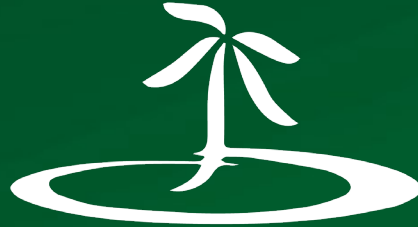




The Government of the
Republic of Vanuatu



NATIONAL ADVISORY BOARD

on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction

GOVERNMENT OF VANUATU

Vanuatu Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Mainstreaming Guideline

A guide to mainstream Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction into institutional planning process for Government Sectors, Provincial Government Region, Private Sectors, Civil Societies Organizations.

Vanuatu Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Mainstreaming Guideline

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Contents

01	Executive Summary	04
02	Overview of the Ministry and The National Advisory Board on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction	05
03	The National CCDRR Policy Context	06
04	Intended purpose of the Mainstreaming Guidelines	07
05	What is the CCDRR Mainstreaming Guideline	08
06	Component 1: CCDRR Mainstreaming Guide for Government Sectors	09
07	Component 2: Mainstreaming CCDRR at Sub-National Government	21
08	Component 3: Mainstreaming CCDRR Across CSOs and Private Sectors	25

1 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, which may become more intense as a result of climate change. Vanuatu is also highly exposed to geophysical threats such as volcanic eruptions, earthquakes and tsunamis, as well as human, animal and plant diseases, and human-caused disasters.

The vision of this Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Policy is for Vanuatu to be a nation whose communities, environment and economy are resilient to the impacts of climate change and disaster risks. Risks cannot be completely eliminated; however, this policy provides a framework through which risks can be identified, assessed, reduced and managed.

As an overarching national policy, it combines and integrates the concept of climate change and disaster risk reduction as depicted the best way of using resources and avoid duplication of efforts. The policy itself has six (6) strategic areas clearly defining the policy objectives and actions to be delivered from now onwards to 2030. With an existing policy implementation plan in place to strategically guide its implementation to be effective, efficient and abiding in paramount to the holistic principle of “Whole of government, whole of society response to climate change and disaster risk reduction”.

However, there are challenges acknowledged and encountered during implementation of the policy that is more considerate in the areas of policy alignment in particular to CCDRR objectives/activities across various government department, CSOs, Private Sectors and Provincial Government. To resolve such issues strategically, the National Advisory Board on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction (NAB) proposed the development of this CCDRR Mainstreaming Guideline.

This mainstreaming guideline aims to mainstreaming and integrate CCDRR national priorities as depicted within the National policies, and implementation plan in a more effective, coordinated and strategic to all key stakeholders across government sectors, CSOs, Private Sector and the Provincial Government.

As such the guideline addresses various areas and avenues for mainstreaming considerate to policy development, policy reviews, Monitoring and Evaluation components of all national policies, plans and strategies. Further, the guidelines address mainstreaming these areas anonymously to given stakeholders as already mentioned.

2 Overview of the Ministry and The National Advisory Board on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction

The Ministry of Climate Change (MOCC) is one of the youngest government ministries established in early 2012 and has five departments; the Department of Climate Change (DoCC), Vanuatu's Meteorology and Geo-hazards Department (VMGD), Department of Environmental Protection and Conservation (DEPC), Department of Energy (DOE), and the National Disaster Management Officer (NDMO). The MOCC corporate service unit (CSU) is directed by the Director General and from which the NAB Secretariat is an integral unit located within its structure.

Based on the NAB's model to integrate Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction as one concept and to be address as ONE topic, each department plays a vital role in considerate of its legislative and mandatory functions as critical components within the scope of CCDRR. It is proper to mentioned that the core CCDRR programmatic areas, activities and priorities are rooted within the MOCC and its line department's, enshrined within its multiples policies, strategies, legislations, and action plans.

The MOCC through the NAB Secretariat play a critical role to develop the Vanuatu CCDRR Policy was first developed and launched in 2016 as predominant policy for the MOCC outlining our national CCDRR priorities up to 2030. It is depicted to be an overarching sectors policy, promoting cross sectoral coordination and the implementation off CCDRR across government sectors, private sectors, and civil society organizations (CSOs).

There six strategic areas of the policy; Governance, Finance, Knowledge and Information Management, Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction, Low Carbon Mission and lastly, Disaster Preparedness, Response and Recovery. These strategic areas define the policy priorities for CCDRR in Vanuatu.

To ensure the coordination of the CCDRR Policy, the NAB having established under the Vanuatu Meteorological, Geohazards and Climate Change Act of 2016 provides for such mandatory functions. Wherefore, the NAB has a critical responsibility to oversee the coordination, monitoring and mainstreaming of the CCDRR policy and programs across sectors and at all levels of governance.

Initially the Intention in developing this mainstream guideline is effective the mainstreaming of CCDRR policy priorities of across government sectors, private sectors and CSOs. Therefore, the guideline will ensure to provide an integrated mainstreaming platform for CCDRR based on the existing governance structure and coordination mechanism that have already been utilized effectively mainstream programs and priorities at a planning and policy level.

3 The National CCDRR Policy Context

The establishment of the NAB was to integrate the climate change and disaster risk reduction conceptionally as one and inseparable which is later informed by the development of Vanuatu's principal edition of the CCDRR Policy 2016-2030. In detail these institutional arrangements and policy are complimenting each in providing a clear path for the development of CCDRR priorities and programs, its coordination, enforcement and implementation.

Vanuatu CCDRR Policy was first introduced as an overarching sector policy in 2016 highlighting principal policy priorities needed to be actions across government sectors, private sectors and CSOs. Similarly, the sub-national government region has a critical role in driving and delivering policy objectives at provincial and area council level. The CCDRR Policy evolves from pre-existing national policies and strategies at one point in time where CC and DRR were not integrated and thus have separate policies to address both documents.

Pre-existing policies such as 2006 National Adaptation Plan for Action and Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy of 2006 have directed the development of the CCDRR policy. A major program that involved evidently in the development of the NAB and the CCDRR Policy was the Risk Governance Assessment conducted around 2011 across Vanuatu involving wide range of national and provincial stakeholders.

In its development, the CCDRR Policy exists to alignment itself with the National Sustainable Development Plan (NSDP) predominantly the Environment Pillar and with minor, but significant contribution to Society and Economic Pillar. At ministerial level, the MOCC corporate plan has its five-year long-term priorities embedded within by respective department functions and priorities in line with the CCDRR policy.

The CCDRR policy remains one of the dominant policies under the MOCC along with other sector policies and strategies. The policy promotes for the mainstreaming and integration of CCDRR priorities at coordinated and holistic approach for government sectors, private sectors, CSOs and sub-national governments. To date, CCDRR programs, priorities have been successfully implemented integrated within various institutional planning platforms

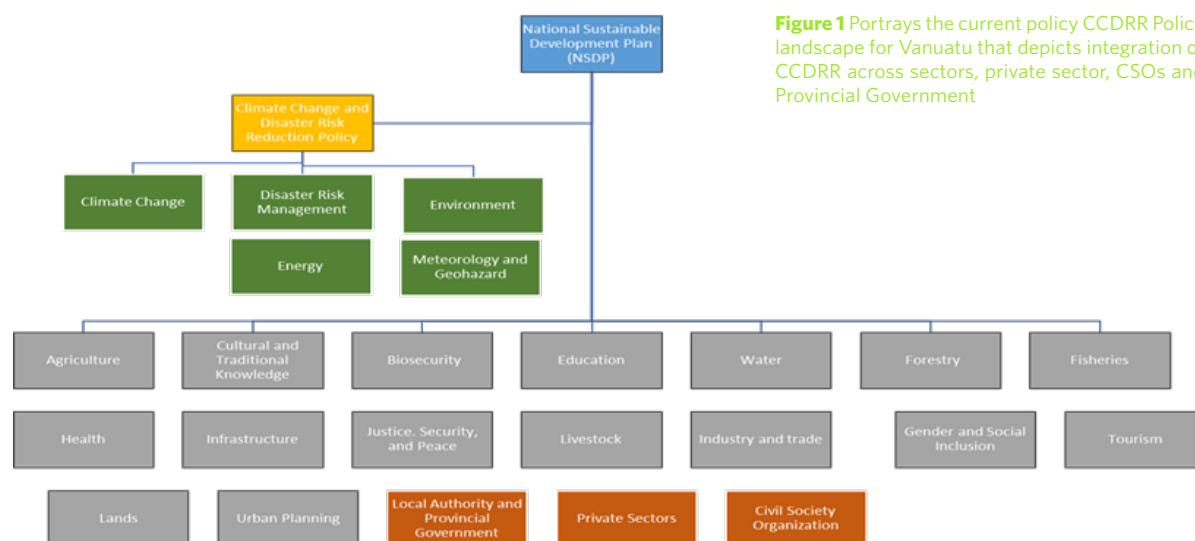


Figure 1 Portrays the current policy CCDRR Policy landscape for Vanuatu that depicts integration of CCDRR across sectors, private sector, CSOs and Provincial Government

4 Intended Purpose of the Mainstreaming Guidelines

This guideline is developed as a continuation of the progressive advancement made within the areas of the CCDRR Policy over the past years beginning from 2016. The first introduction of the CCDRR Policy in 2016, later in 2022 the development of its 2nd Edition and the first ever CCDRR Policy Implementation Plan, and this year 2023 marks the completion of the CCDRR Policy M&E framework. Though Vanuatu's CCDRR policy promotes integration across government sectors, private sectors, and CSO, there are however gaps and challenges exist in mainstreaming and implementing CCDRR programs with respective organization plannings. Therefore, this guideline is intended to utilise existing mechanism and governance structure provided for the effective mainstreaming of CCDRR priorities across.

The guideline will serve its purpose as:

1. A guide towards mainstreaming CCDRR programmatic areas and priorities across government sectors at national government
2. A guide towards mainstreaming CCDRR programmatic areas and priorities into local provincial government council
3. A guide towards mainstreaming CCDRR programmatic areas and priorities into Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)

5 What is the CCDRR Mainstreaming Guideline

The CCDRR Mainstreaming guideline provides for strategic approach in mainstreaming priorities referenced under the CCDRR policy and any other climate change and disaster policies and strategies into and across institutional planning processes.

For this guideline, the MOCC seeks to mainstream CCDRR priorities across government stakeholders, private sectors and CSOs as it addresses based on the 3 components.

Based on the design and formulation for this mainstreaming guideline, the MOCC defines mainstreaming as the tendency to promote and integrate priorities of a concept from the custodian institutions to another be incorporated such concepts into its planning frameworks and processes.

Component 1

CCDRR Mainstreaming Guide for Government Sectors

This section concentrates more at the national governance, basically all government ministry constituting of respective sectors. The guide will ensure to adhere to any mainstreaming directives and advisory procured within any legal instrument, policies, and guidelines. Wherefore this guide is does not in any way over wrights nor duplicates respective institutional planning / coordination mechanism and governing structure in place. But rather seeks to strengthen and enforce the mainstreaming of CCDRR through such existing systems based on the approaches outlined further within the National Planning Framework¹.

Mandatory Institutions and their functions for mainstreaming CCDRR

The CCDRR mainstreaming functions of the National Advisory Board (NAB) on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction (CCDRR) provided in Part 3 of the Meteorology, Geological Hazards and Climate Change Act No. 25 of 2016 specifically reference in section 9 (functions of the Board,) and section 10 (2g).

Part 3 of the Meteorology, Geological Hazards and Climate Change Act No. 25 of 2016 also provides for the NAB Secretariate functions in the mainstreaming of the CCDRR specifically to section 14. The CCDRR Policy 2nd Edition 2022-23030 also emphasis on this specific function.

The Department of Climate Change (DOCC) also plays a critical role in mainstreaming CCDRR as referenced in Part 6 of the Meteorology, Geological Hazards and Climate Change Act No. 25 of 2016, specifically section 23, functions of the director. The CCDRR Policy 2nd Edition and the DOCC Strategic Plan 2021-2021 also made specific reference to this.

Inherent, the National Disaster Act [Cap 267] also provides for the National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) mainstreaming functions related disaster management and climate change as referenced in Part 3, Section 10 (I). This is also evidently reflected within the NDMO Strategic Plan 2016-2020 in objective 1.

In summary, below are the list of legislation under the MOCC and its departments having contain functions related to the mainstreaming of CCDRR.

- Meteorology, Geological Hazards and Climate Change Act No. 25 of 2016
- National Disaster Act [Cap 267]
- Vanuatu CCDRR Policy 2nd Edition 2022-2030

¹ The National Planning Framework developed by the DSSPAC provides for the overall guide in the development organization planning requirement for all government ministry and respective sector. <https://dspac.gov.vu/images/docs/National%20Planning%20Framework>.

- Department of Climate Change Strategic Plan 2020-2023
- National Disaster Management Office Strategic Plan
- National Disaster Plan
- National Disaster Support Plan
- Vanuatu CCDRR Policy and Implementation M7E Framework

Strategic Areas for Mainstreaming Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction (CCDRR) Across Government Sectors

Mainstreaming CCDRR across government sectors is categorised into the following six (6) strategic areas in accordance to the 2nd Edition² of the CCDRR Policy.

- CCDRR governance (institutional arrangement, legislation & policies, and international engagement.
- Climate and DRR Financing
- CCDRR knowledge and information management
- Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction
- Climate Change Mitigation (Low Carbon Development)
- Disaster preparedness, response and recovery
- CCDRR knowledge and information management

Government sectors and representative institution respectively based on their scope of work and related functions will programmatically incorporate CC and DRR under these strategic areas

In close reference to the six (6) strategic areas of CCDRR, the MOCC and its line department are mandate as government leads identifying and prioritising priorities in close collaboration with government stakeholders.

Summarised below are MOCC department designated lead for each strategic area.

Strategic Areas of CCDRR	Lead departments under MoCC
Climate Change adaption and disaster risk reduction	Department of Climate Change National Disaster Management Office
Climate change mitigation	Department of Climate Change in collaboration with, The Department of Energy, and the Department of Environmental Protection and Conservation
Disaster preparedness, response and recovery	National Disaster Management Office
CCDRR knowledge and information management	Vanuatu Meteorology and Geo-hazard department (VMGD) + 4 other MoCC Departments
CCDRR governance	CSU-NAB Sec, DOCC, NDMO, VMGD, DOE, DEPC
Finance (Climate & DRR financing)	NAB Sec, DOCC and NDMO

Figure 2 The table summarised the MOCC departments and their leading roles respective to each strategic area

Consultation and stakeholder engagement is of necessary importance between government sectors and the lead departments under the MOCC to ensure such components of CCDRRs are complimentary addressed and prioritised.

² Vanuatu CCDRR Policy 2022-2030 is the 2nd Edition of the principal version launched in 2016, it is referred to as the overarching policy CCDRR.

Key Government Sectors/institutions incorporating CCDRR

Provided are key government sectors (not within MOCC) having already incorporated CCDRR as critical component of their functions and, wherefore reflected in their sector policy, strategies and actions plans.

- Department of Water Resources
- Department of Forests
- Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
- Department of Livestock
- Department of Finance
- Department of Women's Affairs
- Department of Public Works
- Department of Education Services
- Vanuatu Fisheries Office
- Vanuatu Department of Tourism
- Department of Local Authorities
- Department of Urban Planning
- Ministry of Trades and e commerce

Mainstreaming approach 1: The mainstreaming role of NAB and NAB Secretariat

- 1.1 The NAB is the supreme advisory body and policy making body for all climate change and disaster risk reduction programs, projects, initiatives and activities. Therefore, the NAB through the NAB Secretariat plays an important role in mainstreaming CCDRR across sectors.
- 1.2 The board is comprised of the key government sector/departments ensuring equal representation and thus, matters related to CCDRR is mainstreamed, incorporated and implemented through the boards meeting to all sectors represented.
- 1.3 The NAB Secretariat acts as a coordinating mechanism for all CCDRR related programs, incentives and activities occurring across government sectors and ensures that CCDRR priorities are mainstreamed, incorporated and integrated to complimentary aligned programs across sectors. Therefore;
- 1.4 The NAB Secretariat has the core responsibilities to mainstreamed CCDRR policy across government sectors and ministries through various means, such as, and not necessarily limited to:
 - Consultation on the initial development and review of CCDRR Policy editions
 - Consultation on the initial development and review of the CCDRR Policy implementation Plan
 - The development of the CCDRR policy M&E Framework
 - The actual monitoring of the CCDRR policy implementation plan
 - Policy consultation and awareness to all government stakeholders
 - CC and DRR related policies, strategies and frameworks development, reviews and evaluation.
- 1.5 The NAB Secretariat (where necessary) will need attend, upon invitation, to provide advisory support to other key government sectors prompt to incorporate CCDRR into their sector policies, strategies and plans towards ensuring resilient and sustainable development.

Mainstreaming approach 2: The Mainstreaming role of NAB Climate and Policy Compliance Working Group (CPCWG)

- 2.1 The NAB CPCWG will provide oversight and guidance on the development, review and other policy related matters to CCDRR policies and ensure to coherency is achieved across government sectors policies in terms of priorities and programs.
- 2.2 For the Vanuatu overarching CCDRR Policy 2nd Edition and sector specific component of CCDRR policies, strategies and frameworks developed and/or review are strongly encouraged to consult and submit with the NAB CPCWG.
- 2.3 The NAB CPCWG will need to provide feedbacks and recommendations and thus amendment made Role accordingly. For CCDRR policies, strategies and plans administered by the MOCC and its Department will be required to be presented to the NAB for its final endorsement.
- 2.4 Further in its functions, the NAB CPCWG not only seeks to aligned in coming policies, strategies and actions plans with the CCDRR policy 2nd Edition, but rather in considerate alignment with other government sector policies and strategies.

Brief Overview of the National Planning Context

In order to develop an inclusively CCDRR mainstreaming guide for government sectors, it is crucial to understand the national planning process provided for all government ministries and institutions as a strategical guidance in the mainstreaming of CCDRR initiatives. By understanding this process should enable clear identification of specific entry points and define mainstreaming approaches that will eventuate an effective integration of CC and DRR priorities and incentives across national government sectors.

At a hierarchical setting the diagram below highlights different levels of planning within the national planning context retrieved from the NPF NSDP remains the highest level of planning framework for the government from which all government ministries and sector aligned with. Policies and strategies for a particular sector define the medium-term and long-term priorities for a particular sector. A ministerial corporate plan integrates objectives of the policies redefines it into a more actionable format outlining a ministerial priority.

Figure 3 The National Planning Hierarchy



Based on Figure 1, the national planning hierarchy indicates 3 levels of planning; National Planning (NSDP); secondly the Ministerial Planning (the Ministerial Corporate Plan); and lastly the Sectoral Planning. Notice the concept of “Alignment” is rephrased across different levels of planning as it remains consistent. It is therefore critical factor to consider in the development of any planning documents outlined.

To further examine the technicality of the planning process, we look into figure 3 which emphasises on the planning flow chart retrieved from NPF. At ministerial level planning, which off course does consist of sector/ department planning, the ministerial corporate plans are informed by the NSDP goals and objectives. The corporate plan is expected strategize approaches by mean of activities to ensure it delivers on relevant NSDP objectives. While in doing so, the corporate plan will equally be considering and factoring any existing sector strategies, policies and plans in its development.

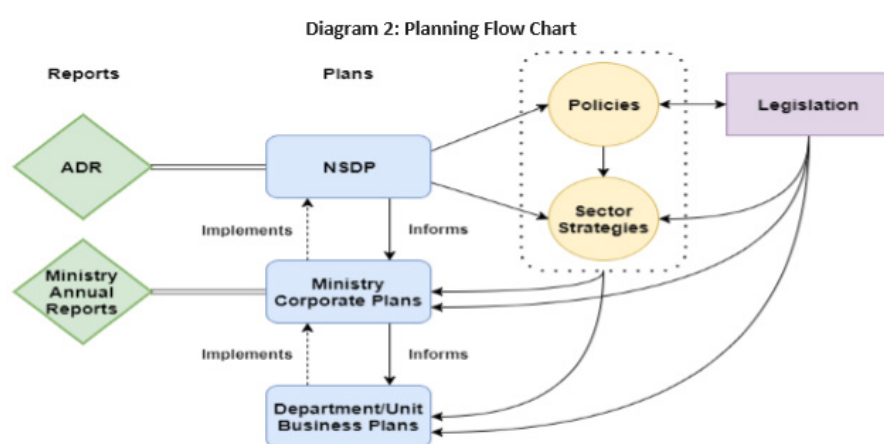


Figure 3 The planning flow chart retrieved from the National Planning Framework (NPF) which yet promotes alignment programs and concept at different levels of national planning including legislation

Furthermore, ministries are expected to use their corporate plans to develop annual operational business plans for each department. Therefore, each department/Division/Unit prepares its business plan accordingly to action the corporate plan with clear alignment.

The various plans outline within the different levels of planning and associated planning instruments/tools are “considered and defined for this purpose” as our mainstreaming entry points for which will conductively assist and contribute in the formulation of CCDRR Mainstreaming approach.

A Guide to mainstream CCDRR across government sector

CCDRR mainstreaming approaches are drawn from national planning processes and steps mandated by various legislations administered under the MOCC and its line departments. Coherently, such mainstreaming mechanism are vividly reference in all MOCC planning and policy instruments and implemented through department business plans, ministry corporate plans, sector policies and strategies.

In detail the mainstreaming approach will expand from these various planning documents to outline processes that will effectively incorporate and integrate CCDRR concepts at different stages of planning from a across government sectors.

Figure 4 National CCDRR Mainstreaming Approach Flow Chat



Mainstreaming Approach 3: Planning and Development Phase

Mainstreaming Approach 3a: Mainstreaming externally, other government Ministries and Sectors

- 3.1 The MOCC and its agencies and departments including the NAB (through the NAB Secretariat) must plan, implement and engage with all 13 government ministries and related sectors on the following mainstreaming approaches as part of knowledge sharing, awareness and advocacy.
- 3.2 Responsible government agencies will need to involve the MOCC and its respective Departments in terms of consultation and engagement to ensure CCDRR programmes are mainstreamed, incorporated and integrated into respective;
 - National Sustainable Development Plan
 - Sector Policies
 - Sector Strategies
 - Other actions plans/frameworks
- 3.3 Government ministries based on their priorities addressing CCDRR, will need to engage the following senior officials from the MOCC and its department throughout its consultation process. This includes:
 - Technical expertise within the interested field of CC and DRR
 - Policy & Planning Expertise
 - M&E Expertise
 - Legal Expertise
 - NAB Secretariate Office

- 3.4 It is notably important and, a requirement that all government ministries in representation of various sectors, in their development of respective Ministry Corporate Plan must review their sectors policies and department strategies and identify components of CCDRR and ensure it is integrated into their business plans giving greater chance of implementation. And where necessary seeks the technical advices from respective MOCC institutions.
- 3.5 In similar manner, the MOCC and its five (5) department must consult and engaged with technical experts from across government sectors to provide their inputs in the development/review of any related CCDRR Policies, strategies and actions, sector priorities under the MOCC and its line department for CCDRR and thus inform strategical alignment between sector priorities complementing each other and achievable through collaborative implementation.

Mainstreaming Approach 3b: Mainstreaming CC & DRR functions internally (MOCC)

- 3.6 Within the MOCC, the development of any sector policies, strategies, business plans and the overall ministry corporate plan requires the involvement of the following personals from all five (5) departments:
- Technical expertise within the interested field of CC and DRR
 - Policy & Planning Expertise
 - M&E Expertise
 - Legal Expertise
 - Corporate Service Unit
 - NAB Secretariate Office
- 3.7 This to ensure program design and activity formulation within each department are aligned and complimentary at this stage, and should evidently reflected into different levels of planning within the MOCC.
- 3.8 For all projects hosted under various department of the MOCC must consider the involvement of the personals (above) and the following documents in the development
- Vanuatu CCDRR Policy
 - MoCC Corporate Plan, other policies, strategies and action plan hosted by all five MOCC department in the development
- 3.9 All MoCC departments based on their respective strategies, action plan, policies must be consulted, engaged and contribute by way of mainstreaming their related function and/or components of CC and DRR into the development and review:
- MoCC Ministry Cooperate Plan
 - Vanuatu CCDRR Policy

Mainstreaming approach 4: Coordination and Implementation Phase

- 4.1 For the purpose of and implementation of policies, strategies, frameworks and action plan effectively, stakeholder engagement and participation both internal and externally is of critically importance in executing delivering on our common CCDRR priorities and policy directives.
- 4.2 In regards to coordination and implementation, government ministries and its institutions in accordance to their sector priorities addressing CCDRR, will need to engage the following senior officials from the MOCC and its department. This includes:
 - Technical expertise within the interested field of CC and DRR
 - Policy & Planning Expertise
 - M&E Expertise
 - Legal Expertise
 - NAB Secretariate Office
- 4.3 Further in relation to (___), each sector represented by a government ministry or department must communicate, liaise and participatory involved the departments and institution of MOCC based on the program coordination and implementation of sector specific CCDRR activities and programmes outlined in their:
 - Sector policies
 - Sector Strategies
 - Projects
 - Organization workplans
- 4.4 The involvement of MOCC and its department on the coordination and implementation on the above (...) as an important avenue for mainstreaming CCDRR into sector specific priorities is not necessarily limited to:
 - Project board meetings
 - Annual coordination meetings
 - Technical working group
 - Task force meetings
 - One-on-one consultation meeting

Mainstreaming approach 5: Monitoring and Evaluation

- 5.1 For the purpose of and implementation of policies, strategies, frameworks and action plan effectively, stakeholder engagement and participation both internal and externally is of critically importance in executing delivering on our common CCDRR priorities and policy directives.
- 5.2 In detail the following are the relevant expertise within the MOCC required to participatory involved in the monitoring and evaluation of the above (...):
- Technical expertise within the interested field of CC and DRR
 - Policy & Planning Expertise
 - M&E Expertise
 - Legal Expertise
 - NAB Secretariate Office

Monitoring of Sector Specific CCDRR Programs

- 5.3 Government sectors are responsible to monitor their sector specific of CCDRR programme within their respective
- Sector policies and strategies;
 - Projects;
 - Organizational Plans -Ministry Corporate plan and Department Annual Business Plans;

And where necessary are encouraged to participatory involve and consult with the technical expertise and departments within MOCC in identifying implementation progress and work challenges.

Evaluation of Sector Specific CCDRR Program

- 5.4 Government sectors are responsible to monitor their sector specific of CCDRR programme within their respective
- Sector policies and strategies;
 - Projects;
 - Organizational Plans -Ministry Corporate plan and Department Annual Business Plans;

Government sectors are responsible to elevate their sector specific of CCDRR programme within their respective

- Sector policies and strategies;
- Projects;
- Organizational Plans -Ministry Corporate plan and Department Annual Business Plans;

And where necessary are encouraged to participatory involve and consult with the technical expertise and departments within MOCC (statement above).

- 5.5 The NAB Secretariate will play a critical role in mainstreaming CCDRR programmes and priorities embedded with the 2nd Edition of the CCDRR Policy across sectors and, therefore will engage and involve relevant government ministry and department in the monitoring and review of sector specific CCDRR components.
- 5.6 Further, the 2nd Edition of the CCDRR Policy and The CCDRR Policy Implementation Plan must engaged all key government sectors in its mid-term and terminal review to ensure the CCDRR policy programme objectives and priorities are collaboratively reviewed.

Mainstreaming approach 6: NAB Project Screening Process

- 6.1 The NAB also consist of project screening process whereby new climate change and disaster risk reduction projects are mandatory required to be screened by the NAB Project Screening Committee. One of the main functions of the PSC is to review and evaluate a project at its conceptual stage to ensure it is aligned with the CCDRR Policy as well as other national policies, plans, strategies, and priorities.
- 6.2 All climate change and disaster risk reduction project proposed to be implemented in-country must come through NAB project screening process for the NAB to ensure such projects are aligned, and is contributing towards achieving the CCDRR priorities embedded within the CCDRR Policy and other sector policies, strategies, and plans.
- 6.3 Given that climate change or disaster related project is funded from external sources, it is necessary that this project adhere to the NAP project screening and endorsement process as an essential avenue for mainstreaming. Strictly abiding to this process is essential in order to obtain GIP code (Project Code) from Department of Strategic Planning, Policy, and Aid Coordination.
- 6.4 Endorsed project are required to report progress to the NAB as per the NAB Project Procedural Guideline. This is an eventual opportunity to assess the progress of each project towards achieving CCDRR priorities. Furthermore, the reiteration of mainstreaming will be reinstated and re-enforced between projects and key sectors to integrate, incorporate, and make alignment of priorities at this stage.

Mainstreaming 7: CCDRR Regional Engagement

While we consider mainstreaming CCDRR across government sectors, we should also take into Vanuatu's engagement to regional and international climate change and disaster risk reduction regime.

At a regional platform there are number of CCDRR frameworks in which our national policies strive to align itself with. One of these frameworks commonly referenced is the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific (FRDP) while there also exists other regional frameworks having significant link and components of climate change and disaster risk management, for example 2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent and Pacific Roadmap for Sustainable Development.

Mainstreaming approaches

- 7.1 In cases where a regional framework is being developed, reviewed or lapsed, it is highly considered that key implementing government institution productively engaged during such regional events to ensure our national priorities and perspective in CC and DRR are incorporated within any of these regional frameworks.
- 7.2 Towards the implementation of the Regional Frameworks, guidelines and action plans, key national counterparts are encouraging to take lead, with other collaborating government entities, private sectors and CSOs to initiate and deliver such actions nationally by mainstreaming into respective institutional planning, policies and legislation.
- 7.3 In complimentary to the above (....) regional framework objectives, the MOCC and line departments need to, where relevant accommodate this by way of transforming this into our overarching CCDRR Policy and cross sectoral policies. While doing so, CSOs and Private Sector need to aligned their policies and programs accordingly guarantying holistic approach in planning and implementation.

Mainstreaming approach 8: International Engagement

Mainstreaming CCDRR at international space is crucial in the sense that many of our national programs in CC and DRR is govern by the principal objectives of this international conventions. And therefore, the definition of mainstreaming for this purpose is a ‘two-way process’.

- Firstly, our intentions are to put forth our national agendas through negotiations blocks to the UNFCCC under respective thematic groupings.
- Secondly, is how Vanuatu can accommodate these resolutions from the legal proceeding of this international convention and ensures how these resolutions are transformed and actionable within our national context.

Entry Points for Mainstreaming

Vanuatu is part of the UN climate change regime that includes being a party to the UNFCCC as well as implementing articles under the Kyoto Protocol, and the Paris Agreement.

Vanuatu also participates and engages within the space of UNDRR and its related instruments such as the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.

Mainstreaming Approach

- 8.1 Climate Change and Disaster stakeholders from Govt Sectors, Private Sectors and CSOs are required to avail themselves, fully committed and strategically contribute in formulating country positions while actively participating in UNFCCC and UNDRR negotiation training.

- 8.2 Climate Change and Disaster stakeholders from Govt Sectors, Private Sectors and CSOs should be consulted through an open and transparent process ensuring their inputs, perspective and largely CC and DRR sector priorities are obtained, reflected by way of documentation within any UNFCCC or UNDRR country submission under various thematic areas.
- 8.3 Likewise, Climate Change and Disaster stakeholders from Govt Sectors should be consulted through an open and transparent process ensuring their inputs, perspective and largely CC and DRR sector priorities are obtained, reflected by way of documentation within any reporting obligation to UNFCCC and/or UNDRR.
- 8.4 National agencies and institutions whether from government sectors where collaboration is needed between institutions, will need to ensure COP resolutions under its thematic groupings are being adopted and integrated strategically within the respective institutional planning process allowing space for implementation.
- 8.5 Further, the National Advisory Board will perform the coordination role through the NAB UNFCCC/ UNDRR Taskforce and the NAB Policy Compliance Working Group to ensure related climate change and disaster stakeholders from Govt Sectors should adopt a holistic approach in the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of Vanuatu's obligations (from the above) to any international conventions within given time-frame.

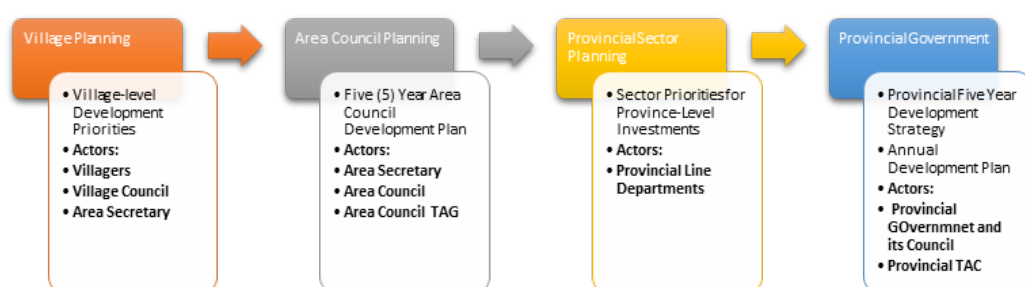
Component 2: Mainstreaming CCDRR at Sub-National Government

Provincial Government Planning Context

The provincial government have in their disposal the Risk Proofed Planning, Budgeting and Monitoring Guideline that provides provinces with the sub national planning that utilizes a bottom-up planning approach³. As a guide it also takes into account climate, environment and disaster risk, gender and social inclusion which is inherent to every step of planning at provincial level.

There are different levels of the subnational planning process that exists and have been practically carried with active participation of different groups of audience and key personals right from the community level to the provincial government council.

Figure 5 Illustrates an Institutional Framework or Sub-national Planning Process



For the purpose of this guideline, the institution planning process (above) outlines different levels of planning within the sub-national government. The different planning stages and related planning tools and instrument will be the important avenues as mainstreaming entry points to integrate CCDRR policy priorities and sector components on CC and DRR programs into sub-national planning process.

Notice also the important actors and influencer contributing to inform risk planning. This includes technical expertise both individual and as group within the under-government institutions. Communities and representable traditional governing mechanism are also represented mainly at Village Planning and Area Council Planning.

Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management Planning Cycle in Provinces

The national planning framework (NPF) provides strategical guidance for the planning processes at a national

³ Risk Proofed Planning, Budgeting, and Monitoring Guideline was developed to assist and guide the provincial governments in developing a provincial 5-year strategic development plan

context, while it does not provide the programmatic linkage between national planning with the provincial planning. It is also considered that the review of the NPF will ensure reconsider planning at provincial level given the need of closer alignment with the NSDP. Alternatively, the national government sectors whom have extension branches within the 6 provinces are implementing national priorities which then reflected within the subnational planning cycle.

Further, the coordination of provincial planning and local authority planning is mandated by the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MoIA) under the Department of Local Authority (DLA).

The MOCC through the National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) has the mandate to coordinate and establish a climate change and disaster planning platform for the provincial government known as the Provincial Climate Change and Disaster Committee (PDCCC). The Disaster Risk Management Act No.23 of 2019 provides establishment of a PDC (section 21) and its function (section 22).

The PDCCC are also mandated with functions under the Disaster Risk Management Act No.23 of 2019 section 21, subsection C & D to develop a provincial disaster response plan and coordinate disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation programs, activities and initiatives. This guideline will speculate further on the PDCCC and its function as imperative avenue for mainstreaming CC and DRR at provincial level.

Mainstreaming approach 1: Village and Area Council Level

- 1.1 It is of critical importance that at a village and area council level during its consultations for the village-level 5-year development priorities, it is mandatory to inform and involve the participatory engagement of CDCCC or a member of the CDCCC. This is to ensure village priorities also consider climate and disaster activities while also considering the impacts of climate change and disaster in the proposed priorities.
- 1.2 Community Disaster and Climate Change personal or committee are required to be part, and work closely with the villagers and the Area Secretary in developing Community Profiling, in particular its process and tools utilized such as Transect Walk, Resource Mapping, and especially Risk Mapping. This should aid the communities in identifying climate and disaster related hazards, risks and vulnerability and therefore influence in-directly or directly community planning, prioritization and areas of investment for every 5 years.
- 1.3 In specific from the above (..) template 5.2 (Community Profile) of the Risk Proofed Planning, Budgeting and Monitoring Guidelines for Sub-National Government, section 5, which is "Risk Profile" and template 5.4 (Village Development Priorities Summary) having detailly describing risk associated with the project.
- 1.4 **T**
- 1.5 In specific recognition of community multi-hazard risk and vulnerability assessment, the CDCCC, Village council, Area council TAG, Area Council, Area Administrator / Secretary must collaboratively work with the Provincial Government and key government department such as DOCC, NDMO and other implementing partners from CSOs, Private Sector and the development partners in carrying out this assessment.
- 1.6 CDCCC, Village Council, Area Council TAG, Area Council, Area Administrator and Area Secretary will need to incorporate outcome of the multi-hazard risk and vulnerability assessment into the community profiles to accurate knowledge of types risk and vulnerabilities within the vicinity of a community.

- 1.7 For CCDRR advisory, coordination and technical implementation at a village and area council level, it is essential to utilize the existing institutional governance structure and mechanism in place. In specific the Village Council, Area Council Technical Advisory Group and Area Council. Therefore:
- 1.8 It is a must that a CDCCC must be represented in the Village Council and Area Council, and wherefore participate and fully engaged in its roles and responsibilities;

Mainstreaming approach 2: Area Council Level

- 2.1 It is also necessary that a climate and disaster related personal be equally represented at the AC TAG, whether it be a teacher, then it has to be within the related fields of science, geography and/or CC & DRR offered trainee at a nearby RTC. And if it's a NGOs having being implementing any related CC and DRR projects at area council level, then it has to be a long-time active NGOs onsite given its implementation period.
- 2.2 It is essential that the CDCCC network representation be represented at the level of the Area Council, whether it be CCDCC chairman, or a core member, yet it is highly required to ensure their contribute to the roles and responsibilities of the Area Council from a CC and DRR context, and risk management
- 2.3 These consolidated governing body greatly contributes to the overall planning process of the sub-national government in the development of its 5-year Provincial Strategic Development Plan, by identifying, screening and prioritizing priorities from village and area council level investment which in fact the outcome is the Village-level Development Priorities and the Area Council Development Plan (fig 1) within a five (5) year period.
- 2.4 In relation to 2.3 and 2.4 this governing structure plays a vital role in screening Village and Area Council Priorities, and therefore the equal representation of CC and DRR personals or groups is required and of critical importance to effectively contribute to the screening of priorities⁴.



Figure 6 Diagram illustrating different governing mechanism at village and area council level

4 Template 7.1 and 7.2 of the Risk Proofed Planning, Budgeting and Monitoring Guideline

Mainstreaming approach 3: Provincial Sector Planning Guide

- 3.1 At provincial level development, each government department/sector will need to identify and prioritize sub-projects for the next five year. As such, their priorities will need to consider site specific multi-hazard risk and climate vulnerability assessments and integrate into respective planning.
- 3.2 Based on the Risk Proofed Planning, Budgeting and Monitoring Guidelines for Sub-National Government, provincial sectors will need identify two (2) provincial level priorities. It is required, as per the screening process to ensure investment priorities assesses the following;
 - Climate Change, disaster and environmental risk that the project is vulnerable to and likely to be impacted by;
 - And also, vise-versa, the risk the project may have on the environment, and its contribution either directly and indirectly to climate change and disaster.
- 3.3 In developing and identifying their investment priorities each sector must consider the respective climate, disaster and environmental risk identified within the community profiles to ensure risks are mitigated.
- 3.4 In relations to donor funded projects hosted by any provincial sectors will need to utilize community profile and community multi-hazard risk and climate vulnerability assessment.
- 3.5 Key provincial sectors under the Ministry of Climate Change such the NDMO and DEPC and other CCDRR stakeholders from CSOs and private sector will act as immediate climate and disaster experts and advisors in the screening of Area Council Priorities submitted to the PTAC by the Area Council to ensure risk well documented and accurate.

Mainstreaming Approach 4: Provincial Government

- 4.1 The Provincial Technical Advisory Commission (PTAC) must be comprised of all inclusivity of CCDRR stakeholders from both government and private sectors, and the CSOs (INGOS and local CSO Representation).
- 4.2 Based on the Area Council submissions of respective investment priorities to the Provincial TAC, the TAC will need to conduct an in-dept evaluation of the risk adjacent to these investments to ensure associated climate and disaster risk are adequately factored in and not overlooked by the area council.
- 4.3 In particular to the above the (...) template 8.2 (Detailed Project Document) of the Risk Proofed Planning, Budgeting and Monitoring Guidelines for Sub-National Government requires detail information to be provided for individual project with component of risk management and benefits in the interest of CCDRR and environment.

Mainstreaming approach 5: The Role of Provincial Disaster and Climate Change Committee (PDCCC)

Legislatively referenced in the Disaster Risk Management Act No.23 of 2019 section 22 and its related sub-section defining the function of the PDCCC, the mainstreaming guide statement should dwell more on this

Component 3: Mainstreaming CCDRR Across CSOs and Private Sectors

The civil society organizations (CSOs), private sector and the development partners have a significant role in formulating, implementing and delivering climate change and disaster related programs at all levels.

The CSOs which comprises INGOs, Local NGOs and community-based organization are often referred to as the implementing arms of the government localize at community level. Together with the private sectors and development partners have significant contribution to the CCDRR programs in country, whether at national, subnational and community level. In doing so, mainstreaming CCDRR directives from the 2nd Edition of the Vanuatu CCDRR Policy into their institutional planning process is critical in implementing national priorities.



Figure 7 Illustrates a generalised organisational structure and planning framework for CSOs and PSs

The organisation structure and planning hierarchy for all CSOs especially INGOs and PSs are generally similar. Based on figure 7, one can identify that there at least two (2) level of planning; Country Strategy; and Program Portfolios. For the purpose of this guideline the two planning platforms can be considered as entry points for mainstreaming whereby the specific mainstreaming approaches for CCDRR will be drawn from.

For clarification purpose and the definition of CSOs referred to in this guideline is limited to:

- Local NGOs
- International NGOs

The definition of the Private Sector (PS) for the purpose of this guideline are organizations owned, controlled and managed by individuals, groups or business entities.

Mainstreaming approach 1: Mainstreaming Role of NAB and the NAB Secretariat

- 1.1 The NAB is the supreme policy making and advisory body for all climate change and disaster risk reduction programs, projects, initiatives and activities.
- 1.2 The NAB to consider fair representation of CSOs and Private Sectors as board members by the appointment of the Minister.
- 1.3 NAB Secretariat will act as a coordinating mechanism for all CCDRR related programs through the NAB Technical Working Group.
- 1.4 Climate Finance Working Group
 - UNFCCC Task Force
 - Project Screening Process
 - IEC Processes and Approval
 - Policy and Compliance Working Group
- 1.5 The NAB Secretariate (where necessary) will need attend, upon invitation, to provide advisory support to CSOs and Private Sectors prompt to incorporate CCDRR into their respective policies, strategies and projects.

Mainstreaming approach 2: Role of NAB Climate Policy Compliance Working Group

- 2.1 NAB CPCWG will provide oversight and guidance on development, review and other policies and program related matters to national CCDRR policies ensuring coherency is achieved across.
- 2.2 CSOs and Private Sectors are strongly encouraged to consult and submit to the NAB CPCWG to screen and strategically aligned such instruments in accordance with the CCDRR Policy 2nd Edition.
 - Organisational policies and strategies (components of CCDRR)
 - CCDRR projects and programs
- 2.3 The NAB CPCWG must provide feedback and recommendation on CCDRR related components, and thus amendment made accordingly.
- 2.4 The NAB CPCWG must not only seeks to aligned sector policies, strategies and actions plans with the CCDRR policy 2nd Edition, but rather in considerate alignment with other government sector policies and strategies.

Mainstreaming approach 3: NAB Project Screening Process

- 3.1 NAB PSC is required to review and evaluate a CCDRR project concepts/proposals to ensure it is aligned with the CCDRR Policy as well as other sectoral policies, plans, strategies, and priorities
- 3.2 All CCDRR projects proposed to be implemented in-country must come through NAB project screening process and to be endorsed by the NAB.
- 3.3 It necessary to abide to this PSC and NAB Endorsement in order to obtain GIP code (Project Code) from Department of Strategic Planning, Policy, and Aid Coordination.
- 3.4 Endorsed project are required to report progresses to the NAB as per the NAB Project Procedural Guideline.

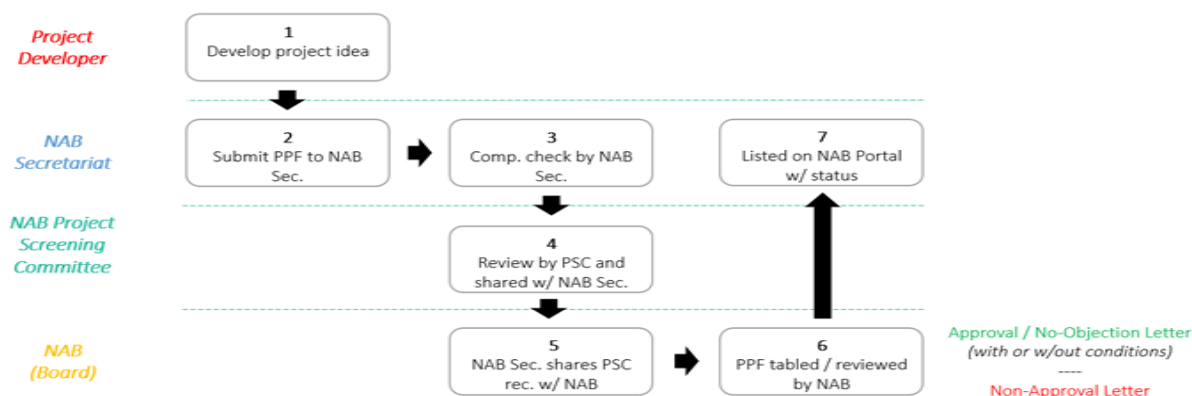


Figure 8 NAB Project Screening Process for all CCDRR Projects

Mainstreaming approach 4: Development Phase

- 4.1 In the development of respective organization policies and/or long-term strategies, CSOs, and PS are encouraged to engage and involve by way consultation any of the following personals from the MOCC and its department.
 - Technical expertise within the interested field of CC and DRR
 - Policy & Planning Expertise
 - M&E Expertise
 - Legal Expertise
- 5.2 In the development of respective organization policies and/or long-term strategies, CSOs and PS are encouraged to contribute and align their priorities in meeting the national government CC and DRR priorities embedded within:
 - National CCDRR Policy 2nd Edition and Its Implementation Plan
 - Vanuatu's Enhanced Determination Contribution (NDC)
 - National Vulnerability and Multi Sector Hazard Assessment Framework
 - National Adaptation Plan
 - National Climate Change and Disaster Induced Policy
 - Sector Policies (with specific policy directives related to CC & DRR)

- 5.3 CSO and PS are encouraged to developed organizational policies and/or long-term strategies considerate by promoting and integrating CC and DRR priorities and initiatives within the following thematic areas;
 - CCDRR governance (institutional arrangement, legislation & policies, and international engagement)
 - Climate and Disaster Risk Financing
 - CCDRR knowledge and information management
 - Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction
 - Climate Change Mitigation (Low Carbon Development)
 - Disaster preparedness, response and recovery
 - Gender and Social Inclusion in CC and DRR
- 5.4 MOCC and its department will need to engage and consult with CSOs and PS who are working in the space of CCDRR on the development of the National CCDRR Priorities.
- 5.5 In implementing respective CSO's and PS organizational policies, long-term strategies; projects are encouraged to be developed and evolve in contributing towards the CC and DRR 6 thematic areas provided.
- 5.6 CCDRR Projects under CSOs and PS are encouraged to abide to the NAB Projecting Screening and Endorsement process as referenced by the NAB Project Management Guideline for all CCDRR related projects at conceptual/proposal stage towards achieving policy coherency and alignment.

Mainstreaming approach 5: Implementation Phase

- 5.1 CSOs and PS in the implementation of their CCDRR projects/programs will need to engage the following senior officials from the MOCC and its department during implementation. This includes:
 - Technical expertise within the interested field of CC and DRR
 - Policy & Planning Expertise
 - M&E Expertise
- 5.2 CSOs and PS where necessary need to maintain a strong collaboration; communicate, liaise and participatory involved the following government stakeholders in the implementation of their respective CCDRR projects
 - MOCC and its Departments
 - Sector Departments (Implementors)
 - The NAB
 - Organization workplans
- 5.4 It requires collaboration between CSOs, PS and key MOCC departments + other implementing government departments on the coordination and implementation through various avenues such as:
 - Project board meetings
 - Annual coordination meetings
 - Technical working group
 - Task force meetings
 - One-on-one consultation meetings

Mainstreaming approach 6: Monitoring and Evaluation

- 6.1 CSOs and PS are required to participatory involve expertise within the MOCC and its key departments in the monitoring and evaluation of respective CSO and PS policies/ strategies addressing specific a component of CCDRR.

- 6.2 CSOs and PS are required are to involve the MOCC departments + other government implementing sectors in the monitoring and evaluation of the CSOs and PS CCDRR projects or a component of CCDRR within a project.
- 6.3 CSOs and PS are encouraged to resume its M&E duty in terms establishing and strengthening their M&E systems, tools and methodologies in monitoring their specific CCDRR programme
 - Policies and strategies;
 - CCDRR Projects
 - Annual Business Plan
- 6.4 The MOCC needs to established and develop M&E tools and methodologies in place to monitor and evaluate CCDRR projects, programs and priorities across CSOs and PS.
- 6.5 The MOCC and the CSOs and PS will need to develop and establish a reporting mechanism whereby information will be shared amongst parties to the purpose of monitoring progress of CCDRR programs and projects implemented by CSOs and PS.
- 6.6 The MOCC through the NAB Secretariate, DOCC and NDMO will need to collectively engage and involve CSOs and PS in the review processes of the CCDRR Policy 2nd Edition, its implementation plan, other CC & DRR policies.

Mainstreaming approach 7: Regional Engagement

- 7.1 In the development and review of any regional framework on CCDRR and/or relates to a component of a CCDRR it is highly considered that key national implementing government institution needs to be engaged.
- 7.2 During implementation of CCDRR Regional Framework the national counterparts are encouraged to take lead, with other collaborating government entities, private sectors and CSOs to initiate and deliver such actions nationally.
- 7.3 The PS and CSOs need to accommodate this by way of transforming this into respective policies, strategies and further implement such action through projects

Mainstreaming approach 8: International Engagement

- 8.1 CSOS and PS having CCDRR components are required to avail themselves, fully committed and strategically contribute in formulating country positions while actively participating in UNFCCC and UNDRR negotiation training.
- 8.2 CSOS and PS having CCDRR components should be consulted through an open and transparent process ensuring their inputs, perspective are obtained, reflected in any UNFCCC or UNDRR country submission.
- 8.3 CSOS and PS having CCDRR components should be consulted through an open and transparent process ensuring their inputs, perspective are obtained, reflected by way of documentation within any reporting obligation to UNFCCC.
- 8.4 National CSOs and PS need to ensure COP resolutions are adopted and integrated strategically within the respective institutional planning process allowing space for implementation.

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