



TROPICAL CYCLONE HAROLD RESPONSE

World Vision Vanuatu Post Distribution Monitoring Survey

JUNE 2020

Photo Caption: World Vision staff member Joana reflecting on the damage to her family home wrought by Tropical Cyclone Harold on Santo island.

Supported By:



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i. Acknowledgement

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World Vision Vanuatu (WVV) also acknowledges the support of the Start Fund, and the Australian Government, for providing funding for conducting, analysing and reporting on the survey.

Many thanks to the WVV staff, including casual support, who collected data: Daniel Boe, Georgina Bule, Gordon Edward, Jema Rovo, Jenita Dick, Jenny Tawi, Joyce Napuat, Kaltom James, Lotty Riri and Pauline Toa. And, thank you to those who provided valuable feedback on the draft versions of this report: Janet Collins and Chloe Morrison.

Elise James, Programme Quality Consultant

ii. Affirmation

Except as acknowledged by references in this paper to other authors and publications, the report described herein consists of original work, undertaken in collaboration between World Vision Vanuatu (WVV) and Elise James. It is undertaken to guide future activities, describe and advance learning, and determine the current situation for WVV's learning and development priorities with staff. Primary data collected throughout the process remains the property of the participants themselves, WVV staff, which WVV as an entity retains on their behalf.

iii. Glossary

CDCCC	Community Disaster and Climate Change Committee
CHAF	Canadian Humanitarian Assistance Fund
COVID-19	2019 novel coronavirus disease, otherwise known as 2019-nCoV
DFAT	(Australian) Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
GoV	Government of Vanuatu
NDMO	National Disaster Management Office
NFI	Non-Food Item(s)
PDM	Post Distribution Monitoring
WGSS	Washington Group Short Set
WVV	World Vision Vanuatu

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1 Executive Summary

On 6 April 2020, Tropical Cyclone Harold crossed the archipelago of Vanuatu as a Category 5 storm with catastrophic winds and damage. 35% of the total population (approximately 100,000 people) of Vanuatu were estimated to be affected, including 53,000 severely affected. World Vision Vanuatu (WVV) responded, reaching more than 1,700 households and more than 7,500 beneficiaries with distributions of non-food items (NFIs).

In June 2020, WVV carried out a Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) survey with 401 participants in 16 communities in Santo. Highlights of the findings include:

- 99% of people who received solar lights used them themselves;
- 98% of people who received hygiene kits used them themselves;
- 95% of people who received shelter toolkits used them themselves;
- All other items also had a high usage rate, including blankets (91%), jerry cans (91%), mosquito nets (87%), tarpaulins (84%), and water filters and buckets (84%);
- People aged 60-80 years were the most likely age group to find the solar lights useful;
- People aged 60-80 years were the most likely age group to find the shelter toolkits useful;
- Tarpaulins were especially useful in households with disability;
- Water filters and buckets were particularly useful for people with disability;
- More women than men received and used the water filters and buckets;
- More women than men received and used the jerry cans;
- A higher proportion of people aged 18-24 years received and used jerry cans than other age groups;
- 92% of survey respondents said that the NFIs distributed by World Vision really met their needs;
- 96% of survey respondents were very happy with the way that WVV gave out the NFIs;
- 85% of survey respondents did not feel the distance that they had to travel to receive the NFIs was too big;
- 78% of survey respondents did not have to wait a long time to receive their items at the distribution points.

Several relatively small recommendations emerged from the survey:

1. Check kit contents before distribution
2. Review kit contents against suggestions from this survey; consult communities about contents during “peacetime”
3. Consider kit “structures” – e.g. main kits, supplementary kits, community kits
4. Restrict survey to over 18 years only

By and large the distribution of NFIs by WVV has been thorough, timely, efficient and according to beneficiaries, effective.

2 Introduction

2.1 Purpose and Background

On 6 April 2020, Tropical Cyclone Harold crossed the archipelago of Vanuatu as a Category 5 storm with catastrophic winds and damage. 35% of the total population (approximately 100,000 people) of Vanuatu were estimated to be affected, including 53,000 severely affected. The cyclone came amidst COVID-19 restrictions and an impending economic crisis; an increase in communicable and vector-borne diseases was also experienced in affected areas.

World Vision Vanuatu (WVV) responded, reaching more than 1,700 households and more than 7,500 beneficiaries with distributions of non-food items (NFIs). This was supported by the Start Fund, the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), and Canadian Humanitarian Assistance Fund (CHAF).

The objective of the post distribution monitoring (PDM) carried out in Santo between 8 – 12 June was to provide WVV with data that assesses the efficiency of their NFI distributions, and how effective those distributions and awareness activities were in supporting the affected population to recover from the disaster.

2.2 Methodology

A household survey was designed using KoBo Toolbox, developed by the Harvard Humanitarian Initiative and the preferred platform of the Government of Vanuatu (GoV) and National Disaster Management Office (NDMO). The survey was locally translated into Bislama, with enumerators able to choose from English or Bislama according to their preference. The survey contained a mix of qualitative (open-ended) and quantitative (statistical) questions. The survey was designed by WVV programme quality staff and consultants, and analysed by the consultant. Lessons from the 2015 Tropical Cyclone Pam response were applied throughout.

Over the course of the week, staff carried out 404 surveys in 16 communities in Santo. Three of these surveys were declared invalid: the age of the respondent was recorded as 17 years. The survey should not have been conducted with anyone under the age of 18 years, primarily as there was no space in the survey to be able to record parental or guardian permission. There were no sensitive questions in the survey and questions were designed so that they did not involve recalling the events of the disaster, focusing instead on material objects that were received since, messages heard, and a focus on recovery, not trauma.

The team employed convenience sampling within the target communities, however, did take care to ensure a cross-section of groups were targeted. More women (n=253) than men (n=147) were surveyed, and the proportion of households reporting one member of the household identifying as having a disability was high (x=26%).

Percentages in this report have been rounded to the nearest integer. Where percentages are less than 1%, these are not given, with integers displayed instead. Due to rounding and the option to select more than one response in many questions, not all tables will add up to 100%.

2.3 Donor Funding Table

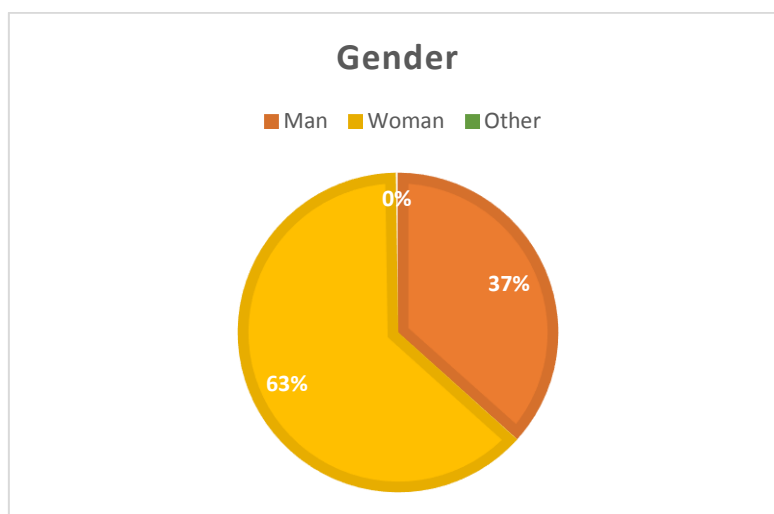
World Vision's overall response to Tropical Cyclone Harold received funding from a range of different donors. In terms of NFI distributions, the majority of items were made available through funding from the Start Fund, with co-funding from DFAT and CHAF.

Item description	Grant/Donor
Tarpaulins	DFAT/Start
Shelter Toolkits	DFAT*
Solar Lights	Start
Blankets	Start
Mosquito Nets	CHAF
Jerry Cans	Start/DFAT*
Hygiene Kits	Start/DFAT*
Water Filter & Bucket	Start

* Approval pending

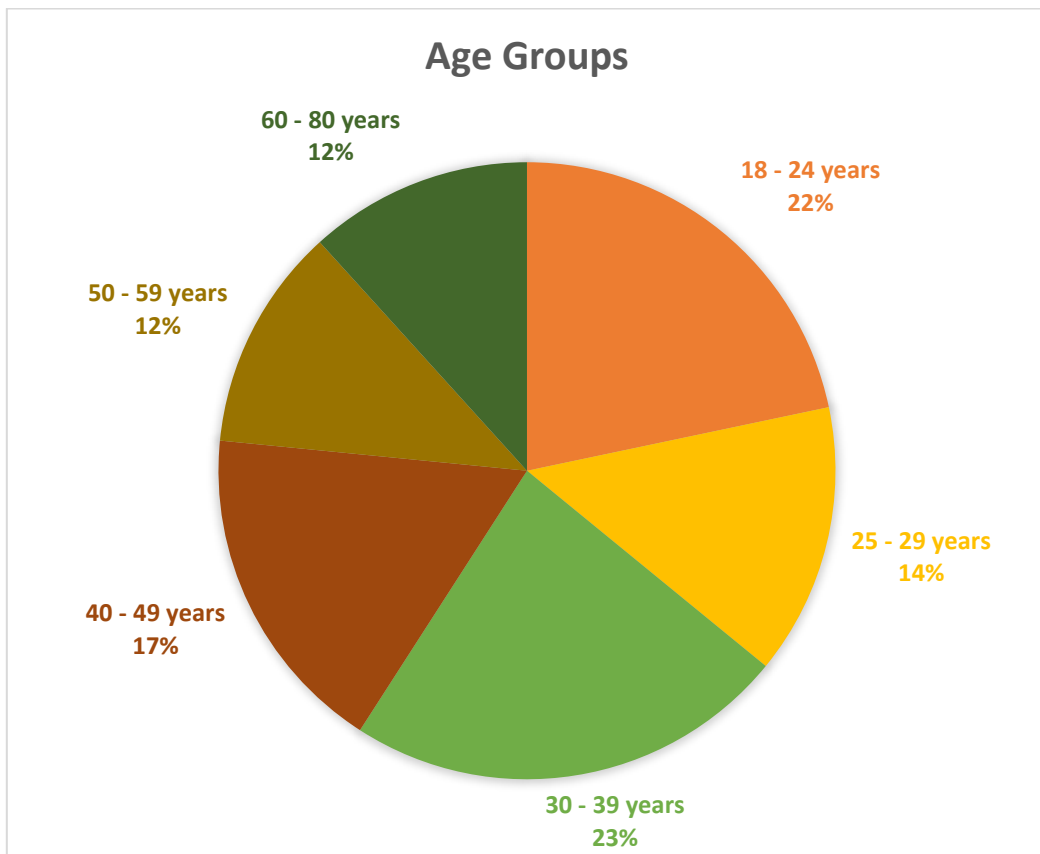
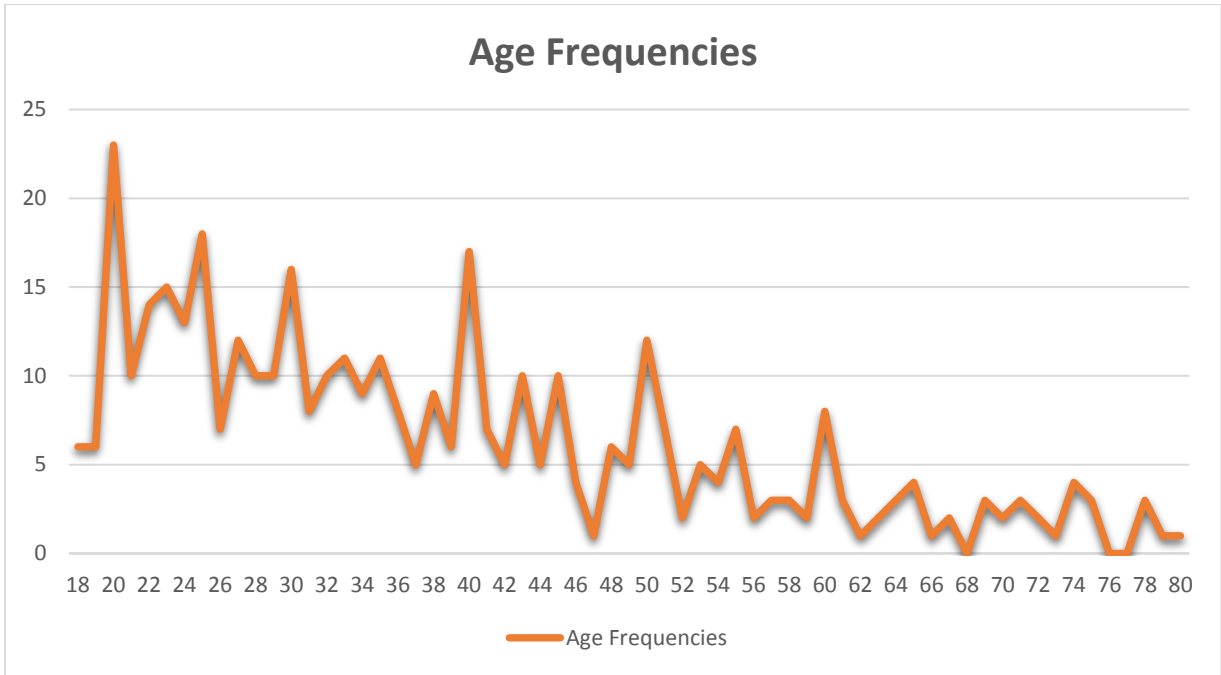
2.4 Participation – Demographics

The profile of respondents is shown in the graphs below.



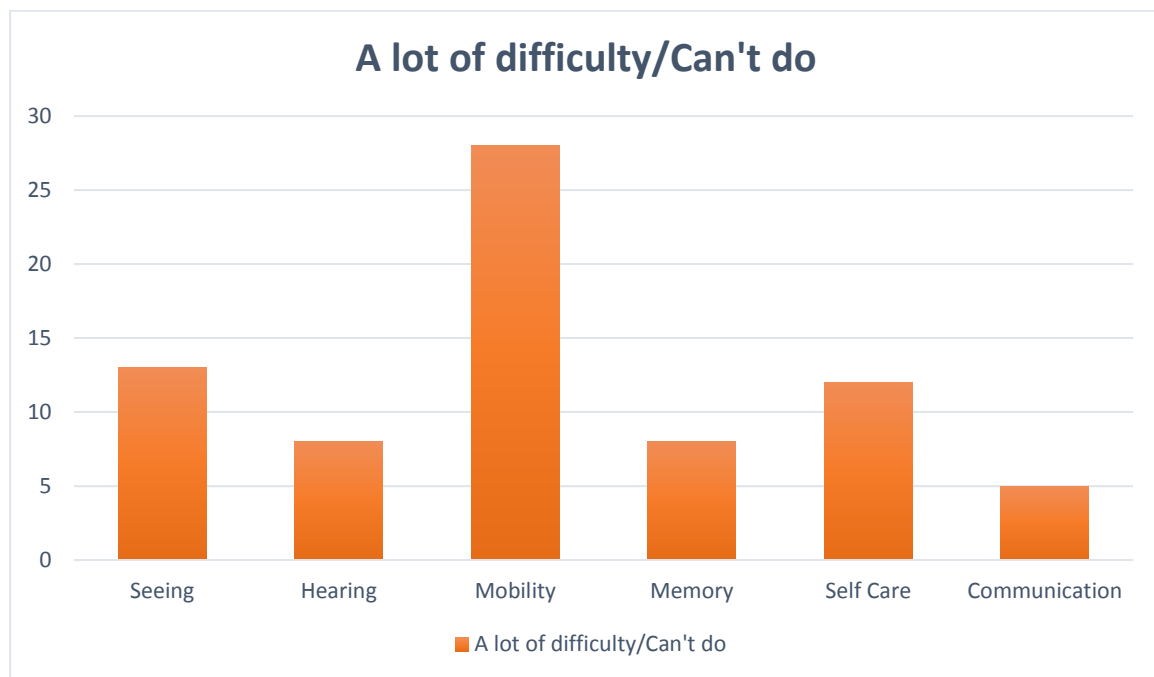
Only one response was received for "other", however elsewhere in the survey, the respondent identified as a "girl" (age was recorded as 18 years).

The most frequently occurring age was 23 years, followed by 40 years. In groupings, youth (18-24 years x=22%, and 25-29 years x=14%) represented the largest sample size in the data.



Households who had a person identifying as having a disability were targeted for the survey, as they were also targeted in the response. WVV and London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine's (2020) Water, Women and Disability study revealed a disability prevalence rate in Sanma province of 2.5%. The PDM surveyed 106 people who stated that someone in their household had a disability (x=26%). Sixty-nine of these respondents were heads of their household (x=17%). This reflects the successful targeting by the survey team.

WVV also asked individual respondents the Washington Group Short Set (WGSS) to determine disability prevalence amongst survey respondents. Those that responded that they "can't do" or experienced "a lot of difficulty" were counted in this set.



Two respondents reported a lot of difficulty in every domain. Three respondents reported a lot of difficulty in three domains, and 14 respondents reported a lot of difficulty in two different domains. The number of people who reported a lot of difficulty in one or more domains was 44, giving a disability prevalence rate in the survey response of 11%. This was higher amongst survey population aged 50 years and above (x=16%). Once again, this reflects successful targeting towards people with disability, and is not representative of the entire population.

2.5 Distribution Tallies

The team made attempts to survey as many people as they could who had received NFI distributions from World Vision. Of the 401 respondents, 399 had themselves, or had someone in their family, whom had been to a distribution point to collect NFIs.

The PDM is largely accurate in representing the bulk of World Vision's distributions. The comparison between what WVV distributed to households, and what the PDM found had been distributed, is shown below (in percentages in order to extrapolate from the sample):

Item description	NFI Recipients	% Coverage	Survey Respondents	% Coverage
Tarpaulins	5,332	70%	397	99%
Shelter Toolkits	2,255	30%	144	36%
Solar Lights	1,460	19%	130	32%
Blankets	6,168	81%	383	96%
Mosquito Nets	1,226	16%	82	21%
Jerry Cans	1,852	24%	159	40%
Hygiene Kits	3,558	47%	183	46%
Water Filter & Bucket	1,667	22%	51	13%
Total # beneficiaries	7,575		401	

** Note that the sum of the NFI recipients does not equal the total, as most recipients received more than one type of item. This represents all distributions made by WVV, across multiple donors.*

3 Analysis of Post Distribution Monitoring Survey

3.1 Shelter Items

3.1.1 Tarpaulins



WVV's distribution records show that 1,894 tarpaulins were distributed to 1,277 households, comprised of 5,332 people. The PDM team surveyed 397 people who received tarpaulins, giving a 95% certainty that all answers are within a 4.73% interval range, a statistically high probability that the answers are representative of the wider beneficiary population.

- **Are they useful?**

Respondents were asked if they used their tarpaulin, with the option of four responses (plus the ability to not answer): “yes, I or my immediate family used it”; “no, not yet, we’re keeping it for later”; “no, we gave it away (to extended family, another family, friends etc.)”; and, “no, none of us used it yet.”

84% of recipients used the tarpaulins themselves (or used by an immediate family member)

14% haven't used it yet, but are keeping it for later

4 respondents have not used the tarpaulin

2 respondents gave their tarpaulin away

- **What are they useful for?**

Amongst those 84% (n=334) that reported they did use the tarpaulins themselves (or used by an immediate family member), participants were asked what they used it for, and presented with multiple choice options, being able to choose all that applied. These uses were:

Usage	%	#
Fixing the house	93%	311
Using in the garden	--	2
Just holding on to it	2%	7
Something else (discussed below)	8%	26

Within the 26 “other” responses, most (n=11) said they used the tarpaulins to cover their kitchen, their house (n=8), or both. This was the intention of the “fixing the house” response, so could be added to that response total, giving a total of 99% of people using tarpaulins, using them for house-related shelter. Other uses included carrying the tarpaulin with them to the garden to shelter the children while they work, covering up general items (e.g. clothes, fuel storage, “things”), and to keep timber dry.

- **Why weren't they useful to you?**

Amongst those four respondents that did not use the tarpaulins, two stated that they repaired their house/kitchen before receiving the tarpaulin – the distributions were not timely enough for them. This

is less than 1% of people receiving tarpaulins. One respondent simply said they didn't use it yet, and another said that they were planning to use it for the kitchen roof once the kitchen was rebuilt.

- **Significant differences: Tarpaulins especially useful in households with disability**

The responses were analysed against gender, age category, presence of disability in the household, and disability prevalence amongst the individual respondent, to see whether there were any significant differences in whether a particular vulnerable group found the items to be more or less useful.

Gender

Of those that used the tarpaulins, 37% (n=125) identified as male, and 62% (n=208) identified as female: consistent with the gender breakdown for the survey. There are no significant differences in gender for usefulness of tarpaulins.

Age categories

Of those that used the tarpaulins:

Age category	# & % received <i>and</i> used tarpaulins	total # & % surveyed
18-24 years	69, 21%	87, 22%
25-29 years	45, 13%	57, 14%
30-39 years	79, 24%	93, 23%
40-49 years	58, 17%	70, 17%
50-59 years	41, 12%	47, 12%
60-80 years	42, 13%	47, 12%

There are no significant differences between age categories for usefulness of tarpaulins.

Household disability

Recalling that 26% (n=106) of respondents reported that someone in their household identified as having a disability, within these 106 respondents, 99% (n=105) received tarpaulins. Of the 105 respondents in a household with a disability that received tarpaulins, 92% (n=97) had used their tarpaulins. As this is six percentage points higher than the average (84%), which is above the confidence interval range (4.73%), this is a significant difference that is unlikely to be coincidental: the tarpaulins were more likely to be used in households with disability than ones without.

Individual disability

The disability prevalence rate in the survey was 11% (n=44). 100% of these received tarpaulins. Of that 100% (n=44), 86% used the tarpaulins. There are no significant differences between individual disability prevalence and overall use of tarpaulins.

3.1.2 Blankets



WVV's distribution records show that 2,844 blankets were distributed to 1,422 households, comprised of 6,168 people. The PDM team surveyed 383 people who received blankets, giving a 95% certainty that all answers are within a 4.85% interval range, a statistically high probability that the answers are representative of the wider beneficiary population.

- **Are they useful?**

Respondents were asked if they used their blankets, with the option of four responses (plus the ability to not answer): “yes, I or my immediate family used it”; “no, not yet, we’re keeping it for later”; “no, we gave it away (to extended family, another family, friends etc.)”; and, “no, none of us used it yet.”

91% of recipients used the blankets themselves (or used by an immediate family member)

8% haven't used it yet, but are keeping it for later

3 respondents have not used the blankets

2 respondents gave their blankets away

- **What are they useful for?**

Amongst those 91% (n=349) that reported they did use the blankets themselves (or used by an immediate family member), participants were asked what they used it for, and presented with multiple choice options, being able to choose all that applied. These uses were:

Usage	%	#
To sleep under (keep warm)	90%	314
To sleep on top of (comfort)	29%	100
Something else (discussed below)	1%	5

Within the five “other” responses, one said they use it as a pillow, one said the children are using it, one said they'd used one blanket but not the other, and one said they used it for their two-day old baby to sleep on. The fifth response was about using the blanket for sleeping at their garden hut/shelter, which is generally far away from their regular residence. All responses related to using the blankets for sleeping in some way.

- **Why weren't they useful to you?**

Amongst those three respondents that did not use the blankets, two stated that they already had blankets to use – the distributions were superfluous. One respondent – despite stating in a previous question they had received a blanket – said they hadn't used it yet, because they hadn't received one.

- **Significant differences: None noted**

The responses were analysed against gender, age category, presence of disability in the household, and disability prevalence amongst the individual respondent, to see whether there were any

significant differences in whether a particular vulnerable group found the items to be more or less useful.

Gender

Of those that used the blankets, 36% (n=125) identified as male, and 64% (n=223) identified as female: broadly consistent with the gender breakdown for the survey. There are no significant differences in gender for usefulness of blankets.

Age categories

Of those that used the blankets:

Age category	# & % received <i>and</i> used blankets	total # & % surveyed
18-24 years	73, 21%	87, 22%
25-29 years	50, 14%	57, 14%
30-39 years	84, 24%	93, 23%
40-49 years	61, 17%	70, 17%
50-59 years	41, 12%	47, 12%
60-80 years	40, 12%	47, 12%

There are no significant differences between age categories for usefulness of blankets.

Household disability

Recalling that 26% (n=106) of respondents reported that someone in their household identified as having a disability, within these 106 respondents, 93% (n=98) received blankets. Of the 98 respondents in a household with a disability that received blankets, 94% (n=92) had used their blankets. There are no significant differences between household disability prevalence and overall use of blankets.

Individual disability

The disability prevalence rate in the survey was 11% (n=44). 93% (n=41) received blankets. Within that 93% (n=41), 90% (n=37) used the blankets. There are no significant differences between individual disability prevalence and overall use of blankets.

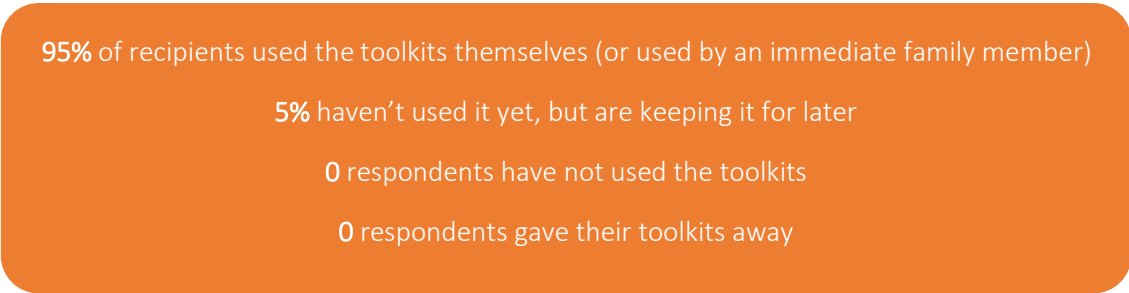
3.1.3 Shelter Toolkits



WVV's distribution records show that 586 shelter toolkits were distributed to 586 households comprised of 2,255 people. The PDM team surveyed 144 people who received shelter toolkits, giving a 95% certainty that all answers are within a 7.9% interval range, which is the probability range in which the answers are representative of the wider beneficiary population.

- *Are they useful?*

Respondents were asked if they used their shelter toolkits, with the option of four responses (plus the ability to not answer): “yes, I or my immediate family used it”; “no, not yet, we’re keeping it for later”; “no, we gave it away (to extended family, another family, friends etc.)”; and, “no, none of us used it yet.”



- **What are the individual items useful for?**

Amongst those 95% (n=137) that reported they did use the toolkits themselves (or used by an immediate family member), participants were asked about what they used each item in the kit for, item by item.

Item / Use	Did you use it?	Fixing the house	Using in the garden	To prepare food	Just holding on to it	Something else
Rope	Yes – 102 No – 35	97	0	0	1	6
Handsaw	Yes – 129 No – 8	125	9	1	0	8
Nails	Yes – 127 No – 10	126	0	1	0	4
Shovel	Yes – 110 No – 27	90	35	2	0	13
Hoe	Yes – 97 No – 40	35	91	12	0	0
Machete / Bushknife	Yes – 93 No – 44	81	83	26	0	2
Shears	Yes – 82 No – 52	77	3	0	4	2
Tie Wire	Yes – 85 No – 51	81	2	0	3	3
Claw Hammer	Yes – 132 No – 4	131	0	1	0	4
Measuring Tape	Yes – 48 No – 88	47	0	0	0	1
Needle	Yes – 23 No – 113	22	1	0	0	0

Most used items, in order, were:

1. Claw hammer (96% utilisation)

2. Handsaw (94%)
3. Nails (93%)
4. Shovel (80%)
5. Rope (75%)
6. Hoe (71%)
7. Bushknife (68%)
8. Tie wire (62%)
9. Shears (60%)
10. Measuring tape (35%)
11. Needle (17%)

Claw hammers, handsaws and nails were most useful for fixing the house. Hoes and bushknives were most useful in the garden.

- ***Why weren't they useful to you?***

For each individual item, if respondents chose “no” to using the item, they were asked the open-ended question of “why didn't you use ‘it’?”.

The top 5 *unused* items were the needle (83%), measuring tape (65%), shears (40%), tie wire (38%) and bushknife (32%).

Needle

Of the 113 respondents who stated they did not use a needle, 74% (n=83) reported that there was no needle in their kit – this represents 58% of the total recipients of shelter toolkits. Seventeen percent (n=19) had their needle but said they hadn't used it yet. Seven people weren't sure, two already had one, and two didn't know what it was for.

Measuring tape

Of the 88 respondents who stated they did not use a measuring tape, 84% (n=74) reported that there was no measuring tape in their kit, representing 51% of the total recipients of shelter toolkits. Five hadn't used it yet, five weren't sure, and three already had one. One said they hadn't used it because their eyesight wasn't good enough.

Shears

Of the 52 respondents who stated they did not use shears, 31% (n=16) reported that there were no shears in their kit, representing 11% of the total recipients of shelter toolkits. Forty-two percent (n=22) stated they just hadn't used the shears yet, or would use it later; one more respondent stated they would keep them for “next time”. Three respondents did not have any material to fix their house yet, so didn't need shears for cutting the material. Three more respondents did not need the shears, as they said they lived under a natangora roof, not corrugated iron. Three respondents said they were not sure why they hadn't used it, and two respondents didn't know what shears were. One respondent didn't use them but shared them with a family member who did, and one respondent already owned some and was using those.

Tie wire

Of the 51 respondents who stated they did not use tie wire, 22% (n=11) reported that there was no tie wire in their kit, representing 8% of the total recipients of shelter toolkits. Most – 76%, (n=39) –

did not have an immediate use or purpose for the tie wire, and were holding on to it for another time. One respondent was repurposing their tie wire as a clothesline.

Bushknife

Of the 44 respondents who stated they did not use the bushknife, the most common response (39%, n=17) was that they already had another bushknife that they were using instead. A further 27% (n=12) said they intended to use it later or just hadn't used it yet. Eighteen percent (n=8) said that the bushknife was too heavy; 16% (n=7) said that it was too blunt and it needed sharpening. Some people gave multiple reasons why they didn't use the bushknife (e.g. being both too heavy and needing sharpening).

One respondent stated that they will use the knife at a later date, as they are afraid of losing the knife now, or they are afraid of it being stolen. Another stated that the bushknife was received too late to be useful.

- **Significant differences: People aged 60-80 years are most likely to find shelter toolkits useful**

The responses were analysed against gender, age category, presence of disability in the household, and disability prevalence amongst the individual respondent, to see whether there were any significant differences in whether a particular vulnerable group found the items to be more or less useful.

Gender

Of those that used the shelter toolkits, 36% (n=50) identified as male, and 64% (n=87) identified as female: broadly consistent with the gender breakdown for the survey. There are no significant differences in gender for usefulness of shelter toolkits.

Age categories

Of those that used the shelter toolkits:

Age category	# & % received <i>and</i> used shelter toolkits	total # & % surveyed
18-24 years	23, 17%	87, 22%
25-29 years	19, 14%	57, 14%
30-39 years	27, 20%	93, 23%
40-49 years	20, 15%	70, 17%
50-59 years	17, 12%	47, 12%
60-80 years	31, 23%	47, 12%

Proportionally, more people aged 60-80 years reported receiving and using shelter toolkits than other age categories (11 percentage points). As this is above the confidence interval range (7.9%), this is a significant difference that is unlikely to be coincidental. In terms of total recipients, 32 people aged over 60 years received shelter toolkits – 22% of the total beneficiaries of shelter toolkits. A disproportionately high number of people aged 60-80 years reported that they received, and used, a shelter toolkit, showing that shelter toolkits were particularly useful for this age category.

Household disability

Recalling that 26% (n=106) of respondents reported that someone in their household identified as having a disability, within these 106 respondents, 62% (n=66) received shelter toolkits. Of the 66 respondents in a household with a disability that received shelter toolkits, 94% (n=62) had used their shelter toolkit. There are no significant differences between household disability prevalence and overall use of shelter toolkits.

Individual disability

The disability prevalence rate in the survey was 11% (n=44). 73% (n=32) received shelter toolkits. Within that 73% (n=32), 97% (n=31) used the shelter toolkit. There are no significant differences between individual disability prevalence and overall use of shelter toolkits.

3.2 Household Items

3.2.1 Solar Lights



WVV's distribution records show that 359 solar lights were distributed to 359 households, comprised of 1,460 people. The PDM team surveyed 130 people who received solar lights, giving a 95% certainty that all answers are within an 8.21% interval range, which is the probability range in which the answers are representative of the wider beneficiary population.

- **Are they useful?**

Respondents were asked if they used their solar lights, with the option of four responses (plus the ability to not answer): "yes, I or my immediate family used it"; "no, not yet, we're keeping it for later"; "no, we gave it away (to extended family, another family, friends etc.)"; and, "no, none of us used it yet."

99% of recipients used the solar lights themselves (or used by an immediate family member)

0 respondents hadn't used it yet but were keeping it for later

0 respondents had not used the solar light

1 respondent gave their solar light away

- **What are they useful for?**

Amongst those 99% (n=129) that reported they did use the solar lights themselves (or used by an immediate family member), participants were asked what they used it for, and presented with multiple choice options, being able to choose all that applied. These uses were:

Usage	%	#
Children use it to do homework/school at night (education)	59%	76
Women use it to go to the bathroom or walk about at night (security/protection)	74%	95

Usage	%	#
Hang it outside the house to keep it well lit and deter people coming around at night (security)	35%	45
Just for walking around the house at night, no special use	36%	47
Something else (discussed below)	14%	18

Within the 18 “other” responses, four stated that they used it to change the baby’s nappy at night, and another four stated they used it for meal times. One used it in their kitchen, one used it in their sleeping house, and one used it for their toilet. Two people specifically mentioned it was useful in caring for a person with disability, using it so they could see at night. One person mentioned it was helpful for ensuring safety of a pregnant mother in the household, to be able to walk around at night without worrying about falling over. One mentioned religious studies (“reading my Bible”), one mentioned that it helped them to see at night to be able to go a long way, and one mentioned that it lights up their room, as it is only them in their house. The last person said they use their solar light every day of their life.

- **Why weren’t they useful to you?**

One respondent stated they gave their solar light away; there were no respondents who kept their solar light and didn’t find it useful.

- **Significant differences: People aged 60-80 years are most likely to find solar lights useful**

The responses were analysed against gender, age category, presence of disability in the household, and disability prevalence amongst the individual respondent, to see whether there were any significant differences in whether a particular vulnerable group found the items to be more or less useful.

Gender

Of those that used the solar lights, 37% (n=48) identified as male, and 63% (n=81) identified as female: consistent with the gender breakdown for the survey. There are no significant differences in gender for usefulness of solar lights.

Age categories

Of those that used the solar lights:

Age category	# & % received and used solar lights	total # & % surveyed
18-24 years	20, 16%	87, 22%
25-29 years	17, 13%	57, 14%
30-39 years	25, 19%	93, 23%
40-49 years	19, 15%	70, 17%
50-59 years	16, 12%	47, 12%
60-80 years	32, 25%	47, 12%

Proportionally, more people aged 60-80 years reported receiving and using solar lights than other age categories (13 percentage points). As this is above the confidence interval range (8.21%), this is a significant difference that is unlikely to be coincidental. In terms of total recipients, 160 people aged over 60 years received solar lights – 11% of the total beneficiaries of solar lights. A disproportionately high number of people aged 60-80 years reported that they received, and used, a solar light, showing that solar lights were particularly useful for this age category.

Household disability

Recalling that 26% (n=106) of respondents reported that someone in their household identified as having a disability, within these 106 respondents, 57% (n=60) received solar lights. Of the 60 respondents in a household with a disability that received solar lights, 98% (n=59) had used their solar lights. There are no significant differences between household disability prevalence and overall use of solar lights.

Individual disability

The disability prevalence rate in the survey was 11% (n=44). 68% (n=30) received solar lights. 100% of those used the solar lights. There are no significant differences between individual disability prevalence and overall use of solar lights.

3.2.2 Mosquito Nets



WVV's distribution records show that 566 mosquito nets were distributed to 283 households, comprised of 1,226 people. The PDM surveyed 82 people who received mosquito nets, giving a 95% certainty that all answers are within an 10.46% interval range, which is the probability range in which the answers are representative of the wider beneficiary population.

- **Are they useful?**

Respondents were asked if they used their mosquito nets, with the option of four responses (plus the ability to not answer): “yes, I or my immediate family used it”; “no, not yet, we’re keeping it for later”; “no, we gave it away (to extended family, another family, friends etc.)”; and, “no, none of us used it yet.”

87% of recipients used the mosquito nets themselves (or used by an immediate family member)

13% of recipients hadn't used it yet but were keeping it for later

0 respondents had not used the mosquito nets

0 respondents gave their mosquito nets away

- **What are they useful for?**

Amongst those 87% (n=71) that reported they did use the mosquito nets themselves (or used by an immediate family member), participants were asked what they used it for, and presented with multiple choice options, being able to choose all that applied. These uses were:

Usage	%	#
I sleep under it, either alone or with my partner – no children	37%	26
I sleep under it with my family, including all children	63%	45
The children sleep under it but not the adults	3%	2
Something else (discussed below)	6%	4

Within the 4 “other” responses, two stated that only one was being used (and had selected another multiple choice option) and one wasn’t, one stated that only their father was using it (this respondent’s age was 41 years, indicating that the father was likely a senior elderly person), and the last stated that they already had a mosquito net from before, so were using that instead.

- **Why weren’t they useful to you?**

Originally, one respondent stated that they had not used their mosquito net. When asked why, they said they would use it later, as they were using another one. This answer was reclassified to be included in those respondents who said they would use it later.

- **Significant differences: None noted**

The responses were analysed against gender, age category, presence of disability in the household, and disability prevalence amongst the individual respondent, to see whether there were any significant differences in whether a particular vulnerable group found the items to be more or less useful.

Gender

Of those that used the mosquito nets, 43% (n=31) identified as male, and 57% (n=41) identified as female. Although this is six percentage points different to the gender breakdown for the survey, this is within the confidence interval; therefore, there are no significant differences in gender for usefulness of mosquito nets.

Age categories

Of those that used the mosquito nets:

Age category	# & % received <i>and</i> used mosquito nets	total # & % surveyed
18-24 years	14, 19%	87, 22%
25-29 years	11, 15%	57, 14%
30-39 years	15, 21%	93, 23%
40-49 years	16, 22%	70, 17%
50-59 years	7, 10%	47, 12%
60-80 years	9, 13%	47, 12%

There are no significant differences between age categories for usefulness of mosquito nets.

Household disability

Recalling that 26% (n=106) of respondents reported that someone in their household identified as having a disability, within these 106 respondents, 23% (n=24) received mosquito nets. Of the 24 respondents in a household with a disability that received mosquito nets, 88% (n=21) had used their mosquito nets. There are no significant differences between household disability prevalence and overall use of mosquito nets.

Individual disability

The disability prevalence rate in the survey was 11% (n=44). 18% (n=8) received mosquito nets. 100% of those used the mosquito nets. The numbers are too small to draw any significant conclusions.

3.3 Water and Sanitation/Hygiene Items

3.3.1 Hygiene Kits



WVV's distribution records show that 829 hygiene kits were distributed to 829 households comprised of 3,558 people. The PDM surveyed 183 people who received hygiene kits, giving a 95% certainty that all answers are within a 7.06% interval range, which is the probability range in which the answers are representative of the wider beneficiary population.

- **Are they useful?**

Respondents were asked if they used their hygiene kits, with the option of four responses (plus the ability to not answer): "yes, I or my immediate family used it"; "no, not yet, we're keeping it for later"; "no, we gave it away (to extended family, another family, friends etc.)"; and, "no, none of us used it yet."

98% of recipients used the hygiene kits themselves (or used by an immediate family member)

2 respondents haven't used it yet, but are keeping it for later

0 respondents have not used the hygiene kits

1 respondent gave their hygiene kits away

- **What are the individual items useful for?**

Amongst those 98% (n=180) that reported they did use the hygiene kits themselves (or used by an immediate family member), participants were asked about what they used each item in the kit for, item by item. Note that while a substantial number did answer "something else" in each item, these

were able to be reclassified into appropriate categories. After answering the first question (for n=180), one respondent chose not to answer the rest (for n=179).

Item / Use	Did you use it?	To clean myself/to use for myself	To clean (or use for) someone else that I take care of	To clean our clothes or other household objects	Something else
Body soap	Yes – 179 No – 1	178	88	13	0
Laundry soap	Yes – 177 No – 2	122	49	134	0
Toothpaste	Yes – 176 No – 3	169	87	1	0
Toothbrushes	Yes – 174 No – 5	169	88	1	0
Large comb	Yes – 147 No – 34	113	85	0	0
Standard comb	Yes – 141 No – 37	110	70	0	0
Washable baby nappies	Yes – 89 No – 88	26	44	0	37*
Nappy pins	Yes – 80 No – 97	10	35	0	41**
Disposable sanitary napkins (pads)	Yes – 147 No – 31	115	42	0	0
A5 brown paper bags	Yes – 70 No – 107	35	24	0	21***
Disposable razors	Yes – 155 No – 23	136	34	0	16
Women’s underpants	Yes – 14 No – 153	2	1	0	11****
Small torch	Yes – 127 No – 52	20	16	1	102*^

* Most of these found use for the washable baby nappies in drying their hands, drying dishes, or sharing them with people who were pregnant or had a young baby

** Most of these were used for “baby use” and to hold the nappies, as intended, though perhaps not in the same family

*** Uses included as intended (disposal of sanitary napkins), using them as toilet paper, and using it to store other things

**** Wore them, wife used them, didn’t use them – two commented that they were very big

*^ Similar to solar lights, these were mostly used for lighting up the path to the toilet at night-time

Most used items, in order, were:

1. Body soap (99% utilisation)
2. Laundry soap (98%)
3. Toothpaste (98%)
4. Toothbrushes (97%)
5. Disposable razors (86%)
6. Disposable sanitary napkins (pads) (82%), equal to
7. Large comb (82%)
8. Standard comb (78%)
9. Small torch (71%)
10. Washable baby nappies (49%)

- ***Why weren't they useful to you?***

For each individual item, if respondents chose “no” to using the item, they were asked the open-ended question of “why didn't you use ‘it’?”.

The top 3 *unused* items were the women's underpants (85% did not use), A5 brown paper bags (59%), and nappy pins (54%).

Women's underpants

Of the 153 respondents who stated they did not use women's underpants, 100% reported that they were too big to be of use to them or anyone they knew.

A5 brown paper bags

Of the 107 respondents who stated they did not use the brown paper bag, 44% (n=47) did not know what the bag was supposed to be used for. Six respondents stated they did not have a brown paper bag in their kit.

Nappy pins

Of the 97 respondents who stated they did not use the nappy pins, 36% (n=35) had no use for them, and no planned uses. Two respondents stated they did not have nappy pins in their kit. The remaining responses stated their plans for use: once their own baby was born, sharing with a specific relative, daughter, granddaughter etc., or that they would like to just hold on to it until they found a use.

- ***Significant differences: None noted***

The responses were analysed against gender, age category, presence of disability in the household, and disability prevalence amongst the individual respondent, to see whether there were any significant differences in whether a particular vulnerable group found the items to be more or less useful.

Gender

Of those that used the hygiene kits, 32% (n=57) identified as male, and 68% (n=123) identified as female: within the margin of error against the gender breakdown for the survey. There are no significant differences in gender for usefulness of hygiene kits.

Age categories

Of those that used the hygiene kits:

Age category	# & % received <i>and</i> used hygiene kits	total # & % surveyed
18-24 years	42, 23%	87, 22%
25-29 years	24, 13%	57, 14%
30-39 years	45, 25%	93, 23%
40-49 years	25, 14%	70, 17%
50-59 years	20, 11%	47, 12%
60-80 years	24, 13%	47, 12%

There are no significant differences between age categories for usefulness of hygiene kits.

Household disability

Recalling that 26% (n=106) of respondents reported that someone in their household identified as having a disability, within these 106 respondents, 59% (n=62) received hygiene kits. Of the 62 respondents in a household with a disability that received hygiene kits, 100% had used their hygiene kit. There are no significant differences between household disability prevalence and overall use of hygiene kits.

Individual disability

The disability prevalence rate in the survey was 11% (n=44). 50% (n=22) received hygiene kits. Within that 50% (n=22), 100% used the hygiene kit. There are no significant differences between individual disability prevalence and overall use of hygiene kits.

3.3.2 Jerry Cans



WVV's distribution records show that 850 jerry cans were distributed to 425 households, comprised of 1,852 people. The PDM surveyed 159 people who received jerry cans, giving a 95% certainty that all answers are within an 7.43% interval range, which is the probability range in which the answers are representative of the wider beneficiary population.

- ***Are they useful?***

Respondents were asked if they used their jerry cans, with the option of four responses (plus the ability to not answer): “yes, I or my immediate family used it”; “no, not yet, we’re keeping it for later”; “no, we gave it away (to extended family, another family, friends etc.)”; and, “no, none of us used it yet.”

91% of recipients used the jerry cans themselves (or used by an immediate family member)

8% of recipients hadn't used it yet but were keeping it for later

2 respondents had not used the jerry cans

0 respondents gave their jerry cans away

- **What are they useful for?**

Amongst those 91% (n=144) that reported they did use the jerry cans themselves (or used by an immediate family member), participants were asked what they used it for, and presented with multiple choice options, being able to choose all that applied. These uses were:

Usage	%	#
To hold water	98%	141
To hold fuel	--	0
Something else (discussed below)	8%	11

Within the 11 “other” responses, eight also chose “to hold water”, leaving three that used their jerry can for something else entirely: two used their jerry cans for washing hands (one specified after they go to the toilet and before eating), and one used it for gardening.

Amongst the eight “other” responses that used their jerry cans for holding water “and something else,” five also mentioned washing hands. One stated they used it to fetch water to drink, one said they gave it away (as two jerry cans were given out, it is likely they kept one, gave one away), and the third said their jerry can broke (as above – likely retained one, broke one).

- **Why weren't they useful to you?**

Originally, three respondents stated that they had not used their jerry cans. When asked why, one said they will use it later – this answer was reclassified to be included in those respondents who said they would use it later, leaving two respondents who had not used their jerry cans. One said that they didn't have one, despite previously answering that they did receive one. The other said it was damaged.

- **Significant differences: More women than men received and used the jerry cans; high proportion of people aged 18-24 years received and used jerry cans**

The responses were analysed against gender, age category, presence of disability in the household, and disability prevalence amongst the individual respondent, to see whether there were any significant differences in whether a particular vulnerable group found the items to be more or less useful.

Gender

Of those that used the jerry cans, 28% (n=40) identified as male, and 72% (n=104) identified as female. This is nine percentage points different to the gender breakdown for the survey, which is greater than the confidence interval of 7.43%; it is therefore unlikely that this is a coincidence. The jerry cans were particularly useful for women.

Age categories

Of those that used the jerry cans:

Age category	# & % received <i>and</i> used jerry cans	total # & % surveyed
18-24 years	43, 30%	87, 22%
25-29 years	24, 17%	57, 14%
30-39 years	32, 22%	93, 23%
40-49 years	24, 17%	70, 17%
50-59 years	9, 6%	47, 12%
60-80 years	12, 8%	47, 12%

Proportionally, more people aged 18-24 years reported receiving and using jerry cans than other age categories (eight percentage points). As this is above the confidence interval range (7.43%), this is a significant difference that is unlikely to be coincidental. In terms of total recipients, 45 people aged 18-24 years received jerry cans – 28% of the total beneficiaries of jerry cans – which is slightly below the confidence interval range. There *may* be significance in the usefulness of jerry cans for the 18-24 years age group.

Household disability

Recalling that 26% (n=106) of respondents reported that someone in their household identified as having a disability, within these 106 respondents, 37% (n=39) received jerry cans. Of the 39 respondents in a household with a disability that received jerry cans, 95% (n=37) had used their jerry cans. There are no significant differences between household disability prevalence and overall use of jerry cans.

Individual disability

The disability prevalence rate in the survey was 11% (n=44). 39% (n=17) received jerry cans. Within that 39% (n=17), 88% (n=15) used the jerry cans. There are no significant differences between individual disability prevalence and overall use of jerry cans.

3.3.3 Water Filters & Buckets



WVV's distribution records show that 409 water filters and buckets were distributed to 409 households, comprised of 1,667 people. The PDM surveyed 51 people who received water filters and buckets, giving a 95% certainty that all answers are within an 13.52% interval range, which is the probability range in which the answers are representative of the wider beneficiary population.

- **Are they useful?**

Respondents were asked if they used their water filters and buckets, with the option of four responses (plus the ability to not answer): “yes, I or my immediate family used it”; “no, not yet, we’re keeping it for later”; “no, we gave it away (to extended family, another family, friends etc.)”; and, “no, none of us used it yet.”

84% of recipients used the water filters and buckets themselves (or used by an immediate family member)

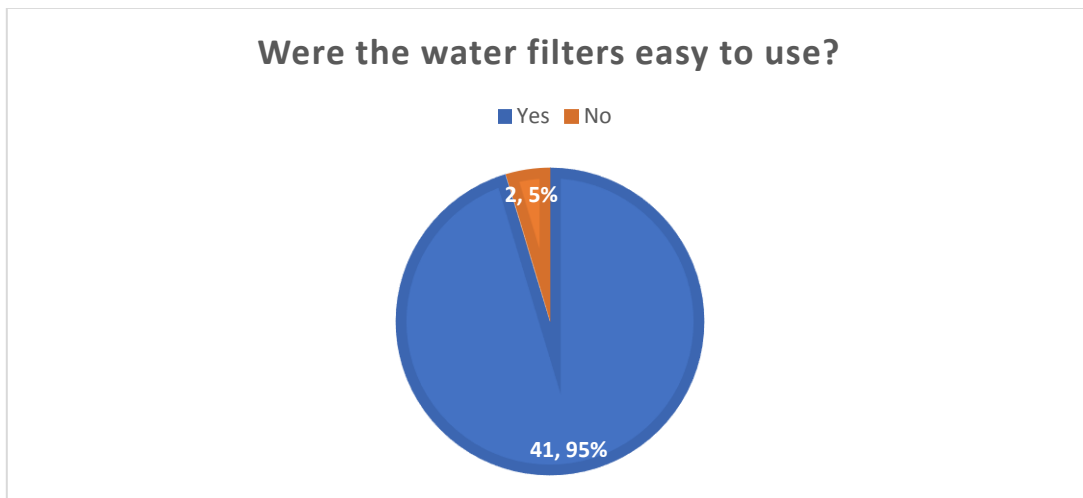
16% of recipients hadn’t used it yet but were keeping it for later

0 respondents had not used the water filters and buckets

0 respondents gave their water filters and buckets away

- **Were they easy to use?**

Amongst those 84% (n=43) that reported they did use the water filters and buckets themselves (or used by an immediate family member), participants were whether the water filters were easy to use, and if the instructions were clear:



- **Why weren’t they useful to you?**

Originally, two respondents stated that they had not used their water filters and buckets. When asked why, both said they were keeping it for later – these answers were reclassified.

- **Significant differences: More women than men received and used the water filters and buckets; water filters and buckets were particularly useful in people living with disability (households and individuals)**

The responses were analysed against gender, age category, presence of disability in the household, and disability prevalence amongst the individual respondent, to see whether there were any significant differences in whether a particular vulnerable group found the items to be more or less useful.

Gender

Of those that used the water filters and buckets, 23% (n=10) identified as male, and 77% (n=33) identified as female. This is 14 percentage points different to the gender breakdown for the survey, which is greater than the confidence interval of 13.52%; it is therefore unlikely that this is a coincidence. The water filters and buckets were particularly useful for women.

Age categories

Of those that used the water filters and buckets:

Age category	# & % received <i>and</i> used water filters and buckets	total # & % surveyed
18-24 years	6, 14%	87, 22%
25-29 years	7, 16%	57, 14%
30-39 years	12, 28%	93, 23%
40-49 years	10, 23%	70, 17%
50-59 years	4, 9%	47, 12%
60-80 years	4, 9%	47, 12%

There are no significant differences between age categories for usefulness of water filters and buckets.

Household disability

Recalling that 26% (n=106) of respondents reported that someone in their household identified as having a disability, within these 106 respondents, 14% (n=15) received water filters and buckets. Of the 15 respondents in a household with a disability that received water filters and buckets, 100% had used their water filters and buckets. While this is a small sample size, it is outside the confidence interval range for water filters and buckets, and it is unlikely to be a coincidence. Water filters and buckets were particularly useful in households with disability.

Individual disability

The disability prevalence rate in the survey was 11% (n=44). 11% (n=5) of those received water filters and buckets. Within those five respondents, all of them used the water filters and buckets. While the sample is too small to draw strong conclusions, as with household disability, it is likely that water filters and buckets are particularly useful for people with disability.

4 COVID-19 Precautions

Vanuatu closed its borders to incoming passengers on March 26, 2020, under a state of emergency. As Tropical Cyclone Harold made landfall on April 6, less than two weeks later, it was not yet fully known whether COVID-19 was active in Vanuatu: however, there were no recorded cases, and symptom screening had been occurring at the border for almost a month.

WVV took several precautions and took the opportunity of distributions to disseminate information and awareness on COVID-19. Handwashing facilities were available at each distribution site – 98% of respondents took advantage of this, and used the handwashing facilities.

WVV also distributed an information paper in Bislama on COVID-19, which, unprompted, 79% of respondents recalled seeing or receiving. Another booklet in Bislama was also distributed, with specific messaging on keeping your home safe from COVID-19, produced by partner agencies. Unprompted, 59% of respondents recalled seeing or receiving that messaging.

FO MOA INFOMASEN O HELP

COVID Information Hotline: 119

Ministri blong Helt COVID websaet:
www.covid19.gov.vu

Ministri blong Helt fri mobil fon webpej:
<https://bit.ly/vanmoh>

Facebook: Follow Health Promotions
Vanuatu

Vanuatu Women's Senta: 24000

Polis: 111

COVID-19

**Hao Blong Kipim Famili
Blong Yu I Sef**

Australian Aid ANP Climate READY Vanuatu care

In the beneficiary feedback, one respondent made the comment about the way that WVV distributed NFIs, “i stret from COVID-19” – that the distributions were done aligned with good practices for preventing the spread of COVID-19.

5 Beneficiary Feedback

As well as the specific COVID-19 messaging, WVV used the opportunity of the distributions to promote social and health messaging in a range of areas. Survey respondents were asked, “can you recall any hygiene or other messages you heard at the distribution site?” They were not prompted with the list of what was distributed.

Messaging	Total recalled	Male/Female	Significant difference?
Wash your hands and face	73% (n=292)	Male: 36% (n=106) Female: 64% (n=186)	No
Ending Violence package	55% (n=222)	Male: 33% (n=74) Female: 66% (n=147) (1 other)	No
Cyclone Key Health Messages	15% (n=59)	Male: 53% (n=31) Female: 47% (n=28)	Yes
We must be ready!	8% (n=31)	Male: 35% (n=11) Female: 65% (n=20)	No
Cyclones, Floods and Leptospirosis	15	Male: 8 Female: 7	Too small sample
Other	9	Male: 3 Female: 6	N/A

The nine other responses recalled messaging about diarrhoea, about washing your hands after using the toilet, and “some more but I don’t remember because I’m too old.” Others weren’t able to stay for the awareness messaging due to needing to tend to a child or baby, and others couldn’t stay at the distribution site for long enough. Two people couldn’t remember any messaging being given out.

Beneficiary feedback about the distributions meeting their needs was overwhelmingly positive. Ninety-two percent (n=368) said that the NFIs distributed “really met my needs.” Seven percent (n=29) said it met their needs a bit, three people did not respond to this question, and only one person out of 401 respondents said that the distributions did not meet their needs.

Respondents were also happy with the way that WVV distributed the NFIs. Ninety-six percent (n=386) said they were very happy. Three percent (n=10) said they were just a bit happy, where just 1% (n=4) was not happy. One person did not answer this question.

WVV received a total of 115 feedback items and complaints during the response, representing less than 2% of beneficiaries, or if feedback was given by household, 7% of households. In the survey, respondents were asked, “do you know of any ways that you could give feedback to World Vision about the distributions?” Twenty-eight percent (n=113) said yes, 66% (n=265) said no, and 6% did not answer.

Amongst the 28% who said “yes,” that they did know how to give feedback to WVV, the most common response was talking to a WVV staff member at the community feedback desk (85%, n=96). Others knew they could visit the WVV office in person (32%, n=36), make a phone call to the WVV office (12%, n=14), or write a letter to the office (10%, n=11). Only two people said they could submit a Community

Feedback Report; two people responded “other,” where one then gave feedback on the spot during the survey, and one wanted to give thanks to WVV.

Still amongst the 28% (n=113) of respondents who knew they could give feedback, 54% (n=61) either used the desk themselves, or provided feedback in another way to WVV. Of these 61 respondents, all but one said they received a response (98%, n=60). There was a high satisfaction rate with that response: 95% (n=58) said they were satisfied with the response to their feedback.

For most respondents, travel was not a significant issue in receiving help. The majority, 69% (n=278), had “just a small walk” to receive their NFIs. A further 16% (n=63) said they had no walk or travel at all to be able to receive their NFIs. However, for 15% (n=59) of respondents, they said that they had to walk “too long” to receive help. One person did not answer.

The NFIs were distributed in a timely manner at the distribution point for most recipients. When asked, “did you have to wait a long time at the distribution point to receive help,” 78% (n=312) said no, they only waited a short time. Twenty-two percent (n=87) said that they did have to wait a long time, and two respondents did not answer.

Respondents were asked, “is there another way you would prefer to give feedback to WVV?” While some used the opportunity to give feedback on the NFIs in this question, most said they did not have any further ideas, and complimented WVV’s process for facilitating and receiving feedback. However, two respondents said they were reluctant/shy (“frightened” is the literal translation) to give feedback; they did not elaborate.

Survey participants were asked the open-ended question of, “do you have any suggestions for items that would have been more useful to have in the kits?” 401 responses were recorded; of these, 276 were saying that the kits were good, nothing more was needed, or they had no suggestion. Thirty-one percent (n=125) had suggestions for kit items: these are included in detail as Annex 2. There were multiple suggestions to change the size of the women’s underwear in the hygiene kit, to be smaller; to include a mirror in the hygiene kits; to give toothpaste amounts in accordance with household sizes; to include kitchen utensils, and garden tools; and, to give kits to every single community member.

To close the survey, respondents were asked if they had any other thoughts about the way that WVV gave out items: about the way that WVV passed messages to them, about the way that WVV dealt with any complaints, and about the way that WVV shared out the NFIs.

In terms of passing messages, answers commonly said that this was good, and that they got the message about the distribution from their chief, or from the Community Disaster and Climate Change Community (CDCCC).



In terms of dealing with complaints, almost all respondents said this was good, and gave specific compliments (e.g. “the way for raising complaints was clear,” “it was good that it was confidential,” “it was organised really well”).

And finally, in terms of the way that WVV shared out the NFIs, almost all said that the process was good and fair. Some felt that it wasn’t fair, that not everyone got their NFIs, and were not happy with them: these make up less than 1% of survey respondents.

6 Conclusion and Recommendations

On the whole, the Post Distribution Monitoring survey revealed widespread satisfaction with the way that WVV distributed its NFIs, the contents of those NFIs, and the feedback and communication processes employed.

Solar lights were reportedly the “most useful” item by survey respondents, with the highest rates of utilisation in this survey. This was closely followed by the hygiene kits, then shelter toolkits. People aged 60-80 years were most likely to find the solar lights useful, and were also the most likely to find shelter toolkits useful. Both the solar lights and items in the shelter toolkits go a long way towards providing security, independence and autonomy.

Tarpaulins were especially useful in households with disability. Water filters and buckets were also particularly useful for people with disability, both individuals with disability and households with one. More women than men also received and used the water filters and buckets; this was the same for jerry cans. The burden of water collection tends to be borne by women in Vanuatu. A higher proportion of people aged 18-24 years also received and used jerry cans, indicating that water collection is a younger person’s job.

Several relatively small recommendations emerged from the survey:

1. Check kit contents before distribution

Some participants highlighted that they did not receive particular items in the shelter toolkits in particular. Some of these kits had been in storage as prepositioned items, and in the state of emergency, there was not time to re-check them all before distribution. WVV could utilise “peacetime” to conduct regular checks on the kits and their contents to ensure only complete kits are distributed in an emergency.

2. Review kit contents against suggestions from this survey; consult communities about contents during “peacetime”

As per Annex 2, some valuable suggestions have been received from communities on what items would be most useful to them. As well as reviewing this list, WVV may wish to consider whether they could use a reference group – e.g. CDCCCs – to determine kit contents, or whether community consultations are feasible. This should be done during “peacetime” (i.e. non-state of emergency), however enough time is needed to action the suggestions before procuring replacement items, or the likelihood of another emergency (e.g. next cyclone season).

3. Consider kit “structures” – e.g. main kits, supplementary kits, community kits

Again looking at community member suggestions, consider the feasibility of “structuring” kits to tailor to different needs, and to address issues of “fairness”. Some community members suggested receiving larger items by community (e.g. chainsaws) to assist with rebuilding. Other community members stated that particular items, e.g. women’s underwear, sanitary napkins, baby nappies – were not relevant to them, which would be better suited in a supplementary kit. This could help reduce costs of “base kits”, enabling them to go to more people, while still being able to give targeted assistance to those who need it. The added administrative burden should be noted and would need to be factored into for cost.

4. Restrict survey to over 18 years only

The PDM survey team did an incredible job of collecting over 400 surveys in five days. Only a very small number (three) had to be discarded, as the participant was under 18 years old (17 years). While in Vanuatu a 17-year-old girl may be married, with children, and could also be heading a household, WVV aligns with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, and the Child Safeguarding Policy mandates that children are all people aged under 18 years. In future surveys, where extra enumerator training is not budgeted for, cannot be conducted due to travel restrictions, or there is no time for – at a minimum, the survey itself should be conditional, to not be able to continue if a number under 18 has been entered for age.

By and large the distribution of NFIs by WVV has been thorough, timely, efficient and according to beneficiaries, effective.

7 Annexes

7.1 Post Distribution Monitoring Survey Tool (KoBo)



PDM TC Harold HH
Survey FINAL.xlsx

7.2 Kit Content Suggestions



Kit Suggestions
PDM.xlsx