

Emergency appeal №: MDRVU012 Emergency appeal launched: 18/12/2024 Operational Strategy published: 12/01/2025	Glide №: EQ-2024-000227-VUT
Operation Update #3 (6-month update) Date of issue: 28/08/2025	Timeframe covered by this update: From 18/12/2024 - 30/06/2025
Operation timeframe: 12 months (18/12/2024 - 31/12/2025)	Number of people being assisted: 35,588
Funding requirements (CHF): CHF 5.0 million through the IFRC Emergency Appeal CHF 5.2 million Federation-wide	DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 750,000

To date, this Emergency Appeal, which seeks CHF 5.2 million Federation-wide is 43 per cent funded including bilateral contributions. Further funding contributions are needed to enable the Vanuatu Red Cross Society, with the support of the IFRC, to continue to provide humanitarian assistance to the earthquake-affected people in Vanuatu.



In partnership with the Ministry of Health and UNICEF, Red Cross volunteers conduct MUAC (Mid-Upper Arm Circumference) screening to identify and address malnutrition among children, ensuring timely support and care (Photo: VRCS)

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the crisis

Overview of the Earthquake and Its Impact

On 17 December 2024, a powerful 7.3 magnitude earthquake struck approximately 30 kilometres west of Port Vila, the capital of Vanuatu, at a depth of 57 kilometres. The tremor caused extensive destruction across Efate and surrounding islands, triggering landslides, damaging infrastructure, and severely affecting essential services across the affected areas.

An estimated 80,000 people—approximately a quarter of Vanuatu's population, were affected. The disaster resulted in 14 confirmed fatalities, at least 265 injuries, and more than 2,400 people displaced into evacuation centres or host households¹. Critical infrastructure, including Port Vila's main hospital, communication networks, major water reservoirs and roads, suffered significant damage.

In response, the government declared a state of emergency, activated the National Emergency Operations Centre, and mobilised humanitarian partners. The Vanuatu Red Cross Society (VRCS) with IFRC support, conducted rapid assessments, distributed relief items, and delivered essential services. The IFRC also launched a CHF 5 million Emergency Appeal, complemented by bilateral support from the IFRC network.

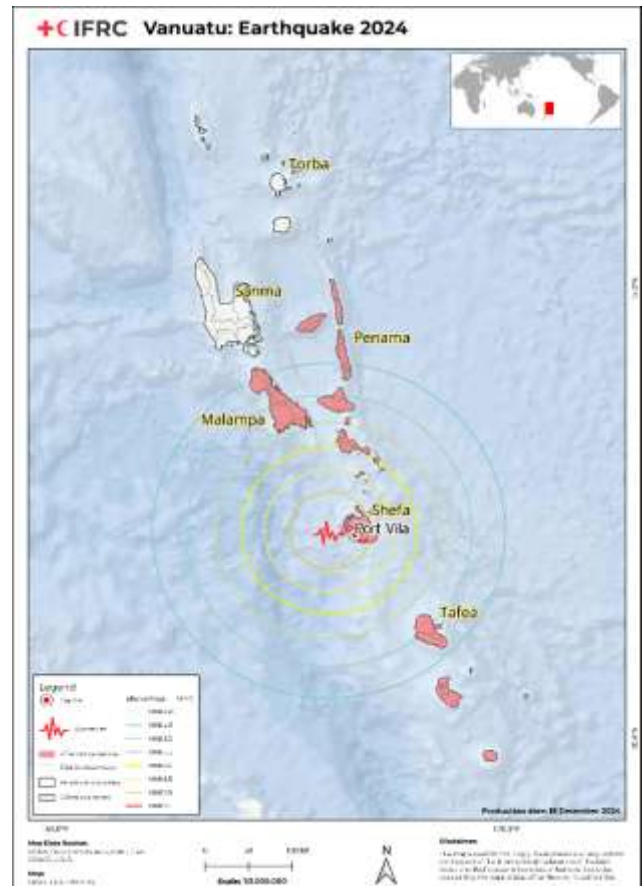
Following the end of the emergency phase on 24 December 2024, the government transitioned to recovery coordination and established a Recovery Operation Centre (ROC) in early January 2025. The government also launched an earthquake recovery and resilience plan, outlining its strategy to move towards recovery, with a recovery budget of 26 million Vatu (190 million CHF)².

More than six months after the disaster, rebuilding efforts continue with increased number of demolished buildings, while some businesses are reopening in the badly damaged Central Business District. Limited financial resources and inadequate infrastructure remain a challenge leading to slow economic recovery. International aid has been instrumental, but additional support is necessary to fully address the recovery needs.

Summary of response

Overview of the Host National Society and Ongoing Response

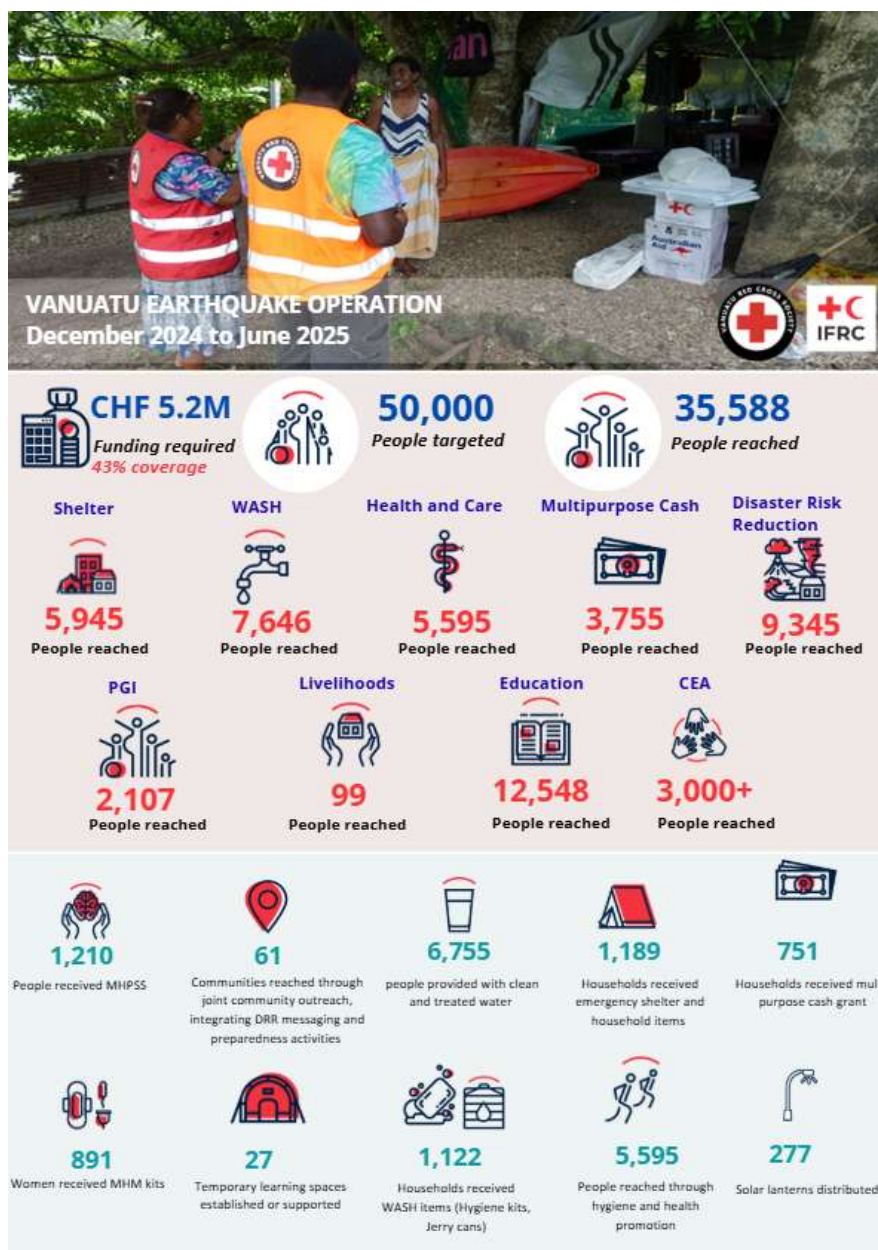
The VRCS remains the largest and most widespread humanitarian organisation in the country, operating under the Vanuatu Red Cross Act of 1982 as an independent auxiliary to the national authorities. With six branches and four sub-branches, VRCS maintains a strong field presence, backed by around 360 trained volunteers and an active



¹ UNICEF. *Vanuatu Humanitarian Situation Report No. 2 (Earthquake)*. 18 December 2024. [Link](#)

² Government of Vanuatu. *Port Vila Efate Earthquake Recovery and Resilience Plan 2024*. [Link](#)

Emergency Response Team (ERT) and National Emergency Response Team (NERT). VRCS plays a central role in the national disaster coordination architecture by co-leading the Shelter Cluster, supporting the WASH and Health Clusters, and actively contributing to the ROC and thematic recovery subcommittees. It continues to support the Government of Vanuatu and the National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) as a trusted operational partner. VRCS's long-standing engagement in community preparedness, first aid, DRR, health, and PGI laid a strong foundation for its response to the 17 December 2024 earthquake. Leveraging recently replenished pre-positioned stocks and in-kind partner support, VRCS launched immediate relief distributions, including shelter items, hygiene kits, solar lanterns, and clean water, reaching over **3,427 households (17,135 people³)** across **13 Area Councils**.



Fed-wide infographic reach (source: IFRC)

As of 30 June 2025, VRCS with the support of the IFRC and Movement partners, has reached an estimated **35,588 people⁴** through multi-sectoral interventions, including:

³ Calculation is based on approximate average of 5 persons per household – 2020 Vanuatu National Population and Housing Census

⁴ Cumulative reach figures reflect the total number of people assisted across multiple sectors. While inter-sector overlaps are possible, practical measures have been applied to minimize double counting.

Shelter

- 5,945 people reached with emergency shelter and household items assistance
- 819 people reached with safe shelter awareness sessions
- 542 people reached through shelter training

Health

- 239 people reached through blood donation (donors)
- 1,210 people reached with Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)
- 2,662 people reached with MUAC screening
- 1,534 people reached through Community-based Health and First Aid training
- 5,595 people reached with hygiene promotion, health awareness, and blood awareness

WASH

- 6,287 people reached with water catchment system assistance
- 6,755 people reached with clean and treated water distribution
- 750 people reached with WASH facility repairs (Government management and school facilities)
- 1,499 people reached with WASH awareness sessions
- 5,610 people reached with WASH items (jerry cans, hygiene kits) distribution
- 891 people reached with menstrual hygiene management (MHM) kits

Multi-purpose Cash

- 751 households (3,755 people) received Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA)

Disaster Risk Reduction / Climate Adaptation / Recovery

- 9,345 people reached with risk reduction, climate adaptation and recovery activities

Education

- 12,548 people reached with education intervention

VRCS also provided Restoring Family Links (RFL) support, conducted community feedback sessions, and led joint nutrition and disability-inclusive distributions in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and the Vanuatu Society for People with Disabilities (VSPD).

National Coordination and Government Response

Immediately after the earthquake, the Government of Vanuatu activated the National Emergency Operations Centre (NEOC) immediately following the earthquake. In line with national protocols, a State of Emergency was declared and coordinated through the National Controller, with oversight from the National Disaster Committee (NDC). Eight technical clusters, Shelter, Health & Nutrition, WASH, Logistics, Education, Protection, ETC, and Food Security, were activated, with VRCS co-leading Shelter and supporting others.

Following the State of Emergency's conclusion in late December 2024, the country transitioned into recovery mode under the leadership of the ROC, guided by the Department of Strategic Policy, Planning and Aid Coordination (DSPPAC). VRCS continues to represent the Red Cross Movement within the ROC structure and across sub-committees for shelter, education, and health recovery.

The national Disaster Risk Management Act (2019) and its operational SOPs frame the legal and institutional foundations for the response. VRCS's auxiliary status and operational trust have enabled it to remain deeply embedded within national mechanisms—bridging communities, technical coordination, and international support.

Needs analysis

Since the 17 December 2024 earthquake, VRCS and partners have conducted household- and community-level assessments to identify priority needs across shelter, WASH, health, livelihoods, and protection. As of February 2025, most assessments had transitioned from initial rapid data collection toward broader coverage and triangulation with national and cluster systems.

Shelter and Settlements: Shelter needs remain significant. VRCS assessments confirm that over 67 per cent of affected houses are severely or moderately damaged, with 7 per cent completely destroyed⁵. Displaced families, especially those staying in makeshift structures, require ongoing support for transitional shelter and technical assistance. The Shelter Cluster's Household Building Damage Assessment (HBDA), launched during the period, aims to standardise damage classifications to inform equitable recovery support. Families continue to prioritise tarpaulins, repair tools, safe structural guidance, and weather-resilient solutions, especially ahead of cyclone season.

Livelihoods and Basic Needs: The loss of income remains widespread. Damage to Port Vila's Central Business District (CBD) disrupted over 200 businesses, resulting in job losses, particularly in retail, services, and informal labour. Rural communities also face income disruption due to agricultural land damage, blocked market access, and lower consumer demand. The earthquake's impact on the tourism sector, compounded by road and port damage, poses longer-term risks. Many households are resorting to negative coping mechanisms such as skipping meals or selling productive assets. Expanded Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) remains critical to help families meet basic needs, especially as recovery delays strain already fragile household economies.

WASH: Initial assessments by the Department of Water Resources (DoWR), UNICEF, and VRCS identified that over 50 per cent of sites lacked improved drinking water sources, and many households reported damaged water infrastructure, including shifted tanks and broken gutters.⁶ Public fears about contamination and damage to a major bottling plant created acute bottled water shortages in early 2025. The risk of sanitation failures due to damaged septic tanks is also high. Hygiene items, menstrual health kits, and restored access to safe water remain priority needs, particularly in vulnerable and displaced communities. Integrated hygiene promotion and WASH infrastructure repair are essential for disease prevention and dignity support.

Health and Nutrition: Although health facilities remained operational, infrastructure issues and psychosocial distress persist. Ongoing aftershocks have exacerbated anxiety and trauma, while the availability of professional mental health support remains limited. VRCS and partners have provided Psychological First Aid (PFA), but continued attention to Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) is needed, especially for children, caregivers, and frontline responders. A nutrition screening of 122 children found one case of moderate acute malnutrition and three at risk, highlighting the need for continued nutrition monitoring and supplement access, particularly in remote areas.

Education: The earthquake caused partial or full damage to 45 schools, with estimated reconstruction costs exceeding USD 8 million. As of February 2025, UNICEF and VRCS collaborated to install temporary learning tents across nine schools, supporting continuity in education. However, WASH repairs and learning space reconstruction are still needed in many locations. Families facing income loss also struggle to afford school fees, uniforms, and learning supplies, especially for multiple children. Continued support is needed to sustain attendance and prevent dropout among vulnerable students.

PGI: Since the earthquake, reports of gender-based violence (GBV) and assault have increased. Police documented nearly 60 cases within three weeks of the disaster. Risks are heightened among displaced households, women in poorly lit areas, and adolescent girls. The need for GBV referral mechanisms, safe spaces, and inclusive outreach remains urgent. VRCS partnered with the Vanuatu Society for People with Disabilities (VSPD) and the Ministry of

⁵ UNDP Crisis Bureau, *Household and Building Damage Assessment (HBDA) of the Earthquake in Vanuatu*, 28 February 2025 [Link](#)

⁶ Pacific Humanitarian Team, *Vanuatu Earthquake Situation Report*, 7 January 2025 [Link](#)

Health to deliver assistive devices, yet gaps persist in reaching all households with mobility, communication, or care-related needs. Feedback data also highlights community calls for expanded PGI awareness and safeguarding in cash and shelter programmes.

Across all sectors, communities voiced the need for transparent targeting, timely information, and consistent support. Community feedback through the CEA hotline, social media, and field teams has been critical in identifying emerging needs, especially related to household eligibility, sectoral gaps, and accessibility.

Operational risk assessment

The operational risks remain largely consistent with those outlined in the [Operational Strategy](#) of 12 January 2025. Vanuatu continues to experience occasional aftershocks, though most remain below magnitude 5.0, with no major secondary damage reported during the reporting period. However, the psychosocial toll of prolonged seismic activity has added pressure to both communities and frontline responders.

While funding coverage has improved slightly through contributions from partners, including the Australian and New Zealand Red Cross, it remains insufficient to meet the full scale of needs, especially in shelter recovery, CVA scale-up, and long-term livelihood restoration. Several planned activities, such as sanitation infrastructure rehabilitation and education fee support, remain on hold or underfunded due to resource gaps.

Further constraints include:

- Logistical challenges during the early cyclone season, with localised flooding disrupting access to inland and coastal communities,
- Volunteer fatigue and insurance coverage limitations, impacting deployment scale and duration, Delays in procurement pipelines and contractor mobilisation, particularly for semi-permanent shelter materials and community WASH installations.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Update on the strategy

The strategies outlined in the [Operational Strategy](#) for this response remain the same. As of 30 June 2025, the Federation-wide coverage is approximately 43 per cent. While this reflects a slight improvement from the initial 28 per cent reported in January 2025, the available funding remains insufficient to fully implement the Operational Strategy's original scope. In response, VRCS has implemented prioritisation measures, focusing resources on life-saving and early recovery interventions. Several activities have been postponed or scaled back, including:

- Education support (e.g., tuition subsidies and school WASH rehabilitation)
- Cash for Livelihoods, Cash for Education, and Cash for Health, all of which remain on hold due to resource constraints
- Selected Community-Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA) trainings have been deferred
- Environmental sustainability activities have not yet commenced

The Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) programme was adapted by tightening the beneficiary selection criteria. As a result, 751 households have received MPCA to date, well below the original target of 1,500 households. Despite these constraints, VRCS has continued to lead a targeted and accountable response, prioritising shelter, WASH, PGI, and MHPSS. Coordination and community engagement mechanisms remain in place to ensure flexibility and rapid scale-up should additional funding become available.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT

STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION

	Shelter, Housing and Settlements	Total People reached	5,945
		Female > 18: 1,364	Female < 18: 1,668
		Male > 18: 1,311	Male < 18: 1,602

Objective:	<i>Communities in disaster- and crisis-affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions.</i>
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Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Number of people reached with shelter support.⁷</i>	5,945	20,000
	<i>Number of people who attended contextualized training/ awareness-raising sessions on safe shelter</i>	819	525

Achievement

As of 30 June 2025, VRCS has reached 5,945 people (2,913 male, 3,032 female) with emergency and early recovery shelter assistance.

During the emergency phase, VRCS provided essential shelter support, including tarpaulins, shelter toolkits, kitchen kits, and ropes. Assessments were also conducted with 1,807 households across affected area councils using both NDMO and internal VRCS tools. Households also received guidance on safe tarpaulin use to improve temporary sheltering.

As of reporting period, distributions to homes affected by the earthquake are as follows:

Table 1. Distribution of Shelter and Household Items

Area	# of household	# of tarpaulin	# of toolkit	# of rope	# of kitchen kit
Anambrou-Melcofe Ward	3	4	2	0	2
Eratap AC	337	262	62	76	184
Northern Ward	485	349	21	181	193
Tanvasoko	131	89	19	0	115
Fresh Water-Tasiriki Ward	36	55	5	2	18
Pango AC	4	5	0	0	3
North Efate AC	3	1	0	1	16

⁷ This indicator measures the number of people reached through shelter support, including emergency shelter assistance and the distribution of essential household items.

Erakor AC	54	46	9	0	41
Malorua AC	3	6	3	0	3
Central Ward	19	22	0	2	0
Southern Ward	1	2	0	0	0
Mele AC	113	73	19	0	96
Total	1,189	914	140	262	671

Between February to June 2025, VRCS transitioned into the early recovery phase, with a significant focus on shelter recovery through conditional cash assistance, community trainings, and reconstruction support, funded through both the IFRC and a bilateral partnership with IOM. Key actions include:

- CHF 413,160 mobilised (from IFRC and IOM) to support the Cash for Shelter initiative
- 139 participants completed Build Back Better (BBB) training across five operational zones
- 167 individuals received in-depth construction training; these are people from the selected households and carpenters helping with the repair and reconstruction process
- 40 VRCS volunteers trained on shelter assessments
- 179 beneficiary contracts signed, with tailored Bills of Quantities (BOQs) developed and verified
- 77 households received their first cash tranche via Digicel's MyCash platform. Initial support to these households was provided by IOM, and assistance has continued under funding from the emergency appeal to ensure sustained support for their shelter
- Shelter site monitoring ongoing using KOBO forms and household tracking cards

Monitoring and community engagement have been central to the shelter recovery approach. VRCS field teams, including engineers and trained volunteers, conducted post-disbursement visits to monitor safe shelter construction progress, ensuring that technical standards were upheld. A multi-stage verification system was implemented to promote transparency in beneficiary selection, grievance resolution, and payment readiness.



Building skills for stronger shelter response — At the VRCS headquarters, volunteers take part in shelter training to enhance their capacity to support communities before and after disasters (Photo: VRCS)

All shelter activities remained fully aligned with the Port Vila Earthquake Recovery and Resilience Plan (2024), with VRCS actively serving as co-lead of the Shelter Cluster to support coordinated implementation. A grievance mechanism is in place to include newly identified beneficiaries. Additional construction training sessions were organized for those initially missed or who raised appeals.

Between 2 and 25 June 2025, VRCS Shelter teams conducted an intensive round of field activities to support shelter recovery efforts. This included three in-depth shelter training sessions reaching 60 participants. A practical workshop focused on block-mixing techniques was also held, engaging seven participants in hands-on construction skills.

Similarly, over 179 Bills of Quantity (BOQ) were developed, tailored to the needs of the beneficiaries. Two technical teams are on a daily basis doing monitoring visits to keep track of the ongoing construction works and to provide technical support when needed. For this monitoring activity a KOBO-based data collection system is utilized to update household-level construction tracking and ensure accountability across supported communities. Each household will be visited at least one time per week to ensure that a high level of technical support is provided.

These activities occurred across Efate Island (Erakor, Etas, Teouma, Eratap, Freshwater, Black Sand, Nothern Ward and Mele). Despite logistical challenges, including rough terrain and low attendance to the first training sessions VRCS adapted by rescheduling sessions, improving communications, and increasing outreach through invitation distribution during field visits. Efforts were made to maintain gender-balanced participation throughout all trainings.

 Livelihoods		Total People reached	99
		Female > 18: 0	Female < 18: 97
		Male > 18: 0	Male < 18: 2
Objective:	Communities whose livelihoods are affected have their livelihoods restored and strengthened.		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	Number of people reached with livelihoods support (for micro-enterprise development)	99	100

Achievement

As of 30 June 2025, VRCS has reached 99 people (2 male, 97 female) with livelihoods assistance.

During the early phase of the operation, assessments revealed that those in need of livelihood support were engaged in a range of sectors. Beyond individuals whose businesses, market stalls, or places of employment were located in the Port Vila Central Business District, which remained cordoned off due to structural damage, income losses were also reported among subsistence farmers and fishers. Landslides triggered by the earthquake had damaged some agricultural land, while others faced logistical challenges in reaching markets to sell their produce. These disruptions compounded the economic vulnerabilities of affected households.

Subsequently, VRCS transitioned from needs identification to implementation of targeted livelihood recovery support, with a focus on microenterprise development. In collaboration with business experts and local partners, a five-week capacity building programme was launched in May 2025 for 100 selected targeted people, with one opting

not to take part. These individuals were supported to develop tailored business plans, with accompanying economic proposals outlining their recovery strategies.

The training, facilitated by two expert business consultants in Port Vila, focused on foundational business skills, budgeting, product development, and market resilience. Following the training, each participant became eligible to receive conditional cash grants, which VRCS will disburse based on the strength and feasibility of the submitted business plans.

VRCS's collaboration with the Vanuatu Chamber of Commerce and Industry (VCCI) also helped refine selection criteria and strengthen post-training mentorship for microentrepreneurs. Conditional cash transfers are expected to be rolled out progressively in the next reporting cycle, aligned with individual business plans and available funding.

 Multi-purpose Cash		Total People reached	3,755
		Female > 18: 1,054	Female < 18: 914
		Male > 18: 984	Male < 18: 803
Objective:	<i>Communities affected by the earthquake have their basic household needs fulfilled, minimizing the possibility of resorting to negative coping mechanisms to meet those needs.</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Number of households provided with unconditional cash assistance</i>	751	1,500

Achievement

As of 30 June 2025, VRCS has reached 3,755 people (1,787 male and 1,968 female) with unconditional cash assistance.

In the early stages, VRCS actively engaged in the National Cash Working Group, where IOM was the only other agency planning multi-purpose cash grants, paving the way for potential collaboration. To enable a swift start, VRCS extended its agreement with Digicel until the end of 2025 and secured IFRC Exceptional Approval for cash activities. A framework agreement to diversify Financial Service Providers was also initiated and technical clearance obtained.

The transfer value for MPCA was set at VT 20,000 (around CHF 140), reflecting national wage standards and past emergency benchmarks. VRCS trained eight volunteers (4 male, 4 female) on CVA assessments in early January 2025. Eligible groups for the first disbursement cycle, planned for February, included severely injured individuals, households with destroyed homes, and families who lost income due to disrupted employment in the Port Vila Central Business District (CBD). The first round of distributions, scheduled for February 2025, prioritized injured individuals, households with destroyed homes, and families who lost income due to the CBD shutdown.

As of 30 June 2025, a total of 1,347 households had been registered for MPCA, with 751 households successfully receiving cash disbursements via Mobile Financial Services (MFS), the Digicel MyCash platform. This includes six households who received bereavement support grants following the loss of a family member during the earthquake. The transfer value set by VRCS was VUV 40,000 (around CHF 280). This type of unconditional cash

assistance was very specific for households with casualties from the earthquake based on the official reports from the government. Distribution took place in two rounds:

- First batch (approved 10 March) included 451 households
- Second batch (approved 28 March) included 375 households

Distribution began on 4 April 2025, with in-person support at Saralana Park registration centre in Port Vila. By June 2025, implementation had progressed with 751 households reached, including 745 MPCA recipients and six bereavement support recipients, while preparations were underway for a third distribution round. The total value disbursed so far reached VUV 15,140,000 (CHF 102,482).



Red Cross volunteers registering community members for multi-purpose cash assistance on Ambrym Island, ensuring families have the support they need to recover and rebuild (Photo: VRCS)

The difference between the number of registered individuals (1,347), the approved recipients (826), and the final number of people who received MPCA (751) is due to the multi-step targeting and distribution process. VRCS widely promoted the assistance via radio and social media, allowing open registration. Each application was then screened by the cash focal point based on set eligibility criteria, with final approval granted by the Secretary General, resulting in a verified master list of 826 individuals. However, only 751 recipients ultimately collected the assistance, as some approved individuals could not be reached or did not collect their entitlements due to personal or logistical reasons.

To ensure accountability and track impact, VRCS conducted post-distribution monitoring (PDM),⁸ for 152 households receiving the first tranche of assistance, collecting feedback on cash usage, satisfaction, and delivery processes. Feedback channels, including a hotline and on-site grievance redress, were activated alongside distribution. From the PDM for CVA, most respondents trusted the process and received the exact cash amounts

⁸ [Post-distribution Monitoring Report on CVA Intervention](#)

promised, spending primarily on essential needs like food, water, shelter, and healthcare, with some supporting longer-term resilience through education, debt repayment, or small investments. While 71 per cent received funds within an hour at distribution, most waited three weeks or more after registration for the first transfer. Minor community tensions arose from perceptions of exclusion, and a small portion of households faced mobility or access challenges. Overall, communication was effective, though gaps in explaining selection criteria and entitlements were noted, suggesting the need for clearer outreach in future CVA interventions.

Due to repeated challenges in reaching all targeted households through Digicel's platform, VRCS finalized a framework agreement with Vanuatu Post in June 2025 to enable additional payment channels. This diversification is expected to accelerate pending disbursements in the coming reporting cycle. Operational challenges included delays in reconciliation reports from Digicel, data inconsistencies in registration, and issues with beneficiary contact, requiring intensive manual corrections and field-based verification. Coordination mechanisms were reinforced, and lessons learned included the need for stricter data cleaning, improved FSP timelines, and offline data collection tools for remote areas.

The MPCA remains a core modality to meet household needs and reduce reliance on harmful coping strategies. VRCS's approach has incorporated gender and disability inclusion considerations throughout, including prioritization of female-headed households, accessible distribution, and diverse volunteer representation.

	Health & Care <i>(Mental Health and psychosocial support / Community Health / Medical Services)</i>	Total People reached	5,595
		Female > 18: 1,284	Female < 18: 1,570
		Male > 18: 1,233	Male < 18: 1,508
Objective:	<i>To prevent further harm or injury and support the ongoing health and well-being of affected communities.</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Number of people who received individualized psychosocial support, including Psychological First Aid (PFA), by a trained staff member or volunteer.</i>	1,210	1,600
	<i>Number of communities covered regularly with mobile health units or health outreach activities.</i>	61	12
	<i>Number of people covered with hygiene promotion activities.</i>	5,595	10,000

Achievement

In the early response phase, VRCS staff and volunteers provided immediate PFA support to 15 injured people at Vanuatu Central Hospital and continued outreach in communities, hospitals, schools, and correctional facilities. Additionally, 50 communities have been identified to receive PFA kits, which will be distributed in the next quarter. Furthermore, two rounds of PFA training in early February supported 10 staff and volunteers who went on to reach 125 individuals across six affected communities. Internal wellness sessions also supported 29 VRCS personnel, acknowledging their dual role as responders and survivors.

In the following months, health and psychosocial support activities were significantly scaled up, with integration across nutrition, hygiene promotion, and community-based surveillance. As of 30 June 2025, VRCS has reached a total of 5,595 (2,741 male, 2,854 female) people through community health and PFA-related interventions.

Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS):

- 1,210 people reached with PFA support, including in schools, correctional centres, and community outreach sessions
- 75 volunteers trained in basic health tools and PFA methods
- Mental health IEC materials distributed across affected communities
- Internal wellness sessions continued for VRCS staff, reinforcing safety and care for responders

Blood Services and Awareness:

- 239 blood donors mobilized through VRCS campaigns
- 1,746 people reached with blood awareness and education
- Continued coordination with the Ministry of Health (MoH) to address critical blood shortages post-earthquake

Community Health and Nutrition:

- During the screening of 2,662 children, VRCS volunteers worked closely with Shefa Health nurses and Vanuatu Family Health nurses in the field. Using Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) tapes, children identified in the orange or red zone were immediately referred on-site. Two severely undernourished children were identified and attended to directly by the nurses. This coordination ensured immediate consultation with caregivers and referral to the nearest health facilities with trained staff. Collaboration with MoH, UNICEF, and WHO was ongoing throughout the screening, and VRCS is considering developing a case study to document this inter-agency collaboration and highlight the auxiliary role of VRCS.
- Nutrition monitoring was conducted through systematic use of MUAC screening in 61 communities. The process included:
 - Household-level child nutrition screening by trained VRCS volunteers alongside MoH nurses,
 - Immediate referrals for cases identified as moderate or severe malnutrition,
 - Community-level monitoring through follow-up visits, household engagement, and caregiver consultations.This approach helped ensuring early detection and timely intervention, while strengthening caregivers' awareness of malnutrition prevention and treatment.
- Community-based health awareness sessions delivered in coordination with WASH and PGI teams

Integrated Hygiene and Health Promotion:

- Health messaging integrated into school-based earthquake preparedness sessions
- Hygiene sessions aligned with WASH activities, including Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) kit distribution and household-level outreach
- Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV) carried out in 50 communities and schools, reaching 5,595 people. The ECV activities, including:
 - Community health promotion sessions on vector-borne diseases (dengue, malaria), water-borne diseases (diarrhoea, cholera, typhoid), and respiratory illnesses (influenza, COVID-19),
 - Household visits to promote safe hygiene practices and mosquito breeding site reduction,
 - Distribution of IEC materials, awareness sessions in schools and communities, and mobilization of clean-up campaigns.These activities were designed to empower communities with preventive knowledge, early detection skills, and referral pathways to health services.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Total People reached

7,646

Female > 18:
1,755

Female < 18: 2,144

Male > 18: 1,686

Male < 18: 2,061

Objective:

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

Key indicators:

Indicator

Actual

Target

Number of people reached with WASH actions in emergency response

7,646

8,000

Number of sanitation facilities constructed or rehabilitated

3
(2 in 2 school, 1
in 1 community)

11

Achievement

As of 30 June 2025, VRCS reached an estimated 7,646 people (3,747 male, 3,899 female) with WASH actions, including clean and treated water distribution. In addition, targeted households benefited from water catchment rehabilitation, school and government-managed WASH facility repairs and awareness sessions on hygiene promotion. As beneficiaries may have received multiple services, the figure of 7,646 represents the highest and most reliable estimate of people reached, while the other figures illustrate the breadth of activities implemented.

In the early response phase, VRCS provided various WASH services including bottled water distribution, water trucking and the installation of a water tank at Eratap Primary School. Targeted households also received WASH items, such as jerry cans, and hygiene kits, preceded by staff and volunteer training. Under the WASH Cluster, VRCS was assigned 12 communities and conducted assessments using tools endorsed by the Department of Water. In the following months, VRCS significantly scaled up WASH recovery activities, moving beyond emergency water delivery to include long-term improvements in sanitation and hygiene infrastructure. Key achievements include:

- 6,755 people reached with clean and treated water distribution
- 1,499 people reached with WASH awareness sessions
- 6,287 people reached with water catchment system assistance
- 750 people reached with WASH facility repairs (Government Management and School facilities)

Table 2. Distribution of WASH Items

Area	# of Household	# of Jerry Cans 10L	# of Hygiene Kit	# of MHM Kit
Anambrou-Melcofe Ward	3	6	3	130
Eratap AC	356	559	208	251
Northern Ward	464	526	311	
Tanvasoko	74	112	63	92
Fresh Water-Tasiriki Ward	25	22	20	418
Pango AC	4	8	3	
North Efate AC	3	10	10	
Erakor AC	48	88	26	

Malorua AC	3	6	3	
Central Ward	17	0	17	
Mele AC	125	195	116	
Total	1,122	1,532	780	891

As of the reporting period, VRCS reached 1,122 households (5,610 people) with essential WASH items support in the areas most affected by the earthquake. A total of 1,532 jerry cans (10 litre), 780 hygiene kits, and 891 MHM kits were distributed across 11 areas, including Northern Ward, Eratap, and Tanvasoko. These distributions not only provided immediate access to safe water and hygiene items but also addressed the specific needs of women and girls through targeted MHM support.

VRCS's WASH recovery efforts included procuring and distributing rainwater harvesting systems for installation in schools and affected communities. The procurement and preparation of latrines and roofing materials were also completed in the second quarter. To date, two community water tanks have been constructed at Pritano and Rangorango community.



Red Cross volunteers and community members working together to construct a water catchment system in Britano Community, improving access to safe water for families (Photo: VRCS)

PDM was conducted with 40 households (25 male and 25 female) in these two communities.⁹ From WASH PDM in Tanvasoko Ward, Port Vila, it showed that water tanks and catchments provided to 40 households after the December 2024 earthquake. While most households reported improved access to clean water and rated quality positively, only six had consistent daily access, and water treatment was rare. Unfortunately, during the hours that the VRCS staff visited the communities, most of the members of the communities were not available and was out farming and carrying out their daily activities. Therefore, 10 households have only been able to be reached for

⁹ [Post-distribution Monitoring Report on WASH Intervention](#)

hygiene training. The VRCS plans to address this issue, by working with the community leader in forming a Water committee, and through this committees the VRCS will be conducting the hygiene training. Community feedback praised reduced water-fetching distances but flagged issues, such as locked tanks, misuse for bathing or washing, unequal access, and occasional shortages. Recommendations included installing additional tanks, strengthening water committees, improving maintenance, and expanding hygiene education to ensure long-term sustainability.

Furthermore, hygiene promotion was integrated into broader community health sessions, earthquake preparedness drills, and school-based awareness activities. Information, education, and communication (IEC) materials on hygiene and water safety were printed and distributed in partnership with PIROPS. These efforts were implemented with a continued focus on inclusive hygiene support, coordinated closely with Health, PGI, and CVA teams to ensure cross-sectoral alignment.

Additionally, VRCS remained an active member of the WASH Cluster, contributing data for coordinated sectoral planning and working closely with the Department of Water to support sustainable access to safe water and sanitation.

 Protection, Gender and Inclusion	Total People reached	2,107	
	Female > 18: 594	Female < 18: 492	
	Male > 18: 548	Male < 18: 473	
Objective:	<i>Communities identify the needs of the most at risk and particularly disadvantaged and marginalized groups, due to inequality, discrimination and other non-respect of their human rights and address their distinct needs</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>National Society has adopted IFRC Integrity line (or similar internal Hotline and Case Management System) and is promoting and using it to record and respond to safeguarding cases.</i>	Yes	Yes

Achievement

During the initial phase of the response, VRCS prioritized individuals with specific vulnerabilities, including persons with disabilities (PwDs), female-headed households, and pregnant or lactating women. Protection considerations were embedded into assessments and distributions, with direct outreach in high-risk communities. Restoring Family Links (RFL) services supported hospital patients cut off from communication, while Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) awareness sessions in early February reached around 200 people at the Waisisi evacuation center.

In January, VRCS, together with VSPD and the Ministry of Justice, delivered emergency relief to 110 PwDs in five communities, in addition to earlier support for 48 households with PwDs. The Australian Red Cross also provided mobility aids for Ministry of Health distribution. Furthermore, to enhance safety in electricity-affected areas, 277 solar lanterns were distributed to 226 households, prioritizing women-led and vulnerable groups. PFA and health support were extended to correctional facilities, and by 7 February, 43 RFL inquiries had been received, most resolved after telecoms resumed, with two tracing cases closed through VRCS field action.

In the following months, PGI activities were significantly scaled up and better integrated across the health, WASH, CVA, and shelter sectors. As of 30 June 2025, a total of 2,107 people had been reached with PGI-specific support, including awareness sessions, referrals, and dignity-related distributions. A key achievement was the distribution of solar lantern to 277 households or 1,385 people, delivered through household outreach activity.

PGI teams played an active role in shaping community engagement and accountability mechanisms, particularly by supporting the design and rollout of feedback tools used during CVA post-distribution monitoring. To strengthen internal capacity, 43 volunteers and five staff were trained on PGI, safeguarding, and inclusive response approaches. PGI messages were also incorporated into school preparedness drills, including child-friendly adaptations of PFA content for younger age groups.

Table 3. Distribution of solar lanterns

Area	# of Solar Lantern
Anambrou-Melcofe Ward	1
Eratap AC (no WARDS)	103
Northern Ward	42
Tanvasoko	67
Fresh Water-Tasiriki Ward	13
Pango AC (no Wards)	1
North Efate AC (no Wards)	16
Erakor AC (no Wards)	7
Central Ward	4
Mele AC (no Wards)	23
Total	277

RFL services continued during this reporting period, reaching 1,444 people or 289 households, with one case still under tracing as of June. Solar lanterns distributions also continued in electricity-affected areas, with a focus on households led by women, elderly residents, and persons with disabilities. Lanterns were also used as an entry point for delivering safety and protection messaging at the household level.

At the national level, VRCS sustained its participation in the Gender and Protection Cluster, Disability Sub-Cluster, and Displacement Cluster, contributing to inclusive planning, sectoral coordination, and integration of protection across all stages of the response.

	Community Engagement and Accountability	Total People reached	3,000+
		Female > 18: -	Female < 18: -
		Male > 18: -	Male < 18: -
Objective:	<i>To support the operation to understand community needs, priorities, and context, and to support meaningful community participation in the response</i>		
	Indicator	Actual	Target

Key indicators:	<i>Number of methods used to enable communities to participate in planning and managing services, programmes and operations</i>	4	4
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Achievement

During this reporting period, CEA activities were strengthened and embedded across all sectors of the response. Feedback mechanisms were expanded and used to inform decision-making in shelter, health, CVA, and PGI interventions. Between April and July 2025, VRCS continued to reinforce community engagement through multiple communication and feedback channels. At the VRCS Headquarters, an information desk and a dedicated hotline were actively managed by trained volunteers as part of the Earthquake Operation. These services enabled two-way communication, allowing the public to make inquiries, provide feedback, and access updates on activities such as cash assistance, non-food item (NFI) distribution, volunteer registration, and general support services. The hotline received 166 calls, while the information desk recorded 187 in-person visits from community members and stakeholders. Volunteers documented each interaction in a logbook, and daily activity reports were compiled to ensure responsiveness and follow-up. This also included indirect information sharing through social media channels.

To assess the impact of cash assistance, PDM was conducted with 152 households receiving MPCA. The feedback collected on service quality, relevance, and satisfaction directly informed programme adjustments. CEA focal points were deployed alongside sector teams to gather real-time community input, particularly during CVA and WASH outreach. Over the course of the reporting period, 68 formal feedback entries were logged across the hotline, face-to-face, and digital channels. Most of these entries related to cash assistance processes, household selection criteria, and availability of relief items.

The hotline was staffed with trained volunteers and included referral pathways for sensitive cases, including protection and PGI-related concerns. School-based preparedness sessions were enhanced with child-friendly messaging, and VRCS volunteers received orientation on respectful communication and inclusive engagement practices. Finally, all feedback data was triangulated with community assessment findings and used to refine targeting and distribution approaches for both cash and in-kind support.

Despite its success, the CEA team faced challenges, such as disruptions caused by high foot traffic and volunteer gatherings near the hotline area, which affected call handling and reception services. A recommendation was made to establish a separate, quieter space for hotline operations to ensure better service delivery.

CEA remains central to ensuring community voices are heard and factored into planning and implementation. The use of physical, phone-based, and social media channels continues to complement assessment and monitoring activities such as PDM and sectoral feedback collection.

At the national level, VRCS continued to align its approach with IFRC CEA minimum standards, ensuring transparency, accountability, and two-way communication throughout the earthquake response.

 Risk Reduction, climate adaptation and Recovery	Total People reached	9,345
	Female > 18: 2,615	Female < 18: 2,145
	Male > 18: 2,510	Male < 18: 2,075

Objective:	<i>Reduce the vulnerability of communities to future earthquakes and other disasters</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Number of people reached with disaster risk reduction¹⁰</i>	9,345	50,000

Achievement

VRCS staff and volunteers are adopting a multi-hazard approach to guide planning and recovery. This included integrating disaster risk reduction (DRR) messaging and preparedness activities within the emergency response framework, with early efforts focused on community awareness and sectoral coordination. In the following months, VRCS steadily transitioned toward recovery planning and climate-informed community engagement. Key activities included:

- 61 communities were reached through joint community outreach led by VRCS field teams in coordination with Health, WASH, Shelter, and PGI teams. These outreach sessions often incorporated disaster risk awareness, household preparedness, and guidance on safe shelter practices,
- VRCS contributed to the national-level Recovery and Resilience Plan for the Port Vila Earthquake Response, ensuring that community-level insights informed long-term adaptation strategies,
- Climate-smart shelter designs and rainwater harvesting systems were promoted as part of recovery-phase shelter and WASH interventions, linking physical recovery with longer-term resilience.

By the end of the reporting period, risk reduction had become an integral theme across VRCS programming, with strong community engagement and inter-sectoral coordination laying the groundwork for sustained climate adaptation efforts in the months ahead.

 Education	Total People reached	12,548
	Female > 18: 640	Female < 18: 5,729
	Male > 18: 615	Male < 18: 5,534

Objective:	<i>Support safe access to education for affected school children and students and strengthen the education system's capacity for disaster preparedness and response</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator¹¹	Actual	Target
	<i>Number of temporary learning spaces established or supported</i>	27	20
	<i>Number of people reached with education support</i>	12,548	5,000

Achievement

In the early response phase, VRCS gathered community feedback highlighting concerns about affording school fees as classes resumed in February. Although tuition support and minor WASH interventions were initially

¹⁰ Indicator not listed under the Operational Strategy, added to measure progress

¹¹ Both indicators were not listed under the Operational Strategy, added to measure progress

planned for three heavily affected schools, these were put on hold due to funding constraints. In response to infrastructure damage, UNICEF committed to providing tents, and VRCS mobilised trained volunteers to assist with installation. By early February, 27 tents had been set up across nine schools, helping to restore safe and functional learning environments for returning students.



A Red Cross volunteer leads an earthquake drill at a local school, helping students learn how to stay safe during emergencies
(Photo: VRCS)

In the following months, VRCS expanded its engagement with schools by integrating disaster preparedness and protection messages into school-based outreach, MHM kit distribution, and trained volunteers, reaching 12,548 people by end June. Key achievements include:

- In coordination with the Ministry of Education and Training (MoET), VRCS conducted school-based earthquake preparedness sessions across 23 schools, integrating messages on family evacuation planning, safe behaviours during aftershocks, and child-friendly psychosocial support, alongside Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) considerations. IEC materials on multi-hazard risks were distributed to enhance learning.
- In June, VRCS, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education and Training (MoET), launched a pilot school safety earthquake drill in three Port Vila schools, supported by trained VRCS volunteers. The exercise, which included participation from the British Red Cross during their visit, marked a step toward broader climate-smart DRR education and laid the groundwork for future education-in-emergencies initiatives.
- A school safety drill pilot was launched in three Port Vila schools in June, supported by trained VRCS volunteers, marking a step toward broader climate-smart DRR education,
- Trained volunteers delivered sessions alongside PGI and Health teams, ensuring inclusive and age-appropriate content,
- MHM kit distribution was linked with educational messaging in schools, supporting adolescent girls' dignity and retention in class,

Though tuition support and structural rehabilitation remain on hold pending additional funding, VRCS's coordinated efforts with UNICEF and MoET have ensured continued access to learning and protection for children in earthquake-affected areas.

Enabling approaches



National Society Strengthening

Objective:	<i>By the end of the operation, the VRCS has enhanced its response and resilience capacity and has not harmed its long-term development and future sustainability.</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>National Society covers health, accident and death compensation for all of its volunteers</i>	Partially	Yes
	<i>Number of paid staff</i>	47	39

Achievement

During the reporting period, VRCS focused on reinforcing its internal capacity to sustain and scale its earthquake response, while laying the groundwork for longer-term institutional resilience. In early 2025, with operational demands growing, VRCS requested expanded volunteer insurance coverage, from 150 to 360 active volunteers, to ensure protection for all personnel involved in the response. By February, approximately 100 volunteers had been deployed across Shefa Province, supporting not only Red Cross response activities but also assisting partner organisations, including Vanuatu Central Hospital, UNICEF, and the Vanuatu Society for People with Disabilities (VSPD).

To strengthen readiness and ensure technical quality, VRCS staff and volunteers participated in a series of induction sessions and sector-specific trainings during the reporting period. This covered shelter, CVA, health, PGI, and RFL, delivered in collaboration with IFRC and sectoral leads. In parallel, 306 active volunteers and 23 staff (out of 47) were covered by insurance, ensuring protection for those engaged in the operation.



Getting aid to where it's needed — Red Cross volunteers unload and distribute essential items, ensuring families affected by the disaster receive timely support (Photo: VRCS)

A rapid structural assessment of VRCS headquarters identified earthquake-related damage requiring major repairs. To maintain business continuity and safeguard staff, plans were initiated to relocate existing stock containers and construct a temporary structure to house operations. This interim facility is also envisioned as a future training and coordination hub, with tenders for design and project management under development.

To boost its resource mobilisation capacity, VRCS began exploring options to revamp its official website, including features to enable direct online donations. Photo and video materials were collected during the reporting period to strengthen visibility and outreach as part of a broader communications and fundraising strategy.



Coordination and Partnerships

Objective: <i>Develop an efficient and coordinated approach with all stakeholders involved.</i>			
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Number of coordination meetings at national or regional level where response updates were shared¹²</i>	10	TBC

Achievement

During the initial response phase, the Government of Vanuatu led the overall coordination effort through national clusters, including shelter, logistics, and WASH. As in previous emergencies, IFRC assumed its co-lead role in the Shelter Cluster, while both VRCS and IFRC actively participated in multiple coordination platforms to support a harmonised response. With the formal conclusion of the State of Emergency on 24 December 2024, the government transitioned to recovery, establishing the Recovery and Resilience Operation Centre (ROC) under the National Recovery and Resilience Committee. This marked the end of the traditional cluster system and the introduction of a new coordination architecture led by thematic committees and subcommittees, for example, in health, education, and livelihoods, under which VRCS and IFRC continue to contribute meaningfully.

From February to June 2025, VRCS remained an active participant in these ROC-led coordination bodies, while also engaging with the Pacific Humanitarian Team (PHT) to ensure regional alignment and consistent information-sharing with humanitarian partners. VRCS also contributed to the national-level Recovery and Resilience Plan, helping shape sectoral strategies in shelter, health, CVA, and education, based on field insights.

Partnerships with local and international organisations strengthened inclusive and community-centred service delivery. VRCS worked closely with the Vanuatu Society for People with Disabilities (VSPD) to deliver tailored assistance to households with disabled members. UNICEF supported education and nutrition interventions, including the deployment of tents for schools and coordination on MUAC screening. The Ministry of Education and Training (MoET) and Department of Correctional Services also provided operational support, facilitating access to schools and correctional centres for VRCS activities.

Significant financial and in-kind support was received from partners during this reporting period, including the Australian Red Cross, New Zealand Red Cross, and Coca-Cola, contributing to distributions of hygiene supplies, mobility aids, bottled water, and health kits. Further details on contributions are provided in Section D

¹² Indicator not listed under the Operational Strategy, added to measure progress



Shelter Cluster Coordination

Objective:

Humanitarian Shelter and Settlements are well coordinated, supporting a comprehensive, quality, coherent, and consistent. Shelter and Settlements response co-led by VRCS with support from IFRC.

Key indicators:**Indicator**

Number of joint shelter strategies or technical guidance documents produced¹³

Actual

1

Target

1

Achievement

As of January 2025, the VRCS, with the support of IFRC had co-led (with NDMO) ten Shelter Cluster coordination meetings, playing a key role in harmonising partner interventions and facilitating engagement with government counterparts, particularly the Department of Urban Affairs and Planning. These meetings helped align emergency shelter strategies, promote common objectives, and ensure effective collaboration during the early response phase.

Following the end of the State of Emergency, VRCS supported the establishment of the Shelter Technical Working Group, contributing to the development of its Terms of Reference and advancing the review of semi-permanent shelter designs originally created for cyclone contexts. This work aimed to adapt shelter options to better withstand earthquake-specific risks and support broader multi-hazard resilience in recovery planning.

From February to June 2025, the Shelter Cluster, together with the Displacement and Evacuation Centre Management (DECM) Cluster, continued to convene fortnightly coordination meetings, which ensured alignment between response actors, preparedness messaging, and long-term recovery efforts. The cluster also played an active role in public outreach, disseminating key household-level preparedness messages ahead of the 2025 cyclone season.

A major initiative launched during this period was the Household Building Damage Assessment (HBDA), funded by UNDP and led by the Shelter Cluster. The HBDA aims to generate comprehensive, standardised data to inform national-level recovery planning and reconstruction prioritisation.

Additionally, the cluster initiated a “Building SMART Houses” campaign, co-designed with partners to promote safe, affordable, and sustainable housing reconstruction practices. These messages aim to build local understanding of disaster-resilient shelter options, supporting long-term safety and community ownership in the recovery process.

The final shelter cluster meeting for the earthquake response took place on 11 June 2025, after which time the Shelter Cluster has reverted to preparedness mode. The final factsheet for the Shelter Cluster response to the earthquake can be found on the following link: [2025-06 Factsheet | Shelter Cluster](#)

¹³ Indicator not listed under the Operational Strategy, added to measure progress



Secretariat Services

Objective:

To work in collaboration with the National Society and have clear definition and clarification of roles and responsibilities essential for efficient and effective results in this response.

Key indicators:

Indicator

Actual

Target

Number of evaluations conducted for this operation¹⁴

0

1

Achievement

During the reporting period, the IFRC Secretariat continued to provide technical and operational support to VRCS multiple areas, including planning, PMER (Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting), finance, logistics, and communications. Key actions included:

- Regular coordination and technical support to ensure alignment with the Emergency Appeal and Operational Strategy,
- Support for resource mobilisation, including bilateral and multilateral funding engagement,
- Deployment of surge staff (15) and remote technical assistance to help VRCS implement key activities (notably in shelter, WASH, CVA, and PGI),
- Collaboration with APRO and Geneva colleagues to address donor requirements, visibility, and compliance,
- Support to ensure IFRC-wide systems (for example, GO, PMER tools, financial tracking) were updated and accessible.
- Consistent social media and IFRC website postings, enhancing the operation's visibility. Among them are web articles, [ideo on cash distribution](#), [X post on water tanks for community](#)
<https://www.ifrc.org/article/world-water-day-after-quake-red-cross-brings-life-changing-water-vanuatus-hidden>:
<https://shared.ifrc.org/record/57I0YI2Cby5pHDIKINI4IQlp>:
<https://x.com/IFRCAsiaPacific/status/1946872728310428024>

This section emphasizes the Secretariat's enabling role in ensuring VRCS could implement the response efficiently, while maintaining accountability to donors and affected populations.

¹⁴ Indicator not listed under the Operational Strategy, added to reflect evaluative exercise required for the operation

D. FUNDING

The total IFRC Secretariat Funding requirement for the operation is CHF 5 million. As of 30 June 2025, the IFRC has received CHF 2,088,746 million, which represents approximately 42 per cent of the total budget. Out of the funding received, expenditure amounting to CHF 1.12 million is recorded. For more details, please refer to the financial report attached.

Fed-wide coverage	Funding Requirement (CHF)	Amount Raised (CHF)	Funding Gap (CHF)	Coverage (%)
Total Secretariat Contribution	5 mil	2,088,746	2,911,254	42%
Total bilateral contributions to Fed-Wide Appeal	0.2 mil	144,497	55,503	72%
Total Fed-wide contribution (Secretariat+bilateral)	5.2 mil	2,233,243	2,966,757	43%

The IFRC mobilisation table: Vanuatu Earthquake can be found here - [MDRVU012](#) . The operation has been supported by the donation of relief stocks from Australian Red Cross (ARC), DFAT through ARC, the French government and French Red Cross (PIROPS) – for more details, refer to [OU2](#).

There has also been support through the release of personnel to work in country, including from the American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross, 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 have also provided financial support to enable the surge support.

Bilateral personnel support was provided by the New Zealand Red Cross (IT) to support the establishment of satellite communications and the French Red Cross (PIROPS) for WASH support, particularly relating to water treatment and trucking and first aid. PIROPS also loaned two NOMAD water treatment machines to support the operation.

Contact information

For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:

At the Vanuatu Red Cross Society:

- **Secretary General:** Dickinson Tevi; email: sg@redcrossvanuatu.com
- **Head of Disaster Management:** Augustine Garae; disaster.coordinator@redcrossvanuatu.com

At the IFRC Country Cluster Delegation Suva:

- **Head of Country Delegation/Head of Programmes:** Finau Leveni; [email: finau.leveni@ifrc.org](mailto:finau.leveni@ifrc.org)
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At the IFRC Asia-Pacific Regional Office in Kuala Lumpur:

- **Regional Director:** Alexander Matheou; email: alexander.matheou@ifrc.org
- **Deputy Regional Director:** Juja Kim; email: juja.kim@ifrc.org
- **Head of Health, Disaster, Climate and Crisis Unit:** Joy Singhal; email: joy.singhal@ifrc.org
- **Lead of Evolving Crises and Disasters:** Felipe Delcid; email: felipe.delcid@ifrc.org
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- **Operations Coordinator:** Saara Ilmonen; email: opscoord.pacific@ifrc.org
- **Regional Communications Manager:** Afrhill Rances; email: afrhill.rances@ifrc.org

At IFRC Geneva:

- **Senior Officer Operations Coordination:** Christina Duschl; email: christina.duschl@ifrc.org

For IFRC Resource Mobilisation and Pledges support:

- Partnerships-in-Emergencies; email: PartnershipsEA.AP@ifrc.org

For In-Kind Donations and Mobilisation table support:

- **Manager – Regional Logistics Unit:** Nuraiza Khairuddin; email: nuraiza.khairuddin@ifrc.org

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)
- [Operational Strategy](#)

How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief, the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable, to **Principles of Humanitarian Action** and **IFRC policies and procedures**. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

Operational Strategy

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2024/12-2025/6	Operation	MDRVU012
Budget Timeframe	2024-2025	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 29 Jul 2025

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRVU012 - Vanuatu - Earthquake

Operating Timeframe: 18 Dec 2024 to 31 Dec 2025; appeal launch date: 18 Dec 2024

I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

Total Funding Requirements	5,000,000
Donor Response* as per 29 Jul 2025	2,838,796
Appeal Coverage	56.78%

II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Planned Operations / Enabling Approaches	Op Budget	Expenditure	Variance
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items	220,622	33,764	186,858
PO02 - Livelihoods	130,131	68,534	61,597
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash	389,860	130,843	259,017
PO04 - Health	114,577	451	114,126
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	55,134	1,144	53,990
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion	14,499	4,467	10,032
PO07 - Education	15,045	0	15,045
PO08 - Migration	0	0	0
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	602,400	690,136	-87,735
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability	5,859	1,972	3,887
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability	0	0	0
Planned Operations Total	1,548,127	931,310	616,817
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships	542	366	176
EA02 - Secretariat Services	108,060	156,294	-48,234
EA03 - National Society Strengthening	440,894	32,629	408,265
Enabling Approaches Total	549,496	189,290	360,206
Grand Total	2,097,623	1,120,600	977,024

III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2025/06

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	2,088,746
Expenditure	-1,120,600
Closing Balance	968,146
Deferred Income	0
Funds Available	968,146

IV. DREF Loan

* not included in Donor Response	Loan :	1,500,000	Reimbursed :	1,500,000	Outstanding :	0
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Operational Strategy

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2024/12-2025/6	Operation	MDRVU012
Budget Timeframe	2024-2025	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 29 Jul 2025

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRVU012 - Vanuatu - Earthquake

Operating Timeframe: 18 Dec 2024 to 31 Dec 2025; appeal launch date: 18 Dec 2024

V. Contributions by Donor and Other Income

Opening Balance						0
Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income
Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government*)	392,601				392,601	
Australian Red Cross (from Australia - Private Donors*)	51,354				51,354	
Australian Red Cross (from QBE Group Services Pty L	51,354				51,354	
British Red Cross (from British Government*)	468,909				468,909	
British Red Cross (from King Charles III Charitable Fur	3,319				3,319	
Danish Red Cross (from Faroe Islands Red Cross*)	62,341				62,341	
European Commission - DG ECHO	187,083				187,083	
Hong Kong Red Cross, Branch of the Red Cross Socie	23,084				23,084	
Japanese Red Cross Society	146,890				146,890	
Nestle	38,000				38,000	
New Zealand Government	125,912				125,912	
New Zealand Red Cross	102,082				102,082	
On Line donations	754				754	
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Gov	134,871				134,871	
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Govern	300,192				300,192	
Total Contributions and Other Income	2,088,746	0	0	0	2,088,746	0
Total Income and Deferred Income					2,088,746	0