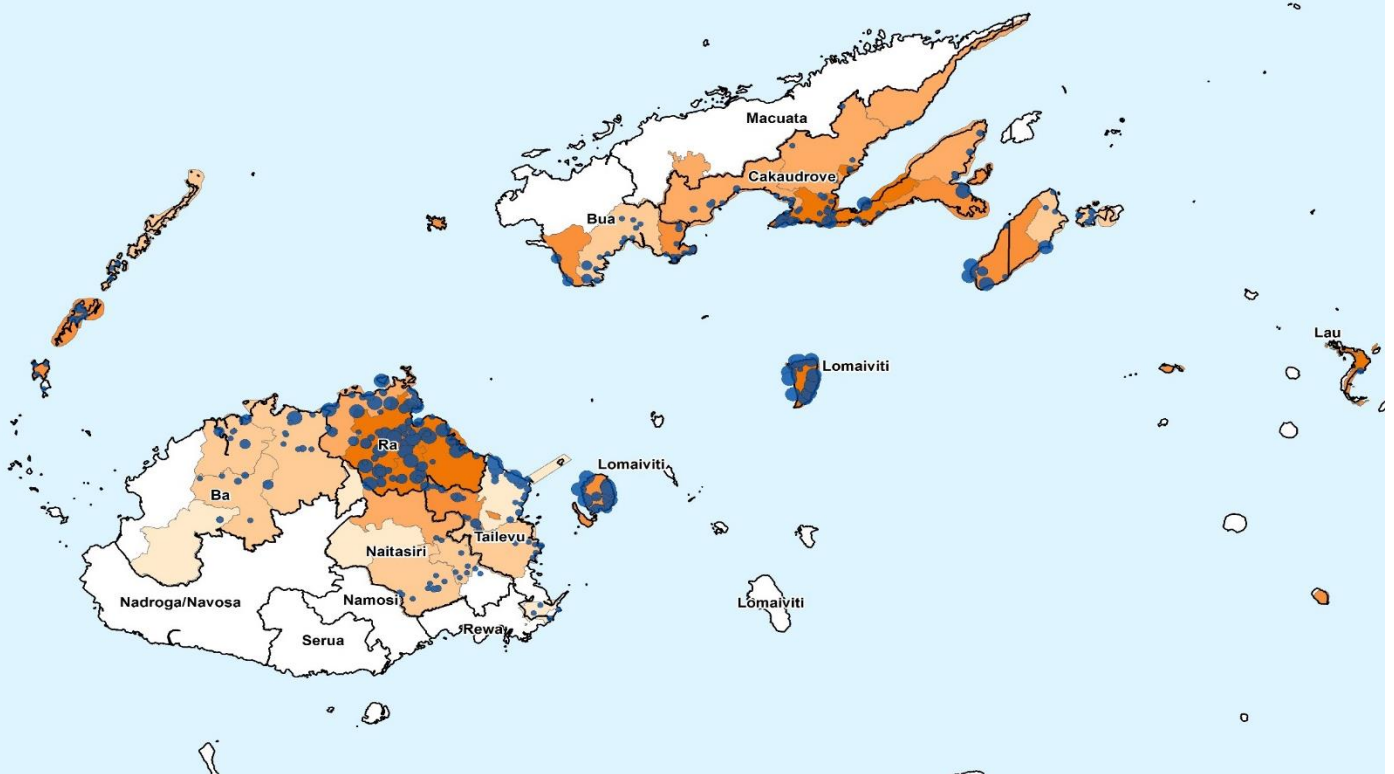




FIJI TC WINSTON RESPONSE Evacuation Tracking and Monitoring Cycle 2 Report • June 2016



CONTACT • WWW.GLOBALDTM.INFO/FIJI

IOM Head of Office: **Arieta Moceica** | amoceica@iom.int | + 6798933037

IOM Emergency Response Coordinator: **Aaron Adkins** | aadkins@iom.int | + 6798906543

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This report is produced to share the preliminary analysis of the ETM Cycle 2 data. ETM shares raw data it has collected for further in-depth analysis and extrapolation to other data sources by any relevant thematic experts.


The ETM program is being implemented by IOM in close collaboration with the Government of Fiji and is made possible by the generous support of the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA)



1. RESULTS OVERVIEW


535

village assessed
31 May – 21 June 2016


374

village affected
(70% of total assessed)


30,116

individuals affected
(38% of the population)



Affected Population

Findings reveal 30,116 persons or 14,365 households¹ in 374 communities in 39 districts in 8 provinces² were directly affected³ by the cyclone.



Shelter

6,241 houses were totally destroyed and 7,234 were partially damaged translating to an estimated 28,796 persons. The tool further records that the national government's Help for Homes initiative covers some 70% of households with totally destroyed homes while covering 48% of households with partially damaged homes. The housing support packages could be augmented through additional materials, cash, construction material purchasing guidance, labor and Build-Back-Safer training.



Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)

97 communities or some 31,217 individuals reportedly have insufficient water supply. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene concerns emerging from the survey include lack of water sources, proper plumbing, secure toilets, waste disposal, sanitation and personal hygiene supplies, and drainage systems.



Food and Nutrition

7,515 households or an estimated 15,754 persons are reported to be facing food insecurity and a level of dependence on food distributions or irregular food sources.



Health

Diarrhea is the top health complaint for 51 communities, body pains for 38 cough for 35 and weakness or tiredness for 17 communities. Some 344 communities had access to health services.



Safety and Protection

165 out of the 374 affected communities reported the occurrence of security and protection incidents and finding shows that alcohol and drug-related incidents had the highest incidence during the assessment period, followed by theft, domestic violence and violence.



Communication

Food, Shelter and WASH needs were found to be the major concerns about which communities felt they needed more and easily accessible information. Various aspects of assistance and its delivery are primary concerns for communities and need better information sharing mechanisms.



Disaster Management

In 239 villages out of the 374 communities, the turaga ni koro (traditional leaders) are the disaster managers.

¹ Although the average household size in Fiji is 4-5 persons, the ETM found it averaging at 2 persons in the affected communities. A possible explanation for this drop is the much discussed phenomenon of households in cyclone-ravaged locales sending its most vulnerable members to less-affected areas so they endure less hardship as community recovery takes place. Another possible explanation could be a practice observed in other emergencies of households breaking up into smaller units in order to maximize assistance. A future cycle of ETM community assessment should focus more closely on it. Response planners should likewise be mindful of this unusual household size.

² 8 Provinces: Ba, Bua, Cakaudrove, Lau, Lomaiviti, Naitasiri, Ra, Tailevu.

³ Affected households are assessed as: persons/households whose homes continue to be un-inhabitable due to the damage caused to their homes by TC Winston and are living with relatives, in make-shift shelters, etc. Important to note is the fact that the Fijian Government's Help for Homes Initiatives (HfHI) began on 1st May so, building materials provided by Government was just beginning to get out to the remote, maritime areas by the time this survey was undertaken.

2. BACKGROUND



Following the devastation brought about by Tropical Cyclone (TC) Winston, initial reports from the Fiji Government in early March indicated that more than 54,000 evacuees had taken refuge from TC Winston and in its aftermath in more than 700 evacuation centres, many of which were schools. By 26 March 2016, official government figures recorded 361 evacuees in 26 evacuation centres. As requested by the Government of Fiji, IOM has established the Evacuation Tracking and Monitoring (ETM) system to capture comprehensive data and information on the conditions of populations directly affected by the cyclone.

Working in close collaboration with the National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) and the Fiji Islands Bureau of Statistics (FIBoS), through trained ETM enumerators, IOM has conducted 2 cycles of data collection exercise. This report is the result of the **second cycle which was conducted from 31 May to 21 June 2016**. ETM Cycle 2 assessed **535 villages in 8 affected provinces in all four divisions**. Targeting was based on communities falling within the 50km radius of TC Winston's track.

Of the assessed villages, **374 villages in 39 districts and eight provinces were found to be affected. 38% of the population (30,116 persons or 14,365 households) in the affected areas are still unable to live in their homes because of the degree of damage they sustained due to the cyclone**. Affected households are assessed as persons/households whose homes continue to be un-inhabitable due to the damage caused to their homes by TC Winston and are living with relatives, in make-shift shelters, etc. It is important to note that the Fijian Government's Help for Homes Initiatives (HfHI) began on 1st May and building materials provided by Government was just beginning to get out to the remote, maritime areas by the time this assessment was undertaken.

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2.1 Methodology

The first cycle of the Evacuation Tracking and Monitoring tool assessed the needs and conditions of evacuees which remained in affected villages that could be reached by the assessment teams at the time (9-23 March 2016). Two months on, access to the affected areas had already improved but the government and the humanitarian community still lacked a comprehensive picture of the residual effects of the cyclone, especially upon households less able to absorb the shocks. A second cycle was therefore conducted to reach all of the affected areas. This second cycle focused on villages and settlements instead of on evacuation sites on the basis of the Cycle 1 finding which showed the effectiveness and cohesiveness of villages and settlements as social support structures. The approach maintains consistency with response efforts targeting the affected communities.

Cluster contributions were solicited in designing the Cycle 2 key informant assessment form. Initial drafts were circulated among most of the clusters for comments and suggestions. Consultations with government leads of the

other clusters served to ensure that the tool remained multi-sectoral. Once completed, the first draft of the questionnaire was field tested in selected communities in the province of Cakaudrove on 22-31 April 2016. The tool underwent further refinement based on the test-run and following consultations with the Shelter, Safety and Protection and Food and Nutrition clusters and UN OCHA before data collectors were finally recruited, trained and deployed.

A copy of the questionnaire is in Annex 1. It is accompanied by a demographic worksheet to promote accuracy in providing the demographics of the affected population. Intended key informants included community leaders (turaga ni koro for villages and district advisory council members for settlements) as well as community constables, nurses, educators and interest group representatives.

Target communities were identified in collaboration with Fiji Bureau of Statistics. The bureau generated a list of enumeration areas (small geographic regions containing one or more villages or settlements with a combined total of 100 households) falling within a 50 kilometer radius of the track of the cyclone. A total of 535 communities in 8 provinces (Tailevu, Naitasiri, Ra, Ba, Bua, Cakaudrove, Lomaiviti and Lau) was estimated to be included in this band and was targeted for assessment.

Twelve assessment teams were formed from among the 35 enumerators recruited. Each province was assigned one team with additional teams each for Cakaudrove (two additional teams), Ra and Ba. Each team was assigned a vehicle and a driver (except for the teams going to Yasawa, Ba and Yacata, Cakaudrove who travelled by boat) to further facilitate quick access to all target communities. This strategy was devised as a more cost-effective and efficient alternative to fielding more enumerators.

Following two days of training, the data-collection teams were deployed to conduct the community assessments on 31 May to 21 June 2016. Immediately upon submission of data, follow-up and validation exercises were conducted by the data processing team with enumerators and key informants prior to analysis and production of this report.

3. POPULATION INFORMATION

3.1. Affected Population Figures

Out of the 535 villages, 374 in total were assessed to be affected and in need of some level of assistance. The 374 villages cover 39 districts in all the 8 provinces with a total population of 120,783. 38% of the population (30,116 persons or 14,365 households) in the affected areas are now unable to live in their homes because of the degree of damage their homes sustained due to the cyclone.

Number of affected villages and individuals

Province Name	No. of affected villages	No. of affected individuals
Ra	84	9,925
Lomaiviti	44	6,499
Cakaudrove	90	5,087
Ba	59	3,436
Tailevu	40	2,339
Lau	15	1,186
Bua	24	1,123
Naitasiri	18	521
Grand Total	374	30,116

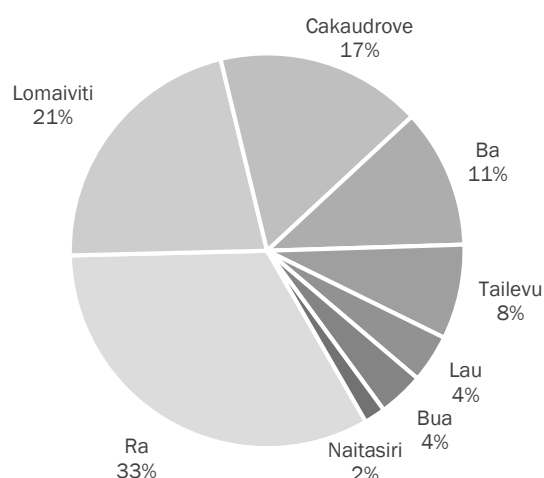


Chart: Breakdown of the number of affected population by province

Ra (9,925), Lomaiviti (6,499), Cakaudrove (5,087), Ba (3,436) and Tailevu (2,339) are the top 5 provinces with highest number of affected individuals.

Chart below gives an indication of the **percentage of affected population in comparison to the total population within each province**. As can be seen, Lomaiviti (58%), Lau (50%), and Ra (48%) are the top 3 provinces with the highest percentage.

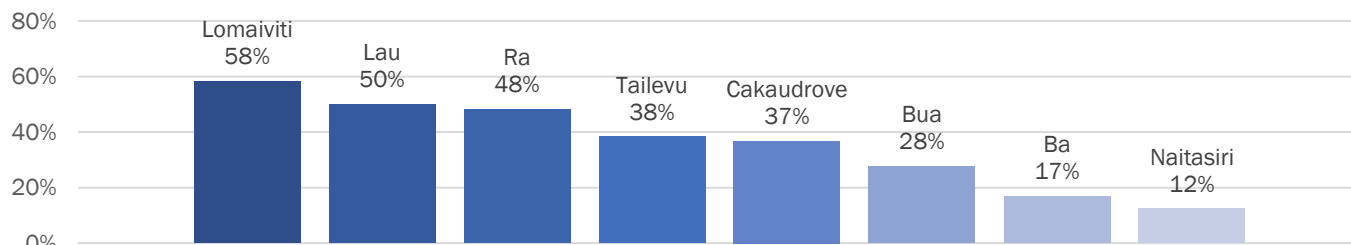


Chart: Percentage of affected population in comparison to the total population by province

3.2. Sex and Age Breakdown⁴

The chart below shows the sex and age breakdown of the affected population as per the data collected. There is 52:48 ratio between males and females with 4% infants, 11% toddlers, 27% school-aged children, 50% aged 19-59 years old and 8% elderly.

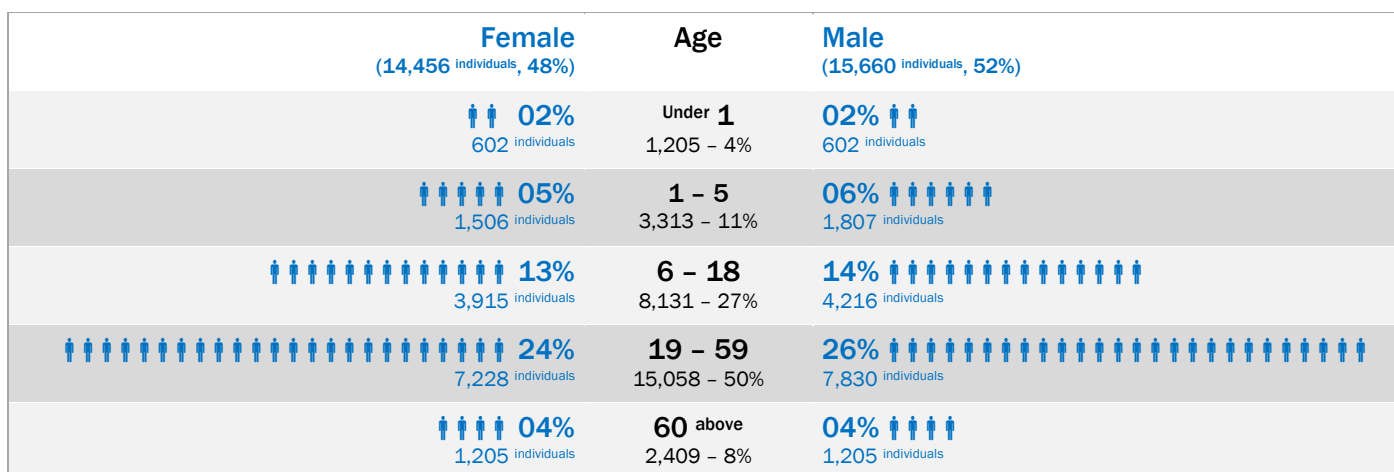


Chart: Sex and Age disaggregated demographics summary of the affected population

3.3. Vulnerable Groups

There are 1,226 lactating mothers (4.07%), 785 pregnant women (2.61%), 839 persons needing hospital care (2.79%) and 522 persons with chronic diseases (1.73%). 170 persons among the affected population (0.56%) are "squatters" or occupying property without the consent or knowledge of the owner. Few protection concerns have been picked up in certain locations by the assessment findings.⁵ By ethnicity, the affected population is 83% I-taukei (26,868 persons), 17% Indo-fijian (5,373 persons) and less than 1% Rotuman (118 persons)

785 2.60%	1226 4.07%	839 2.79%	522 1.73%	170 0.5%
Pregnant women	Breastfeeding mothers	Persons needing hospital care	Persons with chronic diseases	Squatters

⁴ Sex and age disaggregated data is obtained through extrapolation of data sampling done at village level

⁵ Due to confidentiality principles and the sensitive nature of the information, no data on these is included in the report or the datasets. The information will be shared with relevant specialized partners for their follow up.

Chart: Vulnerable groups by number of individuals and percentage out of the total affected population

4. SECTORAL INFORMATION

4.1. Shelter

The consolidated data shows a **total of 13,448 houses damaged (6,234 houses are totally damaged and 7,214 are partially damaged)**. The graph below shows the numbers of totally destroyed and partially damaged houses in each province. Although Ra is shown as the province with the highest combined number of damaged houses (4,028), it is Lomaiviti that has the highest percent of the population affected (58%).

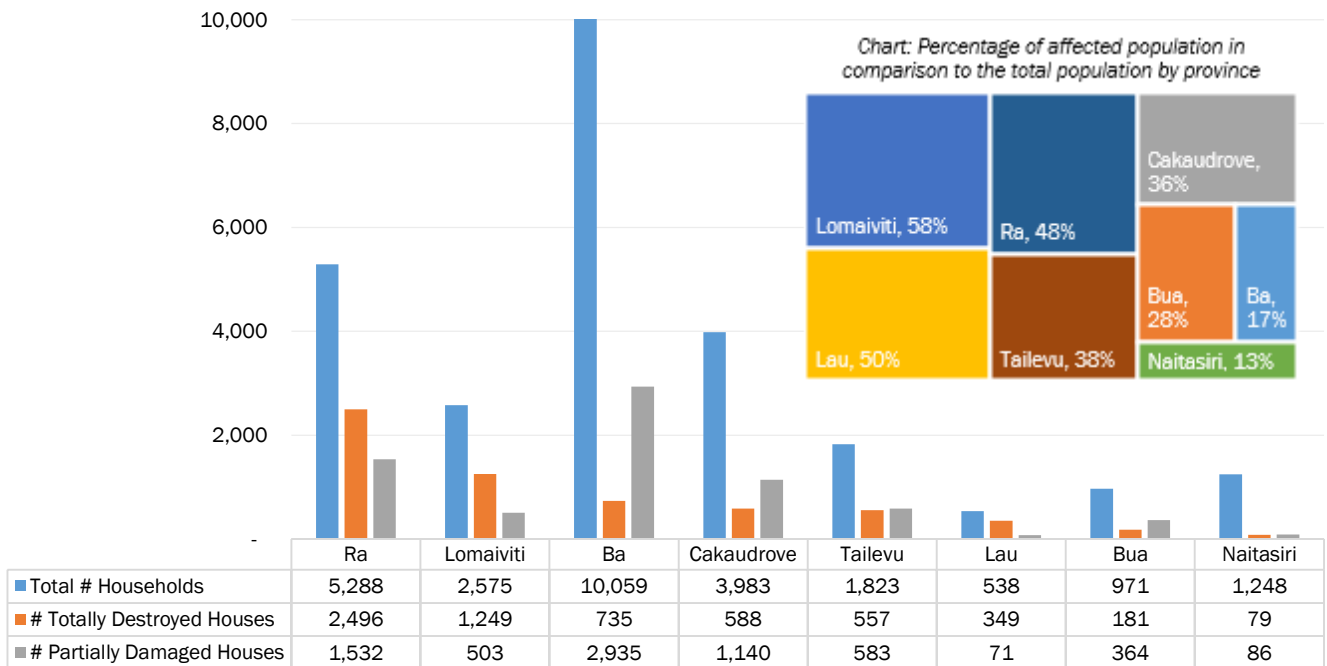


Chart: House damage compared with total households per province

HELP FOR HOMES INITIATIVE

Of the 7,214 houses were deemed partially damaged, 2,025 homes (28%) had received the FjD 1,500 GoF hardware assistance; 1,476 homes (20.5%) had received the FjD 3,000 GoF hardware assistance. This is a 48% coverage by the GoF Help for Home Initiative for those homes assessed to be partially damaged.

Of the 6,234 homes assessed as totally damaged, 4,378 homes (70%) of them had received the FjD 7,000 GoF hardware voucher. This is an impressive reach given that the GoF Help for Homes Initiative only began rolling out on 1 May, 2016 and this survey was carried out merely a month and a half into the initiative roll-out.

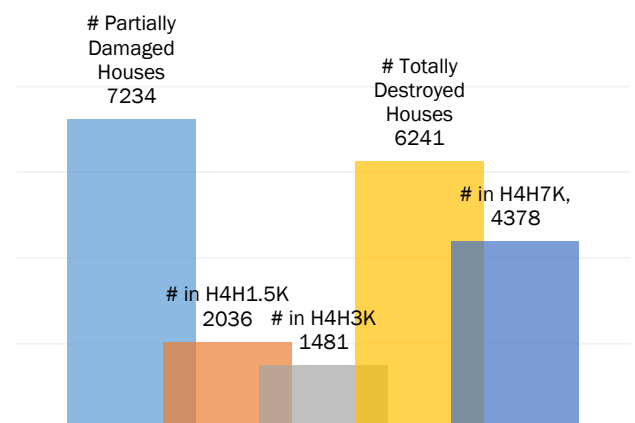


Chart: House damage compared with total households per province

TEMPORARY SHELTER

While repair and reconstruction is ongoing, the affected population has made temporary shelter arrangements. 6,803 have managed to move into roofed structures including less-affected houses of relatives and neighbors a

handful of communal buildings such as community halls, religious facilities and schools. 4,795 are in makeshift shelters and 4,355 are in tents and tarpaulins and 671 persons are living out in the open. At the time of the survey, 47% households lived under roofed-structures; 33% households lived in make-shift structures and 20% still resided under tents and tarpaulins.

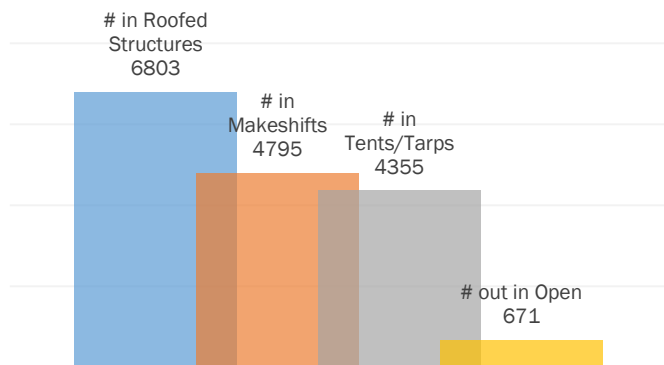


Chart: House damage compared with total households per province

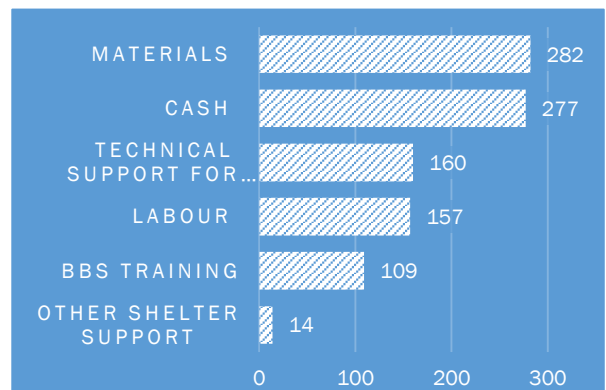


Chart: Additional shelter support required

ADDITIONAL SHELTER SUPPORT

The *Chart: Additional shelter support required* above shows the number of communities needing varied types of additional shelter support. Most communities chose materials and cash. Around half of them specified technical support for purchasing materials and labour. A significant number selected training to build back safer. Asked to specify choices for “other shelter support” the respondents reiterated materials, labour and cash, among other things, as follows:

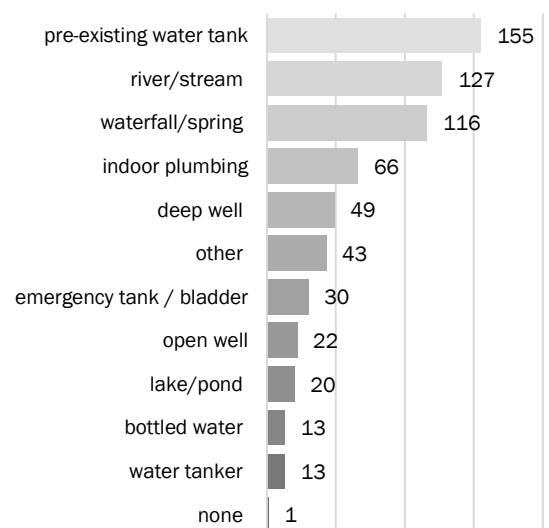
- More materials to build stronger houses and special material to build houses to withstand future cyclones
- Labour or cash support to build houses (difficulty of finding skill carpenters for building work)
- Assistance in construction of toilets and kitchens
- Assurance from Government or hardware suppliers of the availability of material and timeframe of delivery
- Land clearing for relocation (in Koro and similarly affected areas)

4.2. WASH

WATER SOURCES

The ETM asked respondents from each community to select from a list the types of water sources used by the residents. Majority quoted pre-existing water tanks, river or stream and waterfall or spring. The graph at right shows the rest of the choices and the corresponding number of communities that signified their use by the residents. In terms of accessibility of the nearest water source, **34% of the affected communities said that they had to walk more than 20 meters to access the nearest water source;** 63% of the communities stated they had to walk less than 20 meters and 3% did not respond clearly either way. With regards to perceptions of safety of getting to the water source by community members, **300 out of 374 communities (80% of the affected communities) feel the water source is safe to access;** 11% of affected communities feel the nearest water source/s, are not safe to access and 9% did not respond clearly either way.

Chart: Types of Water Sources



WATER QUANTITY AND QUALITY

Out of the 374 affected communities, 271 or 72% stated that the water quantity was sufficient for their use; 97 communities or 26% stated the water quantity was insufficient and the rest did not respond clearly either way. 60% of the affected communities (222 communities) responded they felt the water was potable (drinkable); 27% or 101 communities felt the water wasn't safe to drink and the rest did not respond clearly either way. 17% of the affected communities complained about the smell of the water; 19% complained of suspended solids; 28% complained about the taste of the water whereas, 56% of communities had no particular complaint about their drinking water.

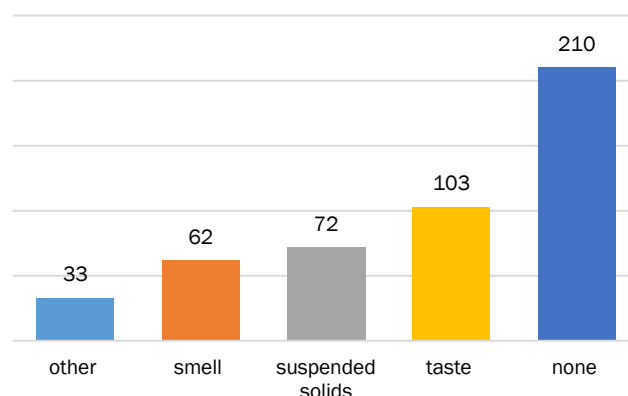


Chart: Complaints about water quality by number of village

TOILET FACILITIES

- 79% of the affected communities felt the toilet facilities were adequately safe to use especially at night whereas, 17% felt quite the opposite and the remaining communities responded with "unknown".
- 68% of the affected communities felt that the toilets were adequate for People Living with Disabilities (PLWD) whilst 26% felt that this was not so.

DRAINAGE AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

- Upon inquiry about the existence of a functional drainage system to dispose of standing water and mitigate flooding, only 7% of communities affirmed this.
- Similarly, only 9% of the communities reported that there is a functional solid waste disposal system.

CRITICAL WASH NEEDS EXPRESSED BY COMMUNITIES

Asked what they would say their most critical WASH cluster needs are, the communities responded the following: toilet facilities; proper plumbing and water taps; septic tanks; alternative water sources; cleaning supplies and personal hygiene kits.

4.3. Food and Nutrition

The Chart: Community food sources that follows lists food sources reported by each community. The majority of communities depend on their own production (303 communities) and local markets (225 communities). A significant number report dependence on humanitarian food assistance. Incidentally, the survey also revealed that 274 out of the 374 affected communities received food assistance in the previous month (May).

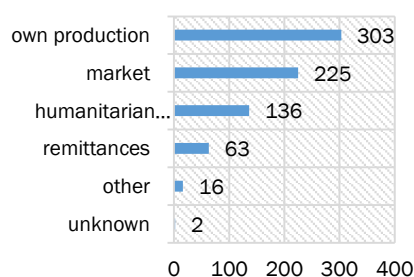


Chart: Community food sources

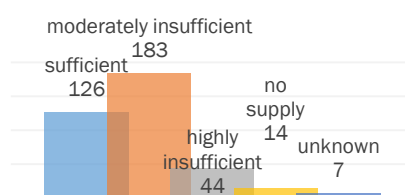


Chart: Staple food supply status

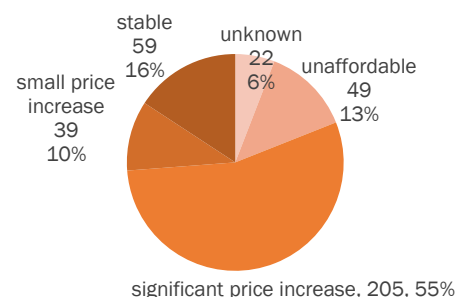


Chart: Staple food price variation

The ETM also inquired on staple food supplies and noted that a significant number of communities (183) reported moderately insufficient supply of staple foods, In connection with this, 205 communities indicated significant price increases of these items. The *Chart: Staple food price variation* and *Chart: Staple food supply status* show the different reponses collected on these two points.

The ETM also found that 84% of affected communities had no undernourished children, however **there is 1% that reported all their children to be malnourished**. Furthermore, **2% reported more than half, 3% around half and 5% less than half to be malnourished**. Supplementary feeding for children is done in 169 communities but not in 185. Similarly, in 146 communities supplementary feeding for pregnant and lactating mothers is done but not in 209 communities.

The survey revealed that **7,515 households or an estimated 15,754 persons were dealing with food insecurity**. The coping strategies employed by these are listed in *Chart: Food insecurity coping strategies* below. Some 8,372 households or 18,306 individuals were subsisting on famine foods.

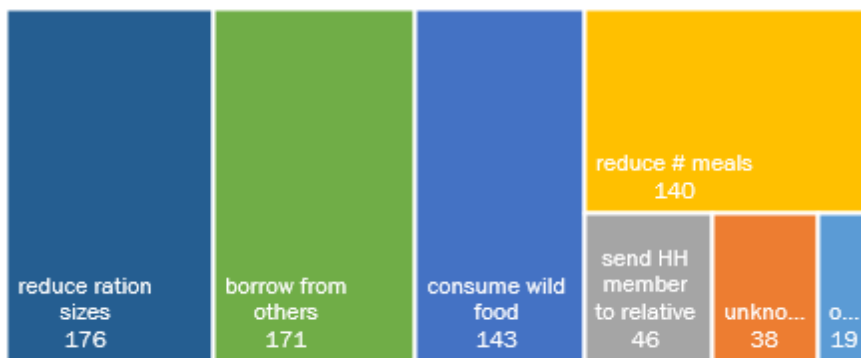


Chart: Food insecurity coping strategies

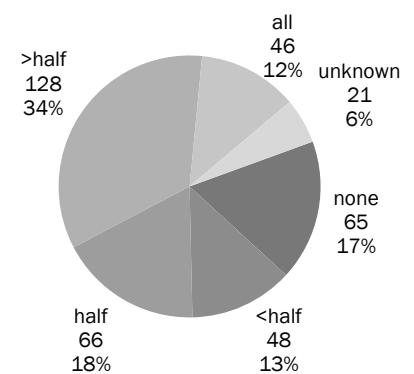


Chart: Communities with proportion of fields still unplanted

To assess the potential for improving food security through mass agriculture, the survey asked about the availability of large fields for planting post-cyclone. The reponses are illustrated by *Chart: Communities with proportion of fields still unplanted*.

4.4. Health

The ETM listed 214 communities with health complaints. As represented in the graph below, diarrhea is the top health complaint for 51 communities, body pains for 38 cough for 35 and weakness or tiredness for 17 communities. Some 344 communities had access to health services.

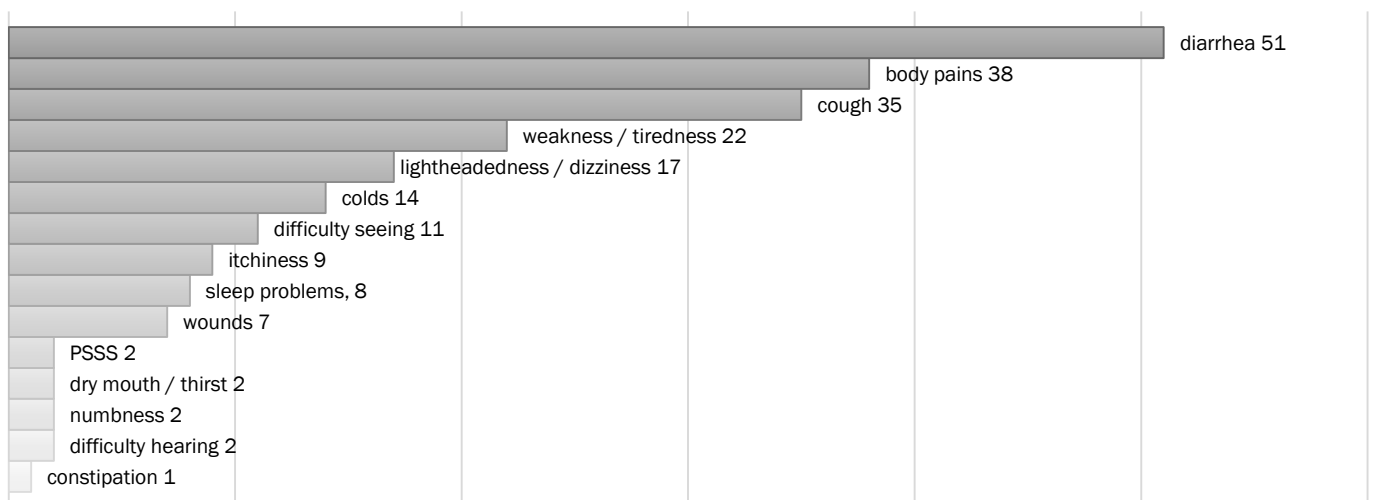
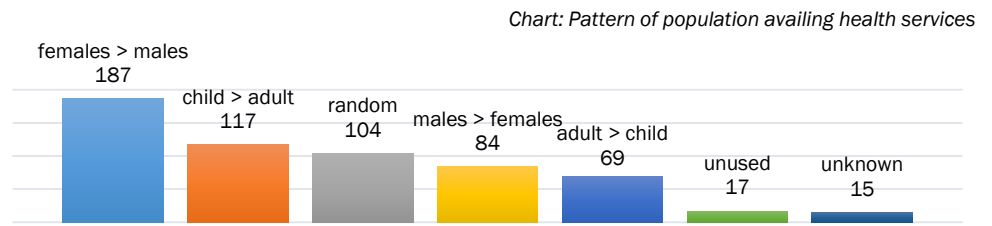


Chart: Health complaints

The ETM found that in significant numbers of communities, more females and more children than adults availed of these services. The rest of the responses are shown in the graph at right.



4.5. Safety and Protection

SECURITY

The ETM asked the respondents what types of security are available in the communities. In terms of the organization of security in the affected communities post-TC Winston, 38% of the most affected communities said that each family self-organized their own security arrangement; 14% of communities organized at the village level; 27% of communities had their various churches or religious bodies organize the security arrangement; 3% of the affected communities said that the police organized security in consultation with the village leadership; only 4 communities of the 374 told us that they had the military actively involved in the organizing of security.

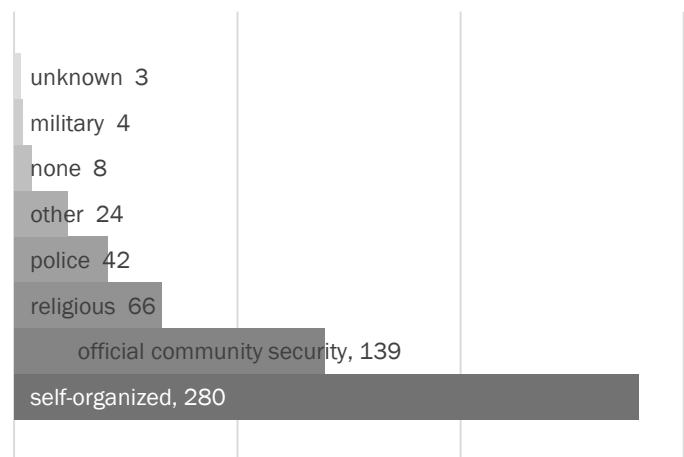


Chart: Types of Security

LIGHTING

Interviewees were asked about the types of lightning within the common living spaces post-TC Winston and they were also asked if they felt the lighting sources were adequate.

30% of affected communities said that they had lighting and it was adequate; 46% stated they had lighting but it was not adequate; 21% said they had no lighting at all. Lighting sources that the survey categorized as adequate were: electricity, solar power or generator. Any other source of lighting was categorized 'inadequate'. The graph at right represents the types of lighting available in the communities.

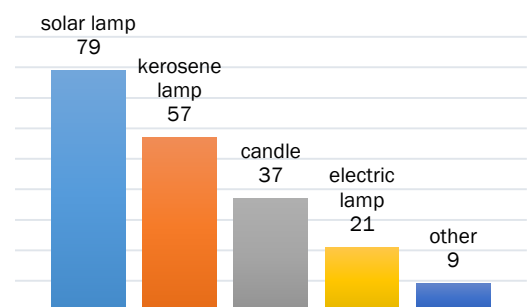


Chart: Types of Lighting

POWER SUPPLY

The ETM inquired into the topic of power supply which is related to lighting. The following chart lists the sources of electrical power at the communities.

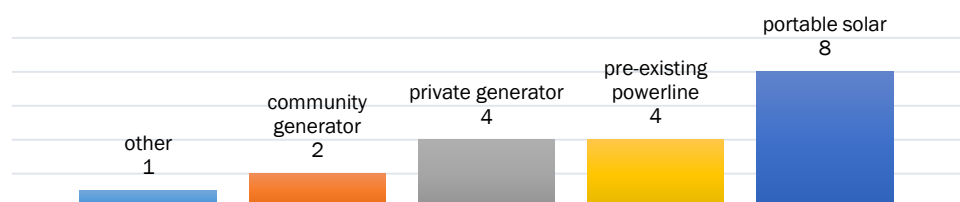


Chart: Types of electrical power supply

GROUPS FEELING UNFAIR EXCLUSION OR UNSAFETY

In 8% of the affected communities, members felt that at least one group felt unfairly excluded and unsafe. Groups that were specifically named as feeling excluded and unsafe were: women, girls, elderly, LGBTI, PWD, boys, squatter settlers and in at least 5 communities, men felt excluded. The following chart shows the breakdown of these groups by communities which report them.

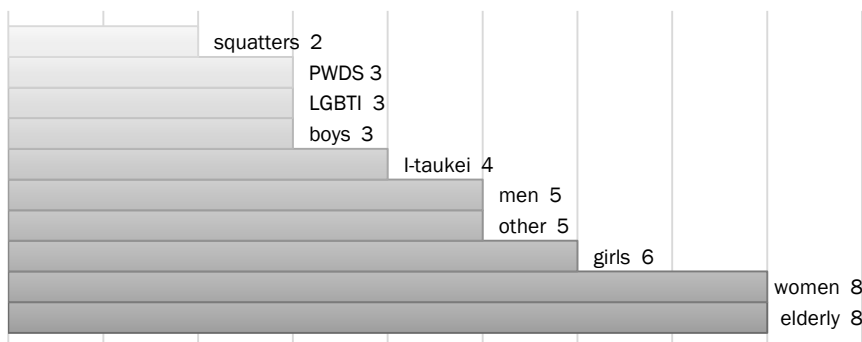


Chart: Groups who feel unfairly excluded or unsafe

SAFETY AND PROTECTION INCIDENTS

The ETM tried to survey safety and protection incidents which may be occurring at the communities. 165 out of the 374 affected communities reported the occurrence of such incidents. The graph below lists these incidents down and shows that alcohol and drug-related incidents had the highest incidence during the assessment period, followed by theft, domestic violence and violence. 42 communities report these incidents to have been worse pre-cyclone, 38 report they began post-cyclone and 19 report they worsened post-cyclone.

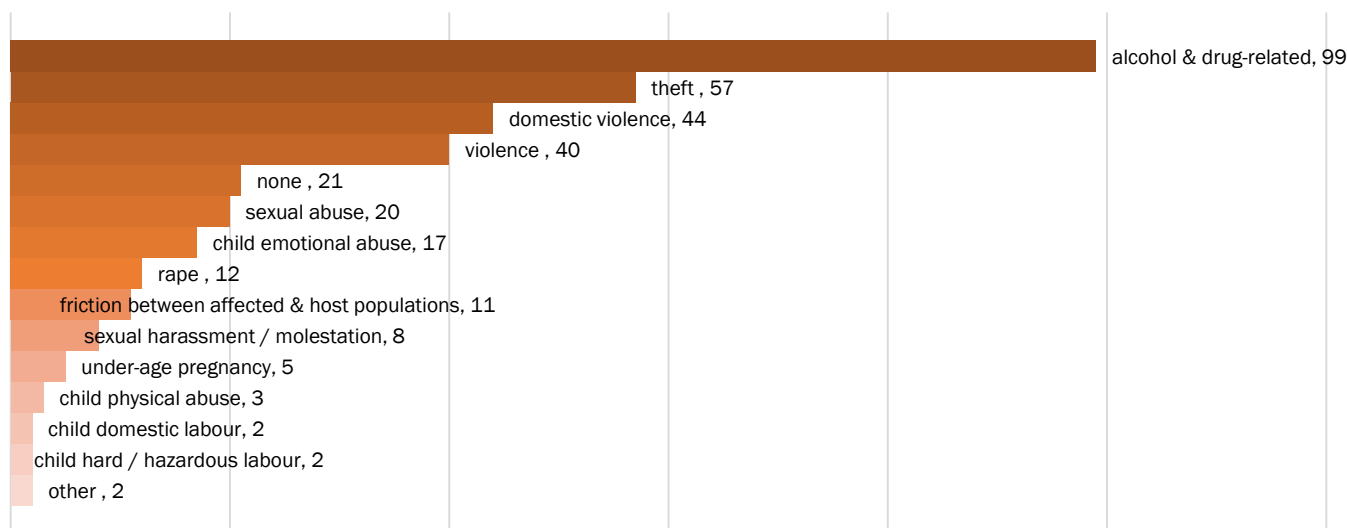


Chart: Safety and protection incidents

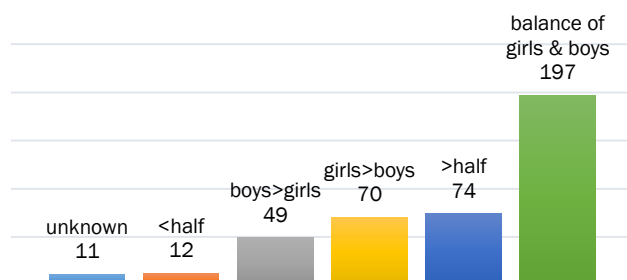
REFERRAL MECHANISMS

Interviewees were asked about referral mechanisms for safety and protection cases in their communities. **Ten communities are aware of having child protection referral mechanisms in place and 32 are aware of having gender-based violence referral mechanisms in place.** Of the latter, 18 reported that women were involved in these mechanisms.

4.6. Education

The ETM inquired about the number of children availing education services. It found that 17,480 or 56% of school-aged children availed of formal services and 4,683 or 15% availed of informal services. The pattern with which these children availed of these services is described by the graph at right which shows a predominant balance between boys and girls availing.

Chart: Pattern of children availing education services



4.7. Communication

As per ETM findings, government representatives and community leaders are the key sources for information regarding disasters, assistance, government and international agency programming. *Chart: Information sources* lists the information sources in order of prevalence among communities. In lesser affected communities where communication services were not damaged, mobile phones as well as television and radio were also keys sources of information. Among mobile service providers, Vodaphone covers the highest number of affected communities (143), Digicel the second highest (134) and TFL (73).

Food, Shelter and WASH needs were found to be the major concerns about which communities felt they needed more and easily accessible information. Various aspects of assistance and its delivery are primary concerns for communities and need better information sharing mechanisms. *Chart: Information needs* provides more details on this.

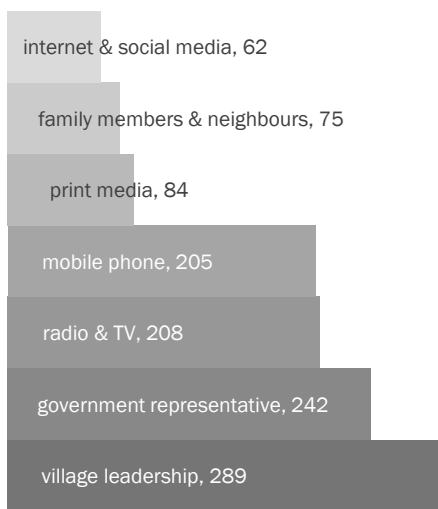


Chart: Information sources

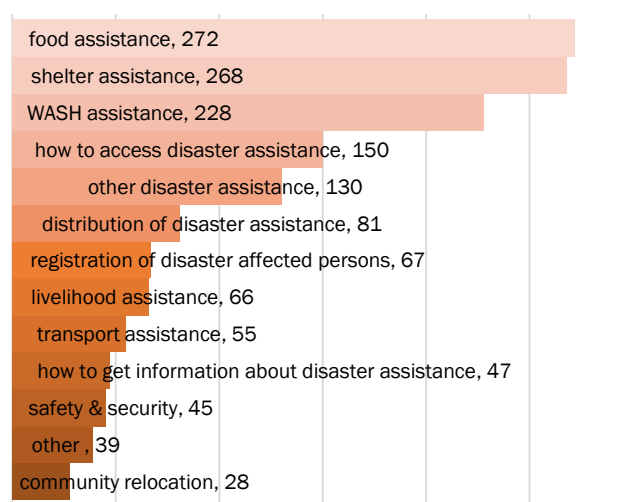


Chart: Information needs

4.8. Disaster Management

In 239 villages out of the 374 communities, the turaga ni koro (traditional leaders) are the disaster managers. In 33 communities, representatives of the national government fill that role. In 24 communities, the disaster is managed by representatives of the provincial government. In 19 communities, private individuals manage disasters and in 14 communities, the armed forces took on that task. Representatives of local NGOs, divisional, district, town or city governments, religious and international organizations, and unspecified others filled the role except for 4 communities (Nakorovou, Salialevu and Welagi in Cakaudrove and Togo in Wainikeli all in Cakaudrove Province) that had no acting disaster manager.

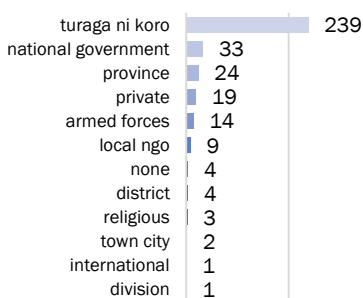


Chart: Community disaster managers

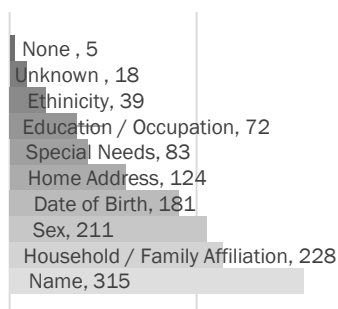


Chart: Information collected by disaster manager

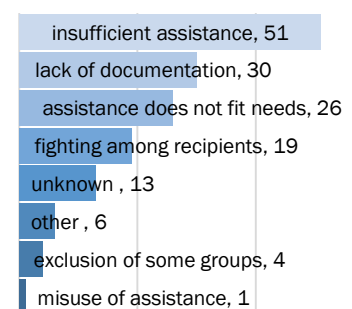


Chart: Concern regarding disaster assistance

The most prevalent disaster management practices in the affected areas include the collection of names, birthdates, sex, home address and household or family affiliation of each disaster-affected person, the sharing of this information to disaster assistance providers, full participation of women, girls, boys and men in disaster management, recognition of the equal rights of women, girls, boys and men to receive assistance without giving anything in exchange, making available to the affected population a directory of providers of disaster assistance and having a referral system in the person of the disaster manager for concerns regarding disaster assistance. (See *Chart: Information collected by disaster manager*)

Some 276 communities reported that the disaster manager shared a directory of disaster assistance providers to the affected persons while in disaster management. 289 communities reported having disaster assistance redress mechanisms housed in the turaga ni koro themselves and 59-78% of communities reported medium to full participation of women, girls, boys and men. Some 89 communities raised concerns in relation to disaster assistance. Among these concerns are insufficiency and inappropriateness of assistance, lack of or unsystematic documentation of affected persons or assistance given and fighting among assistance recipients. *Chart: Concern regarding disaster assistance* details these concerns.

Lastly, the ETM inquired about the affected population's intentions regarding its current post-cyclone situation. Most are undecided but nearly as many wish to go back to their habitual house sites. One community, Susui Village in Lomaloma, Lau expressed the intention of relocating.

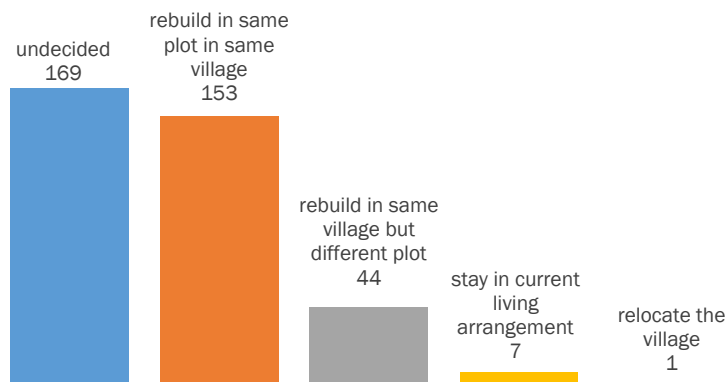


Chart: Intentions of affected population