



NATIONAL ADVISORY BOARD

on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction

GOVERNMENT OF VANUATU

A Scoping Analysis of the NSDP and the CCDRR Programs within the Ministry of Climate Change

The outcome of analysis will provide recommendations to ensure synergies and alignment exists between the NSDP 2016-2030 and CCDRR programs under the MOCC.

A Scoping Analysis of the
NSDP and the CCDRR
Programs within the
Ministry of Climate Change

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COP Procedural Manual for Vanuatu: A Guide to COP 2025

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1 Overview of the Planning Framework

The Vanuatu's government highest policy framework is the National Sustainable Development Plan (NSDP) 2016 to 2030 envisioning the government priorities inclusively for each sector with a vision to achieve "A stable, sustainable and prosperous Vanuatu" by 2030. The NSDP is founded on the principals of Customs/ Traditional Governance and Christianity with three guiding pillars; Society Pillar, Environment Pillar, and Economic Pillar. Each of the NSDP pillars have respective policy goals and policy objectives to which government sectors are respectively responsible to implement and report on. It is highly required that every government ministry and line departments representing broad range of sectors to formulate respective policies, strategies and action plans aligned with the NSDP.

Below figure 1 provides an illustration of the national planning hierarchy highlighting especially the alignment and synergies that exist within different levels of planning.

Figure 1 National Planning Hierarchy illustrating necessary alignment and synergies that exist within different levels of national planning context



Source: Corporate and Business Plan Guideline

Figure 1 depicts three (3) levels of planning from a bottom-up perspective; firstly, at a Sectoral Planning provides for the department Business plan, secondly the Ministerial Planning provided that every ministry will need to develop and implement the Ministry Corporate Plan, thirdly the National Planning whereby the NSDP outlines our national aspiration and guides its achievement by 2030.

Mostly importantly it is worth considering that sector policies contain the principal policy action/directives which are further reflected within strategies as a plan for action. Both planning tools are critical possession of many

sectors and often play a major role in the concept alignment and synergies of programs from different levels of planning as portrayed in figure 1.

It is therefore notable that there exists a 'top-down approach' in planning with respect to the alignment it is of critical importance that the NSDP policy objective reflects the functions of a ministry and its departments

2 MoCC Planning Context: Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction (CCDRR)

Further, the ministry of climate change (MOCC) is comprised of 5 fully fledged departments which includes, Department of Climate Change, Vanuatu Meteorology and Geohazard Department, Department of Environmental Protection and Conservation, Department Energy and the National Disaster Management Office with a functional Corporate Service Unit (CSU) that provides not only corporate services to the line department but also to the Minister and the cabinet.

Each department is mandated by respective Acts thus functions as accordingly, the Acts, in specific to certain provision also provides for specific planning and policy instruments. The ministry conductively adheres to the formal planning arrangement made available by the Office of the Public Service Commission (OPSC) and the Department of Strategic Policy, Planning and Aid Coordination (DSSPAC). To guide its operations each department has its own policies and long-term strategies illustrated in table 1.

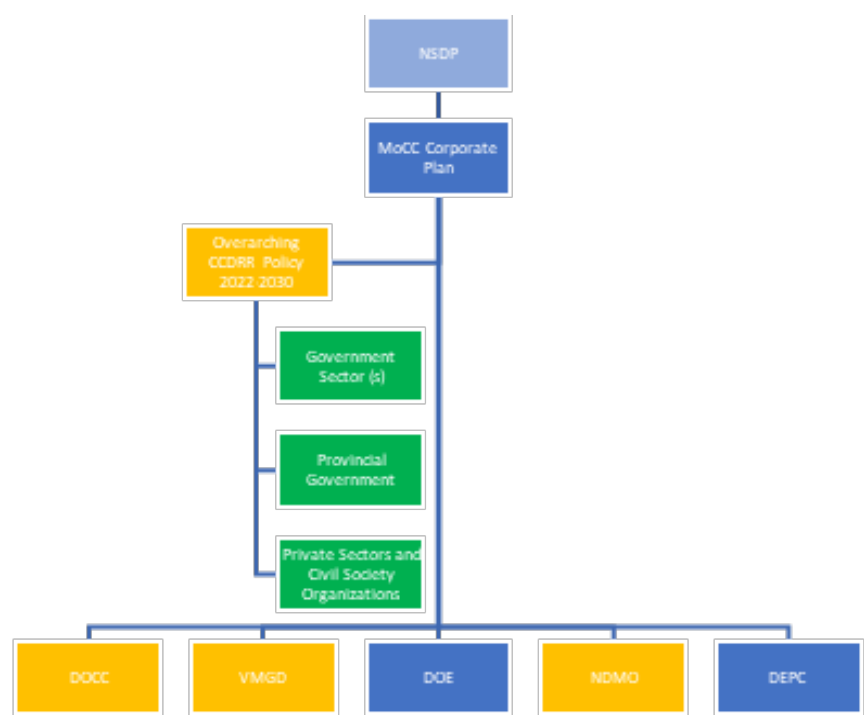
Table 1 Outlines major planning and policy instruments housed within MoCC departments

MoCC Departments	Strategies, Policies, and Plans
Department of Climate Change	- Department of Climate Change Strategic Plan 2021-20233. - Enhanced National Determined Contribution (NDC) - CCDRR Policy 2nd Edition 2022-2030 + Its Implementation Plan
Vanuatu Meteorology and Geohazard Department	- VMGD strategy?? - VMGD Standard Operation Procedures.
Department of Environmental Protection and Conservation	- Vanuatu National Environment Policy and Implementation Plan 2016-2030 - National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2018-2030 - National Invasive Species Strategy and Action Plan 2014-2020 - Vanuatu National Water Management, Pollution Control Strategy and Implementation Plan 2016-2020
Department of Energy	- National Energy Road Map (NERM) 2016-2030 - NERM Implementation Plan 2016-2030 - Vanuatu Low Emission Development Strategy
National Disaster Management Office	- National Disaster Management Office Strategic Plan 2016-2020. - CCDRR Policy 2nd Edition 2022-2030 + Its Implementation Plan - Provincial Disaster Response Plans - Cyclone Support Plan 2020-2021
National Advisory Board for CCDRR (NAB Secretariat Office)- Coordinates and support the development and implementation of the following policies	- Vanuatu Climate Change (CC) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Policy 2nd Edition 2022-2030. - Vanuatu CCDRR Policy Implementation 2022-2026. - Vanuatu's Revised and Enhanced Nationally Determined Contribution 2012-2030.
The Ministry of Climate Change- The Corporate Service Unit (CSU)	Ministry of Climate Change Corporate Plan 2022-2026

The MOCC has, in total 15 Policy and long-term Strategies operationalizing its functions and delivering its services within a given time-frame. Each planning instrument have been formulated to reflect institutional program objectives of each department and strategically guide the department and ministry as whole towards achieving our common vision which is to promote a resilient, sustainable, safe and informed Vanuatu.

It is intrinsically important to note that the core principals of climate change and disaster risk reduction programs are (CCDRR) developed and evolved within the Ministry of Climate Change and its five departments. Whether in relation to the term “developed” is a process whereby it could necessary involved consultative engagement and influential involvement of its key stakeholders both internally and externally.

Figure 2 Current MOCC structure CCDRR planning and mainstreaming



Based on figure 2, at the ministerial level, the MoCC corporate plan provides for a clear alignment of its department programs with the NSDP within the next 5 years. The CCDRR policy is an overarching sector policy for depicting a road-map for priority CCDRR policy action until 20230. It is also aligned with the NSDP through the MoCC Corporate Plan, but also promotes and advocates the mainstreaming for these priority policy actions across government sectors, private sectors and civil society organization (CSOs).

3 Purpose of the Scoping Analysis

- 1. Provide clear alignment between CCDRR Priorities and the Policy Objectives of the NSDP.** The NSDP also known as the People's Plan, is highest national policy framework that not only guides by also governs or national development priorities from across government institution both at national and subnational regions. With a 15-year development trajectory, it is utmost essential that the CCDRR Programs spearheaded by MoCC and its partners are well captured and reflected within the country's overarching highest planning instrument. Importantly, the NSDP is a consolidated inputs acquired through a transparent consultative process inclusively to government institutions and agencies further enshrined into three major pillars; Society, Environment and Economy. It is therefore important that this scoping analysis identify and make clear recommendations to make sure there is a clear linkage between CCDRR Programs/Priorities employed under its policy frameworks and strategies with the NSDP. This to ensure a coherency and harmonization exist and an enabling environment that provides for complementary planning and implementation.
- 2. Ensuring that the NSDP, as the highest national policy framework, strategically provides for and guides the implementation for CC & DRR Priorities achievements into 2030.** In accordance with the result findings from this review, recommendations will be drawn irrespectively to each Pillar of NSDP- policy objectives correlated to MoCC noting that there needs to be necessary adjustments for the purpose of the alignment of MoCC CCDRR programs. This scoping analysis takes into account CCDRR component (policy objectives) of the NSDP and only seeks to identify areas where there needed to establish coherence to ensure both Ministry and NSDP are complimentary and reflected to each other. Whether if such recommendation from this analysis is integrated to make necessary amendments on NSDP policy objective, the NSDP will add value as an overarching national policy framework strategically driving the implementation of CCDRR initiative in Vanuatu.

4 Methodology

The following are procedural steps undertaken for the purpose of this informed scoping analysis on the alignment of CCDRR programs with the NSDP policy objectives.

1. To ensure alignment of CCDRR programs; the alignment must be first made internally within the Ministry of Climate Change (MoCC) and its department, therefore a literature review was in all related policies, strategies and actions planned (table 1) respective to each five departments of the MOCC.
2. Based on step 1, the review also identifies programs synergies that exist between each department. But also ensures how each department programs and elements are reflected and aligned with the overarching CCDRR Policy 2022-2030.
3. A literature review was also conducted on the CCDRR policy to identify its current alignment against the NSDP policy objectives ensuring department programs are complimentary with the policy actions. Such review conducted will also identifies current alignment of CCDRR programs alignment with the MOCC corporate plan 2022-2026.
4. A broad review was also conducted on the MoCC corporate plan 2022-2026 on its current alignment with the NSDP Policy objectives under its three pillars; Society Pillar, Environment Pillar and Economy Pillar (table 3)
5. Based on the two-literature review conducted (step 1 & step 3) provided with evidence of program alignment does exist within the MOCC and its department given the various planning and policy resources in places. This confidently prompts the necessary scoping analysis of the MOCC CCDRR programs alignment with the NSDP Policy Objectives
 - a. In-depth review of specific CCDRR programs alignment with the NSDP Policy Objectives
 - b. Identify gaps and provide recommendation for the integration of CCDRR program into NSD based on its policy objectives- policy indicators and targets.
 - c. Proposed amendments to NSDP policy indicators are made in close regards to the recommendation provided by this scoping analysis.
 - d. New proposed policy objective and policy indicators are made in close regards to the recommendation provided by this scoping analysis.

5 CCDRR Programs - Ministry of Climate Change

The ministry of climate change comprises of 5 departments and a functional corporate service unit (CSU). As part of its corporate planning, MoCC Corporate Plan 2022-2026 sets out a clear direction on the ministry's long-term priorities. This is also contemplated with the Vanuatu CCDRR Policy 2022-2030. However, from a sectoral planning, each department has its own policies and strategies to govern and guide its operation. Such strategies provide for, in detail what the department seeks to deliver on with specific time-frame; its programs and priorities. Departments under the ministry are legally mandated with their own respective functions to deliver on the programs further outline below.

Corporate Service Unit (CSU) Programs:

1. Human Resource and Gender Equity and Social Inclusion (GESI)
2. Climate Change & Disaster Risk Reduction (CCDRR) Advisory Coordination
3. Climate Finance
4. Asset and Finance Management
5. Policy, Planning and Reporting
6. Administration and Support Services

Department of Climate Change (DOCC) Programs:

1. Climate Change Adaptation
2. Low Carbon Development
3. Governance
4. Finance
5. Knowledge and Information
6. Cross-Cutting (Mainstreaming, Capacity Building, Partnership Development)

Department of Energy (DOE) Programs:

1. Accessible energy
2. Affordable energy
3. Secure and reliable energy
4. Sustainable energy
5. Green growth

Vanuatu Meteorology and Geo-Hazards Department Programs:

1. Administration, Policy & Planning
2. Regional and international obligations
3. Quality management systems (QSM)
4. Early Warning Services

5. Weather forecasting & services
6. Hydro met services (food forecasting services)
7. Climate Information Services (CIS)
8. Geo-hazards services
9. Observations and data collections
10. Support services (information communication technology/ engineering
11. Research and Development
12. Human resource capacity building & development
13. Outreach & Community engagement

Department of Environmental Protection and Conservation (DEPC)

1. Conservation of Biological, Ecosystem, Genetic, Human and Cultural Diversity
2. Sustainable Resource Management
3. Waste Management and Pollution Control
4. Climate Change
5. Environmental Governance and Capacity Development
6. Sustainable growth and Development
7. Financing and Economic Instruments

National Disaster Management Office (NDMO)

1. NDMO DRM Governance Framework
2. Human Resource training and Performance Management
3. Inclusive disaster preparedness and response coordination
4. Harmonization and mainstreaming of Disaster Risk Management And Climate Change and Adaptation
5. Hazard and disaster-related information repository

With close reference to table 1 which a clear summary of the policies and strategies that exist within the MoCC, and most specifically administered by each department. These policies reflect on the functions of department, while providing clear priorities and directives in a medium and long-term forecast. A thorough review of the MOCC department programs, one should identify areas of synergies and collaboration that exist between each MOCC agencies and also across government sectors, private sectors and civil society.

Vanuatu Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction (CCDRR) Policy Second Edition 2022-2023

6.1 OVERVIEW OF THE CCDRR POLICY 2ND EDITION

The CCDRR Policy was first introduced for implementation in 2016 serving its purpose to integrate Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction as one concept which can be addressed in different stages and levels of planning and implementation. It is also regarded as an overarching sector policy- meaning each sector either plays a critical role in delivering key CCDRR policy objectives or considers to integrate key CCDRR policy principals into sectoral policies/strategies to ensure respective sectors developments are climate and disaster resilient. The CCDRR policy development is informed by pre-existing policies and a risk governance assessment.

Furthermore, the CCDRR policy is regarded as the supreme policy governing and setting principal CCDRR policy objectives and directives within a 15-year time-frame up until 2030. MOCC as the ministry responsible for hosting and administrating this overarching sector policy as successfully contributed and informed the development of the CCDRR policy through its department sectoral policies and strategies which are rightfully referenced from which core CCDRR programs are derived from.

The policy outlines key CCDRR policy principals into six (6) strategic areas:

Governance

This policy's objective with regard to governance is to enhance strategic frameworks and institutional structures to deliver effective climate change and disaster risk reduction initiatives in a coordinated, integrated and complementary manner. Policy actions are drawn from within:

- Institutional Structure
- Legislation and Policy Frameworks
- Internal and Regional Obligations
- Strategic and Business Plans
- Monitoring and Evaluation

Finance

This policy's objective with regard to finance is to ensure that adequate resourcing is available for climate change and disaster risk reduction activities, build financial capacity to manage resources, and enable access to increased international funding. Robust financial systems must be in place and operating effectively for Vanuatu to gain access to and ensure accountable management of substantial climate change and disaster risk reduction funding.

It has several key policy actions outlined under the following substantial areas:

- Funding allocations
- Implementing Entity Accreditation
- Small Grant Schemes

Knowledge and Information Management

The policy also seeks to meet stakeholders' needs for climate change and disaster risk knowledge and information, and improve communication-related interventions that empower appropriate climate and disaster risk management actions and decision making. Policy actions are derived within:

- Information Management
- Traditional Knowledge
- Knowledge Sharing
- Lesson Learned
- Data Analysis
- Research
- Risk Assessment

Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction

The objective here is to integrate and strengthen climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction initiatives across national, provincial and local levels, and across all sectors. Therefore, the policy directives are captured under:

- Climate and Disaster Vulnerability and Multi-Sector Impact Assessment
- Integrated Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction
- Community-Based Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction
- Loss and Damage
- Ecosystem-Based Approaches

Low Carbon Development

The objective of low carbon development is to expand sustainable development opportunities that reduce carbon emissions and simultaneously contribute to resilient livelihoods and wellbeing. renewable energy and energy efficiency investments have significant benefits in terms of minimising negative impacts on the environment, and mitigating climate change. Policy actions are fall in these broader areas:

- Energy Road Map, Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency
- Mitigation and REDD+

Disaster preparedness, response and recovery

The objective here is to strengthen and build capacity in the areas of disaster preparedness, planning, response and recover. Policy action evidently fall within:

- Planning
- Preparedness
- Community Awareness
- Early Warning Systems
- Post-Disaster Assessments
- Recovery

6.2 CCDRR POLICY IMPLEMENTATION (PHASE 1) 2022-202

A CCDRR Policy Implementation plan was recently developed and launched for implementation in 2021. The purpose of its existence is to provide clear guidance on the programmatic approach of the CCDRR policy. As such, the implementation provides detail activities, output, outcomes, resources, time-frames and implementing agencies.

To ensure policy objectives of the CCDRR policy documents are delivered, this CCDRR implementation plan outlines 10 thematic programs which will strategically contribute towards implementing and achieving the policy actions.

Table 2 Table portrays the 10 thematic areas of the CCDRR Policy Implementation Plan (phase 1) 2022-2026

MoCC Departments	Strategies, Policies, and Plans
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

Subjected under each thematic program areas, the activities will contribute directly to the implementation of the its counterpart policy. In many cases a specific activity is seen to implement multiple policy actions across different strategic areas of the policy. Noting also in table 2 that the implementation plan clearly identifies and boldly phrases on the following thematic programs as key priorities. The policy also provides for conducive environment for the mainstreaming of CCDRR policy priorities across government sectors, private sectors and civil society (CSOs).

Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction (CCDRR) Program Alignment

7.1 CURRENT MOCC PROGRAM ALIGNMENT WITH THE NSDP- MOCC CORPORATE PLAN 2022-2026

MOCC line department have their programs align with the current policy objectives of the NSDP within the Environment Pillar. There are, however, other programs that sit across Society and Economic pillar and do have in common relation with the CCDRR programs of the ministry. Below in summary, based on the recently launched MOCC Corporate Plan 2022-2026 highlights the different programs from the departments and its linkage to the NSDP targets.

Table 3 Shows the current alignment of MoCC- Department Program alignment with the NSDP, referenced from the MOCC Corporate Plan 2022-2026

MOCC-Department Programs	NSDP Policy Objective Alignment (Society Pillar - SOC, Environment Pillar - ENV; Economic Pillar - ECO)
The Corporate Service Unit (CSU)	
Climate Finance	ENV 3.5, SOC 6.8
Department of Climate Change (DOCC)	
Climate change adaptation	ENV 3.1, ENV 3.4
Climate change mitigation	ECO 2.1, ENV 3.1, ENV2.5
Information knowledge management	SOC 1.2
Communications, outreach and partnership	ENV 3.4, ECO 3.6,

MOCC-Department Programs	NSDP Policy Objective Alignment (Society Pillar - SOC, Environment Pillar - ENV; Economic Pillar - ECO)
Vanuatu Meteorology and Geo-Hazard Department (VMGD)	
Administration, policy & planning	SOC 6.4, ENV 3.1, ECO 1.2
Regional and international obligations	ENV 2.5
Quality management systems (QMS)	ECO 2.7
Early warning services	ENV 3.2, ENV 3.3
Weather forecasting & services	SOC 6.4, ECO 2.7, ECO 2.9
Hydro met services (flood forecasting services)	SOC 6.4, ENV 3.2, ENV 3.3
Climate Information Services (CIS)	ENV 3.1, ENV 3.2, SOC 1.2
Geo-hazards services	SOC 6.4, ENV 3.2
Observations and data collections	ENV 3.2
Support services (information communication technology/ engineering)	SOC 6.4, ECO 2.9
Research and development	ENV 3.2
Human resource capacity building & development	ENV 2.4, SOC 6.1, SOC 6.4
Outreach & community engagement	ENV 3.4
Department of Environmental Protection and Conservation (DEPC)	
Traditional knowledge and cultural sites preservation	
Environmental governance	SOC 1.4, SOC 5.5, SOC 6.4, ENV 2.1, ENV 2.2, ENV 2.5, ENV 4.7
Human resource capacity development	SOC 6.1, SOC 6.4
Environmental impact assessments and planning	ENV 2.2
Energy sector support	ENV 2.3
Waste management, pollution control and chemical management	ENV 2.4
National and international environmental obligations	ENV 2.5
Sustainable financing	SOC 6.4, ENV 2.6, ECO 1.2
Biodiversity, conservation, ecosystem and research	ENV 4.2, ENV 4.6, ENV 4.7, ENV 5.1, SOC 1.6, ENV 4.6, ENV 4.7, ENV 5.2, ENV 5.3-
Outreach, communication and awareness	ENV 5.5, ENV 2.9
Data management and sharing	ENV 5.6
Institutional strengthening at the provincial level	ECO 3.6, ENV 3.1

MOCC-Department Programs	NSDP Policy Objective Alignment (Society Pillar - SOC, Environment Pillar - ENV; Economic Pillar - ECO)
National Disaster Management Office (NDMO)	
Strengthen the NDMO DRM governance framework, through improved reporting, planning, budgeting, policy and procedures and by advocacy for DRM CC mainstreaming.	SOC 6.4, ENV 3.1, ENV 3.3, ENV 3.5, EC 3.6
Human Resource Training and Performance Management	SOC 6.1, SOC 6.4
Inclusive Disaster Preparedness and Response Coordination	SOC 4.1, SOC 4.2, SOC 4.3, ENV 3.1, ENV 3.3
Harmonization and Mainstreaming of Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Adaptation	SOC 6.4, ENV 2.5, ENV 3.3, ENV 3.4, ENV 3.1, ECO 2.9
Hazard and Disaster-Related Information Repository	Env 3.1, ENV 3.2, Env 3.3, Env 3.4
Department of Energy (DOE)	
Human Resource and Support Services (Administration, Finance, and Procurement)	SOC 6.1, SOC 6.4, ENV 3.1, ECO 1.2, ECO 2.9
Electrification	ENV 2.3, ENV 2.5, ENV 3.1, ENV 3.4, ENV 5.6, ECO 2.1, ECO 2.6, ECO 2.8, ECO 3.3, ECO 4.4
Energy Security	ENV 2.1, ENV 2.2, ENV 2.4, ENV 3.1, ENV 3.4, ECO 4.4

7.2 VANUATU CCDRR POLICY 2ND EDITON 2022-2030 CURRENT ALIGNMENT WITH THE NSDP

Table 4 Portrays the current alignment of the CCDRR Policy Implementation Plan Thematic Areas with the National Sustainable Development Plan

CCDRR Policy Implementation Plan- Thematic Programs (1-10)	NSDP Policy Objective Alignment (Society Pillar - SOC, Environment Pillar - ENV; Economic Pillar - ECO)
Thematic Program 1: Improving Governance for Climate Change and Disaster Resilience	
Mainstreaming CCDRR into national, sectoral and subnational planning and policy processes	ENV 3.1, SOC 6.5
International Obligations to UNFCCC and other convention	ENV 2.5,
Strengthen DOCC and NAB human and institutional capacities for leading and coordinating CCDRR planning and implementation	ENV 3.1
Thematic Program 2: Improving Planning and Implementation for Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction at Subnational Levels	
Improve vertical coordination and institutional arrangements to support CCA and DRR at subnational levels	ENV 3.1 and SOC 6.5
Build human capacities among subnational stakeholders to support improved CCA and DRR	ENV 3.1
Advance mainstreaming of climate change and disaster risk reduction into subnational policy, planning, and budgeting systems	ENV 3.1
Bottom-up, locally-led community and provincial implementation for climate change and disaster risk reduction enhanced	ENV 3.1, 3.3
Thematic Program 3: Strengthen Gender and Social Equity Mainstreaming in Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Planning and Implementation at all Levels	
Improve capacities for mainstreaming gender and social vulnerability considerations into climate change and disaster risk reduction/response planning	SOC 4.1, ENV 3.1
Gender and other social vulnerability considerations are incorporated into externally funded climate change and disaster risk reduction projects	SOC 4.1, ENV 3.5
Knowledge base and knowledge management capabilities to support gender and socially equitable action on climate change and disaster resilience are strengthened	SOC 4.1
Thematic 4: Increasing Financial Support and Management in Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction	
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	ENV 3.5
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	ENV 3.5
Identify domestic government and community-sourced financing for climate change and disaster risk reduction initiatives	ENV 3.5

CCDRR Policy Implementation Plan- Thematic Programs (1-10)	NSDP Policy Objective Alignment (Society Pillar - SOC, Environment Pillar - ENV; Economic Pillar - ECO)
Establish pilot program for CCDRR disaster risk reduction insurance and/or risk sharing mechanism	ENV 3.5
Thematic Program 5: Enhancing the role of kastom in climate change management and disaster risk reduction	
Systems for recording, archiving, and disseminating traditional knowledge related to climate change and disaster management established	SOC 1.2
Kastom and traditional knowledge incorporated into formal and informal school curricula	SOC 1.2
Improve the integration of Kastom and traditional knowledge into formal decision making and governance processes related to climate change and disaster resilience	SOC 1.2
Thematic Program 6: Improving Knowledge Management, Research Capacities, and Evidence Base for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Measures	
Coordination, quality control, and management of data and information for CCDRR planning and implementation	ENV 3.2
Improve production, accessibility, dissemination, and application of relevant information for building climate and disaster resilience at all levels	ENV 3.2
Overall research capabilities and support systems for conducting policy-relevant CCDRR research and improve science-policy linkages to support evidence-based planning and implementation	ENV 3.2 (3.2.3) and
Strengthen monitoring network for hydrometeorological and geophysical processes across Vanuatu	ENV 3.2 (3.2.1)
Thematic Program 7: Assessing and Reducing Vulnerability at all levels	
Develop uniform methodologies for sectoral, provincial, and community level multi-hazard risk and vulnerability assessments	
Ensure data availability for vulnerability and risk assessments	
Build human and institutional capacities for rigorous and inclusive vulnerability and risk assessments	
Implement Multisectoral Climate and Disaster Vulnerability and Risk Assessments	
Thematic 8: Enhancing the Role and Competencies of Non-Government Stakeholders for a Whole-of-Society Response to Climate Change and Disasters	
Enhance information availability to support an enhanced role for the private sector in climate change and disaster risk reduction planning and implementation processes	
Improve skills development and support services to support an enhanced role for the private sector in climate change and disaster risk reduction in Vanuatu	
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	
Thematic Program 9: Strengthening Disaster Preparedness, Response, and Recovery	
Strengthen national early warning system (EWS) for enhanced disaster resilience	ENV 3.2

CCDRR Policy Implementation Plan- Thematic Programs (1-10)	NSDP Policy Objective Alignment (Society Pillar - SOC, Environment Pillar - ENV; Economic Pillar - ECO)
Improving disaster preparedness at national, provincial, and community levels	ENV 3.3
Authorities and communities are equipped to assess, select, and maintain evacuation centres and to coordinate and manage safe mass evacuations	ENV 3.3 (3.3.2)
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	ENV 3.3 (3.3.2)
Thematic Program 10: Greenhouse gas Mitigation and Energy Efficiency	
Implement energy supply and demand side energy efficiency measure to transition to cleaner and more efficient technologies in lighting, transport, and energy production	ENV 2.3
Improving enabling conditions and institutional capacities for REDD+	ENV 4.2
Creating enabling conditions and incentive systems to promote Green Growth and Low Carbon Development Transformations	ENV 2.1

8 Analysis of the CCDRR programs alignment with the NSDP Policy Objectives

8.1 CCDRR PROGRAMS - DEPARTMENT OF CLIMATE CHANGE (DOCC)

- I. The DOCC has a long-term strategy from 2021-2023 with a vision that emphasis for “A sustainable and Climate Resilient Vanuatu”. This is the only strategy that serves to highlight department’s deliverable within a 3-year duration.
- II. Within this strategy, it classifies 12 priorities categorised under SYSTEMS, THEMES, and CROSS-Cutting.
 - Climate Change Adaptation
 - Low Carbon Development (Mitigation)
 - Response to Climate Change
 - Governance
 - Finance
 - Knowledge and Information.
- III. However, the department also core-hosts the CCDRR Policy whereby its key programs and functions are well portrayed within the policy with and how it is to be mainstreamed and engaged across sectors, partners and subnational government.
- IV. Within this principal planning frameworks, the department also has clear synergies to the MOCC corporate plan with reference key activities that seeks to achieve within the next 5 years.
- V. These are some of the major CC program elements referenced in all three planning documents for which the department highly prioritizes;
 - Vulnerability & Impact Assessment
 - Ecosystem Based Approaches
 - Community Based Adaptation
 - Loss & Damage,
 - Disaster Preparedness and Recovery
 - Traditional Knowledge
 - Implementation of NERM (Renewable Energy and Energy Sufficient)
 - Climate Change Mitigation and REDD+

Analysis of DOCC programs against NSDP Policy Objective of the Environment Pillar

- I. Essentially, the necessity to “aligned” with the NSDP to reflect the DOCC program elements is of critical importance to ensure DOCC program portrayed within the NSDP. Table 3 and table 4 identifies the clear alignment that exist between DOCC programs and the NSDP.

ENVIRONMENT 3: A strong and resilient nation in the face of climate change and disaster risks posed by natural and man-made hazards

DOCC Program	Evaluation against the NSDP
Program 1: Climate Change Adaptation	Basically, the elements of adaptation are reflected well in ENV 3.1, ENV 3.3 (3.3.1), ENV 3.4, ENV 3.5 Recommendation required and detail evaluation provided below.
Program 2: Mitigation (Low Carbon Development)	ENV 3.1, ENV 2.5, and ECO 2.1
Program 3: Response to Climate Change	ENV 3.3: Strengthen post disaster systems in planning, preparedness, response and recovery
Program 4: Knowledge and Information Management	ENV 3.4: Promote and ensure strengthened resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related, natural and man-made hazards
Program 5 (CSU): Climate Finance and NDMO Disaster Risk Financing	ENV 3.5: Access available financing for climate change adaptation and disaster risk management

- I. Program 1, Climate Change Adaptation- Vulnerability assessment and loss and damage are important elements of adaptation which are not clearly phrased out in the goal 3 of the Environment Pillar under the NSDP. Though currently matched to policy objective 3.4, yet it does not spell out clearly as an important priority and major programs currently within DOCC with many developments already initiated and currently being implemented in these areas.
- II. Community adaptation is reflected in ENV 3.3 (ENV 3.3.1) as part of disaster preparedness, therefore emphasizing, while also maintaining the linkage that exist between DRR preparedness and CC adaptation.
- III. DOCC also plays an important role by being in compliant with international convention through various obligation for example under the UNFCCC. Currently for MOCC departments, anything related to international convention is aligned with the ENV 2.5 of the NSDP, however this policy objective has its focus refined to DEPC alone.
- IV. Programs such as, Mitigation (Low Carbon Development), Response to Climate Change, Climate finance are well aligned with the NSD policy objectives.
- V. Mitigation Program is broadly aligned to policy objective ENV 2.5 and ENV 3.1. However, a component of this program is to support the implementation of the NERM 2016 -2030 in reference to renewable energy towards reducing emissions.
- VI. Knowledge and Information is cross cutting and interrelated to all environment pillar goals especially goal 2, 3 4 and 5. A component which reflects on traditional knowledge is also broadly aligned with SOC 1.2 of the society pillar and therefore worth noting.

Recommendation 1

Policy objective ENV 3.4 should consider to incorporate an additional indicator with precise focus on Loss & Damage and Vulnerability Assessment given that both elements are the core components of climate change adaptation that will have high influence on climate finance flow, projects and resource dispersed towards meeting in-time vulnerability needs.

Proposed NSDP Indicator ENV 3.4.3: “Developing related frameworks for vulnerability assessment and, loss and damage in supporting and facilitating respective assessment nationwide.

Recommendation 2

Policy Objective ENV 2.5, in specific to indicator ENV 2.5.2 is required to be amended to collectively suit the larger purpose and, the context of MoCC and its five (5) departments with no precise focus on DEPC as it is currently phrased. While it also necessary not to limit our focus on international convention but also inclusively to recognize our collective regional obligations.

Propose amendment to NSDP Policy Objective Indicator ENV 2.5.1: “Proportion of MOCC obligations within the international conventions and treaties met”

8.2 CCDRR PROGRAMS - VANUATU METEOROLOGICAL AND GEO-HAZARDS DEPARTMENT (VMGD)

I. The Vanuatu Meteorological and Geo-Hazard Department is established by the Meteorology, Geological Hazards and Climate Change Act No.25 of 2016. This act provides for a separate establishment of Geo-Hazards Department, however, currently the Geo-hazards and Meteorological Services are still referred to as one department.

II. VMGD Policy/Strategies and Action Plan??

III. The CCDRR Policy 2nd Edition 2022-2030 highlights early warning systems (EWYS) and information management at large playing a key role in climate change adaptation and disaster preparedness.

IV. However, the MOCC corporate plan 2022-2025 recognizes the VMGD with at least 13 programs outlining its operation and functions in broader concept of information management related to meteorological services and geohazard.

- Program 1: Administration, policy & planning
- Program 2: Regional and international obligations
- Program 3: Quality management systems (QMS)
- Program 4: Early Warning Services
- Program 5: Weather forecasting and services
- Program 6: Hydro met services (flood forecasting services)
- Program 7: Climate Information Services (CIS)
- Program 8: Geo-hazard services
- Program 9: Observations and data collection
- Program 10: Support services (information communication technology/engineering)
- Program 11: Research and development
- Program 12: Human resource capacity building and development
- Program 13: Outreach & community engagement

V. Currently the alignment of VMGD programmatic areas with the NSDP are summarised in table 3. Since it is one of the oldest and biggest department of the MOCC, its cores functions centres around information managements within different fields.

Analysis of VMGD programs against NSDP Policy Objective of the Environment Pillar

I. Interestingly, the early warning services (EWS) phrased in program 4 which is also highly referenced in the CCDRR policy is accurately aligned to policy objective ENV 3.2. Further indicators ENV 3.2.3 has appropriate links to program 11 which is research and development and also correlates with CCDRR policy IP thematic 6 that promotes for improvement of research capacities.

- II. Since program 1 is focused on administration, policy and planning, it is therefore complimentary aligned with policy objective 3.1 and its related policy indicator.
- III. Program 12 is closely aligned with the NSDP policy objectives SOC 6.4 and its economic elements based on revenue generation compliments ECO 1.2.
- IV. Program 2 (Regional and International Obligation) and Program 3 (Quality Management Systems-QMS) as appropriate should and has linked with ENV 2.5 which emphasis on strengthening environmental institutions and governance to meet national and international obligations. However, policy objective ENV 2.5 precisely for DEPC and its environmental obligation.
- V. Programs 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 are more or less related to information management services in various areas as defined in statement IV. Yet these are some of the core responsibilities and functions of the VMGD which is not clearly reflected in the environment pillar of the NSDP. This is evidently supported by the CCDRR policy IP- thematic 6 in regards to climate information output 6.1 and output 6.4

Recommendation 3:

Based on statement VII, it is therefore recommended that an additional policy objective be made under Environment Goal 3, clearly formulated with indicators that should captures programs 5-10- information management in the areas of weather forecasting, hydro-met, climate information, Geo-hazards Services, Observation/Data collection, information communication technology/engineering.

Propose NSDP Policy Objective ENV 3.6: Promote access to information management services related meteorological and geohazard across key stakeholders, partners and the general public

Propose NSDP Policy Indicator ENV 3.6.1: Increase access to meteorological services to its users at national, provincial and community level for necessary decision making towards enhancing our resilience efforts. Targets: TBC

Propose NSDP Policy Objective ENV 3.6.2: Increase access to geo-hazards services and products to its users at national, provincial and community level to mitigate the potential impact of geological hazards. Targets: TBC

Propose NSDP Policy Objective ENV 3.6.2: Ensuring an effective, efficient and reliable meteorology and geohazard service provided through a robust automated ICT infrastructure in place. Target: TBC

Recommendation 2:

Policy Objective ENV 2.5, in specific to indicator ENV 2.5.2 is required to be amended to collectively suit the larger purpose and, the context of MoCC and its five (5) departments with no precise focus on DEPC as it is currently phrased. While it also necessary not to limit the focus on international convention but also inclusively to our collective regional obligations.

Propose amendment to NSDP Policy Objective Indicator ENV 2.5.1: "Proportion of MOCC obligations within Region, and within the international conventions and treaties met"

8.3 CCDRR PROGRAMS - DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY (DOE)

- I. The department of energy (DoE) has in principle the National Energy Roadmap (NERM) 2006-2030; guiding its implementation is the NERM Implementation Plan 2016-2030. NERM's vision is "To energise Vanuatu's growth and development through the provision of secure, affordable, widely accessible, highly quality, clean energy services for an Educated, Healthy, and Wealthy Nations".
- II. There are at least four (4) driving legal instruments guiding the mandatory function of DOE focusing on these particular areas including Electricity Supply, Energy Efficiency, Geothermal Energy and National Green Energy Fund.
- III. Five energy sectors priorities phrased out in the NERM were access, petroleum supply, affordability, energy security, and climate change.
- IV. The NERM also depicts to identify five (5) strategic areas for policy interventions in the energy sector, which include:
 - Accessible energy
 - Affordable Energy
 - Secure and reliable energy
 - Sustainable energy
 - Green growth
- V. Otherwise, supportive to the NERM, the DOE also host and co-host multiple strategies (both short and long term) such as the Low Emission Development Strategy (LEDS), the Enhanced National Determined Contribution (NDC). These strategies are inclined towards contributing to overall implementation and policy objectives of the NERM and the CCDRR Policy 2nd Edition 2022-2016.

Analysis of DOCC programs against NSDP Policy Objective of the Environment Pillar

DOE Programs-NERM Priorities 2016-2030	Evaluation against the NSDP
Accessible energy *Extend electricity access to all household and public institutions *Extend access to modern cooking fuels	ECO 2.1: Increase access to safe, reliable and affordable modern energy services for all that are increasingly generated from renewable sources and reduce reliance on imported fossil fuels
Affordable energy *Affordable prices for electricity, fuel, liquids and cooking fuels *Supply side energy efficiency of electricity generation	ECO 1.2: Improve government revenue generation ECO 2.1: Increase access to safe, reliable and affordable modern energy services for all that are increasingly generated from renewable sources and reduce reliance on imported fossil fuels
Secure and reliable energy *Diversity of energy sources *Price of imported petroleum products *Energy infrastructure resilient to natural disaster	ENV 2.1: Increase access to knowledge, expertise and technology to enact our blue-green growth strategies
Sustainable energy *Use of renewable energy to reduce GHG emissions/ green growth *Energy efficiency	ENV 2.3: Promote renewable sources of energy and promote efficient energy use (ENV 2.3.1, ENV 2.3.2, ENV 2.3.3) ECO 2.1: Increase access to safe, reliable and affordable modern energy services for all that are increasingly generated from renewable sources and reduce reliance on imported fossil fuels
Green growth *Green growth as catalyst for sustainable development *Bio-fuels *Renewable sources of energy for Vanuatu's main economic sectors *Renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies in water sector *Energy related business/technical skills in rural	ENV 2.1: Increase access to knowledge, expertise and technology to enact our blue-green growth strategies ENV 2.3: Promote renewable sources of energy and promote efficient energy use

- I. Notice that DOE has its programmatic areas are overlapped within the Environment Pillar and the Economy Pillar. This is based on the scope of work and their obligation towards maintaining the environmental well-fare but, also considering its economic aspects in-terms of the services and product it provides as energy sector regulator.
- II. Generally, the NERM's 5 strategic areas, it has a clear link with NSDP policy objectives which are basically ENV 2.1, ENV 2.3, ECO 1.2 and ECO 2.1. In particular to priority 5 which is green growth is perfectly aligned with ENV 2.1.
- III. However, based on the detail analysis made in accordance to policy objective ENV 2.1 and ECO 2.1 and their related policy indicators identifies a specific focus within the context of renewable energy.
- IV. ECO 2.1 does have specific consideration on Accessible Energy, Affordable Energy, and Secure and Reliable (NERM Priorities 1, 2 and 3), however in the context of Renewable Energy.
- V. Further from the above, it is crucial to consider all the five (5) priority of the NERM do apply across all three energy sub-sectors which are; Petroleum and other Liquid Fuels, Electricity, and Cooking Fuels. Therefore accessible, affordable and, secure and reliable energy may not always entirely be evaluated to renewable energy (under priority 4- sustainable energy) but broader in its application
- VI. In detail NERM Priority 1 (Accessible Energy), Priority 2 strategic area 2 (Affordable Energy) and Priority 3 (Secure and Reliable) is well aligned with ECO 2.1 in close regards and/or consideration to "Renewable Energy". The NERM spells out clearly that the principals of access, afford and secure energy not only limited to renewable source of energy but expands to cover electricity generated from fossil fuels sources such fuels.

Recommendation 4:

Accordance to the analysis made above (XII-XVI), it is proper to restructure ECO 2.1 policy statement and incorporate an additional indicator to ensure the principal of Affordable Energy and Accessible Energy, and Secure and Reliable Energy are completely reflected in the NSDP.

Propose NSDP Policy Indicator ECO 2.1.3. Total number of mini-grid systems maintained in rural communities throughout the 6 provinces generated from fossil fuel- diesel generator.

8.4 CCDRR PROGRAMS - DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION (DEPC)

- I. The department of environmental protection and conservation is established by the Environmental Management and Conservation Act 12 of 2002 with mandatory functions coinciding to other legislation and procuring regulations administered by DEPC. Its highest organization policy framework is the National Environmental Policy and Implementation Plan (NEPIP) which defines the DEPC's priorities and programs for the next 15 years.
- II. The NEPIP 2016-2030 stressed clearly seven (7) policy objectives that is seen to outline clear priorities of the department within a fourteen (14) year time-frame in accordance with the NSDP 2015-2030.
 - Conservation of biological, ecosystem, genetic, human and cultural diversity
 - Sustainable resources management
 - Waste management and pollution control
 - Climate change
 - Environmental Governance and Capacity Development
 - Sustainable growth and Development

- Financing and Economic instrument
- III. To supplement the NEIP, DEPC also owns a range of strategies such as the National Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan (NBSAB) 2018-2030 and National Invasive Strategic Action Plan (NISAP) that guides conducive management around biodiversity and conservation. There exists also national action plan centered also around waste management and environmental protection and conservation.
 - IV. With close reference to the NEIP as reflected in its policy objectives, it acquires a coordinated approach across key sectors for implementation such as water sector, climate change (mitigation and adaptation), traditional knowledge/governance, forestry, fisheries, biosecurity and energy sector.
 - V. Refining this further, the MOCC corporate plan 2022-2026 outlines 12 programs that seeks to implement the 7 policy objectives of the NEIP as its outcome. Below is a summary of DEPC programs alignment with NSDP policy objective of the Environment Pillar

Analysis of DOCC programs against NSDP Policy Objective of the Environment Pillar

- I. Refer to table 3 on the current alignment of DEPC programs with the NSDP
- II. Traditional knowledge and cultural sites preservation is a fundamental component of DEPC conservation process and is catered for through the of community conservation area (CCA) whereby cultural site of importance mandatorily preserved and, natural resources both on land and sea are conserved to retain the TK on its management and utilization. Therefore, it is closely associated with SOC 1.2, SOC 1.3 and SOC 1.4, it is important to flagged that this predominantly compliments ENV 5.3.
- III. Notice also that the DEPC is committed through policy objective 3, towards harmonization of its programs with the department of energy (DOE) as reflected in Program 5: Energy Sector, through pollution control-vehicle emission standards and other ozone depleting substance.
- IV. Still policy objective 3 of the NEIP also provides for certain areas of programmatic synergies with DOCC strategic priority and the CCDRR Policy 2nd Edition on Low Carbon Development. Therefore, well associated with policy objective ENV 2.4.
- V. Noting also that research is an integral component of DEPC programs whereby legal process needs to be observed. However, data/information management portrayed in ENV 5.6 should be a strong focus for all MOCC institution with highly valued information on CCDRR.
- VI. Policy objective 4 on Climate Change embraced and acknowledge the recognition to support the implementation of the CCDRR policy, in more specifically within ecosystem-based adaptation/management and pollution control.
- VII. Environment programs are very much well aligned with the NSDP Policy Objectives under Environment goal 2, 4 and 5. Therefore there no recommendation for the alignment of programs with the NSDP.

8.5 CCDRR PROGRAM - NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT OFFICE (NDMO)

- I. NDMO is the designated government institution to manage and coordinate disaster preparedness, response and support recovery effort. The NDMO functions is guided by its strategic plan (2016-2020) with a mission statement to "Develop sound policies & legislative frameworks and provide timely, reliable scientific information for service delivery to enable resilient communities, a sustainable environment and economic development."
- II. There are 4 program objectives under NDMO strategic plan which aims to achieve its mission;

1. Strengthen the NDMO governance framework through reporting/M&E, planning, budgeting, resourcing, legislation, policy and procedures and by advocacy for DRM & CC mainstreaming,
2. Improve Disaster Risk Management (DRM) coordination arrangements with all stakeholders at regional, national, provincial and community levels,
3. Strengthen disaster risk management (DRM) operations in preparedness, response and recovery for a safer, secure and resilient Vanuatu,
4. Facilitate harmonisation and mainstreaming to promote coherence between Disaster Risk Management including Climate Change approaches, systems, programmes and stakeholders involved in development (preparedness, response & recovery)

Analysis of DOCC programs against NSDP Policy Objective of the Environment Pillar

- I. Refer to table 3 on the current program alignment for NDMO with the NSDP
- II. Program objective 1 emphasis more on governance through national reporting obligations for NDMO, community profiling, develop NDMO annual M&E Framework, national and provincial planning (including SOP), Budgeting, inclusive resourcing including human resource and infrastructure facilities, related legislative review and policy development.
- III. This program objective is complimentary aligned to SOC 6.4, ENV 3.1, ENV 3.3, and ENV 3.5
- IV. Program objective 2 focus more on DRM coordination that also involves improve information management, communication and coordination at Regional, national, provincial, and community level.
- V. This program objective is aligned to ENV 3.1, and ENV 3.4 (ENV 3.4.2). In regards to the key areas; information management, coordination and communication within the context of regional, national and provincial can be broadly referenced to indicator ENV 3.4.2 which deliberates on communications and partnership activities targeting climate change adaptation and resilience at large.
- VI. However, with precise focus coordination at national and provincial level, its required and recommended that indicator ENV 3.1.3 must be restructured to include provincial government.
- VII. Program objective 3 Concentrated on disaster Preparedness in terms of improve DRM operational preparedness, and Response by means of improving response systems, improving information flows and lastly Recovery as coordination agency with the PMO to improve recovery processes and procedures.
- VIII. This program objective is complimentary aligned to SOC 4.1, SOC 4.2, SOC 4.3, ENV 3.1 and ENV 3.3
- IX. Program objective 4 Concerns more on the integration disaster risk management and climate change approaches and how it can mainstream and reported across government sectors and to all provincial government region as well necessarily aligned with international framework. This objective also portrays the vulnerability and impact assessment as main tool that integrates climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction considerations and approaches.
- X. This program objective is complimentary aligned across the society, environment and economy pillars. More precisely SOC 6.4, ENV 2.5, ENV 3.1, ENV 3.3, ENV 3.4 and ECO 2.9.
- XI. The program objective also recognises the utilization of vulnerability assessment tools to integrate climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction consideration. This not entirely reflected within any policy goals of the environment, though ENV 3.4 provide policy provision to incorporate vulnerability, however indicators and targets do not explicitly phrase out vulnerability assessment.
- XII. Similarly, environment goal, indicator 3.1.3 needs to expand its scope to include provincial stakeholder as being intended to of harmonized and mainstream CC and DRR integrated approaches at provincial level.

Recommendation 5:

Based on the analysis made under made under program 4 in close regards to vulnerability assessment tools, this recommendation is made to provide complimentary support to recommendation 1 made under DOCC, which strongly recommend a supplementary indicator to ENV 3.4 highlighting vulnerability.

Propose NSDP Indicator ENV 3.4.3: “Developing related frameworks for vulnerability assessment and, loss and damage in supporting and facilitating respective assessment nationwide” Target: TBC

Further recommendations with regards to elements of DRM governance, mainstreaming, gender and social inclusion, and partnership will be collectively address in recommendation put forth under Cross-cutting sections with more concentration on the amendments of NSDP policy objective 3.1 and its associated indicators and targets.

8.6 CCDRR PROGRAMS- CROSS CUTTING ISSUE

- I. The existence of the CCDRR policy- Principal policy 2016-2030, and the 2nd Edition 2022-2030 depicts principal CCDRR priorities and activities that are mainstreamed and integrated across government sectors, private sectors and civil societies. It is also worth referencing that principal concept and core CCDRR activities are rooted from within MOCC and its line-agencies.
- II. It also important to note that there are cross cutting elements which are complimentary to each other and similar reference across MOCC departments which are often referenced to only ONE Environment policy objectives of NSDP. These are summarised below as cross cutting or systems

Areas of similar interest	MoCC Department	NSDP alignment- Policy Objective
International and Regional Obligations	DOCC, DOE, DEPC, NDMO, VMGD	ENV 2.5 Strengthen environmental institutions and governance to meet national and international obligations
Mainstreaming	DOCC, DOE, DEPC, NDMO, VMGD	ENV 3.1.1 Proportion of government ministers with policies, budgets, and legislation for CC and DRM
Alignment respective programs (and overall CCDRR priorities)	DOCC, DOE, DEPC, NDMO, VMGD	ENV 3.1 (3.1.3) Alignment of sector stakeholders' programs and CC & DRM policies and legislation
Traditional knowledge/ governance	DOCC, DOE, DEPC, NDMO, VMGD	SOC 1.2: Preserve and enhance cultural and traditional knowledge, including appropriate medicines, natural remedies and healing practices SOC 1.4: Strengthen links between traditional and formal governance systems ENV 3.2.3: Increased knowledge and scientific research in atmospheric and ear sciences
Research	DOCC, DOE, DEPC, NDMO, VMGD	ENV 3.2.3: Increased knowledge and scientific research in atmospheric and ear sciences ENV 5.6: Enhance environmental monitoring, evaluation and research with relevant, open and transparent data sharing among relevant agencies
CCDRR Knowledge management- awareness and advocacy	DOCC, DOE, DEPC, NDMO, VMGD	ENV 3.4 (3.4.2) Number of communication and partnership activities and awareness programs established targeting issues such as climate change adaptation and resilience

Areas of similar interest	MoCC Department	NSDP alignment- Policy Objective
Institutional strengthening (HR, capacity development, infrastructure and legislative/policy reform)	DOCC, DOE, DEPC, NDMO, VMGD	ENV 3.1.2 Institutional strengthening of NAB, Department of Climate Change and other MoCC departments
Decentralisation of MOCC service delivery to provincial level	DOCC, DOE, DEPC, NDMO, VMGD	ENV 3.1.2 Institutional strengthening of NAB, Department of Climate Change and other MoCC departments
Gender and Social Inclusion	DOCC, DOE, DEPC, NDMO, VMGD	SOC 4.1 (SOC 4.1.1) Implement gender responsive planning and budgeting processes
Climate and Disaster Risk Financing	DOCC, DOE, DEPC, NDMO, VMGD	ENV 3.5: Access available financing for climate change adaptation and disaster risk management

- I. For international and regional obligation, apart for DEPC for which this policy objective (ENV 2.5) is relevantly link to, other MOCC departments also alignment themselves with. It is clear that ENV 2.5 was formulated to suit the concept of environmental obligation mandated for DEPC and not DOCC, VMGD, NDMO nor DOE.
- II. In regards to mainstreaming and alignment, it's important to consider alignment of CCDRR policies and legislation not only within government sector stakeholders (ENV 3.1.3) but also across private sectors, civil societies, provincial government. Noting also that the role of CSO, private sectors are not reflected in any policy objectives of the 3 pillars of the NSDP, yet it is proposed to be included under ENV 3.1 (3.1.3)
- III. Traditional knowledge and governance for CCDRR is often reference to SOC 1.2 and SOC 1.4. Yet the indicators have no specific focus on CC or DRR. Programmatically DEPC has its own dedicated policy objective of the NSDP (ENV 5.3)
- IV. In terms of institutional strengthening and decentralization- it be proper if the targets to ENV 3.1.2 does not entirely focus on DOCC and NAB but rather broader and collective to other MOCC.
- V. Indicator 3.1.2 100% of DoCC and NAB secretariat staff financed by the government
- VI. Research is an Important element of CCDRR programs within the MOCC and its stakeholders to inform decision making and planning. Basically, all the MOCC departments have research as a crucial component of their programs, however its is only proportional represented to VMGD (ENV 3.2.3) and Environment (ENV 5.6.1).

Recommendation 6

Based on statement III, it is recommended that ENV policy indicator 2.5.2 should ensure to be amended to cater for wider international conventions and obligations hosted, and to be compliant with by other MOCC departments apart from DEPC.

Propose NSDP policy indicator ENV 5.2.5 "Proportion of environmental obligations within international conventions and treaties met"

Recommendation 7

Based on statement IV, it is recommended that ENV policy indicators 3.1.3 needs to rephrased to reflect on the wider pool of stakeholder inclusive to private sectors, CSO and Provincial Government. Thus, promoting stakeholder engagement

Propose NSDP policy indicator ENV 3.1.3 "Alignment and engagement of CC and DRR programs and policies

from stakeholders across, government sectors, private sectors, CSOs and developing partners at provincial, national, regional and international”

Recommendation 8

Based on statement VI, target related to policy indicator 3.1.2 be amended to suit the context of the entire MOCC and not only NAB and DOCC as per its indicator statement. Such as this policy indicator should also generally covers capacity building, human resources, infrastructure and the expansion of CCDRR programs and service delivery within the provinces.

Propose amendment to NSDP policy indicator 3.4.2 “Number of communication and partnership activities, Research and awareness programs established targeting issues such as climate change adaptation and resilience”.
Target: TBC

Recommendation 9

Based on statement VII, an additional indicator be incorporated to policy objective ENV 3.4 towards ensuring research in its general terms, not limited to academia and scientific in all areas of CCDRR be captured and reflected.

Summary of Recommendation and Proposed NSDP Policy Objective for CCDRR Program Alignment with the NSDP

CCDRR Programs under MOCC Departments - Department of Climate Change

Recommendation 1: Policy objective ENV 3.4 should consider to incorporate an additional indicator with precise focus on Loss & Damage and Vulnerability Assessment given that both elements are the core components of climate change adaptation that will have high influence on climate finance flow, projects and resource dispersed towards meeting in-time vulnerability needs.

Propose NSDP Indicator ENV 3.4.3: Developing related frameworks for vulnerability assessment and, loss and damage in supporting and facilitating respective assessment nationwide.

Recommendation 2: Policy Objective ENV 2.5, in specific to indicator ENV 2.5.2 is required to be amended to collectively suit the larger purpose and, the context of MoCC and its five (5) departments with no precise focus on DEPC as it is currently phrased. While it also necessary not to limit the focus on international convention but also inclusively to our collective regional obligations.

Propose NSDP amendment to Policy Objective Indicator ENV 2.5.1: Proportion of MOCC obligations within the region, and with the international conventions and treaties met.

CCDRR Programs under MOCC Departments – Vanuatu Meteorological and Geo-Hazard Department

Recommendation 3: Based on statement VII, it is therefore recommended that an additional policy objective be made under Environment Goal 3, clearly formulated with indicators that should captures programs 5-10- information management in the areas of weather forecasting, hydro-met, climate information, Geo-hazards Services, Observation/Data collection, information communication technology/engineering.

Propose NSDP Policy Objective ENV 3.6: Promote access to information management services related meteorological and geohazard across key stakeholders, partners and the general public

Propose NSDP Policy Indicator ENV 3.6.1: Increase access to meteorological services to its users at national, provincial and community level for necessary decision making towards enhancing our resilience efforts.

Propose NSDP Policy Objective ENV 3.6.2: Increase access to geo-hazards services and products to its users at national, provincial and community level to mitigate the potential impact of geological hazards.

Propose NSDP Policy Objective ENV 3.6.2: Ensuring an effective, efficient and reliable meteorology and geohazard service provided through a robust automated ICT infrastructure in place.

Recommendation 2: Policy Objective ENV 2.5, in specific to indicator ENV 2.5.2 is required to be amended to collectively suit the larger purpose and, the context of MoCC and its five (5) departments with no precise focus on DEPC as it is currently phrased. While it also necessary not to limit our focus on international convention but also inclusively to recognized our collective regional obligations.

Propose amendment to NSDP Policy Objective Indicator ENV 2.5.1: Proportion of MOCC obligations within region, and with the international conventions and treaties met.

CCDRR Programs under MOCC Departments – Department of Energy

Recommendation 4: Accordance to the analysis made above (XII-XVI), it is proper to restructure ECO 2.1 policy statement and incorporate an additional indicator to ensure the principal of Affordable Energy and Accessible Energy, and Secure and Reliable Energy are completely reflected in the NSDP.

Propose NSDP Policy Indicator ECO 2.1.3: Total number of mini-grid systems maintained in rural communities throughout the 6 provinces generated from fossil fuel- diesel generator.

CCDRR Programs under MOCC Departments – National Disaster Management Office

Recommendation 5: Based on the analysis made under made under program 4 in close regards to vulnerability assessment tools, this recommendation is made to provide complimentary support to recommendation 1 made under DOCC, which strongly recommend a supplementary indicator to ENV 3.4 highlighting vulnerability

Propose Indicator ENV 3.4.3: Developing related frameworks for vulnerability assessment and, loss and damage in supporting and facilitating respective assessment nationwide.

CCDRR Programs under MOCC Departments – Crossing Cutting

Recommendation 6: Based on statement III, it is recommended that ENV policy indicator 2.5.2 should ensure to be amended to cater for wider international conventions and obligations hosted, and to be compliant with by other MOCC departments apart from DEPC.

Propose NSDP policy indicator ENV 5.2.5: Proportion of environmental obligations within international conventions and treaties met

Recommendation 7: Based on statement IV, it is recommended that ENV policy indicators 3.1.3 needs to rephrased to reflect on the wider pool of stakeholder inclusive to private sectors, CSO and Provincial Government. Thus, promoting stakeholder engagement

Propose NSDP policy indicator ENV 3.1.3: Alignment and engagement of CC and DRR programs and policies from stakeholders across, government sectors, private sectors, CSOs and developing partners at provincial, national, regional and international

Recommendation 8: Based on statement VI, target related to policy indicator 3.1.2 be amended to suit the context of the entire MOCC and not only NAB and DOCC as per its indicator statement. Such as this policy indicator should also generally covers capacity building, human resources, infrastructure and the expansion of CCDRR programs and service delivery within the provinces.

Recommendation 9: Based on statement VII, an additional indicator be incorporated to policy objective ENV 3.4 towards ensuring research in its general terms, not limited to academia and scientific in all areas of CCDRR be captured and reflected.

Propose amendment of NSDP policy indicator 3.4.2: Number of communication and partnership activities, Research and awareness programs established targeting issues such as climate change adaptation and resilience.

A stylized, light green palm tree graphic is positioned on the right side of the page, extending from the bottom towards the middle. It has a long, slender trunk and several large, curved fronds.

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