



VRCS volunteers distributing essential household items to one of the villages affected by the earthquake. (Photo: VRCS)

Appeal No: MDRVU012	To be assisted: 50,000 people	Appeal launched: 20/12/2024
Glide No: EQ-2024-000227-VUT	DREF allocated: CHF 750,000	Disaster Categorisation: Orange
Operation start date: 18/12/2024	Operation end date: 31/12/2025	

IFRC Secretariat Funding requirement: CHF 5 million
Federation-wide funding requirement: CHF 5.2 million¹

¹ The Federation-wide funding requirement encompasses all financial support to be directed to the Vanuatu Red Cross Society (VRCS) in response to the emergency. It includes the VRCS's domestic fundraising requests and the fundraising appeals of supporting Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies (CHF 0.2 million), as well as the funding requirements of the IFRC secretariat (CHF 5 million). This comprehensive approach ensures that all available resources are mobilised to address the urgent humanitarian needs of the affected communities.

TIMELINE

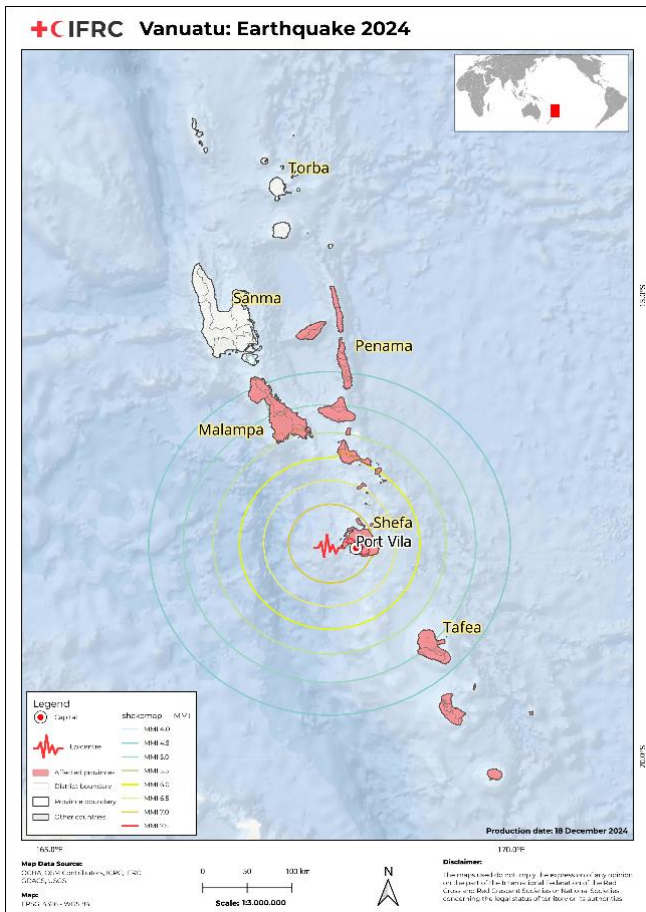


Shelter assessments carried out by VRCS volunteers included information which was shared with the NDMO. (Photo: VRCS)

- 17 December 2024:** A 7.3 magnitude earthquake strikes 30 km west of Port Vila at a depth of 57 km. The Government of Vanuatu declares a state of emergency for seven days effective from 17 December.
- 18 December 2024:** The Vanuatu Red Cross Society (VRCS) activates its Emergency Operations Centre (EOC).
- 19 December 2024:** The VRCS mobilises volunteers and commences initial assessments in addition to distributions.

A total of CHF 750,000 is allocated from the IFRC's Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF). Additionally, a Partners' call is held. The IFRC Country Cluster Delegation (CCD) in Suva deploys an Operations Manager and other surge personnel to support the VRCS.
- 20 December 2024:** An Emergency Appeal is launched for CHF 5.0 million.
- 25 December 2024:** The Government of Vanuatu commences the recovery phase. Responsibility for the recovery operation is led by the National Recovery Committee (NRC). The Department of Strategic Planning and Aid Coordination (DSPPAC) under the Prime Minister's Office is the Secretariat for the NRC, and is responsible for coordinating recovery efforts.

DESCRIPTION OF THE EVENT



On 17 December 2024, a 7.3 magnitude earthquake struck 30 kilometres west of Port Vila, Vanuatu’s capital city, at a depth of 57 kilometres, causing widespread damage. The earthquake triggered landslides, damaged buildings and caused severe damage to infrastructure, impacting essential services. Since then, there have been multiple aftershocks, including around a dozen with magnitudes over 5.0, and one with a magnitude of 6.1, significantly increasing the risk of further damage.

According to the National Disaster Management Office (NDMO), approximately 80,000 people, or approximately 25 per cent of Vanuatu’s population,² were impacted, with Efate and the nearby islands being the worst affected areas. Of these, an estimated 36,000 people living in Port Vila were directly affected.

The destruction severely disrupted telecommunications, electricity, and water supplies, increasing health risks, particularly for vulnerable

people. Port Vila’s main hospital, schools, and two major water reservoirs, were severely damaged, leaving thousands without medical services or access to clean water.

Landslides and debris have blocked roads and damaged airstrips, restricting access to affected areas. One landslide is reported to have engulfed a mini-bus, likely resulting in multiple fatalities. Landslides have also caused significant damage to some houses. One of the wharves in Port Vila has been closed, which is impacting local shipping.

There is an ongoing risk of further damage to bridges due to aftershocks and/or heavy rain. The damage to the Tagabe bridge has led to a restriction on heavy vehicles, requiring them to take a detour to access Port Vila. In addition, there is a risk of significant flooding in areas where rockfalls have partially blocked rivers or watercourses.

The central business district in Port Vila has been cordoned off due to collapsed buildings and risks of further damage. This has impacted business owners and vendors, and also resulted in some employees losing jobs. The main market has closed, although some vendors are selling produce at alternative locations. Long-term lack of urban planning, and poor construction techniques have contributed to damage in informal settlements.

Vanuatu was already grappling with limited access to clean water, poor sanitation, and access to healthcare. These factors have exacerbated the humanitarian impacts of the earthquake.

The Government of Vanuatu declared a seven-day State of Emergency. It activated the National Emergency Operations Centre and requested assistance from the Red Cross. The Vanuatu Red Cross Society (VRCS), with support from the IFRC, mobilised volunteers to provide emergency relief, health support, and needs assessments.

Now that the State of Emergency has ended, the government has established a Recovery Operation Centre (ROC). In early January, the Director of the Department of Strategic Policy, Planning, and Aid Coordination (DSPPAC) and the Chairman of the

² UNICEF Vanuatu Humanitarian Situation Report No. 2 (Earthquake), 18 December 2024 - Vanuatu | ReliefWeb

ROC estimated that around CHF 217 million (VUV 29 billion) was needed to fund the recovery.³

Operational challenges, damaged infrastructure, and a lack of comprehensive assessment data have hindered early relief efforts. Coordinated international support is urgently needed to address immediate humanitarian needs and facilitate the early recovery.

Severity of humanitarian conditions

The 7.3 magnitude earthquake in Vanuatu has had extensive humanitarian impacts.

Impact on accessibility, availability, quality, use, and awareness of goods and services

Essential services, including healthcare, water supply, electricity, and telecommunications, were initially severely affected. Both electricity and telecommunications services have largely been restored. However, there continue to be disruptions in some locations. Internet connectivity remains limited, while the disruption of communication channels has further isolated those living in remote areas, potentially making it harder for them to access humanitarian aid.

Damage to infrastructure, including health facilities, schools, and roads, has hindered access to medical care, education, and humanitarian aid. Vulnerable populations, including children, pregnant women, the elderly, and persons with disabilities, face the greatest barriers to accessing life-saving services and supplies.

Some reservoirs and tanks have been damaged, reducing access to sufficient safe water, while some bores have become muddy as a result of the earthquake. The lack of sufficient, safe water has the potential to increase the risk of infectious diseases.

Damage to the port, in turn, has impacted the importation of some goods and relief supplies.

Impact on physical and mental well-being

The Vanuatu Ministry of Health has confirmed 14 fatalities (eight males, five females and one unidentified), with at least 265 injuries treated at Vanuatu Central Hospital (VHC). Early in the response, the hospital was treating people in tents outside the hospital building.

OCHA reported that, as of 24 December 2024, 2,435 individuals were displaced and staying at six evacuation centres and/or with 67 host households.⁴ Many displaced persons will not be able to return home for some time due to structural damage, lack of essential services, and/or uncertainty as to the safety of their homes. The large number of people staying in close proximity increases the risk of infectious diseases.

Assessments by the Education Cluster have identified damage to school buildings and WASH infrastructure, with schools expected to remain closed until 15 February.

Additionally, the trauma of the earthquake and its aftershocks has left many, including children and caregivers, in need of urgent mental health and psychosocial support.

Risks and vulnerabilities

Existing vulnerabilities, such as poverty, malnutrition, and fragile health systems, have been amplified by the crisis. Women and girls face an increased risk of gender-based violence in the aftermath, while children's access to education is hindered by damaged schools.

³ Vanuatu Daily Post, 7 January 2025.

⁴ <https://reliefweb.int/report/vanuatu/pacific-humanitarian-team-vanuatu-earthquake-situation-report-26-december-2024>



OCHA reported that, as of 24 December, 2,435 people were displaced – staying at either evacuation centres or with host families. Others are staying in temporary accommodation close to their damaged homes (Photo: VRCS)

CAPACITIES AND RESPONSE

1. National Society response capacity

1.1 National Society capacity and ongoing response

The VRCS has a strong presence in Vanuatu, with six branches, four sub-branches, 36 staff, and 361 active volunteers. This includes 15 National Emergency Response Team (NERT) members, 120 Emergency Response Team (ERT) members, and five Pacific Disaster Response Team (PDRT) members.

Volunteers are trained in a range of areas, including first aid, disaster risk reduction (DRR), shelter, health, hygiene promotion, and cash and voucher assistance (CVA). Over 100 personnel have been trained in first aid. Three personnel have been trained in practical cash transfers in emergencies (PECT) and at least 15 personnel have been trained in safe shelter construction techniques, including five from Efate Island. The VRCS has a financial service provider (FSP) service agreement with Digicel and is in the process of entering into a framework agreement with two other FSPs. The existing FSP service agreement with Digicel, the ongoing FSP framework agreements in progress, and the availability of Redrose and another IFRC global FSP as backup, have provided Vanuatu with a strong enabling environment to implement effective CVA.

The VRCS operates warehouses and preparedness containers at its national headquarters and branch levels to support the rapid deployment of relief items in emergencies. Prior to the Vanuatu earthquake, the VRCS had replenished the stock used during TC Lola, ensuring sufficient supplies were available to respond to immediate needs. Additionally, its vehicle fleet is being effectively utilised for the earthquake response, while the VRCS computer network (“IT in a box”) is supported by the New Zealand Red Cross (NZRC).

The VRCS is generally well-accepted by communities. In this instance, the key constraints to accessing affected areas are the emergency cordon preventing access to central Port Vila township and limited resources.

1.2 Capacity and response at the national level

The Vanuatu National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) is responsible for leading and coordinating disaster preparedness and response efforts in Vanuatu. As an auxiliary to the public authorities, the VRCS maintains a strong relationship with the NDMO and is a member of the National Disaster Council.

The cluster system operates year-round, with each cluster being led by a line ministry and co-led by a humanitarian agency. For example, the Shelter cluster is led by the NDMO and co-led by the VRCS with IFRC support.

The National Recovery Committee (NRC) in Vanuatu is responsible for managing and coordinating the country's recovery efforts following the earthquake, providing oversight and governance, coordinating medium and long-term recovery programmes, and conducting post-disaster needs assessments.

Since the State of Emergency (SoE) ended, the NDMO has continued to coordinate response activities mandated during the SoE. All recovery and response activities that commence after the SoE has ended will be coordinated by the Department of Strategic Planning, Policy, and Aid Coordination (DSPPAC) and the ROC, under the leadership of the NRC, while shelter and building recovery activities will be coordinated by the Department of Urban Affairs and Planning.

There are multiple local and international agencies participating in the response and recovery efforts. The cluster system and ongoing interagency engagement help minimise the risks of duplication and/or gaps in the response.

2. International capacity and response

2.1 Red Cross Red Crescent Movement capacity and response

IFRC

The IFRC is providing ongoing technical and operational support to the VRCS and is also helping to ensure coordination with the national coordination mechanisms in Vanuatu and the Pacific Humanitarian Team, as a key humanitarian actor in the region and leader in shelter. The IFRC Pacific Shelter Coordinator in Suva is leading the Pacific Shelter Cluster in the Pacific Humanitarian Team (PHT) Regional Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (RICCG).

The IFRC secretariat's Pacific Country Cluster Delegation (CCD), based in Suva, Fiji, offers remote and surge support, including technical expertise in disaster response, shelter, shelter cluster coordination, WASH, and health. Technical support is also provided by the IFRC's Asia-Pacific Regional Office (APRO). During this response, the Global Shelter Cluster Support team has provided support in the areas of information management and technical coordination in response to needs and requests from the government.

Participating National Societies (PNSs) also contribute significantly to the work of the VRCS. The Australian Red Cross and American Red Cross provide technical support for preparedness and response activities, which include communications, operations, logistics, and disaster risk reduction initiatives. The French Red Cross/PIROPS New Caledonia office, through its local delegate, offers specialised expertise in health and logistics. The New Zealand Red Cross (NZRC) provides support for IT on an ongoing basis and also provided two delegates to support telecommunications following the earthquake.

PNSs have contributed to the earthquake response both through support for the IFRC Emergency Appeal, the funding of surge support, and/or bilateral provision of relief items. The French Red Cross has provided in-country surge delegate support for the Preparedness and Response Platform for the Pacific (PIROPS) which focuses on disaster risk reduction.

ICRC

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is not physically present in Vanuatu. However, it provides financial support for some year-round VRCS functions, including communications and international humanitarian law.

The ICRC is actively supporting the operation by providing technical expertise for Restoring Family Links (RFL) activities, including the deployment of a delegate integrated with the IFRC operational team. This support ensures that families separated due to the earthquake can reconnect, addressing an essential humanitarian need in the aftermath of the disaster. RFL activities further support the identification of those who are missing following a disaster.

2.2 International Humanitarian Stakeholder capacity and response

Other humanitarian agencies such as WHO (Health), WFP (Logistics and Pacific Cash Working Group), UNICEF (WASH and Nutrition), UNFPA (Protection), and UNDP (Early Recovery) lead the Regional Clusters within the Pacific Humanitarian Team (PHT) and co-lead the respective national clusters in Vanuatu, in support of the government. For example, UNICEF is planning a significant WASH in schools programme.

Donors and foreign governments, including Australia, New Zealand, and the European Union, have mobilised financial aid, technical expertise, and in-kind contributions, such as emergency relief supplies, and logistical support. The Australian and New Zealand Defence Forces have deployed personnel and assets to assist with search and rescue, infrastructure assessments, and transportation of aid.

This collaborative response ensures efficient resource allocation, enhanced coordination, and comprehensive humanitarian support to address urgent needs and facilitate the early recovery.

3. Gaps in the response

1. **Shelter and settlements** – The recent earthquake in Vanuatu has caused widespread destruction to homes, leaving many families in urgent need of immediate relief items, such as shelter materials, household goods, and tools for basic repairs. Many houses require significant rehabilitation or complete reconstruction. A critical gap in the response is the lack of technical manpower to conduct detailed damage assessments, classify the extent of the damage, and provide technical support for repairs and reconstruction. Displaced families are particularly vulnerable, facing prolonged periods in temporary shelters that lack basic safety and dignity. Many households, particularly those without insurance, are unable to finance repairs or rebuilding, leaving them dependent on external support.

Communities also lack access to the knowledge and resources necessary for disaster-resilient reconstruction, increasing the risk of future vulnerabilities. Addressing these gaps requires the immediate provision of relief items, technical manpower for assessment and guidance, and targeted financial and technical support to facilitate safe recovery and reconstruction. These measures must be integrated with coordinated efforts to strengthen resilience and mitigate risks in future disasters.

2. **Health** – The earthquake has had both direct and indirect health impacts. The direct impacts have been outlined above, while the indirect impacts include reduced access to health services and impacts on food security. As of 23 December, 18 out of 23 health facilities are operating. The earthquake has underscored the importance of an effective national blood service, and further strengthening of the blood service will be a key component of the health programme. Some of those most seriously injured during the earthquake are expected to have ongoing health needs for health care and rehabilitation and may incur significant expenditures and loss of income. Additional support for people in this situation is being proposed through an investigation of the various options.

3. **WASH** – The earthquake has caused damage to many rainwater harvesting tanks. The operation will focus on the rehabilitation of household tanks, as other actors are supporting the rehabilitation and/or replacement

of school and health facility rainwater harvesting systems. Many homes are also in need of support for repairs to sanitation. In the interim, there is an urgent need for messaging to support safe WASH practices.

4. **Livelihoods** – Small retail outlets and vendors in the central business area in Port Vila are unable to operate from their usual premises due to the cordon and ongoing risks. Many subsistence farmers, fishermen, and other vendors who would usually trade in the central market will have experienced a significant loss of income, while others have relocated to other sites.

In addition, livelihoods associated with tourism have been temporarily disrupted due to the earthquake, as visitors are either unable to enter Vanuatu or are discouraged by the risk of further aftershocks.

5. **Education** – While some schools have yet to be assessed, information available to date indicates that many schools in Efate have suffered significant damage to buildings and WASH facilities, and most are now expected to remain closed until mid-February. While the Ministry of Education, UNICEF, and Save the Children are likely to play a key part in school rehabilitation, it is likely that there will be a need for additional support. The livelihood impacts of the earthquake are likely to make it hard for some families to afford school fees. What is proposed is an expansion of the existing VRCS disaster readiness programme in schools to incorporate a multi-hazard approach.

6. **Disaster risk reduction** – The earthquake has highlighted that, while there is widespread awareness about risk reduction for cyclones, there is less awareness of other risks, which necessitates incorporating multi-hazard risk reduction messaging into other activities.

7. **National Society Strengthening** – A key need at this time relates to the identification of temporary office space for the national headquarters, as parts of the headquarters building are unsafe. In addition, once a structural assessment has been completed, the current building will either need to be rehabilitated or rebuilt. Due to the scale of the earthquake's damage, it will be necessary to support the VRCS in accessing additional resources to carry out the proposed response and recovery programme. As with all emergencies, the earthquake has confirmed the critical importance of ongoing investment in branch development, as branches are often well-placed to carry out activities locally.

OPERATIONAL CONSTRAINTS

Because the VRCS national headquarters building was partially damaged by the earthquake, some staff and volunteers have been working in tents in the compound or in other locations. There are intermittent disruptions to telecommunications and some affected areas cannot be accessed at this time. The VRCS is continuing to respond to the earthquake, despite these challenging operating conditions.

There have been difficulties in obtaining assessment data. NDMO assessment data is not currently available, and while the VRCS has commenced assessments, it will take some time to obtain and analyse the responses.

The VRCS has considerable experience and expertise in cyclone response. However, the current emergency is an earthquake with unprecedented impacts in the affected areas. It will be necessary to adapt certain VRCS expertise to the current context. For example, the capacity building of VRCS staff and the development of information, education, and communications (IEC) materials will need to be adapted accordingly.

At this time, there is limited staff/volunteer capacity within the VRCS to conduct some of the planned activities. Consequently, additional resourcing will be required. Eleven surge personnel have been deployed, and there are

plans to build the capacity of the VRCS in a range of areas, such as psychological first aid (PFA)/psychosocial support (PSS) and shelter.

Like the case of many island states, Vanuatu's small size and geographical isolation imposes logistical challenges to the operation requiring humanitarian relief to be brought in via air or sea. Damage to port infrastructure and road closures in parts of the affected area continue to impact relief efforts and has also presented challenges to the operation of local markets (and therefore, could affect cash and voucher assistance (CVA) programming), although this is likely to be addressed in the near-term.

At this time, with the appeal approximately 20 per cent covered, significant additional financial support is needed to respond to the needs of the affected population.

OPERATIONAL LEARNINGS FROM PREVIOUS VANUATU RESPONSES

1. VRCS has extensive experience in responding to emergencies, particularly cyclones (e.g. TC Pam 2015, TC Harold (2020) TCs Judy and Kevin in 2022 and TC Lola in 2023. It responded to volcanic disasters in 2017 and in 2021, and an earthquake/volcano in 2018. VRCS has previously participated in Preparedness for Emergency Response (PER) assessments and undertaken associated capacity building.
2. Effective training – Previous reports from responses noted the importance of regular training including in logistics, sanitation, shelter, communications, first aid, protection, gender, and inclusion (PGI) tools, and gender. This response includes the required training/awareness raising for staff and volunteers to implement effective response and recovery activities.
3. Stock prepositioning – Reports from previous responses have highlighted the critical nature of prepositioned supplies. Prior to this response, the VRCS had replenished the stocks used during TC Lola, ensuring that adequate supplies were available for the immediate response.
4. Previous responses have noted the importance of effective communication and coordination, including between staff and volunteers. During this response, regular briefings and coordination meetings take place with volunteers.

FEDERATION-WIDE APPROACH

The Emergency Appeal is part of a **Federation-wide approach**, based on the response priorities of the Operating National Society and in consultation with all Federation members contributing to the response.

The Federation-wide funding requirement for this Emergency Appeal comprises all support and funding to be channelled to the Operating National Society in the response to the emergency event. This includes the Operating National Society's domestic fundraising ask, the fundraising ask of supporting Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies, and the funding ask of the IFRC secretariat.

The Federation-wide approach ensures adequate cooperation between the VRCS, IFRC, and National Societies supporting the appeal and prevents duplication of efforts and use of resources by partners. The emergency operation is led by the VRCS and closely supported by the IFRC with various thematic aspects supported by different partners, including the ICRC. Coordination mechanisms, including the periodic coordination and technical meetings between the VRCS, PNSs, and the IFRC, will ensure that the operation follows the Federation-wide approach at all levels from strategic through to implementation. This Federation-wide approach contributes to co-creation, shared leadership, and optimisation of partners' resources in building more resilient communities and helps to develop the VRCS to be better prepared to respond to future emergencies. Partners who do not have a presence in the country but whose support to this operation is vital in ensuring necessary technical capacities are in place, will be updated regularly about the status and progress of implementation of the

Operational Strategy through Partner's calls, operation updates, other situational updates, and bilaterally where required.

To date, partners have supported this response in the current ways:

- (a) Hard/soft financial pledges through IFRC including from Australian Red Cross (ARC)/DFAT, the Canadian Red Cross, Hong Kong Red Cross, and Japanese Red Cross. Pledges have also been received from non-Federation partners, including ECHO, the New Zealand government, Nestle, and in country donors.
- (b) Release of surge personnel to work in country, including from the American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross (ARC), Austrian Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Fiji Red Cross, New Zealand Red Cross, Samoa Red Cross and Tonga Red Cross. Many of these National Societies are also providing financial support to enable the surge deployment.
- (c) IFRC CCD support, including in the areas of health/first aid, disaster management, administration and other areas.
- (d) Bilateral personnel support was provided by New Zealand Red Cross (IT) and French Red Cross (PIROPS – WASH)
- (e) Provision of relief stock, including from DFAT (through ARC), ARC, French Red Cross (PIROPS), and the French government. Gifts in kind have also been received from non-Federation Partners, e.g. Coca Cola (bottled water), and Days for Girls (items for Menstrual Hygiene Management kits)
- (f) The loan of two NOMAD machines for water treatment (French Red Cross (PIROPS)).

IFRC APRO seeks to promote and coordinate the donation of relief stocks through development of a mobilization table. At this time, the operation has not received any contributions through the mobilization table.

OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Vision

This Operational Strategy outlines how the operation will seek to address the urgent needs of 50,000 people living on Efate and five nearby islands impacted by the earthquake. In close coordination with the Vanuatu NDMO, the operation will fill critical gaps in the national response by providing immediate support for shelters, WASH, and health sectors while ensuring that issues related to PGI are appropriately addressed using a combination of CVA and in-kind assistance. The operation will also focus on early recovery and recovery needs, including livelihood restoration, community infrastructure repair, safe shelter awareness and support to repair and retrofit damaged houses, and disaster risk reduction initiatives. This strategy ensures timely assistance to affected communities while strengthening the Vanuatu Red Cross Society's capacity to respond to future disasters.

Transition to the Country Plan

After 31 December 2025, response and recovery activities to this disaster, if any, will continue under the IFRC Vanuatu Country Plan for 2026. The IFRC will support the VRCS in developing a unified country plan prior to the end of the Emergency Appeal, to ensure a smooth transition to a long-term strategy. The country plan will provide an integrated view of the ongoing emergency response and longer-term programming tailored to the needs the VRCS is prioritising and addressing in the country, as well as a Federation-wide view of the country's actions. This aims to streamline activities under one plan, while continuing to ensure that the needs of those affected by the disaster are met in an accountable and transparent manner. This will be communicated clearly to relevant stakeholders, including donors.

Anticipated climate risks and adjustments in the operation

While the current response relates to a major earthquake, there is recognition that this has occurred during Vanuatu's annual cyclone season. Climate change impacts contribute to the formation of cyclones, and there is a real risk that a cyclone could occur during the current response. Weather patterns will be monitored throughout the operation, and if it appears possible/likely that a cyclone will form, then response activities will be modified in order to minimise any associated risk.

Targeting

1. People to be assisted

(a) Affected population

Most of the earthquake damage has occurred in Shefa province, which includes Efate Island where Port Vila is located. The population of Shefa province in 2020 was 103,987.⁵ Based on recent trends, it seems likely that the total population of Shefa province is currently a little over 110,000 people.

The Government of Vanuatu estimates that approximately 80,000 people (equivalent to about 16,544 households) in Shefa province were directly impacted by the earthquake, with this number expected to rise once assessments are completed in some areas that have yet to be reached.

Estimates from UNFPA, utilising the Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) calculator, suggest that among the 66,000 affected individuals on Efate, there are 1,230 pregnant women. As of 24 December 2024, 2,435 people remain displaced, sheltering across six evacuation centres and 67 host households.

(b) Population targeted by this operation

Subject to resourcing, VRCS operations will target 50,000 affected people (10,000 households). The VRCS will prioritise the following:

- Households with family members who have lost loved ones during the earthquake
- Households with people who were severely injured during the earthquake
- Households with destroyed or damaged houses, including:
 - o Households with people with disabilities
 - o Households with a single female head of household
 - o Households with elderly people and children under the age of five
 - o Households with pregnant and lactating mothers
- Households which have been displaced for more than two weeks as a result of the earthquake
- Households whose breadwinner has lost their job due to the temporary or permanent closure of the workplace as a result of the earthquake
- Support targeted households that have suffered a severe loss of revenue and profits due to the earthquake, such as small businesses, vendors, subsistence farmers, and fishermen

2. Considerations for protection, gender, and inclusion and community engagement and accountability

PGI considerations are embedded in all aspects of emergency operations. Emergency and recovery operations will raise awareness about sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and all forms of violence against children, promoting safer spaces and creating pathways together with cluster leads based on assessments. The operation will continue to ensure the promotion and participation of both women and men, persons with disabilities, and persons from different age groups, through training and consultations. Continuous dialogue will be promoted to ensure that all programmes/sectors mainstream dignity, access, participation, and safety (DAPS). All staff and volunteers will be briefed on the Code of Conduct and on prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), and all National Societies, the IFRC, and Participating National Society staff and volunteers will have signed the Code of Conduct before being deployed.

The VRCS set up a complaint and feedback mechanism, through community volunteers, community meetings, focus groups, a toll-free line, and suggestion boxes. This will facilitate two-way communication with the targeted communities and provide an opportunity for them to report any corruption or malpractice that hinders the rights of the targeted population. Volunteers will also conduct hygiene and health promotion, PGI sessions, community dialogue, and information dissemination sessions, during which community feedback will be gathered.


Once the detailed implementation plan has been developed, a communication strategy will be prepared for the operation which will include information about targeting.


⁵ https://vbos.gov.vu/sites/default/files/2020_Vanuatu_National_Population_and_Housing_Census_-_Analytical_report_Volume_2.pdf


PLANNED OPERATIONS

It is important to note that this is an aspirational strategy. Implementation will be highly dependent on available resourcing.

INTEGRATED ASSISTANCE


	Shelter, Housing, and Settlements	Female > 18: 5,445	Female < 18: 4,455	CHF 1,200,000
		Male > 18: 5,555	Male < 18: 4,545	Total target: 20,000
Objective:		Communities in disaster- and crisis-affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being, and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions.		
Priority Actions:		<p>Emergency phase:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conduct rapid damage and needs assessments. 2. Select targeted populations for shelter and settlement activities. 3. Procure and distribute emergency shelter items to targeted populations, and replenish stocks. <p>Beyond the emergency phase:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conduct community engagement sessions on local practices to support the planning and implementation of shelter/settlement activities. 2. Provide construction materials and tools and/or cash for shelter to support the recovery. Cash for shelter activities will follow a similar overall process as other CVA activities, e.g. assessments, setting criteria, transfer values, selection of the targeted population, implementation, etc. 3. Enhance the National Society's capacity in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Emergency Shelter Kit use. - Contextualised Build Back Safer (BBS) techniques (including earthquake-resistant construction techniques). - Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness (PASSA). 4. Enhance community awareness of safe shelter and basic construction techniques including earthquake-resistant solutions, e.g. through the use of IEC materials. 5. Support the implementation of BBS and/or PASSA techniques in targeted communities, e.g. providing information, support, and monitoring for construction. 		

 Livelihoods	Female > 18: 408	Female < 18: 334	CHF 890,000
	Male > 18: 417	Male < 18: 341	Total target: 1,500
Objective:	Communities whose livelihoods are affected have their livelihoods restored and strengthened.		
Priority Actions:	Beyond the emergency phase: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assess the livelihood impacts on affected occupations (subsistence farmers, fishermen, etc.) and small businesses. 2. Conduct needs and market assessments to carry out transfer value calculations. 3. Determine the appropriate criteria for livelihood responses. 4. Conduct detailed household assessments and selection of the targeted population. 5. Select the best modality to deliver assistance. 6. Provide early-recovery livelihood assistance for targeted households through conditional cash or in-kind, where feasible, based on the market assessment. If appropriate, implement Cash for Work to improve the affected community's purchasing power. 7. Continue to enhance the VRCS's capacity for livelihood responses. 		

 Multi-purpose Cash	Female > 18: 2,723	Female < 18: 2,228	CHF 600,000
	Male > 18: 2,778	Male < 18: 2,273	Total target: 10,000
Objective:	Communities affected by the earthquake have their basic household needs fulfilled, minimising the possibility of resorting to negative coping mechanisms to meet these needs.		
Priority Actions:	Emergency phase: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Extend the agreement with Digicel. 2. Refresher training for personnel. 3. Coordinate with CVA actors and the government regarding minimum expenditure basket (MEB) values and/or transfer values. 4. Conduct market assessments. 5. Establish selection criteria for the targeted population and conduct awareness-raising. 6. Conduct response options analysis to select the best modality to deliver assistance. 7. Develop a community engagement plan for the multi-purpose cash grant (MPCG) activity. 8. Provide CVA. 9. Monitor both CVA and markets. 		

HEALTH AND CARE INCLUDING WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE (WASH)

(MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT/COMMUNITY HEALTH)

	Health and Care <i>(Mental Health and Psychosocial Support/Community Health/Medical Services)</i>	Female > 18: 4,084	Female < 18: 3,341	CHF 270,000
		Male > 18: 4,166	Male < 18: 3,409	Total target: 15,000
Objective:	Prevent further harm or injury and support the ongoing health and well-being of affected communities.			
Priority Actions:	<p>First Aid</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provision of first aid (FA) to the injured population. 2. FA training for staff and volunteers at HQ and all branches. 3. Procurement of FA supplies for all branches. <p>Mental Health and Psychosocial Support</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provision of Psychological First Aid (PFA) to affected communities. 2. Procurement and distribution of PFA kits. 3. PFA training at HQ. 4. PFA ToT for HQ and branches (provided by PIROPS/French Red Cross). 5. Provide training on the use of assistive devices for carers of persons with disabilities. <p>Blood Donation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Community awareness and blood drives during the response phase. 2. Strengthen the Ministry of Health blood programme through the procurement of additional resources and equipment. 3. Blood donation training to increase volunteer capacity. <p>Community Health</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Awareness and messaging to affected communities on the potential for disease outbreaks post-earthquake. 2. Nutrition screening and supplementary nutritional support for children six months to five years of age. 3. Strengthen epidemic control branch programming. 4. Community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) training of trainers for headquarters and branches. <p>Cash for Health</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assess the potential use of cash for health to support those incurring ongoing treatment/rehabilitation costs as a result of injuries sustained during the earthquake, and take action accordingly. 			



Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Female > 18: **2,178**

Female < 18: **1,782**

CHF 100,000

Male > 18: **2,222**

Male < 18: **1,818**

Total target: 8,000

Objective:

Restore access to WASH facilities to reduce water-related diseases in affected communities and to protect the vulnerable.

Priority Actions:

Emergency response phase

1. Conduct WASH assessments in targeted communities.
2. Distribute hygiene kits and jerry cans to identified households and replenish as needed.
3. Provide training to staff and volunteers regarding the use and maintenance of NOMAD equipment.
4. Support communities in accessing safe water through water treatment and trucking.

Beyond the emergency phase:

Hygiene promotion:

1. Distribute hygiene kits and menstrual hygiene management (MHM) kits to identified households and replenish as needed.
2. Conduct hygiene promotion and handwashing awareness-raising.

[Training included in health training]

Rehabilitation


1. Rehabilitate or replace damaged toilets and handwashing facilities in targeted communities.
2. Carry out quick fixes to rehabilitate household rainwater collection tanks and/or cash for WASH to support households repairing their own systems.
3. Replace household rainwater collection tanks in targeted communities.




NOMAD water treatment

1. Assess VRCS NOMAD water treatment units (supported by PIROPS/French Red Cross).
2. Undertake repairs based on the assessment.
3. Conduct training and procure equipment to support the commencement of a MHM branch project to make reusable menstrual hygiene (MH) kits and support sexual and reproductive health (SRH) community education.

PROTECTION AND PREVENTION

(PROTECTION, GENDER, AND INCLUSION (PGI), COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY (CEA), MIGRATION, RISK REDUCTION, CLIMATE ADAPTATION, AND RECOVERY, ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY, EDUCATION)

 Protection, Gender, and Inclusion	Female > 18: 8,168	Female < 18: 6,683	CHF 10,000
	Male > 18: 8,333	Male < 18: 6,818	Total target: 30,000
Objective:	<p>Ensure protection and safety by reinforcing the existing protection capacity of the affected community and making sure that all facilities, goods, and services are dignified and safe to access for all.</p>		
Priority Actions:	<p>PGI and safeguarding</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Train field teams in PGI and Rapid Safeguarding training for VRCS staff and volunteers. 2. Coordinate and identify gender gaps and risks with the Vanuatu Women’s Crisis Centre, Child Welfare Desk, and Family Protection Unit. 3. Support referrals for the registration of essential legal documents, such as marriage certificates, to enhance access to services. 4. Develop, print, and distribute PGI-Safeguarding-IEC materials with key referral pathways for SGBV and PSEA. 5. Develop immediate and long-term resilience plans. 6. Distribute solar lanterns and replenish solar lantern stock. <p>Support for people living with disabilities</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conduct an accessibility audit for new VRCS office space or design. <p>Restoring Family Links (RFL)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conduct RFL activities. 2. Increase RFL capacity within the VRCS (e.g. training, templates, SOPs). <p>Other</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cash support for families who have lost loved ones. 2. Branch/sub-branch community awareness-raising activities regarding the VRCS’s work. 3. Monitor data to include sex, age, and disability disaggregated data where feasible. 		

 Community Engagement and Accountability	Female > 18: 13,613	Female < 18: 11,138	CHF 10,000
	Male > 18: 13,888	Male < 18: 11,363	Total target: 50,000
Objective:	Support the operation to better understand community needs, priorities, and context, and to support meaningful community participation in the response.		
Priority actions:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop and implement a CEA strategy for the earthquake operation. 2. Ensure community feedback mechanisms are in place for community members to provide feedback, complaints, and suggestions. 3. Conduct needs assessments to understand the evolving needs and preferences of the affected population. Analyse the data collected to inform response planning and resource allocation (reflected under sectoral interventions). 4. Disseminate critical information to the affected communities in a clear, culturally appropriate, and timely manner. This should include information about available services, safety measures, and upcoming actions. 		
 Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation, and Recovery	Female > 18: 13,613	Female < 18: 11,138	CHF 110,000
	Male > 18: 13,888	Male < 18: 11,363	Total target: 50,000
Objective:	Reduce the vulnerability of communities to future earthquakes and other disasters		
Priority Actions:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop and implement an awareness-raising programme relating to multiple hazards, including tsunami risks. 2. Develop a multi-hazard contingency plan with targeted communities. 3. Establish a calendar of community readiness activities for earthquake preparedness testing and drills of SOPs. 4. VRCS HQ and Branch trained volunteers and staff are equipped to respond to earthquakes and other disaster events with the appropriate tools and resources. 5. Develop ENAP tools and systems and brief staff and volunteers. 		
 Environmental Sustainability	Female > 18: N/A	Female < 18: N/A	CHF 4,000
	Male > 18: N/A	Male < 18: N/A	Total target: N/A
Objective:	Support the environmental sustainability of the operation and ensure that any harm caused to the local environment by the interventions is minimised and mitigated.		

Priority Actions:

For this response, environmental sustainability is expected to serve as an enabling approach. Where possible, the operation will consider the potential environmental impacts of its activities, particularly in sectors involving materials or modifications to the land and environment. This will also be particularly applied to the reconstruction of the VRCS HQ and properties.

1. Safe disposal of hazardous and dangerous materials which adheres to Vanuatu's waste management strategies and regulations.
2. Ensure that environmental impact assessments are conducted throughout the proposed strategies for the recovery of homes and WASH infrastructure.
3. Obtain the proper permits for any building and construction needed during the recovery phase.
4. Recycle any plastics used throughout the operation.
5. Establish a VRCS environmentally friendly checklist for current and future responses.



Education

Female > 18: **N/A**

Female < 18: **2,475**

CHF 96,000

Male > 18: **N/A**

Male < 18: **2,525**

**Total target:
5,000**

Objective:



Support safe access to education for affected school children and students and strengthen the education system's capacity for disaster preparedness and response.


Priority Actions:


Implement the following actions in close collaboration with the Ministry of Education (MoE) and key stakeholders in the education sector, including UNICEF and Save the Children:

1. Review the agreement between the MoE and VRCS relating to disaster awareness raising and readiness exercises in schools.
2. Support minor WASH repairs in affected schools in coordination with the MoE and UNICEF.
3. Provide cash grants to support education for vulnerable families.

Enabling approaches

	National Society Strengthening			CHF 655,000
Objective:		By the end of the operation, the VRCS has enhanced its response and resilience capacity and not harmed its long-term development and future sustainability.		
Priority Actions:		<p>Support the National Society with the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish transitional office space (or equivalent) for the VRCS's national headquarters until the building is assessed and, if necessary, rehabilitated or replaced. 2. Rehabilitation of VRCS assets damaged by the earthquake, e.g. warehouse, national headquarters building. 3. Scaling-up of resources to meet the needs of the earthquake operation (e.g. human resources, fleet, systems, etc.). 4. Communications support for the earthquake response and recovery operation. 5. Strategic planning. 6. Development of a business continuity plan. 7. Enhance volunteer management, including ensuring appropriate insurance for volunteers. 8. Branch development. 9. Preparation of a Resource Mobilisation Plan. 10. Enhance data management processes and build referral pathways relating to RFL. 		
	Coordination and Partnerships			CHF 53,000
Objective:		Develop an efficient and coordinated approach with all stakeholders.		
Priority Actions:		<p>Membership Coordination</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Consolidate and harmonise multilateral and bilateral support provided to the VRCS through a Federation-wide approach. 2. Apply Federation-wide planning, monitoring, and reporting with the VRCS in the lead and coordinated by the IFRC. 3. Ensure regular coordination within the IFRC network. <p>Engagement with external partners</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support the VRCS with their participation in coordination meetings. <p>Movement Cooperation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maintain coordination with the ICRC in providing technical support to the operation. 		

 Shelter Cluster Coordination			CHF 0
Objective:	Humanitarian Shelter and Settlements are well coordinated, supporting a comprehensive, quality, coherent, and consistent shelter and settlements response co-led by the VRCS with support from the IFRC.		
Priority Actions:	Co-lead the Shelter Cluster, supporting coordinated shelter responses. *The budget for the Shelter Cluster is integrated into the Coordination and Partnership budget (stated in the Funding Requirement).		

 IFRC Secretariat Services			CHF 1,002,000
Objective:	Ensure excellent coordination, quality assurance, and accountability support to the VRCS.		
Priority Actions:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Facilitate and coordinate Movement and other assistance to the operation. 2. Support risk management. 3. Support human resources. 4. Provide communications support. 5. Support financial management and administration. 6. Provide logistics and supply chain management support for national and international procurement, to logistics and in-country procurement quality assurance, e.g. mobilisation table. 7. Support quality assurance and accountability, including PMER and IM. 8. Support resource mobilisation and donor reporting. 9. Support for the security of the operation. 10. Deploy surge personnel for the operation to support the implementation and management of the operations. 		

Risk Management

A risk management framework is in place, including a risk register that will be updated monthly for the first six months of the operation and, beyond that date, at least quarterly. Some of the mitigating measures will be implemented if/when needed, e.g. ongoing seismic risk assessment of VRCS buildings, reviewing the safety of planned activities during/following a major rainfall event. Some are part of business as usual, e.g. monitoring weather patterns, monitoring and prioritising employee and volunteer health and safety. Others will be carried

out in the course of implementing the Operating Strategy, e.g. advocacy to government regarding the importation of stock, participating in health and WASH clusters.

Threats	Situation	Risk	Mitigation
Further earthquakes	There is a risk of further earthquakes in the affected areas. Aftershocks are likely to exacerbate existing damage, rendering more buildings dangerous and/or uninhabitable. Aftershocks could also result in additional landslides, potentially leading to further fatalities/injuries.	Very High	Conduct ongoing seismic risk assessments of VRCS buildings. Review the operating context following significant aftershocks to identify whether it is safe to proceed with planned activities. Ensure that earthquake readiness plans are current and implemented as needed.
Significant rainfall event	The earthquake has contributed to rockfalls, which have partially blocked some watercourses. As a result, a significant rainfall event could result in major flooding, potentially placing lives and property at risk.	Very High	Monitor weather patterns. Ensure that staff and volunteers are aware of the areas which are most likely to be prone to flooding in a significant rainfall event. During a significant rainfall event, review whether it is safe to proceed with planned activities.
Ongoing cyclone season	There is a risk of potential tropical cyclones hitting the same geographical areas, affecting already damaged shelters.	High	Assess structural damage to homes and evaluate landslide risks caused by the combined impact of the earthquake and cyclone. Provide technical awareness and training on building back safer, along with support for repairs and retrofitting.
Local procurement	Significant market competition, fatigue (low if not zero stocks), and challenges to import humanitarian goods at scale.	High	Continue advocacy with the government to allow the import of goods. Explore import strategies in collaboration with Movement partners. Adopt a country-wide approach to local procurement. Ensure strong coordination with partners to avoid duplication. Conduct quality assurance of products by IFRC technical experts to meet the required standards.

Threats	Situation	Risk	Mitigation
Staff and volunteer burnout	All staff have been personally impacted by the earthquake. As they continue to support the ongoing response and recovery for their communities, they have minimal time to process their own stress/distress, to rest, or to ensure self-care.	Moderate	Continue to prioritise staff and volunteer health and safety. Monitor staff and volunteer well-being. Continue to implement staff and volunteer well-being procedures, e.g. buddy system, debriefing, PSS focal points in the National Society.
Risk of infectious disease outbreaks	Damage to water and sanitation infrastructure has increased the risk of waterborne diseases. Some of those who have been displaced are living in crowded accommodation, increasing the risk that some diseases will be transmitted. Health infrastructure has been damaged and been in high use as a result of the earthquake. As a result, a major disease outbreak could further overwhelm the health system. A flooding event could increase the risk of mosquito-borne diseases.	High	The operation includes both health and WASH components, including health messaging. The VRCS will continue to participate in health and WASH clusters, which will help ensure access to information about disease risks.
Funding risks, including appeal coverage, timing of cash flow	Current low appeal coverage.	High	Ongoing engagement and support from the CCD and APRO. Monitor cash and expenditures, ensuring they remain within budget constraints.
Fraud and corruption associated with the operation (whether Red Cross or community-related)	In any operation, there is a risk of fraud and corruption. This risk increases where there is opportunity, motive, and rationalisation, as is the case in a major response.	High	The VRCS has a fraud and corruption policy in place. Implement internal controls and conduct regular audits of these controls. Ensure ongoing monitoring, including post-distribution monitoring. Investigate any instances of possible fraud or corruption

Threats	Situation	Risk	Mitigation
	During previous responses, monitoring has identified instances of possible corruption, although there were few details.		and remain committed to taking decisive and appropriate response.
Risks to the safety of vulnerable people, including gender-based violence and violence against children/youth	Emergency events tend to exacerbate existing vulnerabilities to domestic violence. Displacement associated with the earthquake is likely to expose some people to additional risks of harm. Vulnerable people may be at risk of sexual exploitation by those involved in the earthquake response.	High	Staff and volunteers receive refreshers and briefings in safeguarding/GBV, child protection, and PSEA. PGI referral and reporting lines will be disseminated to staff and volunteers. PGI messaging in communities raises awareness of both the risks and options available to those at risk.
Security incidents	Currently there are no identified significant security risks. However, there has been an increase in petty crime.	Low	Promote behaviours that support security. Engage with local communities to identify and manage any key risk. IFRC staff will comply with all IFRC security related obligations, including completing the required security training. Security related briefings will be provided if security risks are identified.
Competition for financial service providers	If CVA becomes one of the main options for delivering assistance to affected people, other humanitarian actors and the government may exhaust Digicel, given its position as the most experienced FSP for CVA in Vanuatu.	Moderate to High	Accelerate the Framework Agreement process to enable the VRCS to secure alternative FSPs beyond the current service agreement with Digicel.
Community concerns or misunderstandings regarding the CVA programme, e.g. eligibility criteria	Some members of the community do not receive information or do not understand the information shared	Moderate to High	Develop clear CEA campaign materials. Engage with communities to ensure consistent, accurate, and timely information

Threats	Situation	Risk	Mitigation
	about the CVA programme. This could lead to misunderstandings, including about eligibility for the various types of grants.		regarding the CVA programme. Engage with community leaders to promote community understanding.
Delays in the procurement of stock items	It is important to promptly restock any used items because the cyclone season is in progress and supplies in the warehouse could be required at any time.	Low to Moderate	The logistics team will commence replenishment as soon as the emergency phase is complete and the number of items to be procured becomes known.

Quality and accountability

The operation includes safeguarding measures to protect VRCS staff, the target population, and stakeholders. Staff involved in the response have been trained in PSEA, child protection, and CEA.

The VRCS has CEA mechanisms in place which support two-way communication between the VRCS and affected communities. This allows for feedback from communities so they are heard and responded to during the operation.

Monitoring and evaluation help ensure that the operation is meeting the needs of the target population. Key aspects of the M&E approach include:

- Data collection and validation: Data collection is centralised to maintain consistency and reliability. Multiple levels of data validation are used to ensure accuracy and credibility of the information gathered.
- Information dissemination: Data is used to generate a range of outputs, including timely operational updates, donor reports, and updates on the IFRC GO platform.
- Post-activity monitoring, including post-distribution monitoring, is being conducted to assess the effectiveness of operational activities and identify any issues that should be addressed before future operations. Monitoring may include surveys and focus group discussions with affected communities.
- A mid-term review and an evaluation is also expected at the end of the operation to inform future responses.

The following indicators serve to track progress and measure the impact of the response across different sectors and areas.

Sector	Indicators	Target
Shelter	Number of people reached with shelter support. ⁶	20,000
	Number of people that attended contextualised training/awareness-raising sessions on safe shelter.	525
Livelihoods	Number of people reached with livelihoods support.	1,500
Multi-purpose Cash	Number of people provided with unconditional cash assistance. ⁷	10,000
Health	Number of people who received individualised psychosocial support, including PFA, by a trained staff member or volunteer.	1,600
	Number of communities covered regularly with mobile health units or health outreach activities.	12
	Number of people covered with hygiene promotion activities. ⁸	10,000
WASH	Number of people reached with WASH actions in emergency response.	8,000
	Number of sanitation facilities constructed or rehabilitated.	100
Cross-cutting (CEA, PGI)	Number of methods used to enable communities to participate in planning and managing services, programmes, and operations.	4
	The National Society has adopted the IFRC Integrity Line (or similar internal hotline and case management system) and is promoting and using it to record and respond to safeguarding cases.	1
National Society Strengthening	The National Society covers health, accident, and death compensation for all of its volunteers.	1
	Number of paid staff.	39
Coordination and Cooperation	The National Society has a signed agreement with the education authority or other relevant authorities or stakeholders in education.	1
	The National Society uses a Federation-wide approach for planning, monitoring, and reporting the impact of the IFRC network.	1

⁶ The number of people provided with safe and adequate basic emergency shelter and household items, enabling essential household and livelihood activities to be undertaken with dignity. This measure refers to the total number reached, which is assumed to be five times the number of households receiving cash grants.

⁷ This measure refers to the total number reached, which is assumed to be five times the number of households receiving cash grants.

⁸ Target = 2,000 hygiene kits. Assume each kit reaches five people.

FUNDING REQUIREMENT

Federation-wide funding requirement*

<p>Federation-wide Funding Requirement including the National Society domestic target, IFRC Secretariat, and Participating National Society funding requirement</p> <p>CHF 5.2 million</p>	<p>IFRC Secretariat Funding Requirement in support of the Federation-wide funding ask</p> <p>CHF 5 million</p>
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**For more information on the Federation-wide funding requirement, refer to section: Federation-wide Approach*

Breakdown of the IFRC secretariat funding requirement



OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

MDRVU012 - Vanuatu Vanuatu Earthquake EA

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

Planned Operations	3,290,000
Shelter and Basic Household Items	1,200,000
Livelihoods	890,000
Multi-purpose Cash	600,000
Health	270,000
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	100,000
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	10,000
Education	96,000
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	110,000
Community Engagement and Accountability	10,000
Environmental Sustainability	4,000
Enabling Approaches	1,710,000
Coordination and Partnerships	53,000
Secretariat Services	1,002,000
National Society Strengthening	655,000
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS	5,000,000

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)

Contact information

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References and links

Click here for:

- [Vanuatu Earthquake Emergency Appeal](#)