Internal Displacement Solutions Fund (IDSF)
2025 Annual Narrative Report

Joint programme title:	Advancing Durable Solutions to Internal Displacement in Vanuatu
Outcomes(s):	By 2027, people, communities and institutions are more empowered and resilient to face diverse shocks and stresses, especially related to climate variability impacts, and ecosystems and biodiversity are better protected, managed and restored.
Duration:	36 months
Start date and planned end date:	Start: 26 February 2024 End: 28 February 2027
JP Team Convening PUNO: PUNOs:	 International Organization for Migration (IOM) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Total approved budget:	**USD 1,200,000.00**
Out of which:	
» Funded	USD 1,200,000.00
» Un-funded	*N/A*
If any additional source of funds:	
» IOM Development Fund	USD 200,000.00
» Government of Japan	USD 357,000.00

Report submitted by:	
Name:	Surabhi Agarwal Istvan Kery
Title:	Durable Solutions Technical Specialist Project Manager – Resilience and Climate Change
PUNO:	IOM UNDP
Contacts:	sagarwal@iom.int istvan.kery@undp.org

Executive Summary [*up to ½ page*]

The Joint Programme (JP) has made meaningful progress during this reporting period to support institutionalizing durable solutions to internal displacement in Vanuatu. Action has been taken to improve institutional arrangements, enhance data collection, and strengthen participation of affected communities in decision-making on addressing internal displacement.

Key results:

- **Strengthened Government Leadership and Governance:** The Council of Ministers paper establishing the national Durable Solutions Taskforce (DST) was endorsed in August 2025, marking a key milestone in formalising institutional arrangements on durable solutions.
- **Solutions strategies and policy:** In 2024, the JP had begun development of a costed implementation plan for the 2018 National Policy on Climate Change and Disaster-Induced Displacement. Following a request from government, an update to the policy itself was commenced in 2025. Stakeholder consultations were undertaken on the first draft.
- **Evidence based approaches:** Data and evidence on internal displacement was strengthened by the JP through climate mobility modelling and GIS-based risk analysis, and by establishing a comprehensive displacement database of national policies and frameworks, disaster response plans, statistical analyses, vulnerability assessments, and academic research that will inform a national displacement profile.
- **Participation of affected communities:** The JP made further progress on community level consultations on displacement and planned relocation. Consultations were undertaken in Sanma Province with 12 communities and the Provincial Government (68 individuals; 41 M, 27 F), to understand displacement experiences and potential relocation scenarios and approaches at the community level.
- **Community initiative on durable solutions**: The JP also progressed on selection of priority site for operationalising durable solutions interventions, with discussions held at the DST meeting. Further activities to strengthen government and local capacities to implement durable solutions will be actioned in the next reporting period.

During the reporting period (1 January – 31 December 2025), the JP implementation was constrained by the scale of the impact of the 7.3 magnitude earthquake that struck Port Vila in December 2024, and the subsequent aftershocks lasting for six months. This required sustained focus on emergency response and recovery and deprioritized displacement policy work for the first half of the year. The gradual transition from emergency response to recovery in the second half of 2025 allowed attention to shift towards longer-term displacement and durable solutions considerations. Additionally, coordination and decision-making have been impacted by evolving clarity in government leadership for the displacement policy, as well as differing levels of engagement from line ministries. However, despite these challenges, the JP management team remains committed to continuing relationship-building, applying the lessons learned moving forward, and establishing sustainable outcomes that contribute to durable solutions.

1. Overview [*Copy-paste from JP document up to ½ page*]

Vanuatu faces intensifying climate-related shocks that are accelerating internal displacement, particularly among rural and coastal populations. Over 80% of citizens live in hazard-prone areas, and repeated hazard events have exposed systemic gaps in coordinated relocation planning, land tenure resolution, service continuity, and durable solutions pathways. Many internally displaced persons (IDPs) experience repeated or protracted displacement, facing depleted savings, damaged housing, insecure land access, and limited livelihoods. Vulnerable groups, especially women, children, persons with disabilities, and households in informal urban settlements, are disproportionately affected. At the institutional level, limited data interoperability, under-resourced governance mechanisms, and the absence of a clearly mandated institutional hub constrain effective, nationally owned responses.

The Joint Programme (JP) responds by operationalizing durable solutions through strengthened national systems, inclusive relocation planning, and evidence-based decision-making. Under Output 1, the JP aims to strengthen governance by formalizing national coordination mechanisms and advancing a costed implementation plan for the National Displacement Policy to ensure long-term government ownership. Under Output 2, it will enhance displacement data systems by consolidating historical and current data, embedding disaggregated indicators into national platforms, and improving urban land tenure and risk information to support evidence-based planning. Under Output 3, the JP will strengthen local governance and planning mechanisms for displacement solutions by building national and local capacity, fostering regional and global knowledge exchange, and piloting gender-sensitive, community-led durable solutions that inform future policy, guidelines, and decentralized planning systems. These outcomes will directly benefit affected households by improving the prevention and solutions, while institutionalizing safeguards that ensure women, youth, and persons with disabilities participate meaningfully in decision-making.

The JP adopts an integrated, area-based and community-centred approach anchored in government leadership and long-term institutionalization. It combines legal reform, capacity strengthening, predictive modelling, including GIS-based risk assessments, and pilot relocation initiatives grounded in customary governance and rights-based safeguards. The JP assumes sustained political will and inter-ministerial leadership, constructive engagement from participating communities in relocation and land processes, a stable macroeconomic and political environment to enable timely decision-making, and continued donor support. Key risks, such as fiscal constraints, competing national priorities, land disputes, and intensified climate events, are mitigated through inclusive consultation mechanisms, technical working groups, and embedding solutions within national systems and budgets.

By strengthening governance, data systems, and community-led planning, the JP lays the foundation for sustainable, nationally owned solutions to climate-induced displacement in Vanuatu.

2. Results [*up to four pages*]

Outputs

Output 1: Government of Vanuatu has strong leadership, governance and financing arrangements to identify, plan and implement solutions to displacement at the central level.

During the reporting period, the JP made solid progress in strengthening national leadership, coordination, and policy frameworks on durable solutions. A key milestone was the formal endorsement of the DST by the Council of Ministers, integrating it into government systems and establishing it as a fully governmentled coordination mechanism (-suboutput- 1.1). The DST is co-chaired by the Ministry of Climate Change, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources and includes representatives from the government, multilateral organizations and civil society. It was established to strengthen institutional and governance mechanisms for better prevention, response and solutions to internal displacement. Given the senior official level membership of the DST, a Technical Working Group (TWG) was established and convened at the recommendation of the DST. The informal TWG, composed of technical level representatives of the DST membership, is aimed to support the DST by providing a forum for technical inputs and discussions and allowing the DST to function as a strategic decision-making mechanism.

Progress was also made on policy and planning (sub-output 1.1). The review and update of the National Policy on Climate Change and Disaster-Induced Displacement advanced through extensive whole-of-government and multi-stakeholder consultations, including workshops, bilateral meetings with over 20 government agencies, and an online consultation process. Together the consultations represented 40 different entities including government departments, NGOs, CSOs and UN agencies. While the JP originally planned to finalise a costed implementation plan during the period, this was deferred at government request until completion of the policy update itself.

Update to the policy document has commenced based on feedback received during consultations, and the final version is being progressed, alongside the updated implementation plan and costing for revised policy actions. Discussions on the lead ministry and establishment of preferred arrangements have continued during this period and were discussed at the DST meeting, activity will be undertaken in the next reporting period. During this reporting period, the design of the progress monitoring tool was also undertaken, and consultation with the government on the tool was completed, with government officers and members of the policy review steering committee providing positive feedback on the layout.

To strengthen government capacity, leadership and ensure sustainability, the JP is embedding a dedicated staff in the Department of Climate Change (DoCC). The officer will provide technical support and capacity building as well as coordinate durable solutions policy, planning and implementation across government departments. During the reporting period, the ToR for the position was finalized and vacancy notice advertised. Recruitment for the position is currently ongoing.

As part of the JP support to strengthen engagement from communities, civil society and local governments (sub-output 1.2), community-level consultations were undertaken in Sanma province during the reporting period. 12 communities were consulted on their perspectives on displacement and relocation pathways and solutions for the future, reaching 68 individuals (41 M, 27 F), including provincial and municipal government officials. Consultations were conducted in communities identified as displacement hotspots in consultation with the Sanma Provincial Government, Luganville Municipal Council and sub-national government officers. Four key informant interviews and 12 focus group discussions were conducted in North West Santo, Big Bay Inland and Luganville area councils, with particular focus on engaging women, youth and community leaders in the consultants. The discussion also explored how existing customary links and governance mechanisms can support communities facing displacement or undertaking planned relocation. The consultations further provided an opportunity to raise provincial level awareness and collect feedback on the Displacement Policy, considering that provincial stakeholders could not travel to Port Vila for further consultations. In total, consultations have now been concluded in Malampa and Sanma provinces reaching 121 individuals (47F, 74M) with additional consultations planned in Q1 and Q2 2026.

Initial progress was also made toward developing a Displacement Solutions Roadmap and Planned Relocation Guidelines (suboutputs 1.3 and 1.4). The DST was consulted on priority location, drawing from existing initiatives through other government interventions. A priority site has been identified, but further consultations are necessary to reconfirm planned relocation as a measure of last resort and consent from the community to relocate. Development of the roadmap/ community plan will be done together with the community initiative on solutions (sub output 3.2). The development of Planned Relocation Guidelines was further endorsed by the DST and will commence in the next reporting period.

Output 2: Government has a sound evidence base and displacement data collection system with which to make informed decisions to find solutions to displacement and mitigate risks of future displacement.

In 2025, the JP made significant progress in strengthening Vanuatu's evidence base to anticipate, track, and plan for climate-induced internal displacement. A major milestone was the completion and validation of scenario-based projections of internal climate mobility to 2050 (sub-output 2.1) on 28 October 2025. The modelling integrates Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs) and Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs) to simulate plausible migration patterns under four future climate and development scenarios. Conducted at high spatial resolution (100m × 100m) and aggregated to the Area Council and urban enumeration levels, the model distinguishes climate-induced migration from broader socio-economic mobility drivers and applies five-year simulation intervals to 2050. The projections identify spatial patterns that may emerge in the absence of additional policy or planning interventions. The JP team is undertaking bilateral consultations with the relevant departments to appropriately embed the data and results in the existing multi-hazard mapping.

A national Technical Workshop convened government departments and sector specialists to validate and contextualize results. There was broad technical agreement with the overall direction and plausibility of the projected mobility patterns. Participants validated the prominence of rural-to-urban movement, intra-island consolidation toward better-connected areas, and the depopulation risks facing remote Area Councils, particularly where remoteness and limited services constrain livelihoods. While stakeholders agreed the projections reflect current observable trends, they emphasized that outputs must be interpreted alongside customary land tenure dynamics, cultural attachment to place, labour mobility schemes, youth employment shifts, and planned infrastructure investments that could alter future trajectories. Taking these inputs into consideration, the JP will continue to work with the relevant governance bodies to effectively and appropriately incorporate the results into planning mechanisms.

Further progress was made in identifying, mapping and prioritizing at risk communities through a comprehensive GIS-based assessment of hazards, exposure, vulnerabilities, and displacement risks. Key results included establishing the partnerships and analytical foundation for the Risk Index for Climate Displacement (RICD) in Vanuatu and commencement of the version 0 of the macro-analysis (sub-output 2.4). RICD is a decision-support tool developed by IOM's Climate Mobility Innovation Lab to identify where and why climate-related displacement may occur, enabling proactive adaptation planning and evidence-based resource allocation for adaptation finance. The roll-out in Vanuatu is co-funded through a Government of Japan funded project, with Department of Climate Change and the Vanuatu Bureau of Statistics as co-leads of the initiative.

Complementing the forward projections, the JP strengthened the national displacement data architecture by finalizing a draft National Village Registry (sub-output 2.3). A national Geospatial Specialist verified and reconciled village-level spatial data through structured audits and targeted field validation across six islands. The finalized registry standardizes village name, geo-location coordinates, island, Area Council, province, and linked national ID numbers, enabling interoperability with the Population Register (RV5). This alignment creates a consistent territorial reference framework to support disaster response, service delivery, and displacement tracking. This draft registry will enhance the government's capacity to generate accurate, sex- and age-disaggregated displacement data while reducing manual reconciliation during emergencies.

To further consolidate the evidence base, the JP partnered with the Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS) to develop Vanuatu's first comprehensive National Displacement Profile (sub-output 2.1). The Profile will synthesize evacuation records, provincial reports, hazard impact assessments, policy documents, and Displacement Tracking Matrix data into a unified national analysis of displacement trends, typologies, drivers, impacts, and

persistent data gaps. It will document rapid onset, pendular, and protracted displacement dynamics, highlighting barriers such as land tenure challenges, livelihood loss, and service disruption. During the reporting period, a comprehensive displacement data matrix was developed, compiling 80 individual sources, such as national policies and frameworks, disaster response plans, statistical analyses, vulnerability assessments, and academic research, to provide a consolidated overview of displacement data and evidence on the key drivers and trends shaping displacement in Vanuatu. Scheduled for finalization in June 2026, the Profile will serve as an evidence base to inform implementation of the Displacement Policy and development of durable solutions pathways. Complementing this national profile, the JP team initiated discussions on development of a urban displacement report focusing on evictions with the Department of Urban Affairs and Planning (DUAP) to identify key their priorities, to ensure alignment with the recently launched National Housing Policy. A researcher has been identified to develop a report on urban displacement, drawing up existing research on evictions in Vanuatu (sub-output 2.2), with expectation to complete the report in Q2 2026.

Output 3: Local-level governance and planning mechanisms on solutions to displacement are established, with systematic and meaningful engagement of civil society and affected communities.

The JP team plans to assist in strengthening the capacity of local authorities in gender-inclusive durable solutions planning in areas of origin/return to prevent repeat disaster displacement (sub-output 3.1). In 2025, the JP progressed in identifying capacity strengthening needs through discussions on trainings and learning opportunities at the DST. Planning for a national level training on Climate Mobility was commenced in 2025 and was successfully delivered in February 2026. The training package was developed as part of IOM Fiji's Pacific Climate Change, Migration and Human Security Programme (PCCMHS) and aims to strengthen government readiness on durable solutions by building knowledge and understanding on climate mobility considerations. The national level training will inform further capacity building initiatives, including at the provincial and community levels.

Furthermore, the JP initiated planning for a Fiji–Vanuatu Peer-to-Peer Exchange on Planned Relocation, designed to strengthen institutional capacity, policy coherence, and community-centred approaches to climate mobility. Building on regional commitments under the Pacific Regional Framework on Climate Mobility and aligned with national durable solutions efforts, preparatory coordination, concept development, and inter-governmental consultations were undertaken to lay the groundwork for implementation in 2026, with exchange expected to be conducted in Q2 2026.

Additionally, the JP will support local governments to pilot gender-sensitive durable solutions, approaches, and interventions, and improve implementation practices (sub-output 3.2). Progress has been made on the support for local authorities and community/ies to lead and implement appropriate multi-sectoral gender-sensitive durable solutions interventions relating to planned relocation. Initial consultations have been held with the Government to confirm a site for support on community level initiative. Based on research undertaken by the Department of Climate Change as part of the Strengthening Loss & Damage Response Capacity in the in the Global South (STRENGTH) project, the Marou community on the island of Emau has identified relocation as a solution to address the impacts and needs as a result of climate change. This decision was formally approved by government officials during the Durable Solutions Taskforce meeting held on 21 August 2025. The Marou community (29 households) is located on a small sandy peninsula between a lagoon and the ocean, and have been experiencing intensification of storm surge, king tides, inundation of homes and water systems and increasing coastal erosion. The community has expressed their intention to relocate within their customary land boundaries, to an inland site away from the ocean but within access to the lagoon on which they are currently located. However, in line with regional guidance and experience in other Pacific countries, further consultations are needed with the community to reconfirm free, prior and informed consent and intentions to stay or relocate. Additional assessments are also necessary on the community's risk and vulnerability to confirm planned relocation as a measure of last resort. Community-based planning will be prioritized in the next reporting period, enabling the project to tailor training and community action planning to their needs.

Outcomes

Project progress in 2025 made a clear and measurable contribution to the United Nations Pacific Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2023–2027, particularly Cooperation

Framework Outcome 1: Planet, which focuses on strengthening climate resilience, environmental governance, disaster risk reduction, and adaptation to the triple planetary crisis. It also directly advanced the Planet Pillar of the Vanuatu Country Implementation Plan (CIP) 2025–2027, which prioritizes climate adaptation, effective disaster management, renewable energy, sustainable land-use planning, and resilient institutions.

Under Output 1, the formal endorsement of the DST and establishment of a Technical Working Group strengthened whole-of-government coordination on climate-induced displacement. This directly supports CF Outcome 1's emphasis on governance systems capable of addressing climate risks in an integrated manner. By embedding durable solutions within national climate and disaster policy frameworks, including the update of the National Policy on Climate Change and Disaster-Induced Displacement, the project strengthened institutional preparedness for climate shocks, which is core to the Planet theory of change outlined in the CF. These efforts also align with the CIP's commitment to enhancing institutional effectiveness and climate resilience through coordinated policy implementation.

Under Output 2, the completion and validation of scenario-based climate mobility projections to 2050, alongside the commencement of version zero macro-analysis of the Risk Index for Climate Displacement (RICD), substantially strengthened Vanuatu's climate risk analytics. These tools operationalize the Planet Pillar of the CIP by enabling evidence-based adaptation planning, hazard mapping, and prioritization of at-risk communities. The finalization of a draft National Village Registry further enhances territorial planning and disaster response capacity, supporting the CIP's focus on resilient infrastructure and informed recovery planning.

At community level, consultations and preparatory work for Planned Relocation Guidelines and the Marou pilot site have translated the CF's Planet commitments into localized, rights-based climate adaptation pathways. By grounding relocation planning in free, prior and informed consent and risk assessment, the project ensured that environmental resilience measures are sustainable and community-led.

Constraints, adjustments, lessons and good practices:

Following the 7.3 magnitude earthquake on 17 December 2024 that struck the capital, Port Vila, and the south of the island of Efate, and UN agencies commenced immediate emergency response, with agency staff remaining involved in post-earthquake recovery operations and planning in the months following the earthquake. As a result, normal programming was deprioritised by the Government of Vanuatu due to the significant earthquake impacts. In the second half of 2025, the context gradually shifted from emergency response towards recovery allowing attention to progressively return to longer-term displacement considerations alongside preparedness and disaster risk reduction.

The JP implementation was affected by challenges related to government engagement and institutional capacity, shaped in part by competing priorities among government counterparts and varying participation in coordination mechanisms. These issues were further influenced by political changes, including leadership transitions, elections, and cabinet reshuffles, which affected continuity and the consistency of government ownership. As a result, there were delays in implementation, engagement progressed more slowly, and decision-making processes took longer than anticipated. Institutional capacity constraints also limited strategic leadership, timely consensus, and follow through on key outputs. The experience underscored the importance of relationship-building in Vanuatu, which often require significant time investments to translate engagements into tangible outcomes.

However, continued engagement by the JP management team helped to address these challenges and contributed to progress in 2025. The national Durable Solutions Taskforce (DST) was formalized through the endorsement by the Council of Ministers in August 2025 after several months of engagement. Additionally, given the high-level representation at the DST which has led to lower participation in the past, a Technical Working Group (TWG) has now been established. The TWG serves as a support mechanism for technical level discussions. Furthermore, the JP is supporting the recruitment of a National Durable Solutions Officer to embed in the Department of Climate Change to build institutional capacity, help drive the implementation of key activities and ensure continuity after the project has ended. The Department of Climate Change, recognizing the importance of dedicated capacity to address displacement challenges, has expressed interest in forming a Climate Mobility Unit. Additionally, while the JP had initially planned for

and progressed on developing a costed implementation plan for the 2018 National Policy on Climate and Disaster-Induced Displacement. However, at the request of the Government of Vanuatu, the review and update of the policy itself was prioritized before finalization of a costed implementation plan.

Given the displacement evidence base in Vanuatu requires further consolidation and information on the broad scope of displacement dynamics, it was also challenging to identify the target beneficiaries, support decision making from the DST, and advocate for durable solutions as a whole-of-government priority. This lesson has been reflected in the activities under Output 2 that aim to address key gaps in displacement data by providing insights into historical displacements as well as future risks of displacement.

2.2 Indicator-based performance assessment

Please see supplemental Excel document prepared as per donor instructions.

2.3 A results story

The problem or challenge

At the institutional level, progress in advancing durable solutions has been affected by varying levels of government ownership and commitment. While government counterparts have expressed support in principle, competing priorities, stretched capacity, and frequent leadership changes have made it difficult to sustain engagement and maintain momentum. Decision making has often been delayed due to competing priorities and repeated revisions, while political instability and institutional transitions have impacted continuity. As a result, government involvement has been difficult to sustain over time, affecting the ability to move from dialogue to decisive action on durable solutions.

Action through the joint programme

The JP team focused on sustained relationship building and laying groundwork with government counterparts. The programme adapted its approach by prioritising incremental progress over large, complex decisions, enabling governmentled coordination mechanisms, such as the national Durable Solutions Taskforce, to engage more effectively despite capacity constraints. In response to delays in decisionmaking and inconsistent engagement, the JP team also recognised the need for more comprehensive scoping and flexibility in implementation, allowing activities to be adjusted to the institutional realities and political context while maintaining government buyin over time.

Result

After many months of sustained engagement, dialogue, and revisions, the Council of Ministers (CoM) paper was endorsed in August 2025, formally establishing the (DST. This endorsement represents a significant institutional achievement, as it moves durable solutions from a projectbased initiative to a governmentmandated responsibility. By formalising the DST, the decision anchors leadership and accountability within government systems and provides a clear mandate for relevant ministries to engage, coordinate, and act on durable solutions. Furthermore, at the DST meeting following the CoM paper endorsement, it was decided that the government ministries would assume full leadership and ownership of the DST and IOM would be relieved of its co-lead responsibility. In a context marked by capacity constraints and political fluidity, this step is a critical milestone in institutionalising government ownership and embedding durable solutions within national decisionmaking structures.

Lessons

The JP team recognised that establishing institutional leadership and a new governance structure required significant time investment rather than rapid delivery, with progress hinging on relationship-building that can be time intensive. The formalization of the DST through the CoM paper now provides an important avenue for engaging with government counterparts on displacement and durable solutions and can be the basis on which ministries are brought together. The JP also recognized the capacity challenges and has incorporated provision for embedding a durable solutions officer in the Department of Climate Change to drive progress and ensure continuity beyond project duration. The results of this continued engagement are now showing results beyond the immediate project activities.

In addition, the Department of Climate Change has expressed interest in creating a Climate Mobility Unit as part of its restructuring process to ensure dedicated capacity is available to

address displacement. Displacement and planned relocation are also increasingly recognized as a government priority, particularly in the loss and damage discussions.



Picture 1: DST meeting held at the MoCCA conference room in May 2024 @ IOM / 2024





Picture 2 and 3: DST meeting held at the MoCCA conference room on 9 February 2026 (2nd meeting following the endorsement of CoM paper)@UNDP /2026

3. Other Assessments or Evaluations [*up to ½ page, as applicable*]

Following the earthquake in December 2024, IOM conducted intention surveys with IDPs to identify preferred solutions and barriers to achieving them. A total 124 individuals were still displaced as of 10 February 2025, residing primarily with host households. The assessment indicated clear immediate needs for shelter assistance to enable solutions, with 36% households reporting fully destroyed houses. Additionally, livelihoods support was recognized as key for long-term recovery.

UNDP, in partnership with national authorities and humanitarian partners, conducted a Household and Building Damage Assessment (HBDA) across seven area councils on Efate Island, surveying 230 households representing 1,276 residents.

The assessment found extensive housing damage: 48% of buildings sustained moderate damage, while 39% were severely damaged or completely destroyed. Despite the scale of impact, over 56% of affected households had not begun repairs, largely due to financial and technical constraints, and only 4% had completed repairs.

Vulnerable groups were disproportionately affected. Of the households surveyed, 48% comprised six or more members, underscoring high dependency rates, 63% included children under five, and 47% included individuals over 65. Specifically, for households that incurred severe damage, 69% included children under five, and 51% included individuals over 65. Water and sanitation systems were also heavily disrupted, with 60% experiencing water access issues and 52% reporting damaged latrines (p.12).

The total estimated reconstruction cost for 163 moderately to severely damaged buildings is approximately USD 3.99 million, with additional demolition costs of USD 491,000. The findings reinforce the earlier IOM intention surveys and demonstrate that addressing displacement requires long-term support for recovery. Many affected households were unable to repair or rebuild due to financial and technical barriers, highlighting the need for integrated solutions that link shelter, livelihoods, and local service restoration. In this way, the assessment helps strengthen evidence base for the displacement policy and planned relocation guidelines that long-term development and climate resilient approach is needed for sustainable recovery of displacement and disaster-affected communities

4. Resource mobilization [*up to ½ page, optional*]

The IOM Development Fund finances a parallel project to the IDSF JP's activities called 'Strengthening Durable Solutions and Disaster Risk Reduction in Vanuatu and Tonga', with USD 200,000 allocated to IOM. With a 33% delivery rate, this project has been supporting workshops, consultations, and the development and review of Vanuatu's National Climate Change and Disaster-induced Displacement Policy implementation plan. The Government of Japan has also committed USD 357,000 in operational and staffing costs, primarily to finance technical support to DST, provide capacity building to relevant stakeholders and support development of displacement data tools.