnerable to cyclones.

17.0 Public Service

It is a requirement under the **Risk Management Policy** of the Government that all Government Departments must have their own departmental and organisational disaster plans to deal with disaster preparedness, response and recovery. It is important that all disaster plans are activated when a cyclone situation arises.

The Secretary of Public Service Commission will give instructions for closure and opening of Public Offices after liaison with the NDMO Director. Stand-down of staff should commence on a gradual basis once Stage One – Blue Alert has been activated. Only essential services should remain until the announcement of Stage Two – Yellow Alert. All Government Offices should be fully secured prior to the announcement of the Red Alert.

Prior to closure of Public Offices, all cyclone shutters must be in place and all Government assets must be secure.

18.0 Damage and Need Assessment

National, Provincial and Community Disaster Assessment Teams comprising of Government and cluster representatives are to be placed on notice during the first coordination meeting prior to Stage One – (Blue) and should be placed on immediate standby ready for callout once the ‘All Clear’ has been given.

Assessment should focus on obtaining information for two distinct requirements:

- To determine the impact of cyclone on society (extent of damage), and
- To determine the needs and priorities for assistance (life support policy).

Damage assessment will be undertaken following a cyclone impact or major emergency events anywhere in Vanuatu. There will be four categories of assessment undertaken:

18.1 Aerial Surveillance

Aerial Surveillance is usually conducted as soon as feasible (weather permitting) after a cyclone has passed over the country or the affected part of the country. In the event of an expected category 2 or higher cyclone, Aerial Surveillance is to be put on standby even before the event.

The aim is to identify the extent and severity of damages to areas affected by the cyclone. This will help to determine areas that will be prioritised for further assessment and response. This assessment will be coordinated by the NDMO in consultation with the NDC. The information gathered will be used to determine the need of a State of Emergency to be declared, and for allocating priorities for emergency response action to specific areas on the islands. Depending on the areas to be covered and availability of Government Officers, this exercise is usually supported by Police/VMF Officers and cluster members as determined by Director of NDMO. Composition of the teams should be determined prior to Stage One: Blue Alert

Logistic support for this exercise can be provided by the FRANZ. It is the duty of the Government to formally request this logistic assistance following the recommendation by the NDC, usually Director NDMO advises Foreign Affairs of the situation and from there a request is sent to FRANZ

partners. However, the domestic airline companies and helicopters can also provide the same support, but this is subject to being arranged by the NDMO, as directed by the NDC, using the emergency funds.

Airline and helicopter companies
Airports Vanuatu Limited
Vanuatu Helicopter
Pro Medical

Satellite pictures can be requested prior to the arrival of the cyclone in order to have a baseline, and follow up pictures after the cyclone has passed to determine damage. This can be requested through OCHA and South Pacific Community (SPC).

18.2 Initial Community Assessment

Initial Community Assessment should be conducted by members of CDCCC at the Area Council Level, and PDCCC at the Provincial Level, led by the Secretary Generals. Where PDCCC are not yet fully operational, assessments are to be carried out collaboratively with representatives from Community Disaster and Climate Change Committees in each Area Council. Assessments need to be finalised as soon as practicable following the 'All Clear'. Assessments should be carried out by trained personnel using agreed standard tools and reporting processes that should be identify before cyclone by each clusters. The consolidated results need to be passed on to the NEOC as soon as possible to assist with the decision-making by the NDC and the Council of Ministers.

PDCCC, and CDCCC representatives will provide coordination and assistance to the Damage and Needs Assessment Teams. In the absence of PDCCC and CDCCC, the Area Council Secretary and National Government Officers based on the island are to provide the necessary assistance to any Damage and Needs Assessment Teams in that locality.

18.3 Multi- Sectoral/cluster Assessment

Multi – sectoral/cluster Assessment will involve relevant clusters and be coordinated by NDMO. It is done for a category 3, 4 or 5 cyclone right after the Initial Community Assessment or at other times as deemed necessary by the NDC. This assessment is done to determine: the nature, scale and extent of a cyclone and the needs of the affected population. Multi-sectoral assessment teams will perform the assessment with local representation. PDCCC and CDCCC representatives will standby to support the cluster representative on ground to carry out the assessment.

18.4 Detailed Sectoral Assessments

The detail sectoral assessment should be implemented by clusters/sectors within two to three weeks of the cyclone impact. It is designed to provide the Government with a more detailed damage assessment in respect to different sectors such as infrastructure, agriculture, health, water, sanitation, communication, shelter and other long-term issues that may have an adverse impact on social and economic environments and development. Responsible technical

departments from National line government agencies and members of the cluster groupings will undertake this assessment. It is important that reports are compiled so as to provide a much more detailed assessment on the medium and long-term effects. The NDC will provide all necessary assistance to ensure that there are no unnecessary delays.

19.0 Humanitarian Response

The humanitarian response will be coordinated by the NDC/NDMO and through the government led cluster system. Any national or international surge capacity will be required to work in support of these arrangements.

20.0 Food relief

In the event of a cyclone, relief food supplies will not normally be considered within the first 5 weeks of impact. Communities will be expected to use available supplies and only critical cases, schools and hospitals will be exempt from this restriction (National Disaster Plan 2010).

The decision regarding the provision of food relief will be made by the NDC **following** receipt and analysis of damage and needs assessment reports. Relief efforts will at all times be applied on a need basis and will adhere to the Government's "**Self Help**" concept wherever possible.

No national relief food distribution is considered until the Food Security & Agriculture Cluster has submitted technical food damage reports and recommendations to the NDC, indicating that such assistance is required.

Criteria for considering food relief include:

- A recommendation by the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster that such assistance is required
- Severe damage has occurred to greater than 70% of all food gardens
- The community does not have the financial ability to assist itself
- The community does not have access to alternative supplies or markets
- When Provincial resource are being exhausted and proven that they cannot cope with the situation
- When other provinces cannot provide support to the affected community following requests

Where communities have endeavoured to obtained their own assistance, the NDC may consider assistance to cover transport and other costs associated with the delivery of food supplies from sources and/or markets.

21.0 Non Food Items

Based on the assessments the Clusters or Working Groups to determine what is needed and make recommendations to the NDMO for the composition of distribution.

With respect to shelter, the use of tarpaulins should be considered for Government buildings, hospitals, churches, major community buildings and damaged occupied community houses. Assistance to community housing could be limited to the use of plastic sheeting, if tarpaulins are in short supplies and this could be considered as a positive measure to encourage the self-help concept and promote adoption of effective preparedness measure by communities.

The NDMO must ensure that the policy associated with disaster relief, and in particular the self-help concept, are included within community education programs and disaster plans.

22.0 Role of the National Government

Vanuatu National Government will take the lead in dealing with disasters in Vanuatu. Therefore, the Government will assume total responsibility as per this plan and the National Disaster Act (CAP 267). As such, there are some indicative roles of the Government Ministries and Departments:

- All Government resources to be utilized when a declaration of a disaster is made by the Government.
- The Chairman of NDC will have the overall power to utilise all public resources under the Act
- All Government Ministries and Departments are to assess available resources that can be utilised during response. They are to keep baseline data of these resources at their respective offices and provide a copy to NDMO and NEOC for information and coordination purposes
- Ministry and Department of Finance are to ensure adequate financial resources are in place to meet National Ministries/Departmental obligations in emergency and disaster operations when their budgets run out. During national budget closure, the Ministry of Finance must be prepared to assist coordination of the disaster/emergency with funding set aside for this purpose under the Public and Finance and Management Act
- Undertake National coordination role for their sector/area
- Liaise with donor partners, members of the VHT, civil society and the private sector.
- If applicable maintain links with UNOCHA (Suva Office) and the United Nation Disaster Assessment and Coordination Team (UNDAC).
- Keep the Republic informed of the emergency situation
- Monitor the weather situation through VMGD
- Provision of sectoral assessment and reports by Agriculture, Education, WASH, Health & Nutrition, Logistics, Shelter, and Gender & Protection clusters and any other clusters or working groups as applicable
- Coordinate international support (including appeals) and **coordinate** deployment of relief distribution items to affected communities

23.0 Role of the Provincial Government

To ensure effective coordination and liaison amongst all stakeholders, a close working collaboration between NDC/NDMO and PDCCC is critical. The Provincial Disaster and Climate Change Committees (PDCCC) will undertake the following roles:

- Establish, activate, and operate the PDCCC

- Set up and staff a PEOC during an emergency or disaster situation
- NDMO will brief the PDCCC on their roles, before, during and after a disaster
- Develop and review Provincial Cyclone Response Plans
- Coordinate Provincial pre-cyclone season awareness and other activities during the Preparedness Phase
- Coordinate Provincial response activities during the disaster response phase
- Maintain Provincial baseline data on all available resource inventories and report regularly to the NDMO
- Establish point of contacts from each of the main areas and islands within the Provincial boundaries
- Ensure that there are adequate financial resources for the Province to utilise before National assistance is required
- Monitor and keep NDMO and NDC informed of the situation inside Provincial boundaries on a regular basis by providing regular Sit Reps as required
- Work with and support Assessment Teams deployed to respective Provinces as required
- Update the Provincial Logistics Capacity Assessment on a regular basis, including prior to each cyclone season

24.0 Roles of Area Council Secretaries

To ensure effective coordination and liaison amongst area council stakeholders, a close working collaboration between PDCCC and CDCCC is important. Therefore, the Area Secretary will undertake the following roles:

- To activate the area council communication tree
- Receive incident messages and assessments from CDCCC ;
- To confirm these messages and pass the information, assessments and situation reports to the PEOC;
- To pass information received from the PEOC to the CDCCC
- Collate register of displaced people from CDCCC.
- Implementing Actions Plans to Ward / Community Level, as well as reporting, (and vice-versa).

25. 0 Roles of Community Disaster and Climate Change Committee

The CDCCC will undertake the following roles:

- Activate community Disaster Response Plan after receiving information and advice from Area Secretary or PEOC.
- Report incident messages to their Area Council Secretary and PEOC if Area Secretary is hard to reach and incident required immediate attention.
- To pass information from the Area Council Secretary to the communities members
- Ensure that people are ready to evacuate at short notice, if necessary;
- Maintain a register of displaced people.

- Conduct community initial assessment and submit all assessment reports to the Area Secretary.
- Update the community logistic Capacity assessment

26.0 International Assistance

International assistance will be requested if it has been established that the severity of the damage is beyond the capacity of provincial and national resources. This requirement will need to be recommended by NDMO and determined by the NDC, which will submit through the ministry as formal request for international assistance via MOFA.

The NDMO can advise NDC for will be responsible for liaising directly with aid agencies and donors once a formal request for assistance has been made through the MOFA. The NDMO will work to determine the type and quantity of assistance required as well as distribution and logistic support arrangements. All Departments and Agencies which have identified or determined the need for assistance, must submit their requests as part of their assessment report to the NDMO, and should under no circumstances make direct approaches/requests to aid agencies and donors without the overall consideration and endorsement of the NDC and NDMO. Cluster and inter-cluster will be utilised to determine if a sector needs international assistance.

NDMO and Clusters to provide a list of endorsed relief items as soon as possible and publicise this widely. Only these items will be eligible for import duty exemption. Concerning unsolicited goods, the NDMO does not encourage donors to give unsolicited goods but instead it encourages cash donations.

26.1 Immigration/registration of international aid personnel

The NDC and NDMO will also be accountable to the respective donor partners for ensuring that all relief assistance is provided and distributed in accordance with the guidelines governing the provision of such assistance, and for the preparation of a report on expenditure/distribution of assistance provided.

Other regional and international aid agencies wishing to assist Vanuatu in times of a disaster should ensure their interest is channelled through the MOFA and a copied to NDMO. The same applies to any other regional and international organisation.

27.0 Customs

The role of Customs during a major cyclone response is to:

- Respond to the requirements of the NDC
- Implement a rapid import clearance process for emergency relief supplies during the State of Emergency
- Provide a liaison officer to sit in the Emergency Coordination Centre.
- Participate in the Logistics Cluster meetings
- Assist with the VAT exemption process for approved unsolicited relief items

Importation of International Humanitarian relief items.

Customs will implement a rapid process for import clearance when a State of Emergency is declared for relief items. During this period Customs will accept and clear emergency relief items, if a clear is provided. Emergency relief items includes, food, water, shelter, and building supplies for affected areas only.

The NDC through the Council of Ministers will provide a guide to Customs on what are relief items. Disaster locations will also be provided so fast tracking and exemptions can be applied to those locations.

Duty and VAT is exempt for imported relief items. The Director of NDMO can approve VAT exemption on behalf of Customs for international humanitarian relief items as stated under the Import Duties Act section 210.

Unsolicited donated items

Donated goods must go through the full clearance process and be granted a clearance by Customs.

Donations can only be imported by a registered charitable organization with the Vanuatu Financial Services Commission.

VAT and duty exemption can be applied to donated goods by registered charities. If donated goods are considered relief items, NDMO can approve the exemptions. If the items are not on the relief item list, Customs must approve the duty and VAT exemptions.

Refusal of entry before export.

NDMO has the right to refuse entry of donated relief items before they depart the country of donation.

28.0 Biosecurity Clearance

All plants, plant products, animals and animal products are regulated and requires consultation with Biosecurity Vanuatu to ensure that relieve does not bring in unwanted organisms. All import will be assess on the risk and must have an import permit prior to import. The import permit outlines the necessary requirement ensure that items of quarantine concern are imported with less risk. If the consignment does not meet the requirement, measures will be taken to minimise the risk. Measures that are usually applied are treatment, reshipped or destruction of prohibited items at expenses of the importer for items that do not meet import requirements.

Prior to the arrival of the relief supplies, the aircrafts agents must notify the Biosecurity department on the expected time of arrival of the aircraft. The Biosecurity department will facilitate the quarantine clearance of the relief supplies at the airport. However, such facilitation will be processed in accordance to the quarantine legislations to ensure that no foreign organisms are introduced into Vanuatu.

For container clearance, it is a similar procedure as carried out at the airport. Prior to the arrival of shipping container a ship manifest will be given to Biosecurity by the shipping agent, from there the Biosecurity department will figure out which container needs further inspection based on the description of goods. Inspection will be done on used items such as personal effects, donated used items, second hand clothing, frozen and chilled foodstuff, used vehicles and used tyres, as all are subject to an import permit which needs to be sought from Biosecurity before the container arrives in Vanuatu. For stored food items, it should be commercially packaged and clearly label in English and should not be infested with any living organisms. The requirements for importing such items are made in order to safeguard our border from foreign damaging pests and diseases.

29.0 Pacific Humanitarian Team – PHT

The United Nations and other international/regional agencies have established a regional Pacific Humanitarian Team (PHT) that can be deployed in support of national responses to major emergencies and requested through UNOCHA in Suva. Key support activities that can be undertaken by PHT or the Pacific Humanitarian Partnership (PHP) include:

- Contributing to the rapid assessment and sharing of information to the government through NDC and among active donors in Vanuatu and the region.
- Facilitating coordination with and mobilisation of appropriate resources from donors who might not be operational in the region but are interested to assist.
- Providing additional expertise to strengthen the national capacity and to increase the accountability and credibility of assessments reports and appeals presented to the donor community.
- Strengthening National capacity by providing sectoral support and assessment expertise that might be required.
- Assisting in the on-site management of the relief operation and distribution during the emergency relief response operation phase.
- Providing advice on planning for medium term relief, transition to rehabilitation and future mitigation strategies.

PHT Teams are most effective when deployed early in an operation.

30.0 Role of VHT Members in Response and Relief

The Vanuatu Humanitarian Team (VHT) is a platform of humanitarian agency those who are operational in Vanuatu. VHT members work alongside the NDMO to ensure the communities are prepared for disasters and, among other initiatives, have assisted to have Community Disaster and Climate Change Plans and School Disaster Plans in place.

The Vanuatu Humanitarian Team (VHT) made up of NGOs, Red Cross, UN agencies and donor partners working closely with Vanuatu Government Ministries/Departments and the private sector. The NDMO and VHT are currently working together to build up capacity and capability at the national, provincial and community levels to respond to any disaster as soon and as effectively as possible. From this network, government lead cluster groupings have been established, see Section 8.0 for more information on the cluster system.. Clusters are also actively engaged in the

development and promotion of education and awareness programs, particularly at the community/village level.

During the event of a cyclone the VHT with its human resources on the ground are able to assist the NDMO and the government with the assessment of the impact of a cyclone. Once a state of emergency has been declared the NDC can request the assistance from the international contingent. This will include the delivery of assistance to the community under the direction of the NDMO.

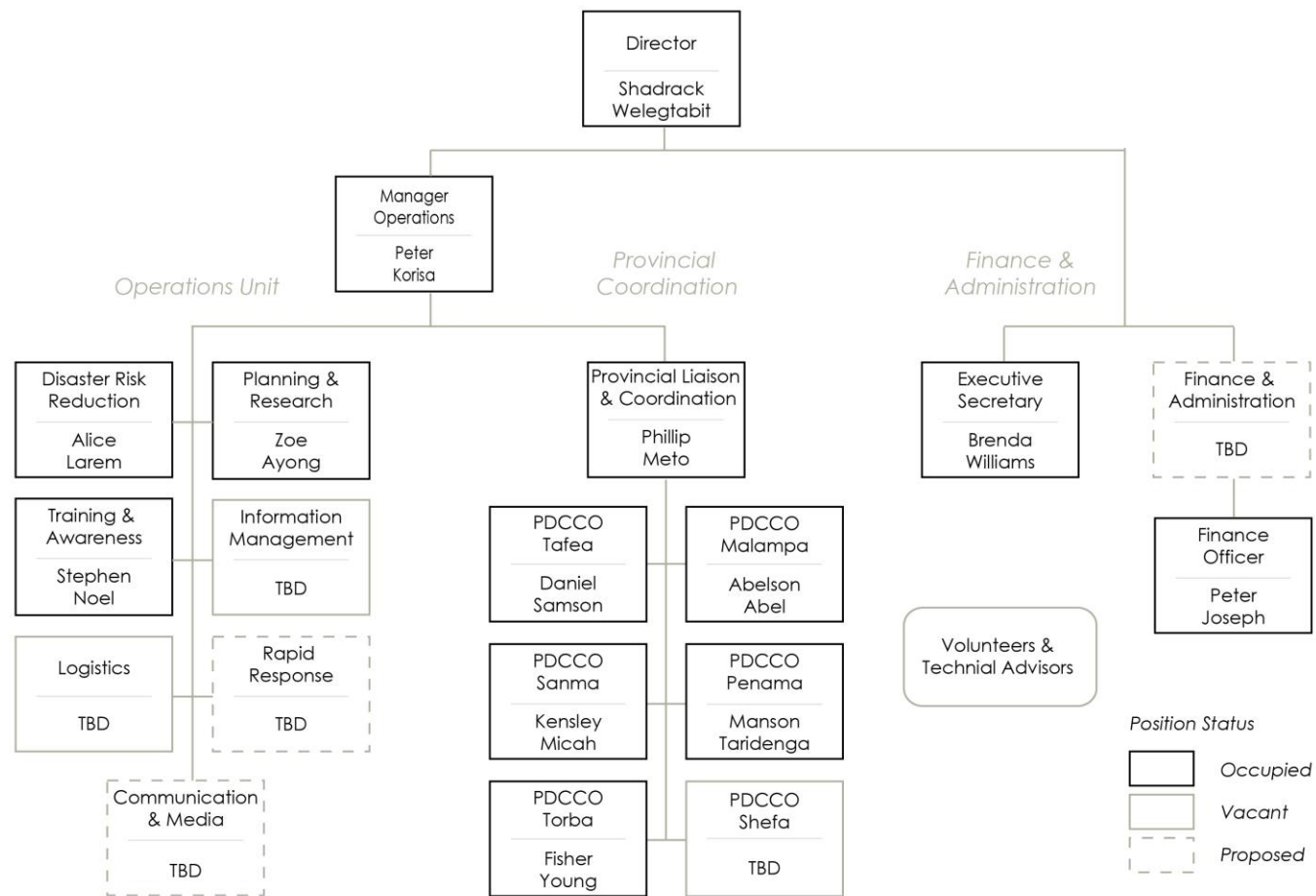
Currently there are 20 members (I/NGO, UN, Red Cross) active in the VHT and all of them currently engaged in TC Pam recovery/El Nino response programme. Out of them around 50% have their ongoing DRR and preparedness programme as well.

Members of the VHT provide a broad range of services to communities, villages and the nation during a disaster impact. In case of cyclone they can provide support to CDCCCs and PDCCCs in regards to early warning, assessment, evacuation, NFI distribution and delivering other humanitarian assistance. VHT Members closely working with PDCCCs to ensure PDCCCs is central to coordinate all preparedness and response effort at provincial level, timely prepare response plan, sit rep and 3W and be able to maintaining well linkage with the NDMO at central level.

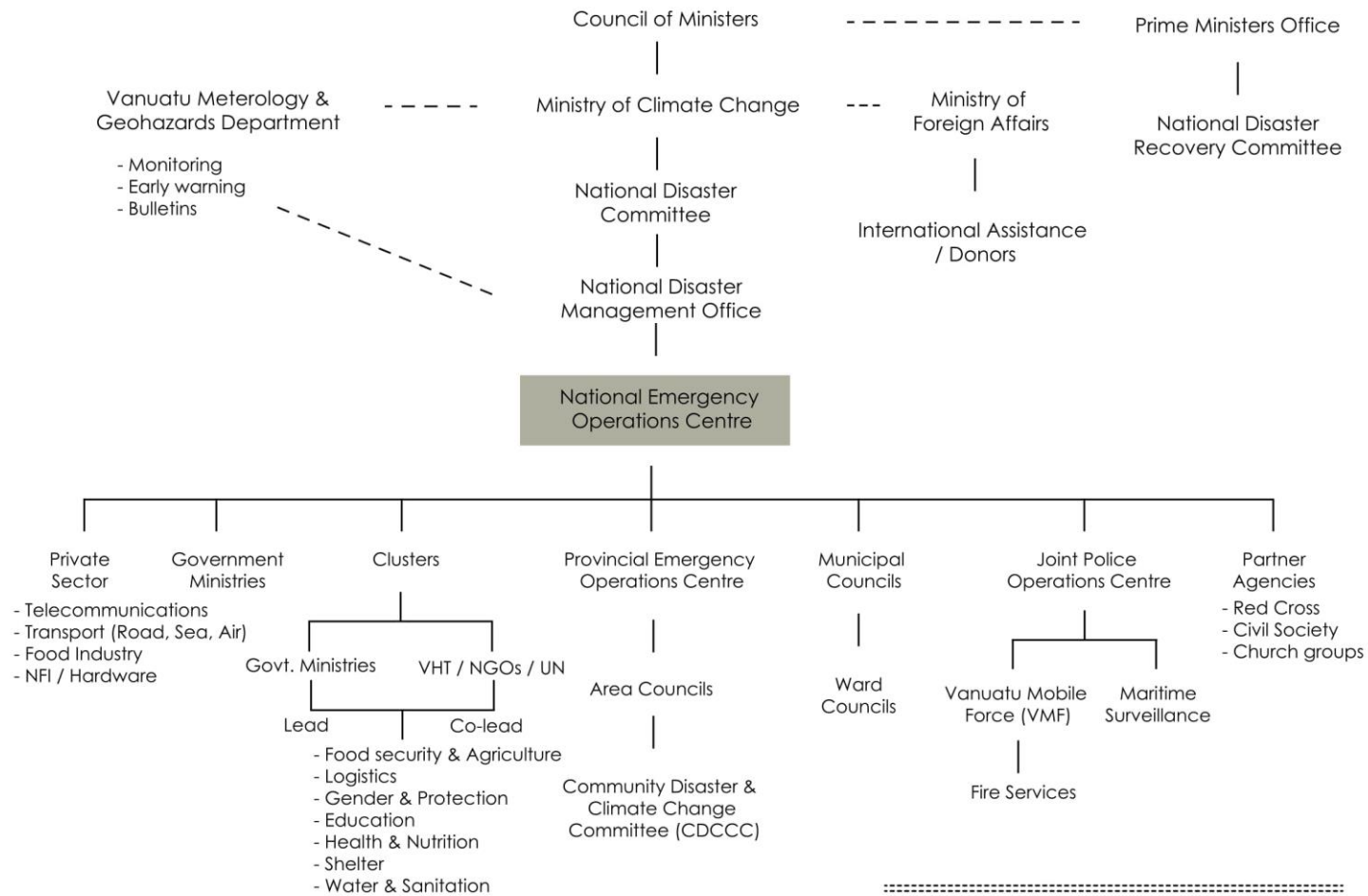
Some of VHT members also co-lead in clusters mechanism and provide valuable continuation to strategy in preparedness and response. VHT members are able to offer additional surge capacity to respective cluster as well as to NDMO and PDCCC/CDCCC to timely respond to the emergency and mobilize resources from donor and supporters.

Vanuatu Humanitarian Team (VHT) and NDMO work on the basis of signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) that is renewed on yearly basis. Both VHT and NDMO currently are working to update and renew the MoU for the year 2016.

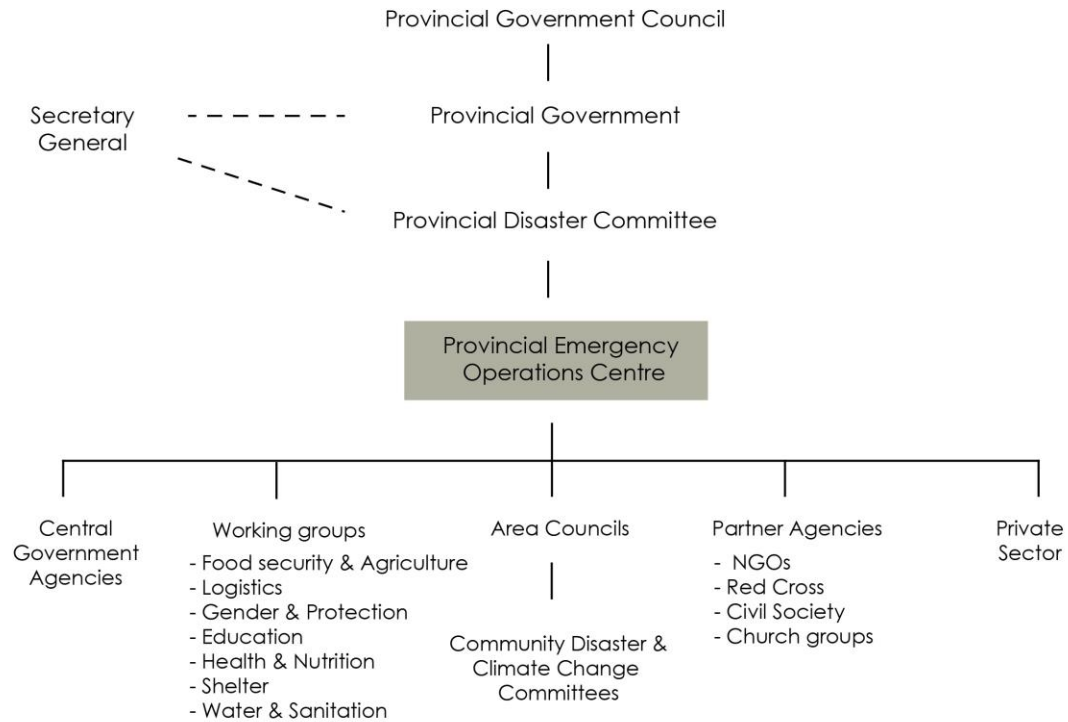
Annex A: NDMO Organisational Chart



Annex B: National Disaster Response Coordination Structure



Annex C: Provincial Coordination Structures



Annex C: Organisation Response Functions and Roles

AGENCY	SUPPORTING AGENCY	RESPONSIBILITIES
Ministry of Health (Cluster lead)	Department of Health	- Lead and coordinate the Health Cluster activities - Conduct and coordinate post disaster sectoral field assessment - Conduct/increase disease surveillance - Provision of medical supplies to hospitals - Provision of medical personal - Provide public awareness - Provision of medical facilities - Coordination of international medical personal - Provision of ambulance services - Setting health minimum standards - Coordinating the management of deceased victims
	WHO	- Co-lead the lead - Support all activities in line with the Health Cluster
	Hospital, Health centre, clinic, dispensaries and aid post, midwives services	- Provide medical treatment and health services - Provision of medical personal
	Red Cross	- Provision of First Aid services
	Pro Medical	- Coordinating and provision of ambulance services
	Health Cluster members	- Supporting the Ministry of Health to implement their programs and activities
	Municipalities	- Grave Services - Provision of health facilities
	Family Health	- Prevention Campaign (Reproductive Health...) - Psychological First Aid

		-
Ministry of Agriculture (Cluster lead)	Department of Agriculture	- Lead and coordinate the FSA Cluster activities - Conduct and coordinate post disaster sectoral assessment - Provision of seeds, seedling and planting material to farmers - Assist with farming materials and inputs to farmers - Provision of agricultural personal in location throughout Vanuatu - Determine the need and composition of food rations - Awareness Campaign
	FAO	- Co-lead the cluster - Support all activities in line with the FSA Cluster
	GIZ	- Provide technical support to the Cluster lead - Other
	Other cluster Members	- Support the cluster lead
Ministry of EDUCATION (Cluster lead)	Department of Education	- Lead and coordinate the Education Cluster activities - Conduct and coordinate post disaster sectoral assessment - Negotiation for school fees exemption for affected students - Provide temporary learning spaces - Assist the management of classroom during evacuation
	Save the Children	- Co-lead the cluster - Provide technical and material support to cluster
	Unicef	- Provide technical and material support to the cluster
	Other Cluster members	- Support the cluster

Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources (Cluster lead)	Department of Geology, Mines & Water Resources (DGMWR)	- Lead and coordinate the WASH cluster activities - Conduct and coordinate post disaster sectoral assessment - Provides material support to the affected people - Provision of WASH NFI - Provision of safe drinking water
	Unicef	- Co-lead the cluster - Provides technical and material assistance to the lead cluster - Provides material support to the affected people
	Other cluster Members	- Support the cluster
National Disaster Management Office (NDMO)/Logistic cluster lead		- Lead and coordinate the Logistics cluster activities - Facilitate deployment of assessment teams
	Red Cross	- Co-lead the cluster
Ministry of justice and Community Services	Department of Women's Affairs	- Lead and coordinate the Gender & Protection Cluster - Conduct and coordinate post disaster sectoral assessment - Provide awareness to communities -
	Care International	- Co-lead to the cluster - Support the cluster's activities -
	Save the children	- Co-lead the cluster lead - Support the cluster's activities
	Police	- Family Protection Unit - Security
	Other cluster members	- Support cluster lead
Police Services		- Coordinate the land search and rescue mission - Coordinate the sea search and rescue mission - Assist in the distribution of relief supplies to affected population - Assist clusters where needed

Foreign Affairs		- Assist NDMO on the request for FRANZ partners assistance
DSSPAC		- Facilitate NDMO access to relief funds
FRANZ Partners		- Provide logistical support to supplement national capacity. Assist the NDMO, Logistics Cluster and other agencies in transport, damage assessments through aerial surveillance and relief provision.
Department of Local Authority (DLA)		- Support NDMO with availability of provincial officers
Provincial Government		- Support NDMO with Initial Community Assessment - Support NDMO with deployed assessment teams - Feed reports back to NDMO
Department of Customs and Inland Revenue		- Facilitate the clearance of disaster relief containers with proper documents supplied by the NDMO - Waive customs duties and VAT for all goods purchased externally for humanitarian assistance
Department of Biosecurity		- Facilitate the quarantine clearance of international aircraft loaded with disaster relief supplies donations - Facilitate inspection of sea vessel based on ship manifest - Biosecurity will always safeguard our borders from foreign damaging pests and diseases
Airports Vanuatu Limited (AVL)		- Facilitate aircraft availability access for assessment team deployment
Vanuatu Helicopters		- Assist NDMO in the deployment of assessment team (on request) -
		- Assist with HF communications

		-
Faith Base	World Vision	- Support VCC in disaster relief distributions - Supply agricultural material to farmers
Shelter Cluster/Ministry of Infrastructure and Public Utilities	Department of Public Works	- Lead the shelter cluster - Lead shelter assessment
	IFRC	- Co-lead the cluster
	Other cluster members	- Support cluster lead
Emergency Telecommunication /OGCIO (Cluster lead)		- Assist with communication - Provide HF when needed
Emergency Telecommunication/Digicel (Cluster co-lead)		- Support OGCIIO where needed -
UNELCO		- Provision of information on impacts on water and power supplies

WORKING GROUP (Lead)	SUPPORTING AGENCY (CO-LEAD)	RESPONSIBILITIES
Information Management (NDMO)	VHT	- Ensure effective sharing and dissemination of information within and across clusters and sectors; - In collaboration with the NDMO, ensure coordination of information sharing among partners related to disaster in all phases of disaster response, including prevention, mitigation, risk reduction, preparedness, and recovery; - Provide a forum for accessing information

		for cluster and sector stakeholders; - Facilitate the dissemination of information and data across all clusters and sectors; - Agree on common tools and methods, process and standards for gathering, storing and backing-up data and information.
Infrastructure (PWD)		- Review of existing structural designs - Review of architectural designs - Review of construction drawings and provide a gap analysis - Review of specifications of construction materials - Construction material assessment and market cost analysis - Market analysis in terms of technical capacity in country - Develop planning tools - Develop quality and quantity monitoring tools - Set up tools for quality benchmarking - Review existing tools for costing and measurements - Develop daily, weekly and monthly site reporting tools

Evacuation Centres (NDMO)	IOM	- Provide standards of evacuation centres building - Provide evacuation centre assessments and reports - Coordination at the evacuation centres
Communication with Communities/Accountability to Affected Population (Shefa Province?? NDMO??)	Shefa Province	- Information to be seen as a form of aid - Transparency - Accountability to Affected Population - Access to information for all

Annex D: Community Response when Cyclone Season Commence

Community Response when Cyclone Season Commences

- Check if your house, community halls, school buildings and government offices have been built to cyclone standards and are in good condition, especially ensure that the roofs and walls are secured.
- Trim tree tops and branches well clear of your houses.
- Fit shutters, or at least metal screens, to all glass areas.
- Clear your property of loose material that could blow about and possibly cause injury or damage during extreme winds.
- In case of a storm surge/tide warning, or other flooding, know your nearest safe high ground and the safest access route to it.
- Prepare an emergency kit containing:
 - o A portable battery radio, torch and spare batteries;
 - o Water containers, dried or canned food and a can opener;
 - o Matches, fuel lamp, portable stove, cooking gear, eating utensils; and
 - o A first aid kit and manual, tape for windows and waterproof bags.
 - o Keep a list of emergency phone numbers on display.
 - o Check neighbours, especially the elderly, disabled, other vulnerable people and recent arrivals, to make sure they are prepared.

Communities within the Blue zone should start cyclone preparations:

When a BLUE ALERT is issued, VMGD has forecasted that Gale Force winds will start within 24 hours, hence communities need to **prepare**:

- Stay informed through Radio, TV, SMS, or Internet
- Secure and stow away loose material and rubbish, tie down roof, prepare cyclone shutters
- Secure valuable items and important documents in waterproof containers or plastic bags
- Cut down dangerous trees and branches, trim bananas and cassava ...
- Prepare a plan to keep your animals safe
- Prepare water, food, lamps, torches, candles, matches
- Make sure phone is charged and has credit
- Identify the strongest area in the house
- If you live in a flood prone or coastal area, and the cyclone is likely to create a storm surge, you may be required to relocate (do this as early as possible)
- Check evacuation plans and evacuation sites with community leaders and community disaster committee members (CDCCCM)
- Determine the nearest evacuation centre and the distance and time involved to get there
- Gather and store in a safe place tools that will be needed for emergency repairs (e.g. hammers, nails, rope, tarpaulins and chainsaws)
- Support your family and neighbours especially the most vulnerable in your community

Communities within the Yellow zone should be completing preparations:

When a YELLOW ALERT is issued, VMGD has forecasted that Gale Force winds will start within 12 hours, hence communities need to **act now**:

- Stay informed through Radio, TV, SMS, or Internet
- Finalise all BLUE ALERT activities urgently
- Bring together people you are responsible for, including bringing children back from school
- Re-check property for loose material that could be blown about and possibly cause injury or damage during extreme winds such as boats, rubbish bins, building materials, roof sheets, etc.
- Fuel and secure boats and cars in safe locations (not under trees)
- Install cyclone shutters and tape windows / louvers
- Enact your plan to keep your animals safe
- Ensure everyone knows the safest part of the structure and what to do if evacuation is required
- Consider distance and time required to the evacuation centre and move early if you live in an unsafe house or area
- Recheck all water, food, phone and emergency supplies (ensure full water containers with drinking water and enough emergency food items are available)
- Support your family and neighbours especially the most vulnerable in your community
- Make sure cell phones are fully charge and torchlights have batteries

Communities in the Red zone need to complete preparation immediately, a Cyclone is imminent - TAKE SHELTER NOW. When a RED ALERT is issued, VMGD has forecasted that Gale Force winds are imminent, hence you need to take shelter immediately.

- Stay informed through Radio, TV, SMS, or Internet
- Turn off all gas and electricity and unplug all electrical items from the sockets
- Close shutters or board/tape up all windows, close curtains and lock doors
- Move into the safe part of the house or shelter with your emergency kit
- Stay away from doors and windows and keep them closed and locked
- Stay in the strongest and safest part of your house or the evacuation centre and do not go outside
- Continue to listen to the radio and do remain inside until the VMGD cancels the cyclone warning and the NDMO gives the '**ALL CLEAR**'
- Should you not be able to receive messages via radio or SMS, wait until the winds have died down and ensure it is not just the eye of the storm, as strong winds will return in this case

Community action after the 'All Clear':

- Check for gas leaks. Don't use electric appliances if wet
- Take care to avoid dangers caused by fallen power lines and trees, damaged buildings, other debris, and don't enter floodwaters
- Support your family and neighbours, especially the most vulnerable in your community
- Collect water and food to be stored for later

- Begin assessments and report to Area Councils

Keep up to date with the cyclone development through radio, television, internet or other communications media.

Radio Broadcast Frequencies			
Station	Frequency	Times	Broadcast area
Radio Vanuatu	MW 1125KHZ	24 Hrs	Shefa & Tafea
	SW 7260 KHZ		Vanuatu
	SW 3945 KHZ	05:50 – 09:30 Hrs 16:30 – 23:30 Hrs	
	FM 100	24 Hrs	
Capital FM107	FM 107 KHZ	24 HRS	Vanuatu
FM104	FM 104 KHZ	24 Hrs (Operational during disaster)	Tanna
Buzz FM	FM 96 KHZ	24 Hrs	Port Vila
Paradise FM (Radio Vanuatu)	FM98 KHZ	24 Hrs	Port Vila
Radio Life FM	FM 90 KHZ	24 Hrs	Port Vila
Halo FM	FM 98.1 KHZ	06:00 – 18:00 Hrs	Torba, Sanma, Penama, & Malampa
Radio Australia	KHZ 93	Hrs	Port Vila and Santo
FM 93		During disaster	NDMO Office, Nambatu Area

- Secure or remove loose material and rubbish from around your home or work
- Review family cyclone plan and start making preparations
- Trim trees and limbs away from houses and buildings
- Prepare/build shutters for windows and glass areas of buildings
- Check neighbours, especially the elderly, disabled, other vulnerable people and recent arrivals, to make sure they are prepare.

Annex E: Community Disaster and Climate Change Committee initial assessments

The Initial Community Assessment at a minimum should provide the following information:

Disaggregated Data
- Number of fatalities - Number of injuries including urgent and non-urgent - Number of missing persons - Number of people made homeless - Number and extent of occupied houses destroyed based on different categories

- Damage to other public buildings and critical infrastructure;
- Action taken by the community and government or other agencies within locality;
- Transport systems available and routes open or closed;
- Communication systems available or damaged;
- Type of resources required; and
- Name and contact of person in charge

Annex F: Emergency Contacts

Cyclone Support Contact List

NAMES	POSITIONS	VoIP EXTS.	PHONE NBRS.	EMAIL ADDRESSES	STATIONS
Department of Meteorology & Geo - Hazards					
Administration		VOIP	Direct Line: 24686		Nambatu
David Gibson	Director	5284	24686	dgibson@meteo.gov.vu	
Forecast			Direct Line: 22932		
Fred R. Jockley	Manager – WFSD	5398	5408941/22932	fjockely@meteo.gov.vu	
Moirah Yerta	PSO – Marine Forecast	5281	7793696/22932	myerta@meteo.gov.vu	
Allan Rarai	PSO – Com. & Public Weather	5281	5340941/22932	ararai@meteo.gov.vu	
Tom Natick	Weather Forecaster	5281	7731412/22932	tnatick@meteo.gov.vu	
Jerry Timothy	Weather Forecaster	5281	5453949/22932	jtimothy@meteo.gov.vu	
Ellen Luke	Weather Forecaster	5281	5661883/22932	eluke@meteo.gov.vu	
Levu Antfalo	Weather Forecaster	5281	5639875/22932	lantfalo@meteo.gov.vu	
Kalo Abel	Weather Forecaster	5281	7793700/22932	akalo@meteo.gov.vu	
Nelson Napat	Weather Forecaster	5281	7793701/22932	inelson@meteo.gov.vu	
Public Weather	Public Weather	5281	22932	forecast@meteo.gov.vu	
Aviation/Marine/T C	AV/TC/Marine	5281	22932	forceast@eteo.gov.vu	
NAMES	POSITIONS	VoIP EXTS.	PHONE NBRS.	EMAIL ADDRESSES	STATIONS
National Disaster Management Office					
Shadrack Welegtabit	Director	5301	7771926	swelegtabit@vanuatu.gov.vu	Nambatu
Peter Korisa	Operation Manager	5299	7748994/5370084	pkorisa@vanuatu.gov.vu peterkorisa911@gmail.com	
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Noel Steven	Training & Awareness Officer	5300	7750119 / 5401298	snoel@vanuatu.gov.vu	

Alice Iarem	DRR Officer	5371	7774307	asanga@vanuatu.gov.vu	
Peter Joseph	Administration and Finance Officer	5362	7741122	jpeter@vanuatu.gov.vu	
Philip Meto	Provincial Disaster Liaison Officer	5300	5999555	pmeto@vanuatu.gov.vu	
Brenda Williams	Clerical Officer	5353	7716646	bwilliams@vanuatu.gov.vu	
Abel Abelson	Malampa Provincial Disaster and Climate Change Officer		5426499	Abelson.abel@gmail.com	
Kensley Micah	Sanma Provincial Disaster and Climate Change Officer		7771307	kmicah@vanuatu.gov.vu	
Fisher Young Dinh	Torba Provincial Disaster and Climate Change Officer		22699/5602661/5653161	fdinh@vanuatu.gov.vu	
Manson Taridenga	Penama Provincial Disaster and Climater Change Officer		7742601	mtaridenga@vanuau.gov.vu	
Daniel Samson	Tafea Provincial Disaster and Climate Change Officer		5500167/7742766	tafeadisasterofficer@gmail.com	
Trish Thornhill	Logistics	5353	7112239	tthornhill@vanuatu.gov.vu	
Greg Vaughan	DRM Adviser	5353	5650066	gv1978@gmail.com / greg.ndmo.vu@gmail.com	
Police/VMF					
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Terry Tulang	Act. Commander VMF	4826	26570	ttulang@vanuatu.gov.vu	
Arnold Vira	VMF Operations	4826	26570	varnold@vanuatu.gov.vu	
Joe leodoro	JPOC (POLHQ)	4083	22358	jleodoro@vanuatu.gov.vu	
Chairman NDC					
Jesse Benjamin	Act. DG - MCCA	5400	25201/23586	jbenjamin@vanuatu.gov.vu	MCCA
Ministry of Internal Affairs Corporate Services					
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Department of Local Authority					
Edward Kaltamat	Director	3155	22347	ekaltamat@vanuatu.gov.vu	

Ian Abbil	Deputy Director	3149	22347	iabbil@vanuatu.gov.vu	Independence Park roundabout
Ben Tabi	Manager Decentralisation	3149	22347	tben@vanuatu.gov.vu	
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Geormy Takau	Senior Finance Officer	3144	22347	gtakau@vanuatu.gov.vu	
Jeffery Kaitip	Principal Physical planner	3136	22347	jkaitip@vanuatu.gov.vu	
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Ministry of Health					
Viran Tovv	Health Analysis (PMO)	2044	22512/26204	vtovv@vanuatu.gov.vv	MOH
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Leipakoa Matariki	Planning Officer	1917	22512/26204	lmatariki@vanuatu.gov.vu	Hospital Emergency Unit
Pakoa Rarua	Environmental Health	2247	22512/2016/5922204/779706 3	prarua@vanuatu.gov.vu	Department of Public Health
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George Worwor	Surveillance Officer	2247	22512/260204	gworwor@vanuatu.gov.vu	Public Health Surveillance Unit
Department of Agriculture					
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Peter Iesul	Farming System Officer 1	5005	7733211	piesul@vanuatu.gov.vu	
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Gwen Tari	Marketing Info Officer	5021	7786279	gntari@vanuatu.gov.vu	
Willie Iau	Shefa Provincial Agriculture Officer	5024	7713102	wiau@vanuatu.gov.vu	Shefa (Vila)

Joel Kalnpel	Penama Provincial Agriculture officer	9512	7793460	jkalnpel@vanuatu.gov.vu	Penama (Saratamata)
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Philip Panpan	Sanma Provincial Agriculture Officer	6636	5610721	ppanpan@vanuatu.gov.vu	Sanma
Peter Maho	Torba Provincial Agriculure Officer	9017/9009	7733243	pitamaho@gmail.com	Torba
Tari Molisale	Root Crop Officer	6636	5438453	tmolisale@vanuatu.gov.vu	Santo
Oniel Dalesa	Farming System 2	6636	5656629	odalesa@vanuatu.gov.vu	
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Department of Biosecurity					
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Meg Tapia	First Secretary	114	23145/7743095	Meg.Tapia@dfat.gov.au	
Adelaide Worcester	Second Secretary (Admin & Consul)	106	26013/7755188	Adelaide.Worcester@dfat.gov.au	

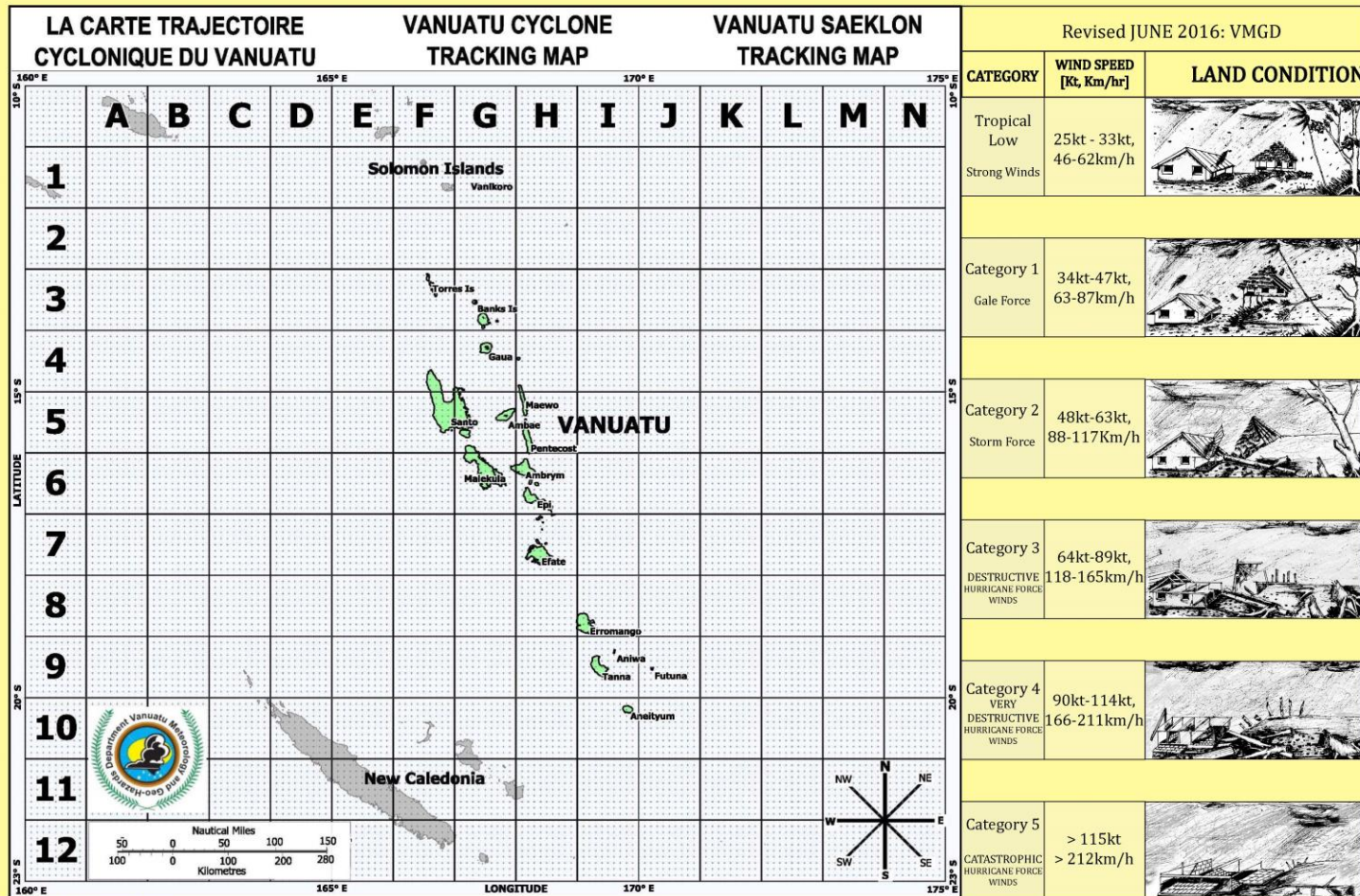
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Kevin Smith	First Secretary	154	23083/5543972	Kevin.Smith@dfat.gov.au	
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NEW ZEALAND HIGH COMMISSION					
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Vanuatu Red Cross Society/French Red Cross/International Federational of Red Crescent					
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David Bridier	Head of Delegation French Red Cross		26721/7747330	hod-vanuatu.frc@croix-rouge.fr	

Luke Johnston	Interntional Federation of the Red Cross/Red Crescent			Coord1.vanuatu@sheltercluster.org	
Sally McKay	Australian Red Cross		7302395	smckay@redcross.org.au	
Non-Government Organizations (inc. Peace Corps)					
Keith Honda	Country Director		25500/5543057	khonda@peacecorps.gov	
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Judy Willau	Safety and Security Coordinator		26160/5583759	jwillau@peacecorps.gov	
Jenita Thompson	Back-up Safety and Security officer		26160/5392003	jthompson@peacecorps.gov	
Solomon Jimmy	Training Manager		26160/5583385	sjimmy@peacecorps.gov	
Michael Wolfe	Country Director World Vision		22161/5552704	michael_wolfe @wvi.org	Opposite National Museum
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Tom Skirrow	Country Director Save the Children		22794/5545300	tom.skirrow@savethenchildren.org.vu	Korman Roundabout
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UN Agencies & Inter-Government Organizations					
Andrew Parker	Chief of Field Office, UNICEF		24655/5545300	acparker@unicef.org	Equity Building
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Smith Tebu	Livelihoods Consultant		22367	smith.tebu@undp.org	
CLUSTERS					
Food Security and Agriculture					
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Karae Vurobaravu	IM			kvurobaravu@vanuatu.gov.vu	OGCIO
HEALTH					
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EDUCATION					
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Shantony Moli	Co-Lead		5551006	shantony.moli@saveethechildren.org.vu	Pilioko House

Gender & Protection					
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SHELTER					
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LOGISTICS					
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Annex G: Tropical Cyclone Tracking Map



Revised JUNE 2016: VMGD			
CATEGORY	LAND IMPACT DESCRIPTION	SEA STATE CONDITION	SEA STATE DESCRIPTION
Tropical Low	[Tropical Low] Negligible house damage to old thatch houses and some garden crops like banana trees. Whistling heard in power and telephone wires, whole trees in motion. Strong winds over open flat land of 46 - 62km/h.		Large waves begin to form, while foams crests are more extensive from breaking waves. White foams blown in streaks along wind direction.
Category 1 Gale Force	[Tropical Cyclone] Twigs break off trees. Slight structural damage occurs - roofing dislodged, larger branches break off. Garden crop damage. A Category 1 TC's strongest winds are GALEs with typical gusts over open flat land of 63 - 87 km/h.		Moderately high to high waves of greater length, dense streaks of foam
Category 2 Storm Force	[Tropical Cyclone] Considerable structural damage. Trees uprooted, heavy damage to some crops. Risk of power failure. A Category 2 TC's winds are STORM force with typical gusts over open flat land of 125 - 169 km/h.		Very high waves with over hanging crests, dense white streaks, tumbling of sea becomes heavy with visibility affected
Category 3 DESTRUCTIVE HURRICANE FORCE WINDS	[Severe Tropical Cyclone] Some roof and structural damage. Some local thatch houses destroyed. Power failures likely. A Category 3 cyclone's strongest winds are DESTRUCTIVE winds with typical gusts over open flat land of 170 - 224 km/h.		Phenomenal high waves, sea is covered with long white patches of foam, the air is filled with foam and spray, visibility very seriously affected
Category 4 VERY DESTRUCTIVE HURRICANE FORCE WINDS	[Severe Tropical Cyclone] Significant roofing loss and structural damage. Many thatch houses destroyed and blown away. Dangerous airborne debris. Widespread power failures. A Category 4 cyclone's strongest winds are VERY DESTRUCTIVE winds with typical gusts over open flat land of 225 - 279 km/h.		
Category 5 CATASTROPHIC HURRICANE FORCE WINDS	[Severe Tropical Cyclone] Extremely dangerous with widespread destruction. A Category 5 cyclone's strongest winds are CATASTROPHIC winds with typical gusts over open flat land of more than 279 km/h.		
CONTACTS INFORMATION/EMERGENCY NUMBERS		NUMBERS	ACCESS
VMGD ADMINISTRATION		[678] 24686	OFFICIAL HOURS
VMGD WEATHER FORECAST DIVISION		[678] 22932	24/7
NDMO		[678] 22699	OFFICIAL HOURS
POLICE		[678] 22222	24/7

 NDMO COLOUR ALERTS FOR PREPAREDNESS MEASURES		
BLUE ALERT	YELLOW ALERT	RED ALERT
VMGD is forecasting a Cyclone within 24 hours - BE PREPARED When a BLUE ALERT is issued, you need to prepare as Gale Force winds will start within 24 hours - Stay turned and informed through Radio, TV, SMS, or Internet - Secure and stow away loose material and rubbish, tie down roof, prepare and erect cyclone shutters - Secure valuable items and important documents in waterproof containers or plastic bags - Cut down dangerous trees and branches, trim bananas and cassava crops - Prepare a plan to keep your animals safe - Prepare water, food, lamps, torches, candles, matches - Make sure phone is charged and has credit - Make sure radio is on and has spare batteries - Identify the strongest area in the house - Determine the nearest evacuation centre or safe place and the distance and time involved to get there - Pack an evacuation kits with cloths, essentials medications, etc - Support your family and neighbours especially the most vulnerable in your community	VMGD is forecasting a Cyclone within 12 hours - GET READY, ACT NOW When a YELLOW ALERT is issued, you need to take action as Gale Force winds will start within 12 hours - Stay turned and informed through Radio, TV, SMS, or Internet - Bring together people you are responsible for, including bringing children back from school - Put adequate fuel into vehicles and park safely - Secure and store boats in safe areas - Install cyclone shutters and tape windows and louvers - Finalise all BLUE ALERT activities urgently - Put and keep animals in safe areas - Consider distance and time required to the evacuation centre or safe place and move early if you live in an unsafe house or area - Recheck all water, food, phone, radio and other emergency supplies - Dismantle HF radio system and store in a safe area or water proof container - Support your family and neighbours especially the most vulnerable in your community	VMGD is forecasting that a Cyclone is imminent - STAY IN SHELTER OR SAFE PLACE When a RED ALERT is issued, you need to stay in a safe shelter - Stay turned and informed through Radio, TV, SMS, or Internet - Turn off all gas and electricity and unplug all electrical items from the sockets - Stay in the strongest and safest part of your house or the evacuation centre and do not go outside - Stay away from doors and windows and keep them closed and locked - Remain indoors or in safe place and continue to listen to the radio and do not go outside until NDMO issues the 'ALL CLEAR' after the VMGD cancels the cyclone warning for your area - Take care to avoid dangers caused by fallen powerlines, trees, damaged building and other debris - Support your family and neighbours especially the most vulnerable in your community

Listen to the radio and check SMS for Tropical Cyclone location coordinates to track Tropical Cyclone location on Tracking Map.

RADIO BROADCAST FREQUENCIES			
STATION	FREQUENCY	TIMES	COVERAGE AREA
RADIO VANUATU	MW 1125 KHZ	24 Hrs	VANUATU
	SW 7260 KHZ	08:00 - 17:30 Hrs	
	SW 3945 KHZ	05:00 - 09:30 Hrs 16:30 - 23:30 Hrs	
	FM 100	24 Hrs	
CAPITAL FM107	FM 107 KHZ	24 Hrs	VANUATU
BUZZ FM	FM 96 KHZ	24 Hrs	PORT VILA
PARADISE FM [RADIO VANUATU]	FM 98 KHZ	24 Hrs	PORT VILA
HALO FM	FM 98.1	06:00 - 18:00 Hrs	TORBA, SANMA, PENAMA & MALAMPA
RADIO LIFE FM	FM 90	24 Hrs	PORT VILA