



Vanuatu National Environment Policy and Implementation Plan 2016 - 2030

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Forward

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 Constitution of the nation.

The Vanuatu National Environment Policy and Implementation Plan (VNEPIP) is an illustration of the Government’s commitment to environmental sustainability and fulfils the requirements of a national policy and plan set out in the *Environmental Protection and Conservation Act* [Cap. 283]. Importantly, the VNEPIP sets a solid policy platform for long term planning and action to respond to priority environmental issues currently 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 VNEPIP is also part of a wider policy framework and addresses those matters included in the environment pillar of the National Sustainable Development Plan (NSDP). 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, Meteo & Geo-Hazards, Energy, Environment & NDMO

Executive summary

The Vanuatu National Environment Policy and Implementation Plan 2016 to 2030 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 Policy aims to i) provide for the co-ordination of related activities; ii) promote the environmentally sound and safe management and conservation of the natural resources and environment of Vanuatu and to outline the operational matters necessary to implement i) & ii) above.

There are several challenges and opportunities that exist that need to be addressed and build upon. The Vanuatu National Environment Policy and Implementation Plan 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. Environment is one of the three thematic areas under the NSDP. In the context of NSDP, VNEPIP provides the direct linkage between the NSDP and the various sectors under the Environmental sector.

Apart from other key national policies, this Policy takes cognizance of the various sector policies under the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fisheries and Biosecurity and the Ministry of Trade, Tourism, Cooperative and Ni-Vanuatu Business with the aim 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. At a sub- regional and regional level, it takes into account regional policies under SPREP but most importantly the Samoa Pathway. At an international level, the Republic of Vanuatu is a signatory to several agreements and protocols which commits Vanuatu to take necessary measures to protect and preserve biodiversity. Since the VNEPIP has direct linkages with the NSDP, it therefore has direct relationship with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The development of this Policy was based on a consultative process. A series of consultations were held in various parts of the country, especially at provincial headquarters. The consultation targets line government agencies, provincial governments, communities, donors, NGOs and 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 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. 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 sustainable conservation,

development and management of the environment and the natural resources of the Republic of Vanuatu.

.....
Jesse Benjamin

Director General

Minister for Climate Change Adaptation, Meteo & Geo-Hazards, Energy, Environment & NDMO

Acknowledgement

The development of the Vanuatu National Environment Policy and Implementation Plan (VNEPIP) could not have been accomplished without the contributions of many people. The contributions from agencies within the government and non-government organisations were tremendous and contributed positively towards the development of the VNEPIP.

The support and guidance provided by the staff of the Department of Environmental Protection and Conservation through the process of developing the VNEPIP 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 Environmental Programme, 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 VNEPIP development meetings and consultation process.



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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 *Environment and Development Context*

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

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;⁴ and over 80% of the population talk three or four languages.⁵ 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 2012.⁶ The service sector continues to be the dominant sector of the economy, contributing to 65% of the total Gross Domestic Product in 2014.⁷ 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 50 per cent of agriculture productions are informal activities which are driven by 75 per cent of the rural population.⁸ 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 found 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.⁹ 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.¹⁰

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; the over-exploitation of natural resources and climate change.¹¹

1.2 Rationale for the National Environment Policy and Implementation Plan

The purpose of the Vanuatu National Environment Policy and Implementation Plan (VNEPIP) 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 to
3. Outline the operational matters necessary to implement the above.

In fulfilling this purpose, the VNEPIP will form a framework that both 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 to 2024; and existing policies and programs 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).

The NEPIP focuses on this work and its linkages with 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.

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.

This will enable the VNEPIP to serve as a strategic guide for both the DEPC and the Government of the Republic of Vanuatu (the Government) more broadly, guiding the improvement of existing governance, coordination and service delivery mechanisms by defining the national focus and priorities for Vanuatu’s future environmental action and helping 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 consultation was held on the draft NEP. These consultation processes with the DEPC and its stakeholders were instrumental in identifying the national priority areas that affect environmental protection and management in Vanuatu.

Also 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 VNEPIP 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 the Republic of Vanuatu and to safeguard the national wealth, resources and environment in the interests of the present generation and of future generations.

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 over-arching guiding document for environmental action. Since then there has been an extensive expansion of policy and strategic planning work 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 been expanded.

In 2002, the Government passed the *Environmental Management and Conservation Act No. 12 of 2002*, now the *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 enactment of 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, Geo-Hazards, Environment, Energy and the National Disaster Management Office (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 VNEPIP 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 risks posed by hazards and natural disasters	Climate change
A dynamic public sector, with good governance principles and strong institutions delivering the support and services and expected by all citizens of Vanuatu	Environmental governance and capacity development Financing and economic instruments

2.3 Guiding Principles

The formulation and implementation of the VNEPIP is guided by the following 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 programs 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. This responsibility is carried out both 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 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 and institutions, but most of all, it requires the active involvement of every citizen. Protecting and managing the environment with its goods and services is everyone's responsibility.

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

Conservation is understood as 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,¹² the biodiversity within Vanuatu is declining, due in part to inappropriate land use practices, invasive species, the overexploitation of natural resources, pollution and climate change.¹³ 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

¹² Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund, Ecosystem Profile: East Melanesian Islands Biodiversity Hotspot, 2012.

¹³ 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 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: Promote **robust and comprehensive** legislation, policies, plans and strategies focused on biological, ecosystem, genetic, human and cultural diversity and ensure biodiversity conservation issues are fully mainstreamed.

PO 1.2: Encourage the creation and maintenance of local biodiversity conservation and protected areas throughout the country and ensure they are supported at the national and provincial levels.

PO 1.3: Encourage local conservation and protection of endangered, threatened or endemic species and ecosystems and ensure they are supported at the national and provincial levels.

PO 1.4: Facilitate and guide the protection of the biodiversity and livelihoods of Vanuatu from the impacts of invasive species through strong collaboration.

PO 1.5: Promote traditional knowledge and practices related to biodiversity conservation.

PO 1.6: Protect biodiversity and ecosystems and their significant role in our culture, society and environment.

PO 1.7: Promote appropriate modern technology to benefit conservation practices.

4 SUSTAINABLE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

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 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 EPC Act and other natural resource legislation (see Annex 2).

The NEPIP aims to strike balance between utilization and the 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: Ensure environmentally sound long-term land use planning is the basis of all development decision-making and empower provincial and municipal planning authorities.

PO 2.3: Ensure that vulnerable watersheds, catchments and freshwater resources are well managed and all community water sources are protected.

PO 2.4: Ensure that the development of mineral resources proceeds in a sustainable manner that limits land degradation and prevents downstream environmental damage.

PO 2.5: Enhance the sustainability of farm, forest and fisheries production.

PO 2.6: Ensure that land degradation and erosion of foreshore and coastal areas is minimal and that rehabilitation and reforestation is commonplace.

5 WASTE MANAGEMENT AND POLLUTION CONTROL

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, increasing waste generation per 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 VNEPIP builds on these foundations.



5.1 Policy Objective 3:

PO 3.1: Implement effective waste disposal throughout Vanuatu and limit the impact of waste and pollution on urban areas and ecosystems.

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 United Nations report assessed Vanuatu as one of the most highly exposed countries in the world to disaster risks.¹⁴ 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.¹⁵

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.

PO 4.2: Mainstream climate and disaster risk into policies, strategies, budgets and planning at all levels.

¹⁴ Bündnis Entwicklung Hilft and the United Nations University; Institute for the Environment and Human Security, World Risk Report 2015.

¹⁵ Vanuatu Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Policy 2016-2030.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

Environmental Governance is a broad term that encompasses ‘the rules, practices, policies and institutions that shape how humans interact with the environment.’¹⁶ 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 for this chapter also focuses on how people’s knowledge and understanding of the environment can be increased.



¹⁶ UNEP Factsheet: Environmental Governance.

7.1 *Policy Objective 5*

PO 5.1: Ensure the alignment of national policies and complementarity of all relevant and existing sectoral policies to enable efficient use of our natural resources.

PO 5.2: Strengthen environmental communication and coordination mechanisms among national and local government, civil society, the private sector and communities.

PO 5.3: Promote the capacity of local communities to manage natural resources and ensure this is recognized and supported by Government and enhanced by scientific expertise and appropriate technology.

PO 5.4: Promote environmental monitoring, evaluation and research with relevant, open and transparent data sharing among agencies.

PO 5.5: Improve institutional capacity to meet environmental obligations within international conventions and treaties.

PO 5.6: Develop the capacity of/improve awareness to the people of Vanuatu on national environmental issues, including the connection between people and the environment.

PO 5.7: Develop State of the Environment Report.

PO. 5.8: Ensure that national environmental laws are robust, comprehensive and updated to effectively gather for sustainable development.

8 SUSTAINABLE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

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’.¹⁷ 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.’¹⁸

8.1 Policy Objective 6

PO 6.1: Explore and promote new and sustainable sources of energy and ensure efficient consumption to meet mitigation and pollution targets.

PO 6.2: Ensure that new development is efficient and causes minimal disturbance and damage to the natural environment.

PO 6.3: Design and promote national blue-green growth policies that incorporate existing initiatives and can be implemented through appropriate institutional frameworks.

¹⁷ OECD, Towards Green Growth, 2011.

¹⁸ 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 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's behaviours and lifestyles. The support of wider network of partner agencies and stakeholders is vital.

The VNEPIP assists by serving 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 sound, realistic and viable budgets and financing is available to manage and support environmental initiatives.

PO 7.2: Promote participation of individuals, CSOs, and the private sectors 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 VNEPIP is to achieve its goals and objectives. The Implementation Plans (Annex 1) will require active participation of stakeholders at all levels.

In order to operationalize the VNEPIP, 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 VNEPIP, 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 VNEPIP. However, the support of the wider network of partner agencies and stakeholders whose portfolios overlap with the work of DEPC is vital.



ANNEXES

Annex 1: Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan Policy Objective 1

Key: Green text: Included in NSDP

Conservation of biological, ecosystem, genetic, human and cultural diversity				
Policy objectives (PO)	Targets	Proposed activities	Indicators	Key partners
PO 1.1: Promote legislation, policies, plans and strategies focused on biological, ecosystem, genetic, human and cultural diversity and ensure biodiversity conservation issues are fully mainstreamed (NSDP Environment 5.4)	1.1.1: By 2020, all threatened species identified on the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List are protected by national legislation	a) Develop threatened species regulations	Number of threatened species legally protected	DEPC, Department of Forests (DoF), Vanuatu Fisheries Department (VFD), Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD), State Law Office (SLO), IUCN
		b) Develop and maintain a database of endangered, threatened and endemic species		DEPC, DoF, VFD, DARD, Office of the Government Chief Information Officer (OGCIO), Vanuatu National Statistics Office (VNSO)
	1.1.2: By 2030, 80% of the revised NBSAP is implemented	a) Revise NBSAP	Proportion of revised NBSAP implemented	DEPC, DoF, VFD, DARD, Department of Geology, Mines and Water Resources (DGMWR), Vanuatu Cultural Centre (VKS), Vanuatu National Cultural Council (VNCC), Department of Lands (DoL), SLO, Biosecurity Vanuatu (BV), Provincial Government

Conservation of biological, ecosystem, genetic, human and cultural diversity

Policy objectives (PO)	Targets	Proposed activities	Indicators	Key partners
				Councils (PGCs), communities, Non-Government Organisations (NGOs), Civil Society Organisations (CSOs)
		b) Implement revised NBSAP, including annual monitoring of progress		DEPC, DoF, VFD, DARD, DGMWR, VKS, VNCC, DoL, SLO, BV, PGCs, communities, BV, NGOs, CSOs, Curriculum Development Unit (CDU), Tourism, SPREP, Melanesian Spearhead Group (MSG) Secretariat, Public Service Commission (PSC), Ministry of Finance and Economic Management (MFEM), Department of Ports and Marine (DoPM), The Pacific Community (SPC), Department of Health (DoH), Vanuatu Meteorology and Geo-Hazards Department (VMGD), IRD, Biosecurity New Zealand (BNZ), Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service (AQIS), FAO, Department of Livestock (DL), Landcare
	1.1.3: By 2020, at least 60% of government policies support biodiversity	a) Create a spread sheet listing government policies and whether they support	Proportion of government policies that support biodiversity conservation	DEPC, VNSO, government agencies

Conservation of biological, ecosystem, genetic, human and cultural diversity				
Policy objectives (PO)	Targets	Proposed activities	Indicators	Key partners
	conservation	biodiversity conservation	(mainstreaming)	
	1.1.4: By 2020, there are 6 environmental guidelines in place	b) Amend the EPC Act and Environmental Impact a) a) Assessment (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, Physical Planning Unit (PPU), Tourism, DoPM, Municipal Councils (MCs), PGCs, VFD, DoF, DoL, private sector, public, MCCA, Vanuatu Investment Promotion Authority (VIPA)
		b) Develop waste and pollution regulations		
		c) Develop guidelines		
1.1.5: By 2030, 50% of population are aware of biodiversity and conservation issues	a) Develop awareness materials about biodiversity and conservation	Number of awareness activities undertaken	DEPC, DoF, VFD, VKS, VNCC, BV, DARD, DGMWR, DoL, Tourism, NGOs, CSOs, Vanuatu Association of NGOs (VANGO), Ministry of Education and Training (MoE), schools, communities, SPREP, development partners	
1.1.6: By 2020, 10% of the Oceans Policy is implemented	b) Finalise and implement the Oceans Policy	Oceans Policy approved	Proportion of Oceans Policy implemented	DEPC, Department of Foreign Affairs (DoFA), SLO, MCCA, Police, Municipal Councils (MCs), PGCs, DoF, VFD, DoPM, Tourism, Vanuatu Customs and Inland Revenue Department (Customs), BV, NGOs, CSOs

Conservation of biological, ecosystem, genetic, human and cultural diversity				
Policy objectives (PO)	Targets	Proposed activities	Indicators	Key partners
	1.1.7: *By 2020, there are 10 registered Community Conservation Areas (CCAs) in Vanuatu *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	Proportion of community management committees implementing their CCA management plan	DEPC, CCA management committees
PO 1.2: Encourage the creation and maintenance of local biodiversity conservation and protected areas throughout the country and ensure they are supported at the national and provincial levels (NSDP Environment 5.1)	*1.2.1 By 2020, there are 10 registered CCAs in Vanuatu *Targets for conservation areas set in provincial strategic plans are achieved	a) Create awareness materials about biodiversity and conservation	*Number of registered CCAs *Number of proposed conservation areas *Number of effectively managed areas *Number of special areas of interest for management *Number of marine protected areas or marine reserves protected under the Fisheries Act	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		DEPC, DoF, VFD, DARD, DGMWR, VKS, VNCC, DoL, SLO, BV, PGCs, communities, NGOs, CSOs
		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

Conservation of biological, ecosystem, genetic, human and cultural diversity				
Policy objectives (PO)	Targets	Proposed activities	Indicators	Key partners
PO 1.3: Encourage local conservation and protection of endangered, threatened or endemic species and ecosystems and ensure they are supported at the national and provincial levels (NSDP Environment 5.3)	1.3.1 *By 2020, there are 10 registered CCAs in Vanuatu *Targets for conservation areas set in provincial strategic plans are achieved	a) Create awareness materials about biodiversity and conservation	*Number of registered CCAs *Number of proposed conservation areas *Number of effectively managed areas *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
		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		DEPC, communities
		c) Review and process CCA applications		DEPC, CCA management committees
		d) Train CCA management committees about reporting requirements		Proportion of community management committees implementing their CCA management plan
	1.3.2 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
	1.3.3 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) Finalize Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with		DEPC, BV, Customs, SLO

Conservation of biological, ecosystem, genetic, human and cultural diversity					
Policy objectives (PO)	Targets	Proposed activities	Indicators	Key partners	
		Customs and BV			
		d) Develop CITES Act and regulations amendments		DEPC, BV, Customs, SLO	
PO 1.4: Facilitate and guide the protection of the biodiversity and livelihoods of Vanuatu from the impacts of invasive species through strong collaboration (NSDP Society 5.5)	1.4.1 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
	1.4.2 By 2021, a revised NISSAP is complete	a) 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, SC, 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 1.5: Promote traditional knowledge and practices related to biodiversity conservation (NSDP Environment 5.5)	1.5.1 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		
	1.5.2 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		
	1.5.3 By 2020 there are 6 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
1.5.4 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
PO 1.6: Protect biodiversity and ecosystems and their significant role in our culture, society and environment (NSDP Environment 5.2)	1.6.1 *By 2020, there are 10 registered CCAs in Vanuatu *By 2030, at least 15% of natural forest and 10% of wetland areas are conserved through effective community and government management measures *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 CCAs	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	Proportion of community management committees implementing their CCA management plan	DEPC, CCA management committees
	1.6.2 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
	1.6.3 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, Public Works Department (PWD), DoL, VFD, PGCs, MCs, private sector, public
		b) Review and process Environmental Permit applications		
	1.6.4 By 2020, there are 6 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	DEPC, SLO, PWD, DGMWR, PPU, Tourism, DoPM, MCs, PGCs, VFD, DoF, DoL, private sector,
		b) Amend the EPC Act and EIA Regulations		

Conservation of biological, ecosystem, genetic, human and cultural diversity

Policy objectives (PO)	Targets	Proposed activities	Indicators	Key partners
		d) Develop waste and pollution regulations	Ozone Layer Protection Act	public, MCCA, VIPA
	1.6.5 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
	1.6.6 *By 2020, at least 90% of activities in the NISSAP are implemented	a) 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
	1.6.7 *By 2021, a revised NISSAP is complete			
	1.6.8 *By 2030, 80% of the revised NBSAP is implemented			
	1.6.9 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
	1.6.10: 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,

Conservation of biological, ecosystem, genetic, human and cultural diversity

Policy objectives (PO)	Targets	Proposed activities	Indicators	Key partners
		b) Implement the IW R2R project and GEF 5 project		
	1.6.11: The failure/success rate of initiatives undertaken by environment champions is understood	a) Survey the status of initiatives undertaken by existing environment champions	Number of successful initiatives	DEPC, DoF, DARD, DGMWR, VFD, communities, NGOs, CSOs, Chiefs
PO 1.7: Promote appropriate modern technology to benefit conservation practices	1.7.1: 30% increase in the number of farmers using and benefiting from open-pollinated seeds by 2030	a) Promote open-pollinated seeds program	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, Vanuatu Agriculture Research and Technical Centre (VARTC), NGOs, CSOs
	Number of awareness workshops/training			

Implementation Plan Policy Objective 2

Key: Green text: Included in NSDP

Sustainable resource management				
Policy objectives (PO)	Targets	Proposed activities	Indicators	Key partners
PO 2.1: Promote sustainable resource management and ensure compliance with and implementation of national policies and laws (NSDP Environment 4.2)	2.1.1 By 2030, 50% of the population are aware of sustainable resource management	Develop awareness materials including DEPC website	Number of sustainable resource management awareness activities undertaken	DEPC, DoF, VFD, VKS, VNCC, BV, DARD, DGMWR, DoL, Tourism, NGOs, CSOs, VANGO, MoE, schools, communities, SPREP, development partners
	2.1.2 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		
	2.1.3 By 2020 there is an increase in the amount of compliance action taken by government agencies	a) Undertake compliance activities	Proportion of breaches of sustainable resource management laws that result in compliance action	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	Proportion of community management committees implementing and reporting on their CCA management plan	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	Number of government policies that support the management and use of natural resources (mainstreaming)	DEPC, VNSO, government agencies

Sustainable resource management				
Policy objectives (PO)	Targets	Proposed activities	Indicators	Key partners
	2.1.6 *By 2018 there is a DEPC Communication Strategy and Marketing Strategy in place	a) 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, Prime Minister's Office (PMO)
	2.1.7 *By 2025, 40% of the DEPC Communication Strategy and Marketing Strategy is implemented			
PO 2.2: Ensure environmentally sound long-term land use planning is the basis of all development decision-making and empower provincial and municipal planning authorities (NSDP Environment 4.3, Society 6.8, Economy 2.8)	2.2.1 By 2020, a Department of Town and Country Planning is established	a) Establish a Department of Town and Country Planning, including appropriate budget	Department of Town and Country Planning established	Department of Local Authorities (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	a) 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	a) 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	a) Finalise and implement the Subdivision Policy	Subdivision Policy finalized 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				

Sustainable resource management				
Policy objectives (PO)	Targets	Proposed activities	Indicators	Key partners
	2.2.6 By 2017, a Land Acquisition Policy is approved	a) 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 State Law Office	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 State Law Office	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	a) 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	a) Assess building permit applications against the Building Code		
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, Vanuatu Project Management Unit (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	a) Amendments to the Public Health Act passed and gazetted	Number of design and performance standards for	DoH, DEPC, DLA, Ministry of Infrastructure and Public	

Sustainable resource management				
Policy objectives (PO)	Targets	Proposed activities	Indicators	Key partners
	sanitation by 2030	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	sanitation systems and standards for sanitary devices developed	Utilities (MIPU), private sector, public, NGOs, CSOs, development partners, PGCs, MCs
	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 Seepage Treatment Plant at Bouffa		
d) Investigate opportunities for developing a reticulated sewerage system for Port Vila				
PO 2.3: Ensure that vulnerable watersheds, catchments and freshwater resources are well managed and all community water sources are protected (NSDP Environment 4.4 and Economy 2.8)	2.3.1 Six (6) Water Protection Zones declared by 2020	a) 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 (6) 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				

Sustainable resource management				
Policy objectives (PO)	Targets	Proposed activities	Indicators	Key partners
		c) Develop appropriate management plans		
	2.3.3: 100% of community water supply systems with Water Safety and Security Plans by 2030	a) 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, Mohr
	2.3.4: 100% of households with all year around access to drinking water as per agreed standards by 2030	a) Complete water resources inventory	Percentage/proportion of households with whole year around access to drinking water as per agreed standards	DGMWR, communities, NGOs, CSOs, Mohr, private sector, World Vision, Live and Learn
	2.3.5 By 2020, there are 10 registered CCAs in Vanuatu *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	Proportion of community management committees implementing their CCA management plan	DEPC, CCA management committees
PO 2.4: Ensure that the development of mineral resources proceeds in a sustainable manner that limits land degradation and prevents downstream environmental damage (NSDP)	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, Department of Energy (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,		

Sustainable resource management				
Policy objectives (PO)	Targets	Proposed activities	Indicators	Key partners
Environment 4.5)		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	a) Finalise the DSM policy	Deep Sea Mining Policy and legislation finalized and approved	DGMWR, SLO, VFD, DEPC, DoFA, MFEM, lands tribunal, Malvatumauri, VANGO, VKS, PGCs, DoPM, Australian National University (ANU), SPC, development partners, public, National Offshore Minerals Committee
	2.4.3: By 2025, DSM legislation is in force	a) 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	a) 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	
PO 2.5: Enhance the sustainability of farm, forest and fisheries production (NSDP Environment 1.3)	2.5.1:*By 2020, there are 10 registered CCAs in Vanuatu *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

Sustainable resource management				
Policy objectives (PO)	Targets	Proposed activities	Indicators	Key partners
		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
	2.5.2 By 2020, more than 50% of farmers are engaged in sustainable production	a) 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
	2.5.3 By 2020, at least 8 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		
	2.5.4 By 2020, there are development strategies for cacao and coffee in place	a) Develop commodity development strategies	Number of key commodity development strategies developed and approved	DARD, MALFFB, Department of Industry (DoI), Department of Trade (DoT), farmers, NGOs,

Sustainable resource management				
Policy objectives (PO)	Targets	Proposed activities	Indicators	Key partners
				CSOs, private sector, development partners, VARTC, industry, cooperatives, Vanuatu Chamber of Commerce and Industry (VCCI)
	2.5.5 By 2025, at least 5% of fisheries have undergone a stock assessment and the stock status is known	a) Undertake biological stock assessments	Number of stock assessments undertaken (inshore fisheries)	VFD, DEPC, donor partners, fishermen, SPC, VNSO
	2.5.6 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, Vanuatu Agriculture College (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				
2.5.7: By 2030, more than 50% of all designated fisheries will have an approved Fisheries Management Plan	a) 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, Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA)	
2.5.8 By 2020, 20 Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs) have been deployed	a) Construct FADs	Number of FADs deployed	VFD, fishermen, fishermen's associations, communities, Vanuatu Maritime College	
	b) Select sites and sound their depth			

Sustainable resource management				
Policy objectives (PO)	Targets	Proposed activities	Indicators	Key partners
		c) Deploy FADs		(VMC), PGC, regional organisations (e.g., SPC)
	2.5.9: *By 2020, 8 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
	2.5.10 *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		
	2.5.11 *By 2030, 6 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,		
	2.5.12 20,000ha of forest planted by 2020	a) Establish community nurseries	Hectares of planted forest	DoF, communities, private sector, development partners, schools, farmers, MoE, NGOs, CSOs, MCs, PGCs
b) Supply planting and measuring materials				

Sustainable resource management				
Policy objectives (PO)	Targets	Proposed activities	Indicators	Key partners
		c) Undertake awareness and training activities		
	2.5.13 *30 tonnes of sandalwood licences issued annually *Sawmill licences reviewed every 5 years	a) Review and process forestry licence applications	Number of forestry licences issued based on island quota	DoF DoT, DEPC, DoI, PGCs, communities, private sector
	2.5.14 By 2020, 10 model farms in each province have been identified	a) Establish on-farm trials	Number of research outputs/results on the use of local resources as livestock feed	DL, regional organisations (SPC, National Agricultural Research Institute, Papua New Guinea (NARI), Fiji National University (FNU)), VARTC, VAC, Farm Support Association (FSA), NGOs, CSOs, schools, farmers, industry
		b) Identify model farms		
		c) Facilitate information exchange between farmers (e.g., site visits)		
	2.5.15 By 2025, 60-70% of livestock have access to safe water	d) Work with regional organisations to provide training to farmers		
a) Identify potable water source and appropriate technologies to access water (e.g., drill wells)		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	
b) Maintain breeding programs for stock that are less water intensive				
2.5.16 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)	Number of hectares of improved pasture established	DL, regional organisations (SPC, NARI, FNU), VARTC, VAC, FSA, NGOs, CSOs, schools, farmers, industry, DGMWR, DoE,	

Sustainable resource management				
Policy objectives (PO)	Targets	Proposed activities	Indicators	Key partners
		b) Research pasture species with potential to be used in Vanuatu		Development partners (e.g., Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MFAT), European Union (EU), Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), UN agencies, World Bank)
	2.5.17 By 2025, cattle population is 500,000 head	a) Continued implementation of national restocking programs	Number of livestock raised	DL, small farmers, schools, commercial farmers, Australian Centre for International Agriculture Research (ACIAR), FAO, SPC, development partners, DoT, DoI, MCCA, DoL, DGMWR, PWD, PGCs, MCs, communities, Chiefs, NGOs, CSOs, media outlets, PMO, VIPA
		b) Rehabilitate previous coconut plantations		
		c) Facilitate new investment		
	2.5.18 *By 2025, 20 small-scale dairy farms are established (dairy cows and milking goats) *By 2030, at least two commercial dairy farms are established	a) Identify breeds that are suitable for distributing in Vanuatu	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
b) Establish breeding programs				
c) Identify appropriate portable technology for milking				
d) Undertake awareness and training activities				
2.5.19 By 2020, database recording the number of cattle slaughtered is	a) Undertake awareness activities	Number of cattle slaughtered and amount of money returned to farmers (i.e., price	DL, small farmers, schools, commercial farmers, ACIAR, FAO, SPC, development	

Sustainable resource management				
Policy objectives (PO)	Targets	Proposed activities	Indicators	Key partners
	established	b) Gather data from butcheries and slaughterhouses	per carcass)	partners, DoT, DoI, MCCA, DoL, DGMWR, PWD, PGCs, MCs, communities, Chiefs, NGOs, CSOs, media outlets, PMO, VIPA, World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), Ministry of Health (MoH), National Disaster Management Officer (NDMO), MoE
	2.5.20 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		
	2.5.21 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		
	2.5.22 By 2020, 100 ewes and 5 rams are imported By 2030, population of sheep is 10,000	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,
		b) Develop import protocols		
		c) Secure finance		
d) Train farmers and livestock officers				

Sustainable resource management				
Policy objectives (PO)	Targets	Proposed activities	Indicators	Key partners
		e) Establish breeding and distribution program		shipping/transport companies, BV, Customs
PO 2.6: Ensure that land degradation and erosion of foreshore and coastal areas is minimal and that rehabilitation and reforestation is commonplace (NSDP Environment 4.7)	2.6.1 By 2025, geo-scientific information for 6 sites has been collected	a) Collect beach profiling and coastal morphology data	Number of places where detailed geo-scientific information has been collected. For example, beach profiling and coastal morphology data.	DGMNR, schools, DEPC, DLA, VFD, DoF, DoPM, PGCs, communities, NGOs, CSOs, SPREP, SPC, other regional organisations, donor partners, MCCA, VKS
		b) Identify and collect geological information from regional and international institutions		
		c) Purchase and maintain laboratory facilities		
	2.6.2 By 2025, a national forest inventory of coastal areas has been conducted	a) Identify funding	Number of forest inventories conducted	DoF, DEPC, DARD, DL, PGCs, communities, private sector, NGOs, CSOs, development partners
		b) Compile and validate existing information		
		c) Undertake surveys and ground truthing		
		d) Consultation		
	2.6.3 By 2020, guidelines to guide coastal developments are available and implemented	a) 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	a) Finalise and implement Oceans Policy	Proportion of Oceans Policy implemented	DEPC, DoFA, SLO, MCCA, Police, MCs, PGCs, DoF,

Sustainable resource management				
Policy objectives (PO)	Targets	Proposed activities	Indicators	Key partners
	2.6.5 *By 2020, 10% of the Oceans Policy is implemented			VFD, DoPM, Tourism, Customs, BV, NGOs, CSOs
	2.6.6: By 2030, all physical planning areas declared in or before 2016 have a physical plan in place	a) 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	a) 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
	2.6.7 At least 5,000ha of coastal forest planted by 2025	a) Establish community nurseries	Number of areas rehabilitated (i.e., hectares reforested)	DoF, communities, development partners, DGMWR, DEPC, MCCA, NGOs, CSOs,
		b) Supply planting and measuring materials		
		c) Undertake awareness and training activities		
	2.6.8 By 2020, there is a ban on commercial coastal sand mining	a) Review and process quarry permit applications	Number of commercial sand mines	DGMWR, DEPC, DLA, SLO
2.6.9 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			
2.6.10: By 2020 there is	a) Locate and collate current	Use satellite imagery to	DEPC, MCCA, DLA, DoL,	

Sustainable resource management				
Policy objectives (PO)	Targets	Proposed activities	Indicators	Key partners
	improved access to and sharing of information on foreshore and coastal areas for more informed decision making	information	monitor changes in coastline	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	DEPC, MCCA, DLA, DoL, OGCIO, DoPM, VFD, Customs, BV, VPMU, MIPU, Police, DoFA, MoIA, PGCs, MCs

Implementation Plan for Policy Objective 3

Key: Green text: Included in NSDP

Waste management and pollution control				
Policy objectives (PO)	Targets	Proposed activities	Indicators	Key partners
PO 3.1: Implement effective waste disposal throughout Vanuatu and limit the impact of waste and pollution on urban areas and ecosystems (NSDP Environment 2.4 and 5.6)	3.1.1: By 2030, every province has a controlled waste disposal facility	a) Identify disposal sites	Number of controlled waste disposal facilities	DEPC, MCs, PGCs, MoH, BV, SPREP, development partners, private sector, communities
		b) Develop controlled waste disposal facilities and landfills		
		c) Investigate opportunities for developing recycling centres		
	3.1.2 By 2025, at least one chemical storage and disposal facility is established	a) Identify disposal sites	Number of chemical storage and disposal facilities	DEPC, MCs, PGCs, MoH, BV, SPREP, development partners, private sector
		b) Develop chemical disposal facilities, including port facilities		
	3.1.3 *By 2020, 100% of provincial governments have a Waste Management Plan *By 2020, provincial governments have implemented 20% of their Waste Management Plans	a) 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, Waste Regulations are in force and implemented	a) Develop Waste Regulations	Number of waste management operators licensed	DEPC, SLO, PGCs, MCs, MoH, BV, private sector, development partners

Waste management and pollution control				
Policy objectives (PO)	Targets	Proposed activities	Indicators	Key partners
	3.1.5: 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		
	3.1.6: 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	
	3.1.7: *By 2020, vehicle emissions standards are developed and included in annual roadworthy inspections	a) Develop emission standards b) Purchase monitoring equipment	Proportion of vehicles that comply with emission standards	PWD, DEPC, VNSO, MCs, PGCs, MoH, DoPM, industry, private sector, development partners
	3.1.8 *By 2025, 50% of registered vehicles comply with emission standards	a) Work with MCs & PWD to integrate standards into roadworthy inspections		

Waste management and pollution control				
Policy objectives (PO)	Targets	Proposed activities	Indicators	Key partners
PO 3.2: Review and implement the National Waste Management Strategy and Action Plan (NSDP Environment 2.4 and 5.6)	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	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
		b) Implement the National Waste Management Strategy and Action Plan		
	3.2.2: *By 2020, 100% of provincial governments have a Waste Management Plan *By 2020, provincial governments have implemented 20% of their Waste Management Plans	a) Finalise solid waste management plans	Number of Solid Waste Management Plans approved by PGCs and MCs	
PO 3.3: 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 NSDP

Climate change				
Policy objectives (PO)	Targets	Proposed activities	Indicators	Key partners
PO 4.1: Support the implementation of the CCDRR Policy (NSDP Environment 3.1, 3.2, 3.4 and 3.5)	4.1.1: By 2030, the CCDRR Policy is fully implemented	a) Implement the CCDRR policy	Proportion of CCDRR Policy implemented	NAB, MCCA, MALFFB, MIPU, DEPC, Tourism, MoH, MoE, OGCIO, PGCs, MCs, Area Councils (ACs), Chiefs, communities, CSOs, development partners, private sector
PO 4.2: Mainstream climate and disaster risk into policies, strategies, budgets and planning at all levels (NSDP Environment 3.3)	4.1.2: By 2020, government expenditure for disaster preparedness, response, risk reduction and early warning activities has increased from the 2016 baseline (NSDP 3.1)	a) 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	a) Integrate DRM into government plans and budgets	Proportion of government policies that support and implement the strategic priorities of the CCDRR Policy	NAB, MCCA, MALFFB, MIPU, Tourism, MoH, MoE, OGCIO, PGCs, MCs, ACs, Chiefs, communities, CSOs, donors and development partners, private sector
			Proportion of sector and decentralised specific plans and budget set aside for disaster risk management	

Implementation Plan for Policy Objective 5

Implementation Plan Key: Green text: Included in NSDP

Environmental governance and capacity development				
Policy objectives (PO)	Targets	Proposed activities	Indicators	Key partners
PO 5.1: Ensure the alignment of national polices and complementarity of all relevant and existing sectoral policies to enable efficient use of our natural resources (NSDP Environment 4.1)	5.1.1: By 2020, national sectoral policies are aligned to enable efficient use of our natural resources	a) Identify and review existing policies to identify gaps, overlaps and inconsistencies	Number of sectoral policies aligned	DEPC, DoFA, SLO, MCCA, Police, MCs, PGCs, DoF, VFD, DoPM, Tourism, Customs, BV, NGOs, CSOs, DARD, DGMWR, VKS, VNCC, DoL, BV, communities, MALFFB, MIPU, PMO, DoL, DLA
		b) Amend/replace existing policies to ensure alignment and complementarity		
PO 5.2: Strengthen environmental communication and coordination mechanisms among national and local government, civil society, the private sector and communities (NSDP Environment 5.10)	5.2.1 By 2030, 50% of population are aware of environmental issues	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
	5.2.2*By 2025, new teaching materials about the environment are integrated into the school curriculum	a) 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

Environmental governance and capacity development				
Policy objectives (PO)	Targets	Proposed activities	Indicators	Key partners
	5.2.3 *By 2030, all schools are using updated teaching materials about the environment			
	5.2.4 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	Number of model schools implementing environmental programs	DEPC, MoE, MALFFB, DGMWR, SPREP, MCCA, development partners, NGOs, CSOs, VANGO, schools, communities
		b) Hold regular information sessions with model schools and environment ambassadors		
	5.2.5 By 2030 there are established communication programs in place	a) Develop awareness materials including DEPC website	Number of awareness programs 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
	5.2.6 At least one school event is held every year	a) 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
	5.2.7 *By 2018 there is a DEPC Communication Strategy and Marketing Strategy in place	a) 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
	5.2.8*By 2025, 40% of the DEPC Communication Strategy and Marketing Strategy is implemented			
PO 5.3: Promote the capacity of local communities to manage natural resources and ensure this is recognized and supported by Government and enhanced by scientific expertise and appropriate technology (NSDP Environment 4.8)	5.3.1 By 2030, 50% of the population are aware of natural resource management	a) 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
	5.3.2 At least ten scientific research projects involving local communities are undertaken every year	a) Review and process research applications	Number of scientific research projects involving local communities undertaken	DEPC, National Biodiversity Advisory Council (NBAC), communities, PGCs, relevant government agencies, research institutions, universities, NGOs, CSOs, donor partners, SPREP, SPC,

Environmental governance and capacity development				
Policy objectives (PO)	Targets	Proposed activities	Indicators	Key partners
				private sector
	5.3.3 By 2020, a National Scientific Research Council is established in legislation	a) 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
	5.3.4 By 2020 there are 50 more environment champions (from the 2016 baseline)	a) 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,
	5.3.5 By 2020 there are 6 more schools using teaching materials about traditional knowledge and biodiversity (from the 2016 baseline)	a) 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
	5.3.6: By 2030, 20 communities involved in community-based fisheries management	b) Identify funding	Number of communities involved in community-based fisheries management programs	VFD, communities, development partners, PGCs, DEPC, NGOs, CSOs
a) Identify communities				
b) Work with communities to develop action plans				

Environmental governance and capacity development				
Policy objectives (PO)	Targets	Proposed activities	Indicators	Key partners
	5.3.7 By 2020, 15 community authorised officers have been appointed under the Fisheries Act	a) Appoint community authorised officers	Number of community authorized officers authorized under the Fisheries Act	VFD, communities, PGCs, DEPC, NGOs, CSOs, SLO, Police Maritime Wing, PMO
	5.3.8: Twelve (12) community nurseries established and managed by 2020	a) Train farmers how to grow/manage planted forests	Number of communities involved in community-based forestry management programs	DoF, farmers, communities, schools, NGOs, CSOs
		b) Work with schools to increase awareness of forestry management		
	5.3.9:*By 2020, there are 10 registered CCAs in Vanuatu *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 CCAs	DEPC, DoF, VFD, DARD, DGMWR, VKS, VNCC, DoL, SLO, BV, PGCs, communities, NGOs, CSOs
		b) Review and process CCA applications		
5.3.10: By 2030, 90% of community management committees are complying with their CCA reporting obligations to DEPC	a) Train CCA management committees about reporting requirements	Proportion of community management committees implementing their CCA management plan.	DEPC, CCA management committees	
PO 5.4: Promote environmental monitoring, evaluation and research with relevant, open and transparent data sharing among agencies (NSDP Environment 5.11)	5.4.1:*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 *MoU about information sharing signed by government agencies and relevant partners	DEPC, MCCA, DLA, DoL, OGCIO, DoPM, VFD, Customs, BV, VPMU, MIPU, Police, DoFA, MoIA, PGCs, MCs, NGOs, CSOs, VNSO, Tourism, DGMWR, MALFFB, PMO
		b) Share information about environmental programs, research, projects etc.		

Environmental governance and capacity development				
Policy objectives (PO)	Targets	Proposed activities	Indicators	Key partners
	5.4.2: *By 2030, there is harmonisation across data sharing systems and people are aware of them	c) Finalise and implement marine spatial planning process	Marine spatial maps accessible	
	5.4.3 At least ten scientific research projects involving local communities are undertaken every year	a) 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
PO 5.5: Improve institutional capacity to meet environmental obligations within international conventions and treaties (NSDP Environment 2.7)	5.5.1: Tools and opportunities provided by international conventions are utilized (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		
	5.5.2 By 2020, 70% of environmental obligations within international	c) Access funding available under international systems to implement national activities to meet international obligations		
	5.5.2 By 2020, 70% of environmental obligations within international	a) Identify obligations within international conventions and treaties	Number of environmental obligations within international conventions and	Relevant government agencies

Environmental governance and capacity development				
Policy objectives (PO)	Targets	Proposed activities	Indicators	Key partners
	conventions and treaties are incorporated into Corporate Plans	b) Amend Corporate Plans and Business Plans to include obligations	treaties incorporated into Corporate Plans	
	5.5.3 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	Scholarship Office, relevant government agencies (DEPC, VFD, DoF etc.), schools, University of the South Pacific (USP) and other institutions, development partners (e.g., scholarship providers)
		b) Liaise with scholarships office		
		c) Participate in career talks with schools		
5.5.4 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			
PO 5.6: Develop the capacity of/improve awareness to the people of Vanuatu on national environmental issues, including the connection between people and the environment (NSDP Environment 5.7, 5.8 and 5.9)	5.6.1: By 2030, 50% of the population are aware of biodiversity and its impact on/importance to ecosystems	a) Develop resource materials, including DEPC website	Number of resource materials developed and distributed	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	Number of awareness programs in place	

Environmental governance and capacity development				
Policy objectives (PO)	Targets	Proposed activities	Indicators	Key partners
		National Environment Week		
	5.6.2: *By 2020, there are 10 registered CCAs in Vanuatu *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	Proportion of community management committees implementing their CCA management plan.	DEPC, CCA management committees
	5.6.3 By 2020, there are 6 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		
	5.6.4 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, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), SPREP, MCCA, VKS, VFD, DoF,

Environmental governance and capacity development				
Policy objectives (PO)	Targets	Proposed activities	Indicators	Key partners
		b) Start the Cross Cutting Capacity Development Project/Capacity Building Phase 2 project for Vanuatu (UNDP Information management Project)		DARD, DGMWR, MoH, NGOs, CSOs
		c) Start the Pacific Ecosystem-based Adaptation to Climate Change (PEBACC) project		
	5.6.7 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		
5.6.8 *By 2018 there is a DEPC Communication Strategy and Marketing Strategy in place	a) 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	
5.6.9: *By 2025, 40% of the DEPC Communication Strategy and Marketing Strategy is implemented				
PO 5.7: Develop State of the Environment Report	5.7.1: 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		

Environmental governance and capacity development				
Policy objectives (PO)	Targets	Proposed activities	Indicators	Key partners
		available (desktop review)		
		c) Collate relevant data		
PO. 5.8: Ensure that national environmental laws are robust, comprehensive and updated to effectively gather for sustainable development.	By 2020, 50% of all national environmental related laws must be updated	a) identify and review environmental related acts	Bill pass in parliament and gazetted	DEPC, SLO

Implementation Plan for Policy Objective 6

Key: Green text: Included in NSDP

Sustainable growth and development				
Policy objectives (PO)	Targets	Proposed activities	Indicators	Key partners
PO 6.1: Explore and promote new and sustainable sources of energy and ensure efficient consumption to meet mitigation and pollution targets (NSDP Environment 2.3, Economy 2.7 and Economy 2.8)	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	a) Implement through VREP 2 program	Proportion of grid-based electricity from renewable sources	DoE, private sector, NGOs
	*6.1.3: By 2020, Building Code is gazetted	a) 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	a) Implement the GPOBA program	Percentage of households with access to electricity in concession areas	DoE, PWD, DLA, private sector, PGCs, MCs, public

Sustainable growth and development				
Policy objectives (PO)	Targets	Proposed activities	Indicators	Key partners
	6.1.6: By 2030, 90% of households in off-grid areas will be electrified	a) 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 grids systems using renewable energy have been installed in rural areas	a) 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				
PO 6.2: Ensure that new development is efficient and causes minimal disturbance and damage to the natural environment (NSDP Environment 2.2 and 2.5)	6.2.1: 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		
	6.2.2: By 2020, there are 6 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	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,
b) Develop Mining Regulations				

Sustainable growth and development

Policy objectives (PO)	Targets	Proposed activities	Indicators	Key partners
	frameworks of the extractive industry	c) Update the Mining Manual		NGOs
		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 finalized and approved	DGMWR, SLO, VFD, DEPC, DoFA, MFEM, lands tribunal, Malvatumauri, VANGO, VKS, PGCs, DoPM, ANU, SPC, development partners, public, National Offshore Minerals Committee, NGOs
	6.2.5: By 2025, DSM legislation is in force	Draft DSM legislation		
	6.2.6: *By 2017, Oceans Policy 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
	6.2.7: *By 2020, 10% of the Oceans Policy is implemented			
	6.2.8: By 2030, all licensees harvest quota 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				

Sustainable growth and development				
Policy objectives (PO)	Targets	Proposed activities	Indicators	Key partners
		c) Regulate TACs for each fishery (e.g., TACs for sea cucumber and coconut crabs are included in the Fisheries Regulations)		
PO 6.3: Design and promote national blue-green growth policies that incorporate existing initiatives and can be implemented through appropriate institutional frameworks (NSDP Environment 2.1)	6.3.1: By 2020, there are 6 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	a) 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	b) 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
		a) Pass and gazette the Drainage Bill		
b) Implement drainage planning requirements				

Sustainable growth and development

Policy objectives (PO)	Targets	Proposed activities	Indicators	Key partners
	6.3.4: *By 2018, amendments to the Public Health Act are gazetted	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	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	a) 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				
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 NSDP

Financing and economic instruments				
Policy objectives (PO)	Targets	Proposed activities	Indicators	Key partners
PO 7.1: Ensure sound, realistic and viable budgets and financing is available to manage and support environmental initiatives (NSDP Environment 2.8)	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	a) 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, Department of Strategic Policy, Planning and Aid Coordination (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		

Financing and economic instruments				
Policy objectives (PO)	Targets	Proposed activities	Indicators	Key partners
		f) Encourage international organisations to operate from Vanuatu		
	7.1.5: By 2020, direct access to multiple UNFCCC related funding modalities	a) Complete accreditation process	National Implementing Entity established and implemented	MCCA, MFEM, development partners
PO 7.2: Promote participation of individuals, civil society organisations, and the private sector in environmental protection through fiscal incentives and voluntary agreements	7.1.6: 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: Environment Laws in Vanuatu¹⁹

No	Environment Law	Responsible Agency
1	Environmental Protection and Conservation Act [Cap. 283]	DEPC
2	Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations	DEPC
3	Wild Bird (Protection) Act [Cap. 30]	DARD
4	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act [Cap. 78]	DARD
5	International Trade (Flora and Fauna) Act [Cap. 210] and International Trade (Flora and Fauna) Regulations	DEPC
6	Animal Importation and Quarantine Act [Cap. 201] and Regulations	BV
7	Animal Disease (Control) Act [Cap. 220]	DARD
8	Fisheries Act No. 10 of 2014 and Regulations	VFD
9	National Parks Act [Cap. 224]	DEPC
10	Forestry Act [Cap. 276] and Regulations	DoF
11	Forestry Rights Registration and Timber Harvest Guarantee Act [Cap. 265]	DoF
12	Plant Protection Act [Cap. 239] and Regulations	BV
13	Quarantine Act [Cap. 1]	MoH
14	Waste Management Act No. 24 of 2014	DEPC
15	Pollution (Control) Act No. 10 of 2013	DEPC
16	Control of Nocturnal Noise [Cap. 40]	Port Vila Municipal Council Luganville Municipal Council
17	Public Health Act [Cap. 234]	MoH
18	Shipping Act [Cap. 53]	DoPM
19	Ports Act [Cap. 26]	DoPM
20	Prevention of Collisions at Sea [Cap. 166]	DoPM
21	Derelict Vessels (Disposal) [Cap. 9]	MIPU (as Ministry responsible for transport)
22	Maritime Act [Cap. 131]	DoPM
23	Maritime Zones Act No. 6 of 2010	DoFA and DoPM

¹⁹ Excluding legislation for the ratification, accession, approval or acceptance to/of an international instrument.

No	Environment Law	Responsible Agency
24	Pesticides (Control) Act [Cap. 226]	DARD
25	Ozone Layer Protection Act No. 27 of 2010 and Ozone Layer Protection (Fees and Penalty Notices) Regulations	DEPC
26	Customs Act No. 7 of 2013	Customs
27	Petroleum (Exploration and Production) Act [Cap. 227]	DoE
28	Quarry Act No. 9 of 2013	DGMWR
29	Geothermal Energy Act [Cap. 197]	DGMWR
30	Mines and Minerals Act [Cap. 190]	DGMWR
31	Land Reform Act [Cap. 123]	MoL
32	Physical Planning Act [Cap. 193]	DLA and provincial and municipal councils
33	Foreshore Development Act [Cap. 90]	DLA
34	Public Roads Act No. 35 of 2013	MIPU
35	Water Resources Management Act [Cap. 281]	DGMWR
36	Water Supply Act [Cap. 24]	DGMWR
37	Water Supply Apparatus Act [Cap. 87]	DGMWR
38	Meteorology Act No. 4 of 1989 [Cap 204]	VMGD
39	National Disaster Act [Cap. 267]	NDMO
40	Vanuatu National Cultural Council Act [Cap. 186]	Ministry of Justice and Social Welfare (MoJSW)
41	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	1999	DEPC	

MEA	Date ratified, acceded, approved or accepted	Focal Point	Ratification, accession, approval or acceptance legislation
Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification			
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
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

MEA	Date ratified, acceded, approved or accepted	Focal Point	Ratification, accession, approval or acceptance legislation
			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

AC	Area Council
ACIAR	Australian Centre for International Agriculture Research
ANU	Australian National University
AQIS	Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service
BNZ	Biosecurity New Zealand
BV	Biosecurity Vanuatu
CCA	Community Conservation Area
CDU	Curriculum Development Unit
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
Customs	Vanuatu Customs and Inland Revenue Department
DARD	Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
DEPC	Department of Environmental Protection and Conservation
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Australian Aid)
DGMWR	Department of Geology, Mines and Water Resources
DL	Department of Livestock
DLA	Department of Local Authorities
DoE	Department of Energy
DoF	Department of Forests
DoFA	Department of Foreign Affairs
DoH	Department of Health
DoI	Department of Industry
DoL	Department of Lands
DoPM	Department of Ports and Marine
DoT	Department of Trade
DSPPAC	Department of Strategic Policy, Planning and Aid Coordination
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EPC Act	Environmental Protection and Conservation Act
FAD	Fish Aggregating Device
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFA	Forum Fisheries Agency
FNU	Fiji National University
FSA	Farm Support Association
GEF	Global Environment Facility

GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH: The German Society for International Cooperation Ltd
Government	Government of the Republic of Vanuatu
IRD	Institut de recherché pour de developpement: The French Research Institute for Development
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
MALFFB	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fisheries and Biosecurity
MARPOL	International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
MFAT	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (New Zealand Aid)
MC	Municipal Council
MCCA	Ministry of Climate Change Adaptation, Meteorology, Geo-Hazards, Environment, Energy and the National Disaster Management Office
MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreement
MFEM	Ministry of Finance and Economic Management
MIPU	Ministry of Infrastructure and Public Utilities
MoE	Ministry of Education and Training
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoJSW	Ministry of Justice and Social Welfare
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSG	Melanesian Spearhead Group
NAB	National Advisory Board on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction
NARI	National Agricultural Research Institute, Papua New Guinea
NBAC	National Biodiversity Advisory Council
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NDMO	National Disaster Management Office
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
NISSAP	National Invasive Species Strategy and Action Plan
NPP	New Program Policy
OECD	Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development
OGCIO	Office of the Government Chief Information Officer
OIE	World Organisation for Animal Health
PEBACC	Pacific Ecosystem-based Adaptation to Climate Change
PGC	Provincial Government Council
PMO	Prime Minister's Office
PPO	Public Prosecutor's Office
PPU	Physical Planning Unit
PSC	Public Service Commission

PWD	Public Works Department
SAMOA Pathway	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)
SLO	State Law Office
SPC	The Pacific Community
SPREP	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme
TAC	Total Allowable Catch
Tourism	Tourism stakeholders including the Department of Tourism, the Vanuatu Tourism Office, members of the Tourism Council of Vanuatu and Local Government Tourism Councils
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
USP	University of the South Pacific
VAC	Vanuatu Agriculture College
VANGO	Vanuatu Association of NGOs
VARTC	Vanuatu Agriculture Research and Technical Centre
VCCI	Vanuatu Chamber of Commerce and Industry
VFD	Vanuatu Fisheries Department
VIPA	Vanuatu Investment Promotion Authority
VKS	Vanuatu Cultural Centre
VMC	Vanuatu Maritime College
VMGD	Vanuatu Meteorological and Geo-Hazards Department
VNCC	Vanuatu National Cultural Council
VNSO	Vanuatu National Statistics Office
VPMU	Vanuatu Project Management Unit