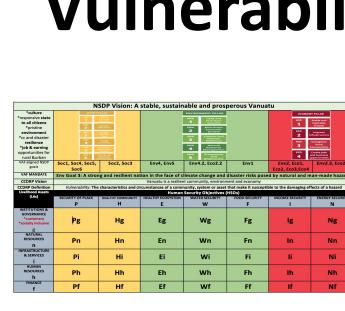
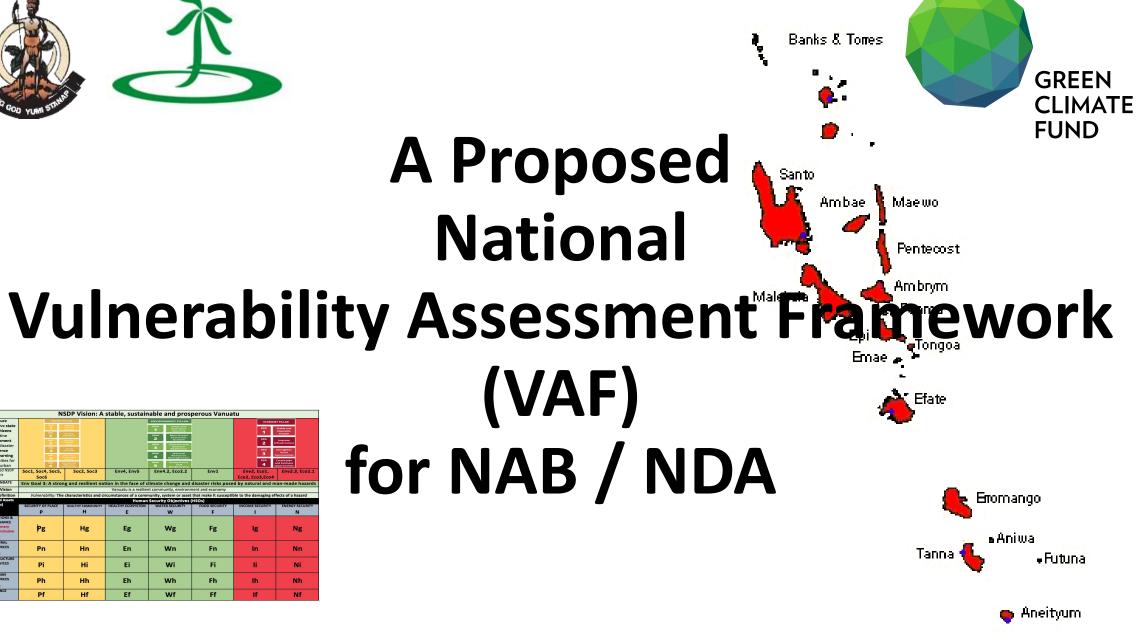




(VAF)

for NAB / NDA





Outline

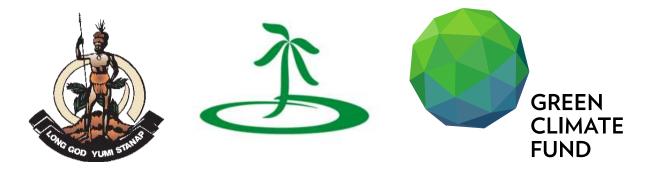


- 1. The VAF purpose
- 2. The VAF development process
- 3. Key VAF priorities by stakeholders
- 4. The final VAF structure
- 5. VAF Process Forward
- 6. Recommendations for NAB consideration

The purpose of the VAF:

The Vanuatu Vulnerability Assessment Framework (VAF) is designed to strengthen the institutional processes of NAB/NDA, informing

- climate-resilient decision-making
- project prioritization
- financial allocation



The purpose of the VAF:

Helping NAB endorse the <u>right interventions</u> in the <u>right places</u> by the <u>right people</u> that meet <u>real needs</u>.



=> towards a more robust, transparent, equitable and socially inclusive process for climate decision-making

VAF & the GCF Investment Criteria





	NSDP Vision: A stable, sustainable and prosperous Vanuatu								
*culture *responsive state to all citizens *pristine environment *cc and disaster resilience *job & earning opportunities for rural &urban	100 3 100 4	PERALAMI Williams III George Control of Co		ENVIRONMENT FILLAR ENV 1 Found arm 1 PATERITION SHOUTH TO SHOUTH T		100 100 2 100 3	Stable and Equitable Growth Improve Infrastructure Strengthen Infrastructure Strengthen Infrastructure Commissiones Commis		
VAF aligned NSDP goals	Soc1, Soc4, Soc5, Soc6	Soc2, Soc3	Env4, Env5	Env4.2, Eco2.2	Env1	Env2, Eco1, Eco2, Eco3,Eco4	Env2.3, Eco2.1		
VAF MANDATE	Env Goal 3: A stror	Env Goal 3: A strong and resilient nation in the face of climate change and disaster risks posed by natural and man-made hazards							
CCDRP Vision		Vanuatu is a resilient community, environment and economy Vuinerability: The characteristics and circumstances of a community, system or asset that make it susceptible to the damaging effects of a hazard							
CCDRP Definition	Vulnerability: The	characteristics and ci				ble to the damaging el	fects of a hazard		
Livelihood Assets				Security Objectives					
(LAs)	SECURITY OF PLACE	HEALTHY COMMUNITY	HEALTHY ECOSYSTEM	WATER SECURITY	FOOD SECURITY	INCOME SECURITY	ENERGY SECURITY		
	P	н	E	W	F	1	N		
INSTITUTIONS & GOVERNANCE *customary *socially inclusive g	Þg	Hg	Eg	Wg	Fg	lg	Ng		
NATURAL RESOURCES n	Pn	Hn	En	Wn	Fn	In	Nn		
& SERVICES	Pi	Hi	Ei	Wi	Fi	li	Ni		
RESOURCES h	Ph	Hh	Eh	Wh	Fh	lh	Nh		
FINANCE f	Pf	Hf	Ef	Wf	Ff	If	Nf		



Six Investment Criteria

Against which proposals are assessed



Vulnerability Data Required in GCF Proposal Template

A.1.11. Re	esults areas (mark all that apply)
Reduced	emissions from:
	Energy access and power generation (E.g. on-grid, micro-grid or off-grid solar, wind, geothermal, etc.)
	Low emission transport (E.g. high-speed rail, rapid bus system, etc.)
	Buildings, cities and industries and appliances (E.g. new and retrofitted energy-efficient buildings, energy-efficient equipment for companies and supply chain management, etc.)
	Forestry and land use (E.g. forest conservation and management, agroforestry, agricultural irrigation, water treatment and management, etc.)
Increased	resilience of:
	Most vulnerable people and communities (E.g. mitigation of operational risk associated with climate change – diversification of supply sources and supply chain management, relocation of manufacturing facilities and warehouses, etc.)
	Health and well-being, and food and water security (E.g. climate-resilient crops, efficient irrigation systems, etc.)
	Infrastructure and built environment (E.g. sea walls, resilient road networks, etc.)
	Ecosystem and ecosystem services (E.g. ecosystem conservation and management, ecotourism, etc.)

Vulnerability Data Required in GCF Proposal Template

C.2. Project / Programme Objective against Baseline

Describe the baseline scenario (i.e. emissions baseline, climate vulnerability baseline, key barriers, challenges and/or policies) and the outcomes and the impact that the project/programme will aim to achieve in improving the baseline scenario.

E.1. Impact Potential

Potential of the project/programme to contribute to the achievement of the Fund's objectives and result areas

E.1.1. Mitigation / adaptation impact potential

Specify the mitigation and/or adaptation impact, taking into account the relevant and applicable sub-criteria and assessment factors in the Fund's investment framework.

When applicable, specify the degree to which the project/programme avoids lock-in of long-lived, high emission or climate-vulnerable infrastructure.

E.1. Impact Potential

Potential of the project/programme to contribute to the achievement of the Fund's objectives and result areas

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Specify the mitigation and/or adaptation impact, taking into account the relevant and applicable sub-criteria and assessment factors in the Fund's investment framework.

When applicable, specify the degree to which the project/programme avoids lock-in of long-lived, high emission or climate-vulnerable infrastructure.

Vulnerability Data Required in GCF Proposal Template?

		merical values for the indicators below.		
		ed tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (t) to be reduced or avoided (Mitigation	Annual	
	only)	y to be reduced or avoided (willigation	Lifetime	
GCF core indicators	•	Expected total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries, disaggregated by gender (reduced vulnerability or	Total	
	•	increased resilience); Number of beneficiaries relative to total population, disaggregated by gender (adaptation only)	Percentage (%)	
Other relevant	Examp	•	eholds with access to low-emission energy , medium and large low-emission power su	
indicators	•	Expected increase in generation and use	of climate information in decision-making	
	•		city and reduced exposure to climate risks	
	•	Others		

For GCF programming a VAF is essential

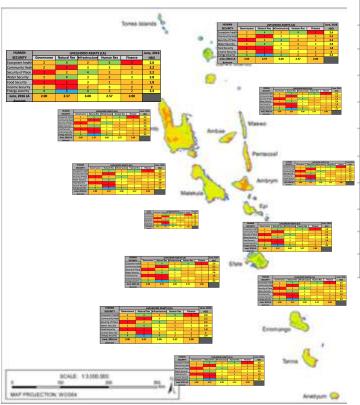
The VAF is a common assessment framework for NAB / NDA to:

- Identify people and places that are most vulnerable to climate change
- Acknowledge specific development goals/sectors that are vulnerable
- Consider bottom-up climate and disaster resilience priorities of men, women, youth, disabled and other socially vulnerable groups
- Make sense of a range of technical, scientific, anthropological studies, reports, methodologies, & tools undertaken at different scale
- Overcome research data gaps
- Assess GCF investment proposals



NAB / NDA VAF Usage

A Decision-Support Tool For NAB / NDA; a snapshot of Vulnerability

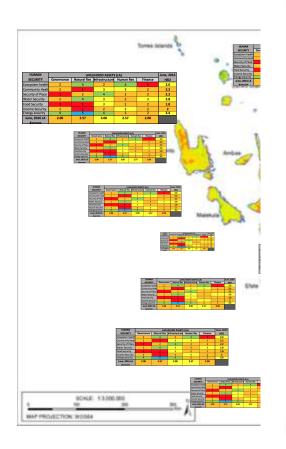


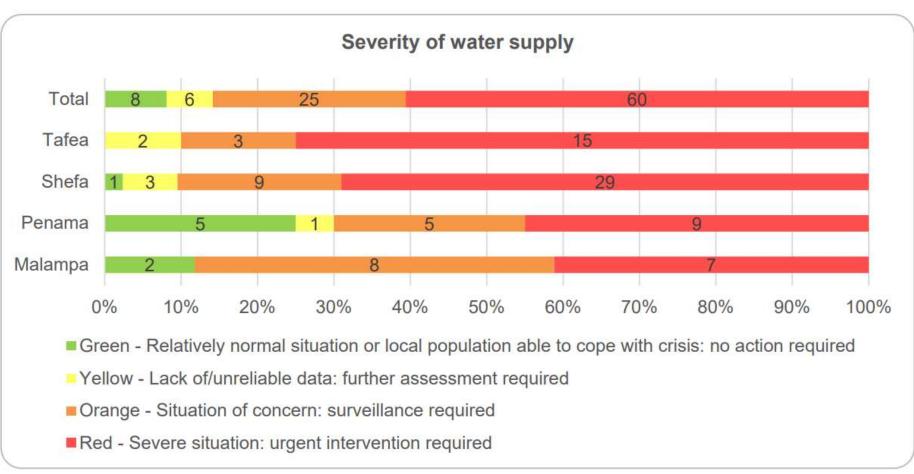
HUMAN		LIVELIHOOD ASSETS (LA)						
SECURITY	Governance	Natural Res	Infrastructure	Human Res	Finance	HSO		
Ecosystem health	2	4	2	4	1	2.6		
Community Healt	2	1	3	3	2	2.2		
Security of Place	1	2	4	2	2	2.2		
Water Security	2	4	3	2	3	2.8		
Food Security	1	1	3	2	2	1.8		
Income Security	2	1	2	3	2	2		
Energy security	4	5	4	2	2	3.4		
June, 2016 LA	2.00	2.57	3.00	2.57	2.00			
Average								

Community -> Area Council (AC) -> Island -> Province AC is lowest level of administrative division in Vanuatu

NAB / NDA VAF Usage

A Decision-Support Tool For NAB / NDA; a snapshot of Vulnerability





	NSDP Vision: A stable, sustainable and prosperous Vanuatu						
*culture	SOCIETY P	PILLAR		ENVIRONMENT PILLAR		ECONON	IY PILLAR
*responsive state	soc 1	Vibrant culturn) identicy		ENV Food and Nutrition		ECO	Stable and
to all citizens	soc			Security		1	Equitable Growth
*pristine		Quality ducation		2 Blue-Green		ECO	
environment	3	Quality Health Care		Growth ENV Climate and			Improve nfrastructure
*cc and disaster	soc	Social Inclusion		3 Disaster Resilience		ECO	Strengthen
resilience	4	Inclusion		ENV Natural		2	Rural Communities
*job & earning opportunities for	5	Saturity Seace and Justice		4 Resource Management		ECO	Create jobs
rural &urban	soc s	trong and Effective		5 Ecosystems		4	and business opportunities
VAF aligned NSDP	Soc1, Soc4, Soc5,	Soc2, Soc3	Env4, Env5	Env4.2, Eco2.2	Env1	Env2, Eco1,	Env2.3, Eco2.1
goals	Contraction and State and Contraction and St.	3002, 3003	Ellv4, Ellv3	E11V4.2, ECUZ.2	EIIV4	The second secon	E11V2.3, ECUZ.1
	Soc6	One-				Eco2, Eco3,Eco4	
VAF MANDATE	Env Goal 3: A stron	ng and resilient nat	tion in the face of c			d by natural and m	nan-made hazards
CCDRP Vision			A STATE OF THE RESIDENCE OF THE STATE OF THE	t community, environn			
CCDRP Definition	Vulnerability: The	characteristics and ci	rcumstances of a comm			ble to the damaging ef	fects of a hazard
Livelihood Assets (LAs)				Security Objectives (
(LAS)	SECURITY OF PLACE	HEALTHY COMMUNITY	HEALTHY ECOSYSTEM	WATER SECURITY	FOOD SECURITY	INCOME SECURITY	ENERGY SECURITY
	P	Н	E	W	F	1	N
INSTITUTIONS &							
GOVERNANCE	Lance	222	1000	44.4		120 F 11 F	
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socially inclusive	*						
NATURAL							u.
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f	Pf	Hf	Ef	Wf		HI.	Nf

The VAF Development Process

5 stages of the VAF development process:

- Initial drafting of the VAF based on a review of past vulnerability assessment frameworks, methods and findings previously conducted in Vanuatu and the Pacific Islands Region.
- 2. Inception workshop and individual interviews with key stakeholders (12.09.17)
- 3. Revised VAF Structure and Process
- 4. 2nd VAF workshop to finalize VAF structure and process (1.12.17)
- 5. VAF training workshop (planned early 2018)

Key VAF priorities raised by stakeholders

- 1. Direct VAF alignment with NSDP
- 2. Gender and social inclusion considerations
- 3. Current & Future Climate Risks
- 4. Comparability –Accept multiple methodsData sourcing and scoring standards
- 5. Vertical aggregation and integration



The VAF Structure

Based on extensive Global and Regional Literature Review of CVA,

VCA, VAF and other resilience/vulnerability assessment approaches



The VAF Structure

Recognizes that the effects of climate change and disasters:

- exacerbate existing problems (such as coastal erosion due to mangrove clearing),
- creates new hardship (such as increased soil salinity due to sea level rise), may also generate opportunities to rebuild better and safer.
- **VAF** categorically assesses the capacity of livelihood assets (LAs) to meet basic needs human security objectives (HSOs) in a changing climate.

National Sustainable Development Goals (15 Goals and 98 Objectives)

SOCIETY PILLAR SOC Vibrant cultural identity SOC Quality 2 Education SOC Quality Health Care SOC Social 4 Inclusion SOC Security, Peace and 5 Justice SOC Strong and **Effective** 6 Institutions





NSDP ENVIRONMENT GOAL 3:

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

Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Policy (CCDRR) Vision:

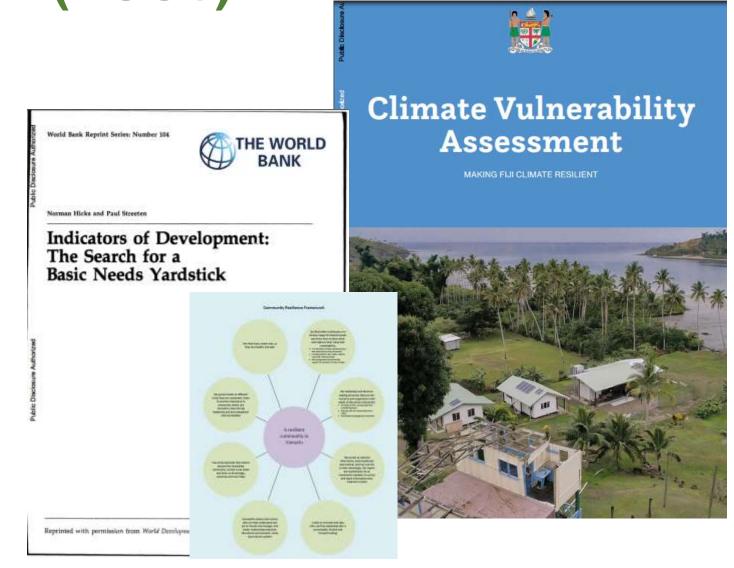
Vanuatu is a resilient community, environment and economy

CCDRR Policy Vulnerability Definition:

The characteristics and circumstances of a community, system or asset that make it susceptible to the damaging effects of a hazard

Basic Needs: Human Security Objectives (HSOs)

- Ecosystem Health (E)
- Community Health (H)
- Security of Place (P)
- Water Security (W)
- Food Security (F)
- Income Security (I)
- Energy Security (N)



Example: Security of Place

SDO	Definition (Global)	Vanuatu Definition (from Sept VAF Inception Workshop)	NSDP Goals
Security of Place (P)	Having access to adequate housing (Habitat 2009) in a place that is physically and socially safe	Climate and disaster resilient houses, buildings and settlement (e.g. built outside buffer zones) with adequate access to health and education services, harmonious relationship between neighbors; effective community policing and judicial services (e.g. for the safety of women, children and disabled), and adaptable to climate change	Soc 1: Vibrant cultural identity Soc 4: Social inclusion Soc 5: Security, peace and justice Soc 6: Strong and effective institutions Env 3: Climate and disaster resilience

NSDP ENVIRONMENT GOAL 3:

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

Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Policy (CCDRR) Vision:

Vanuatu is a resilient community, environment and economy

CCDRR Policy Vulnerability Definition:

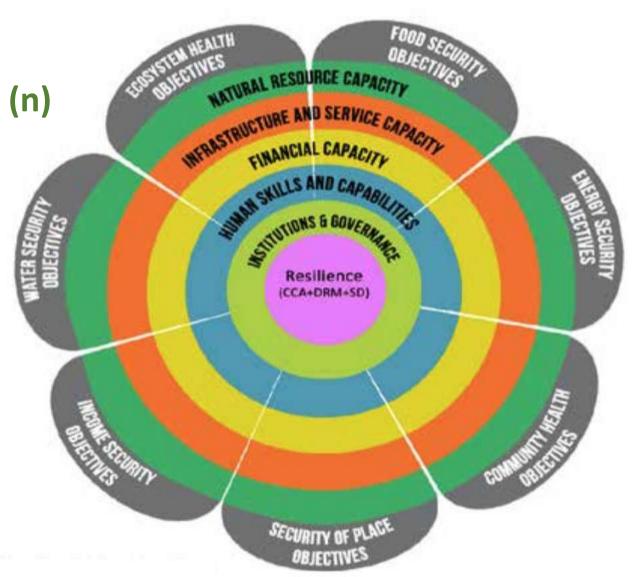
The characteristics and circumstances of a community, system or asset that make it susceptible to the damaging effects of a hazard

Livelihood Assets (LAs)

The term Livelihood Assets (LAs) includes a range of assets, capabilities and activities that exist across sectors and governance levels (country, community, household) including:

❖ Natural (environmental) resources (n)

- **❖**Infrastructure and services (i)
- **❖** Financial resources (f)
- Human Resources (h)
- Institutions and governance (g)



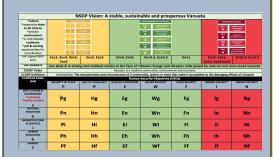
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VAF MANDATE	Env Goal 3: A stron	ng and resilient nat	tion in the face of c			d by natural and m	nan-made hazards
CCDRP Vision			A STATE OF THE RESIDENCE OF THE STATE OF THE	t community, environn			
CCDRP Definition	Vulnerability: The	characteristics and ci	rcumstances of a comm			ble to the damaging ef	fects of a hazard
Livelihood Assets (LAs)				Security Objectives (
(LAS)	SECURITY OF PLACE	HEALTHY COMMUNITY	HEALTHY ECOSYSTEM	WATER SECURITY	FOOD SECURITY	INCOME SECURITY	ENERGY SECURITY
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INSTITUTIONS &							
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RESOURCES	D-	III.		VA /	F-10.1		NI-
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FINANCE	Df	Πŧ	Eŧ	VAIE	Ff	If	NE
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Example: Security of Place

SECURITY OF PLACE

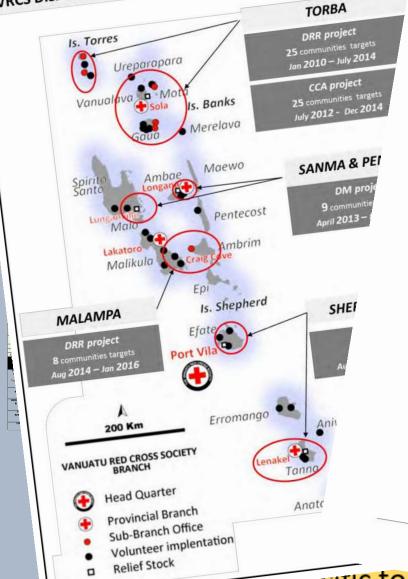
Broad assessment criteria

INSTITUTIONS & GOVERNANCE



- *Culture: Transmission of traditional knowledge and practices specific to house construction, spatial planning & migration management.
- *Social decision-making: Inclusive, gender-sensitive & sustainable decision-making processes in relation to housing, spatial planning & migration management.
- *Rules, regulations & enforcement: Adequate and enforced formal and informal rules (including laws, regulations and community plans) for housing, spatial planning & migration management.
- *Adaptive management & innovation: Innovative and adaptive use of traditional & modern knowledge, technology and practices in approaching and managing housing, spatial planning & migration management.
- *Disaster risk management: Disaster preparedness, response & recovery specific to house construction, spatial planning & migration management.





-ity of Place

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[NGUNA-PELE SITUATION ASSESSMENT REPORT] 2015.

CYCLONE PAM

SITUATION ASSESSMENT

REPORT 1



Conducted By:

Situation Assessment Team (SAT) for

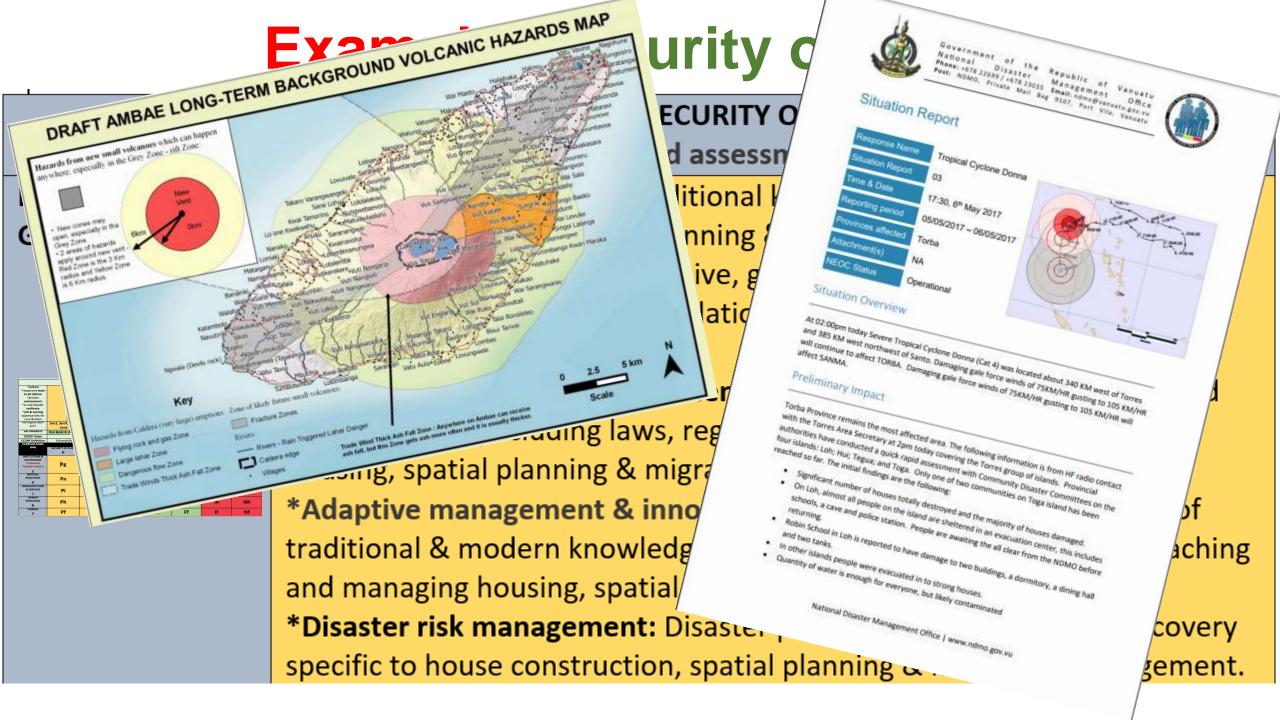
NGUNA-PELE AREA COUNCIL

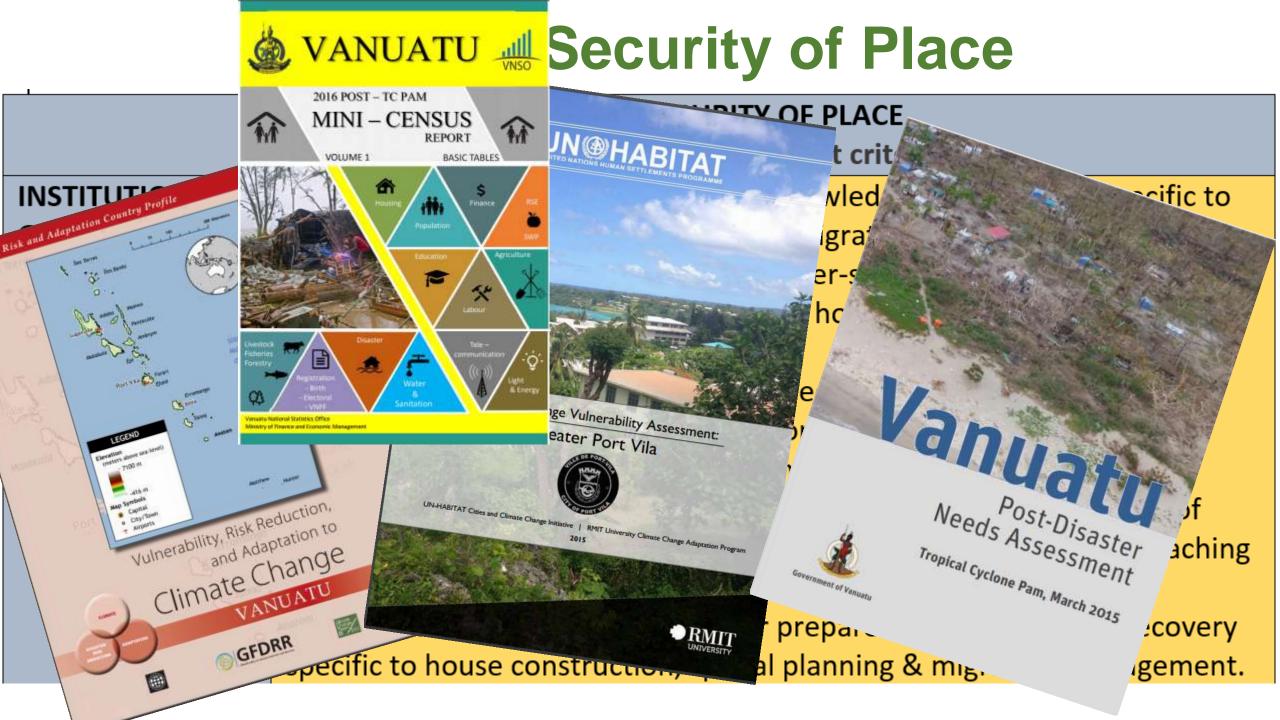
For Islands of Nguna & Pele, North Efate Offshore. Saturday 28th March & 31st March 2015

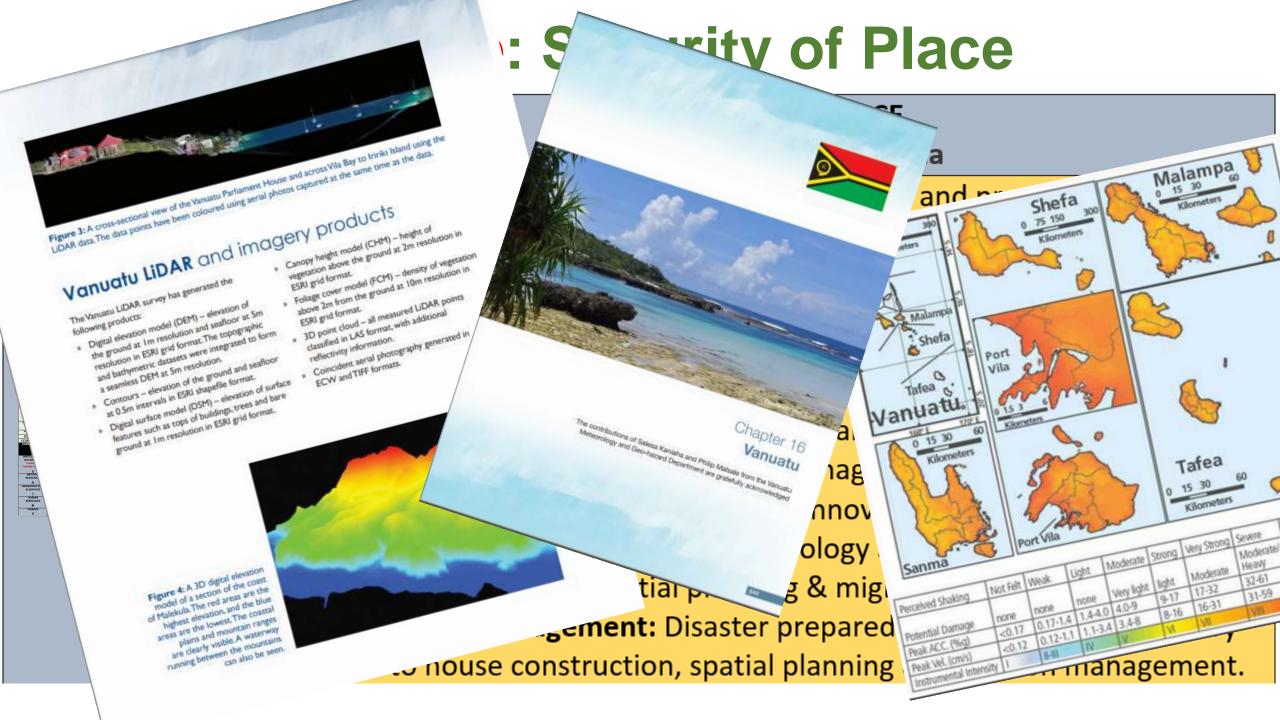
© Nguṇa-Pele Area Council | Shefa Provincial Government 1













Example: Security of Place

SECURITY OF PLACE

Broad assessment criteria

HUMAN RESOURCES

	NSDP Vision: A stable, sustainable and prosperous Vanuatu							
"responsive state to all citizens "pristine environment "cc and disaster resilience "job & earning opportunities for rural &urban VAF allered MOPF	3 3 3 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	Manual Control of the	Env4, Env5	TO STATE OF THE ST	Fnv1	1	Tracks Tracks	
goels	Soci, Soc4, Soc5, Soc6	S0CZ, S0CS	Env4, Envo	ENV4.Z, ECOZ.Z	Envi	Eco2, Eco3,Eco4	ENVZ.3, ECOZ.1	
VAF MANDATE	Env Goal 3: A strop	ng and resilient na	tion in the face of c	limate change and	disaster risks pose	d by natural and m	an-made hazards	
CCDRP Vision				nt community, environs				
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NATURAL RESOURCES II	Pn	Hn	En	Wn	Fn	In	Nn	
& SERVICES	Pi	Hi	Ei	Wi	Fi	li .	Ni	
HUMAN RESOURCES h	Ph	Hh	Eh	Wh	Fh	lh	Nh	
FINANCE f	Pf	Hf	Ef	Wf	Ff	If	Nf	

- *Community members with traditional and modern knowledge and skills in building construction; spatial/settlement planning.
- * Community members with traditional and modern knowledge and skills in managing disaster risks and impacts related to housing, settlement & migration





Example: Security of Place

SECURITY OF PLACE Broad assessment criteria

HUMAN RESOURCES

	N	SDP Vision: A	stable, sustain	able and pros	perous Vanua	tu	
"responsive state to all citizens "pristine environment "cc and disaster resillence "job & earning opportunities for nual & Aurban	100 mm m	The sale of the sa		To Secretary State of Secretary		100 100 200 300 100	NY PILLAN Making and Essistants Sciencial Sciencial Scienci
VAF aligned NSDF goe's VAF MANDATE	Soc1, Soc4, Soc5, Soc6	Soc2, Soc3	Env4, Env5	Env4.2, Eco2.2	Env1	Env2, Eco1, Eco2, Eco3,Eco4	Env2.3, Eco2.1
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	P	н	E	w	F	1	N
Sovernment a socially inclusive g	Pg	Hg	Eg	Wg	Fg	lg	Ng
NATURAL RESOURCES II	Pn	Hn	En	Wn	Fn	In	Nn
A SERVICES	Pi	Hi	Ei	Wi	Fi	li .	Ni
RESOURCES h	Ph	Hh	Eh	Wh	Fh	lh	Nh
FINANCE	26	116	F.6	10/6		16	816

- *Community members with traditional and modern knowledge and skills in building construction; spatial/settlement planning.
- * Community members with traditional and modern knowledge and skills in managing disaster risks and impacts related to housing, settlement & migration

	PROBLEM MAGNITY DE								
1 2 3 4					5				
serious normal	manageble	manageable	not a problem		not a				
& disaster	normal time;	normal &	normal time;		problem				
time	serious	disaster time	manageable		ormal and				
	disaster time		disaster time	A	isaster time				



VAF Scorecard

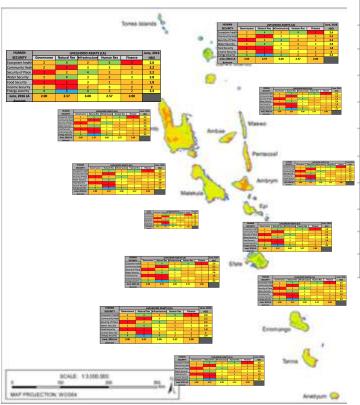
Vertical Integration – Community, Area, Provincial & National

HUMAN		LIVELIHOOD ASSETS (LA)							
SECURITY	Governance	Natural Res	Infrastructure	Human Res	Finance	HSO			
Ecosystem health	2	4	2	4	1	2.6			
Community Healt	2	1	3	3	2	2.2			
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Water Security	2	4	3	2	3	2.8			
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Energy security	4	5	4	2	2	3.4			
June, 2016 LA	2.00	2.57	3.00	2.57	2.00				
Average									

	PROBLEM MAGNITUDE								
1 2 3 4 5									
serious normal	serious normal manageble manageable not a probler								
& disaster	normal time;	normal &	normal time;	problem					
time	serious	disaster time	manageable	normal and					
	disaster time		disaster time	disaster time					

NAB / NDA VAF Usage

A Decision-Support Tool For NAB / NDA; a snapshot of Vulnerability



HUMAN	LIVELIHOOD ASSETS (LA)					June, 2016
SECURITY	Governance	Natural Res	Infrastructure	Human Res	Finance	HSO
Ecosystem health	2	4	2	4	1	2.6
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June, 2016 LA	2.00	2.57	3.00	2.57	2.00	
Average						

Community -> Area Council (AC) -> Island -> Province AC is lowest level of administrative division in Vanuatu

Next Steps in VAF Process

Step 1: Set up VAF thematic working groups at national & provincial level

- Collate existing/secondary vulnerability data from past vulnerability assessment reports and other vulnerability related data sources
- Identify vulnerability data gaps and needs
- Plan acquisition of identified data needs



The VAF Process

Step 2: Develop a province-based national VAF database and populate with existing data

Set up so database can be populated at provincial level

With geospatial interface



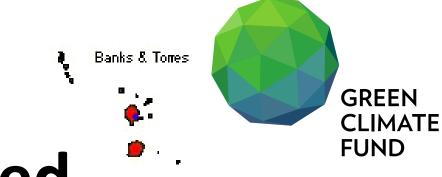
The VAF Process

Step 3: Plan and implement nation-wide vulnerability assessment activity

- Community-based/ Area Council & participatory
- Gender and age disaggregated and specifically tailored consultations with identified vulnerable groups



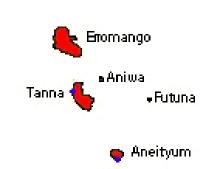




Pentecost

The Proposed Santo National Vulnerability Assessment Framework

(VAF) for Vanuatu



(final VAF steps under GCF Readiness)

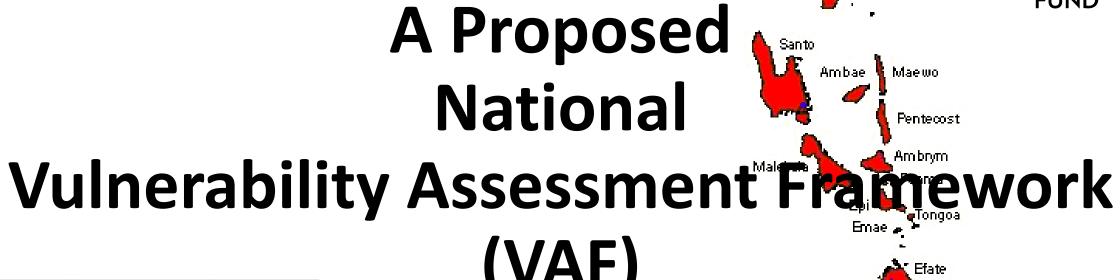
A 2018 training with project developers on how to apply the VAF to strengthen GCF project design and development:

- 'Transformation towards a climate-smart Agriculture & Productive Sector in Vanuatu'- FAO/MALFFB
- Community-Based Climate Change Adaptation Save the Children/MoL/MALFFB
- Enhancing Early Warning Systems to build greater resilience to hydro and meteorological hazards in Pacific Small Island Developing States (SIDS) – WMO/MoCC

Recommendations to the NAB

- 1. Endorse the VAF, as the national-standard vulnerability analytical framework
- 2. Mandate preparation and planning towards a nation-wide community vulnerability assessment program
 - led by government and non-governmental agencies with a vested interest the VAF process, in particular the NSDP M&E Unit, the National Statistics Office, Dept. of Local Authorities, Provinces, MoCC, MFEM, VCAN, VCCI-VBRC etc.
 - Using an appropriate financing window (e/g GCF Readiness)







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