



**Ministry of Climate
Change and Adaptation**
Government of Vanuatu

**Vanuatu Climate Change
and Disaster Risk
Reduction Policy
Implementation Plan**
Phase 1: 2022-2026





Vanuatu Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Policy Implementation Plan Phase 1: 2022-2026

GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF VANUATU



NATIONAL ADVISORY BOARD
on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction

GOVERNMENT OF VANUATU

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The recognition of government stakeholders and agencies at subnational and national level for their contribution and inputs from the very first phase of development to its final endorsement is of great value to be commended. Many of will

be regarded as lead implementing entity for specific implementation activities. Therefore, to embrace and ensure implementation of this plan, coordinated partnership across sectors will illustrated the perfect model to execute climate change and disaster related programs at all levels. Further, the delivery of this document will not be also possible without the inputs and the involvement from local and national non-government organizations, civil society organizations, faith-based organizations and private sectors. Through the existing network and system in place providing the basis for collaboration in the implementation of this plan.



FOREWORD BY THE MINISTER OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND ADAPTATION



Vanuatu's society, environment and economy are highly vulnerable to climate change and disaster risks. The devastating consequences of a category five cyclone, and the subsequent severe El Niño highlights our country's risk from natural disasters. Predicted increase in extreme weather from climate change means we will face even greater impacts in the future. We also live with the threat of volcanic eruptions, earthquakes and tsunamis.

A key priority for the Vanuatu government is achieving sustainable and resilient development across all levels and sectors in our small island nation, by addressing the risks we face from climate change and disaster impacts. We need to collaborate with our partners to plan and prepare for, and respond to, these challenges.

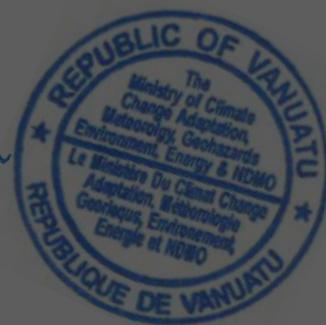
It is vital that we make the best use of our human, natural and financial resources. For decades, climate change and disaster risk reduction were

treated at global, regional and national levels as separate policy issues, leading to duplication of structures and funding. The Vanuatu Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Policy is an important advance in integrating work in these overlapping fields, placing Vanuatu at the forefront of innovative approaches in the Pacific and internationally. The contributions of partners in government, private sector, international agencies and especially civil society are acknowledged in the development of this policy.

The Climate Change and Disaster Reduction Policy developed and launched in 2016 has set the principal directives for CCDRR in Vanuatu. With 14 years implementation duration, the policy has so far undergone its 6th years of implementation without a strategic implementation plan. This is a concern in terms of coordination and monitoring of climate change and disaster risk reduction programs, projects and initiative across sector in order to fast-track progress and contributions towards the implementation of this overarching policy.

As a response, the Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Policy Implementation began its development at mid-2020 with having gone series development phases to its final draft presented this year 2021. While serving its paramount functions in implementing its counterpart policy, this implementation plan promotes Accountability, Sustainability, Equity, Community Focus, Collaboration, Innovation as its basic implementation principals.

Therefore, it is with great honor that I present to you the Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Implementation Plan 2022-2026.



Honorable Silas Bule Melve
Minster for Climate Change and Adaptation

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ABBREVIATIONS

AWS	Automated Weather Station
CCDRR	Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction (Policy)
CDCCC	Community Disaster and Climate Change Committee
CIS	Climate Information Services
CLEWS	Climate Early Warning System
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CVCA	Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment
DAE	Direct Access Entity (to the GCF)
DEPC	Department of Environmental Protection and Conservation
DLA	Department of Local Affairs
DoCC	Department of Climate Change
DoE	Department of Energy
DSS	Decision-support System
DWA	Department of Women's Affairs
EbA	Ecosystem-based Adaptation
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
ESRAM	Ecological & Socio-economic Resilience Assessment Mapping
EWS	Early Warning System
FBO	Faith Based Organization
FRDP	Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific 2017-2030
GBVIE	Gender-Based Violence in Emergencies
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEDSI	Gender Equity, Disability, and Social Inclusion
GGGI	Global Green Growth Institute
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GoV	Government of Vanuatu
INGO	International Non-Government Organization
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
LDC	Least Developed Country
MARD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MFEM	Ministry of Finance and Economic Management
MJCS	Ministry of Justice and Community Services
MoHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MSME	Micro, Small, and Medium-Sized Enterprises
MTF	Ministry of Trade and Finance
NAB	National Advisory Board on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction
NAP	National Adaptation Plan (for climate change adaptation)
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NDMO	National Disaster Management Office
NERM	National Energy Roadmap
NGEP	National Gender Equality Policy 2020-2030
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NPCCDDID	National Policy for Climate Change and Disaster-Induced Displacement
NSDP	National Sustainable Development Plan
PDCCC	Provincial Disaster and Climate Change Committee
PICTs	Pacific Island Countries and Territories
PIFS	Pacific Island Forum Secretariat
PWD	People (Person) with Disabilities
RFP	Request for Proposals
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
SPC	Secretariat of the Pacific Community
SPREP	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environmental Program
STC	Save the Children
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VANGO	Vanuatu Association of Non-Government Organizations
VBRC	Vanuatu Business Resilience Council
VCAN	Vanuatu Climate Action Network
VCC	Vanuatu Christian Council
VCCI	Vanuatu Chamber of Commerce and Industry
VCRF	Vanuatu Community Resilience Framework
VMGD	Vanuatu Meteorology and Geohazards Department
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Vanuatu is one of the most vulnerable countries in the world to climate change and disaster risks. The island nation experiences cyclones, storm surges, landslides, flooding, and droughts. These hazards will likely become more intense as a result of anthropogenic climate change. Vanuatu is also exposed to geophysical threats such as volcanic eruptions, earthquakes and tsunamis, as well as human, animal and plant diseases and human-caused disasters.

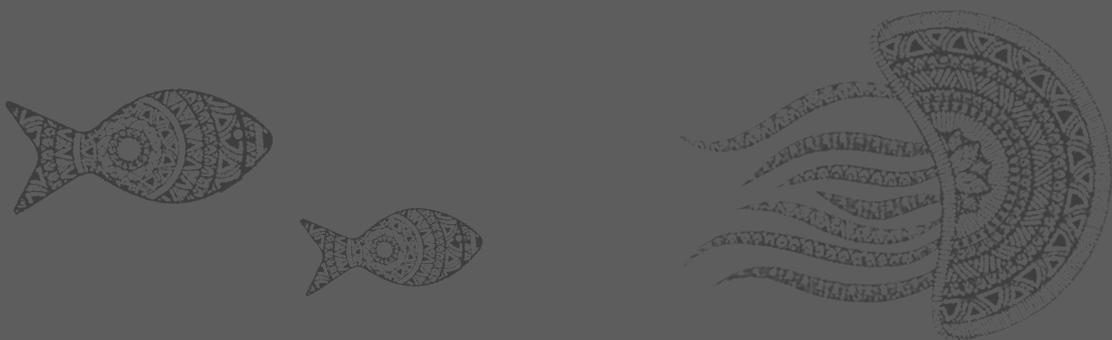
In 2016 the Government of Vanuatu issued its Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Policy 2016–2030 (hereafter the “CCDRR Policy”). The CCDRR Policy is innovative in that it combines actions on climate change and disaster risk to take advantage of the synergies between these two fields, which previously had been considered separately. The Policy was informed by a risk governance assessment to analyze Vanuatu’s climate change and disaster risk governance capacity and needs at both national and local levels. The CCDRR Policy consists of six Strategic Priorities: 1) Governance; 2) Finance; 3) Knowledge and Information; 4) Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction; 5) Low Carbon Development; and 6) Response and Recovery. These six Strategic Priorities comprise approximately 190 Strategic Actions.

Since 2016 various Government agencies and non-government stakeholders have taken action to implement some of the strategic actions described in the CCDRR Policy. However, the original policy did not include implementation arrangements, timelines, targets, and other relevant details to guide implementation and track progress. Therefore in 2019 the newly created Department of Climate Change (DoCC) under

the Ministry of Climate Change Adaptation, Meteorology, Geohazards, Environment, Energy and Disaster Management (MCC) took the lead to formulate a detailed Implementation Plan for the CCDRR Policy. This Implementation Plan was formulated in 2020, endorsed in 2021 and will cover an implementation period from 2022–2026. The Implementation Plan responds to a need for more detailed implementation arrangements, including specific implementation activities to fulfill the strategic actions in the CCDRR Policy, identification of lead and supporting agencies and organizations, timelines for implementation, and entry points for external assistance.

The Implementation Plan consists of ten thematic programs each consisting of between three and four outcomes, which themselves consist of several specific, operationalizable activities. Each activity includes a lead agency, targets, and timeline information. The implementation programs address all of the approximately 190 strategic actions listed in the CCDRR Policy, with some strategic actions addressed by multiple synergistic activities contained in different thematic programs. Appendix A indicates the linkages between the thematic programs and the Strategic

Priorities and Strategic Actions in the CCDRR Policy. The thematic programs also include short capsules describing entry points for support from development partners. These capsules are intended to increase country ownership over development partner activities, simplify the process of designing interventions for development partners, and improve coordination between development partners. The ten thematic programs are:



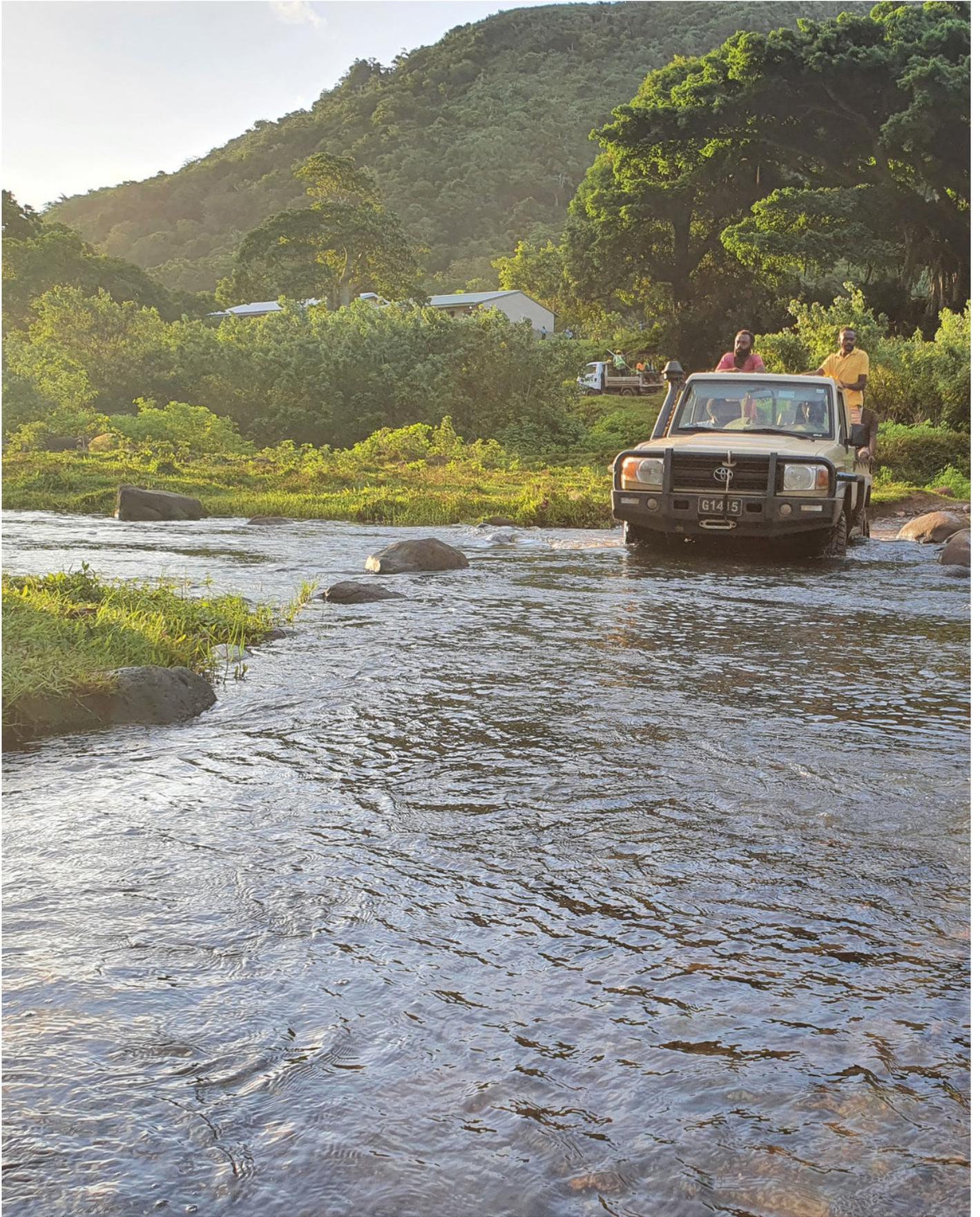
1. Improving Governance for Disaster and Climate Change Resilience;
2. Improving Planning and Implementation for Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction at Subnational Levels;
3. Strengthening Gender and Social Equity Mainstreaming in Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Planning and Implementation at All Levels;
4. Increasing Financial Support and Management for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction;
5. Enhancing the Role of Kastom;
6. Improving Knowledge Management, Research Capacities, and Evidence Base for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Measures;
7. Assessing and Reducing Vulnerability at All Levels;
8. Enhancing the Role and Competencies of

Non-Government Stakeholders for a Whole-of-Society Response to Climate Change and Disasters;

9. Strengthening Disaster Preparedness, Response, and Recovery; and
10. Greenhouse Gas Mitigation and Energy Efficiency.

It is expected that the relevant agencies will begin to incorporate the activities and outputs described in the Implementation Plan into their department strategic plans and budgeting processes to the extent possible. The thematic programs also include basic cost estimates, but it is expected that there will be elaborated with more details during the process of formulating Vanuatu's National Adaptation Plan (NAP), which will commence in 2021. Progress on this Implementation Plan will be reviewed in 2025, and at that time a Phase 2 Implementation Plan will be formulated for the period 2027-2030.





I. INTRODUCTION

Vanuatu is one of the most vulnerable countries in the world to climate change and disaster risks, routinely being at or near the top of global risk indexes. This high ranking is primarily due to the country's extreme exposure to natural hazards as well as its limited adaptive capacity. Temperatures in Vanuatu have already increased by approximately 1°C and are expected to increase further by at least 1°C by 2030, with increases of up to 3.2°C by 2090. This increase in temperature is coupled with an increase in sea level of approximately 6mm annually since 1993. This increase is expected to continue and accelerate into the future, with cumulative increases of up to 17cm by 2030 and 63cm by 2090. The frequency and intensity of extreme weather events is also predicted to increase, and the changing profile of cyclones, storm surges, landslides, flooding, and droughts will result in severe impacts on lives, livelihoods and infrastructure across Vanuatu, affecting both human communities and natural ecosystems.

In recent years, the Government of Vanuatu (GoV) has taken significant steps to improve resilience to natural disasters and adaptive capacity to climate change adaptation. These steps include:

- Passage of the Meteorology, Geological Hazards and Climate Change Act (25/2016; "the Act"). The Act established the institutional arrangements to improve the country's response to climate change and disasters. This included establishment of the National Advisory Board on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction (NAB), establishment

of the Department of Climate Change, and clarification of the roles and responsibilities of other Departments under MCC;

- Promulgation of the Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Policy 2016-2030 (henceforth known as "the Policy"). Among the motivations for the Policy were to bring together the fields of climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction in Vanuatu, which had hitherto been managed separately. As the Policy points out, "a recent shift in philosophy now views the integration of climate change and disaster risk reduction initiatives as the best way to make use of resources and avoid duplication of effort;|
- Formulation of the National Policy on Climate Change and Disaster-Induced Displacement (NPCCDID). The NPCCDID aims to support and protect persons who, for reasons of sudden or progressive changes in the natural or build environment that adversely affect their lives or living conditions, are obliged to leave their habitual homes, or chose to do so, either temporarily or permanently. It also aims to support and protect people at-risk of displacement, including internal migrants and/ or persons who choose to or are required to relocate, as well as host communities providing support to these population groups.

This Implementation Plan builds on these achievements and works to advance a coordinated whole-of-society response to climate change and disasters.



1.1 PURPOSE

This document serves as the first five-year Implementation Plan for the Policy, covering the period from 2021–2025. The CCDRR Policy includes six strategic priorities which were further subdivided into two categories: systems and themes.

- Governance (system)
- Finance (system)
- Knowledge and information (system)
- Climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction (theme)
- Low carbon development (theme)
- Response and recovery (theme)

These six strategic priorities each include several groupings of strategic actions under subheadings. The structure of the CCDRR Policy is illustrated in figure 1. This Implementation Plan complements the CCDRR Policy by providing specific outputs and activities to operationalize the strategic actions that are grouped into ten thematic programs. In addition to the specific activities and outputs, the thematic programs include lead and supporting agencies/organizations for each of the activities, along with implementation timelines and targets. Each thematic program describes how its outputs and activities build on existing progress that has already been made in implementing the CCDRR Policy, as well as short capsules that describe entry points for support from development partners. These capsules are intended to increase country ownership over development partner activities, simplify the process of designing interventions for development partners, and improve coordination between development partners.

The ten thematic programs are:

1. Improving Governance for Disaster and Climate Change Resilience;
2. Improving Planning and Implementation for Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction at Subnational Levels;
3. Strengthening Gender and Social Equity Mainstreaming in Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Planning and Implementation at All Levels;
4. Increasing Financial Support and Management for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction;
5. Enhancing the Role of Kastom;
6. Improving Knowledge Management, Research Capacities, and Evidence Base for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Measures;
7. Assessing and Reducing Vulnerability at All Levels;
8. Enhancing the Role and Competencies of Non-Government Stakeholders for a Whole-of-Society Response to Climate Change and Disasters;
9. Strengthening Disaster Preparedness, Response, and Recovery; and
10. Greenhouse Gas Mitigation and Energy Efficiency.



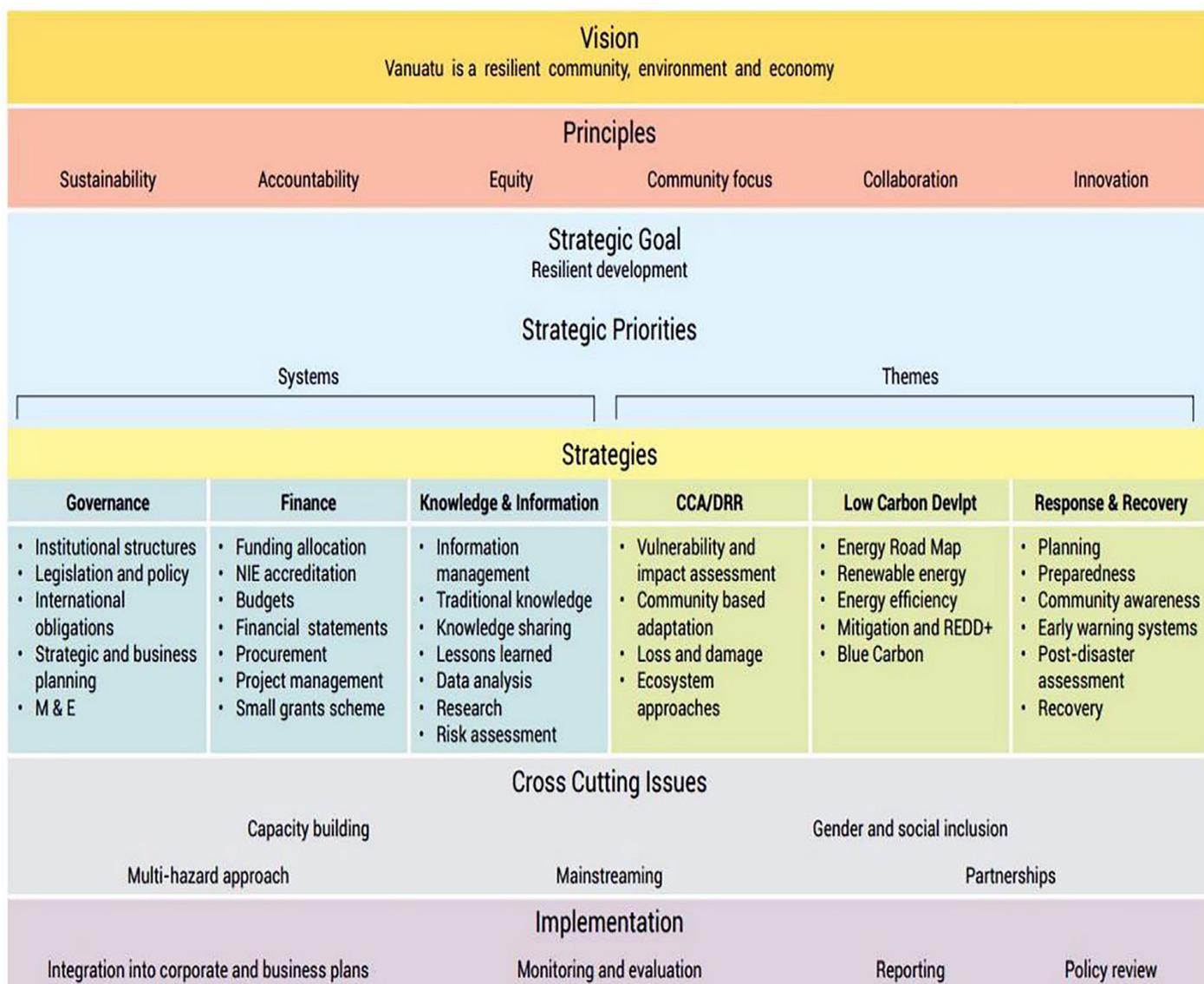


Figure 1: Vision, principles, and structure of the CCDRR Policy

1.2 VISION

This Implementation Plan shares the same vision as the CCDRR Policy, which is for Vanuatu is a resilient community, environment, and economy.

1.3 PRINCIPLES

The Implementation Plan adheres to the same principles described in the CCDRR Policy. Each of these principles is incorporated into the overall Implementation Plan and its ten thematic programs:

- **Accountability:** incorporating rigorous processes, transparent decision-making, and public reporting to ensure appropriate use of resources, and steering the climate change and disaster risk reduction agenda;
- **Sustainability:** strengthening existing systems through building on experience, learning from events, activities, and good practice to ensure continuity beyond the short and medium term;
- **Equity:** providing opportunities for meaningful participation by all groups in society, including women, youth, the elderly, people with disabilities, remote communities, valuing traditional practices, and engaging with all levels of government, industry sectors, development partners, donors, academia, regional and international bodies;
- **Community focus:** empowering communities at the local level through a bottom-up approach, drawing on local skills, values and traditional knowledge, and enhancing decentralization in planning, programmes and projects;
- **Collaboration:** partnering among Government, regional, global, and national CSOs, private sector, development partners, donors, and academic institutions to build networks that share knowledge and information; and
- **Innovation:** enabling dynamic systems that are science and evidence based, adaptable to changing situations, incorporating traditional knowledge and practice, emerging trends, technological advances, and local contexts.

Like the CCDRR Policy, this Implementation Plan takes into consideration the perspectives, needs, and capacities of diverse groups of people across

Vanuatu, including women, youth, the elderly, people with disabilities (PWDs) and remote communities by recognizing their importance in acting as agents of change to manage climate and disaster risks.

Traditional Knowledge and Kastom. Traditional knowledge, lifeways, and Kastom are important pillars of society in Vanuatu, and are enshrined in the country's Constitution. Chiefs play leadership roles within their communities in engaging with and informing their people on key issues impacting on their well-being, including climate change and disaster risk reduction. Chiefs also act as spokesperson for their villages in forums, representing the perspective and interests of their people. As the CCDRR Policy notes, traditional coping and early warning mechanisms contribute to existing community resilience, which must be built on, promoted, and empowered through CCDRR initiatives. This Implementation Plan carries forth the importance placed on Kastom and traditional knowledge in the CCDRR Policy, as one of the ten thematic programs focuses specifically on Kastom, traditional knowledge, and community organization. The Implementation Plan identifies ways to work through and strengthen traditional systems, and understands traditional leaders and the Malvatumauri Council are critical stakeholders in areas such as community-based disaster risk reduction, early warning, evacuation management, and as champions for behavior change that contribute to resilience to climate change and disasters at the local level.

II. STRUCTURE AND METHODOLOGY OF THE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

METHODOLOGY

Work on the CCDRR Policy Implementation Plan began in mid-2020. The process of developing the Plan included several steps:

- Review of similar climate change and disaster risk reduction policies and implementation plans from other countries to determine best practices for effective implementation planning. This review focused mainly on policies and plans from Pacific Island Countries but also included some plans from other regions. In addition to identifying best practices, the implementation plans were also analyzed for potential gaps and weaknesses. Based on this, a draft outline and thematic program format and matrix was designed and submitted to the

Government of Vanuatu for approval;

- Review of national and subnational policies, plans, frameworks, and strategies. This review was conducted to ensure that the Implementation Plan is aligned with other processes in Vanuatu, as well as to identify entry points and synergies between the Plan's specific activities and outputs, and other processes;
- Review of current and in-the-pipeline projects. Current and in-the-pipeline projects being implemented or being planned by Government agencies, national and international NGOs, and development partners were all reviewed to determine their connection to the CCDRR Policy's identified priorities to determine baseline progress and ongoing activities. The Implementation Plan then incorporated relevant project activities into the ten thematic programs;
- Draft and review process. Based on these reviews, a draft Implementation Plan was formulated, along with the ten thematic programs. These drafts were submitted to

relevant stakeholders within the Government of Vanuatu, as well as non-government domestic stakeholders and international partners. These reviewers provided comments, suggestions, and additional information for consideration. The reviewers also provided preliminary validation and approval of the contents; and

- Finalization and Approval. Relevant suggestions and additional input from stakeholders were incorporated into the working draft, which was then finalized and submitted to the Government for approval.

STRUCTURE

The Implementation Plan has been designed as a set of thematic programs covering several themes which run throughout all the six strategic areas of the CCDRR Policy. Taken together, the thematic programs provide comprehensive coverage for every strategic action in the CCDRR Policy, with some actions being covered by multiple thematic programs, as is indicated in Appendix A. The thematic programs are as follows:



1. **Improving Governance for Disaster and Climate Change Resilience.** This thematic program focuses primarily on governance issues at the national level related to Vanuatu's response to climate change and disasters. The outputs and activities contained in this thematic program address coordination, institutional capacity, mainstreaming of climate change and disaster risk reduction into day-to-day processes of governance, and strengthening Vanuatu's role in international negotiations and discussions as a leader for Pacific Island Countries, Small Island Developing States in general, and for least developed countries.
2. **Improving Planning and Implementation for Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction at Subnational Levels.** This program fosters a bottom-up approach to enhancing resilience by drawing on local skills, values, and traditional knowledge. It also works to enhance decentralization in planning, programs, and projects. The program addresses a range of priorities from four of the six strategic priority areas described in the CCDRR Policy. It focuses on the subnational level and aims to build institutional and human capacities to support improved planning and implementation for climate change and disaster risk reduction at the provincial level and below.
3. **Strengthening Gender and Social Equity Mainstreaming in Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Planning and Implementation at All Levels.** The CCDRR Policy identifies social and gender inclusion as a cross-cutting issue for implementation and notes that women and other vulnerable community members, including PWDs, the elderly, youth, those in remote locations, and those from diverse cultural groups need to be able to participate and benefit from resilience building programs. This thematic program consolidates all the strategic actions related to GEDSI considerations from the CCDRR Policy's six strategic areas. In addition to the gender mainstreaming activities in each of the other thematic programs, this program also functions as a gender strategy for the CCDRR Policy and Implementation Plan.
4. **Increasing Financial Support and Management for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction.** This thematic program addresses all elements of the CCDRR Policy that are related to finance issues. The aim of the program is to build the enabling conditions to scale up financing for climate change and disaster risk reduction measures at national and subnational levels. This includes increasing domestic public source funding, enhancing the contribution of the private sector, and increasing access to more international public and private sector financing.
5. **Enhancing the Role of Kastom.** This thematic program addresses aspects of the CCDRR Policy related to Kastom, traditional ecological knowledge, and other related elements. Kastom is very important in the lifeways and national identity of all ni-Vanuatu, and is also an important entry point for facilitating the necessary behavior changes at the household, community, and island level to build resilience to disasters and climate change. Given this significance, a dedicated thematic program is needed to ensure that the potential contributions of Kastom in building resilience to climate change and disasters are necessary. This program also seeks to strengthen the role of the Malvatumauri Council of Chiefs as a critical institutional stakeholder in the implementation of the CCDRR Policy.
6. **Improving Knowledge Management, Research Capacities, and Evidence Base for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Measures.** This thematic program covers all aspects of the CCDRR Policy that relate to knowledge management, research capacities, data and information production, and dissemination and communication. Much of this thematic program is motivated by the CCDRR Policy's sixth guiding principle, innovation, which aims to enable dynamic systems that are science and evidence based, adaptable to changing situations, incorporating traditional knowledge and practice, emerging trends, technological advances, and local contexts.
7. **Assessing and Reducing Vulnerability at All Levels.** This thematic program contains activities and outputs to operationalize CCDRR Policy strategic actions relating to conducting multi-hazard vulnerability and risk assessments at the national (sectoral), provincial, and community level, as well as strategic actions aimed at incorporating the results of the assessments into strategic documents and policies. The program includes activities to develop standardized methodologies for vulnerability and risk assessments, and for incorporating the

findings from these assessments into decision making processes at all levels of government.

8. **Enhancing the Role and Competencies of Non-Government Stakeholders for a Whole-of-Society Response to Climate Change and Disasters.** As prioritized in the CCDRR Policy, this thematic program acknowledges and encourages the role of civil society organizations (CSOs), non-government organizations (NGOs), faith-based organizations (FBOs) and the private sector in contributing to climate change and disaster risk reduction processes. To that end, the program addresses a wide range of strategic actions from across the six strategic areas of the CCDRR Policy, all relating to non-government stakeholders. The program aims to enhance the capacities of each of these stakeholder groups, enhance the role they play in building resilience, and also improving coordination between all stakeholders, and to encourage these non-government actors to take responsibility for identifying integrated adaptation and risk reduction priorities. The Implementation Plan also will help to ensure that these non-governmental stakeholders align their activities with the Government's overall resilience building agenda.
9. **Strengthening Disaster Preparedness, Response, and Recovery.** The CCDRR Policy points to the urgent need to build the resources and capacity of the disaster management system in Vanuatu to avoid gaps in planning, coordination, community awareness and engagement with other Government agencies and stakeholders. The Policy's strategic area covers Response and Recovery and includes 45 strategic actions. This thematic program covers most of the Policy's strategic actions in four output areas which respond to three stages of the disaster cycle: preparedness, response, and recovery. The fourth stage of the disaster cycle (mitigation) is addressed through the other thematic programs. This program aims to build on existing and in-the-pipeline efforts to strengthen disaster preparedness and response in Vanuatu.
10. **Greenhouse Gas Mitigation and Energy Efficiency:** The CCDRR Policy prioritizes low carbon development as one of the six strategic areas. The objective of low carbon development is to expand sustainable development opportunities that reduce carbon emissions and

simultaneously contribute to resilient livelihoods and well-being. Renewable energy and energy efficiency investments have significant benefits in terms of minimizing negative impacts on the environment, and mitigating climate change. This thematic program covers most of the CCDRR's specific actions relating to clean energy, REDD+, and Green Growth.

As noted in Chapter 3, the thematic programs are informed by a review of sectoral policies, plans, strategies, and other relevant information, as well as national-level and cross cutting frameworks. Each thematic program includes a set of "outputs" that corresponds to key strategic actions in the CCDRR Policy. In most cases, the CCDRR Policy does not include specific activities to achieve the strategic actions, and so the thematic programs have been designed to include activities that are found in ministerial corporate and departmental strategic plans (e.g., the DoCC Strategic Plan 2021-2023), and also activities that are in current and in-the-pipeline projects. In cases where no specific activities could be identified from existing documents, the thematic programs draw on best practices from other similar contexts (e.g., small island developing states) to recommend specific activities. These thematic programs were then submitted to the relevant agencies for review, input, and validation.

III. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

Overall coordination and supervision for the Implementation Plan will be the responsibility of the National Advisory Board and its Secretariat. Each of the thematic programs indicates lead and supporting agencies and organizations for each of the specific activities. Government agencies are indicated as lead agencies for specific activities that fall under the legal/regulatory remit of those agencies. In some cases, development partners are designated as lead agencies where they are currently implementing projects that address the activities, or if they have in-the-pipeline projects that will address the activities.

DEPARTMENT OF CLIMATE CHANGE (DOCC).

DoCC will play a leading and supporting role in a significant number of the activities across all ten thematic programs. This is due to DoCC's remit to address climate change adaptation and mitigation. This includes issues relating to loss and damage;

international and regional reporting, negotiation, and other responsibilities related to climate change; improving stakeholder consultation and participatory processes; strengthening monitoring, evaluation and learning of/from adaptation and mitigation projects; and developing methodologies for vulnerability and risk assessments to be used at the sectoral, subnational, and community levels.

NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT OFFICE (NDMO).

NDMO will also play a strong role in leading and supporting the implementation of several of the thematic programs, primarily for activities and outputs that are connected to one of the four stages of the disaster management cycle (mitigation, preparation, response, recovery). This includes areas such as reviewing and strengthening regulations related to disaster mitigation and recovery (e.g., climate proofing and build back better); improving regulations, standard operating procedures, and capacities to manage disaster preparedness activities and supplies; and management of evacuation centers and temporary settlements for people displaced by disasters.

VANUATU METEOROLOGY AND GEOHAZARDS DEPARTMENT (VMGD).

VMGD will play a lead and supporting role in activities related to data and information management to inform resilience planning, early warning system development, and activities involving strengthening and expanding the country's hydrometeorological and geophysical monitoring network. VMGD will also work with partners, including SPREP, UNEP, IUCN, and others in implementing current and in-the-pipeline projects.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT (MFEM).

MFEM will play an important supporting role across most of the thematic programs in terms of helping to coordinate project development for climate change and disaster resilience, and for supporting Government agencies at the national level in mainstreaming climate change considerations into sectoral budgeting processes. MFEM will also play a leading role in activities aimed at establishing a national fund for resilience building, as well as a small grants mechanism for channeling



international finance to subnational stakeholders to support community-driven resilience building projects.

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY (DOF).

The Department of Forestry will play a leading role in activities and outputs in Greenhouse Gas Mitigation and Energy Efficiency related to improving the country's Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) framework and activities. DoF will also play a supporting role in activities to improve land and resource management.

DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES (DLA).

DLA will play a leading and supporting role in strengthening regulatory and other enabling conditions and in building human and institutional capacities to support improved land management, ecosystem-based adaptation, ridge-to-reef, and catchment-based management approaches. DLA will also support improved community planning processes that draw on community-driven vulnerability and risk assessment processes. DLA will provide an important bridge for connecting national, subnational, and community level stakeholders.

DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN'S AFFAIRS (DWA).

DWA will play a leading role in capacity development and institutional strengthening activities related to the mainstreaming of gender equity, disability, and social inclusion (GEDSI) considerations into climate change adaptation, mitigation, and disaster risk reduction activities. DWA will also play an advisory role in the design of new projects by domestic agencies and organizations and international partners to ensure that these projects adequately address GEDSI considerations.

PRIVATE SECTOR ASSOCIATIONS.

Organizations such as the Vanuatu Chamber of Commerce and Industry (VCCI) and the Vanuatu Business Council (VBRC) will play important roles in implementing activities aimed at increasing engagement and raising awareness with the private sector. These organizations will also support activities to catalyze the role of the private sector in building resilience to climate change with respect to business continuity of operations, as well as creating enabling conditions and entrepreneurial opportunities for local business owners to support implementation of the CCDRR policy.

FAITH-BASED ORGANIZATIONS (FBOS).

Faith-based organizations play an important role in the lives of all ni-Vanuatu, and so the CCDRR Policy understands FBOs as important stakeholders in building resilience. FBOs will play leading and supporting roles in activities aimed at communities, as they can serve as an important conduit for information and messaging focusing on behavior change pathways for increasing individual, household, and community resilience. FBOs will also be beneficiaries of activities to increase their awareness and capabilities to empower them to play a larger role in building resilience to climate change and disasters.

NATIONAL AND SUBNATIONAL NGOS.

National and subnational NGOs and associations, including the Vanuatu Association of Non-Government Organizations (VANGO), the Vanuatu Climate Action Network (VCAN), and the Vanuatu Humanitarian Team (VHT) will support the thematic programs according to their organizational competencies. For example, local NGOs will help to facilitate community-based vulnerability and risk assessments, resilience building measures, and capacity building activities in areas where the NGOs have experience and operational networks. In addition, national and subnational NGOs will be beneficiaries of training and institutional strengthening activities included in several of the thematic programs.

INTERNATIONAL NGOS AND DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS.

These stakeholders will continue to provide support for Vanuatu's resilience building effort by continuing to implement current and in-the-pipeline projects, including the Green Climate Fund (GCF) project currently being implemented by SPREP, GCF-funded readiness projects being implemented by GGGI, and the UNEP-implemented project to support Vanuatu's National Adaptation Plan. In addition, there are a number of projects under development by partners such as Save the Children, the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), UNDP, and others that will help achieve the objectives included in the thematic programs. Each thematic program also includes capsules for international support that briefly describe entry points and external assistance needs; it is expected that Vanuatu's international partners will help to address some of these priority needs.

IV. ALIGNMENT WITH NATIONAL, REGIONAL, AND INTERNATIONAL POLICIES, STRATEGIES, FRAMEWORKS, AND PLANS

Vanuatu has a wide range of policies, strategies, frameworks, and plans that this Implementation Plan aligns with and connects to. In addition, the Plan will help Vanuatu to meet its international commitments and obligations to Pacific regional frameworks and international frameworks such as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The Implementation Plan will also help Vanuatu to play a leading role in advocating internationally for the priorities of small island developing states (SIDS) and least developed countries.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS, AGREEMENTS, AND COMMITMENTS

SENDAI FRAMEWORK FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION 2015-2030.

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 seeks to prevent new and reduce existing disaster risks and achieve a substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihood and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of people, business, communities, and countries over the next 15 years. The Sendai Framework is operationalized through four priorities for action, each of which is substantially addressed in the Implementation Plan:

1. Understanding disaster risk: incorporated into the **Improving Knowledge Management, Research Capacities, and Evidence Base for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Measures** and **Strengthening Disaster Preparedness, Response, and Recovery thematic programs**;
2. Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk: incorporated into the **Improving Governance for Disaster and Climate Change Resilience** and **Improving planning and Implementation for Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction at Subnational Levels** thematic programs;
3. Investing in disaster reduction and resilience: included in the **Assessing and Reducing Vulnerability at All Levels and Strengthening**

Disaster Preparedness, Response, and Recovery thematic programs; and

4. Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to “build back better” in recovery, rehabilitation, and reconstruction: incorporated into the **Improving Governance for Disaster and Climate Change Resilience** and **Improving planning and Implementation for Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction at Subnational Levels** thematic programs.

UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE (UNFCCC).

Under the UNFCCC, national communications are required to report on national greenhouse gas emissions and actions taken or to be taken to reduce emissions. These communications also report on current and expected impacts of climate change on various sectors and include implemented and anticipated adaptation activities. In addition, with the Paris Agreement to the UNFCCC (which Vanuatu ratified in 2016), countries are expected to formally describe their contributions to the goals of the Paris Agreement in Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). Vanuatu submitted its first NDC to the UNFCCC in 2015. Although being a small island developing country with a small carbon footprint, Vanuatu has committed to an ambitious mitigation target in its NDC of a transition to close to 100% renewable energy in the electricity sector by 2030. Achieving this target would replace nearly all fossil fuel requirements for electricity generation in the country. In addition, Vanuatu aims to reduce emissions in all other sectors, except agriculture and forestry, by 15%.

The NDC describes Vanuatu’s commitments to reducing greenhouse gas emissions in the electricity sector and speeding its transition to reliance on renewable energy sources. The adaptation component emphasizes the need for conducting climate vulnerability and multi-sector impacts assessments, for advancing community-based adaptation, and for embracing ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) approaches. Vanuatu’s NDC Roadmap was approved in March 2019 with the goal of providing a pathway for the implementation of specific mitigation actions in Vanuatu. The Roadmap provides analysis on two pathways for achieving the NDC target for the energy sector. Recommendations from the NDC Roadmap have been incorporated into the Energy and Mitigation Thematic program.

The specific actions outlined in the broader Implementation Plan will contribute to all of the abovementioned obligations and commitments. International reporting and monitoring of Greenhouse cases will be enhanced by the **Improving Governance for Disaster and Climate Change Resilience and Greenhouse Gas Mitigation and Energy Efficiency** thematic programs. These two programs will also contribute to Vanuatu's ability to meet its NDC mitigation targets. Lastly, the **Improving Planning and Implementation for Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction, Enhancing the Role of Kastom, Assessing and Reducing Vulnerability at All Levels, and Enhancing the Role and Competencies of Non-Government Stakeholders for a Whole-of-Society Response to Climate Change and Disasters** thematic programs specifically address the need for vulnerability and risk assessments, for community-based resilience building, and for EbA.

REGIONAL FRAMEWORKS

FRAMEWORK FOR RESILIENT DEVELOPMENT IN THE PACIFIC 2017-2030 (FRDP).

The FRDP was promulgated in 2017 as the successor to the Pacific Islands Framework for Action on Climate Change (PIFACC) and the Pacific Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Management Framework for Action (PDRDMF). The FRDP provides high-level regional strategic guidance to different stakeholder groups on how to enhance resilience to climate change and disasters in ways that contribute to and are embedded in sustainable development. The FRDP advocates for the adoption of integrated approaches whenever possible for coping with and managing climate change and disaster risks in order to make more efficient use of resources, to rationalize multiple sources of funding which address similar needs, and for more effective mainstreaming of risks into development planning and budgets. The FRDP has three interrelated goals:

1. Strengthened integrated risk management to enhance climate and disaster resilience;
2. Low carbon development; and
3. Strengthened disaster preparedness, response, and recovery

Each of these goals includes a list of voluntary

priority actions for a) national and subnational governments and administrations; b) civil society and communities; c) the private sector; and d) by regional organizations and other development partners. The CCDRR Policy Implementation Plan includes many of these voluntary actions, though because there are 131 voluntary actions in total, it is beyond the scope of the CCDRR Policy Implementation Plan to list all the specific linkages. Currently a monitoring and evaluation framework is being developed for the FRDP, and this Implementation Plan will be submitted so that it can be considered in the overall regional M&E system. Moving forward, once the FRDP M&E system is in place, the thematic programs may be amended to include indicators and targets from the FRDP M&E framework as appropriate.

PACIFIC PLATFORM FOR ACTION ON GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S HUMAN RIGHTS 2018-2030 (PPA).

The PPA was endorsed by the Ministers for Women on 5 October 2017. All Pacific Island governments and administrations, civil society organizations, CROP agencies and development partners are encouraged to use the PPA to guide their policies and actions. It has three purposes:

- To provide a roadmap for achieving gender equality and enhancing the well-being of all women and girls of all diversities in all their diversity, inclusive of young women, older women, rural women, women with disabilities, women with diverse sexual orientations and gender identities, and indigenous women;
- To support action on national, regional and international gender equality commitments made by Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs), particularly under the Pacific Leaders' Gender Equality Declaration and the Sustainable Development Goals; and
- To guide PICTs, regional agencies, and development partners in prioritizing strategic approaches to achieve gender equality.

To operationalize these purposes, the PPA has five strategic objectives. The CCDRR Policy Implementation Plan contributes to achieving these strategic objectives in the following ways:

- **Strategic Objective 1:** Enhance the generation of knowledge to inform policies and decision-making, and support advocacy for gender equality. The overall Implementation Plan

includes activities to develop knowledge products and training materials to increase awareness and sensitize Government officials about socially differentiated impacts of climate change and disasters, and also to develop planning guidelines and guidance materials for incorporating social equity considerations and socially differentiated impacts into community and provincial plans (Strengthen Gender and Social Equity Mainstreaming in Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Planning and Implementation at All Levels thematic program activities 3.1.1 and 3.1.2);

- **Strategic Objective 2:** Increase efforts to mainstream gender perspectives across all legislation, policies, programs, and services delivered by Government. The aforementioned activities (3.1.1 and 3.1.2), along with the development of guidelines for the incorporation of gender and social vulnerability considerations into resilience building projects (activity 3.2.1) addresses this objective;
- **Strategic Objective 3:** Develop and strengthen effective partnerships between Government, CSOs, the private sector, and FBOs so that women and men of all ages across all levels of society are empowered as individuals and groups to prevent violence in all forms of discrimination. The Gender and Social Equity thematic program also includes activities to ensure that gender and social equity considerations are incorporated into the National Disaster Recovery Framework (activity 3.1.4) and to partner with international organizations to implement training for domestic NGOs through the Vanuatu Association of Non-Government Organizations, the Vanuatu Climate Action Network and the Vanuatu Humanitarian Team to build specific roles for each agency with respect to gender and social inclusion and climate change and disaster risk reduction; and
- **Strategic Objective 4:** Mobilize resources and sustain investments to advance gender equality. Included in the Gender and Social Equity thematic program are actions to issue a women-focused RFP for funding proposals for a planned small grants mechanism (activity 3.2.4), as well the expansion of the Department

of Women's Affairs' role in screening new concept notes and project proposals for submission to the Green Climate Fund to ensure that these proposals have adequately mainstreamed gender considerations, and to ensure that project budgets include staffing for gender and social vulnerability considerations (activity 3.2.2); and

- **Strategic Objective 5:** Establish mechanisms and systems to make stakeholders accountable for implementing commitments on gender equality and the human rights for all women and girls of all diversities through a harmonized monitoring and reporting mechanism. The Gender and Social Equity thematic program advances this objective with an activity to establish monitoring and evaluation indicators based on best-practice proxy indicators of sensitivity and adaptive capacity for women, persons with disabilities (PWDs, youth, the elderly recent migrants, and displaced people), and to initiate a monitoring program with biennial reporting to inform policymaking (activity 3.3.1).

NATIONAL LAWS AND POLICIES

Most critically, in addition to its alignment with international and regional frameworks, the CCDRR Policy Implementation Plan is also aligned with a wide range of national policy instruments, as described below.

NATIONAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2016-2030 (NSDP)¹

The NSDP serves as the country's highest level policy framework. It is founded on culture, traditional knowledge, and Christian principles, and builds on Vanuatu's development journey since independence. This Implementation Plan is aligned with the overall National Vision of the NSDP: "A stable, sustainable and prosperous Vanuatu", as well as several of the objectives described in the NSDP's Environment Pillar. Specifically, the Implementation Plan advances the following Policy Objectives of the NSDP:

- **Env 2.3.** Promote renewable sources of energy and promote efficient energy use. Activities

¹ Also sometimes referred to as Vanuatu 2030: The People's Plan.

aimed at increasing use of renewable energy sources in power generation and lighting (activity 7.5.1) in the Greenhouse Gas Mitigation and Energy Efficiency thematic program advance this Policy Objective.

- **Env 2.6.** Ensure adequate financial resources to support our sustainable development aspirations. A range of actions in the Increasing Financial Support and Management for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction thematic programs support this Policy Objective.
- **Env 3.1.** Institutionalize climate change and disaster risk governance and build institutional capacity and awareness. Activities across several thematic programs, including the Improving Governance for Disaster and Climate Change Resilience and the Improving Planning and Implementation for Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction at Subnational Levels plans advance this Policy Objective.
- **Env 3.2.** Improve monitoring and early warning systems. This Policy Objective is specifically addressed in Output 9.1 (Strengthen national early warning system for enhanced disaster risk resilience) in the Strengthening Disaster Preparedness, Response, and Recovery thematic program.

- **Env 3.3.** Strengthen post-disaster systems in planning, preparedness, response and recovery. This Policy Objective is also addressed by two outputs consisting of 15 specific actions in the Strengthening Disaster Preparedness, Response, and Recovery thematic program.
- **Env 3.4.** Promote and ensure strengthened resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related, natural and man-made hazards. This Policy Objective is addressed by the entire Implementation Plan.
- **Env 3.5.** Access available finance for climate change adaptation and disaster risk management. Activities aimed at increasing access to international climate and disaster risk reduction finance, as well as activities aimed at increasing the private sector in the Increasing Financial Support and Management for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction and Enhancing the Role and Competencies of Non-Government Stakeholders for a Whole-of-Society Response to Climate Change and Disasters thematic programs address this Policy Objective.

In addition, this Implementation Plan utilizes indicators and targets found in the monitoring and evaluation framework for the NSDP; where applicable these targets and indicators have been incorporated into the ten Thematic programs.



NATIONAL ENERGY ROADMAP (NERM).

The NERM is the main policy framework for Vanuatu in the energy sector. The NERM covers the period to 2030 and sets targets including 100% of electricity generation from renewable energy by 2030. It also sets a target of 100% electricity access in the country by 2030. The CCDRR Policy recognizes the role of the NERM in addressing climate change by promoting low carbon renewable energy development in line with the NSDP. This Implementation Plan has been developed to be in alignment with the NERM. Specific areas of alignment are described in the table below.

Explore options for promoting energy efficiency in the transport sector and develop an action plan for cost-effective implementation	Conduct analysis of diesel engine usage and fuel consumption to identify primary users and identify potential entry points for alternative technologies as replacement. Include analysis of opportunities, barriers to entry and economic feasibility for new technologies. Include potential policy/regulatory incentives to support adoption of alternative technologies (activity 10.1.1)
NERM	CCDRR Policy Implementation Plan
Incorporate mandatory standards and labelling systems into Government procurement policies	Stimulate demand for efficient lighting through Government procurement (activity 10.1.1)
Reform import duties, tariffs and VAT to encourage imports of energy efficient and renewable energy equipment	Conduct analysis of diesel engine usage and fuel consumption to identify primary users and identify potential entry points for alternative technologies as replacement. Include analysis of opportunities, barriers to entry and economic feasibility for new technologies. Include potential policy/regulatory incentives to support adoption of alternative technologies (activity 10.1.1)
Commission a national study on biomass resource and use in Vanuatu and develop a national biomass strategy	Formulate “Coconut for Fuel Strategy” including a) recommendations for securing support and putting in place enabling conditions; b) managing production processes; c) evaluating co-benefits of increased coconut production; d) establishing pricing mechanism; e) adaptation of existing regulatory frameworks (activity 10.1.3)



NATIONAL POLICY ON CLIMATE CHANGE AND DISASTER INDUCED DISPLACEMENT (NPCCDID).

This Policy was introduced in 2018 and aims to support and protect persons who, for reasons of sudden or progressive changes in the natural or built environment that adversely affect their lives or living conditions, are obliged to leave their habitual homes, or choose to do so, either temporarily or permanently. It also aims to support and protect people at-risk of displacement, including internal migrants and/or persons who choose to or are required to relocate, as well as host communities providing support to these population groups. The NPCCDID has nine strategic areas, each of which is reflected in the CCDRR Policy Implementation Plan, particularly in its **Strengthen Disaster Preparedness, Response and Recovery, Enhancing the Role and Competencies of Non-Government Stakeholders for a Whole-of-Society Response to Climate Change and Disasters, and Improving Governance for Disaster and Climate Change Resilience** thematic programs.

DEPARTMENT STRATEGIC PLANS.

Many national agencies in Vanuatu have strategic plans that cover a 2-year period and provide short-term priorities which are then operationalized through annual work planning processes. To the extent possible, this Implementation Plan has been aligned with existing departmental strategic plans over the short-term period (2020-2023), and the activities and targets that have been identified to implement the CCDRR Policy's strategic actions to some extent reflect what is contained in the strategic plans. It is expected that moving forward, departments will begin to use this Implementation Plan when it is time to develop the next iteration of their strategic plans, and work to incorporate the remaining activities and targets into the new plans. To facilitate this, specific activities led by MFEM have been included to assist line agencies in mainstreaming climate change and disaster considerations into planning and budgeting processes.

NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN (NAP).

Vanuatu has initiated and launched the process to formulate and implement a National Adaptation

Plan under the UNFCCC. DoCC is currently being supported by UNEP to design a GCF-funded project to advance the NAP process. The proposed project will likely begin implementation in 2021 or 2022, and will address gaps and barriers to effective adaptation planning through five outcomes:

1. Strengthen Vanuatu's adaptation planning governance, coordination, and engagement for the NAP process;
2. Identify, analyze, and prioritize climate change impact and adaptation information;
3. Building the national capacity to mainstream climate change adaptation into national and sectoral policies, projects, and plans;
4. Developing a funding strategy for the implementation of the NAP process; and
5. Enhancing the capacity to monitor, report and learn from the NAP process.
6. A number of the proposed activities from the NAP support project are directly relevant to the strategic actions in the CCDRR Policy, and so they have been incorporated into the thematic programs where appropriate.

GENDER EQUITY AND EQUALITY.

Like many countries in the region, gender roles in Vanuatu are ingrained in the norms and culture of the country. The traditional social norms, values and practices that condone and perpetuate discrimination towards women and girls are the main causes of the barriers to women's economic empowerment in Vanuatu². However, gender equality is enshrined in the Constitution of Vanuatu, and the Government recognizes gender equality as a fundamental right. Gender issues are particularly relevant for climate change and disaster risk reduction planning and implementation, since both climate change and disasters disproportionately affect women and can undermine or reverse progress on gender equity and equality. There are also feedback loops between climate change and disasters and other systems that negatively affect women and other disproportionately vulnerable groups. For example, there are considerable health inequalities in

² Molony, T. (2014). Desk Review: Women's and girls' empowerment program, CARE International in Vanuatu as quoted in Supporting Women in Provincial Vanuatu: TVET Program Gender Equality Report, May 2016.

Vanuatu between women and men. These inequalities contribute to increased vulnerability for women from disasters and climate change. This further exacerbates other inequities, such as access to resources, capital, and decision-making processes. An understanding of the specific needs and capacities of women, children, youth, people with disabilities (PWDs) is central to enhancing Vanuatu's resilience to the shocks and stressors associated with climate change and disasters, and their related social and economic impacts.

Vanuatu's draft GCF Country Programme notes that "gender responsive climate solutions must be designed to ensure that women, youth and disadvantaged groups are not sidelined but trained, sensitized, and empowered to participate in the planning, formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of climate solutions as a strong exit strategy beyond the one-off project". To address these issues, the National Gender Equality Policy 2020-2030 (NGEP) was formulated by the Department of Women's Affairs (DWA) in the Ministry of Justice and Community Services (MJCS)³. The purpose of the NGEP is to provide a unifying strategic framework for Government, civil society, and development partners to coordinate actions to advance gender equality and the well-being of women and girls in Vanuatu. Resilience to climate change and disasters is well integrated into the NGEP, forming one of the five strategic areas ("fostering gender-responsive and community-driven solutions to climate and disaster resilience"). The NGEP acknowledges that climate change and disaster risks have different impacts on women and men, and that "gender differences need to be considered when planning and managing climate and disaster risks" and that "women and men bring valuable knowledge and experiences which are important to help understand the differing needs and priorities to cope and adapt to the environmental, social and economic changes brought on by climate change". The NGEP includes three policy objectives related to climate change and disaster resilience, each of which has been incorporated into the CCDRR Implementation Plan:

- Strengthen gender responsiveness of climate change and disaster institutions and decision-making processes;

- Protect women, children, and people with disabilities in emergencies through coordinated humanitarian action; and
- Nurture community-owned and locally-led solutions to resilience building.

The monitoring and evaluation framework for the NGEP 2020-2030 also points out that there is no specific gender strategy included in the CCDRR Policy. This Implementation Plan takes two approaches to address this gap and to ensure alignment with the NGEP. The first approach is to mainstream gender and social equity considerations into all the thematic programs. The Implementation Plan for the CCDRR Policy has been developed to mainstream the goals of gender equity and equality into Vanuatu's climate change and disaster resilience building activities moving forward. In addition, as noted in the section on international commitments, the thematic programs include a program focusing on Strengthening Gender and Social Equity Mainstreaming in Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction Planning and Implementation at All Levels which includes specific actions to address gender equity considerations.

V. FINANCING FOR IMPLEMENTATION

The Implementation Plan will be supported by a diverse array of resources. Each of the ten Thematic programs includes indicative financing (sources and cost estimates) for its associated activities and outputs. In addition, the National Adaptation Plan, which is expected to commence in 2021 and to be financed by the Green Climate Fund (GCF), will include the formulation of a detailed financing plan for adaptation measures. In keeping with the CCDRR Policy, the Implementation Plan contains a number of specific measures that will enhance Vanuatu's ability to attract international support for CCDRR.

NATIONAL BUDGET.

The Government of Vanuatu has made a commitment to increasing on-budget expenditures related to climate change and disaster resilience. The Climate Change Finance Review conducted by the Pacific Island Forum

³ At the time of writing, the NGEP 2020-2030 was still in draft stage.

Secretariat and other partners in 2018 found that between 2012 and 2016, 7.6% of overall Government expenditures were related to climate change. Though this share exceeds that of many other countries, moving forward it will be important for the Government to increase domestic expenditures on climate change and disaster resilience. There are several interrelated reasons for this. First, as noted in the CCDRR Policy, climate and disaster risks to Vanuatu are increasing, and will likely continue their upward trajectory in the future. Second, although the developed countries have committed to increasing funding for developing countries to USD100 billion per year by 2020, by the end of 2020 it appeared that the developed countries would fall far short of this goal. In addition, at the end of 2020, it was increasingly apparent that the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic would have a significant effect on developed countries' domestic economies, likely negatively impacting allocations for international climate change and disaster resilience funds (e.g. GCF) as well as for programs implemented by bilateral and multilateral development partners. At the same time, global demand among developing countries is increasing, and by 2030 UNEP estimates that annual demand for adaptation finance alone could reach USD300 billion annually. This means that international financing for climate change and disaster resilience will likely never meet demand. This points to two important conclusions: 1) international climate finance will always be very competitive; and 2) vulnerable countries will most likely have to scale up domestic financing for adaptation, mitigation, and disaster risk reduction and management. The Ministry of Climate Change has highlighted the importance of increasing access to climate finance nationwide through the Climate Finance Roadmap 2016-2020.

It is expected that the ability of the Government to take the lead on the thematic programs

described in this Implementation Plan will increase over the 2021-2025 period thanks to ongoing activities aimed at capacity building, institutional strengthening, and mainstreaming climate change and disaster risk reduction considerations into sectoral planning and budgeting processes. Continuing to act on the recommendations from the Vanuatu Climate Change Finance Review (2018) will also help to improve the Government's capacity to support implementation, as will a post-Covid-19 economic recovery, which will contribute to increasing Government revenues. It is expected that the NAP support project, which is currently under development by UNEP, will help to address mainstreaming of climate change and disaster risk reduction into sectoral plans and budgets. Relevant recommendations include:

- Sectoral policy makers are encouraged to include not only a narrative describing the sector-relevant impacts of climate change, but also tangible and costed actions that align with both the CCDRR Policy and the NDSP; and
- Utilizing the annual budget circular to encourage sectoral agencies to more prominently reflect climate and disaster issues in annual budget programming processes.

These efforts to increase domestic expenditures on climate and risk resilience should be viewed as medium- and long-term investments that avoid significant costs from slow onset impacts and disasters in the future. The Implementation Plan contains activities that will help Government agencies identify entry points in their existing expenditures, including climate proofing. The Plan also will provide technical support for Government agencies to develop New Program Proposals (NPPs) which address climate and disaster risks, and will establish a national fund for climate change and disaster risk projects.





DIRECTLY ACCESSING INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE FUNDS.

The Government of Vanuatu has made significant progress in its efforts to gain direct access to the Green Climate Fund. The Government intends for the Ministry of Finance and Economic Management (MFEM) to be the lead accredited agency, and to collaborate with other agencies, including DoCC and DEPC, on some aspects of the screening procedures for concept notes and project proposals. The Government is receiving technical assistance from USAID and GGGI to complete the accreditation process, and expects to have MFEM's accreditation to the GCF approved in 2021.

Achieving accreditation would empower MFEM to directly access the GCF for climate change projects up to USD10 million. There is no cap on the amount of money available from the GCF, and Vanuatu is a prioritized country because it is both a small island developing state and a least developed country. Hence when MFEM achieves accreditation, domestic entities will be able to submit project proposals directly to MFEM, rather than having to search for international partners.

MFEM will then review the proposals for quality and environmental and social due diligence before submitting them to the GCF. Once accreditation is in place and the requisite capacities have been developed to formulate bankable projects, it is expected that Vanuatu may submit 1-2 projects per year to the GCF, thereby dramatically increasing the funds available for adaptation, mitigation, and DRR projects. Many of the activities in the ten thematic programs could be bundled into GCF projects. In addition, in the future the Government of Vanuatu may consider increasing MFEM's level of accreditation to the GCF so that MFEM can implement larger projects (greater than US\$10 million), and utilize more complex financial instruments, such as on-lending and equity finance. Vanuatu may also consider in the future securing accreditation for an additional agency or organization, such as a financial institution that specializes in working with the private sector. This would allow private sector entities to access special financing windows and periodic requests for proposals issued by the GCF.

Achieving direct access accreditation to the GCF will allow the Government to take advantage of the Adaptation Fund's "Fast Track" accreditation process. Though the Adaptation Fund is smaller than the GCF and funds smaller projects, it is an ideal

source of financing for innovative pilot projects, and for projects on the scale needed in Vanuatu. However, achieving direct access is only half of the picture. The other half, as noted above, is having the ability and resources to formulate bankable projects that are likely to be funded by the GCF and other financiers. Vanuatu must therefore continue to prioritize capacity development activities focusing on project development and should take advantage of partnerships with agencies, such as USAID, to further build these capacities, both among Government officials and national consultants.

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS AND NGOS.

As noted above, access to international climate finance is extremely competitive and will continue to be so in the future. At the same time, Vanuatu has enjoyed excellent relationships with a wide range of multilateral and bilateral development partners and international NGOs, who have made long-term commitments to resilience building in Vanuatu. It is expected that these commitments will continue into the future. Each of the ten thematic programs includes capsules which describe relevant entry points for development partner and international NGO engagement. It is expected that these capsules will help these partners to identify the most urgent needs for assistance which align with their own objectives and competencies, and that they will also improve coordination between different partners to strengthen synergies and reduce redundancies in projects and programs.

PRIVATE SECTOR.

In addition to the abovementioned sources of financing, it is also expected that the private sector will play an increasing role in building resilience to disasters and climate change, both through the actions of domestic businesses (especially micro-, small-, and medium-sized enterprises) and international investors. The private sector contribution has traditionally been low with respect to climate change and disaster risk reduction, though over the past decade there have been increasing private sector flows to GHG mitigation projects, especially those that are able to provide a positive return on investment that is comparable to other investment opportunities.

Private sector financing for adaptation is not as significant, primarily because adaptation projects are often treated as public goods, and so it is hard to generate cost recovery and profit

from adaptation investments. However, in the past few years a global community of practice has emerged, and successful models of private sector engagement in adaptation and disaster risk reduction are increasing.

At the same time, as a SIDS, Vanuatu faces some constraints and barriers to increasing private sector engagement that many other developing countries do not face. This includes small demand, which makes achieving economies of scale in terms of service delivery and application more difficult, low availability of local investment capital, and a population distributed across dozens of islands, which tend to increase all overhead costs. Therefore, the private sector cannot be seen as a panacea for increasing funding for resilience building, and realistic approaches and targets should be adopted. Despite these difficulties, there is significant scope for Vanuatu's private sector to increase its involvement in resilience building. The **Improving Governance for Disaster and Climate Change Resilience, Increasing Financial Support and Management for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Planning and Implementation at All Levels, and Enhancing the Role and Competencies of Non-Government Stakeholders for a Whole-of-Society Response to Climate Change and Disasters** thematic programs all contain activities aimed at:

- Establishing enabling regulatory and legal conditions to empower the private sector to invest in new technologies for resilience;
- Building awareness and capacity among private sector stakeholders to better understand climate and disaster risks, both to Vanuatu's society in general and more specifically to their own operations, assets,

value chains, and bottom lines;

- Increasing the availability and quality of information for private sector stakeholders, including improved risk information and forecasting, business case study and business models to help entrepreneurs identify opportunities, and exposure to new technologies for which there may be a market in Vanuatu;
- Facilitating access to capital to overcome barriers to entry and moderate first-mover risks, and to catalyze additional private sector investment; and
- Improving coordination between Government, non-government stakeholders, and the private sector to improve efficiency of goods and service delivery and application.

These activities will lay the groundwork for improved private sector engagement in building resilience. However, the private sector is by definition private, and so the Government of Vanuatu has limited control over the private sector. Encouraging a transformative and paradigm shifting change to low carbon development, green growth, and resilience to climate change and disasters will require sustained engagement and effort on the part of the Government, as well as attention to emerging best practices, models, and innovations from other countries. Hence the Government should consider establishing (and ensuring adequate funding for) a private sector liaison office to be based in MFEM to improve the sustainability and effectiveness of the activities laid out in the Implementation Plan.





THEMATIC PROGRAM 1:
Improving Governance for Climate
Change and Disaster Resilience



LINKAGES TO CCDRR POLICY.

This implementation program focuses primarily on governance issues at the national level related to Vanuatu’s response to climate change and disasters. The outputs and activities contained in this implementation plan address coordination, institutional capacity, mainstreaming of climate change and disaster risk reduction into day-to-day processes of governance, and strengthening Vanuatu’s role in international negotiations and discussions as a leader for Pacific Island Countries, Small Island Developing States in general, and for least developed countries.

OBJECTIVES OF THE PROGRAM:

This implementation program has four primary objectives, each which are linked to several of the strategic actions related to governance listed in the CCDRR Policy:

- Advance mainstreaming of climate change

and disaster risk reduction considerations into national, sectoral, and subnational planning and policy processes;

- Strengthen Vanuatu’s capacity to play a leadership role in international proceedings related to the global response to climate change and disasters;
- Create legal and regulatory enabling conditions conducive to climate and disaster resilience-oriented governance; and
- Strengthen the human and institutional capacities within NAB, DoCC, and NDMO to lead Vanuatu’s response to climate change and disasters

The outputs and activities detailed in this program contribute to the implementation of the following strategic actions from the CCDRR Policy:

Output 1.1: Advancing mainstreaming of climate change and disaster risk reduction considerations into national, sectoral, and subnational planning and policy processes

Action	Lead Agency	Target	Funding	Timeframe	Linkages
1.1.1. Conduct analysis and formulate white paper brief identifying entry points and providing recommendations to incorporate climate change and disaster risk reduction considerations into the National Sustainable Development Plan	NAB	a) white paper analysis completed by Q3 2023	External	2021-2023	
1.1.2. Incorporate loss and damage calculation methodology into land and relocation policies and laws, and establish loss and damage registry to track overall damages and to inform Vanuatu’s international stance on loss and damage	DoCC	a) loss and damage methodology established by Q1 2023 b) relevant loss and damage regulations in place by Q3 2023 c) L&D registry established and operational by Q1 2024	External	2022-2025	

<p>1.1.3. Mainstream improved land-use planning approaches and ecosystem-based adaptation principles into relevant planning documents and supporting regulations, including the Land Use Planning Policy, the Foreshore Development Act, and the Physical Planning Act. This includes a) a review of relevant legislative, regulatory, and policies which may undermine or can be strengthened to support ecosystem-based resilient development; b) designing and implementing a medium- and long-term regulatory, policy, legislative reform program to support ecosystem-friendly adaptation and development; and c) integrating coastal and marine ecosystems within key national planning documents and decision-making processes.</p>	<p>IUCN</p>	<p>a) Policy review completed by Q4 2022</p> <p>b) Regulatory reform program formulated and initiated by Q2 2023</p> <p>c) Coastal and marine ecosystems incorporated into select processes by Q3 2025</p>	<p>External (pipeline)</p>	<p>2022-2025</p>	
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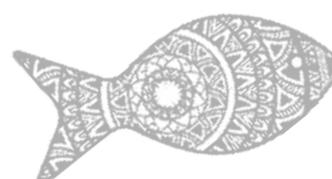
Output 1.2: Fulfill international obligations with respect to the UNFCCC and continue to play a leading role internationally in advocating for fair and equitable approaches to confronting global warming and climate change

Action	Lead Agency	Target	Funding	Timeframe	Linkages
1.2.1. Establish interagency study/working group with inclusive and gender balanced membership to coordinate a whole-of-society approach to international engagement on climate change and disaster risk reduction issues	NAB	a) Membership nominated and appointed by 2021 b) Quarterly meetings conducted beginning in Q4 2021.	Government budget	2021-2025	
1.2.2. Establish centralized comprehensive tracking system for monitoring progress towards NDC, Sendai Framework, and other international commitments. Compile quarterly newsletter for print and electronic distribution detailing progress in a regular format.	NAB DoCC	a) tracking system established by Q4 2023 b) Bulletins commence quarterly from Q1 2024	External	2022-2025	
1.2.3. Develop annual negotiating and lobbying priorities and briefs to inform Vanuatu's positions at UNFCCC COP meetings and intersessional gatherings, as well as at other global and regional platforms related to climate change and disaster risk reduction.	NAB DoCC	a) Negotiation packages prepared annually beginning in 2021	External	2021-2025	
1.2.4. Establish a capacity development plan for NAB, DoCC, and members of the interagency study/working group to strengthen competencies with respect to international negotiations and frameworks. Include an inventory of online training courses and resources. Identify specific capacity building needs, and submit requests for training support to the LDC Group, UN agencies, IISD, and other development partners		a) Capacity development plan and inventory of resources complete by Q3 2022 b) Formal requests for assistance submitted to partners by Q4 2022	External	2022-2025	

1.2.5. Develop white paper analysis recommending an advocacy framework for Vanuatu on the Warsaw International Mechanisms for Loss and Damage		a) White paper analysis completed by 2022	External	2022	
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Output 1.3: Improve legal and regulatory enabling conditions to support climate change and disaster resilience-oriented governance

Action	Lead Agency	Target	Funding	Timeframe	Linkages
1.3.1. Review and update the National Disaster Act of 2006 and enact new legislation as appropriate. This includes conducting consultations with public stakeholders and international partners and harmonizing an updated National Disaster Act with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction	NDMO	Targets TBA	Government budget	2021-2025	
1.2.1. Establish interagency study/working group with inclusive and gender balanced membership to coordinate a whole-of-society approach to international engagement on climate change and disaster risk reduction issues	NAB	a) Membership nominated and appointed by 2021 b) Quarterly meetings conducted beginning in Q4 2021.	Government budget	2021-2025	
1.2.2. Establish centralized comprehensive tracking system for monitoring progress towards NDC, Sendai Framework, and other international commitments. Compile quarterly newsletter for print and electronic distribution detailing progress in a regular format.	NAB DoCC	a) tracking system established by Q4 2023 b) Bulletins commence quarterly from Q1 2024	External	2022-2025	



1.2.3. Develop annual negotiating and lobbying priorities and briefs to inform Vanuatu's positions at UNFCCC COP meetings and intersessional gatherings, as well as at other global and regional platforms related to climate change and disaster risk reduction.	NAB DoCC	a) Negotiation packages prepared annually beginning in 2021	External	2021-2025	
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Output 1.4: Strengthen DoCC and NAB human and institutional capacities for leading and coordinating planning and implementation for climate and disaster resilience and for low carbon, green growth

Action	Lead Agency	Target	Funding	Timeframe	Linkages
1.4.1. Strengthen NAB capacity to perform strategic support roles by establishing four technical working groups for CC/DRR planning and implementation for planning, governance, institutional coordination, and multistakeholder engagement	UNEP	a) 4 technical working groups established by Q1 2022	External (pipeline)	2021-2023	
1.4.2. Establish stakeholder consultation guidelines for all planning and project design processes inclusive of gender equity, disability, and social inclusion best practices. Formulate guidance manual and on-line training module for disseminating stakeholder consultation guidelines.	NAB DOCC	a) stakeholder consultation guidelines established by Q4 2021 b) Online training module developed by Q2 2022	External	2021-2023	
1.4.3. Establish a comprehensive monitoring, evaluation, reporting and learning framework and online tracking system for the CCDRR Policy Implementation Plan. Connect each specific action to the designated lead agency's strategic plans. Conduct outreach and capacity development so that lead agency staff are familiar with the MERL framework and online system	DoCC	a) MERL plan in place by Q2 2021 b) Online system operational by Q1 2022 c) Outreach complete by Q4 2021	Internal/ external	2021-2025	



BASELINE PROGRESS:

This program builds on successes and progress that has been achieved since the passage of the CCDRR Policy in 2016. In particular, several of the governance-related strategic actions described in the CCDRR Policy were addressed with the passage of the Meteorology, Geologic Hazards and Climate Change Act (25/2016), which fulfilled the CCDRR's goal of legislating the existence of the NAB (7.1.2) and enacting new meteorology, geo-hazards and climate change legislation (7.1.2). In addition, at the time of writing, UNEP was in the final stages of preparing and submitting a funding request to the GCF to support Vanuatu's National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process, thereby fulfilling the CCDRR Policy's objective to initiate the UNFCCC NAP process (7.1.3). With respect to the CCDRR Policy's strategic action to mainstream green growth considerations into environmental policies (7.5.2), this was achieved with the passage of the National Environmental Policy and Implementation Plan 2016–2030 includes green growth considerations.

PROGRAM CONNECTS TO:

The outputs and activities to strengthen governance and institutional capacities that are described in this implementation programs will enhance all of the other implementation programs. Specific synergistic linkages to outputs and activities in other implementation programs include:

- The monitoring, evaluation, learning, and reporting system developed for 1.4.3 will incorporate gender-disaggregated and socially-inclusive indicators developed through activity 3.3.1 in the Gender implementation program;
- The stakeholder consultation guidelines formulated for activity 1.4.2 will be used to guide the establishment inclusive CCDRR working groups at the provincial level (activity 2.1.4 in the Subnational implementation program), and the consultation guidelines will be incorporated into training and capacity building activities for subnational officials (activity 2.2.6 in the Subnational implementation program);
- Efforts to mainstream improved land-use planning and other innovations in output 1.1 will be coordinated with efforts to identify entry points for CCDRR in national, sectoral,

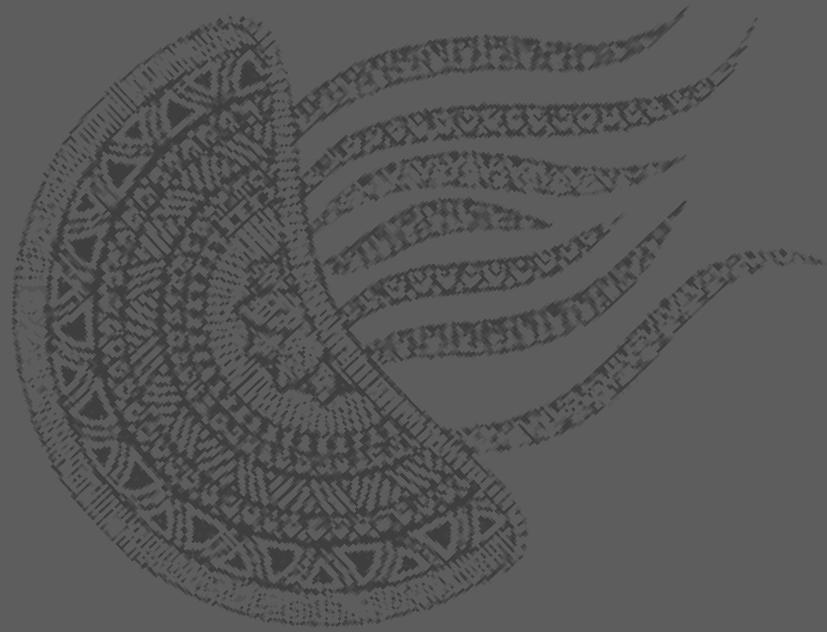
and subnational budgeting processes in the Finance implementation program; and

- Other relevant linkages will be identified during implementation of the overall Implementation Plan.

PROJECT CAPSULES FOR EXTERNAL SUPPORT:

The Government of Vanuatu has some resources to implement the above-mentioned activities and outputs, but full implementation will be contingent on external support. Specific areas where assistance will be needed include:

- Technical support for conducting institutional and policy reviews to identify entry points for CCDRR (including EbA) in national policy documents, including the National Sustainable Development Plan, the Decentralization Act, the Land Use Planning Policy, the Foreshore Development Act, the Physical Planning Act, and other relevant laws and policies;
- Technical support for devising and implementing a loss and damage calculation methodology and for designing a user-friendly L&D registry and tracking system;
- Technical support for building human capacities with respect to representing Vanuatu in international fora and for advancing Vanuatu's negotiating positions;
- Technical and capacity building support to formulate national positions and systems relating to the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage;
- Technical and capacity building assistance to identify international best practices for climate proofing infrastructure and construction, for formulating appropriate regulations to incentivize/mandate climate proofing measures in new projects and government-sponsored investments, and for building human capacities related to climate proofing; and
- Technical assistance for establishing fuel usage and quality standards and for establishing a functional monitoring and enforcement mechanism



THEMATIC PROGRAM 2:

Improving Planning and Implementation
for Climate Change Adaptation and
Disaster Risk Reduction at Subnational
Levels



LINKAGES TO CCDRR POLICY.

The CCDRR Policy includes “community focus” among its guiding principles. This entails empowering communities at the local level through a bottom-up approach, drawing on local skills, values and traditional knowledge, and enhancing decentralization in planning, programs, and projects. To establish enabling conditions for this principle to manifest, this program addresses a range of priorities from four of the six strategic priority areas described in the CCDRR Policy. It focuses on the subnational level and aims to build institutional and human capacities to support improved planning and implementation for climate change and disaster risk reduction at the provincial level and below. As noted in the CCDRR policy, “the nation’s many small islands spread across vast areas of ocean, and diverse cultures and languages and limited infrastructure makes their remoteness a challenge” (6). This program seeks to address these challenges while identifying community characteristics that support resilience to climate change and disasters, and by identifying entry points to work through existing systems at the community level and to increase meaningful participation on the part of all local stakeholders, including women and other groups that may be particularly vulnerable.

OBJECTIVES OF THE PROGRAM:

This program consists of four primary objectives which are listed below. The four objectives are operationalized through four corresponding outputs. The specific actions listed for each of the outputs directly address CCDRR priority actions as indicated in the matrix in Appendix A.

- Establish and strengthen coordination mechanisms for climate change and disaster risk reduction initiatives at the provincial level (7.1.1)
- Strengthen climate change and disaster risk reduction capacity of provincial, municipal and area council personnel (7.1.1);
- Ensure that CC and DRR considerations are incorporated into local (provincial, municipal, and area level) planning and budgeting processes (7.1.4; 7.4.2); and
- Strengthen provincial disaster and climate change committees and community disaster and climate change committees and municipal committees, such that bottom-up planning is acknowledged and considered in national decision-making (7.1.1).

Output 2.1: Improve vertical coordination and institutional arrangements to support CCA and DRR at subnational levels

Action	Lead Agency	Target	Funding	Timeframe	Linkages
2.1.1. Draft MoUs between TWGs, NAB, DoCC, DEPPAC, MCA and DLA clarifying requirements for coordination among national and subnational entities (7.1.1)	DoCC; DLA	a) MoUs approved by Q4 2022	UNEP (pipeline)	2020-2022	



<p>2.1.2. Design institutional arrangements and develop and disseminate formal procedures (including process charts) identifying key subnational stakeholder roles and responsibilities for inputs into national disaster plans, NAPs, NDCs, and other relevant planning documents, as well as implementation and reporting requirements for subnational stakeholders. Conduct inclusive consultations in all six provinces to obtain a broad base of stakeholder input.</p>	<p>NAB</p>	<p>a) 6 provincial consultations conducted by Q2 2022 b) Subnational implementation arrangements for CCDRR approved by Q2 2023mn</p>	<p>External</p>	<p>2021-2023</p>	
<p>2.1.3. Update/establish new regulations governing subnational units to formalize institutional arrangements, roles and responsibilities designed in 2.1.2. Establish regulations to require subnational government personnel to participate in capacity strengthening programs developed under output 2.2.</p>	<p>DLA NAB</p>	<p>a) Regulations formalized by DLA by Q1 2024</p>	<p>Internal/ External</p>	<p>2022-2024</p>	
<p>2.1.4. Appoint focal points and establish working groups for CC and DRR at provincial level</p>		<p>a) 6 provincial focal points appointed; 6 provincial working groups established by Q4 2021</p>	<p>Government Budget</p>	<p>2021</p>	
<p>2.1.5. Develop and disseminate standard operating procedures (e.g., standard manual for emergency water supply at the provincial and community level to enhance disaster preparedness (7.6.2)</p>	<p>NDMO</p>	<p>a) Specific targets TBA</p>	<p>UNEP (pipeline)</p>	<p>021-2023</p>	

Output 2.2: Build human capacities among subnational stakeholders to support improved CCA and DRR

Action	Lead Agency	Target	Funding	Timeframe	Linkages
2.2.1. Identify specific gaps with respect to human capacities for CC/DRR planning and implementation at the subnational level. Based on gaps analysis, develop capacity development targets and indicators and action plan		a) Subnational capacity gaps analysis report with actionable recommendations by Q4 2021	External	2021	
2.2.2. Develop standard guidelines for integrating climate change and disaster risk reduction actions into subnational planning and budgeting processes		a) budgeting guidelines formulated by Q4 2022	External	2022-2023	
2.2.3. Develop technical trainings to capacitate subnational officials on planning and budgeting guidelines. Include in-person and web-based delivery modalities.	DoCC NDMO	a) training program introduced by Q2 2023	External	2023	
2.2.4. Develop materials and conduct targeted training on CC and DRR with provincial and area council officers, CSOs, and other local stakeholders to enhance disaster preparedness. Review existing materials from other countries (e.g., US) and adopt best practices. Training should include ToT for efficient dissemination of knowledge (7.6.2)	NDMO	a) training program introduced by Q4 2021 b) ToT conducted by Q1 2022 c) Specific training targets TBA	External	2021-2025	
2.2.5. Develop materials and implement training program for subnational government officials, councils, and non-government stakeholders on differential (including gendered) vulnerabilities to climate change and disasters, and mainstreaming of gender and other inclusiveness issues into CC & DRR planning at the local level	MJCS DoCC	a) training program introduced by Q4 2021 b) ToT conducted by Q1 2022 c) Specific training targets TBA	External	2021-2025	

Output 2.3: Advance mainstreaming of climate change and disaster risk reduction into subnational policy, planning, and budgeting systems (7.6.1)

Action	Lead Agency	Target	Funding	Timeframe	Linkages
2.3.1. Conduct legal and policy review to provide recommendations for policy harmonization and full integration of CC and DRR into relevant local policies, strategies, and plans		a) legal and policy review complete by Q2 2022	UNEP (pipeline)	2021-2023	
2.3.2. Utilize CVCAs to develop detailed community-level CCDRR plans or to integrate CCDRR into existing plans	DLA DoCC NDMO	a) Specific targets TBA	Save the Children (pipeline)	2022-2025	
2.3.3. Develop tools (e.g., guidelines, sample language) to consistently integrate CC & DRR into community development planning (7.1.4)	DLA DOCC NDMO	a) Specific targets TBA	UNEP (pipeline)	2021-2023	

Output 2.4: Bottom-up, locally-led community and provincial implementation for climate change and disaster risk reduction enhanced

Action	Lead Agency	Target	Funding	Timeframe	Linkages
2.4.1. Develop procedure and conduct community inventory exercises to identify existing community assets (human, physical, institutional) to support resilience and preparedness (7.4.3)	DLA	a) inventory procedure developed by Q4 2021 b) specific inventory targets TBA	External	2021-2025	
2.4.2. Establish and implement community-driven “adaptation packages” of activities for archetypal communities based on community level CCDRR plans	DLA	a) specific initial targets TBA b) scale up targets TBA	Save the Children (pipeline)	2022-2025	
2.4.3. Develop guidelines and user-friendly tools for provincial, municipal and local levels to guide preparedness procedures, emergency drills, and relief distribution (7.6.1)	NDMO	a) Specific targets TBA	Internal/ External	2022-2023	

<p>2.4.4. Formulate and disseminate guidance on utilizing subnational vulnerability and risk assessment results to identify community-led adaptation measures. Include guidelines on inclusiveness, multi-criterion analysis of options, costing and budgeting, and other relevant tools.</p>		<p>a) guidance materials formulated by Q4 2022 b) dissemination targets TBA</p>	<p>External</p>	<p>2022-2025</p>	
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BASELINE PROGRESS:

This implementation program builds on progress that has been made to strengthen subnational implementation of resilience building measures. As noted in the CCDRR Policy, “many programs and projects are being undertaken by government and partner agencies to build resilience at the local level. Development frameworks at global, regional and national levels need to build on existing capabilities and link with community aspirations and initiatives to achieve the grassroots objective of sustainable development”. Currently there are several relevant in-the-pipeline projects that will contribute significantly to meeting the goals laid out in the CCDRR Policy. These include the UNEP-implemented project to formulate a NAP for Vanuatu, which includes activities to strengthen subnational institutional capacity and vertical linkages between the national and provincial levels. In addition, Save the Children is currently in the advanced stages of developing a large project for GCF funding that would advance community-level planning and implementation for resilience. Relevant activities from this project have been incorporated in the implementation program, as have targets for upscaling the activities and outputs of the STC project.

PROGRAM CONNECTS TO:

The outputs and activities to strengthen subnational capacities that are described in this implementation programs will enhance all of the other implementation programs. Specific synergistic linkages to outputs and activities in other implementation programs include:

- Activities under the Improving Governance for Climate Change and Disaster Resilience implementation program will strengthen

subnational institutional capacities.

Specifically, work at the national level to clarify the Decentralization act will support activity 2.1.2, which aims to formalized vertical institutional arrangements for climate change and disaster resilience;

- Research about socially differentiated vulnerabilities, as well as technical guidance on mainstreaming GEDSI issues developed under the Strengthen Gender and Social Equity Mainstreaming in Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Planning and Implementation at All Levels implementation program will be incorporated to capacity building programs for local stakeholders (2.2.5);
- Establishment of a domestic fund and small grants mechanism (outcome 3.2) under the Increasing Financial Support and Management for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction will help to channel additional funds to subnational levels to support implementation of resilience building activities; and
- Participatory vulnerability assessments conducted under the Assessing and Reducing Vulnerability at al Levels implementation program will provide the evidence base for output 2.4 (“Bottom-up, locally-led community and provincial implementation for climate change and disaster risk reduction enhanced”)

PROJECT CAPSULES FOR EXTERNAL SUPPORT:

The Government of Vanuatu and other domestic stakeholders have significant capacity to implement the actions in this program. However, external assistance provided by development partners would be useful in the following areas:

- Technical support to develop institutional arrangements for subnational coordination, implementation and reporting on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation issues;
- Technical support to develop implementing regulations in various agencies for institutional arrangements;
- Capacity building and training opportunities for provincial CC/DRR focal points and working groups, with best-practice materials adapted for the local context in Vanuatu
- Technical assistance to develop standard operating procedures for emergency preparedness and response at local levels including training modules for local government and non-government stakeholders based on best-practices
- Technical assistance to identify entry points for CC/DRR in subnational planning and budgeting processes, and to develop guidance materials to integrate CC/DRR in these processes. This assistance should be complemented by capacity development support for subnational officials.
- Technical assistance to develop tools and procedures for local level DRR preparedness functions, including emergency drills, community awareness, and relief distribution
- Technical assistance to help communities utilize climate and disaster vulnerability and risk assessment results to identify, prioritize, and design community-led adaptation and resilience building measures.





THEMATIC PROGRAM 3:

Strengthen Gender and Social Equity Mainstreaming in Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Planning and Implementation at all Levels

LINKAGES TO CCDRR POLICY.

The CCDRR Policy identifies social and gender inclusion as a cross-cutting issue for implementation and notes that women and other vulnerable community members, including PWDs, the elderly, youth, those in remote locations, and those from diverse cultural groups need to be able to participate and benefit from resilience building programs. This implementation program consolidates all the strategic actions related to GEDSI considerations from the CCDRR Policy's six strategic areas. In addition to the gender mainstreaming activities in each of the other implementation programs, this program also functions as a gender strategy for the CCDRR Policy and Implementation Plan. The program addresses all aspects of the CCDRR policy that explicitly refer to gender consideration and disproportionately vulnerable groups. The Department of Women's Affairs will be the lead agency in implementing this implementation program and will coordinate technical support to other agencies and non-government stakeholders. This implementation program of action focuses specifically on women and other particularly vulnerable groups, including children, people with disabilities, youth, the elderly, displaced people, and recent migrants. In addition to addressing strategic actions in the CCDRR Policy, this implementation program also addresses gaps identified in the National Gender Equality Policy 2020-2030.

OBJECTIVES OF THE PROGRAM:

This program consists of three primary objectives which are listed below. The three objectives are operationalized through four corresponding outputs. The specific actions listed for each of the outputs directly address CCDRR priority actions as indicated in the matrix in Appendix A.

- Strengthen the gender responsiveness of climate change and disaster institutions and decision-making processes, and ensure that gender and social equity considerations are effectively mainstreamed into climate change and disaster risk reduction/response planning;
- Incorporate gender and social equity considerations into externally funded climate change and disaster risk reduction projects, and provide enabling conditions for scaled-up financing for projects and enterprises that build resilience among women, people with disabilities, and other groups that are disproportionately vulnerable to disasters and climate change; and
- Improve research, the knowledge base, and information management to support greater incorporation of GEDSI considerations into Vanuatu's response to climate change and disasters.

Output 3.1: Improve capacities for mainstreaming gender and social vulnerability considerations into climate change and disaster risk reduction/response planning

Action	Lead Agency	Target	Funding	Timeframe	Linkages
3.1.1. Develop knowledge products and training materials to increase awareness and sensitize government official about socially differentiated impacts of climate change and disasters	DWA	a) All NAB, CDCCC, and PDCCC personnel trained by 2025	External	2021-2025	

3.1.2. Develop planning guidelines and guidance materials for CDCCCs and PDCCCs for incorporating social equity considerations and socially differentiated impacts into community and provincial plans	DWA DLA	a) specific targets TBA	External	2021-2025	
3.1.3. Develop and implement training curriculum on Gender Based Violence in Emergencies (GBViE) and displacement and forced relocation for practitioners	MFEM NDMO	a) GBViE training curriculum introduced by Q4 2022	External	2021-2023	
3.1.4. Ensure that gender and social equity considerations are incorporated into DSPPAC's National Disaster Recovery Framework by providing technical expertise and consultative procedures	DSPPAC DWA	a) Specific targets TBA	External	2021-2022	
3.1.5. Develop new or adapt existing best practices tools, methodologies, and standard operating procedures for the Gender and Protection Cluster, including standard operating procedures on GBViE and displacement and forced relocation to be implemented in nationally-declared disaster situations. SOPs should cover evacuation plans for the elderly and PWDs, shelter selection and maintenance to maximize protection of women and girls, and other post-disaster considerations	DWA NDMO	a) SOPs on GBViE on displacement and forced relocation developed by Q2 2022	External	2021-2023	
3.1.6. Partner with international organizations (Save the Children, CARE, ICRC) to implement training for domestic NGOs through the Vanuatu Association of Non-Government Organizations, the Vanuatu Climate Action Network, and the Vanuatu Humanitarian team to build specific roles for each agency with respect to gender and social inclusion in CC and DRR.	DWA	a) Stakeholder roles and responsibilities identified by Q2 2022	External	2021-2024	

<p>3.1.7. Conduct annual “Strong Women Strong Communities” day/week events to highlight the role of women in building resilience and to improve women’s leadership in emergencies and crises. Events will include educational presentations, disaster drills with women playing leadership roles, role-playing scenarios, school contests, church messaging, media stories and profiles, and other relevant activities.</p>	<p>OPM DWA NDMO</p>	<p>a) Strong women strong communities event introduced in 2022 and held annually</p> <p>b) specific targets TBA</p>	<p>Internal/ External</p>	<p>2022-2025</p>	
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Output 3.2: Gender and other social vulnerability considerations are incorporated into externally funded climate change and disaster risk reduction projects

Action	Lead Agency	Target	Funding	Timeframe	Linkages
<p>3.2.1. Develop guidelines for the incorporation of gender and social vulnerability considerations into resilience building projects</p>	<p>DWA</p>	<p>a) Guidelines introduced by Q2 2022</p> <p>b) Guidelines reviewed and updated annually beginning in 2022</p>	<p>External</p>	<p>2021-2022</p>	



<p>3.2.2. Establish MoU between DWA and MFEM establishing a role for DWA in due diligence review of incoming concept notes and projects proposals to ensure adequate gender mainstreaming and alignment with the NGEF, and to ensure that project staffing and budgeting for gender and social vulnerability considerations is sufficient. Amend environmental and social safeguard screening due diligence procedures for GCF and other financiers to include review by DWA and include DWA personnel in associated trainings and capacity development activities</p>	<p>DWA MFEM</p>	<p>a) All externally funded projects have a dedicated budget allocation for gender and social inclusion activities by 2024</p>	<p>Government Budget</p>	<p>2021-2024</p>	
<p>3.2.3. Develop/adapt materials, train trainer, and conduct capacity building workshops for GCF-compliant gender analysis and mainstreaming of gender issues into project design processes</p>	<p>DWA DoCC</p>	<p>mainstreaming in projects materials developed by Q4 2021</p> <p>b) ToT conducted by Q1 2022</p> <p>c) Annual training workshops to commence in 2022</p>	<p>External</p>	<p>2021-2023</p>	
<p>3.2.4. Issue request for proposals (RFP) for GCF SAP concept notes from women-led CSOs/NGOs for climate change adaptation/mitigation projects focusing on gender equality issues aligned with the NGEF</p>	<p>MFEM DWA</p>	<p>a) Women-led initiative on low carbon growth and adaptation strategies funded and implemented by government and non-government partners by 2024</p>	<p>External</p>	<p>2023-2025</p>	
<p>3.2.5. Develop “business case” and business model briefs to encourage women-owned micro, small, and medium sized enterprises (MSMEs) to become vendors and services providers for appropriate technology adaptation, mitigation, and DRR applications</p>		<p>Women-led initiative on low carbon growth and adaptation strategies funded and implemented by government and non-government partners by 2024</p>		<p>2023-2025</p>	

Output 3.3: Knowledge base and knowledge management capabilities to support gender and socially equitable action on climate change and disaster resilience are strengthened

Action	Lead Agency	Target	Funding	Timeframe	Linkages
3.3.1. Establish monitoring and evaluation indicators based on best-practice proxy indicators of sensitivity and adaptive capacity for women, PWDs, youth, the elderly, recent migrants, and displaced people. Initiate monitoring program with biennial reporting to inform policymaking.	DWA NSO	a) M&E indicators developed by Q2 2022	Internal/ External	2021-2025	
3.3.2. Establish online space connected to NAB web portal for information on socially differentiated vulnerabilities, training materials, and best practice information. Include context-specific stories in local languages.	DWA NAB	a) NAB portal upgraded to include GEDSI information by Q1 2022	Internal/ External	2021-2022	
3.3.3. Establish formal procedures to capture, disseminate, scale up and replicate best practice related to gender inclusiveness and social equity from climate change and disaster risk reduction projects	DWA DoCC NAB	a) learning procedures introduced by Q1 2022	External	2021-2022	



BASELINE PROGRESS:

The program builds on work that has already been completed by DWA and its international partners (Save the Children and CARE International) to incorporate gender and socially differentiated vulnerability considerations into the Gender and Protection Cluster. The Cluster has produced some resources and tools, such as the Code of Conduct for emergency responders and deployment packs. The Cluster has also delivered awareness training on protection issues in emergencies and prevention of gender-based violence to women, children, church leaders, disaster affected communities, and CDCCCs.

PROGRAM CONNECTS TO:

The outputs and activities to strengthen subnational capacities that are described in this implementation programs will enhance all of the other implementation programs. Specific synergistic linkages to outputs and activities in other implementation programs include:

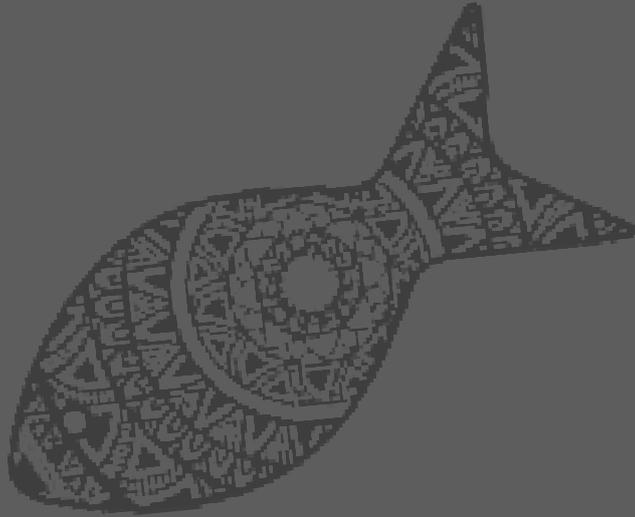
- Guidance and training materials for gender equity and socially differentiated impacts (output 3.1) and monitoring and evaluation indicators (output 3.3) will be incorporated into the participatory vulnerability assessment methodology implemented in program 4;
- Provincial CCDRR focal points appointed for program 2 will be trained in gender equity and socially differentiated impacts (output 3.1); and
- Gender and social equity considerations will be incorporated into legal and policy reviews for sectoral and subnational plans and policies conducted for program 2.

PROJECT CAPSULES FOR EXTERNAL SUPPORT:

The Government of Vanuatu has some resources to implement the above-mentioned activities and outputs, but full implementation will be contingent on external support. Specific areas where assistance will be needed include:

- Technical and financial assistance to develop a range of culturally-appropriate and context-specific knowledge products and training materials on topics including gender equity, socially differentiated vulnerability, gender-disaggregated monitoring, project design, and implementation, as well as training activities and online delivery modalities;
- Technical support for developing/adapting best-practice tools and methodologies for gender sensitive disaster response;
- Technical, financial, and logistical support to conduct “Strong Women Strong Community” activities. Support may come from embassies, regional organizations, and private sector CSR;
- Capacity building support for MFEM and DWA on GCF requirements for gender analysis and gender mainstreaming, and technical assistance for developing rubrics to ensure gender and social equity mainstreaming in submitted concept notes and project proposals; and
- Technical and financial support to include engaging and interactive gender and social inclusiveness materials on NAB website.





THEMATIC PROGRAM 4:

Increasing Financial Support and
Management in Climate Change and
Disaster Risk Reduction



LINKAGES TO CCDRR POLICY:

This implementation program addresses all elements of the CCDRR Policy that are related to finance issues. The aim of the program is to build the enabling conditions to scale up financing for climate change and disaster risk reduction measures at national and subnational levels. This includes increasing domestic public source funding, enhancing the contribution of the private sector, and increasing access to more international public and private sector financing. The amount of climate finance approved and disbursed to date fulfills only a small portion of the actual need in Vanuatu. For example, according to Vanuatu’s NDC, the annual cost for adaptation to climate change is estimated to be 1.5% of GDP. At the time of writing this equated to an investment of USD9.5 million per year, which is substantially higher than the amount of development funding currently being spent on projects that have adaptation as their principal objective. The NDC also notes that in coming years, greater levels of donor funding are likely to become available. At the same time Vanuatu is scheduled to graduate from the Least Developed Countries in 2020, which will decrease the country’s access to some sources of financing (e.g., Least Developed Countries Fund). In addition, the constrained financial resources of the country and limited absorptive capacity in and coordination between government agencies and with the private sectors create additional challenges to successfully mainstream climate change and align development aspirations with climate change response strategies.

OBJECTIVES OF THE PROGRAM:

This program consists of four primary objectives which are listed below. The four objectives are operationalized through four corresponding outputs. The specific actions listed for each of the outputs directly address CCDRR priority actions as indicated in the matrix in Appendix A.

- Advance mainstreaming of climate change and disaster risk reduction considerations into national and sectoral budgeting processes (7.2.1);
- Enhance financing for community-driven climate change and disaster risk reduction projects by establishing a national trust fund and small grants mechanism (7.2.3); and
- Identify and maximize domestic financial and in-kind support for CCDRR initiatives, including from government and subnational governments and communities; and
- Establish enabling conditions and pilot innovative programs for insurance, risk sharing, and calculation of loss and damage (7.2.1; 7.4.4)

Output 4.1: Advance mainstreaming of climate change into sectoral budget planning processes and identify on-budget sources of co-financing for climate change and disaster risk reduction initiatives

Action	Lead Agency	Target	Funding	Timeframe	Linkages
4.1.1. Review MFEM procedures for calculating macroeconomic framework projections and incorporate best-practice approaches for incorporating climate risks into macroeconomic modelling. Develop appropriate guidance materials for MFEM staff. Develop training materials and conduct training for MFEM staff.	MFEM	a) Review and recommendations completed by Q4 2022 b) Procedures and guidance adopted by Q2 2023 c) training materials developed and introduced by Q4 2023	Internal/ External	2021-2023	

4.1.2. Incorporate climate change and disaster risk reduction considerations into the annual budget policy statement to encourage line agencies to more directly address CCDRR in budget planning. Adjust budget ceilings as appropriate to incorporate climate risks into recurring submissions from line agencies based on analysis conducted in 3.1.2.	MFEM	a) Specific targets TBA	Internal/ External	2022-2025	
4.1.3. Develop climate and disaster risk screening tool (based on ADB/WB best practice) to apply to budget submissions at the sectoral level. Formulate guidelines for using the tool and develop and implement in-person and online training materials for sector agency staff responsible for preparing budget submissions.		a) Screening tool and guidance introduced by Q1 2023	Internal/ External	2022-2025	
4.1.4. Select agencies to develop New Policy Proposals (NPPs) based on sectoral climate and disaster vulnerabilities. Sector teams coordinate with DoCC to formulate NPPs to address sectoral vulnerabilities.		a) 1 NPP per year from 2022-2023 increasing to 2 NPPs per year in 2024 and 3 in 2025	Internal/ External	2022-2025	
4.1.5. Develop training and guidance materials and conduct capacity development for sectoral agencies and provincial councils to incorporate CC and DRR considerations into NPPs not focusing on CC and DRR issues		a) guidance materials and web-based self-guided training introduced by Q1 2023	External	2022-2023	
4.1.6. Conduct annual discussions with development partners to identify entry points in sectoral budgets to address CCDRR issues by channeling external finance through existing government financial systems		a) annual discussions to commence in 2022	Government budget	2023-2025	

Output 4.2: Establish a domestic fund and small grants mechanism for community-led climate change and disaster risk reduction initiatives, and increase domestic access to international climate funding sources

Action	Lead Agency	Target	Funding	Timeframe	Linkages
4.2.1. Continue to progress improvements to fiscal and environmental managements to advance GCF/AF accreditation for MFEM. This includes a) streamlining national processes and coordination for project approval to seek external financing; b) build capacity in MFEM to support accreditation capabilities	MFEM NAB GGGI	a) At least 1 entity fully accredited to the GCF by 2025	Government budget	2021-2025	
4.2.2. Conduct preparatory steps to support establishment of a national trust fund including a) review examples and best practices of trust funds from other countries and provide recommendations; b) develop structure and architecture of fund including audit, oversight, and MERL features; and c) draft laws and implementing regulations to establish and implement the fund	MFEM	a) scoping and feasibility study completed by Q4 2021 b) institutional arrangements completed by Q2 2022 c) draft law/ regulations completed by Q4 2022	External	2021-2025	
4.2.3. Conduct consultations with development partners to secure initial capitalization agreements for the national trust fund	MFEM	a) discussions initiated in 2022	Government budget	2022-2025	
4.2.4. Establish small grants mechanism to empower communities, NGOs, FBOs, CSOs, CDCCCs, PDCCCs, and the private sector to access national trust fund. Small grants should prioritize and include RFPs for projects led by women and addressing the needs of vulnerable groups. Grant review and awards should include transparent criteria and procedures, and a tracking mechanism will ensure that grant awards maintain fidelity to the intended criteria		a) Small grants mechanism in place by 2023 b) 1 RFP issued in 2023; 2 RFPs issued per year in 2024 and 2025 including 1 RFP targeting differential vulnerabilities and equity consideration per year	Government budget 20%; external contributions 80%	2023-2025	

4.2.5. Build capacities and develop locally-appropriate guidance and resource materials to help ensure equitable access to the national trust fund via the small grants mechanisms. This includes a) conducting a review of existing guidance materials to adapt to the Vanuatu context; b) publishing materials in local languages; c) working through domestic NGOs to provide training to all stakeholders on procedures and technical aspects of project development

a) review completed and local-language materials available by Q2 2023

b) training partnership with TBA local NGO introduced by Q4 2023

Internal/
External

2023-2025



Output 4.3: Identify domestic government and community-sourced financing for climate change and disaster risk reduction initiatives

Action	Lead Agency	Target	Funding	Timeframe	Linkages
4.3.1 Develop guidelines and tools for identifying community-level in-kind contributions to support national government and development partner supported initiatives		a) Specific targets TBA	External	2021-2024	
4.3.2. Review, update, and synthesize priority actions from Vanuatu's Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (CPEIR; 2014) and the Vanuatu Climate Change Finance Review (2018)		a) Financing update completed by Q4 2021	External	2021-2022	
4.3.3. Review sector budgets to identify potential risks from climate change and disasters. Compile budget risk and vulnerability reports to identify budget line items where additional expenditures may be necessary for climate proofing and other risk reduction measures. Prepare sector-specific information products for agency leadership and staff to raise awareness of potential vulnerabilities. Provide examples of tangible and costed actions that align with both the CCDRR Policy and the NSDP.		a) Sector-specific white paper analyses (6 different sectors) completed by Q1 2023 b) TBA sets of information products and sample recommendations by Q3 2024	External	2021-2024	
4.3.4. Design and develop a tracking tool for all climate change and DRR expenditures in the medium and long term, including national budget, private sector, domestic and national NGOs, and development partners. Develop annual synthesis reports and incorporate information into relevant regional and international reports	DSPPAC UNEP	a) tracking tool introduced by Q2 2023 b) annual synthesis reports commence in 2023	UNEP (pipeline)	2023-2025	

Output 4.4: Establish pilot program for CCDRR disaster risk reduction insurance and/or risk sharing mechanism

Action	Lead Agency	Target	Funding	Timeframe	Linkages
4.4.1. Conduct a status review and update of Vanuatu's Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance Strategy of high, medium, and low risk climate events	UNEP	a) Update completed by Q1 2022	UNEP (pipeline)	2022-2023	
4.4.2. Design and implement a mechanism for inventorying and quantifying loss and damage due to climate change impacts based on emerging best practice and in alignment with guidance from the Warsaw Implementation Mechanism for Loss and Damage; incorporate summary analysis of L&D into UNFCCC communications, COP negotiating strategies and updates, and LDC group discussions		a) L&D quantification mechanism introduced by Q2 2023	External	2022-2023	
4.4.3. Conduct a review of insurance/risk sharing case studies and best practices including public and private sector models, and develop briefing materials for decision makers	UNEP	a) Review with recommendations completed by Q2 2022	UNEP (pipeline)	2022-2023	
4.4.4. Conduct feasibility study and market analysis for selected mechanisms, including public and private sector options	UNEP	a) feasibility study completed by Q4 2022	UNEP (pipeline)	2022-2023	
4.4.5. Design and seek partners for pilot program for insurance/ risk sharing	UNEP	a) partner identified by Q1 2023 b) pilot program commences by Q4 2023	UNEP (pipeline)	2022-2023	

BASELINE PROGRESS.

Some of the specific activities have already been incorporated into projects that are either currently under implementation or are in the pipeline. For example, several of the activities associated with the fourth output are included in UNEP's NAP support project, which was at the time of writing under review by the Green Climate Fund.

Significant progress has also been made towards achieving accredited status to the Green Climate Fund for MFEM. This includes technical support provided by the USAID Climate Ready project to establish an environmental and social safeguard review system (as required by the GCF) and additional technical support provided by the Global Green Growth Institute.

PROGRAM CONNECTS TO:

The outputs and activities to strengthen subnational capacities that are described in this implementation programs will enhance all of the other implementation programs. Specific synergistic linkages to outputs and activities in other implementation programs include:

- Guidance and capacity building materials to identify climate and disaster risks and to help sectoral stakeholders develop NPPs (output 4.1) will be aligned with activities in the Gender and Social Equity implementation program (program 3) to increase awareness about socially differentiated impacts of climate change and disasters (output 3.1) and guidance materials for incorporating these differentiated impacts into resilience building projects (output 3.2);
- The Gender and Social Equity implementation program includes an activity to develop RFPs (output 3.2) for the small grants mechanism that will be developed through output 4.2;
- The budget risk screening and other related exercises in output 4.1 will be informed by the multi-hazard analyses conducted in the Assessing and Reducing Vulnerability implementation program (7.1 & 7.4)



PROJECT CAPSULES FOR EXTERNAL SUPPORT:

The Government of Vanuatu has some resources to implement the above-mentioned activities and outputs, but full implementation will be contingent on external support. Specific areas where assistance will be needed include:

- Technical and financial support to incorporate climate change risks into macroeconomic forecasting procedures for MFEM, to develop appropriate guidance manuals, and to design and implement a training course for MFEM staff to understand and apply the new techniques. The training course should include at least one in-person training and capacity development for a government trainer, and also a self-paced online training module;
- Technical support to line agencies to review budgets and identify climate/disaster sensitive expenditures, and identify options for incorporating climate/disaster risks into routine expenditures and for developing NPPs focusing on climate and disaster vulnerabilities;
- Technical support for developing risk screening tools for budget submissions and new NPPs;
- Technical support for establishing national trust fund (including structure and architecture and enabling regulations and laws) and small grants mechanism, requests for proposals, transparent and accountable review procedures, and related technical training and guidance materials;
- Technical support for sectoral and subnational expenditure reviews; and
- Technical and financial support to explore options for insurance/risk sharing mechanism, for conducting feasibility analysis, and for establishing a pilot program.





THEMATIC PROGRAM 5:

Enhancing the Role of Kastom in Climate Change Management and Disaster Risk Reduction.



LINKAGES TO CCDRR POLICY:

This implementation program addresses aspects of the CCDRR Policy related to Kastom, traditional ecological knowledge, and other related elements. Kastom is very important in the lifeways and national identity of all ni-Vanuatu, and is also an important entry point for facilitating the necessary behavior changes at the household, community, and island level to build resilience to disasters and climate change. Given this significance, a dedicated implementation program is needed to ensure that the potential contributions of Kastom in building resilience to climate change and disasters is necessary. This program also seeks to strengthen the role of the Malvatumauri Council of Chiefs as a critical institutional stakeholder in the implementation of the CCDRR Policy.

OBJECTIVES OF THE PROGRAM:

This program has three primary objectives, each linked to the CCDRR Policy and in alignment with other national priorities relating to Kastom and traditional systems and knowledge:

- Strengthen systems for collection, management, preservation, and responsible use of traditional knowledge at it relates to climate change and disaster resilience, and improve research and application on the nexus between Kastom, traditional knowledge, and resilience building;
- Mainstream Kastom and traditional knowledge into formal and informal education programs; and
- Effectively incorporate Kastom and traditional systems into the Government of Vanuatu’s response to climate change and disaster risk reduction efforts by strengthening capacity of traditional systems and stakeholders, and by integrating Kastom and traditional systems and knowledge into institutional arrangements, planning, budgeting, and implementation processes.

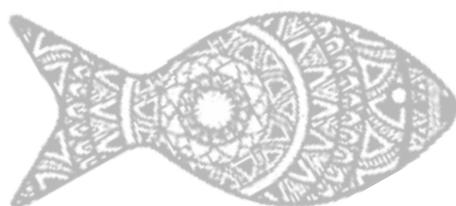
Output 5.1: Systems for recording, archiving, and disseminating traditional knowledge related to climate change and disaster management established.

Action	Lead Agency	Target	Funding	Timeframe	Linkages
5.1.1. Establish a context appropriate research methodology and design for collecting and recording traditional knowledge, including protocols to protect intellectual property and grievance procedure to ensure that communities retain ownership over their traditional knowledge				2021-2022	
5.1.2. Identify lead national agency to coordinate and be responsible for research activities, archiving, and dissemination of traditional knowledge				2021	

5.1.3. Develop research partnerships between relevant domestic stakeholders and regional and international research institutions				2022-2025	
5.1.4. Conduct field activities to collect and record traditional knowledge (with special attention to early warning knowledge, pre-disaster preparation, and post-disaster response), and research to hypothesize behavior change pathways for building resilience through traditional systems.				2022-2025	
5.1.5. Develop informational materials on traditional knowledge and existing and potential connections to climate change and disaster resilience. Materials should include semi-annual information briefs for decision makers, best practice compilations, and other analyses.				2022-2025	
5.1.6. Create online resource and educational space on Kastom and traditional knowledge for CC and DRR resilience on NAB website. This includes improving the current list of traditional practices for improved accessibility and useability				2021-2025	
5.1.7. Establish scholarship program for undergraduates and graduates conducting research on issues related to Kastom, traditional knowledge, and climate change and disasters at USP-Suva and USP Law School in Port Vila				2023	

Output 5.2: Kastom and traditional knowledge incorporated into formal and informal school curricula

Action	Lead Agency	Target	Funding	Timeframe	Linkages
5.2.1. Establish institutional arrangements between relevant government and non-government stakeholders and the Malvatumauri Council of Chiefs and assign focal point person for traditional knowledge and climate/ disaster resilience curriculum development				2021	
5.2.2. Develop curriculum units and teacher guidance for primary, intermediate, and secondary schools including formal and informal assessment materials and monitoring framework				2022	
5.2.3. Conduct training of trainers (ToT) for instructors to teach teachers about the curriculum and implement training program				2022	
5.2.4. Implement curriculum at primary, intermediate, and secondary schools and implement monitoring framework				2022-2025	
5.2.5. Establish “Kastom and Resilience Summer Camp” for primary and intermediate school children to learn about traditional knowledge, Kastom, and their application in building resilience in communities				2023-2025	



Output 5.3: Improve the integration of Kastom and traditional knowledge into formal decision making and governance processes related to climate change and disaster resilience

Action	Lead Agency	Target	Funding	Timeframe	Linkages
5.3.1. Develop and disseminate relevant, accessible, and context-appropriate awareness raising and capacity development materials on the CCDRR Policy, as well as climate change and enhanced disaster impacts for Malvatumaori Council of Chiefs				2021-2022	
5.3.2. Provide technical support to Malvatumaori Council of Chiefs to formulate statements and strategies related to Kastom and climate change				2022-2025	
5.3.3. Ensure that Kastom and traditional knowledge is incorporated into new and existing climate change and disaster risk reductions, policies, and plans at all levels.				2022-2025	
5.3.4. Apply research and knowledge from 5.1 to identify policies and regulations to strengthen community-based traditional systems and to incentivize maintenance and restoration of living traditional knowledge systems as sources of social-ecological resilience.				2022-2025	



BASELINE PROGRESS:

To date there has been some work focusing on the nexus of Kastom, traditional knowledge, and climate change and disaster risk reduction. It has been recognized that traditional knowledge can contribute to resilience to climate change and disaster shocks; for example, in the wake of Tropical Cyclone Pam in 2015, the Government's Post-Disaster Needs Assessment found that traditional building techniques were linked to greater survivability when compared to buildings constructed with modern materials and techniques. The NAB web portal includes a listing of traditional adaptive management strategies for pre- and post- disaster preparation and response, information that resulted from the SPC-GIZ Climate Change Traditional Knowledge project in 2013. In addition, the NAP support project currently being finalized by UNEP includes support to identify and compile all available information on climate change impacts and risks, and to identify gaps in climate change knowledge. As this project and others move forward, DoCC should ensure that attention is given to Kastom and traditional knowledge.

PROJECT CAPSULES FOR EXTERNAL SUPPORT:

The Government of Vanuatu has some resources to implement the above-mentioned activities and outputs, but full implementation will be

contingent on external support. Specific areas where assistance will be needed include:

- Providing funds and for scholarships for students to enter undergraduate and graduate programs to conduct research on the nexus between Kastom, traditional knowledge, and climate change and disaster resilience; provide research funding for fieldwork
- Providing technical and material support to lead agency to coordinate research, dissemination of knowledge, and integration of Kastom and traditional knowledge into formal processes of planning at all levels and regulatory frameworks.
- Financial support to the lead agency to support field data collection
- Technical and capacity development support to lead agency to set up archiving and knowledge dissemination system
- Financial support for "Kastom Summer Camp" and other educational activities
- Technical and financial support for training programs and knowledge resources for Malvatumauri Council of Chiefs





THEMATIC PROGRAM 6:

Improving Knowledge Management, Research Capacities, and Evidence Base for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Measures.



LINKAGES TO CCDRR POLICY:

This implementation program covers all aspects of the CCDRR Policy that relate to knowledge management, research capacities, data and information production, and dissemination and communication. Much of this implementation program is motivated by the CCDRR Policy's sixth guiding principle, innovation, which aims to enable dynamic systems that are science and evidence based, adaptable to changing situations, incorporating traditional knowledge and practice, emerging trends, technological advances, and local contexts. Effective knowledge management and research is critically important to support evidence-based planning and project development and will be a cornerstone of Vanuatu's response to climate change and disasters in the years ahead. Most of the specific activities described below correspond to the CCDRR Policy's strategic focus on Knowledge and Information (7.3), but the activities also support other elements of the Policy.

OBJECTIVES OF THE PROGRAM:

This program consists of four primary objectives which are listed below. The four objectives are operationalized through four corresponding

outputs. The specific actions listed for each of the outputs directly address CCDRR priority actions as indicated in the matrix in Appendix A:

- Strengthen coordination, quality control, and management of data and information for CCDRR planning and implementation (7.3.1, 7.3.3, and 7.3.5);
- Produce and effectively disseminate context-specific data and information on climate and disaster risks and response measures that can be incorporated into formal and informal educational curricula and experiences, decision making processes, and project design (7.3.2, 7.3.4);
- Improve overall research capabilities and support systems for conducting policy-relevant CCDRR research and improve science- policy linkages to support evidence-based planning and implementation (7.3.6); and
- Strengthen monitoring network for hydrometeorological and geophysical processes across Vanuatu (7.3.7).

Output 6.1: Strengthen coordination, quality control, and management of data and information for CCDRR planning and implementation:

Action	Lead Agency	Target	Funding	Timeframe	Linkages
6.1.1. Conduct knowledge management needs assessment for CCDRR planning and implementation and provide recommendations for a centralized, coordinated knowledge management infrastructure.	NAB	Knowledge and needs assessment and recommendations completed by 2022	USD30,000 External TBD	2021-2022	

<p>6.1.2. Develop and implement formal procedures and criteria to a) review and endorse new information products, curriculum materials, and other resources to ensure consistent messaging and use of terminology b) disseminate physically and via the NAB internet portal; c) archive materials and communications; d) track and monitor the uptake and effectiveness for materials and communications (e.g. tracer studies and biennial user surveys)</p>	<p>NAB</p>	<p>All procedures formulated and approved by end of 2021; 'disseminate by end of 2022, and in use by end of 2023</p>		<p>2021-2023</p>	
<p>6.1.3. Establish requirements and guidelines to ensure participation of all relevant government and non-government stakeholders in information management processes</p>	<p>NAB</p>	<p>Participatory requirements approved by end of 2021</p>		<p>2021</p>	
<p>6.1.4. Optimize the NAB internet portal as a mechanism for disseminating data and information and for online tracking, reporting, and data gathering, including a) an assessment of the portal to identify needs for adaptation planning and information sharing (including optimizing the portal for full accessibility and useability for all user groups, including PWDs); b) developing standard operating procedures and technical guidance materials with quality control standards, editorial guidelines, updating, and maintenance procedures; c) regularly update and annual quality control an cleanup of the NAB portal</p>	<p>NAB UNEP</p>			<p>2021-2025</p>	

<p>6.1.5. Establish a central database to collect, stores, and enable access to relevant data. This includes a) formalize agreements and arrangements between MCCA, VMG, and NAB on specifications to establish, manage and maintain a climate information database for collecting and disseminating climate data that will be used to inform the evidence base for CCDRR action; b) develop a protocol for disseminating the data stored on the climate information database with relevant stakeholders at appropriate spatial and temporal scales and in accessible formats; c) upgrade IT platform including computing hardware and software to support all relevant CIS data and DSS tools</p>	<p>UNEP SPREP</p>			<p>2021-2025</p>	
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Output 6.2: Improve production, accessibility, dissemination, and application of relevant information for building climate and disaster resilience at all levels

Action	Lead Agency	Target	Funding	Timeframe	Linkages
<p>6.2.1. Develop new model data and analyses on ENSO (and other large-scale climate processes) impacts and regional scale climate variability and extremes relevant to Vanuatu</p>	<p>VGMD SPREP</p>		<p>GCF 035</p>	<p>2020-2022</p>	
<p>6.2.2. Incorporate age and context appropriate information on climate change and disasters into school curricula and informal education programs. This includes a) scaling up the roll out of existing climate change curriculum materials to schools; b) working with relevant agencies and organizations to include experiential learning opportunities; c) integrating behavior change-oriented information into primary and secondary education curricula (e.g. climate resilient water management)</p>					

6.2.3. Develop a set of nationally-owned downscaled climate projections of the six provinces using best practices and most current datasets	UNEP		GCF NAP	2021-2023	
6.2.4. Develop advocacy and educational programs around the value of ecosystem-based adaptation, including a) development best-practices guidance with technical information for small scale EbA projects; b) establish demonstration sites across Vanuatu through support from the Melanesian Blue Impact Facility; c) provide scholarships for graduate study on EbA at USP's PaCE-SD program	IUCN	c. at least 2 scholarships awarded annually beginning in 2022`		2021-2023	



Output 6.3: Overall research capabilities and support systems for conducting policy-relevant CCDRR research and improve science-policy linkages to support evidence-based planning and implementation

Action	Lead Agency	Target	Funding	Timeframe	Linkages
6.3.1. Conduct consultative review to determine priority research needs for CCDRR for priority sector agencies and subnational levels		Consultative review and report with recommendations developed by 2022	USD50,000 External TBA	2021-2022	
6.3.2. Formulate national CCDRR Research Framework including a) synthesis of priority research needs and project capsules; b) research proposal review procedurals, researcher code of conduct, intellectual property protections, and skills transfer requirements; c) formalized protocols for researchers to present summary findings, conclusions and recommendations (FCR) to relevant stakeholders, including participating communities and government officials;				2021-2022	
6.3.3. Conduct mapping exercise of national, regional, and international academic and research institutions for potential research partnerships and sign memoranda of understanding with appropriate institutions		3 MoUs per year from 2021-2023		2021-2023	



<p>6.3.4. Establish multi-agency research review board to a) identify and review priority research needs to support CCDRR planning and implementation; b) review international research proposals; c) oversee the preparation of annual research review and synthesis reports; d) facilitate ongoing partnerships for co-production of knowledge between researchers and government agencies; e) provide technical advice for improving learning components of approved CCDRR projects; f) promote and coordinate research collaboration between agencies and scales of government and with non-government stakeholders</p>				2022-2025	
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Output 6.4: Strengthen monitoring network for hydrometeorological and geophysical processes across Vanuatu

Action	Lead Agency	Target	Funding	Timeframe	Linkages
6.4.1. Increase rainfall collectors and install telemetered automated weather stations across Vanuatu	VGMD				
6.4.2. Ensure that all active volcanoes have monitoring facilities that meet minimum state standards	VGMD				
6.4.3. Increase the number of volcano monitoring stations on active volcanoes nearby to high population centers	VGMD				
6.4.4. Upgrade the seismic network for earthquake locations in Vanuatu to cover the entire country	VGMD				

BASELINE PROGRESS:

Several of the activities and sub-activities described in this implementation program have already been incorporated into departmental strategic plans and/or projects that are currently being implemented or in the pipeline. For example, the GCF-funded project, “Climate information services for resilient development planning in Vanuatu”, which is currently under implementation, addresses several data and information production, management, and application priorities that are described in the CCDRR Policy.

More specifically, the first two sub-activities under 6.1.5 have already been incorporated into the UNEP NAP Support grant, which at the time of writing was under review by the GCF, whereas the third sub-activity is part of the SPREP-administered GCF project that is currently under implementation in Vanuatu.

PROGRAM CONNECTS TO:

The outputs and activities to strengthen subnational capacities that are described in this implementation programs will enhance all of the other implementation programs. Specific synergistic linkages to outputs and activities in other implementation programs include:

- The investments in data management and storage in output 6.1 will support the information management needs for activities described in the Disaster Response and Recovery implementation program
- The research framework and related activities and procedures developed through output 6.3 will be aligned with parallel activities and objectives in the Kastom (IP 5) and Advancing Gender and Social Equity for Resilience (IP 3) implementation programs

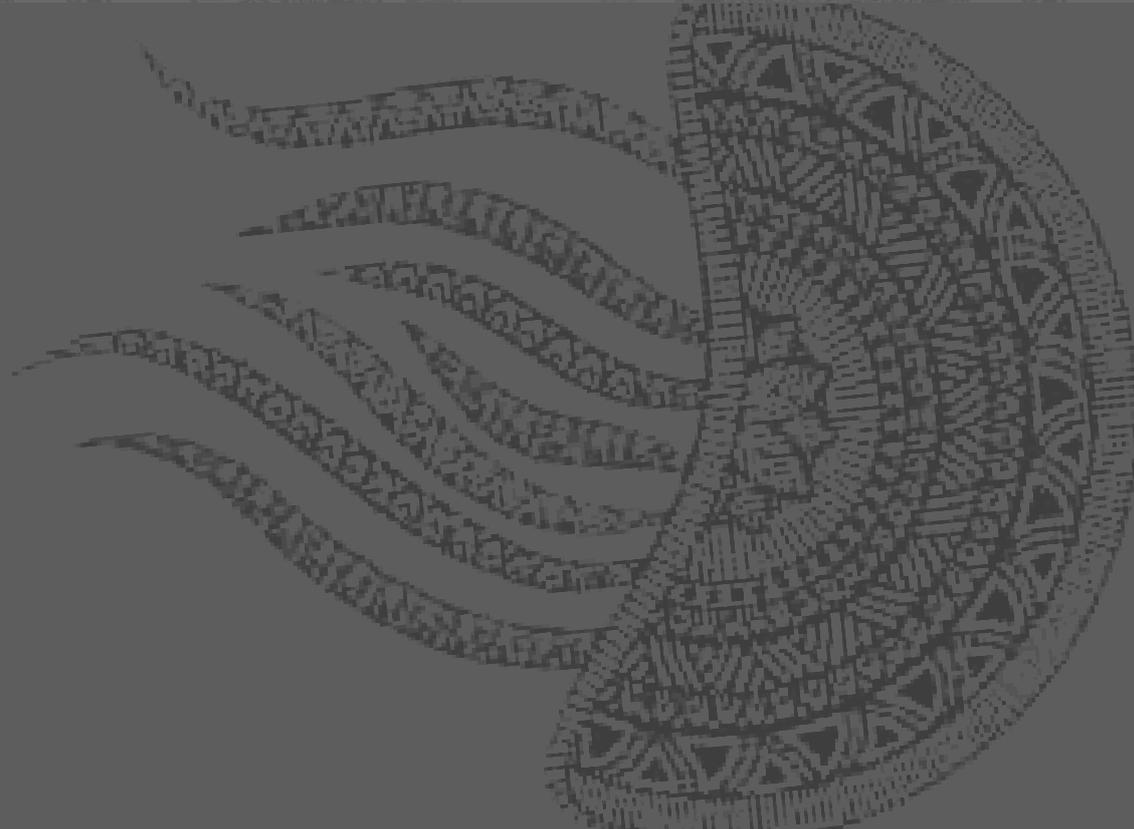
- Improved research outputs (6.3), knowledge management (6.1), and knowledge production and dissemination (6.2) will be enhancing the impact of activities associated with the Subnational (IP 2) and Assessing and Reducing Vulnerability (IP 7) implementation programs

PROJECT CAPSULES FOR EXTERNAL SUPPORT:

The Government of Vanuatu has some resources to implement the above-mentioned activities and outputs, but full implementation will be contingent on external support. Specific areas where assistance will be needed include:

- Technical support to conduct knowledge management needs assessment and technical and financial assistance to take action on recommendations;
- Technical assistance to develop best practice-based procedures for managing and tracking data and information;
- Technical support for buildout of NAB internet portal for expanded capabilities recommended in the implementation program, and to improve accessibility in terms of modality (e.g., via mobile devices and low bandwidth connections) and user class (e.g., PWDs, non-English speakers);
- Technical support and mentoring/training for modelling and projections tasks in output 6.2.
- Technical support for developing EbA resource materials and for establishing pilot and demonstration activities
- Technical support for formulating a national CCDRR Research Framework and associated procedural elements and partnerships





THEMATIC PROGRAM 7:
ASSESSING AND REDUCING VULNERABILITY
AT ALL LEVELS.

LINKAGES TO CCDRR POLICY.

This thematic program contains activities and outputs to operationalize CCDRR Policy strategic actions relating to conducting multi-hazard vulnerability and risk assessments at the national (sectoral) level and also at the community level, as well as strategic actions aimed at incorporating the results of the assessments into strategic documents and policies. The program includes activities to develop standardized methodologies for vulnerability and risk assessments, and for formally incorporating the findings from these assessments into decision making processes at all levels. In addition to these institutional strengthening and procedural elements, the thematic program also includes capacity building activities for government and non-government stakeholders to support the implementation of vulnerability and risk assessments. The activities and outputs for this implementation program require a high degree of vertical and horizontal coordination, and so DoCC will play both coordination and technical support roles. This thematic program will generate information about community and sectoral risks and vulnerabilities, and hence will play a keystone role in informing many of the activities in the other thematic programs.

OBJECTIVES OF PROGRAM:

This program consists of four primary objectives which are listed below. The four objectives are operationalized through four corresponding outputs. The specific actions listed for each of the outputs directly address CCDRR priority actions as indicated in the matrix in Appendix A

- Establish standard, state-of-the-art methodologies for conducting multisector climate and disaster risk and vulnerability assessments to inform planning at all levels;
- Build human and institutional capacities to apply the assessment methodology in all provinces in Vanuatu
- Establish a standard package of data to be used in assessing risks and vulnerabilities and ensure availability of the data;
- Conduct vulnerability and risk assessments in all provinces in Vanuatu

Each objective is operationalized through a series of specific activities and outputs described in the matrices below:

Output 7.1: Develop uniform methodologies for sectoral, provincial, and community level multi-hazard risk and vulnerability assessments

Action	Lead Agency	Target	Funding	Timeframe	Linkages
7.1.1. Develop a standardized methodology and guidelines for conducting community-level multi-hazard risk and vulnerability assessments. The methodology should be based on social risk mapping best practices, and will describe roles for local communities, CSOs/NGOs, and FBOs. The methodology will have proxy indicators for elements of risk and vulnerability (e.g. exposure, sensitivity, adaptive capacity) including traditional knowledge and gender-sensitive indicators. The methodology will also include techniques for estimating loss & damage for climate change impacts.	DoCC NDMO	a) risk and vulnerability assessment guidelines formulated by Q4 2021 b) local L&D assessment methodology formulated by Q2 2022	UNEP GCF NAP (Pipeline)	2021-2022	

7.1.2. Develop a user-friendly resource toolkit for conducting community vulnerability and risk assessments including standardized forms and a web-based ap for collecting and geotagging assessment data	DoCC	a) resource toolkit introduced b Q2 2022	Internal/ External	2021-2022	
7.1.3. Adapt existing National Vulnerability Assessment framework to be applied for sectoral vulnerability and risk assessments. Define common hazards and threats (slow and sudden onset) to be assessed. Include standard indicators for exposure, sensitivity, and adaptive capacity across sectors.	DoCC	a) sectoral vulnerability and risk assessment methodology developed by Q2 2022	UNEP (pipeline)	2021-2022	
7.1.4. Work with priority sector agency stakeholders to map out specific entry points for information from sectoral vulnerability assessments to be incorporated into sector planning processes.	DoCC Priority sector agencies	a) Entry points mapped by Q4 2021	Internal/ External	2021-2022	
7.1.5. Engage with national and provincial agency heads to formulate decree orders to conduct sectoral vulnerability and risk assessments	DoCC Priority sector agencies	a) directives issued by Q2 2021	Internal	2021	



Output 7.2: Ensure data availability for vulnerability and risk assessments

Action	Lead Agency	Target	Funding	Timeframe	Linkages
7.2.1. Develop a standard package of site-specific scientific and socio-economic data and information to inform and be incorporated into community level vulnerability and risk assessments. Data and information will conform indicators developed in 7.1.1.	NSO DoCC	a) Standard data and information package template developed by Q1 2022 b) Specific provincial and community level data and information packaged prepared on a rolling basis through 2025	UNEP GCF NAP (Pipeline)	2021-2023	
7.2.2. Conduct consultations between DoCC, NSO, and target line agencies to determine data and information needs and availability needed to implement sectoral risk and vulnerability assessments (based on methodology developed in 7.1.3). Where appropriate, develop action plans to ensure that missing data/information needs are addressed	DoCC NSO Line Agencies	a) Data and information needs identified by Q3 2022 b) sectoral remediation plans developed by Q1 2023	Internal		
7.2.3. Provide targeted support to line agencies to improve data, information, and knowledge management to support the ongoing mainstreaming of climate and disaster risks and vulnerability into sectoral planning and budgeting processes	Line Agencies	a) specific target TBA	External	2022-2025	
7.2.4. Conduct analysis of emerging best practices and deliver white paper with recommendations for establishing sectoral loss and damage frameworks, including costing methodologies	DoCC	a) white paper analysis completed by Q3 2022	External	2021-2023	

Output 7.3: Build human and institutional capacities for rigorous and inclusive vulnerability and risk assessments

Action	Lead Agency	Target	Funding	Timeframe	Linkages
7.3.1. Establish training materials for facilitators of community level vulnerability and risk assessments. Include in-person and online self-guided instructional modalities	DLA DoCC	a) training materials based on 7.1.1 methodology finalized by Q3 2022	External	2021-2022	
7.3.2. Conduct semi-annual trainings for government and non-government stakeholders on vulnerability and risk assessment methodology	DLA DoCC	a) semi annual trainings to commence by Q4 2022	Internal/ External	2022-2025	
7.3.3. Establish a roster of trained facilitators (including national consultants) to lead community vulnerability assessments	DoCC DLA	a) roster established by Q4 2022 b) roster updated on a semiannual basis beginning in Q2 2023	Internal	2022-2025	
7.3.4. Develop training materials and conduct national workshops for line agency teams conducting sectoral vulnerability and risk assessments based on methodology developed for 7.1.3.	DoCC Line Agencies	a) materials developed by Q3 2022 b) 2 training workshops conducted by Q4 2022	External	2022-2023	



Output CCA/CRR 7.4: Implement Multisectoral Climate and Disaster Vulnerability and Risk Assessments

Action	Lead Agency	Target	Funding	Timeframe	Linkages
7.4.1. Conduct pre-assessment community engagement sessions to ensure community leadership for VRAs and post-assessment debriefs to return results to participating communities	DLA DoCC NAB	a) pre-assessment engagement sessions carried out on a rolling basis 2022-2025			
7.4.2. Conduct Community level Multisectoral Climate and Disaster Vulnerability and Risk Assessments	DoCC NDMO DLA	a) Community level assessments conducted on a rolling basis beginning Q2 2023; specific target TBA			
7.4.3. Compile VRAs and develop medium to long-term assessments for all 6 provinces	DoCC DLA	a) 6 provincial VRAs by Q2 2024			
7.4.4. Create virtual resource room and post VRA results on NAB/DoCC website	DoCC NAB	a) web space online by Q4 2023			
7.4.5. Conduct sectoral vulnerability assessments	Line Agencies	a) Sectoral vulnerability assessments completed by Q3 2024			

BASELINE PROGRESS:

The activities build on initial steps taken by NAB and DoCC to establish a multi-hazard risk assessment methodology. Several of the activities will require identifying support from development partners; capsule descriptions of the assistance required are included below. The sectoral and provincial risk and vulnerability assessments implemented through this program will be based on emerging international best practices.

PROGRAM CONNECTS TO:

The outputs and activities to strengthen subnational capacities that are described in this implementation programs will enhance all of the other implementation programs. Specific synergistic linkages to outputs and activities in other implementation programs include:

- The data and information that comes out of the community and sectoral level vulnerability and risk assessments will inform activities from all of the other thematic programs;
- Work to develop the sectoral loss and damage methodology (7.2.4) will be aligned with other activities related to loss and damage including those in the Improving Governance for Climate Change and Disaster Resilience thematic program;
- Training materials for NGO stakeholders for administering community level vulnerability assessments will be harmonized and coordinated with the capacity development program (8.3.1) and other related activities in the Enhancing the Role and Competencies of Non-Government Stakeholders for a Whole-of-Society Response to Climate Change and Disasters thematic program;

- The vulnerability assessments at the sectoral and community level, and other activities associated with synthesizing and analyzing vulnerabilities will be consistent with national-subnational institutional arrangements and roles and responsibilities established through the Improving Planning and Implementation for Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction at Subnational Levels thematic program; and
- All vulnerability and risk assessments, as well as related guidance and capacity development activities will mainstream EDSI inclusiveness considerations under the Strengthen Gender and Social Equity Mainstreaming in Climate Change and Disaster risk Reduction Planning and Implementation at All Levels thematic program

In addition to these specific linkages, it is expected that the information generated through the community and sectoral vulnerability and risk assessments will inform Phase 2 processes for identifying resilience building measures at the community level. In addition, new insights about community vulnerabilities, risks, and capabilities should also inform work to clarify the roles and responsibilities of different levels of government with respect to climate change adaptation, mitigation, and disaster resilience.

- Inform another program that focuses on “developing strategic documents at all levels, including both climate change and disaster risk elements in an integrated and compatible way (e.g. government policies, provincial plans, community strategies, municipal plans, door project designs, budget frameworks” (from 7.4.2). The results of this program will provide information to achieve the aforementioned action

- “Developing community adaptation and risk reduction plans and actions through a bottom up planning approach” (7.4.3)....the results of this program will provide information to achieve this action

PROJECT CAPSULES FOR EXTERNAL SUPPORT

Describe the external financial and technical assistance needs that this program links to. We can list the needs out in bullet points or a matrix. That way it’s easier for the development partners to see exactly what is needed.

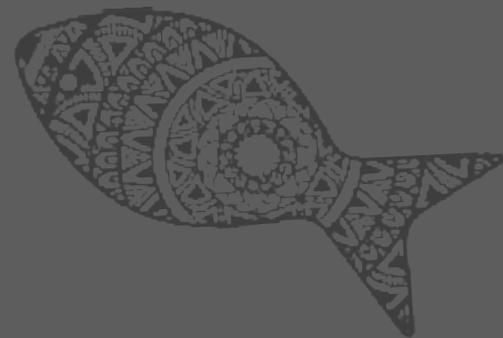
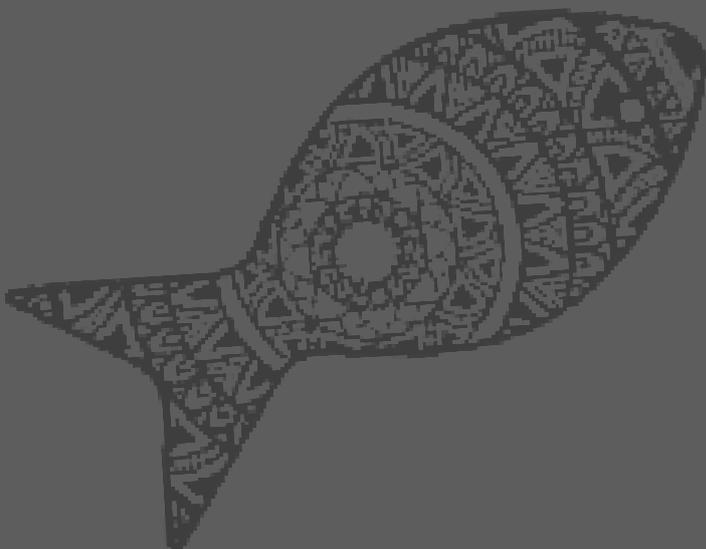
- Technical assistance for designing sectoral and provincial risk and vulnerability assessment methodologies. Currently international development partners (e.g. UNDP) are scaling up efforts globally to implement similar risk and vulnerability assessments. The Government of Vanuatu will invite UNDP, USAID, or another development partner to contribute to the design of context-specific methodologies for Vanuatu which draw on lessons learned from other countries;
- Technical, capacity development, and financial support developing and implementing the requisite training activities for sectoral and subnational stakeholders to implement the assessments. Technical support should also cover the identification of scientific and socio-economic information to inform the risk and vulnerability assessments;
- Technical and financial support to conduct sectoral and community level vulnerability assessment; and
- Technical assistance to analyze best practices and recommend loss and damage frameworks for priority sectors





THEMATIC PROGRAM 8:

Enhancing the Role and Competencies of Non-Government Stakeholders for a Whole-of-Society Response to Climate Change and Disasters.



LINKAGES TO CCDRR POLICY:

As prioritized in the CCDRR Policy, this implementation program acknowledges and encourages the role of civil society organizations (CSOs), non-government organizations (NGOs), faith-based organizations (FBOs) and the private sector in contributing to climate change and disaster risk reduction processes (strategic action 7.1.1.) To that end, the program addresses a wide range of strategic actions from across the six strategic areas of the CCDRR Policy, all relating to non-government stakeholders. The program aims to enhance the capacities of each of these stakeholder groups, enhance the role they play in building resilience, and also improving coordination between all stakeholders, and to encourage these non-government actors to take responsibility for identifying integrated adaptation and risk reduction priorities (7.4.2). The implementation plan also will help to ensure that these non-governmental stakeholders align their activities with the Government's overall resilience building agenda.

OBJECTIVES OF THE PROGRAM:

This implementation program has three primary objectives that correspond to the CCDRR Policy. These objectives aim to create opportunities

and enabling conditions to enhance the role of the private sector in building resilience, and in financing and implementing climate change adaptation, mitigation, and disaster risk reduction measures;

- Strengthen information availability and knowledge base to enable private sector stakeholders to identify and exploit opportunities to play a greater role in climate change adaptation, mitigation, and disaster risk reduction planning and implementation;
- Enhance capacities and enabling conditions to empower private sector action for climate change and disaster resilience; and
- Strengthen human and institutional capacities and enhance the planning and implementation role of domestic non-government, faith-based, and civil-society organization for climate change and disaster resilience.

Each objective is operationalized through a series of specific activities and outputs described in the matrices below:



Output 8.1: Enhance information availability to support an enhanced role for the private sector in climate change and disaster risk reduction planning and implementation processes

Action	Lead Agency	Target	Funding	Timeframe	Linkages
8.1.1. Develop tailored messages, briefing materials, and business case studies raise private sector awareness on potential opportunities in DRR, resilient value chains, and renewable energy through Vanuatu's NAP process	UNEP		GCF	2021-2024	
8.1.2. Convene private sector climate finance trade shows	UNEP TBA	a) First trade show conducted by Q3 2022 b) Second trade show conducted by Q3 2024		2021-2024	
8.1.3. Incorporate private sector-relevant climate change adaptation information into the VCCI website and establish linkages to the NAB internet portal	GGGI	a) live, client-facing website/portal developed and operational by Q2 2021	GCF Readiness	2020-2022	
8.1.4. Develop, including content creation and collection, of climate change and building resilience knowledge management materials for local private sector in various sectors	GGGI	a) at least 5 private-sector focuses knowledge products produced and publicly available by Q3 2022	GCF Readiness	2020-2022	
8.1.5. Develop & disseminate Resilience & Climate Proofing Guide for Vanuatu businesses with specific emphasis on tourism and agriculture-oriented businesses		a) Business resilience guide published by Q3 2022		2020-2023	



Output 8.2: Improve skills development and support services to support an enhanced role for the private sector in climate change and disaster risk reduction in Vanuatu

Action	Lead Agency	Target	Funding	Timeframe	Linkages
8.2.1. Establish and implement training program for private sector stakeholder to strengthen knowledge of climate change and resilient development	GGGI	a) 2 workshops on CC and resilient development by Q2 2022 b) 6 provincial level workshops for tourism and agriculture sector by Q4 2022	GCF Readiness (Funded)	2020-2022	
8.2.2. Implement business continuity training (BCT) with VCCI including training of trainers (ToT) program for local facilitators and semi-annual BCT workshops for private sector stakeholders	VCCI	a) Workplan and ToT developed by Q4 2021 b) semiannual trainings commence Q4 2021 and continue through 2025		2021-2025	
8.2.3. Establish partnership with Vanuatu Chamber of Commerce and Industry (VCCI) for private sector awareness raising and convene quarterly presentations and roundtable discussions on private sector-resilience issues		a) MoU with VCCI developed by Q2 2021 b) Quarterly meetings commence Q3 2022		2021-2025	
8.2.4. Establish climate finance project preparation unit (PPU) under Vanuatu Business Resilience Council	GGGI VBRC	a) ToR for PPU prepared by Q2 2021 b) PPU guidelines for provision of TA services developed by Q3 2021	GCF Readiness (Funded)	2021	
8.2.5. Formulate at least four private sector-oriented project fiches and one GCF-ready concept note for private sector execution for NDA endorsement	GGGI	a) 4 idea notes developed by Q4 2021 b) 1 concept note developed by Q2 2022	GCF Readiness (Funded)	2021-2022	

8.2.6. Conduct scoping study and publish white paper with suggested models and regulatory requirements to support CCDRR insurance or other risk sharing mechanism		a) white paper with recommendations by Q1 2024		2022-2024	
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Output 8.3: Strengthen human and institutional capacities and enhance the planning and implementation role of domestic non-government, faith-based, and civil-society organization for climate change and disaster resilience

Action	Lead Agency	Target	Funding	Timeframe	Linkages
8.3.1. Establish capacity development program for Vanuatu Association of NGOs, Vanuatu Climate Action Network, and the Vanuatu Humanitarian Team, including: a) developing specific capacity development needs and profiles by organization; b) developing ToRs for external technical assistance and capacity development; c) identify service providers from development partners and INGOs; d) develop online capacity building toolkit for NGOs, CSOs, & FBOs to be hosted by NAB website		a) 3 profiles by Q3 2021 b) 3 sets of ToRs by Q3 2021 c) Initial technical assistance request by Q4 2021 d) online toolkit available by Q4 2022		2020-2025	
8.3.2. Establish working group and formulate action plan to identify specific roles and strengthen participation of NGOs, CSOs, & FBOs in climate change and disaster risk reduction planning and implementation processes		a) action plan approved by Q4 2021		2021	
8.3.3. Establish/strengthen and regularly convene coordination forum for NGOs, CSOs & FBOs for climate change and disaster related activities and planning purposes	Oxfam VANGO	a) forum established by Q2 2021 b) forum convenes quarterly through 2025		2021-2025	

8.3.4. Establish outreach and knowledge sharing mechanism to provide NGOs, CSOs, and FBOs regular information and updates about government-led CC and DRR activities, and to coordinate their roles in leading/supporting community-oriented CC and DRR activities (e.g. community vulnerability assessments)					
8.3.5. Develop resource kit with messaging and outreach materials for use by FBO organizations to integrate disaster resilience-building messaging and community behavior change themes into church activities. Resource kit should include youth-in-church activities, and guidance information on how religious organizations can serve as disaster preparedness, response, and recovery resources for the community	VCC	<p>a) resource kit developed by Q2 2021</p> <p>b) resource kit disseminated to all congregations by Q2 2022</p>		2021-2025	
8.3.6. Develop instructional resources and establish and implement a training program for climate literacy, disaster preparedness, and other relevant topics for religious leaders. Materials should be developed for face-to-face and online instruction	VCC	<p>a) instructional materials and curriculum developed by Q3 2022</p> <p>b) semi-annual trainings for FBO leaders commence in Q4 2022 and continue through 2025</p>			

BASELINE PROGRESS:

Several of the activities and sub-activities described in this implementation program have already been incorporated into departmental strategic plans and/or projects that are currently being implemented or in the pipeline. For example, the Global Green Growth Initiative (GGGI) is currently implementing a GCF-funded Readiness project to strengthen the role of the private sector in building resilience. Most of the activities in the GGGI address some aspect of the CCDRR Policy, and therefore some of them have been incorporated into this implementation program. Other elements of the implementation program build on other efforts to strengthen the private sector and enhance the role of non-government stakeholders.

PROGRAM CONNECTS TO:

Overall, the activities in this implementation program will contribute to all of the other implementation programs by increasing the capacity, coordination, and role for non-government stakeholders. By enhancing the knowledge and capabilities of NGOs, CSOs, and FBOs, these stakeholders will be able to effectively partner with national and subnational level governments to assist and facilitate the delivery of other activities and resilience-building services. In addition, these organizations will be able to more effectively coordinate autonomous adaptation and disaster risk reduction in communities, thereby fostering a bottom-up and locally appropriate approach to building resilience. More specifically, this program will be coordinated with other implementation programs in the following ways:

- Community facing activities implemented in this program will incorporate the stakeholder consultation guidelines developed for activity 1.4.2 in the Governance implementation program;
- The non-governmental stakeholders' forum established in this implementation program will coordinate with the CCDRR working groups at the provincial level (2.1.3 in the Subnational implementation program);
- Messaging and training for FBO organizations and personnel in this implementation program will include outreach for increasing awareness and participation in community-based vulnerability assessments conducted under the Reducing Vulnerability implementation program;
- All private sector and non-government stakeholder activities will incorporate guidance on gender equity, disability, and social inclusion (GEDSI) developed under the Social Equity implementation program;
- Efforts to strengthen private sector involvement in CCDRR actions will be aligned with the appropriate actions in the Finance implementation program.

PROJECT CAPSULES FOR EXTERNAL SUPPORT:

The Government of Vanuatu has some resources to implement the above-mentioned activities and outputs, but full implementation will be contingent on external support. Specific opportunities for development partners and INGOs to support Vanuatu's resilience building trajectory include the following:

- Technical and capacity building support for activities related to enhancing the role of the private sector. International partners can bring experience and knowledge of best practices to support the identification of entry points for increased private sector engagement in CCDRR activities, market opportunities and context-relevant business models, guidance materials for climate proofing business operations and for building value chain resilience;
- Financial, logistic, and secretariat support for private sector and NGO coordination mechanisms. Limited staffing in the relevant public sector agencies (e.g. NAB and DoCC) constrain the ability of these agencies to provide secretariat services for these coordination mechanisms (VCCI private sector roundtable), and so there is an opportunity to "sponsor" these organizations by providing the necessary logistical and secretariat support on an ongoing basis;
- Technical assistance to develop GCF-ready concept notes focusing on private sector executed activities. This includes developing the climate change evidence case, business case, and identifying an appropriate accredited entity;
- Conducting a scoping and feasibility study on possible insurance and risk sharing mechanisms for climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction; and
- Creating reference materials, how-to guidance based on best practices, and training/capacity building/awareness raising materials to enhance the role of FBOs in building community resilience and encouraging transformative behavioral shifts for communities and individuals.





THEMATIC PROGRAM 9:
Strengthening Disaster Preparedness,
Response, and Recovery.



LINKAGES TO CCDRR POLICY.

The CCDRR Policy points to the urgent need to build the resources and capacity of the disaster management system in Vanuatu to avoid gaps in planning, coordination, community awareness and engagement with other government agencies and stakeholders. The Policy’s strategic area covers Response and Recovery and includes 45 strategic actions. This thematic program covers most of the Policy’s strategic actions in four output areas which respond to three stages of the disaster cycle: preparedness, response, and recovery. The fourth stage of the disaster cycle (mitigation) is addressed through the other thematic programs. This program aims to build on existing and in-the-pipeline efforts to strengthen disaster preparedness and response in Vanuatu.

OBJECTIVES OF THE PROGRAM:

This program consists of four primary objectives which are listed below. The four objectives are

operationalized through four corresponding outputs. The specific actions listed for each of the outputs directly address CCDRR priority actions as indicated in the matrix in Appendix A:

- Improve the national early warning system, including technical, operational, coordination, and human capacity aspects;
- Enhance disaster preparedness and improve prepositioning supplies and logistics to cover all areas of Vanuatu;
- Government and communities have enhanced capacity to develop and maintain safe, dignified evacuation options in emergencies; and
- National and local authorities utilize accurate data to plan for, respond t, and recover from displacement.

Output 9.1: Strengthen national early warning system (EWS) for enhanced disaster resilience

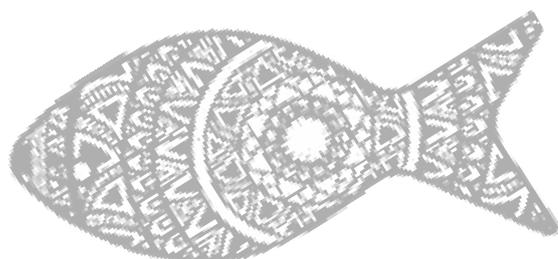
Action	Lead Agency	Target	Funding	Timeframe	Linkages
9.1.1: Conduct evaluation of existing EWS system based on WMO Multi-hazard Early Warning System Checklist ⁴ or similar tool. Evaluation will cover interagency coordination arrangements, relevant regulation, human and institutional capacity and other considerations. Include analysis of gaps and barriers and recommendations to address them, including timeline and responsible stakeholders	NDMO	a) EWS evaluation completed by Q3 2021		2020-2022	

⁴ Available at https://ane4bf-datap1.s3-eu-west-1.amazonaws.com/wmocms/s3fs-public/ckeditor/files/Multi-hazard_Early_Warning_Systems_A_Checklist.pdf?fVgoQYM7LhPb3oR0V97j2.Qkjs3Wc5Rq

<p>9.1.2: Establish and disseminate protocols for timing, use, and content of early warning advisories, and codes of conduct for each agency responsible for various elements of EWS. Define roles and responsibilities at national and subnational levels. Ensure that early warning advisories are accessible to all groups, including PWDs, isolated communities, and other potentially underserved stakeholders. Develop accompanying technical guidance and self-guided training e-course.</p>	<p>NDMO</p>	<p>a) EWS protocols formulated by Q3 2021</p> <p>b) Guidance and training materials developed by Q2 2022</p>		<p>2020-2022</p>	
<p>9.1.3. Formulate local level EWS assessment checklist and kit with linkages to the national EWS. Communities will utilize the kit to assess current early warning capabilities, including “last-mile” dissemination and develop action plans to address gaps. Checklist and kit will include GEDSI considerations, as well as the use of traditional systems. Establish partnership with domestic and international NGOs to facilitate delivery and relevant capacity development</p>	<p>NDMO</p>	<p>a) checklist and kit developed by Q1 2022</p> <p>b) 25% communities covered annually from 2022 to 2025</p>		<p>2021-2025</p>	
<p>9.1.4. Establish methodology to monitoring EWS coverage and conduct semi-annual tests of EWS to determine effectiveness and reach and to identify blackout areas.</p>	<p>NDMO</p>	<p>a) Semi-annual tests commence q1 2022</p>		<p>2021-2025</p>	
<p>9.1.5. After initial evaluation, conduct biennial review of national EWS system (including technology review) and capabilities to evaluate progress and identify needs, and to incorporate lessons learned from recent disaster events.</p>	<p>NDMO NAB</p>	<p>a) biennial reviews in 2023 and 2025</p>		<p>2020-2025</p>	

Output 9.2: Improving disaster preparedness at national, provincial, and community levels

Action	Lead Agency	Target	Funding	Timeframe	Linkages
9.2.1. Conduct nationwide assessment of disaster preparedness to assess current capability and needs by thematic area at the island level. Include comprehensive inventory of emergency equipment available to each island. Compile needs and recommendations, including timeline and action plan	NDMO	a) Assessment and recommendations completed by Q1 2022		2020-2022	
9.2.2. Establish national monitoring and review system for tracking disaster preparedness at the national level, and to prioritize needs and gaps on an ongoing basis. Conduct annual reviews with results made publicly available on NAB internet portal	NDMO NAB	a) monitoring and review system in place by Q3 2022 b) annual reviews in 2023, 2024, 2025		2021-2025	
9.2.3. Building on 9.2.1, develop a system for ensuring that trained equipment operators are available throughout the country, and formulate a training plan to address gaps. For all equipment, develop a schedule for routine and periodic checkup and maintenance.	NDMO	a) skills tracking database established by Q4 2022 b) equipment tracking database established by Q4 2022 c) all relevant personnel trained by Q4 2023		2021-2024	



<p>9.2.4. Establish national standardized operational procedures, technical specifications (including hardened and redundant information and communications technology), and maintenance system for provincial-level emergency operations center (EOC). Develop and implement training materials and technical guidance to ensure that appropriate personnel are trained and ready to operate EOCs.</p>	<p>NDMO</p>	<p>a) EOC standards established and disseminated by Q1 2022</p> <p>b) all relevant personnel trained by Q4 2023</p>		<p>2021-2024</p>	
<p>9.2.5. Establish system for tracking and maintaining pre-positioned essential supplies in provincial centers and auxiliary locations to ensure that remote communities can be reached efficiently. Essential supplies should include standard relief packages that can be quickly assembled when needed and plans for logistics (transport and distribution) developed for each island and updated annually. Identify locally-appropriate foodstuffs which will ease recovery processes for relief operations; harmonize with food security and community agriculture development programs to increase availability of locally appropriate foodstuffs in crisis situations.</p>	<p>NDMO NAB</p>	<p>a) supplies & logistic tracking database developed by Q2 2022</p>		<p>2020-2023</p>	
<p>9.2.6. Identify and enter into agreements for suppliers of relief items as well as logistical service providers for emergency situations and conduct trainings to develop plans to ensure continuity of goods and service delivery in emergency situations</p>	<p>NDMO DSPCCC</p>	<p>a) MoUs in place by Q1 2022</p> <p>b) Continuity of operations plans developed by Q3 2022</p>		<p>2021-2022</p>	

Output 9.3: Authorities and communities are equipped to assess, select, and maintain evacuation centers and to coordinate and manage safe mass evacuations

Action	Lead Agency	Target	Funding	Timeframe	Linkages
9.3.1. Update evacuation center selection and assessment guidelines and training materials based on Tropical Cyclone Harold and Ambae lessons learned in coordination with PWD, MoET, and VCC. Include national camp management standards.	NDMO		National Budget	2021-2023	
9.3.2. Train authorities and civil society and NGO partners on harmonized assessment tools including training on safe-shelter principles	NDMO		National Budget	2021-2023	
9.3.3. Design awareness materials for community on evacuation centers including information on how to report issues, request information, and provide feedback on services delivered	NDMO		National Budget	2021-2023	
9.3.4. Coordinate partners carrying out evacuation center assessments and in getting assessed evaluation center list approved through coordination with DLA, MoET, PWD, VCC and other relevant authorities, and strengthen national database of approved evacuation centers and safer shelter sites	NDMO		National Budget	2021-2023	



9.3.5. Update national and island-level Mass Evacuation and Natural Disaster (MEND) guidelines based on Ambae and Ambrym lessons learned and develop MED for Gaua and Lopevi, in coordination with all relevant authorities	NDMO		National Budget	2021-2023	
9.3.6. Carry out simulation exercises at the island and community level for Mass Evacuation Preparedness	NDMO		National Budget	2021-2023	
9.3.7. Design and implement MEND Training of Trainers (ToT) for provincial authorities, NDMO, and CSOs	NDMO		National Budget	2021-2023	
9.3.8. Review and contextualize the evacuation center/CCCM training material on managing and coordinating evacuation centers, especially in the context of COVID-19	NDMO		National Budget	2021-2023	

Output 9.4: National system for tracking, reporting, and disseminating displacement information is strengthened, including standardized tools and improved technical skills for local authorities to track and report displacement

Action	Lead Agency	Target	Funding	Timeframe	Linkages
9.4.1. Draft and facilitate endorsement of a national level framework for displacement data collection, information, sharing and referrals with input from provinces	NDMO		National Budget	2021-2023	
9.4.2. Support the inter-ministerial information management/GIS working group across NMO, SPPAC, DLA, VNSO to bring together technical experts and improve information sharing and evidence-based policy	NDMO		National Budget	2021-2023	

9.4.3. Develop a single database and web platform to collage, analyze, and share displacement updates	NDMO		National Budget	2021-2023	
9.4.4. Coordinate the finalizing and endorsement of harmonized displacement tracking tools by all relevant stakeholders through the Displacement Cluster	NDMO		National Budget	2021-2023	
9.4.5. Support cascade training to local communities based on agreed framework	NDMO		National Budget	2021-2023	
9.4.6. Map and assess communities highly vulnerable to displacement	NDMO		National Budget	2021-2023	
9.4.7. conduct pilot data collection through government-led DTM system in three provinces with communities at high risk of displacement (Torba: Gaua, Shefa: Lopevi, Tafea: Tanna)	NDMO		National Budget	2021-2023	

BASELINE PROGRESS:

This implementation program builds on existing progress towards meeting the goals of the CCDRR Policy. Among the most significant achievements so far has been the passage of the National Policy on Climate Change and Disaster-Induced Displacement in 2018. The Displacement Policy was a significant step forward for Vanuatu. Since the approval of the Displacement Policy, NDMO has worked closely with the International Organization for Migration to develop a workplan to address the priorities in the Displacement Policy, several of which are aligned with strategic priorities in the CCDRR Policy.

The EWS output will build on existing and in-the-pipeline investments in improving the physical and technical infrastructure to support improved EWS in Vanuatu. Currently SPREP is implementing a GCF project to improve climate information services in Vanuatu which includes outputs to improve technical capacities and systems and to upgrade observational and IT infrastructure. In addition to this, the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) is currently developing a 5-country project

(including Vanuatu) to improve EWS across Melanesia. This project will include installation of new monitoring equipment and infrastructure, improving analytical capabilities, improving dissemination, and strengthening community-based preparedness and response capabilities. By strengthen coordination and the regulatory and institutional backbone for an effective EWS, this implementation program will improve the return on these investments.

PROGRAM CONNECTS TO:

This program has numerous linkages to the other programs in this CCDRR Policy Implementation Plan, and most of the other programs make contributions to increasing resilience to disasters. Specific areas of synergy include:

- Mapping and assessment of communities highly vulnerable to displacement will be harmonized with procedures to conduct community vulnerability assessments in the Assessing and Reducing Vulnerability implementation program;

- Efforts to improve community-level EWS will be informed by research and other activities conducted under the Kastom program;
- Activities and outputs to improve preparedness, response, and recovery at provincial and community levels will be aligned with activities aimed at improving overall coordination and capacities for climate change and disaster resilience included in the Subnational implementation program; and
- All activities aimed at enhancing EWS, local preparedness, evacuation center management, and managing displacement will incorporate insights, learning, and guidance developed under the Gender and Social Equity program.

PROJECT CAPSULES FOR EXTERNAL SUPPORT:

Vanuatu has numerous partners that have traditionally assisted with strengthening disaster preparedness, management, and recovery capabilities. This implementation program provides opportunities to continue this engagement, and to establish new partnerships for disaster resilience. The short capsules below describe some needs and entry points for external assistance that are aligned to this implementation program. It is expected that these capsules will help partners identify the most urgent needs, and will also improve coordination and synergies between different partners. Specific areas for support include:

- Technical, financial, and logistical support to facilitate assessment of national, provincial, and community-level preparedness capabilities and needs, including those

related to early warning systems and ensuring comprehensive and inclusive coverage for EWS. Establishing the institutional, coordination, and procedural requirements for an effective and functioning EWS;

- Technical and logistical support to implement tests of EWS systems, tabletop exercises, community-based disaster drills, and other preparedness exercises;
- Technical and financial support to develop a tracking system for equipment used in emergency situations, for ensuring efficient distribution and deployment, and regular maintenance. Financial support to fill gaps in national coverage with respect to emergency equipment. Technical and capacity building assistance to develop a training program for equipment operators, and for ensuring that the training program is accessed by all relevant personnel.
- Technical and financial support for establishing a centralized logistical tracking system to coordinate provincial supply depots, EOCs, stockpiles, and supply chains to maintain a high level of preparedness for sudden onset disasters
- Technical, financial, and capacity building support to identify locations for new evacuation centers, to ensure that new and existing evacuation centers are designed to international standards, to ensure that evacuation centers incorporated anti-GBV guidance, and to coordinate periodic evacuation drills throughout Vanuatu.





THEMATIC PROGRAM 10:

Greenhouse gas Mitigation and Energy Efficiency.



LINKAGES TO CCDRR POLICY.

The CCDRR Policy prioritizes low carbon development as one of the six strategic areas. The objective of low carbon development is to expand sustainable development opportunities that reduce carbon emissions and simultaneously contribute to resilient livelihoods and well-being. Renewable energy and energy efficiency investments have significant benefits in terms of minimizing negative impacts on the environment, and mitigating climate change. This implementation plan covers most of the CCDRR's specific actions relating to clean energy, REDD+, and Green Growth.

OBJECTIVES OF THE PROGRAM:

This program consists of three primary objectives which are listed below. The three objectives are

operationalized through four corresponding outputs. The specific actions listed for each of the outputs directly address CCDRR priority actions as indicated in the matrix in Appendix A. The objectives include:

- Support energy efficiency transformations in lighting and transportation;
- Improve enabling conditions and institutional capacities to support REDD+ in Vanuatu; and
- Advance paradigm shifting initiatives to move Vanuatu to Green Growth and low carbon development trajectories.

Output 10.1: Implement energy supply and demand side energy efficiency measure to transition to cleaner and more efficient technologies in lighting, transport, and energy production

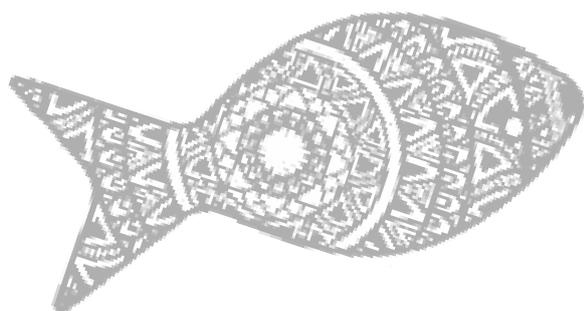
Action	Lead Agency	Target	Funding	Timeframe	Linkages
10.1.1: Establish program to encourage behavior shift to high efficiency lighting technologies to include a) public messaging campaign; b) adoption of efficient lighting in government buildings to establish initial demand; c) outreach and support services to local business community to establish a sustainable and reliable supply of energy efficient lightbulbs and other products		a) messaging campaign in place by Q4 2021 b) government agencies begin transition to energy efficient lighting by Q2 2022 c) Renewable energy business development program in place by Q2 2023		2021-2024	NDC Roadmap
10.1.2: Conduct analysis of diesel engine usage and fuel consumption to identify primary users, and identify potential entry points for alternative technologies as replacement. Include analysis of opportunities, barriers to entry and economic feasibility for new technologies. Include potential policy/regulatory incentives to support adoption of alternative technologies		a) Diesel analysis with recommendations completed by Q4 2022		2021-2022	

10.1.3: Formulate “Coconut for Fuel Strategy” including a) recommendations for securing support and putting in place enabling conditions; b) managing production processes; c) evaluating co-benefits of increased coconut production; d) establishing pricing mechanism; e) adaptation of existing regulatory frameworks		a) Coconut for Fuel strategy approved by Q2 2023		2021-2023	NDC Roadmap
10.1.4: Conduct analysis of current marine-based commerce (e.g. fishing, passenger service, freight) for both passengers and freight to establish “classes” of service. Identify potential alternative energy hardware appropriate to each class of service. Develop recommendations and timeline for introducing alternative energy boats and supporting infrastructure, and provide recommendations for policy/regulatory incentives. Identify vendors to explore the possibility of establishing demonstration projects in Vanuatu		a) While paper analysis with recommendations completed by q2 2023		2021-2024	
10.1.5. Establish pilot passenger/cargo transport service using renewable energy boat		a) pilot project implemented by q3 2025		2024-2025	
10.1.6. Conduct analysis and identify potential international partners to implement biodiesel fuels program using locally sourced fodder crops to replace high-polluting automobiles		a) feasibility analysis completed and potential partners identified by Q4 2024		2024-2025	



Output 10.2: Improving enabling conditions and institutional capacities for REDD+

Action	Lead Agency	Target	Funding	Timeframe	Linkages
10.2.1. Finalize and approve Vanuatu REDD+ Strategy	DoF	a) REDD+ strategy approved by Government by Q3 2021		2020-2021	
10.2.2. Conduct scoping study in coordination with other Melanesian Spearhead Group countries to establish a regional strategy and partnership for blue and green carbon sinks, including potential to establish a regional carbon market		a) scoping study with recommendations completed by Q2 2022		2021-2022	
10.2.3. Establish REDD+ capacity and institutional strengthening program for national and subnational government and non-government stakeholders		a) Capacity and institutional strengthening program in place by Q3 2021		2021	
10.2.4. Develop screening guidelines and guidance/instructional materials to ensure that all REDD+ exercise free, prior, and informed consent, and that they also incorporated principles of gender and social equity in design and implementation	DoF	a) Screening guidelines in place by Q4 2022		2021-2022	
10.2.5. Establish/improve systems for inventorying, quantifying, mapping, and sorting data on carbon stocks, and develop an ongoing training and capacity development program for MRV	DoF	a) Inventory system established by Q4 2022 b) Training program established by Q4 2022		2021-2024	



Output 10.3: Creating enabling conditions and incentive systems to promote Green Growth and Low Carbon Development Transformations

Action	Lead Agency	Target	Funding	Timeframe	Linkages
10.3.1. Formulate “Vanuatu Green Growth Principles” through consultative processes and stakeholder outreach and identify target sectors to focus national green growth efforts		a) Vanuatu Green Growth Principles adopted by q1 2022		2021-2022	
10.3.2. Design and implement public awareness and messaging campaign to support “Vanuatu Green Growth Principles”, including television, radio, social media, and educational modules for primary, intermediate, and secondary schools		a) public awareness campaign workplan formulated by q2 2022		2022-2025	
10.3.3. Establish “Vanuatu Carbon Footprint Tracker” to update public on estimated national GHG emissions. Tracker will be available via the NAB internet portal. Regular updates to be informed by progress on REDD+ projects, renewable energy projects, and other relevant initiatives.		a) Carbon Footprint Tracker introduced Q1 2023		2021-2025	
10.3.4. Establish technical guidance and voluntary benchmarks and government certification program incorporating green growth and low carbon principles for transport operators, construction companies, and other sectors		a) Voluntary guidelines introduced in Q1 2023 b) Certification program introduced in Q1 2024		2021-2024	
10.3.5. Conduct scoping study and analysis to explore regulatory incentives and requirements to encourage/mandate that new development incorporate green growth and carbon neutrality into plans. Study will also explore potential screening tools for permitting processes to promote carbon neutrality.		a) White paper analysis published by q4 2024		2022-2024	

BASELINE PROGRESS:

This implementation program builds on existing progress towards meeting the goals of the CCDRR Policy, including analysis and recommendations from the Roadmap for Vanuatu's Nationally Determined Contribution to the UNFCCC Paris Agreement. The NDC roadmap includes current and in-the-pipeline renewable energy projects and suggests two renewable energy mix options for meeting the NDC target for the energy sector. The activities and outputs in this implementation program are aligned with both options.

The implementation program also builds on the National Energy Roadmap 2013–2030 (NERM), which was endorsed in 2013. The NERM provides a strategic direction on energy, including climate change mitigation, through increased use of renewable and geothermal energy the activities and outcomes associated with energy transformation and Green Growth (outcomes 1 & 3) are aligned with the objectives of the NERM and will advance the goal of improving energy efficiency.

Although the National REDD+ Strategy had not yet been approved at the time of writing this implementation plan, this program is informed by an advanced draft of the REDD+ Strategy, and so the outputs and activities in this implementation program are designed to complement the actions recommend under the National REDD+ Strategy.

PROGRAM CONNECTS TO:

This implementation program is designed to complement the other nine implementation programs in the CCDRR implementation plan. Specific areas of synergy include:

- Activities aimed at encouraging transitions to energy efficient lighting and to encourage switching from diesel fuel consumption to more sustainable and renewable energy sources will be aligned with efforts to create opportunities for the domestic private sector in the Finance and Stakeholder Engagement implementation plans.
- Efforts to improve REDD+ governance will be aligned with and strengthened by overall efforts to improve governance and institutional arrangements for climate change mitigation in the Subnational and Governance implementation plans.

PROJECT CAPSULES FOR EXTERNAL SUPPORT:

This implementation program provides a number of opportunities for Vanuatu's international partners to provide a range of technical, financial, logistical, and capacity building support. Given Vanuatu's status as a Least Developed Country, external support will be necessary to implement all of the activities in this implementation plan. Specific areas where external assistance would be beneficial include:

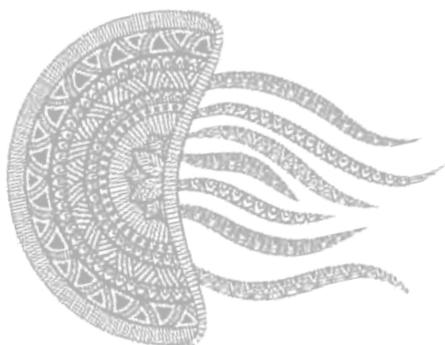
- Financial support to catalyze demand and behavior shifts to efficient lighting, and support for the domestic private sector to provide a sustainable supply of energy efficient technologies;
- Financial, technical, and logistical support to provide the enabling conditions for and to support technology transfer to replace diesel generators with more efficient technology, and to identify entry points for renewable energy-powered land and sea vehicles, and to conduct technical market and feasibility study to help select the appropriate technologies;
- Technical support for formulating the Coconut Fuel Strategy, especially in conducting market analyses and studies to determine the ecological and social feasibility of scaling up coconut production;
- Capacity building, technical, and financial assistance to put in place best practice institutional arrangements, MRV, and FPIC procedures for REDD+;
- Technical and financial support for establishing and implementing a carbon tracking mechanism; and
- Technical support for developing voluntary and non-voluntary energy efficiency standards for new developments





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INTRODUCTION

This appendix includes a listing of all of the strategic actions described in the CCDRR Policy 2016–2030. As in the CCDRR Policy, the actions are grouped into six strategic priority areas. The matrices below link each of the CCDRR Policy’s strategic action to one or more of ten thematic programs of the Implementation Plan. The matrices demonstrate that all of the approximately 190 strategic actions in the CCDRR Policy are covered by at least one of the thematic programs.

THEMATIC PROGRAM

1. Improving Governance for Disaster and Climate Change Resilience
2. Improving Planning and Implementation for Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction at Subnational Levels
3. Strengthening Gender and Social Equity Mainstreaming in Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Planning and Implementation at All Levels
4. Increasing Financial Support and Management for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction
5. Enhancing the Role of Kastom
6. Improving Knowledge Management, Research Capacities, and Evidence Base for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Measures
7. Assessing and Reducing Vulnerability at All Levels
8. Enhancing the Role and Competencies of Non-Government Stakeholders for a Whole-of-Society Response to Climate Change and Disasters
9. Strengthening Disaster Preparedness, Response, and Recovery
10. Greenhouse Gas Mitigation and Energy Efficiency

CCDRR POLICY STRATEGIC PRIORITY 1: GOVERNANCE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7.1.1. Institutional Structures										
Strengthening the Government and NAB Secretariat’s capacity to effectively perform NAB strategic support roles, and the Project Management Unit to undertake project management functions;										
Establishing and strengthening coordination mechanisms for climate change and disaster risk reduction initiatives at the provincial level via the NAB, particularly through the Department of Local Authorities, to guide community-based activities										
Strengthening climate change and disaster risk reduction capacity of provincial, municipal and area council personnel										
Facilitating the equal and active participation of vulnerable groups in decision-making bodies at all governance levels via all partners and stakeholders										

CCDRR POLICY STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2: FINANCE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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7.2.1. Funding Allocations. Ensure that adequate funding is available for climate change and disaster risk reduction by:

Allocating funding in budgets for climate change and disaster risk reduction by development partners, donors, national and provincial governments, area councils, CSOs, and industry sectors										
Advocating for funding to be provided directly to the national Government by donor partners and in line with national Government policies and plans										
Ensuring that external funding is channeled through existing Government financial systems										
Progressing the establishment of a national trust fund for climate change and disaster risk reduction										
Exploring opportunities for partnering with the private sector for investment in climate change and disaster risk reduction, including in renewable energy and waste management										
Exploring options for a climate change and disaster risk reduction insurance or risk sharing scheme										
Ensuring that financial accountability mechanisms are in place and operating effectively, including transparency of decision-making in allocation of funding; and facilitating arrangements within Vanuatu and with the international community to ensure timely access to disaster response and recovery funds as needed										

7.2.2. Implementing Entity Accreditation. Establish and build on robust financial systems, including facilitating implementing entity accreditation by December 2017 by:

Making measurable improvements in climate change and disaster risk reduction budgeting, financial statements, reporting, audit processes, procurement practices, project management, and transparency policies										
Lobbying regional and international partners for support on obtaining NIE status										

7.2.1. Funding Allocations. Ensure that adequate funding is available for climate change and disaster risk reduction by:

Establishing new and refining existing small grants schemes that expand on and align with current arrangements, ensuring coordination and consistency										
Making schemes accessible through the development of simple, easy-to-use manuals and proposal templates targeted to the local level, and including training for users										
Ensuring that existing small grants schemes prioritise climate change and disaster risk reduction and align with national policies										
Basing allocation of small grants on equity, vulnerability and needs-based criteria										
Ensuring rigorous monitoring and evaluation of small grants scheme outcomes for resilience.										

CCDRR POLICY STRATEGIC PRIORITY 3: KNOWLEDGE AND INFORMATION	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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7.3.1 Information Management. Strengthen existing systems to improve information capture, access and application by:										
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Ensuring that NAB’s information, education and communication endorsement process is used by all climate change and disaster risk reduction material developers										
Monitoring the effectiveness of materials and communication endorsed under the information, education and communication process;										
Ensuring participation of all relevant Government and stakeholder bodies, including provincial Governments and the National Statistics Office in information management processes										
Ensuring that up-to-date project information, resources, reports, events and contacts are accessible on the NAB portal										
Utilizing technology transfer and methodologies that are adapted for the Vanuatu context.										

7.3.2 Traditional Knowledge. Build on and share existing traditional knowledge and expand its use by										
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Collecting, recording and incorporating traditional knowledge into planning, while ensuring appropriate cultural protocols are respected										
Making traditional knowledge accessible to decision-makers, while considering intellectual property rights, through databases and training										
Including traditional knowledge in formal and informal school curricula										
Build on existing traditional knowledge strategies already captured on the NAB portal and by the Vanuatu Cultural Centre.										

7.3.3 Knowledge Sharing Develop and build on knowledge management systems, including:										
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Acknowledging and promote the valuable knowledge on climate change and disaster risk reduction that already exists in Vanuatu										
Developing new materials that are relevant and compatible to the local context										
Developing and communicating standardised technical messages for enhanced decision- making;										
Utilizing and strengthening existing networks and knowledge sharing mechanisms										
Exploring options for national-scale climate change and disaster risk reduction summit meetings and events										
Initiating new knowledge management systems										

7.3.4. Lessons Learned. Enhance lessons learned processes and use of lessons learned in programmes and projects by:										
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Gathering and recording lessons learned from activities, events and exercises from across levels of government and from stakeholders to inform planning, policy and practice										
Ensuring participation in lessons learned information gathering of all stakeholders and partners from national, provincial and community levels and that outcomes are shared with communities										
Ensuring the inclusion of women and all vulnerable groups in lessons learned processes										

CCDRR POLICY STRATEGIC PRIORITY 4: CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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7.4.1 Climate and Disaster Vulnerability and Multi-Sector Impact Assessment. Address site-specific climate and disaster vulnerabilities by:

Utilising vulnerability assessments, multi-hazard and social risk mapping and approaches as the basis of all adaptation and risk reduction actions;										
Conducting participatory vulnerability assessments prior to implementation;										
Utilising nationally available expertise for vulnerability assessments, incorporating scientific and socioeconomic research, farmer-based trials, traditional indicators and observation systems and demonstration sites;										
Selecting and prioritising actions based on transparent vulnerability criteria and using internationally recognised tools (e.g. environmental impact assessment, gender analysis, cost-benefit analysis);										
Using available data, statistics and assessment protocols wherever possible;										
Publicly sharing assessment data, information and results on the NAB portal; and developing climate and disaster risk focused early-warning systems and climate service products (e.g.seasonal outlooks) that are tailored to specific users' needs. INFO NAB VGMD										
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> considering adaptation and risk reduction information from multiple sectors and knowledge systems; 										
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> avoiding mal-adaptation measures that could result from a narrow, single-sector focus; and 										
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> considering both urban and rural adaptation and risk reduction issues equitably. 										

7.4.2 Integrated Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction. Relevant initiatives and programmes must include an integrated climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction approach by:

Developing strategic documents at all levels, including both climate change and disaster risk elements in an integrated and compatible way (e.g. Government policies, provincial plans, community strategies, municipal plans, donor project designs, budget frameworks)										
Government agencies, CSOs, private sector, academia, communities and individuals taking responsibility for identifying integrated adaptation and risk reduction priorities; Mainstreaming NGO SUBNAT										
Adhering to integrated and standardised approaches once initiatives have been endorsed by the NAB;										
Incorporating an integrated curriculum approach to formal and non-formal education programmes; and INFO CAPDEV										
Developing innovative partnerships, including with the private sector, to integrate climate and risk reduction approaches and actions.										

7.4.4. Loss and Damage. Take action around loss and damage by:										
Strongly advocate internationally and domestically to operationalise and implement action under the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage; INTL										
Develop a loss and damage implementation framework, including risk sharing, insurance and compensation approaches at replacement value;										
Conduct assessments on potential and actual loss and damage across the country linked with ongoing vulnerability assessment processes;										
Determining priority Vanuatu sectoral issues and quantifying losses (e.g. food security, culture, ecosystem services and integrity);										
Mainstreaming loss and damage into land and relocation policies and laws;										
Provide clarity on enforcement of and the mandate for climate proofing development among Government line agencies										
Ensure that the design and construction of public and other major infrastructure and development projects consider current and projected risks in order to minimise loss and damage, especially by developing and adhering to climate-proofed building codes, environmental impact assessments, regulations and development guidelines.										

7.4.5. Ecosystem Based Approaches. Support ecosystem adaptation and risk reduction services by:										
Prioritising actions that incorporate threats and solutions from the 'ridge to the reef' of island communities										
Identifying and minimising negative impacts on the environment from proposed adaptation and risk reduction activities										
Prioritising adaptation and risk reduction actions that build on, incorporate and protect taboos, conservation areas, heritage sites, locally managed areas and vulnerable habitats and ecosystems and carbon sinks										
Quantifying the value and benefit of ecosystem services and building this into adaptation and risk reduction planning and budgeting										
Prioritising "soft" ecosystem based adaptation over "hard" engineered infrastructure for ecosystem function maintenance (e.g. coastal revegetation versus sea walls);										
Developing advocacy and educational programmes around the value of ecosystem-based adaptation										
Utilising sound land-use planning approaches, and implementing and enforcing ecosystem-related development policy documents (e.g. Land Use Planning Policy, Foreshore Development Act, Physical Planning Act).										



CCDRR POLICY STRATEGIC PRIORITY 5: LOW CARBON DEVELOPMENT	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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7.5.1. Energy Road Map Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency. Support implementation of the Vanuatu National Energy Road Map and energy considerations for climate change adaptation and risk reduction by:

Encouraging the increased use of renewable energy sources in power generation and lighting activities with the participation of all energy service providers;										
Ensuring the reduction in fossil fuel burning for engines by replacing heavy diesel fuel combustion engines with alternative technologies that use cleaner, lighter fuels;										
Exploring the possibility of powering sea-going vessels and land-based vehicles with renewable energy										
Ensuring improvements in the fuel efficiency for the transport sector (land, sea and air) by standardizing engine fuel efficiency										
Ensuring that national fuel quality standards are enacted										
Implementing activities for measuring effluent at potential pollution sites such as diesel power generation plants and at traffic ways.										

7.5.2. Mitigation and REDD+. Enhance Vanuatu’s natural resource status through carbon mitigation opportunities by:

Efficiently inventorying, quantifying, mapping and sorting data on carbon stocks in critical ecosystems to ensure accessibility;										
Developing and strengthening planning and legal frameworks to avoid damage to high carbon natural resources and ecosystems (e.g. mangroves, coral reefs and sea grasses)										
Developing partnerships on blue and green carbon sinks with other countries in the region to accelerate progress and build capacity and expertise.										
Supporting and engaging in the international REDD+ Readiness process, through the National REDD+ Technical Committee;										
Engaging civil society and the private sector to support national REDD+ strategies and REDD+ projects;										
Developing government arrangements that oversee and ensure adherence of carbon financing ventures;										
Developing government arrangements that oversee and ensure adherence of carbon financing ventures;										
Ensuring that REDD+ in Vanuatu operates under a jurisdictional approach, in which sustainable land use activities are planned and implemented at the provincial or island level;										
Operationalising and expanding voluntary markets for payment for ecosystem services; and										
Ensuring that the National REDD+ Technical Committee meets regularly and steers the REDD+ engagement process under the UNFCCC and in voluntary markets.										
Utilize international climate financing sector opportunities to enhance and protect Vanuatu’s rich natural resources, through carbon sequestration and emissions reductions in the land use sector; FINANCE										

Emphasising and expanding synergies among low carbon development, mitigation and adaptation; COORD; INFO											
implementing a green growth framework under the Melanesian Spearhead Group to minimise carbon emissions; INTL											
Screening development approvals and permits according to their carbon footprint and efforts to prioritise green development alternatives;											
Striving to follow sustainable consumption and production patterns; and											
Supporting the implementation of green growth policy statements in the National Environment Policy.											

CCDRR POLICY STRATEGIC PRIORITY 6: RESPONSE AND RECOVERY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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7.6.1 Planning. Enhance response and recovery planning by:										
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Integrating disaster response and recovery into national, sectoral, provincial, municipal and community level plans										
Developing guidelines and trainings to ensure appropriate standards and consistency when integrating climate change and disaster risk reduction into subnational planning and budgeting processes										
Strengthening the cluster system, including national and provincial clusters										
Providing accessible user-friendly tools and support for use at the provincial, municipal and local level (e.g. clear relief distribution guidelines);										
Providing special support for internally displaced populations										
Carefully regulating the activities of response stakeholders, including international relief agencies										
Allocating geographical and thematic support to specific agencies to avoid duplication										
Expanding the collection and dissemination of information in disaster response situations, including the 3ws (who what, where) methodologies										

7.6.2. Preparedness. Strengthen preparedness activities by:										
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Utilizing local networks to build collaboration and knowledge sharing										
Clarifying and documenting the roles and responsibilities of all relevant agencies										
Conducting regular exercises across all levels and sectors and capturing lessons learned										
Conducting targeted training with Government agencies, provincial and area council officers, CSOs and stakeholders										
Ensuring equipment is provided and users are trained for emergency operation centres and communications										

