



# VANUATU NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT POLICY AND IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

2016–2030



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*The Pacific environment, sustaining our livelihoods and natural heritage in harmony with our cultures.*

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# FOREWORD

Under the Constitution of the Republic of Vanuatu, consideration of the environment is a national priority – every person has a duty to protect the Republic of Vanuatu and to safeguard the national wealth, resources and environment in the interests of the present generation and of future generations.

The environment is an essential pillar of economic and social development. Consequently, environmental sustainability is a key part of economic development and planning and is important for improving human health and the quality of life.

The Government of the Republic of Vanuatu (the Government) envisions a country in which all persons are committed to ensuring the conservation and sustainable management of our biodiversity and ecosystems and to utilising and sustainably managing our land, water and natural resources.

The Government therefore accepts the responsibility to adopt policies and measures with a view to safeguard the environment in line with the Vanuatu Constitution.

The Vanuatu National Environment Policy and Implementation Plan 2016–2030 (NEPIP) is an illustration of the Government's commitment to environmental sustainability and meets the requirements of a national policy and plan set out in the *Environmental Protection and Conservation Act* [CAP 283]. The NEPIP sets a solid

policy platform for long term planning and action to respond to priority environmental issues being addressed by the Government and its partners. In formulating this policy, the Government focussed on the sustainable management of its environmental assets and the protection of its people.

The NEPIP is also part of a wider policy framework and addresses those matters included in the environment pillar of the National Sustainable Development Plan. It is also an indication by the Government in keeping with its commitments on the SAMOA Pathway, Sustainable Development Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals.

The Government acknowledges the technical and financial support of the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme, the Pacific Community, GIZ, the United Nations Environment Programme/Multilateral Environmental Agreements Project; the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and all partners.

Hon. Ham Lini Vanuaroroa (MP)

*Minister for Climate Change Adaptation, Meteorology and Geo-Hazards, Environment, Energy and Disaster Management*

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The development of the Vanuatu National Environment Policy and Implementation Plan 2016–2030 (NEPIP) was accomplished through the contributions of many people. The input from agencies within the government and non-government organisations was tremendous and contributed positively towards the development of the NEPIP.

The support and guidance provided by the staff of the Department of Environmental Protection and Conservation through the process of developing the NEPIP is recognised and appreciated.

A special acknowledgement goes to the technical assistance provided by the Environmental Monitoring and Governance Division of the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the Pacific Community and GIZ.

The Government of the Republic of Vanuatu would also like to acknowledge the financial support provided by the sub-regional office of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in Samoa and the UNEP/Multilateral Environment Agreements Project in funding the NEPIP development meetings and consultation process.



# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Vanuatu National Environment Policy and Implementation Plan 2016–2030 (NEPIP) is an overarching policy for the sustainable conservation, development and management of the environment of Vanuatu. It is the first of its kind since Vanuatu gained independence in 1980. The NEPIP aims to: 1) provide for the co-ordination of related activities; 2) promote the environmentally sound and safe management and conservation of the natural resources and environment of Vanuatu; and 3) outline the operational matters necessary to implement 1) and 2) above.

There are several challenges and opportunities to be addressed. The NEPIP provides the opportunity for change. This policy will be implemented in pursuit of the National Sustainable Development Plan (NSDP), which is an overarching government policy document. The environment is one of the three pillars under the NSDP. The NEPIP links the NSDP and the various sectors under the environment pillar.

Apart from other key national policies, this policy is cognisant of the various sector policies under the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fisheries and Biosecurity and the Ministry of Tourism, Commerce, Industry and Ni-Vanuatu Business. The policy aims to strengthen the national coordination of the rapidly expanding work and responsibilities of the Government of Vanuatu and other stakeholders for coping with the increasing scale and complexity of environmental needs and requirements. At a sub- regional and regional level, it takes into account regional policies under the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) and the Pacific Community (SPC), but most importantly the SAMOA Pathway. At an international level, Vanuatu is a signatory to several agreements and protocols which

commit the government to taking necessary measures to protect and preserve biodiversity. Since the NEPIP has direct links with the NSDP, it is also linked to the Sustainable Development Goals.

The development of this policy was based on a series of consultations held in various parts of the country, especially at provincial headquarters. The consultation targeted line government agencies, provincial governments, communities, donors, non-government organisations and the private sector.

I would like to express my thanks to all people who have contributed to the preparation of this policy throughout the extensive consultation process. In particular, I express my profound gratitude for the technical and financial support of SPREP, GIZ, the United Nations Environment Programme/Multilateral Environmental Agreements Project; the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and all partners. To the stakeholders including line government agencies, provincial governments, the private sector, and the donor partners, I urge you to implement the recommendations contained herein for the sustainable conservation, development and management of the environment and the natural resources of the Republic of Vanuatu.

Jesse Benjamin

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Ministry of Climate Change Adaptation, Meteorology  
and Geo-Hazards, Environment, Energy and Disaster  
Management*





# 1 INTRODUCTION



Photo: Kate McPherson



Photo: Kate McPherson



## 1.1 ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

Vanuatu is comprised of more than 80 islands with a total land area of 12,200km.<sup>1</sup> The current population is estimated at 271,000, approximately 75% of which live in rural villages.<sup>2</sup> Vanuatu is listed by the United Nations (UN) as a Least Developed Country and is ranked first on the World Risk Index.<sup>3</sup>

Though small, the islands hold exceptional cultural and linguistic diversity. For example, Vanuatu has 108 living languages: more per unit area than any other country;<sup>4</sup> and over 80% of the population speak three or four languages.<sup>5</sup> Traditional knowledge also remains highly valued and Vanuatu's diverse local governance systems include traditional chiefs as leaders at the village level, along with village, area and island councils.

In terms of the economy, the 2014 domestic economy reflected a real growth of 2.3%, indicative of the positive trends recorded since 2012.<sup>6</sup> The service sector continues to be the dominant sector of the economy, contributing to 65% of the total Gross Domestic Product in 2014.<sup>7</sup> The relatively small industrial sector continues to expand, as does the agriculture sector. Agriculture continues to expand mainly through the consistent improvement in value-added products. However, over half of agriculture production is informal activity driven by 75 per cent of the rural population.<sup>8</sup> These informal agricultural activities, such as food production on small family plots and artisanal fishing, form a vital part of Vanuatu's food security and can be linked to the high degree of biological diversity across the islands.

1 Vanuatu National Statistics Office, 2014 Statistical Pocket Book.

2 Vanuatu National Statistics Office, 2014 Statistical Pocket Book.

3 Bündnis Entwicklung Hilft and the United Nations University; Institute for the Environment and Human Security, World Risk Report 2015.

4 Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund, Ecosystem Profile: East Melanesian Islands Biodiversity Hotspot, 2012.

5 Vanuatu National Statistics Office, Pacific Living Standards Survey 2013.

6 Vanuatu National Statistics Office, National Accounts of Vanuatu 2014 Annual Report.

7 Vanuatu National Statistics Office, National Accounts of Vanuatu 2014 Annual Report.

8 Vanuatu National Statistics Office, National Accounts of Vanuatu 2014 Annual Report.

Vanuatu's islands have a high degree of biological diversity and endemism and are recognised as a biodiversity hotspot.<sup>9</sup> However, the high level of reliance on natural resources for livelihoods and food security is now being combined with a rapidly growing population in both urban and rural areas. This places additional pressures on the environment, particularly in relation to waste disposal, and is resulting in a decline in the biodiversity within Vanuatu.<sup>10</sup>

The key challenges facing Vanuatu in the context of environmental management and development planning include rapid population growth and local population pressures; land tenure; water pollution, waste disposal and urbanisation; a lack of awareness and understanding about environmental problems; depletion of key species such as coconut crabs and mangroves; inappropriate land use practices that may result in erosion and degraded soils, contributing to impacts on coral reefs and other ocean resources; invasive species; loss of forests and biodiversity; and the over-exploitation of natural resources and climate change.<sup>11</sup>

## 1.2 RATIONALE FOR THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT POLICY AND IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

The purpose of the Vanuatu National Environment Policy and Implementation Plan 2016–2030 (NEPIP) is to:

1. Provide for the co-ordination of related activities;
2. Promote the environmentally sound and safe management and conservation of the natural resources and environment of Vanuatu; and

9 Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund, Ecosystem Profile: East Melanesian Islands Biodiversity Hotspot, 2012.

10 Vanuatu National Assessment Report 2010: 5 Year Review of the Mauritius Strategy for Further Implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action for Sustainable Development.

11 Vanuatu National Assessment Report 2010: 5 Year Review of the Mauritius Strategy for Further Implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action for Sustainable Development; and Robert Thistlethwait and Gregory Votaw, 1992, Environment and Development: A Pacific Island Perspective.



3. Outline the operational matters necessary to implement the above.

The NEPIP is a framework that links existing environment-related policies and provides a roadmap for Vanuatu's long-term environmental actions. In doing so, the NEPIP examines the core businesses of the Department of Environmental Protection and Conservation (DEPC) under Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs); legislation; corporate planning instruments such as the Corporate Plan 2016–2018 and Strategic Plan 2014–2024; and existing policies and programmes such as the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), the National Invasive Species Strategy and Action Plan 2014–2020 (NISSAP) and the National Waste Management Strategy and Action Plans (NWMS).

This work is linked to international and regional strategies, and the policies and work of other sectors and government agencies such as climate change, energy, forestry, fisheries, geology and mines, tourism and education.

The NEPIP is a strategic guide for both the DEPC and the Government of the Republic of Vanuatu (the Government). It will improve the existing governance, coordination and service delivery mechanisms by defining the national focus and priorities for Vanuatu's future environmental action and helping to address commitments in the SAMOA Pathway, Sustainable Development Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals.

## **1.3 FORMULATING THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT POLICY AND IMPLEMENTATION PLAN**

The NEPIP development process started in 2013 with the preparation of a draft National Environment Policy (NEP). From April to July 2013, national and provincial consultations were held on the draft NEP. These consultations helped to identify the national priority areas that affect environmental protection and management in Vanuatu.

In 2013, the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) approached the DEPC regarding the development of a National Environment Management Strategy (NEMS). Consultation workshops on the draft NEMS occurred with government and non-government stakeholders in June and September 2014.

In 2015, at the request of the DEPC, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) ACP/MEA project provided financial support – and SPREP provided financial and technical assistance – to convene a national validation workshop on the progression of the draft NEP and draft NEMS. The agreed outcome of the workshop was to integrate the two documents and update them to reflect the goals and policy objectives of the National Sustainable Development Plan (NSDP). The NEPIP is the result of this integration.

## 2 GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND BASIC PRINCIPLES

### 2.1 INTRODUCTION

Under the Constitution of the Republic of Vanuatu, consideration of the environment is a national priority – every person has a duty to protect Vanuatu and to safeguard the national wealth, resources and environment in the interests of the present and future generations.<sup>12</sup>

While the Constitution provides for safeguarding the environment at the highest level, Vanuatu’s early development policies prioritised economic growth and social development needs. As a result, the Government’s ability to address environmental issues was limited and fragmented.

The Vanuatu National Conservation Strategy of 1993 was the first integrated environmental planning framework and guiding document for environmental action. Since then, policy and strategic planning work has expanded to address environmental issues under key components including climate, biodiversity, land resources, water, coastal and marine, and waste and pollution. National, provincial and municipal administration for the protection and sustainable use of the environment and natural resources have also grown .

In 2002, the Government passed the *Environmental Management and Conservation Act No. 12 of 2002*, now the *Environmental Protection and Conservation Act* [CAP 283] (the EPC Act). Today, the EPC Act is a key part of a suite of laws that provide for various aspects of environmental management, protection and conservation (see Annex 2).

The EPC Act resulted in the establishment of the DEPC. While the DEPC was originally established as the Environment Unit in 1986, it was upgraded to a department within the Ministry of Lands in 2010 and is now a part of the Ministry of Climate Change Adaptation, Meteorology and Geo-Hazards, Environment, Energy and Disaster Management (MCCA). The EPC Act formally provides for the functions of the DEPC and the protection of the environment of Vanuatu.

The DEPC is the national focal point for a number of MEAs (see Annex 3) and ensures that development and activities are in line with the Government’s commitments under these international and regional instruments.

The main aim of the NEPIP is to strengthen the national coordination of the rapidly expanding work and responsibilities of the Government and other stakeholders for coping with the increasing scale and complexity of environmental needs and requirements.

### 2.2 POLICY GOALS

The policy goals of the NEPIP are key aspirational statements that will lead Vanuatu towards environmentally sustainable development at the national, provincial and local levels.

The table below lists the thematic policy goals. These goals form the basis of the policy objectives for implementation from 2016 to 2030 and are directly linked to the goals of the NSDP.

KEY GOALS	RELEVANT SECTION OF THE NEPIP
A nation committed to ensuring the conservation and sustainable management of our biodiversity and ecosystems	Conservation of biological, ecosystem, genetic, human and cultural diversity
A nation which utilises and sustainably manages our land, water and natural resources	Sustainable resource management
An economy which fosters sustainable growth and development through low impact industries and modern technologies to ensure the well-being of future generations	Sustainable growth and development Waste management and pollution control Environmental governance and capacity development
A strong and resilient nation in the face of climate change and disaster risks posed by natural and man-made hazards	Climate change
A dynamic public sector with good governance principles and strong institutions delivering the support and services expected by all citizens of Vanuatu	Environmental governance and capacity development Financing and economic instruments

<sup>12</sup> Constitution of the Republic of Vanuatu, cl (7)(d).

## **2.3** GUIDING PRINCIPLES

The formulation and implementation of the NEPIP is guided by four key principles: leadership and good governance; collective responsibility for the environment; indigenous knowledge; and the integration of the environment and development.

### **2.3.1** Leadership and Good Governance

The Government will lead efforts to protect, manage and promote the sustainable use of Vanuatu's environment and natural resources. This implies upholding good governing practices of transparency, accountability, shared responsibility and equity in the consideration of environmental requirements in development practices. It respects everyone's right to a clean and healthy environment and it recognises key principles for respecting the needs and capacities of the natural environment such as the precautionary, polluter pays and carrying capacity principles.

The *Precautionary Principle* is reflected in the EPC Act and defined in the UN Agenda 21 Rio Declaration as 'where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing cost-effective measures to prevent environmental degradation.'

The *Polluter Pays Principle* means that populations are responsible for the waste and pollution they generate either directly or through payments for mitigation and management services. The principle also extends to society's responsibility to directly pay for the programmes that help replenish, restore and rehabilitate natural resources and the environment that were exploited or degraded through extensive development activities. If properly applied, this is an equitable basis for cost recovery and encourages responsible waste management behaviour.

The *Carrying Capacity Principle* is the ability of the environment to sustain the needs of human development and its own natural requirements. As such, development should respect and be maintained within the limits of the carrying capacities of its hosting environment if it is to achieve a more environmentally and socially sound and sustainable pathway.

### **2.3.2** Collective Responsibility for the Environment

Protecting, managing and sustainably using the environment and its goods and services are everyone's responsibility at the individual and collective levels. This principle recognises each individual as holding the key responsibility. It also recognises the relevant roles and influences that all sectors and institutions of society have in contributing to the protection and management of Vanuatu's environment.

### **2.3.3** Indigenous Knowledge and Practices

This principle recognises that Ni-Vanuatu have developed valuable indigenous knowledge and practices that can contribute positively to the sustainable use and effective management of Vanuatu's natural resources and environment. These traditions and practices are important elements of Vanuatu's culture and heritage, form part of the national identity and should be safeguarded and protected.

### **2.3.4** Integration of the Environment and Development: Sustainable, Inclusive and Equitable Development

This principle recognises that the environment underpins development. It recognises the challenges in reconciling and balancing the needs of the environment and the development needs of human society in Vanuatu.

It is vital that economic and/or physical development be linked with environmental protection and that importance is placed on credible, relevant and legitimate scientific and economic investigations and information about the integration of the environment into development planning and implementation.

The integration of the environment and development is essentially a principle of sustainability. International declarations on sustainable development have advanced the notion of the three pillars of sustainable development: environmental, economic and social. These three pillars are reflected in the Government's NSDP. As a result, there is a need to balance emerging environmental issues while also addressing the development needs of the population.

The relationship between a healthy environment and decent living standards is very complex and varies from location to location. Part of this relationship recognises the value systems of the people and society in Vanuatu and the promotion and support for the integrity of the environment as a system and for its goods and services.

Another part of this relationship deals with equity. Equity is a core part of the social pillar and is closely linked with human development and how it can become more environmentally sustainable and equitable. Inequalities are especially unfair when they systematically disadvantage specific groups of people because of gender, race or geographic location. When we are thinking about policies on sustainability, we cannot disassociate them from policies addressing inequalities between and within countries and groups.

Getting the message of an inclusive, sustainable, efficient and equitable development pathway across requires the participation of all sectors, institutions and citizens. Protecting and managing the environment with its goods and services is everyone's responsibility.

### 3 CONSERVATION OF BIOLOGICAL, ECOSYSTEM, GENETIC, HUMAN AND CULTURAL DIVERSITY



Photo: Lloyd Davis



Photo: Donna Kalfatak



Photo: Lloyd Davis

Conservation is the sustainable use of natural resources, or consumption at a rate lower than their replacement rate. The focus of conservation is on the needs and interests of people, including biological, cultural, recreational and economic needs and resilience to climate change.

A broad definition of biodiversity is the variability among living organisms including terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part. This includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems.

While Vanuatu is recognised as a biodiversity hotspot,<sup>13</sup> this biodiversity is declining, due in part to inappropriate land use practices, invasive species, the overexploitation of natural resources, pollution and climate change.<sup>14</sup> Loss of biodiversity also affects the livelihoods of rural and urban populations.

An integral part of the NSDP is to ensure the conservation and sustainable management of our biodiversity and ecosystems. To effectively enhance biodiversity conservation, a fully inclusive and coordinated approach is required. Of crucial importance is the promotion of traditional knowledge and practices related to biodiversity conservation – ultimately it is the resource owners and users at the island and village levels who undertake biodiversity conservation and resource management.

#### 3.1 POLICY OBJECTIVE 1

**PO 1.1:** Create and manage conservation and protected areas.

**PO 1.2:** Support local conservation and protection of endangered, threatened or endemic species and ecosystems, including through traditional knowledge and practices.

**PO 1.3:** Facilitate and guide the protection of the biodiversity and livelihoods of Vanuatu from the impacts of invasive species through strong collaboration.

**PO 1.4:** Promote traditional knowledge and practices related to biodiversity conservation.

**PO 1.5:** Protect biodiversity and ecosystems and their significant role in our culture, society and environment.

**PO 1.6:** Promote appropriate modern technology to benefit conservation practices.



Photo: Joses Togase

13 Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund, Ecosystem Profile: East Melanesian Islands Biodiversity Hotspot, 2012.

14 Vanuatu National Assessment Report 2010: 5 Year Review of the Mauritius Strategy for Further Implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action for Sustainable Development.

## 4 SUSTAINABLE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT



Photo: Donna Kalfatak



Photo: Lloyd Davis



Photo: Kate McPherson

Over-exploitation of natural resources leads to the depletion of traditional food sources and security and affects traditional social support systems and traditional husbandry practices. To sustainably manage resources, it is necessary to look at how we use and should use them and how they can be best preserved and protected to ensure their long-term availability. Environmental conservation is therefore strongly linked to sustainable resource management.

In Vanuatu and throughout the Pacific region, the natural resource base underpins both the social, cultural and economic well-being of the population. As the use of Vanuatu's range of natural resources will contribute to raising incomes and creating employment it is critical to ensure that these resources are sustainably managed.

One tool for sustainably managing natural resources is Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). The EPC Act mandates EIA for all development projects likely to impact on the environment. Therefore, sustainable resource management will depend on rigorous and effective enforcement of the EPC Act and other natural resource legislation (see Annex 2).

The NEPIP aims to strike a balance between the use and conservation of land and marine resources to meet the needs of the population, conserve biological diversity, meet climate change challenges as well as protect traditional values and systems.

### 4.1 POLICY OBJECTIVE 2

**PO 2.1:** Promote sustainable resource management and ensure compliance with and implementation of national policies and laws.

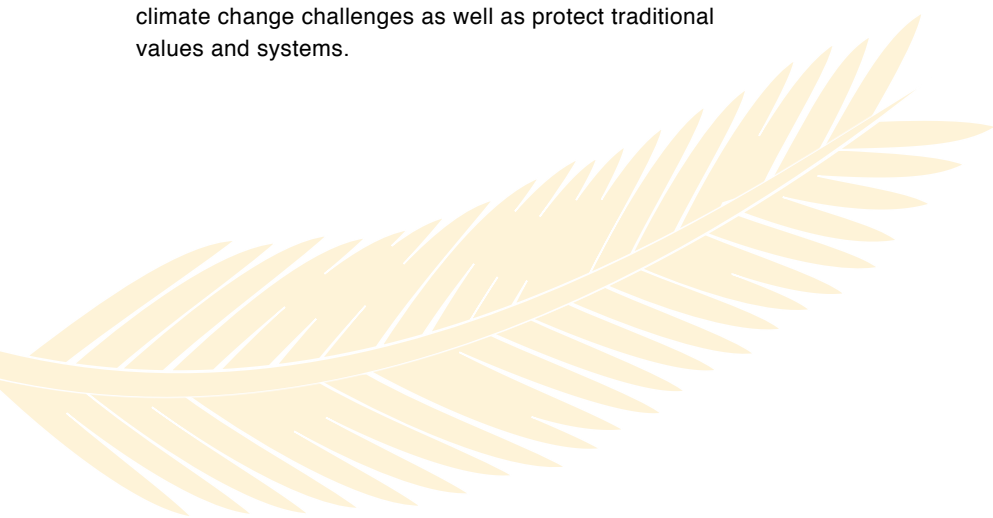
**PO 2.2:** Strengthen local authorities and municipal planning authorities to enact and enforce land use planning laws and regulations.

**PO 2.3:** Protect vulnerable forests, watersheds, catchments and freshwater resources, including community water sources.

**PO 2.4:** Prevent land degradation and downstream environmental damage from mineral resource extraction.

**PO 2.5:** Increase agricultural and fisheries food production using sustainable practices.

**PO 2.6:** Reduce and prevent the degradation and erosion of foreshore and coastal areas.



## 5 WASTE MANAGEMENT AND POLLUTION CONTROL



Photo: Mayuka Kozawa

Vanuatu is undergoing a period of rapid socio-economic development and waste management and pollution control have been identified as strategic issues for sustainable development.

The rising population and economic developments create an increasingly affluent society. As a result, different types of wastes are generated, with more waste each year. It is in this context that a coherent waste management strategy advocating environmentally sound management of wastes must be formulated to ensure that Vanuatu's environment and public health are not adversely affected by the waste-related effects associated with ongoing economic development.

The first developments for such an approach to waste management and pollution control came with the endorsement of the Vanuatu Waste Management Policy in 2001, followed by the implementation of the National Waste Management Strategy and Action Plans 2011–2016. The NEPIP builds on these foundations.

### 5.1 POLICY OBJECTIVE 3:

**PO 3.1:** Reduce waste and pollution through effective waste management and pollution control.

**PO 3.2:** Review and implement the National Waste Management Strategy and Action Plan.

**PO 3.3:** Establish incentive schemes that implement the polluter pays principle by encouraging cleaner production and waste recovery.

## 6 CLIMATE CHANGE

A 2015 UN report assessed Vanuatu as one of the most highly exposed countries in the world to disaster risks.<sup>15</sup> Vanuatu is vulnerable to a range of hazards, including volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, tsunamis, cyclones, climate variability, storm surge, landslides, droughts and flooding. A profile of risks due to climate change and geo-hazards in Vanuatu has been developed and identifies a range of projected consequences of climate change, including:

- reduced availability of fresh water
- more pests and diseases of animals, crops and trees
- saltwater inundation and intrusion of coastal land and groundwater
- coral reef deterioration
- reduced fisheries productivity
- increased risk of human disease and health problems, including vector-borne disease transmission and heat related illness
- damage to infrastructure
- loss of coastal land
- reduced economic growth and revenue generation.<sup>16</sup>

In 2012, the government of Vanuatu established institutional arrangements for joint governance of climate change and disaster risk reduction through the National Advisory Board on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction (NAB) and a Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Project Management Unit within the Vanuatu Meteorology and Geo-Hazards Department (VMGD). In 2015 the Government released the Vanuatu Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Policy 2016–2030 (the CCDRR Policy).

### 6.1 POLICY OBJECTIVE 4

**PO 4.1:** Support the implementation of the CCDRR Policy.



<sup>15</sup> Bündnis Entwicklung Hilft and the United Nations University; Institute for the Environment and Human Security, World Risk Report 2015.

<sup>16</sup> Vanuatu Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Policy 2016–2030.



## 7 ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT



Photo: Donna Kalfatak

Environmental Governance is a broad term that encompasses ‘the rules, practices, policies and institutions that shape how humans interact with the environment.’<sup>17</sup> Good environmental governance takes into account the role of all stakeholders and requires cooperation between stakeholders.

While there has been significant progress in the development of environmental institutions and legislation in Vanuatu, the focus on economic growth and the challenges of a rapidly growing population have taken a toll on the natural resource base and the environment. The policy objectives and activities described in the Implementation Plan for this chapter aim to address this issue by improving the environmental decision making institutions, legislation and the coordination mechanisms between stakeholders.

For stakeholders to participate fully in environmental governance, they must understand the existing environment and how human interactions affect it. As a result, the Implementation Plan also focuses on how people’s knowledge and understanding of the environment can be increased.

### 7.1 POLICY OBJECTIVE 5

**PO 5.1:** Increase awareness on biodiversity conservation and environmental protection issues across government and publicly.

**PO 5.2:** Build capacity and support local communities to manage natural resources.

**PO 5.3:** Enhance environmental monitoring, evaluation and research with relevant, open and transparent data sharing among relevant agencies.

**PO 5.4:** Strengthen environmental institutions and governance to meet national and international obligations.

**PO 5.5:** Develop State of the Environment Report.

**PO 5.6:** Ensure that national environmental laws are robust, comprehensive and updated to effectively cater for sustainable development.

17 UNEP Factsheet: Environmental Governance.

## 8 SUSTAINABLE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT



Photo: Kate McPherson

Photo: Kate McPherson

Development underpins the well-being and economic performance of any nation and is usually measured through Gross Domestic Product and the Human Development Index. However, while development and economic growth are vital to ensuring decent living standards, at the same time, growth cannot come at the expense of the environment.

The concept of sustainable growth and development, also called 'green growth' or 'blue-green growth', embodies this balanced approach by fostering 'economic growth and development, while ensuring that natural assets continue to provide the resources and environmental services on which our well-being relies'.<sup>18</sup> In doing so, it incorporates 'the process of reconfiguring businesses and infrastructure to deliver better returns on natural, human and economic capital investment, while at the same time reducing greenhouse gas emissions, extracting and using less natural resources, creating less waste and reducing social disparities'.<sup>19</sup>

### 8.1 POLICY OBJECTIVE 6

**PO 6.1:** Promote renewable sources of energy and promote efficient energy use.

**PO 6.2:** Ensure new infrastructure and development activities cause minimal disturbance to the natural land and marine environment.

**PO 6.3:** Increase access to knowledge, expertise and technology to enact our blue-green growth strategies.

18 OECD, Towards Green Growth, 2011.

19 OECD, Towards Green Growth, 2011.

## 9 FINANCING AND ECONOMIC INSTRUMENTS

Sound environmental protection and management requires sustainable financing. The Government budget is the single largest source of funding for the protection and conservation of the environment and natural resources. However, the current funding allocation is inadequate. As such, there is an urgent need to complement government funding by harnessing additional funding from multilateral funding mechanisms, development partners, the private sector and civil society organisations (CSOs).

The Government's aim is to broaden the range of financial instruments used in the implementation of environment-related policies. For example, to promote economic instruments and market incentives that will bear upon individual behaviours and lifestyles. The support of a wider network of partner agencies and stakeholders is vital.

The NEPIP serves as a useful guide through which donors, regional and international organisations and other partners can design their contributions and assistance to protect and manage Vanuatu's environment.

### 9.1 POLICY OBJECTIVE 7

**PO 7.1:** Ensure adequate financial resources to support our sustainable development aspirations.

**PO 7.2:** Promote participation of individuals, CSOs, and the private sector in environmental protection through fiscal incentives and voluntary agreements.

## 10 POLICY IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING FRAMEWORK

The NEPIP highlights the involvement of many different groups, including government agencies at municipal, provincial and national levels, the private sector, CSOs, local communities and the public. Integration of environmental considerations in all policies, planning and development processes is critical if the NEPIP is to achieve its goals and policy objectives. The Implementation Plans (Annex 1) will require the active participation of stakeholders at all levels.

In order to operationalise the NEPIP, the DEPC will take a leadership role to ensure the activities identified in the Implementation Plans are carried out and that yearly progress reports are prepared. It is anticipated that the progress reporting for the NEPIP will align with the annual reporting requirements for the NSDP.

As part of the ongoing monitoring of the NEPIP, the DEPC will coordinate a mid-term review. This is expected to occur in 2023.

Government support to reform the DEPC will contribute to the effective implementation of the NEPIP. However, the support of the wider network of partner agencies and stakeholders – whose portfolios overlap with the work of the DEPC – is vital.



Photo: Kate McPherson

## ANNEX 1 IMPLEMENTATION PLANS

### Implementation Plan for Policy Objective 1

Key: Green text: Included in the NSDP

CONSERVATION OF BIOLOGICAL, ECOSYSTEM, GENETIC, HUMAN AND CULTURAL DIVERSITY				
Policy objectives (PO)	Targets	Proposed activities	Indicators	Key partners
<b>PO 1.1:</b> Create and manage conservation and protected areas (NSDP ENV 5.2 and ENV 4.4)	1.1.1: By 2020, there are 10 registered Community Conservation Areas (CCAs) in Vanuatu	a) Create awareness materials about biodiversity and conservation	*Number of registered CCAs *Number of proposed conservation areas *Number of effectively managed areas	DEPC, DoF, VFD, VKS, VNCC, BV, DARD, Tourism, NGOs, CSOs
		b) Identify proposed conservation areas, effectively managed areas and special areas of interest for management that can be formalised as CCAs, marine protected areas or marine reserves	*Number of special areas of interest for management *Number of marine protected areas or marine reserves protected under the Fisheries Act	DEPC, DoF, VFD, DARD, DGMWR, VKS, VNCC, DoL, SLO, BV, PGCs, communities, NGOs, CSOs
	1.1.2: Targets for conservation areas set in provincial strategic plans are achieved	c) Review and process CCA applications		DEPC, communities
	d) Train CCA management committees about reporting requirements	Proportion of community management committees implementing their CCA management plan	DEPC, CCA management committees	
<b>PO 1.2:</b> Support local conservation and protection of endangered, threatened or endemic species and ecosystems, including through traditional knowledge and practices (NSDP ENV 5.3, SOC 1.2 and SOC 1.3)	1.2.1: By 2020, there are 10 registered CCAs in Vanuatu	a) Create awareness materials about biodiversity and conservation	*Number of registered CCAs *Number of proposed conservation areas *Number of effectively managed areas	DEPC, DoF, VFD, DARD, DGMWR, VKS, VNCC, DoL, SLO, BV, PGCs, communities, NGOs, CSOs
		b) Identify proposed conservation areas, effectively managed areas and special areas of interest for management that can be formalised as CCAs, marine protected areas or marine reserves	*Number of special areas of interest for management *Number of marine protected areas or marine reserves protected under the Fisheries Act	
	1.2.2: Targets for conservation areas set in provincial strategic plans are achieved	c) Review and process CCA applications		DEPC, communities
		d) Train CCA management committees about reporting requirements	Proportion of community management committees implementing their CCA management plan	DEPC, CCA management committees
1.2.3: By 2020, all threatened species identified on the IUCN Red List are protected by national legislation	a) Develop threatened species regulations	Number of threatened species legally protected	DEPC, DoF, VFD, DARD, SLO	
	b) Develop and maintain a database of endangered, threatened and endemic species		DEPC, DoF, VFD, DARD, OGCIO, VNSO	

## CONSERVATION OF BIOLOGICAL, ECOSYSTEM, GENETIC, HUMAN AND CULTURAL DIVERSITY

Policy objectives (PO)	Targets	Proposed activities	Indicators	Key partners	
<b>PO 1.2 cont.</b>	1.2.4: By 2020, new regulations under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Fauna and Flora (CITES regulations) are in place	a) Maintain control over the trade in endangered species	CITES Act and regulations reviewed and replaced	DEPC, BV, Customs	
		b) Review and process CITES applications		DEPC, BV, Customs	
		c) Finalise Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Customs and BV		DEPC, BV, Customs, SLO	
		d) Develop CITES Act and regulations amendments		DEPC, BV, Customs, SLO	
<b>PO 1.3:</b> Facilitate and guide the protection of the biodiversity and livelihoods of Vanuatu from the impacts of invasive species through strong collaboration (NSDP ENV 5.4)	1.3.1: By 2024, 90% of the NISSAP is implemented	a) Refer to chapter 8.0 (Action Plan) of the NISSAP	Proportion of NISSAP implemented	DEPC, DoF, VFD, DARD, DGMWR, VKS, VNCC, DoL, SLO, BV, PGCs, communities, NGOs, CSOs, CDU, Tourism, SPREP, MSG Secretariat, PSC, MFEM, DoPM, SPC, DoH, VMGD, IRD, BNZ, AQIS, FAO, DL, Landcare	
		b) Annual monitoring of NISSAP progress			
		c) Recruit Biosafety and Invasive Species Officer in 2017	Invasive species and biosafety officer appointed		DEPC, MCCA, PSC
		d) Finalise Draft Biosecurity Bill	Biosecurity Bill passed		BV, DEPC, SLO
		e) Develop MoU between DEPC, BV and Customs	MoU signed		BV, DEPC, Customs, SLO
	1.3.2: By 2021, a revised NISSAP is complete	Review NISSAP and prepare revised NISSAP	Revised NISSAP approved	DEPC, DoF, VFD, DARD, DGMWR, VKS, VNCC, DoL, SLO, BV, PGCs, communities, NGOs, CSOs, CDU, Tourism, SPREP, MSG Secretariat, MFEM, DoPM, SPC, DoH, VMGD, IRD, BNZ, AQIS, FAO, DL, Landcare	

CONSERVATION OF BIOLOGICAL, ECOSYSTEM, GENETIC, HUMAN AND CULTURAL DIVERSITY				
Policy objectives (PO)	Targets	Proposed activities	Indicators	Key partners
PO 1.4: Promote traditional knowledge and practices related to biodiversity conservation (NSDP SOC 1.2 and SOC 1.6)	1.4.1: By 2020, a baseline of the current understanding of traditional knowledge and practices is established	a) Carry out survey to establish baseline of current understanding	Establish baseline of current understanding. For example, survey of traditional knowledge such as the ability to name local flora and fauna, identify the number of taboo places and areas etc.	VKS, VNCC, DEPC, DoF, DARD, VFD, public, VNSO, NGOs, CSOs
		b) Scientific validation of traditional knowledge/ practices		
	1.4.2: By 2030, at least 15% of important biodiversity, livelihoods and custom areas are conserved through effective community and government management measures	a) Carry out survey to establish baseline of current understanding	Number of cultural sites registered	VKS, VNCC, DEPC, DoF, DARD, VFD, public, VNSO, NGOs, CSOs
		b) Register sites		
	1.4.3: By 2020 there are six more schools using teaching materials about traditional knowledge and biodiversity (from the 2016 baseline)	Develop teaching materials about traditional knowledge and biodiversity	Proportion of schools using teaching materials about traditional knowledge and biodiversity. For example, Teaching Indigenous Knowledge and Resource Management in the Primary School Resource Pack.	DEPC, MoE, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fisheries and Biosecurity (MALFFB), DGMWR, SPREP, MCCA, development partners, NGOs, CSOs, VANGO, schools, communities
1.4.4: By 2030, 50% of the population are aware of traditional knowledge and practices related to biodiversity conservation	Develop awareness materials including DEPC website	Number of awareness activities promoting traditional knowledge and practices related to biodiversity conservation	VKS, VNCC, DEPC, DoF, VFD, BV, DARD, DGMWR, DoL, Tourism, NGOs, CSOs, VANGO, MoE, schools, communities, SPREP, development partners	

## CONSERVATION OF BIOLOGICAL, ECOSYSTEM, GENETIC, HUMAN AND CULTURAL DIVERSITY

Policy objectives (PO)	Targets	Proposed activities	Indicators	Key partners
<b>PO 1.5:</b> Protect biodiversity and ecosystems and their significant role in our culture, society and environment (NSDP ENV 5.1)	1.5.1: By 2020, there are 10 registered CCAs in Vanuatu	a) Identify proposed conservation areas, effectively managed areas and special areas of interest for management that can be formalised as CCAs	Number of registered CCAs	DEPC, DoF, VFD, DARD, DGMWR, VKS, VNCC, DoL, SLO, BV, PGCs, communities, NGOs, CSOs
	1.5.2: By 2030, at least 15% of natural forest and 10% of wetland areas are conserved through effective community and government management measures	b) Review and process CCA applications		DEPC, communities
	1.5.3: Targets for conservation areas set in provincial strategic plans are achieved	c) Train CCA management committees about reporting requirements	Proportion of community management committees implementing their CCA management plan	DEPC, CCA management committees
	1.5.4: By 2020, all threatened species identified on the IUCN Red List are protected by national legislation	a) Develop threatened species regulations	Number of threatened species legally protected	DEPC, DoF, VFD, DARD, SLO
		b) Develop and maintain a database of endangered, threatened and endemic species		DEPC, DoF, VFD, DARD, OGCIO, VNSO
	1.5.5: By 2030, 90% of development projects are complying with EIA requirements	a) Amend the EPC Act and EIA Regulations	Number of development projects complying with EIA requirements	DEPC, DGMWR, PPU, PWD, DoL, VFD, PGCs, MCs, private sector, public
		b) Review and process Environmental Permit applications		
	1.5.6: By 2020, there are six environmental guidelines in place	a) Develop guidelines	Number of environmental guidelines developed under, for example, the EPC Act, Pollution (Control) Act, Waste Management Act and Ozone Layer Protection Act	DEPC, SLO, PWD, DGMWR, PPU, Tourism, DoPM, MCs, PGCs, VFD, DoF, DoL, private sector, public, MCCA, VIPA
		b) Amend the EPC Act and EIA Regulations		
		c) Develop waste and pollution regulations		
1.5.7: By 2017, a revised NBSAP is in place	Revise NBSAP	Revised NBSAP approved	DEPC, DoF, VFD, DARD, DGMWR, VKS, VNCC, DoL, SLO, BV, PGCs, communities, NGOs, CSOs	



## CONSERVATION OF BIOLOGICAL, ECOSYSTEM, GENETIC, HUMAN AND CULTURAL DIVERSITY

Policy objectives (PO)	Targets	Proposed activities	Indicators	Key partners	
<b>PO 1.5 cont.</b>	1.5.8: By 2020, at least 90% of activities in the NISSAP are implemented	Implement NBSAP and NISSAP	Proportion of NBSAP and NISSAP implemented	DEPC, DoF, VFD, DARD, DGMWR, VKS, VNCC, DoL, SLO, BV, PGCs, communities, NGOs, CSOs, CDU, Tourism, SPREP, MSG Secretariat, PSC, MFEM, DoPM, SPC, DoH, VMGD, IRD, BNZ, AQIS, FAO, DL, Landcare	
	1.5.9: By 2021, a revised NISSAP is complete				
	1.5.10: By 2030, 80% of the revised NBSAP is implemented				
	1.5.11: By 2020, new CITES regulations are in place	a) Maintain control over the trade in endangered species	CITES Act and regulations reviewed and replaced	DEPC, BV, Customs	
		b) Review and process CITES applications			DEPC, BV, Customs
		c) Finalize MoU with Customs and BV			DEPC, BV, Customs, SLO
		d) Develop CITES Act and regulations amendments			DEPC, BV, Customs, SLO
1.5.12: By 2020 there are 50 more environment champions (from the 2016 baseline)	a) Identify environment champions (e.g. model farmers/resource users, interested communities etc.)	Number of environment champions	DEPC, DoF, DARD, DGMWR, VFD, communities, NGOs, CSOs, Chiefs		
	b) Implement the IW R2R project and GEF 5 project				
1.5.13: The failure/success rate of initiatives undertaken by environment champions is understood	Survey the status of initiatives undertaken by existing environment champions	Number of successful initiatives	DEPC, DoF, DARD, DGMWR, VFD, communities, NGOs, CSOs, Chiefs		
<b>PO 1.6:</b> Promote appropriate modern technology to benefit conservation practices (NSDP ENV 1.4 and ENV 2.1)	1.6.1: 30% increase in the number of farmers using and benefiting from open-pollinated seeds by 2030	a) Promote open-pollinated seeds programme	Number and variety of open-pollinated seeds sourced and promoted	DARD, farmers, schools, NGOs, private sector, CSOs	
		b) Source open-pollinated seeds and planting materials from approved supplies (domestic and international)			
		c) Develop awareness materials about the impacts of genetically modified organisms	Number of awareness materials developed and distributed	MALFFB, DARD, VARTC, NGOs, CSOs	
	Number of awareness workshops/training				

## Implementation Plan for Policy Objective 2

Key: Green text: Included in the NSDP

SUSTAINABLE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT				
Policy objectives (PO)	Targets	Proposed activities	Indicators	Key partners
<b>PO 2.1:</b> Promote sustainable resource management and ensure compliance with and implementation of national policies and laws	<span style="color: green;">2.1.1: By 2030, 50% of the population are aware of sustainable resource management</span>	Develop awareness materials including DEPC website	<span style="color: green;">Number of sustainable resource management awareness activities undertaken</span>	DEPC, DoF, VFD, VKS, VNCC, BV, DARD, DGMWR, DoL, Tourism, NGOs, CSOs, VANGO, MoE, schools, communities, SPREP, development partners
	<span style="color: green;">2.1.2: By 2030, 90% of development projects are complying with EIA requirements</span>	a) Amend the EPC Act and EIA Regulations b) Review and process Environmental Permit applications	<span style="color: green;">Number of development projects complying with EIA requirements</span>	DEPC, DGMWR, PPU, PWD, DoL, VFD, PGCs, MCs, private sector, public
	<span style="color: green;">2.1.3: By 2020 there is an increase in the compliance action taken by government agencies</span>	Undertake compliance activities	<span style="color: green;">Proportion of breaches of sustainable resource management laws that result in compliance action</span>	DEPC, DoF, VFD, DARD, SLO, Police, PGCs, MCs, Customs, DoPM
	2.1.4: By 2030, 90% of community management committees are complying with their CCA reporting obligations to DEPC	Train CCA management committees about reporting requirements	<span style="color: green;">Proportion of community management committees implementing and reporting on their CCA management plan</span>	DEPC, CCA management committees
	2.1.5: By 2020, at least 60% of government policies support natural resource management	Create a spread sheet listing government policies and whether they support natural resource management	<span style="color: green;">Number of government policies that support the management and use of natural resources (mainstreaming)</span>	DEPC, VNSO, government agencies
	2.1.6: By 2018 there is a DEPC Communication Strategy and Marketing Strategy in place	Develop and implement the DEPC Communication Strategy and Marketing Strategy	<span style="color: green;">Proportion of DEPC Communication Strategy and Marketing Strategy implemented</span>	DEPC, public, SPREP, OGCIO, PSC, MCCA, media outlets, (PMO)
	2.1.7: By 2025, 40% of the DEPC Communication Strategy and Marketing Strategy is implemented			

SUSTAINABLE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT				
Policy objectives (PO)	Targets	Proposed activities	Indicators	Key partners
<b>PO 2.2:</b> Strengthen local authorities and municipal planning authorities to enact and enforce land use planning laws and regulations. (NSDP ENV 4.1, SOC 6.6, ECO 2.2 and ECO 2.3)	2.2.1: By 2020, a Department of Town and Country Planning is established	Establish a Department of Town and Country Planning, including appropriate budget	Department of Town and Country Planning established	DLA, DoL, PSC, PGCs, MCs
	2.2.2: By 2030, all physical planning areas declared in or before 2016 have a physical plan in place	Consult and prepare physical plans	Proportion of declared physical planning areas that have a physical plan (including zoning and development control plan)	PGCs, MCs, DoL, DLA, government agencies, private sector, public
	2.2.3: By 2025, 50% of the directives of the National Land Use Planning Policy are implemented	Publish and implement the National Land Use Planning Policy	Number of directives of the National Land Use Planning Policy implemented	DoL, DLA, government agencies, private sector, public, PGCs, MCs
	2.2.4: By 2017, a Subdivision Policy is approved	Finalise and implement the Subdivision Policy	Subdivision Policy finalised and approved	DoL, DLA, government agencies, private sector, public, PGCs, MCs
	2.2.5: By 2025, a National Urban Policy is approved	a) Obtain COM approvals for the National Urban Policy	National Urban Policy drafted and approved	DoL, DLA, government agencies, private sector, public, PGCs, MCs
		b) Develop the National Urban Policy		
	2.2.6: By 2017, a Land Acquisition Policy is approved	Finalise the Land Acquisition Policy	Land acquisition policy finalised and approved	DoL, DLA, government agencies, private sector, public, PGCs, MCs
	2.2.7: By 2025, amendments to the Physical Planning Act have commenced	a) Develop COM paper	Physical Planning Act amended and gazetted by the SLO	DLA, DoL, government agencies, private sector, public, PGCs, MCs, SLO
		b) Develop amendments to the Physical Planning Act		
	2.2.8: By 2025, amendments to the Foreshore Development Act have commenced	a) Develop COM paper	Foreshore Development Act amended and gazetted by the SLO	DLA, DoL, government agencies, private sector, public, PGCs, MCs, SLO
b) Develop amendments to the Foreshore Development Act				
2.2.9: By 2020, the Building Code is gazetted	Finalise and gazette the Building Code	Proportion of new buildings that comply with the Building Code	DLA, PWD, PGCs, MCs, private sector (e.g. engineers, builders, plumbers, electricians), SLO, vocational training centres	
2.2.10: By 2025, 90% of new buildings are constructed in accordance with the Building Code	Assess building permit applications against the Building Code			

SUSTAINABLE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT				
Policy objectives (PO)	Targets	Proposed activities	Indicators	Key partners
PO 2.2 cont.	2.2.11: By 2025, 50% of drainage planning areas have a drainage plan	a) Draft the Drainage Bill	Proportion of declared drainage planning areas with a drainage plan	SLO, PWD, VPMU, DLA, DEPC, DoH, DoL, DGMWR, PGCs, MCs, development partners
		b) Pass and gazette the Drainage Bill		
		c) Implement drainage planning requirements		
	2.2.12: 95% of households have improved access to sanitation by 2030	a) Amendments to the Public Health Act passed and gazetted	Number of design and performance standards for sanitation systems and standards for sanitary devices developed	DoH, DEPC, DLA, MIPU, private sector, public, NGOs, CSOs, development partners, PGCs, MCs
		b) Develop standards on the design and performance of sanitation systems and the types of sanitary devices and standards for sanitary devices for use in Vanuatu		
	2.2.13: 90% of the urban sanitation systems have a treatment or re-use system 2030	a) Amendments to the Public Health Act passed and gazetted	Systems for treating, reusing or recycling human waste in urban areas are established	DoH, DEPC, DLA, MIPU, private sector, public, NGOs, CSOs, development partners, PGCs, MCs, PMO
b) Develop standards on the design and performance of sanitation systems and the types of sanitary devices and standards for sanitary devices for use in Vanuatu				
c) Construct and maintain the Septage Treatment Plant at Bouffa				
d) Investigate opportunities for developing a reticulated sewerage system for Port Vila				

## SUSTAINABLE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Policy objectives (PO)	Targets	Proposed activities	Indicators	Key partners
<b>PO 2.3:</b> Protect vulnerable forests, watersheds, catchments and freshwater resources, including community water sources. (NSDP ENV 4.2 and ECO 2.2)	2.3.1: Six Water Protection Zones declared by 2020	Declare Water Protection Zones in accordance with the <i>Water Resources Management Act</i> [CAP 281]	Number of declared Water Protection Zones	DGMWR, DoF, DARD, DEPC, NGOs, communities, PGCs, MCs
	2.3.2: Six Watershed Management Plans by 2025	a) Collect information about catchments	Number of management plans for vulnerable watersheds/catchments	DGMWR, DoF, DARD, DEPC, NGOs, communities, PGCs, MCs
		b) Identify why particular catchments are vulnerable		
		c) Develop appropriate management plans		
	2.3.3: 100% of community water supply systems with Drinking Water Safety and Security Plans by 2030	Work with communities to develop Drinking Water Safety and Security Plans	Number of Drinking Water Safety and Security Plans developed for community water supply systems	DGMWR, communities, NGOs, CSOs, MoH
	2.3.4: 100% of households with all year access to drinking water as per agreed standards by 2030	Complete water resources inventory	Percentage/proportion of households with all year access to drinking water as per agreed standards	DGMWR, communities, NGOs, CSOs, MoH, private sector, World Vision, Live and Learn
	2.3.5: By 2020, there are 10 registered CCAs in Vanuatu	a) Identify proposed conservation areas, effectively managed areas and special areas of interest for management that can be formalised as CCAs	Number of registered conservation areas, proposed conservation areas, effectively managed areas and special areas of interest for management	DEPC, DoF, VFD, DARD, DGMWR, VKS, VNCC, DoL, SLO, BV, PGCs, communities, NGOs, CSOs
2.3.6: Targets for conservation areas set in provincial strategic plans are achieved	b) Review and process CCA applications	DEPC, communities		
	c) Train CCA management committees about reporting requirements	Proportion of community management committees implementing their CCA management plan		

SUSTAINABLE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT				
Policy objectives (PO)	Targets	Proposed activities	Indicators	Key partners
PO 2.4: Prevent land degradation and downstream environmental damage from mineral resource extraction (NSDP ENV 4.3)	2.4.1: By 2020, all Acts relating to the development of mineral resources have been amended, strengthening the regulatory frameworks of the extractive industry	a) Amend the Mines and Minerals Act	Number of Acts relating to the development of mineral resources amended	DGMWR, DoE, DEPC, PWD, SLO, Commonwealth Secretariat, private sector, development partners, SPC
		b) Develop Mining Regulations		
		c) Update the Mining Manual		
		d) Amend the Petroleum Act,		
		e) Amend the Geothermal Act		
	f) Amend the Quarry Act			
	g) Promote the Code of Quarry Practice			
	2.4.2: By 2020, the DSM policy is approved	Finalise the DSM policy	Deep Sea Mining Policy and legislation finalised and approved	DGMWR, SLO, VFD, DEPC, DoFA, MFEM, lands tribunal, Malvatumauri, VANGO, VKS, PGCs, DoPM, ANU, SPC, development partners, public, NOMC
	2.4.3: By 2025, DSM legislation is in force	Draft DSM legislation		
	2.4.4: By 2030, 90% of extraction activities are complying with EIA requirements	a) Amend the EPC Act and EIA Regulations	Number of extraction activities complying with EIA requirements	DEPC, DGMWR, PPU, PWD, DoL, DoE, VFD, PGCs, MCs, private sector, public
		b) Review and process Environmental Permit applications		
	2.4.5: By 2020, revised coastal development and quarry guidelines are in place	Develop guidelines	Coastal development and quarry guidelines developed/updated	DEPC, SLO, PWD, DGMWR, PPU, Tourism, DoPM, MCs, PGCs, VFD, DoFA, DoL, private sector, public, MCCA, VIPA

## SUSTAINABLE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Policy objectives (PO)	Targets	Proposed activities	Indicators	Key partners
<b>PO 2.5:</b> Increase agricultural and fisheries food production using sustainable practices (NSDP ENV 1.1, ENV 1.4, ENV 2.6, ENV 4.4, ECO 3.3 and ECO 3.4)	2.5.1: By 2020, there are 10 registered CCAs in Vanuatu  2.5.2: Targets for conservation areas set in provincial strategic plans are achieved	a) Identify proposed conservation areas, effectively managed areas and special areas of interest for management that can be formalised as CCAs	Number of registered conservation areas, proposed conservation areas, effectively managed areas and special areas of interest for management	DEPC, DoF, VFD, DARD, DGMWR, VKS, VNCC, DoL, SLO, BV, PGCs, communities, NGOs, CSOs
		b) Review and process CCA applications		DEPC, communities
		c) Train CCA management committees about reporting requirements		DEPC, CCA management committees
	2.5.3: By 2020, more than 50% of farmers are engaged in sustainable production	Undertake agriculture census	Number of farmers and fishermen engaged in sustainable production of farm, forestry and fisheries products	DARD, MALFFB, VNSO, PGCs, MCs, DoL, farmers, NGOs, CSOs, development partners
	2.5.4: By 2020, at least eight mini-grid systems are operational	a) Carry out joint planning sessions between different ministries to identify key energy sector activities that can contribute to farm, forest and fisheries sector objectives	Number of mini-grid renewable energy systems in communities that have the potential to develop farm, forest and fisheries businesses	DoE, MALFFB, DEPC, communities, PGCs, private sector, development partners, DGMWR
		b) Promote the use of appropriate processing technologies to increase productivity while minimising the ongoing costs of energy usage and maintenance		
c) Promote the use of solar technology in the agriculture sector				

## SUSTAINABLE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Policy objectives (PO)	Targets	Proposed activities	Indicators	Key partners
PO 2.5 <i>cont.</i>	2.5.5: By 2020, there are development strategies for cacao and coffee in place	Develop commodity development strategies	Number of key commodity development strategies developed and approved	DARD, MALFFB, DoI, DoT, farmers, NGOs, CSOs, private sector, development partners, VARTC, industry, cooperatives, VCCI
	2.5.6: By 2025, at least 5% of fisheries have undergone a stock assessment and the stock status is known	Undertake biological stock assessments	Number of stock assessments undertaken (inshore fisheries)	VFD, DEPC, donor partners, fishermen, SPC, VNSO
	2.5.7: By 2020, the number of juveniles or fries distributed to farmers has increased (from the 2016 baseline)	a) Review aquaculture plan	Number of juveniles or fries distributed or released into wild	VFD, farmers, VAC, PGCs, communities, development partners
		b) Put in place aquaculture management plan		
		c) Select sites		
		d) Work with farmers to construct fish farms		
		e) Supply fries to farmers		
	2.5.8: By 2030, more than 50% of all designated fisheries will have an approved Fisheries Management Plan	Consult and prepare Fisheries Management Plans	Number of designated fisheries with approved Fisheries Management Plans	VFD, communities, private sector, government agencies, neighbouring countries (i.e. those that share Vanuatu's maritime boundary), regional fisheries management organisations, FFA
	2.5.9: By 2020, 20 Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs) have been deployed	a) Construct FADs	Number of FADs deployed	VFD, fishermen, fishermen's associations, communities, VMC, PGCs, regional organisations (e.g. SPC)
		b) Select sites and sound their depth		
c) Deploy FADs				
2.5.10: By 2020, eight urban and rural fish markets/storage facilities have been built	a) Construct fish and livestock markets, storage facilities and butcheries b) Construct fish and livestock markets, storage facilities and butcheries	Number of storage facilities and market outlets	VFD, DL, DARD government agencies, cooperatives, PGCs, communities, fishermen's associations, farmers, development partners, DoT, DoI, VCCI	
2.5.11: By 2030, 10 new rural butcheries are established (from the 2016 baseline)	a) Select sites (e.g. at provincial centres) b) Identify farmers with excess stock or marketable stock that could benefit from new facilities c) Construct livestock markets, storage facilities and butcheries			
2.5.12: By 2030, six new small livestock market outlets are established (from the 2016 baseline)	a) Select sites (e.g. at provincial centres) b) Identify farmers with excess stock or marketable stock that could benefit from new facilities c) Construct livestock markets, storage facilities and butcheries			



## SUSTAINABLE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Policy objectives (PO)	Targets	Proposed activities	Indicators	Key partners
PO 2.5 cont.	2.5.13: 20,000ha of forest planted by 2020	a) Establish community nurseries b) Supply planting and measuring materials c) Undertake awareness and training activities	Hectares of planted forest	DoF, communities, private sector, development partners, schools, farmers, MoE, NGOs, CSOs, MCs, PGCs
	2.5.14: 30 tonnes of sandalwood licences issued annually 2.5.15: Sawmill licences reviewed every five years	Review and process forestry licence applications	Number of forestry licences issued based on island quota	DoF DoT, DEPC, DoI, PGCs, communities, private sector
	2.5.16: By 2020, 10 model farms in each province have been identified	a) Establish on-farm trials b) Identify model farms c) Facilitate information exchange between farmers (e.g. site visits) d) Work with regional organisations to provide training to farmers	Number of research outputs/results on the use of local resources as livestock feed	DL, regional organisations (SPC, NARI, FNU), VARTC, VAC, FSA, NGOs, CSOs, schools, farmers, industry
	2.5.17: By 2025, 60-70% of livestock have access to safe water	a) Identify potable water sources and appropriate technologies to access water (e.g. drill wells) b) Maintain breeding programmes for stock that are less water intensive	Percentage/proportion of livestock with access to safe water	DL, regional organisations (SPC, NARI, FNU), VARTC, VAC, FSA, NGOs, CSOs, schools, farmers, industry, DGMWR, DoE
	2.5.18: By 2025, there are 10,000 new hectares of improved pasture established (from the 2007 baseline)	a) Identify land areas that can be rehabilitated and areas of land that are suitable for pasture development (e.g. areas that may be cleared) b) Research pasture species with potential to be used in Vanuatu	Number of hectares of improved pasture established	DL, regional organisations (SPC, NARI, FNU), VARTC, VAC, FSA, NGOs, CSOs, schools, farmers, industry, DGMWR, DoE, Development partners (e.g. MFAT, EU, DFAT, UN agencies, World Bank)
	2.5.19: By 2025, cattle population is 500,000 head	a) Continued implementation of national restocking programmes b) Rehabilitate previous coconut plantations c) Facilitate new investment	Number of livestock raised	DL, small farmers, schools, commercial farmers, ACIAR, FAO, SPC, development partners, DoT, DoI, MCCA, DoL, DGMWR, PWD, PGCs, MCs, communities, Chiefs, NGOs, CSOs, media outlets, PMO, VIPA
	2.5.20: By 2025, 20 small-scale dairy farms are established (dairy cows and milking goats)	a) Identify breeds that are suitable for distributing in Vanuatu b) Establish breeding programmes	Number of dairy farms established	DL, small farmers, schools, commercial farmers, ACIAR, FAO, SPC, development partners, DoT, DoI, MCCA, DoL, DGMWR, PWD, PGCs, MCs, communities, Chiefs, NGOs, CSOs, media outlets, PMO, VIPA
	2.5.21: By 2030, at least two commercial dairy farms are established	c) Identify appropriate portable technology for milking d) Undertake awareness and training activities		

## SUSTAINABLE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Policy objectives (PO)	Targets	Proposed activities	Indicators	Key partners		
PO 2.5 <i>cont.</i>	2.5.22: By 2020, database recording the number of cattle slaughtered is established	a) Undertake awareness activities	Number of cattle slaughtered and amount of money returned to farmers (i.e. price per carcass)	DL, small farmers, schools, commercial farmers, ACIAR, FAO, SPC, development partners, DoT, DoI, MCCA, DoL, DGMWR, PWD, PGCs, MCs, communities, Chiefs, NGOs, CSOs, media outlets, PMO, VIPA, OIE, MoH, NDMO, MoE		
		b) Gather data from butcheries and slaughterhouses				
	2.5.23: By 2020, 15 sentinel farms have been identified for quarterly sampling/testing of zoonotic diseases	a) Identify sentinel farms and collect blood samples				
		b) Test blood samples				
	2.5.24: By 2020, database recording activities of Marobe market established	a) Undertake awareness activities (e.g. pricing, product quality etc.)			Number of livestock and island food products (root crops etc.) raised/grown by island, imported to Efate and sold at the Marobe market	DL, small farmers, schools, commercial farmers, FAO, SPC, development partners, DoT, DoI, DoL, DGMWR, PWD, PGCs, MCs, communities, Chiefs, NGOs, CSOs, media outlets, PMO, VIPA, MoE, shipping/transport companies
		b) Train farmers (including site visits, and training about pricing)				
		c) Review and update current database				
		d) Ongoing data entry and reporting				
	2.5.25: By 2020, 100 ewes and five rams are imported	a) Identify interested farmers	Pilot study on sheep production completed	DL, small farmers, schools, commercial farmers, FAO, SPC, development partners, DoT, DoI, DoL, DGMWR, PWD, PGCs, MCs, communities, Chiefs, NGOs, CSOs, media outlets, PMO, VIPA, MoE, shipping/transport companies, BV, Customs		
		b) Develop import protocols				
	2.5.26: By 2030, population of sheep is 10,000 head	c) Secure finance				
		d) Train farmers and livestock officers				
e) Establish breeding and distribution programme						

## SUSTAINABLE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Policy objectives (PO)	Targets	Proposed activities	Indicators	Key partners
<b>PO 2.6:</b> Reduce and prevent the degradation and erosion of foreshore and coastal areas. (NSDP ENV 4.5 and 4.6)	2.6.1: By 2025, geo-scientific information for six sites has been collected	a) Collect beach profiling and coastal morphology data b) Identify and collect geological information from regional and international institutions c) Purchase and maintain laboratory facilities	Number of places where detailed geo-scientific information has been collected. For example, beach profiling and coastal morphology data.	DGMWR, schools, DEPC, DLA, VFD, DoF, DoPM, PGCs, communities, NGOs, CSOs, SPREP, SPC, other regional organisations, donor partners, MCCA, VKS
	2.6.2: By 2025, a national forest inventory of coastal areas has been conducted	a) Identify funding b) Compile and validate existing information c) Undertake surveys d) Consultation	Number of forest inventories conducted	DoF, DEPC, DARD, DL, PGCs, communities, private sector, NGOs, CSOs, development partners
	2.6.3: By 2020, guidelines to guide coastal developments are available and implemented	Develop guidelines, including reviewing the National Integrated Coastal Management Framework and Implementation Strategy for Vanuatu	Number of coastal development guidelines developed/updated	DEPC, VFD, DGMWR, MoIA, VMGD, SLO, PWD, PPU, Tourism, DoPM, MCs, PGCs, DoF, DoL, public, MCCA, VIPA, communities, SPREP, NGOs, CSOs, private sector (e.g. tour operators)
	2.6.4: By 2017, Oceans Policy is approved	Finalise and implement Oceans Policy	Proportion of Oceans Policy implemented	DEPC, DoFA, SLO, MCCA, Police, MCs, PGCs, DoF, VFD, DoPM, Tourism, Customs, BV, NGOs, CSOs
	2.6.5: By 2020, 10% of the Oceans Policy is implemented			
	2.6.6: By 2030, all physical planning areas declared in or before 2016 have a physical plan in place	Consult and prepare physical plans	Proportion of declared physical planning areas that have a physical plan (including zoning and development control plan)	PGCs, MCs, DoL, DLA, government agencies, private sector, public
	2.6.7: By 2017, National Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector Policy is approved	Finalise and approve National Fisheries Aquaculture Sector Policy	Proportion of the National Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector Policy implemented	VFD, DEPC, donor partners, fishermen, fish farmers, SPC, VNSO, FFA, PGCs, communities
	2.6.8: At least 5,000ha of coastal forest planted by 2025	a) Establish community nurseries b) Supply planting and measuring materials c) Undertake awareness and training activities	Number of areas rehabilitated (i.e. hectares reforested)	DoF, communities, development partners, DGMWR, DEPC, MCCA, NGOs, CSOs,

## SUSTAINABLE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Policy objectives (PO)	Targets	Proposed activities	Indicators	Key partners
PO 2.6 <i>cont.</i>	2.6.9: By 2020, there is a ban on commercial coastal sand mining	Review and process quarry permit applications	Number of commercial sand mines	DGMWR, DEPC, DLA, SLO
	2.6.10: By 2020, all development proposals within the foreshore (mean high water mark) and on coastal land are subject to environmental controls and regulations, including EIA	a) Amend the EPC Act and EIA Regulations	Number of coastal and foreshore projects complying with EIA requirements	DEPC, DGMWR, PPU, PWD, DoL, VFD, PGCs, MCs
		b) Review and process Environmental Permit applications		
	2.6.11: By 2020 there is improved access to and sharing of information on foreshore and coastal areas for more informed decision making	a) Locate and collate current information	Use satellite imagery to monitor changes in coastline	DEPC, MCCA, DLA, DoL, OGCIO, DoPM, VFD, Customs, BV, VPMU, MIPU, Police, DoFA, MoIA, PGCs, MCs, NGOs, CSOs
		b) Finalise and implement marine spatial planning process	Marine spatial maps accessible	
		c) Develop MoU	MoU about information sharing signed by government agencies	

## Implementation Plan for Policy Objective 3

Key: Green text: Included in the NSDP

WASTE MANAGEMENT AND POLLUTION CONTROL					
Policy objectives (PO)	Targets	Proposed activities	Indicators	Key partners	
<b>PO 3.1:</b> Reduce waste and pollution through effective waste management and pollution control. (NSDP ENV 2.4, SOC 6.5 and ECO 3.6)	3.1.1: By 2030, every province has a controlled waste disposal facility	a) Identify disposal sites b) Develop controlled waste disposal facilities and landfills c) Investigate opportunities for developing recycling centres	Number of controlled waste disposal facilities	DEPC, MCs, PGCs, MoH, BV, SPREP, development partners, private sector, communities	
	3.1.2: By 2025, at least one chemical storage and disposal facility is established	a) Identify disposal sites b) Develop chemical disposal facilities, including port facilities	Number of chemical storage and disposal facilities	DEPC, MCs, PGCs, MoH, BV, SPREP, development partners, private sector	
	3.1.3: By 2020, 100% of provincial governments have a Waste Management Plan	Finalise waste management plans	Number of Waste Management Plans approved by PGCs and MCs	PGCs, MCs, DEPC, MoH, BV, development partners, private sector, communities	
	3.1.4: By 2020, provincial governments have implemented 20% of their Waste Management Plans				
	3.1.5: By 2020, Waste Regulations are in force and implemented	Develop Waste Regulations	Number of waste management operators licensed	DEPC, SLO, PGCs, MCs, MoH, BV, private sector, development partners	
	3.1.6: By 2020, at least two pollution guidelines/standards are in force	a) Develop standards on the design and performance of sanitation systems and the types of sanitary devices and standards for sanitary devices for use in Vanuatu	Number of pollution guidelines and standards developed	DoH, DEPC, DLA, MIPU, private sector, public, NGOs, CSOs, development partners, PGCs, MCs	
		b) Identify priority areas for guidelines and standards			DEPC, MCs, PGCs, BV, MoH, DGMWR, NGOs, CSOs
		c) Develop guidelines and standards for priority areas			DEPC, MCs, PGCs, BV, MoH, DGMWR, NGOs, CSOs, public, private sector, development partners
		d) Implement and ensure compliance with guidelines and standards			
	3.1.7: By 2020, a NATPLAN (as required under the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL)) is approved	a) Finalise and implement Oceans Policy	Proportion of Oceans Policy implemented	DEPC, DoFA, SLO, MCCA, Police, MCs, PGCs, DoF, VFD, DoPM, Tourism, Customs, BV, NGOs, CSOs, MARPOL Secretariat	
		b) Finalise draft NATPLAN	NATPLAN approved		
3.1.8: By 2020, vehicle emissions standards are developed and included in annual roadworthy inspections	a) Develop emission standards	Proportion of vehicles that comply with emission standards	PWD, DEPC, VNSO, MCs, PGCs, MoH, DoPM, industry, private sector, development partners		
	b) Purchase monitoring equipment				
3.1.9: By 2025, 50% of registered vehicles comply with emission standards	c) Work with MCs and PWD to integrate standards into roadworthy inspections				

WASTE MANAGEMENT AND POLLUTION CONTROL					
Policy objectives (PO)	Targets	Proposed activities	Indicators	Key partners	
<b>PO 3.2:</b> Review and implement the National Waste Management Strategy and Action Plan (NSDP ENV 2.4 and SOC 6.5)	3.2.1: By 2020, at least 90% of activities in the National Waste Management Strategy and Action Plan are implemented	a) Revise the National Waste Management Strategy and Action Plan b) Implement the National Waste Management Strategy and Action Plan	Proportion of revised National Waste Management Strategy and Action Plan implemented	DEPC, BV, MoH, PGCs, MCs, DGMWR, PWD, NGOs, CSOs, DoPM, MoE, VCCI, NDMO, communities, private sector (e.g. waste collectors), donor partners	
	3.2.2: By 2020, 100% of provincial governments have a Waste Management Plan	Finalise solid waste management plans			Number of Waste Management Plans approved by PGCs and MCs
	3.2.3: By 2020, provincial governments have implemented 20% of their Waste Management Plans				
<b>PO 3.3:</b> Establish incentive schemes that implement the polluter pays principle by encouraging cleaner production and waste recovery	3.3.1: By 2025, at least one incentive scheme is established under the Waste Management Act	a) Review previous consultant's reports (e.g. on container deposit legislation and waste oil recycling)	Regulations are in place	DEPC, BV, MoH, PGCs, MCs, DGMWR, PWD, NGOs, CSOs, DoPM, MoE, VCCI, NDMO, communities, private sector (e.g. waste collectors), donor partners, MFEM	
		b) Develop regulations to support the polluter pays principle			

## Implementation Plan for Policy Objective 4

Key: Green text: Included in the NSDP

CLIMATE CHANGE				
Policy objectives (PO)	Targets	Proposed activities	Indicators	Key partners
PO 4.1: Support the implementation of the CCDRR Policy (NSDP ENV 3.1 – 3.5 and ECO 2.4)	4.1.1: By 2030, the CCDRR Policy is fully implemented	Implement the CCDRR policy	Proportion of CCDRR Policy implemented	NAB, MCCA, MALFFB, MIPU, DEPC, Tourism, MoH, MoE, OGCIO, PGCs, MCs, ACs, Chiefs, communities, CSOs, development partners, private sector
	4.1.2: By 2020, government expenditure for disaster preparedness, response, risk reduction and early warning activities has increased from the 2016 baseline	Prepare and submit a meaningful budget	Proportion of national budget specifically allocated and easily accessible for disaster preparedness, response, risk reduction and early warning	MCCA, MFEM, PGCs, MCs, relevant government agencies
	4.1.3: By 2030, all sectors have integrated DRM into their plans and budgets	Integrate DRM into government plans and budgets	Proportion of government policies that support and implement the strategic priorities of the CCDRR Policy  Proportion of sector and decentralised specific plans and budget set aside for disaster risk management	NAB, MCCA, MALFFB, MIPU, Tourism, MoH, MoE, OGCIO, PGCs, MCs, ACs, Chiefs, communities, CSOs, donors and development partners, private sector

## Implementation Plan for Policy Objective 5

Key: Green text: Included in the NSDP

ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT					
Policy objectives (PO)	Targets	Proposed activities	Indicators	Key partners	
<b>PO 5.1:</b> Increase awareness on biodiversity conservation and environmental protection issues across government and publicly (NSDP ENV 5.5 and ECO 2.9)	5.1.1: By 2030, 50% of population are aware of environmental issues, including the importance of biodiversity	a) Develop resource materials, including DEPC website	Number of resource materials developed and distributed	DEPC, MoE, MALFFB, DGMWR, SPREP, VKS, MCCA, development partners, Tourism, NGOs, CSOs, VANGO, schools, communities, vocational training centres, development partners	
		b) Improve coordination with stakeholders to commemorate 'world day' activities (e.g. World Environment Day, World Oceans Day, World Wetlands Day etc.) and National Environment Week	Number of awareness programmes in place		
	5.1.2: By 2025, new teaching materials about the environment are integrated into the school curriculum	Improve and update environmental materials for the national curriculum	Proportion of schools using teaching materials about the environment	DEPC, MoE, MALFFB, DGMWR, SPREP, MCCA, development partners, NGOs, CSOs, VANGO, schools, communities	
	5.1.3: By 2030, all schools are using updated teaching materials about the environment				
	5.1.4: By 2020, at least one school in each province is an environment model school and environment ambassador	a) Identify schools to be model schools and environment ambassadors	b) Hold regular information sessions with model schools and environment ambassadors	Number of model schools implementing environmental programmes	DEPC, MoE, MALFFB, DGMWR, SPREP, MCCA, development partners, NGOs, CSOs, VANGO, schools, communities
5.1.5: At least one school event is held every year	Develop annual events with schools such as National Environment Week, 'world day' activities (e.g. World Environment Day, World Oceans Day, World Wetlands Day etc.), career days, clean-ups, seminars and competitions (e.g. speech, essay, music, debate etc.)	Proportion of schools participating in annual events	DEPC, MoE, MALFFB, DGMWR, SPREP, MCCA, development partners, NGOs, CSOs, VANGO, schools, communities, vocational training centres		
5.1.6: By 2030 there are established communication programmes in place		a) Develop awareness materials including DEPC website	Number of awareness programmes and events in place/undertaken	DEPC, MoE, MALFFB, DGMWR, SPREP, MCCA, development partners, NGOs, CSOs, VANGO, schools, communities, vocational training centres	
		b) Improve coordination with stakeholders to commemorate 'world day' activities (e.g. World Environment Day, World Oceans Day, World Wetlands Day etc.) and National Environment Week			



## ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

Policy objectives (PO)	Targets	Proposed activities	Indicators	Key partners
PO 5.1 cont.	5.1.7: By 2018 there is a DEPC Communication Strategy and Marketing Strategy in place	Develop and implement the DEPC Communication Strategy and Marketing Strategy	Proportion of DEPC Communication Strategy and Marketing Strategy implemented	DEPC, public, SPREP, OGCIO, PSC, MCCA, media outlets, PMO
	5.1.8: By 2025, 40% of the DEPC Communication Strategy and Marketing Strategy is implemented			
	5.1.9: By 2020, there are 10 registered CCAs in Vanuatu	a) Identify proposed conservation areas, effectively managed areas and special areas of interest for management that can be formalised as CCAs	Number of registered conservation areas, proposed conservation areas, effectively managed areas and special areas of interest for management.	DEPC, DoF, VFD, DARD, DGMWR, VKS, VNCC, DoL, SLO, BV, PGCs, communities, NGOs, CSOs
	5.1.10 Targets for conservation areas set in provincial strategic plans are achieved	b) Review and process CCA applications		DEPC, communities
		c) Train CCA management committees about reporting requirements	Proportion of community management committees implementing their CCA management plan.	DEPC, CCA management committees
	5.1.11: By 2020, there are six environmental guidelines in place	a) Amend the EPC Act and EIA Regulations	Number of environmental guidelines developed under, for example, the EPC Act, Pollution (Control) Act, Waste Management Act and Ozone Layer Protection Act	DEPC, SLO, PWD, DGMWR, PPU, Tourism, DoPM, MCs, PGCs, VFD, DoF, DoL, private sector, public, MCCA, VIPA
		b) Develop waste and pollution regulations		
		c) Develop guidelines		
	5.1.12: By 2025, baseline information about access to ecosystem services is available	a) Include questions about ecosystem services in national surveys (e.g. census, wellbeing indicators etc.)	Proportion of population with access to ecosystem services	DEPC, VNSO, (UNDP, SPREP, MCCA, VKS, VFD, DoF, DARD, DGMWR, MoH, NGOs, CSOs
		b) Start the Cross Cutting Capacity Development Project/ Capacity Building Phase 2 project for Vanuatu (UNDP Information management Project)		
c) Start the Pacific Ecosystem-based Adaptation to Climate Change (PEBACC) project				
5.1.13: By 2030 there are at least 10 new designated green spaces in urban areas (from 2016 baseline)	a) Identify and declare areas of green space	Number of 'green spaces' created and maintained in urban areas	DoL, DLA, PGCs, MCs	
	b) Include green space in new subdivisions			

## ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

Policy objectives (PO)	Targets	Proposed activities	Indicators	Key partners	
<b>PO 5.2:</b> Build capacity and support local communities to manage natural resources (NSDP ENV 4.7, ENV 2.1, SOC 1.2, SOC 1.6, SOC 2.4 and ECO 2.9)	5.2.1: By 2030, 50% of the population are aware of natural resource management	Develop awareness materials including DEPC website	Number of natural resource management awareness activities undertaken	DEPC, DoF, VFD, VKS, VNCC, BV, DARD, DGMWR, DoL, Tourism, NGOs, CSOs, VANGO, MoE, schools, communities, SPREP, development partners	
	5.2.2: At least 10 scientific research projects involving local communities are undertaken every year	Review and process research applications	Number of scientific research projects involving local communities undertaken	DEPC, NBAC, communities, PGCs, relevant government agencies, research institutions, universities, NGOs, CSOs, donor partners, SPREP, SPC, private sector	
	5.2.3: By 2020, a National Scientific Research Council is established in legislation	Finalise the National Scientific Research Council Bill	National Scientific Research Council established	DEPC, VKS, VNCC, NBAC, communities, PGCs, relevant government agencies, research institutions, universities, NGOs, CSOs, donor partners, SPREP, SPC, private sector, SLO	
	5.2.4: By 2020 there are 50 more environment champions (from the 2016 baseline)	Identify/recognise environment champions (e.g. model farmers/resource users, interested communities, turtle monitors etc.)	Number of environment champions	DEPC, DoF, DARD, DGMWR, VFD, communities, NGOs, CSOs, Chiefs,	
	5.2.5: By 2020 there are six more schools using teaching materials about traditional knowledge and biodiversity (from the 2016 baseline)	Develop teaching materials about traditional knowledge and biodiversity	Proportion of schools using teaching materials about traditional knowledge and biodiversity. For example, Teaching Indigenous Knowledge and Resource Management in the Primary School Resource Pack.	DEPC, MoE, MALFFB, DGMWR, SPREP, MCCA, development partners, NGOs, CSOs, VANGO, schools, communities	
	5.2.6: By 2030, 20 communities involved in community-based fisheries management	a) Identify funding	c) Work with communities to develop action plans	Number of communities involved in community-based fisheries management programmes	VFD, communities, development partners, PGCs, DEPC, NGOs, CSOs
		b) Identify communities			
	5.2.7: By 2020, 15 community authorised officers have been appointed under the Fisheries Act	Appoint community authorised officers	Number of community authorised officers authorised under the Fisheries Act	VFD, communities, PGCs, DEPC, NGOs, CSOs, SLO, Police Maritime Wing, PMO	
	5.2.8: Twelve community nurseries established and managed by 2020	a) Train farmers how to grow/manage planted forests	b) Work with schools to increase awareness of forestry management	Number of communities involved in community-based forestry management programmes	DoF, farmers, communities, schools, NGOs, CSOs
5.2.9: By 2020, there are 10 registered CCAs in Vanuatu  5.2.10: Targets for conservation areas set in provincial strategic plans are achieved	a) Identify proposed conservation areas, effectively managed areas and special areas of interest for management that can be formalised as CCAs	b) Review and process CCA applications	Number of registered CCAs	DEPC, DoF, VFD, DARD, DGMWR, VKS, VNCC, DoL, SLO, BV, PGCs, communities, NGOs, CSOs	
				DEPC, communities	

## ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

Policy objectives (PO)	Targets	Proposed activities	Indicators	Key partners
<b>PO 5.2 cont.</b>	5.2.11: By 2030, 90% of community management committees are complying with their CCA reporting obligations to DEPC	Train CCA management committees about reporting requirements	Proportion of community management committees implementing their CCA management plan.	DEPC, CCA management committees
<b>PO 5.3:</b> Enhance environmental monitoring, evaluation and research with relevant, open and transparent data sharing among relevant agencies (NSDP ENV 5.6, ENV 2.1, SOC 2.4 and SOC 6.9)	5.3.1: By 2020, a central information sharing system for environment data is established	a) Develop standard practices for information sharing, including an MoU	*Proportion of government agencies using a central information sharing system for environment data	DEPC, MCCA, DLA, DoL, OGCIO, DoPM, VFD, Customs, BV, VPMU, MIPU, Police, DoFA, MoIA, PGCs, MCs, NGOs, CSOs, VNSO, Tourism, DGMWR, MALFFB, PMO
	5.3.2: By 2030, there is harmonisation across data sharing systems and people are aware of them	b) Share information about environmental programmes, research, projects etc.	*MoU about information sharing signed by government agencies and relevant partners	
	5.3.3 At least 10 scientific research projects involving local communities are undertaken every year	c) Finalise and implement marine spatial planning process	Marine spatial maps accessible	
<b>PO 5.4:</b> Strengthen environmental institutions and governance to meet national and international obligations. (NSDP ENV 2.5, SOC 6.4, SOC 6.8 and ECO 3.6)	5.4.1: Tools and opportunities provided by international conventions are used (e.g. funding opportunities, technology, partnerships etc.)	a) Attend meetings and workshops on international conventions and treaties	Number of meetings and workshops on international conventions and treaties attended	DEPC, PMO, DoFA, MCCA, NAB, VFD, DoPM, other relevant government agencies, convention secretariats, regional organisations (e.g. SPREP, SPC), development partners, NGOs, CSOs
		b) Participate in regional meetings and activities		
		c) Access funding available under international systems to implement national activities to meet international obligations		
	5.4.2: By 2020, 70% of environmental obligations within international conventions and treaties are incorporated into Corporate Plans	a) Identify obligations within international conventions and treaties	Number of environmental obligations within international conventions and treaties incorporated into Corporate Plans	
		b) Amend Corporate Plans and Business Plans to include obligations		
	5.4.3: By 2025, the number of students graduating from environmental fields has increased	a) Identify priority study areas	Number of university graduates in environmental and related fields	
b) Liaise with scholarships office				
c) Participate in career talks with schools				
5.4.4: By 2020 DEPC structure is fully staffed	a) Advertise positions	Fund and fill positions approved in the DEPC structure (e.g. ozone and chemical officers)	DEPC, MCCA, PSC, MFEM	
	b) Prepare and submit budget proposals, New Program Policies (NPPs) and Business Plans			

## ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

Policy objectives (PO)	Targets	Proposed activities	Indicators	Key partners
<b>PO 5.5:</b> Develop State of the Environment Report	5.5.1: By 2025 Vanuatu has a State of the Environment Report	a) Access funding	State of the Environment Report published	DEPC, relevant government agencies, development partners, SPREP, SPC, NGOs, CSOs, MCs, PGCs
		b) Identify relevant data and information currently available (desktop review)		
		c) Collate relevant data		
<b>PO 5.6:</b> Ensure that national environmental laws are robust, comprehensive and updated to effectively cater for sustainable development	5.6.1: By 2020, 50% of all national environmental related laws must be updated	Identify and review environmental related Acts	Bills passed in Parliament and Acts and regulations gazetted	DEPC, SLO, relevant government agencies

## Implementation Plan for Policy Objective 6

Key: Green text: Included in the NSDP

SUSTAINABLE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT				
Policy objectives (PO)	Targets	Proposed activities	Indicators	Key partners
<b>PO 6.1:</b> Promote renewable sources of energy and promote efficient energy use. (NSDP ENV 2.3, ECO 2.1 and ECO 2.2)	6.1.1: By 2030, 100% of all lighting and refrigeration appliances conform to energy efficiency standards	a) Pass Appliance Labelling and Standards Bill b) Undertake awareness activities about the Appliance Labelling and Standards Bill, focusing on lighting and refrigeration c) Enforce legislation	Proportion of lighting and refrigeration appliances imported that meet energy efficient standards	DoE, DEPC, private sector, Customs, development partners, SLO, MCCA
	6.1.2: By 2030, 90% of grid-based electricity will be generated from renewable energy	Implement through VREP phase 2	Proportion of grid-based electricity from renewable sources	DoE, private sector, NGOs
	6.1.3: By 2020, Building Code is gazetted	Finalise and gazette the Building Code, incorporating energy efficient standards for all new buildings	Proportion of new buildings in urban areas that comply with the energy efficient standards in the National Building Code	DoE, PWD, DLA, private sector, PGCs, MCs, public
	6.1.4: By 2025, 90% of new buildings are constructed in accordance with the Building Code			
	6.1.5: By 2030, 100% of all urban households will be connected to grid-based electricity	Implement the GPOBA programme	Percentage of households with access to electricity in concession areas	DoE, PWD, DLA, private sector, PGCs, MCs, public
	6.1.6: By 2030, 90% of households in off-grid areas will be electrified	Implement VREP phase 1	Percentage of households electrified in off-grid areas	DoE, PWD, DLA, private sector, PGCs, MCs, public
	6.1.7: By 2030, 10 micro grid systems using renewable energy have been installed in rural areas	Implement VREP phase 2	Number of micro-grid renewable energy systems in rural communities	DoE, PWD, DLA, private sector, PGCs, MCs, public
	6.1.8: 100% of the water supply systems that require energy to operate are powered by renewable energy by 2030	a) Identify communities	Communities which need renewable energy to assist with their water supply system are identified and prioritised	DoE, DGMWR, PWD, DLA, private sector, PGCs, MCs, public
b) Undertake projects				

## SUSTAINABLE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

Policy objectives (PO)	Targets	Proposed activities	Indicators	Key partners
<b>PO 6.2:</b> Ensure new infrastructure and development activities cause minimal disturbance to the natural land and marine environment. (NSDP ENV 2.2 and ENV 4.4)	6.2.1: By 2030, 90% of development projects are complying with EIA requirements	a) Amend the EPC Act and EIA Regulations b) Review and process Environmental Permit applications	Number of development projects complying with EIA requirements	DEPC, DGMWR, PPU, PWD, DoL, VFD, PGCs, MCs, private sector, public
	6.2.2: By 2020, there are six environmental guidelines in place	a) Amend the EPC Act and EIA Regulations	Number of environmental guidelines developed under, for example, the EPC Act, Pollution (Control) Act, Waste Management Act and Ozone Layer Protection Act	DEPC, SLO, PWD, DGMWR, PPU, Tourism, DoPM, MCs, PGCs, VFD, DoF, DoL, private sector, public, MCCA, VIPA
		b) Develop waste and pollution regulations		
		c) Develop guidelines		
	6.2.3: By 2020, all Acts relating to extraction activities have been amended, strengthening the regulatory frameworks of the extractive industry	a) Amend the Mines and Minerals Act	Number of Acts relating to extraction activities amended	DGMWR, DoE, DEPC, PDW, SLO, Commonwealth Secretariat, private sector, development partners, SPC, NGOs
		b) Develop Mining Regulations		
		c) Update the Mining Manual		
		d) Amend the Petroleum Act,		
		e) Amend the Geothermal Act		
		f) Amend the Quarry Act		
g) Promote the Code of Quarry Practice				
6.2.4: By 2020, the DSM policy is approved	Finalise the DSM policy	Deep Sea Mining Policy and legislation finalised and approved	DGMWR, SLO, VFD, DEPC, DoFA, MFEM, lands tribunal, Malvatumauri, VANGO, VKS, PGCs, DoPM, ANU, SPC, development partners, public, NOMC, NGOs	
6.2.5: By 2025, DSM legislation is in force	Draft DSM legislation			
6.2.6: By 2017, Oceans Policy is approved	Finalise and implement Oceans Policy	Proportion of Oceans Policy implemented	DEPC, DoFA, SLO, MCCA, Police, MCs, PGCs, DoF, VFD, DoPM, Tourism, Customs, BV, NGOs, CSOs	
6.2.7: By 2020, 10% of the Oceans Policy is implemented				
6.2.8: By 2030, all licensee harvest quotas should be limited to allocated total allowable catch (TAC)	a) Implement approved Fisheries Management Plans	Proportion of National Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector Policy implemented	VFD, donor partners, DEPC, SPC, FFA, SLO, PGCs, communities, NGOs, CSOs	
	b) Based on stock assessments, determine TACs for each fishery			
	c) Regulate TACs for each fishery (e.g. TACs for sea cucumber and coconut crabs are included in the Fisheries Regulations)			

SUSTAINABLE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT				
Policy objectives (PO)	Targets	Proposed activities	Indicators	Key partners
<b>PO 6.3:</b> Increase access to knowledge, expertise and technology to enact our blue-green growth strategies (NSDP ENV 2.1)	6.3.1: By 2020, there are six environmental guidelines in place	a) Amend the EPC Act and EIA Regulations	Number of environmental guidelines developed under, for example, the EPC Act, Pollution (Control) Act, Waste Management Act and Ozone Layer Protection Act	DEPC, SLO, PWD, DGMWR, PPU, Tourism, DoPM, MCs, PGCs, VFD, DoF, DoL, private sector, public, MCCA, VIPA
		b) Develop waste and pollution regulations		
		c) Develop guidelines		
	6.3.2: By 2030, 70% of sustainable development policies are implemented	Implement relevant government policies including the Oceans Policy, the National Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector Policy, the Forest Policy, the NEPIP, the NERM, the Vanuatu Agriculture Sector Policy, Vanuatu National Livestock Policy, CCDRR Policy etc.	Proportion of sustainable development policies implemented	Relevant government agencies, NGOs, CSOs, public, private sector, development partners
	6.3.3: By 2025, 50% of drainage planning areas have a drainage plan	a) Draft the Drainage Bill	Proportion of declared drainage planning areas with a drainage plan	SLO, PWD, VPMU, DLA, DEPC, DoH, DoL, DGMWR, PGCs, MCs, development partners
		b) Pass and gazette the Drainage Bill		
		c) Implement drainage planning requirements		
6.3.4: By 2018, amendments to the Public Health Act are gazetted	Develop standards on the design and performance of sanitation systems and the types of sanitary devices and standards for sanitary devices for use in Vanuatu	Design and performance standards for sanitation systems and standards for sanitary devices developed	DoH, DEPC, DLA, MIPU, private sector, public, NGOs, CSOs, SLO, development partners	
6.3.5: By 2020, standards for sanitation systems are developed				
6.3.6: By 2030, more than 50% of all designated fisheries will have an approved Fisheries Management Plan	Consult and prepare Fisheries Management Plans	Number of designated fisheries with an approved Fisheries Management Plan	VFD, communities, private sector, government agencies, neighbouring countries (i.e. those that share Vanuatu's maritime boundary), regional fisheries management organisations, FFA	
6.3.7: By 2030, 40% of all designated fisheries will have allocated a TAC	a) Implement approved Fisheries Management Plans	Proportion of the Vanuatu National Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector Policy implemented	VFD, donor partners, DEPC, SPC, FFA, SLO, PGCs, communities, NGOs, CSOs	
	b) Based on stock assessments, determine TACs for each fishery			
	c) Regulate TACs for each fishery (e.g. TACs for sea cucumber and coconut crabs are included in the Fisheries Regulations)			

## Implementation Plan for Policy Objective 7

Key: Green text: Included in the NSDP

FINANCING AND ECONOMIC INSTRUMENTS				
Policy objectives (PO)	Targets	Proposed activities	Indicators	Key partners
<b>PO 7.1:</b> Ensure adequate financial resources to support our sustainable development aspirations. (NSDP ENV 2.6 and SOC 6.8)	7.1.1: By 2020, government expenditure for environmental activities has increased by at least 15 million vatu from the 2016 baseline	a) Prepare and submit a meaningful budget	Percentage of government expenditure for environmental activities	DEPC, MCCA, MFEM
		b) Fund and fill positions approved in the DEPC structure (e.g. ozone and chemical officers)		DEPC, MCCA, PSC, MFEM
	7.1.2: By 2020, the Environmental Trust Fund is operational	Establish an account within the Vanuatu government system	Amount deposited in the Environmental Trust Fund	DEPC, MFEM
	7.1.3: By 2025, a financial mechanism to support environmental initiatives is operational	a) Consultation	Amount deposited into the financial mechanism developed as part of the ADB CTI project	DEPC, MFEM, DSPPAC, MCCA
		b) Establish financial mechanism to support environmental initiatives		
	7.1.4: Increased access to donor funding for environmental initiatives	a) Develop capacity to write and present project proposals	Number of donor funded environmental initiatives	NGOs, CSOs, government agencies, public, development partners
b) Develop project proposals				
c) Implement project proposals				
d) Evaluate success of projects				
e) Use evaluation process to inform development of new project proposals				
7.1.5: By 2020, direct access to multiple UNFCCC related funding modalities	Complete accreditation process	National Implementing Entity established and implemented	MCCA, MFEM, development partners	
<b>PO 7.2:</b> Promote participation of individuals, CSOs, and the private sector in environmental protection through fiscal incentives and voluntary agreements (NSDP ENV 2.1)	7.2.1: Partnerships with the private sector, CSOs and NGOs are established	a) Promote awareness and benefits of environmental protection throughout the country and across sectors	Number of jointly funded/ implemented projects and voluntary agreements	Government agencies, NGOs, CSOs, private sector, public
		b) Share information about environmental programs, research, projects etc.	Number of CSOs engaged in environmental protection initiatives	
		c) Develop annual events with schools such as speech, essay, music, debate etc. competitions	Number of events held	Government agencies, schools, NGOs, CSOs, private sector, public



## ANNEX 2 ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS IN VANUATU<sup>20</sup>

Law	Responsible Agency
Environmental Protection and Conservation Act [CAP 283]	DEPC
Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations	DEPC
Wild Bird (Protection) Act [CAP 30]	DARD
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act [CAP 78]	DARD
International Trade (Flora and Fauna) Act [CAP 210] and International Trade (Flora and Fauna) Regulations	DEPC
Animal Importation and Quarantine Act [CAP 201] and Regulations	BV
Animal Disease (Control) Act [CAP 220]	DARD
Fisheries Act No. 10 of 2014 and Regulations	VFD
National Parks Act [CAP 224]	DEPC
Forestry Act [CAP 276] and Regulations	DoF
Forestry Rights Registration and Timber Harvest Guarantee Act [CAP 265]	DoF
Plant Protection Act [CAP 239] and Regulations	BV
Quarantine Act [CAP 1]	MoH
Waste Management Act No. 24 of 2014	DEPC
Pollution (Control) Act No. 10 of 2013	DEPC
Control of Nocturnal Noise [CAP 40]	Port Vila Municipal Council Luganville Municipal Council
Public Health Act [CAP 234]	MoH
Shipping Act [CAP 53]	DoPM
Ports Act [CAP 26]	DoPM
Prevention of Collisions at Sea Act [CAP 166]	DoPM
Derelict Vessels (Disposal) Act [CAP 9]	MIPU (as Ministry responsible for transport)
Maritime Act [CAP 131]	DoPM
Maritime Zones Act No. 6 of 2010	DoFA and DoPM
Pesticides (Control) Act [CAP 226]	DARD
Ozone Layer Protection Act No. 27 of 2010 and Ozone Layer Protection (Fees and Penalty Notices) Regulations	DEPC
Customs Act No. 7 of 2013	Customs
Petroleum (Exploration and Production) Act [CAP 227]	DoE
Quarry Act No. 9 of 2013	DGMWR
Geothermal Energy Act [CAP 197]	DGMWR
Mines and Minerals Act [CAP 190]	DGMWR
Land Reform Act [CAP 123]	MoL
Physical Planning Act [CAP 193]	DLA and provincial and municipal councils
Foreshore Development Act [CAP 90]	DLA
Public Roads Act No. 35 of 2013	MIPU

<sup>20</sup> Excluding legislation for the ratification, accession, approval or acceptance to/of an international instrument.

Law	Responsible Agency
Water Resources Management Act [CAP 281]	DGMWR
Water Supply Act [CAP 24]	DGMWR
Water Supply Apparatus Act [CAP 87]	DGMWR
Meteorology Act No. 4 of 1989 [Cap 204]	VMGD
National Disaster Act [CAP 267]	NDMO
Vanuatu National Cultural Council Act [CAP 186]	Ministry of Justice and Social Welfare (MoJSW)
Preservation of Sites and Artifacts Act [CAP 39] and Order	MoJSW



### **ANNEX 3 MULTILATERAL ENVIRONMENTAL AGREEMENTS (MEA) RATIFIED, ACCEDED, APPROVED OR ACCEPTED BY THE REPUBLIC OF VANUATU**

MEA	Date ratified, acceded, approved or accepted	Focal Point	Ratification, accession, approval or acceptance legislation
Convention on Biological Diversity	1993	DEPC	Convention on Biological Diversity (Ratification) Act [CAP 217]
Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilisation to the Convention on Biological Diversity	2014	DEPC	Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilisation to the Convention on Biological Diversity (Ratification) Act No. 7 of 2014
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)	1989	DEPC VFD DoF	International Trade (Flora and Fauna) Act [CAP 210]
International Plant Protection Convention		BV	
Agreement on the International Dolphin Conservation Program 1998 (AIDCP)	2008	VFD	Agreement on The International Dolphin Conservation Program (Ratification) Act No. 35 of 2003
Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation and Management of Dugongs and their Habitats throughout their Range	2010	VFD	n/a
Memorandum of Understanding for the Conservation of Cetaceans and their Habitats in the Pacific Islands Region	2006	VFD	n/a
Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Sharks	2013	VFD	n/a
United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification	1999	DEPC	
Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants	2005	DEPC	Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (Ratification) Act No. 12 of 2005 Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants Stockholm, 22 May 2001 Adoption of Amendment to Annex A (Ratification) Act No. 5 of 2014 Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants Stockholm, 22 May 2001 Adoption of Amendments to Annexes A, B and C (Ratification) Act No. 6 of 2014
Convention to Ban the Importation into Forum Island Countries of Hazardous and Radioactive Wastes and to Control the Transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Wastes within the South Pacific Region (Waigani Convention)	2007	DEPC	Waigani Convention (Ratification) Act No. 16 of 2007
International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL)	1989	DoPM	Maritime (Conventions) Act [CAP 155]
Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer	1994	DEPC	Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (Ratification) Act No.3 of 1994

MEA	Date ratified, acceded, approved or accepted	Focal Point	Ratification, accession, approval or acceptance legislation
Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer	1994	DEPC	Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (Ratification) Act No.4 of 1994 The 1997 Montreal Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete the Ozone Layer (Ratification) Act No. 21 of 2010 The 1999 Beijing Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete the Ozone Layer (Ratification) Act No. 20 of 2010
Agreement Establishing the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)	2006	DEPC and DoFA	The Agreement Establishing the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) (Ratification) Act No. 21 of 2005
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	1993	VMGD and DoFA	Framework Convention on Climate Change (Ratification) Act [CAP 218]
Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change		VMGD and DoFA	
Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage	2002	Vanuatu National Commission for UNESCO, MoE	
Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage	2009	Vanuatu National Commission for UNESCO, MoE	Convention For The Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (Ratification) Act No. 26 of 2009



## ANNEX 4 ACRONYMS

<b>AC</b>	Area Council
<b>ACIAR</b>	Australian Centre for International Agriculture Research
<b>ANU</b>	Australian National University
<b>AQIS</b>	Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service
<b>BNZ</b>	Biosecurity New Zealand
<b>BV</b>	Biosecurity Vanuatu
<b>CCA</b>	Community Conservation Area
<b>CDU</b>	Curriculum Development Unit
<b>CITES</b>	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
<b>CSO</b>	Civil Society Organisation
<b>Customs</b>	Vanuatu Customs and Inland Revenue Department
<b>DARD</b>	Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
<b>DEPC</b>	Department of Environmental Protection and Conservation
<b>DFAT</b>	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Australian Aid)
<b>DGMWR</b>	Department of Geology, Mines and Water Resources
<b>DL</b>	Department of Livestock
<b>DLA</b>	Department of Local Authorities
<b>DoE</b>	Department of Energy
<b>DoF</b>	Department of Forests
<b>DoFA</b>	Department of Foreign Affairs
<b>DoH</b>	Department of Health
<b>DoI</b>	Department of Industry
<b>DoL</b>	Department of Lands
<b>DoPM</b>	Department of Ports and Marine
<b>DoT</b>	Department of Trade
<b>DSPPAC</b>	Department of Strategic Policy, Planning and Aid Coordination
<b>EIA</b>	Environmental Impact Assessment
<b>EPC Act</b>	Environmental Protection and Conservation Act
<b>FAD</b>	Fish Aggregating Device
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
<b>FFA</b>	Forum Fisheries Agency
<b>FNU</b>	Fiji National University
<b>FSA</b>	Farm Support Association
<b>GEF</b>	Global Environment Facility
<b>GIZ</b>	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
<b>GmbH</b>	The German Society for International Cooperation Ltd
<b>Government</b>	Government of the Republic of Vanuatu
<b>GPOBA</b>	Global Partnership for Output-Based Aid
<b>IRD</b>	Institut de recherche pour de developpement: The French Research Institute for Development
<b>IUCN</b>	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
<b>Landcare</b>	Landcare Research (Crown Research Institute, New Zealand)
<b>MALFFB</b>	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fisheries and Biosecurity
<b>Malvatumauri</b>	Malvatumauri Council of Chiefs
<b>MARPOL</b>	International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
<b>MFAT</b>	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (New Zealand Aid)
<b>MC</b>	Municipal Council
<b>MCCA</b>	Ministry of Climate Change Adaptation, Meteorology & Geo-Hazards, Environment, Energy and Disaster Management
<b>MEA</b>	Multilateral Environmental Agreement
<b>MFEM</b>	Ministry of Finance and Economic Management

<b>MIPU</b>	Ministry of Infrastructure and Public Utilities
<b>MoE</b>	Ministry of Education and Training
<b>MoH</b>	Ministry of Health
<b>MoIA</b>	Ministry of Internal Affairs
<b>MoJSW</b>	Ministry of Justice and Social Welfare
<b>MoU</b>	Memorandum of Understanding
<b>MSG</b>	Melanesian Spearhead Group
<b>NAB</b>	National Advisory Board on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction
<b>NARI</b>	National Agricultural Research Institute, Papua New Guinea
<b>NBAC</b>	National Biodiversity Advisory Council
<b>NBSAP</b>	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
<b>NDMO</b>	National Disaster Management Office
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Government Organisation
<b>NISSAP</b>	National Invasive Species Strategy and Action Plan
<b>NOMC</b>	National Offshore Minerals Committee
<b>NPP</b>	New Program Policy
<b>OECD</b>	Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development
<b>OGCIO</b>	Office of the Government Chief Information Officer
<b>OIE</b>	World Organisation for Animal Health
<b>PEBACC</b>	Pacific Ecosystem-based Adaptation to Climate Change
<b>PGC</b>	Provincial Government Council
<b>PMO</b>	Prime Minister's Office
<b>PPO</b>	Public Prosecutor's Office
<b>PPU</b>	Physical Planning Unit
<b>PSC</b>	Public Service Commission
<b>PWD</b>	Public Works Department
<b>SAMOA Pathway</b>	Small Island Developing States Accelerated Modalities of Action Pathway (Outcome of the Third International Conference on Small Island Developing States, 1–4 September 2014, Samoa)
<b>SLO</b>	State Law Office
<b>SPC</b>	The Pacific Community
<b>SPREP</b>	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme
<b>TAC</b>	Total Allowable Catch
<b>Tourism</b>	Tourism stakeholders including the Department of Tourism, the Vanuatu Tourism Office, members of the Tourism Council of Vanuatu and Local Government Tourism Councils
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNEP</b>	United Nations Environment Programme
<b>USP</b>	University of the South Pacific
<b>VAC</b>	Vanuatu Agriculture College
<b>VANGO</b>	Vanuatu Association of NGOs
<b>VARTC</b>	Vanuatu Agriculture Research and Technical Centre
<b>VCCI</b>	Vanuatu Chamber of Commerce and Industry
<b>VFD</b>	Vanuatu Fisheries Department
<b>VIPA</b>	Vanuatu Investment Promotion Authority
<b>VKS</b>	Vanuatu Cultural Centre
<b>VMC</b>	Vanuatu Maritime College
<b>VMGD</b>	Vanuatu Meteorological and Geo-Hazards Department
<b>VNCC</b>	Vanuatu National Cultural Council
<b>VNSO</b>	Vanuatu National Statistics Office
<b>VPMU</b>	Vanuatu Project Management Unit
<b>VREP</b>	Vanuatu Rural Electrification Project



