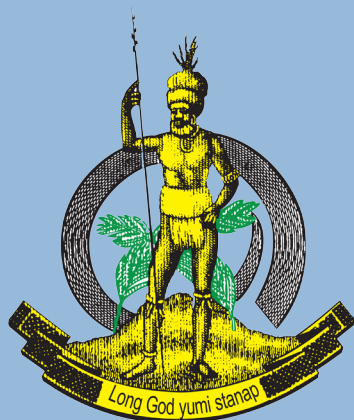




DRAFT

Additional Annex Report

**National Policy on Climate Change and
Disaster-Induced Displacement**

July 2017

Additional Annex Report

to support the

DRAFT

**National Policy on Climate Change and Disaster-Induce
Displacement**

Vanuatu 2017



IOM Development Fund
DEVELOPING CAPACITIES IN MIGRATION MANAGEMENT

Annex Report

Note: This is an additional Annex Report to support the Draft National Policy on Climate Change and Disaster-Induced Displacement Vanuatu. Annexes A-E are included in the main report.

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Annex F - How was the policy developed?

1.1 Background

Development of the Draft National Policy on Climate Change and Disaster-Induced Displacement Vanuatu has been led by the National Advisory Board on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction (NAB). At the request of the Government, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) has provided technical support to develop the policy, made possible through the IOM Development Fund.

The project was designed to complement the existing work of the Ministry of Climate Change Adaptation (MoCCA) and the National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) to date in establishing the National Cluster System to enable humanitarian agencies and government to implement disaster preparedness activities year-round, and respond to disasters when they arise. Other initiatives towards responding to displacement have included the development of National Guidelines for the Selection and Assessment of Evacuation Centres, Operational Guidelines for Mass Evacuations and the Standard Operating Procedures to guide responses in relation to certain disasters.¹

1.2 Steering Committee

In January 2017, the NAB established a Steering Committee to engage a wide range of stakeholders in the consultation process, reflecting the cross-cutting nature of addressing displacement challenges, especially relating to the establishment of long-term durable solutions for communities. The Steering Committee Terms of Reference (ToR) are available on request. The members invited to the Steering Committee included:

- Malvatumauri National Council of Chiefs
- Department of Lands
- Department of Local Authorities
- Department of Women's Affairs
- Women's Desk, Ministry of Justice and Community Services
- Department of Strategic Policy, Planning and Aid Coordination (DSPPAC) of Prime Minister's Office
- Department of Geology, Mines and Water Resources
- Department of Health
- Department of Education
- Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
- Department of Public Works
- Project Management Unit, Ministry of Climate Change Adaptation

¹ See the resources compiled on the NDMO website: http://www.ndmo.gov.vu/resources/downloads/com_jaextmanager

- Vanuatu National Statistics Office
- Shefa Provincial Government
- Port Vila Municipal Council
- Vanuatu Christian Council
- Vanuatu Humanitarian Team²
- Vanuatu Association of NGOs (VANGO)

1.3 Project activities

Since January 2017, the Steering Committee has overseen the following activities:

- A stakeholder mapping process to identify the different community groups affected by displacement, as well as the key government and non-government stakeholders;³
- A policy review to determine existing protections, limitations and gaps in the existing policies concerning displacement, migration, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation in Vanuatu;⁴
- Participatory consultations comprising the following:
 - Bilateral meetings with government and non-government stakeholders at National, Provincial, Municipal and Area Council levels (see Section 1.4).
 - Household level interviews (see Section 1.5)
 - Stakeholder engagement workshop (see section 1.6)
 - National consultation workshop on the Draft Policy (see section 1.7)

Further detail about the participatory consultations is provided below. The key messages from the consultations are summarised in Annex H.

1.4 Bilateral meetings

Throughout January to April 2017, bilateral interviews were conducted with government and non-government stakeholders. The bilateral interviews enabled both the collection of valuable information about the nature of displacement challenges in Vanuatu as well as providing an opportunity to strengthen relationships between MoCCA and other Government Ministries and stakeholders. These critical meetings also served to increase awareness among stakeholders who were less familiar with concepts of displacement and durable solutions, and provided an opportunity to explain the challenges facing MoCCA

² The Vanuatu Humanitarian Team (VHT) is a network of agencies committed to effective humanitarian coordination, disaster preparedness and humanitarian response. Convened by Oxfam, its members include the Vanuatu Red Cross, French Red Cross, Vanuatu Association of NGOs (VANGO), UNICEF, Oxfam, CARE International, Save the Children Australia (SCA), the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), the World Health Organization (WHO), PeaceCorps, World Vision and Act for Peace, IOM and OCHA.

³ A summary of the stakeholder mapping process is included at Annex J and in the diagram in Annexes B.

⁴ A summary of the gaps analysis is included in Annex I and is integrated into the Draft Policy.

and NDMO in terms of addressing the long-term needs of displaced communities in Vanuatu. They also served as an opportunity to emphasise the important roles that different Line Ministries and stakeholders would have in implementing the policy in order for it to be successful. The stakeholders interviewed in the bilateral meetings are set out in the table below.

National*	Provincial and Area Council level
• Prime Minister's Office (Department of Strategic Policy, Planning and Aid Coordination) • Dept. of Women's Affairs (DWA)/Protection Cluster Lead • Dept. of Local Authorities (DLA within Ministry of Internal Affairs) • Ministry of Climate Change Adaptation (MoCCA), NDMO, NAB and Steering Committee • Ministry of Land and Natural Resources (MLNR) • Vanuatu Council of Churches • Risk and Resilience Unit, Ministry of Agriculture • Oxfam • Care International • GIZ * Multiple meetings have been held with some Ministries. Invitations have been sent to many additional stakeholders.	Field visits to three provinces: Shefa Province (Efate), Tafea (Tanna) and Sanma (Santo) • Shefa Provincial Government (Secretary-General) • Tafea Provincial Government (Secretary-General) • Sanma Provincial Government (Secretary General, Environmental Office, Area Secretary) • Port Vila Municipality (Town planner and Acting Town Clerk)

1.5 Household level interviews

To ensure that the local challenges faced by individuals, households and communities in different parts of Vanuatu were captured, field visits were made to Shefa, Tafea and Sanma Provinces in March 2017. These visits provided an opportunity to meet with Provincial and Area Council representatives (as explained above) and with people at the household level. It was decided that

individual household interviews and small focus groups would provide a more meaningful and respectful way to consult with households, rather than in a large workshop forum where participants would need to travel long distances to attend. Visiting people in their communities also provided an opportunity to visualise the environmental conditions and location of communities, and gain a better understanding of the range of environmental, social and political challenges experienced in different locations.

The field visits were made together by representatives of the NDMO and IOM. It was explained to all participants that the interviews were voluntary and they could stop the interview at any time. A participant information sheet translated into Bislama was also distributed to all people at the household level explaining the project and providing contact details for further information. Verbal and written consent was sought for any photos taken in the communities.

At the household level, a total of 58 people (34 women and 24 men) were interviewed either in individual meetings or in small focus groups. The table below indicates the number of people interviewed and the locations of communities visited. Where relevant it also indicates the places of origin for people who have migrated from other islands. The communities were selected because of their different circumstances, reflecting a cross-section of various displacement issues, including perspectives from people living in informal settlements in peri-urban areas, rural communities and communities affected by different types of disasters and natural hazards e.g. volcanoes, erosion and flooding, as well as from evictions/development-induced displacement. The policy development process was also supported by regular information from MoCCA, NDMO and National Cluster System, about the evolving circumstances of communities affected by disaster and displacement in all Provinces of Vanuatu, as encountered in their day to day work.

Province	Island	Community	Origin	No. of people	Women	Men	In-depth	Focus group
SHEFA	Efate	Malapoa/Blacksand	Tanna	7	5	2	✓	
SHEFA	Efate	Blacksand	Tongoa Riki	2	1	1	✓	
SHEFA	Efate	Brima/Fish Plan Area	Tanna & Malekula	4	1	3	✓	
SHEFA	Efate	Crystal Blue	Paama	7	1	6	✓	
TAFEA	Tanna	Enimakei (Whitesands - North east)	Tanna	6	6	0	✓	
TAFEA	Tanna	Weisisi (North East)	Tanna	11	9	2		✓
TAFEA	Tanna	Kings Cross (North East)	Tanna	1	0	1	✓	
TAFEA	Tanna	Lounapkamei (West)	Tanna	20	11	9		✓
TOTAL				58	34	24	27	31

1.6 Stakeholder engagement workshop

To gain a more detailed understanding of displacement challenges in Vanuatu and build awareness and widespread stakeholder support for the policy, a stakeholder engagement workshop was held on 27 March 2017 at the Shefa Provincial Government Office. The workshop involved a series of presentations and structured group work sessions on different displacement scenarios, providing the opportunity to brief stakeholders on the insights gleaned from community meetings and to present preliminary considerations for the policy draft. Participants also engaged in a detailed roundtable discussion where they identified the key challenges relating to displacement faced by either their own community and/or through their work in Vanuatu. The participants involved in the stakeholder engagement workshop are set out in the table below.

Stakeholder engagement workshop – 27 March 2017

Attended by 27 participants from government and non-government agencies, including:

- Lands Ombudsman
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Justice
- Risk and Resilience Unit, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fisheries and Biosecurity (MALFFB)
- Port Vila Municipal Council
- Shefa Provincial Government
- NDMO
- Chamber of Commerce and Industry
- UNDP (PMO)
- Vanuatu Council of Churches
- Food and Agriculture Organization
- Oxfam
- ActionAid
- UN Women
- UNICEF
- World Bank
- IOM
- GIZ

1.7 National consultation workshop

During the months of April and May, a full draft of the National Policy on Climate Change and Disaster-Induced Displacement was prepared and presented to the Steering Committee on 23 June 2017. Following the Steering Committee's review and endorsement of the Draft Policy, the National Consultation Workshop was arranged for 28 June 2017. Prior to the National Consultation, the Draft Policy, plus the summary of actions and one page diagram of the policy were circulated widely to all stakeholders for comment.

The National Consultation Workshop held on 28 June 2017 provided an opportunity to present the Draft Policy, seek detailed feedback on sections of the policy and explore ways in which different sectors and stakeholders (government and non-government) could work together to implement the policy. Representatives from all of the Provincial Governments of Vanuatu were invited to the National Consultation Workshop (Malampa, Penama, Sanma, Shefa, Tafea and Torba Provinces).

National Consultation Workshop – 28 June 2017

Attended by 41 participants from government and non-government agencies, including:*

- Lands Ombudsman
- Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fisheries and Biosecurity (MALFFB)
- Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
- Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Vanuatu (DOFA)
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Education and Training
- Ministry of Climate Change Adaptation
- Sanma Provincial Government
- Tafea Provincial Government (former SG)
- Torba Provincial Government
- Erromango Council of Chiefs
- NDMO
- Food and Agriculture Organization
- Action Aid
- Council of Chiefs
- Oxfam
- NAB Secretariat
- Little by Little Studio
- Vanuatu Chamber of Commerce and Industry

* Multiple representatives from certain agencies attended.

1.8. Workshop with faith-based groups

A number of faith-based groups were not able to participate in the National Consultations on 28 June and approached the MoCCA to request an opportunity to review the Draft Policy. To ensure their feedback could be taken into account, a separate workshop was held with faith-based groups, organised by the Vanuatu Council of Churches, on 5 July 2017. Participants involved in the workshop with faith-based groups included representatives of the Seventh Day Adventist Church, Apostolic Church, Assemblies of God Church, Cornerstone Church Vanuatu, Churches of Christ Vanuatu, Presbyterian Church and Catholic Church.

Key messages from the consultations are set out below in Annex G.

Annex G - Messages from the consultations

As detailed above in Annex F, consultations to inform the development of the Draft Policy included a combination of bilateral stakeholder interviews with government and non-government agencies at National, Provincial, Municipal and Area Council levels, as well as household-level interviews with people affected by displacement throughout January to March 2017. A stakeholder workshop was also held on 27 March 2017. A National Consultation Workshop on the Draft Policy was also held on 28 June 2017, as well as an additional consultation with faith-based groups on 5 July 2017.

The consultations raised a number of complex, cross-cutting issues and challenges. The key insights from the consultations are summarised briefly here. The key messages from the consultations have also been incorporated into the Draft Policy document.

1.9. Nature of displacement and migration challenges

- Overall, the consultations revealed a high level of agreement between government, non-government and community level stakeholders about the urgency of addressing displacement, relocation and migration challenges in Vanuatu.
- Climate change is perceived by local community members to be contributing to changing environmental conditions, exacerbating existing livelihood pressures within rural and remote communities.
- Many government and non-government stakeholders identified that displacement in Vanuatu is not only triggered by natural hazards in Vanuatu, but also stems from other crises, sometimes called “human-made” crises, such as evictions, land conflicts, rezoning and development projects. (Note that throughout the policy, use of the term “human-made crises” has been avoided as it is difficult to clearly distinguish between human-made and natural disasters).
- Many stakeholders mentioned that migrants are increasingly moving to urban/peri-urban areas in response to crop failure and general livelihood pressures, as well as to search for better educational opportunities for their children, health care and other services not available on many of the islands.
- Increasing rural-urban migration is placing pressure on host communities and Provincial Governments, as new migrants move into peri-urban areas and informal settlements which are hazard prone and/or where land tenure is insecure, later requiring evacuation by Provincial Governments.
- Tropical cyclones have become a major cause of temporary displacement in recent years. In March 2015, Category 5 Tropical Cyclone Pam impacted an

estimated 188,000 people and displaced more than 65,000 people. Many buildings were damaged, crops were destroyed and the livelihoods of at 80 percent of the rural population were impacted. The capital Port Vila was also badly affected, reflecting the vulnerability of key, centrally-located infrastructure needed in the time of crisis.⁵

- Currently in Vanuatu, there are six active volcanos affecting approximately 100,000 people, including 42,000 on the island of Tanna. People living on volcanic islands, such as Tanna and Ambrym, are exposed to volcano risks in the centre of the islands and tsunami risks and sea level rise if they move closer to the coast. Living in close proximity to volcanoes also creates health risks from falling ash and impacts the quality and sustainability of crops. These multi-hazard contexts in remote locations create serious challenges in terms of reducing disaster risks *in situ* and in terms of identifying suitable and safer land to accommodate people in the event of mass displacement.
- Access to freshwater was a concern in many of the communities interviewed. Much of the rural and remote population use freshwater tanks. Informal settlements in peri-urban areas are also largely dependent on rain water tanks or piped water sources shared between a number of households. Many of the communities interviewed in remote areas during the consultations stated that they had inadequate supplies of water to endure even short periods without rain.⁶ The impacts of El Niño, following Cyclone Pam, were very challenging for communities as they faced many months of drought. Reliable access to energy sources is also an ongoing challenge, particularly in rural and remote areas
- In remote areas, the limited availability of safe, suitable land to move to was identified as a key concern by community members. There were a number of examples in the consultations of communities wanting to explore relocation to new nearby land as an adaptation strategy to mitigate hazards, such as erosion, sea level rise and volcanic eruptions. However, as land in rural and remote areas is often owned by other custom land holders, there were concerns that relocation would contribute to land conflicts.⁷

1.10. Responding to displacement

- Current responses to address displacement, beyond evacuation, tend to be *ad hoc*, with limited planning for mass long-term displacement and recovery needs.

⁵ Pacific Community, (2016: 11). Reports of the extent of the damage and number of people displaced by Cyclone Pam vary.

⁶ Water security concerns were identified by communities in Lounapkamei, Kings Cross, Weisisi and Enimakel areas in Tafea Province, March 2017.

⁷ This was an issue described by communities in Lounapkamei and Weisisi on the island of Tanna, Tafea Province.

- In view of the projected impacts of climate change in Vanuatu, stakeholders felt that addressing displacement challenges holistically was an opportunity for Vanuatu to show leadership globally and in the Pacific region.
- A number of stakeholders identified that there is an overarching need to improve data collection processes to monitor displacement and communicate with communities to gather information on displacement needs.
- The remoteness of many of the islands, limited telecommunications and transport options connecting islands, makes it very difficult to respond to emergencies when they arise.
- Non-governmental organisations reported that community governance structures, especially the Chieftan system, in peri-urban areas where migrants are living are often not as strong as in rural areas, which creates additional challenges when providing support during disasters.
- The need to improve infrastructure, especially transportation in Vanuatu (within islands and between islands) was raised by stakeholders during the consultations. Improved inter-island transportation would also assist internal migrants who are moving to urban centres in search of employment, as it would enable them to return to home islands regularly and retain meaningful cultural connections. Improving transportation and connectivity was also thought to contribute to job creation in more remote areas, potentially reducing in-migration pressure on Vanuatu's urban centres (primarily Port Vila and Luganville).

1.11. Negotiating relocation

- In response to the impacts of environmental hazards and other pressures, some communities are already investigating options for relocation (e.g. communities in Whitesands, on the island of Tanna, are considering moving to the island of Eromango).
- While relocation is considered an option of last resort for many community members, there is a lack of clarity about how to negotiate relocation to new areas. There was strong agreement about the importance of custom in land dealings (as reinforced by the new Customary Land Management Act 2013) and the need for involvement of the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources to ensure the negotiations are completed properly.
- The Government can acquire land in the public interest. It was suggested by some interview participants that acquisition of unused land for use by displaced and migrant communities should be considered, especially if land could then be leased to affected communities at an affordable cost.
- To protect cultural heritage, interview participants identified the need to map traditional knowledge prior to planned relocation.

1.12. Safeguards and protections

- There are strong concerns from some stakeholders that gender and protection issues are not being addressed adequately during disasters, especially in relation to women and children, and need to be carefully considered as part of the displacement policy framework.⁸
- There are also growing concerns about the lack of protections in place for people being evicted through land disputes and for public and private development. Communities experiencing evictions, land conflicts and slow-onset disasters, are not sure who to turn to and are coming to the NDMO and Provincial Governments as the first port of call. It is not clear whether responding to these scenarios falls within the mandate of the NDMO.
- While there are preliminary safeguards included in the Vanuatu Land Use Planning and Zoning Policy 2013 (VLUPZP) to protect people from eviction, these safeguards have not been operationalised and so are not providing effective protections. This was considered a key gap in the existing national policy framework.

1.13. Institutional coordination

- The importance of improving coordination mechanisms across different Ministries was seen as a key determinant of the effectiveness of the policy framework during implementation.
- Strengthening coordination mechanisms between National, Provincial and Area Level Councils was also seen as critical, as currently community members and other stakeholders identified that there is no clear “first point of contact” within the National Government in relation to displacement.

1.14. Feedback on the Draft Policy document

The national consultations on the Draft Policy enabled stakeholders to review the draft and provide feedback on whether the strategic areas and actions identified under the policy were conceptualised appropriately. Through a combination of written and verbal feedback at the National Consultations and the additional consultation with faith-based groups (See section 1.7 and 1.8 above), a number of insights and considerations were offered. Key messages from the national consultations on the draft are briefly summarised below. This feedback has also been incorporated into the updated version of the Draft Policy.

Comments on the rationale for the Draft Policy

⁸ These concerns were noted by the Protection Cluster and Department of Womens' Affairs.

- Stakeholders were broadly supportive of the rationale for the policy as stated in the draft, with many of those involved in the consultations identifying their own examples of displacement that they have experienced in their communities or in their work, giving rise to a clear justification for the Policy.
- Stakeholders reiterated again the types of displacement they were witnessing in Vanuatu, in particular:
 - Flooding in low-lying areas. Many examples were given in the early stages of fieldwork and again in the national consultations on the Draft Policy, of communities in low-lying areas being evacuated multiple times each year. The communities involved in these evacuations were said to be seeking long-term solutions for where they will live, and are approaching Provincial Governments, the NDMO and faith-based organisations for this assistance.
 - Evictions were raised multiple times, especially by faith-based groups. There are examples of evictions occurring following a court ruling, without any guidelines or protections in place, without adequate notice, and without a clear plan for where communities will move to or how they will re-establish their livelihoods in new locations. Stakeholders agreed that guidelines to protect people during evictions, as recommended in the Draft Policy, were urgently required.
 - The impacts of slow-onset disasters are being felt in many rural areas, stakeholders mentioned desertification on the island of Tanna as an example.

Comments on the recommendations of the Draft Policy

- Stakeholders affirmed that the Strategic Areas identified in the Policy were comprehensive and that it was positive that the Policy addressed issues from a multi-sectoral perspective (i.e. in relation to health, education, land, agriculture, livelihoods, traditional knowledge, access to justice etc). Stakeholders also affirmed the key actions recommended in the Policy were comprehensive and appropriate, acknowledging that addressing displacement is a complicated process. Some of the areas and actions specifically commented on included:
 - The importance of evidence-based approaches, including displacement tracking multi-hazards mapping underpinning all planning.
 - Stakeholders reaffirmed that planned relocation was a major issue for communities and that guidelines to support this process were needed. Tensions relating to relocation of communities were an ongoing theme at the national consultations. The example of Mele Maat was given again, which has resulted in conflict with subsequent generations as there is disagreement as to whether the community that migrated to Mele Maat from Ambrym in the 1950s has the right to continue residing on the land that they have been living on for decades.

- Informal settlements were raised as a major challenge. Stakeholders explained how it is difficult in informal settlements, like in Mele Maat, as it is not only the original community who were relocated who live there now, but that there are many people who have joined. These people also need support to find long-term sustainable living arrangements.
- Stakeholders emphasised the need for all new land dealings relating to relocation to be transparent, registered, gazetted and available publicly for future generations to see, and that this should be a recommended action in the Policy.
- Many stakeholders raised the issue of evictions, confirming that evictions should be addressed under the Policy. Churches and faith-based organisations do not know how to assist people affected by evictions and are asking for guidance. Sometimes evictions occur in the night with almost no warning and there “is nowhere for people to go”.⁹
- In relation to insurance for disaster-related impacts, faith-based organisations confirmed that there have been some positive examples of insurance being used in an effective way to provide an additional safety net following disasters, referring to specific examples following TC Pam.

Challenges that may affect policy Implementation

- Provincial Government representatives emphasised that there are a number of challenges relating to implementation of the Decentralisation Act which need to be addressed in order to implement the National Policy on Climate Change and Disaster-Induced Displacement. These challenges related particularly to the need for increased resources and strengthening of Area Councils.
- There are also many challenges experienced on the islands that may affect the Government’s capacity to assist displaced people. The Province of Torba was given as an example, where it was explained that there is minimal existing infrastructure in place at present.
- Provincial government representatives also emphasised that improved social services are needed in outer islands to address displacement issues and implement the policy. This would also help to reduce pressure on urban centres, as it would make it easier for people to continue living in rural areas.
- Another area emphasised Provincial Government representatives was that transport costs are so high in Vanuatu and that this makes it very difficult for people to stay connected to their home islands when they do move. Similarly, some stakeholders emphasised that improving communication and reducing costs of communication would reduce internal migration and pressure on urban areas. It would also increase work in rural areas and reduce population stress.
- Chief representatives who attended the national consultation emphasised that while there is a surplus of land in Vanuatu, there is no process for

⁹ Representative of faith-based organisation, 5 July 2017.

negotiating relocation to new areas. Relocation to new areas which are owned by other custom land holders was identified repeatedly as a major challenge, and many stakeholders sought advice about how to ensure these processes could take place in ways that minimised conflict with other communities.

- Some stakeholders argued that many existing Government policies are not aligned with one another and this makes it challenging to implement them. They also emphasised the importance of developing implementation plans once policies are adopted and following-up on policies during implementation.
- The need to legislate the policy (ensure it is embodied in legislation) to ensure its effectiveness and sustainability was raised in the national consultations.
- The need for national guidance on common standards and consistency relating to customary law was identified, especially relating to land, as islands often have different customs.
- The need for better communication channels to enable information to flow from communities to the national level was mentioned. One suggestion was to put in place a standard community information collection system.
- Various ideas in relation to how to resolve land issues were mentioned. One idea was for the Ministry of Lands to undergo a mapping process with the Council of Chiefs so that public lands on each island could be identified to use, especially in times of disasters so there is somewhere for people to go. It was argued that this would help to reduce land disputes.
- The need to integrate host communities into the whole process of addressing displacement was highlighted by numerous stakeholders who felt that new generations are coming into conflict with host communities many years after agreements are made.

Additional issues

- Many representatives, including non-governmental organisations involved in the consultations emphasised the importance of women's leadership in implementing the policy and the importance of referring to the concept of "gender responsiveness" to reflect gender considerations adequately in the policy.
- Other stakeholders highlighted how difficult it was to help children during displacement, suggesting that guidance is needed for how to help children accept displacement and relocation, including psycho-social support.
- Chiefs and the Council of Chiefs play an integral role in Vanuatu's society, especially relating to land. Some stakeholders who attended the national consultations clearly emphasised the importance of including roles for Chiefs and the Council of Chiefs in the policy.

Implementation of the policy

- The Church/Faith-based organisations would like training on the policy once it is adopted. They would like to be equipped with training so they can train others and explain the policy to others.
- Faith-based organisations also argued that churches are a good place to focus climate change adaptation and disaster-risk reduction activities.

Annex H - Summary of gaps analysis¹⁰

Also see section 2.3 of the National Policy on Climate Change and Disaster-Induced Displacement

Strategic Area	Status	Key ministries, agencies, coordination structures	Relevant legislation, policies, plans	Notes
Strategic area 1: Institutions and governance <i>(Are there adequate institutional mechanisms in place to respond to displacement situations and plan for durable solutions, including coordination across government?)</i>	Partially in place, however mechanisms need to be clarified and strengthened	• MCCA • MIA • MLNR • DSPPAC • NAB • National Disaster Committee • National Cluster System • MIPU • MoH • MoET • Development Committee of Officials (DCO) • Land Management Planning Committee	• Constitution of Vanuatu • The “People’s Plan” 2030 (overarching national plan) • Decentralisation Act 1994 • National Disaster Act 2006 • Disaster Risk Management Bill 2016 • Vanuatu Climate Change Disaster Risk Reduction Policy 2016-2030 • Additional legislation and	• Currently, responsibility for different components relevant to addressing displacement are being dealt with separately by different Government Ministries. • For example, the MIA has overarching responsibility for internal administration and security of the country. The DLA is responsible for physical town planning and service delivery in Provincial and Municipal areas. The MCCA is responsible for climate change adaptation. The NDMO’s mandate relates to short-term emergencies, but not to long-term recovery planning. The MLNR is responsible for land dealings and negotiations – a policy area central to resolving displacement challenges.

¹⁰ © IOM 2017. This gaps analysis uses a tool developed by IOM to assess the readiness of government systems for durable solutions in the context of disasters and climate change: “IOM Durable Solutions for Disaster-Induced Displacement Readiness Assessment Tool.” If used to assess the readiness of other government systems elsewhere, please acknowledge the tool.

Strategic Area	Status	Key ministries, agencies, coordination structures	Relevant legislation, policies, plans	Notes
		• Vanuatu Land Governance Committee • Land Sector Framework's, Thematic working group on Land Use Planning and Zoning • Provincial and Municipal Government Councils (in line with Decentralisation Act 2013, Physical Planning Act 2006) • PDCCs • MCDCC • Zoning teams established by MIA, DLA, Port Vila Municipality, MoLNR • Area Councils • CDCs • CDCCCs	policy instruments are listed in sectoral areas.	The MIPU is responsible for all infrastructure planning. • As there is a lack of clarity about who is responsible for coordinating responses to displacement challenges in a holistic way, responses to date have been <i>ad hoc</i>. • A clear “first point of contact” is needed to coordinate durable solutions planning at national, provincial and local levels. • There are numerous committees and coordination structures in place in Vanuatu that could also be leveraged to support durable solutions planning, however these coordination mechanisms need to be clarified and strengthened.¹¹ • Also see recommendations in the policy relating to Strategic Area 1.

¹¹ Also see recommendations relating to coordination structures from the Lessons Learned from TC Pam report: Pacific Community (2016).

Strategic Area	Status	Key ministries, agencies, coordination structures	Relevant legislation, policies, plans	Notes
Strategic area 2: Evidence and information <i>(Are there adequate data on displacement, population flows, evidence on multi-hazards etc to support evidence-based planning for displacement and durable solutions?)</i>	Partially in place	• VSNO • MIA • MCCA+NDMO+VGMD • National Cluster System	• People's Plan 2030, SOC 6.9	• Currently there is limited information about displaced populations available in Vanuatu to support evidence-based planning. The VNSO recently conducted a mini-census in late 2016 which surveyed the whole population, including people living in informal settlements. • Following Cyclone Pam and Cyclone Donna, rapid assessments of displacement were carried out using a displacement tracking model. • A permanent displacement tracking mechanism needs to be established. Data collection relating to displacement needs to be mainstreamed into national information systems. • Regarding hazards-mapping, the Vanuatu Meteorology and Geohazards Department (VMGD), has begun hazards mapping across the country. These existing efforts

Strategic Area	Status	Key ministries, agencies, coordination structures	Relevant legislation, policies, plans	Notes
				need to be prioritised so that all future planning and durable solutions can be underpinned by the multi-hazards mapping process.
Strategic area 3: Safeguards and protection <i>(Are there Inter-agency safeguards and SoPs in place to ensure minimum protections and guide the operations of government and partners in different displacement scenarios?)</i>	Not sufficiently in place, although some initiatives are underway in relation to evacuations	• MIA+DLA • MLNR • DSPPAC • MCCA+NDMO+NAB • National Cluster system • MoH • MET • MoYS • DWA+MoJCS • Gender and Protection Cluster • National Child Protection Working Group (NCPWG) and Family Protection Units (FPUs) within police offices across the country	• People's Plan, relating to social inclusion (SOC 4), rule of law and access to justice for all (SOC 5), protection of children and access to education for all children regardless of gender and location (SOC 2.1), access to affordable, quality health care (SOC 3.1), and elimination of all forms of violence and discrimination (SOC 4.2).	• Although there are broad aspirations contained in the People's Plan 2030 and the relevant national policies relating to gender, disability and child protection, safeguards and protections are not in place to ensure adequate protections for durable solutions planning. • SoPs setting out safeguards and guidance for how agencies should coordinate and respond to different scenarios are needed in relation to a number of scenarios, including emergency response and evacuation, return and reintegration, evictions and planned resettlement. There are efforts underway to establish safeguards in the context of evacuations through the National Cluster System and National

Strategic Area	Status	Key ministries, agencies, coordination structures	Relevant legislation, policies, plans	Notes
		Community-based Child Protection Committees (CCPCs)	- National Gender Equality Policy 2015-2019 - National Child Protection Policy 2016-2026 - National Disability Policy and Plan of Action 2008-2015	Guidelines for Selection and Assessment of Evacuation Centres. - The most significant gaps in safeguards and protections relate to forced evictions and resettlement planning. - People living in informal settlements and/or people with insecure tenure arrangements are at particular risk of experiencing the negative effects of displacement as an adequate safeguards framework is not in place. - Note that the VNLUPZP (Section 8) does mandate that protections relating to land use be established, but these mechanisms have not yet been developed.
Strategic area 4: Capacity building, training and resources <i>(e.g. Are there training and resources</i>	Not in place	MoET		- Training and resources in relation to DRR have been developed and implemented. However, these relate mostly to emergency situations rather than longer term recovery planning. - Training and resources are needed to assist Chiefs, community leaders and

Strategic Area	Status	Key ministries, agencies, coordination structures	Relevant legislation, policies, plans	Notes
<i>available for gov and non-gov stakeholders, including Chiefs and mediators on how to respond and negotiate different displacement areas – i.e. temporary displacement, return, community-driven resettlement?</i>				other key implementers to support communities affected by displacement. Potential training areas include: (1) community engagement in the context of durable solutions planning (2) needs assessments and risk identification (3) return and resettlement planning. Resettlement planning, in particular, is a technical area with a range of methodologies relating to restoration of livelihoods, compensation for land and assets, social and economic assessments and environmental considerations.
Strategic area 5: Safety and security <i>(e.g. Do displaced populations, including people living in informal settlements have</i>	Partially in place, but existing services and access to services need to be strengthened .	- MoCJs +DWA - Vanuatu Police Force - National Cluster Mechanism - MCCA+NDMO	- National Gender Equality Policy 2015-2019 - Justice and Community Services Sector Strategy (JCSSS)	Currently, there are limited protections preventing forced evictions of communities once a court order has been issued. Examples were described during the consultations of communities being evicted at night time, without adequate notice and without an adequate relocation plans

Strategic Area	Status	Key ministries, agencies, coordination structures	Relevant legislation, policies, plans	Notes
<i>adequate and equal access to emergency services, police assistance, evacuation centres, DRR, gender and protection? Are people protected from forced evictions?¹²</i>			• Vanuatu Police Force Strategic Plan • National Child Protection Policy 2016-2026 • People's Plan 2030 SOC 5	in place, exposing people to safety and security risks. • SoPs relating to evictions are urgently needed to ensure communities have an opportunity to challenge the decision and process. Where evictions are unavoidable, then measures need to be in place to minimise their negative impacts. • People living in informal settlements also need to have better access to DRR initiatives and evacuation centres which meet minimum standards. • General safety and security concerns include in displacement contexts relate to: conflict with host populations, ongoing disaster and hazard-related risks, potential discrimination from local authorities, gender-based and domestic violence,

¹² See definition of forced evictions at section 12.2. Affected people must have a means of challenging the decision and process of eviction, through a grievance mechanism or legal system; Evictions need to involve meaningful consultation, provision of information, adequate notice, with a plan for adequate and suitable compensation, relocation and housing; Movement of people should not be carried out at night or in bad weather, with no protection for people's belongings, or with the threat of violence and harassment; Evictions should not disrupt the education of children, interrupt access to health and medical treatment, or basic services such as water and electricity. Nor should they impact voting rights, result in homelessness or the destruction of property papers and other documentation.

Strategic Area	Status	Key ministries, agencies, coordination structures	Relevant legislation, policies, plans	Notes
				trafficking and exploitation risks, especially for women and children.
Strategic area 6: Land, housing, planning and environment <i>(Has displacement planning been mainstreamed into land, housing, planning and environment sectors? Are protections in place to remedy losses from the taking of land or assets stemming from development and infrastructure planning, rezoning, urban and rural</i>	Partially addressed in existing policy instruments, but not sufficiently	- Ministry of Land and Natural Resources (MLNR) - Ministry of Infrastructure and Public Utilities (MIPU) - Department of Strategic Policy, Planning and Aid Coordination (DSPPAC) of Prime Minister's Office - Department of Environmental Protection and Conservation (DEPC) - MIA (Responsibilities relating to National Housing Corporation and DLA) - DLA, as it relates to physical and town planning and	- Constitution of Vanuatu, relating to customary land (Chapter 12) - People's Plan 2013, ECO 4.8, Soc 4, Env 3, 4 and 5. - Customary Land Management Act 2013 - Subdivision Act - Land Lease Act - Land Sector Framework 2009-2018 - NLUPZP Policy 2013 - Vanuatu National Environment Policy and Implementation Plan 2016 – 2030	- Minimal protections are included in existing planning instruments relating to displacement scenarios. - Limited existing supply of and planning for temporary and longer term housing for displaced people, beyond evacuation centres and host communities. - Limited access to land and affordable housing for newly arrived migrants to urban areas and people living in informal settlements, especially access to quality, disaster-resilient housing in proximity to evacuation centres and basic utilities and services. - The VNLUPZP requires the establishment of mechanisms to assess, prevent and minimize damage, risk or loss that occurs as a result of land development or changes to land use (Section 8), however this section has not yet been operationalised so does not yet provide protection in practice.

Strategic Area	Status	Key ministries, agencies, coordination structures	Relevant legislation, policies, plans	Notes
<i>planning, regardless of tenure status? How will options for community-driven relocation be supported, including negotiating new land arrangements?</i>		development of physical plans of Provincial and Municipal areas. • Public Works Department • National Housing Corporation • Land Management Planning Committee • Vanuatu Land Governance Committee • Land Sector Framework's, Thematic working group on Land Use Planning and Zoning • Zoning teams established by MIA, DLA, Port Vila Municipality • Provincial and Municipal Government	• Draft Greater Port Vila Plan and Strategy for Efate • Shelter Cluster, NDMO • Vanuatu Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Policy • Vanuatu Housing Project (World Bank – closed), aims to improve housing affordability • Environmental Management and Conservation Act 2003 • Build back safer initiatives in Vanuatu, focused on resilient housing.	• VLUPZP also requires public consultation on land use changes, with special attention paid to women, youth, minorities and disadvantaged groups (Section 8 VLUPZP). • National Land Summit 2006 reinforced the principle of equity in land management, to ensure all individuals regardless of age, sex, socio-economic background have access to customarily owned land and its resources, and that all members of a tribe (men and women) are involved in decision-making in relation to their custom land.¹³ • Draft Port Vila Plan and Strategy for Efate includes rezoning measures but does not incorporate protections for people affected by rezoning and does not link to the VNLUPZP. • Currently, communities seeking to relocate are not sure how to negotiate new land arrangements.

¹³ <https://mol.gov.vu/index.php/en/national-land-summit/270-the-national-land-summit-of-2006>

Strategic Area	Status	Key ministries, agencies, coordination structures	Relevant legislation, policies, plans	Notes
		Councils (in line with the Decentralisation Act 2013 and Physical Planning Act 2006).		- Guidance from local and national government is needed to support community-led land negotiations, drawing on other relocation experiences in the Pacific. - Inclusive planning relating to land and housing is needed for people living in Informal settlements. - Query status/compliance with of building codes. - Also see recommendations in Section 10 - Strategic Area 6.
Strategic area 7: Health and well-being <i>(Is there planning for basic health and medical services in the context of displacement, including maternal health care and post-sexual assault</i>	Partially in place, but existing initiatives need to be significantly strengthened to support durable solutions planning	- Ministry of Health Vanuatu - Health and Nutrition Cluster - Gender and Protection Cluster - NDMO	- Vanuatu Health Strategy 2010-2016 - National Health Plan for Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management, 2016 – 2020 (NHPCCADRM)	- The NHPCCADRM takes important steps towards establishing the foundations needed to address health needs in disasters. - Similarly the Health and Nutrition Cluster is set up to respond to health-related needs in times of emergencies. - The Lessons Learned from TC Pam identified many areas where provision

Strategic Area	Status	Key ministries, agencies, coordination structures	Relevant legislation, policies, plans	Notes
<i>care? Are health and medical considerations included in return and resettlement plans? Are there plans to strengthen health services in rural and remote areas?)</i>			• National Water Strategy 2008-2018 • National Child Protection Policy 2016-2026 • National Gender Equality Policy 2015-2019 • National Disability Policy and Plan of Action 2008-2015	of health services during disasters could be improved.¹⁴ • Much greater emphasis is needed on mainstreaming health considerations into durable solutions planning, so continuity of access to health care for communities is addressed in a range of displacement scenarios: emergencies and evacuation, return and reintegration, and resettlement to new locations. • Options including mobile health care teams need to be expanded to support difficult to reach communities. • Health services need to be strengthened in rural and remote areas, in line with the People's Plan 2030 and Vanuatu Health Strategy.
Strategic area 8: Education	Partially, however displacement	• MoET • Education Cluster	• Vanuatu Education Sector Strategy 2007-2016	• There are initiatives underway to address educational needs during disaster, especially through the

¹⁴ Pacific Community (2016), Annex 2.

Strategic Area	Status	Key ministries, agencies, coordination structures	Relevant legislation, policies, plans	Notes
<i>(Do displaced and host populations have equal access to educational opportunities, including people living in informal settlements? Is education adequately included in planning for displacement scenarios – temporary evacuation, return to place of origin, resettlement, host communities?)</i>	consideration s need to be more adequately mainstreamed into education planning		• National Child Protection Policy 2016-2026 • National Gender Equality Policy 2015-2019 • National Disability Policy and Plan of Action 2008-2015 • Vanuatu Infrastructure Strategic Investment Plan 2015-2024	Education Cluster, however these initiatives need to be strengthened. • Using schools as evacuation centres during disasters can interrupt education. Lessons learned during Cyclone Pam suggest that schools were damaged while they were used as evacuation centres and it was difficult to resume classes as people continued using them as shelter for prolonged periods during recovery.¹⁵ • Educational concerns need to be included in all durable solutions planning, including return and reintegration, and resettlement to new locations. Proximity of nearby schools, or commitments to establish schools in new locations, is a key consideration in achieving durable solutions for displaced communities. • Educational opportunities need to be strengthened in rural and remote areas, in line with the People's Plan

¹⁵ Pacific Community, (2016).

Strategic Area	Status	Key ministries, agencies, coordination structures	Relevant legislation, policies, plans	Notes
				SOC 2. This will also assist to reduce the push factors encouraging people to leave these areas in search of opportunities in urban centres.
Strategic area 9: Infrastructure and connectivity <i>(Are displacement considerations adequately included in infrastructure planning, so that durable solutions planning can include WASH, Energy, Transportation, Roads, Telecommunications and ICT?)</i>	Partially in place, but planning needs to be more inclusive of people in informal settlements	• MIA+DLA • MIPU • MCCA+NDMO • Logistics Cluster • Provincial Water Advisory Committees	• Vanuatu Infrastructure Strategic Investment Plan 2015-2024 (VISIP) • Vanuatu Transport Sector Support Program • National Water Strategy 2008-2018 • The People's Plan, ECO 2.6, 2.7, 2.8, 2.9 relating to improvements to infrastructure, transportation and ICT in remote and rural areas.	• Currently, displacement considerations are not adequately included in national infrastructure planning. • Informal settlements have minimal access to reliable water, energy and other utilities. Through a displacement lens, infrastructure planning needs to respond to the needs of: ➤ people returning to places of origin following disasters, where infrastructure may have been damaged ➤ people settling in place, where existing infrastructure may be inadequate to support the population (this may include informal settlements)

Strategic Area	Status	Key ministries, agencies, coordination structures	Relevant legislation, policies, plans	Notes
				➤ people moving to new locations where infrastructure may be minimal. • In particular, transportation plans need to be made for people being relocated to new areas so that they can remain connected to previous locations, urban centres and pre-existing sources of livelihoods. • Inter-island and intra-island travel needs to be improved through partnerships with the private sector, to improve connectivity within Vanuatu and enable internal migrants to maintain meaningful connections to home islands.
Strategic area 10: Agriculture, food security and livelihoods <i>(How can the impacts of displacement on agriculture,</i>	• Partially in place, but initiatives need to be strengthened to address a wide range of	•	• Vanuatu Agriculture Sector Policy • Vanuatu National Plan of Action on Food and Nutrition Security 2013-2015	• There are many existing initiatives in place supported by government and non-government agencies relating to livelihoods and agriculture in Vanuatu, including small grant and soft loan options. These initiatives can be leveraged or expanded to reach communities in different displacement

Strategic Area	Status	Key ministries, agencies, coordination structures	Relevant legislation, policies, plans	Notes
<i>fisheries and livelihoods be minimised? How will livelihoods and food security be restored following displacement, agricultural activities, fisheries, and other income-generating activities?)</i>	displacement scenarios.		• National Livestock Policy 2015-2030 • National Youth Development Policy • Vanuatu Agriculture Sector Policy 2015-2030	contexts (return and reintegration, resettlement to new areas etc). • Insurance of housing and other assets is not widespread in Vanuatu outside urban centres. Greater investigation of micro-insurance and climate insurance options is needed to provide additional safety nets for affected people.
Strategic area 11: Traditional knowledge, culture and documentation <i>(How will traditional knowledge, community histories, personal identity documentation,</i>	Partially in place, existing initiatives need to be expanded and linked to displacement planning	• Vanuatu Cultural Center • MoET • VMGD • Cultural officers in each Province		• A number of traditional knowledge initiatives are already underway in Vanuatu, in partnership with the Vanuatu Cultural Center, which could be expanded and integrated with plans to manage and prepare for displacement and internal migration. • Preserving knowledge relating to agriculture, climate, biodiversity, music, dance and culture could increase the cultural resilience of

Strategic Area	Status	Key ministries, agencies, coordination structures	Relevant legislation, policies, plans	Notes
<i>records of assets/land ownership be preserved? How can traditional and local knowledge be used to better prepare for and respond to hazards?)</i>				communities facing displacement and support social-cultural continuity in new locations. • A strong focus is needed on mapping family histories and connections to land, improving birth registration, ensuring personal documentation and records of assets and property are maintained.
Strategic area 12: Access to justice and public participation <i>(Are there adequate grievance mechanisms in place to provide people with ways of challenging and appealing evictions, compensation,</i>	Not adequate to support durable solutions planning	• Ministry of Justice and Community Services • National Council of Chiefs (Malvatumauri) • Court of Appeal • Supreme Court • Magistrate's Court • Island Courts • Nakamals	• Constitution of Vanuatu (Chapter 8, Chapter 12, Chapter 2) • People's Plan SOC 5 • VNLUPZP, Section 8, bullet point 5 • The Customary Land Management Act 2013 reaffirms the importance of custom in land dealings and	• Legal mechanisms to resolve land conflicts in Vanuatu are complex, involving both custom law and the formal judicial system. • It is currently not clear how people affected by displacement could challenge decisions relating to durable solutions planning. • Specific grievance mechanisms, including customary arrangements, need to be established or clarified to enable people affected by displacement with a means to challenge evictions (not only the

Strategic Area	Status	Key ministries, agencies, coordination structures	Relevant legislation, policies, plans	Notes
<i>resettlement and durable solutions decisions? Is there affordable assistance in place to ensure people can access grievance mechanisms?)</i>			strengthens the Nakamal process as a means of land conflict resolution.	decision, but the processes surrounding the eviction), and decisions relating to durable solutions planning. • Training of the judiciary and other justice sector stakeholders is also needed to test and strengthen access to justice in the context of durable solutions planning. • The Women and Children's Access to the Formal Justice System report published by UN Women specifically identifies that women and children face enormous barriers in accessing the formal justice system.¹⁶ • Recommendations of the UN Women report need to be implemented to provide a stronger foundation for durable solutions planning.

¹⁶ UN Women, (2016).

Annex I - Summary of stakeholder roles and responsibilities

This should be read in conjunction with the stakeholder roles described in the VCCDRRP and the stakeholder map provided at Annex B and Section 2.5 in the National Policy on Climate Change and Disaster-Induced Displacement.

Stakeholders		Roles
Affected communities		Vanuatu has many different, diverse communities with different cultural backgrounds, languages, needs and livelihoods. All communities affected by displacement (displaced communities, communities at-risk of displacement, internal migrants, people living in informal settlements and host communities) have an integral role to play in implementing this policy. Implementation should ensure communities are supported to lead the process of resolving displacement challenges and identifying durable solutions.
Council of Chiefs or “Malvatumauri”		The Malvatumauri is established under the Constitution and consists of custom Chiefs elected by the Island Council of Chiefs and Urban Council of Chiefs. The office of the Malvatumauri Council aims to preserve and promote culture and languages, support and encourage customary practice, uphold custom and tradition and ensure the effective operation of Malvatumauri through appropriate resources. The Malvatumauri have an influential role in resolving land disputes.
Government agencies	Ministry of Climate Change Adaptation (MoCCA)	The MoCCA was established in April 2013 to enhance Vanuatu's response to climate change. Within the MoCCA is the Vanuatu Meteorological and Geo-hazards Department (VMGD) and the National Disaster Management Office (NDMO). The MoCCA is responsible for coordinating all government and non-government initiatives addressing climate change and disaster risk reduction in the country. The secretariat for the National Advisory Board on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction (NAB) is located within the MoCCA.

National Disaster Management Office (NDMO)	The NDMO is responsible for coordination, preparation and responses to emergencies and disasters across Vanuatu. It works with communities to develop warnings, guidelines and assistance after a major disaster. It is also working in rural and urban areas to create Community Disaster Committees (CDCs) and at a provincial level to create Provincial Disaster Plans (PDPs) translated into Bislama, for how to prepare for a range of hazards.
Prime Minister's Office (PMO) and DSPPAC	The Department of Strategic Policy Planning and Aid Coordination (DSPPAC) sits within the PMO's office and has an overarching role in policy development and implementation. It works with all line departments and ministries on new policy initiatives during budget preparation to ensure policy consistency and funding feasibility.
National Advisory Board (NAB) on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction.	The NAB was established in 2012 comprised of government and non-government members. It is Vanuatu's policy making and advisory body for all disaster risk reduction and climate change initiatives. The NAB secretariat is based at the MoCCA. The members are from key sectoral government agencies, and NGO representatives, including VHT, Vanuatu Climate Adaptation Network (VCAN) and Vanuatu Association of Non-Government Organisations (VANGO).
Ministry of Internal Affairs (MoIA) and Department of Local Authorities	The MoIA is responsible for implementation of the major policies relating to the internal administration, decentralisation and internal security. It aims to improve good governance and maintain peace and security. Numerous departments fall under the ambit of the MoIA, including Department of Local Authorities (DLA), Vanuatu Police Force (VPF), Department of Immigration, Department of Labour and Employment Services (DoL), and Electoral Office. The Ministry is also responsible for constitutional and statutory bodies including Labour Advisory Board, National Housing Corporation, National Cultural, Provincial Councils and Municipal Councils. Provincial Headquarters are located in all six provinces to provide coordination of delivery of services to the people.

		The DLA, which sits under the MoIA, focuses on physical and town planning procedures, service delivery, financial policies to administer Local Authorities, rural development, and development of the physical plans of Provincial and Municipal areas.
	Ministry of Land and Natural Resources (MLNR)	The MLNR oversees the functions of the Department of Lands, the Department of Water, Geology and Mines and the Office of the Valuer General. It also works in collaboration with other Ministries, such as the Ministry of Internal Affairs through the Port Vila Municipal Council, to deal with land issues to: • Ensure there are fair dealing in lands; • Ensure that the rights of Custom Owners to their lands, and its developments, are fully recognized and protected. The MLNR oversees the Customary Land Tribunal, which administers land disputes in Vanuatu.
	Ministry of Justice and Community Services (MoJCS)/Department of Women's Affairs (DWA)	The MoJ is responsible for the courts (Supreme, Magistrates, Island Courts), the tribunals, the correctional centres. It is responsible for child rights, family protection, disability advocacy and services, empowerment of women, and public prosecution and defence services as well as legal advice to government. It also provides support to agencies that review law, make new laws and implement relevant UN Conventions including safeguarding of human rights. The DWA is located within the MoJ and seeks to advance the status of Ni-Vanuatu women.
	Other Ministries and Departments	There are many other Line Ministries that will have a critical role to play in implementing this policy, including the Ministry of Infrastructure and Public Utilities (MIPU) Ministry of Health (MoH), Ministry of Education and Training (MoET) and Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoYS), Department of Labour and more.
	Provincial Government and Municipal and Area Councils	Provincial Governments, Municipal and Area Councils will be critical in the implementation of the Policy, in line with the Decentralisation Act. Provincial and community-level plans are already integrating disaster risk reduction measures through the PDCCCs and CDCCCs, providing an important foundation for mainstreaming displacement considerations into planning at local levels.

Service providers, NGOs and international organisations	Following Cyclone Pam, the GoV established a standing cluster system to enable humanitarian agencies and government to development and implement disaster preparedness activities. For each cluster, a Government Agency holds the lead role, and a humanitarian partner holds a co-lead role. The Inter-Custer is the coordinating mechanism for the eight technical clusters (Education, Emergency and Telecommunications, Food Security and Agriculture, Gender and Protection, Health and Nutrition, Logistics, Shelter, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene.)
Civil society and non-governmental organisations and faith-based groups	CSOs, NGOs and faith-based groups play fundamental roles as first-responders during emergencies, and are critical in promoting community-led approaches to recovery and development, as reflected in the formalisation of their roles in the national cluster system. Also see the VCCDRRP p. 35.
International organisations and other development partners	International organisations and development partners in Vanuatu provide critical technical and resource support to ensure policy development and implementation in line with Vanuatu's People's Plan. Also see the VCCDRRP p. 35.
Private sector	The private sector will be integral to responding to displacement challenges across all areas including infrastructure planning, telecommunications, livelihood adaptation, energy and WASH projects and more. Also see the VCCDRRP p. 35.

