



# REQUEST FOR CLIMATE CHANGE ENABLING ACTIVITY

## PROPOSAL FOR FUNDING UNDER THE GEF TRUST FUND

### PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFIERS

Project Title:	Third National Communication and First Biennial Update Report to the UNFCCC		
Country(ies):	Vanuatu	GEF Project ID: <sup>1</sup>	
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP	GEF Agency Project ID:	5843
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of Climate Change, Government of Vanuatu	Submission Date:	10 March 2016
GEF Focal Area (s):	Climate Change	Project Duration (Months)	48
Type of Report:	Biennial Update Report (BUR) National Communications (NC)	Expected Report Submission to Convention	First BUR: Dec 2017 Third NC: Jun 2019

### A. PROJECT FRAMEWORK\*

<b>Project Objective: Support the Government of Vanuatu to prepare its Third National Communication (TNC) and First Biennial Report under the UNFCCC (FBUR)</b>				
Project Component	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	(in \$)	
			GEF Project Financing	Confirmed Co-financing <sup>2</sup>
1. Review and update of the national circumstances and institutional arrangements pertinent to preparation of the national communications and biennial update reports.	1.1. Updated information on national circumstances concerning the physical (geography, topography and climate) and socio-economic (economy, education, population, health, livelihoods) characteristics of the country and how these might affect the way in which Vanuatu deals with climate change and sustainable development issues in the long term	1.1.1 Description of Geographical characteristics, including climate, forests, land use and other environmental characteristics  1.1.2 Population: growth rates, distribution, density and other vital statistics;  1.1.3 Economy, including energy, transport, industry, and tourism, agriculture, fisheries, waste, health and services sector;  1.1.4 Education, including scientific and technical research institutions;  1.1.5 Description of institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the national communications on a continuous basis including distribution of responsibilities within government departments, universities, research institutions, etc.  1.1.6 Information on involvement and participation of stakeholders	35,000	1,000
2. Third National Greenhouse Gases Inventory (GHGI) and	2.1. National GHG Inventory updated for period 2006 – 2012 (TNC)	2.1.1 Collection of data for the six key thematic sectors (Energy,	179,000	5,000

<sup>1</sup> Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC and to be entered by Agency in subsequent document submission.

<sup>2</sup> Co-financing for enabling activity is encouraged but not required.

<p>the inventory report for period 2006 - 2012 and FBUR for 2013.</p>	<p>and for 2013 (FBUR).</p>	<p>Industrial Processes, Solvent and other Product Use, Agriculture, Land-Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry and Waste).</p> <p>2.1.2 Carry out greenhouse gas emission calculation as per IPCC 2006 guidelines for the six key thematic areas of emissions for period 2006 to 2012 (TNC) and 2013 (FBUR).</p> <p>2.1.3 Development of the chapter on GHG Inventory as part of the TNC for period 2006 to 2012 and 2013 (FBUR).</p> <p>2.1.4 An updated National Inventory Report (NIR)</p> <p>2.15 Training and capacity building activities on data collection, analysis, on the use of 2006 IPCC guidelines on national greenhouse gas inventories, the IPCC good practice guidance on the National GHG inventories and Uncertainty Management and the IPCC Good Practice Guidance on Land use, land-use change and forestry.</p> <p>2.16 Institutional strengthening and capacity building including the thematic working groups for efficient and timely development and submission of GHG inventories.</p>		
<p>3. Completed vulnerability study including recommended adaptation measures for identified vulnerable sectors.</p>	<p>3.1. In-depth vulnerability assessment, including recommended adaptation measures for priority sectors of socio-economic development and natural environment conducted.</p>	<p>3.1.1 Assessment and elaboration of the climatic scenario for Vanuatu including past, present and future projection</p> <p>3.1.2 Identification of vulnerable sectors in Vanuatu based on the latest assessment and studies</p> <p>3.1.3 Description of current vulnerability and adaptation efforts; future risks including national/sectoral adaptation policies, strategies and measures</p> <p>3.1.4 Identified potential adaptation actions for priority sectors including opportunities and barriers</p>	<p>200,000</p>	<p>5,000</p>

<p>4. Assessment of sectors, actions and projects that could be included in the national emission reduction strategy (mitigation)</p>	<p>4.1. Using best practices and latest available data, assessment of sectors and interventions contributing to GHG emission reduction (mitigation) at the national level conducted</p>	<p>4.1.1 Identification of all potential mitigation options for each sector listed in the GHG inventory; and prioritization of mitigation options for each sector and categorization as long, medium and short term priorities.</p> <p>4.1.2 Development of Mitigation Scenarios (Emission Forecast) based on the available data from the GHG inventory, as well as socio-economic information, and preparation of a series of mitigation scenarios to 2030.</p> <p>4.1.3 Preparation of brief mitigation project profiles for existing and possible future implementation.</p> <p>4.1.4 Training and capacity building on the use of appropriate technologies, methodologies and tools for assessment of mitigations options and development of mitigation scenarios</p>	<p>140,000</p>	
<p>5. Domestic Monitoring, Reporting and Verification</p>	<p>5.1.Domestic Measurement Reporting and Verification system supported</p>	<p>5.1.2. Options and possibilities to develop a domestic MRV system assessed.</p> <p>5.1.3. Identification of the requirements for development of institutional arrangements and the national MRV framework.</p> <p>5.1.4. Report describing the requirements and recommendations for development of institutional mechanisms for national MRV.</p> <p>5.1.5. The development process of national institutional arrangements and framework for domestic MRV supported.</p>	<p>45,000</p>	
<p>6. Constraints and gaps, finance, technology and capacity needs</p>	<p>6.1. Constraints and gaps identified; financial, technology, policy and capacity building needs assessed and recommendation for addressing the needs provided</p>	<p>6.1.1 Based on the assessment produced within the outcome 4, finance resources needed for implementation of the GHG emission reduction strategy estimated;</p> <p>6.1.2 Based on the V&amp;A assessment, a cost benefit analysis, estimating potential costs for a long-term adaptation (at least for water sector) and BAU, performed;</p>	<p>55,000</p>	

7. Other information	7.1. Other information relevant for the preparation of FBUR and TNC consolidated	7.1.2. Update on activities related to strengthening of the capabilities and expertise of Vanuatu to contribute to, and participate in, research and systematic observation, data collection and processing, archiving, analysis and dissemination identified and documented  7.1.2 Elaboration on resources provided for capacity building including details on collaboration and synergy existing between the various Convention processes as they relate to capacity building and technology transfer  7.1.3 Assessment of training and awareness-raising activities carried out on climate change issues at the community and national level.  7.1.4 Study on the needs and constraints relating to financial, technical and capacity gaps with the assistance of bilateral and multilateral organizations	65,550	
8. Submission of FBUR and TNC, Monitoring and evaluation	8.1. FBUR compiled, approved by the GoV and submitted to UNFCCC 8.2. TNC compiled, approved by the GoV and submitted to UNFCCC 8.3. Project regularly monitored, financial audit conducted and lessons learned compiled	8.1.1 FBUR compiled, approved and submitted;  8.2.1 TNC compiled, approved and submitted.  8.3.1. Project financial and progress reports prepared and submitted.  8.3.2. End of Project report and lessons learned compiled.	55,000	
		Subtotal	<b>774,550</b>	<b>11,000</b>
		Project Management Cost (Including Direct Project Cost up to \$15,000) <sup>3</sup>	77,450	29,000
		<b>Total Project Cost</b>	<b>852,000</b>	<b>40,000</b>

\* List the \$ by project components. Please attach a detailed project budget table that supports all the project components in this table.

#### B. SOURCE OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
Recipient Government (select)	Ministry of Climate Change	In-kind (select)	40,000
<b>Total Co-financing</b>			40,000

<sup>3</sup> This is the cost associated with the unit executing the project on the ground and could be financed out of trust fund or co-financing sources. For EAs within the ceiling, PMC could be up to 10% of the Subtotal GEF Project Financing.

### C. GEF FINANCING RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, COUNTRY AND PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee <sup>a)</sup> / (b) <sup>2</sup>	Total c=a+b
UNDP	GEF TF	Vanuatu	CC-M	Climate Change	852,000	80,940	932,940
				<b>Total Grant Resources</b>	852,000	80,940	932,940

a) Refer to the Fee Policy for GEF Partner Agencies

## PART II: ENABLING ACTIVITY JUSTIFICATION

<p><b>A. ENABLING ACTIVITY BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT</b> (Provide brief information about projects implemented since a country became party to the convention and results achieved):</p>	<p>Vanuatu ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) on 25<sup>th</sup> March 1993 and the Kyoto Protocol on 17<sup>th</sup> July 2001. As a party to the convention, Vanuatu officially submitted its Initial National Communication (INC) to the UNFCCC in 1999 (5th COP). The Second National Communication (SNC) has been endorsed by the Council of Ministers and is expected to be submitted to the UNFCCC during first quarter of 2016.</p> <p>Vanuatu with support from UNDP initiated the INDC preparation activities during July 2015 and has successfully submitted the same to United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) on 29th September 2015. The mitigation contribution for the Vanuatu INDC submission is a sector specific target of transitioning to close to 100% renewable energy in the electricity sector by 2030. The adaptation component provides an opportunity to reiterate the adaptation priorities as identified and prioritized in key national documents such as the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) and the National Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Policy.</p> <p>Vanuatu anticipates many impacts from climate change on its society, economy, environment and human health and it is, through the Ministry of Climate Change, actively cooperating with United Nations agencies and international partners to assess these effects and develop appropriate plans through climate change adaptation and mitigation. Vanuatu's NAPA and NAPs (under preparation) intends to support the progress towards the country's national development priorities and the goal of environmental sustainability, by ensuring that a focus on reducing vulnerabilities and risks is incorporated into planning and activities across all sectors of the economy and society.</p> <p>Vanuatu is also keen to reduce its reliance on fossil fuels for the energy needs. The National Energy Road Map, which sets out a clear strategy and action plan for the development and use of alternative and sustainable energy sources, has an ambitious goal of reducing the country's high reliance on imported fossil fuel by meeting 65% of its electricity needs from renewable energy sources by 2020.</p> <p>Vanuatu has positioned itself as a regional leader in the fields of Climate Change (CC) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and has been widely applauded for its initiative to establish a National Advisory Board for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction (NAB) as a means of improving coordination and governance around the two issues. Vanuatu's implementation of the UNFCCC has progressed exponentially in recent years as government sector agencies become more organized and civil society, academic, the private sector, development partners and regional agencies have stepped up their activities in Vanuatu.</p> <p>The Second National Communication (SNC) for Vanuatu highlights the country's commitment in formulating strategies, national policies and best practices for addressing GHG emissions and making a practical contribution to the global mitigation efforts. While at the same time the country is also pursuing its national and regional development priorities and sustainable development objectives. The development objectives are planned to be achieved by integrating GHG abatement efforts with other social, environmental and economic priorities.</p>
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In the past, no consistent energy policy or strategy existed in Vanuatu. Those Renewable energy policies and projects that were implemented were fragmented and often driven by proposals from development partners. This approach was not successful, and in response, the government developed a comprehensive National Energy Road Map (NERM) which was launched in April 2014.

The NERM clearly identifies the issues in the energy sector, as described above, as a challenge to the country's economy, and as restricting economic and social development. Therefore, the government has announced the following vision to guide all efforts to improve the energy sector: "To energize Vanuatu's growth and development through the provision of secure, affordable, widely accessible, high quality, clean energy services for an Educated, Healthy, and Wealthy nation." In the NERM, access to electricity is identified as one of the country's five development priorities, from remote rural areas to those who are already serviced by a utility under an existing concession. The goal of NERM is to increase electricity access for the rural population and extend the existing grid to reach an increasing number of people.

NERM Targets includes:

- Achieving a connection rate of 100% for households close to concession areas by grid extensions
- Achieve 100% electrification for "off-grid" households through micro-grids and individual solutions (Solar Home Systems).

Vanuatu is an active participant in Pacific island regional affairs and has signed on to a number of regional policies and initiatives that have implications for climate change mitigation. Vanuatu is also a Party to many other UN conventions, such as those, among others: biological diversity, biosafety, protection of the ozone layer, persistent organic pollutants, and combating desertification.

Adaptation to climate change and risk management of natural hazards is one of the core development issues for Vanuatu. In 2007, Vanuatu completed its National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA), which outlined the most urgent and immediate needs with respect to climate change and identified several priority sectors (Agriculture/Food Security, Coastal Zones and Marine Ecosystems, Water Resources and Public Health) for action.

Since 2007 the NAPA has been implemented in a de-facto way via a surge in government and non-government action on adaptation in all sectors. Adapting to climate change and variability is a serious and urgent need for Vanuatu, which is progressing rapidly with the collaboration of many government and non-government partners. The main problem with assessing the impact of climate change and in identifying a cost-effective response is the uncertainty surrounding estimates of the time and magnitude of the changes to be expected. National adaptation options for Vanuatu have been identified for each of the vulnerable sectors, stressing the need for "no regrets" strategies, which make good sense regardless of impending climate change. These potential adaptation strategies were developed in a major national consultation undertaken throughout the six provinces of Vanuatu. The adaptation action options are organized in matrix form by both sector and climate impact, and are accessible online on the NAB Portal.

Despite the great success of literally thousands of adaptation actions taken by a myriad of partners in Vanuatu, much still needs to be done to ensure that Vanuatu is able to reduce the impact of climate change on areas that are already vulnerable and at the same time effectively protect others that are at risk from future changes.

The Ministry of Climate Change and Natural Disasters, in consultation with other government agencies, provincial governments, civil society and other stakeholders, has developed a draft Vanuatu Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Policy. The Policy has completed the stakeholder consultation and is pending cabinet approval. The Government of Vanuatu has committed to direct the country's climate change and disaster risk reduction efforts into six key priorities. These priorities are split into systems and themes:

- Systems
  - Governance
  - Finance
  - Knowledge and Information

- Themes
  - Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction
  - Low Carbon Development
  - Response and Recovery

Vanuatu also established a set of strong, ambitious and realistic negotiating positions for CoP 21 in Paris to guide deliberations and agreement drafting work in Paris. An official delegation of over 20 people from across government, civil society, academia and development partners were trained and participated in the CoP 21 negotiations. COP21 Coordination in Vanuatu was led by Ministry of Climate Change UNFCCC Taskforce including representatives from the Department of Foreign Affairs, Department of Women’s Affairs and the GIZ Climate Change Program.

Vanuatu also partnered with its allies from the Association of Small Island States (AOSIS), the Least Developed Countries (LDCs), the G77+China grouping, the Melanesian Spearhead Group (MSG) and others to collectively raise issues in solidarity on global and regional climate change concerns. Regional agencies like the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Program (SPREP), the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS), the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), the University of the South Pacific (USP) and the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ) were involved in technical training activities with the Vanuatu delegation.

The Ministry for Climate Change and Natural Disasters is the nodal agency as part of the Government's efforts to streamline Vanuatu's climate change response. The ministry includes the Vanuatu Meteorological and Geo-Hazards Department (VMGD), the National Disaster Management Office (NDMO), the Department of Energy (DoE), the Department of Environment and the Project Management Unit (PMU). The Ministry and the NAB are mandated with coordinating all government and non-government initiatives addressing climate change and disaster risk reduction in the country.

The Department of Energy (DoE) is responsible for central coordination of the development of the energy (climate change mitigation) sector in Vanuatu. This includes the existing electricity grids, the petroleum sector and energy efficiency issues, but the DoE is also responsible for the development of electricity access in rural areas.

The National Advisory Board on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction (NAB) is a committee made up of government and non-government members. Its primary purpose is to: “act as Vanuatu’s supreme policy making and advisory body for all disaster risk reduction and climate change programmes, projects, initiatives and activities”. As such it is the main governmental stakeholder in the proposed NAMA.

The NAB is co-chaired by the Director of the Vanuatu Meteorology and Geo-Hazards Department (VMGD) and the Director of the National Disaster Management Office (NDMO). Members are senior-level representatives from key sectoral government agencies, and NGO representatives, including a representative of the Vanuatu Humanitarian Team (VHT) Network, the Vanuatu Climate Adaptation Network and the Vanuatu Association of Non-Governmental Associations (VANGO). Members are nominated in the first instance by the Directors of the VMGD and the NDMO at an official NAB meeting.

The Government of Vanuatu has established institutional arrangements for joint governance of climate change and disaster risk reduction through the NAB and a Project Management Unit (PMU) within the Ministry. The PMU is responsible for coordinating all Vanuatu's climate change related programmes and projects and aligning the climate change initiatives with development strategies, including the annual and medium-term government budgets. The PMU is also responsible for ensuring that climate change programmes and projects are carried out within their specified timeframes and for ensuring activities meet the necessary public participation and stakeholder requirements.

The PMU also has the authority to act as a Financial Management Agent for externally funded programmes and projects and will thus, on behalf of the NAB and the Ministry, be responsible for project financial management and administration.

	<p>The Government of Vanuatu is taking up climate change as one of the core development issues and has established specific teams and department to address the issue. The Government has a newly established Ministry for Climate Change Adaptation and a National Advisory Board (NAB) on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction designed to improve coordination and governance surrounding the threats climate change and disasters pose to its people, environment and assets.</p> <p>Vanuatu as a party to the UNFCCC is keen to be part of the global efforts in addressing climate change and intends to fulfill reporting requirements under the convention which includes the Third National Communications (TNC) and the Biennial Update Report (BUR). Vanuatu requests support from Global Environmental Facility (GEF) needed in order to continue with development and consolidation of technical and institutional capacities and with efforts to integrate climate change into national policies, plans and programs. Vanuatu's first Biennial Update Report (BUR) will provide an update of the last national communication submitted to the UNFCCC and will be based on the relevant components of the Second National Communication.</p>
<p><b>B. ENABLING ACTIVITY GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND ACTIVITIES</b> (The proposal should briefly justify and describe the project framework. Identify also key stakeholders involved in the project including the private sector, civil society organizations, local and indigenous communities, and their respective roles, as applicable. Describe also how the gender dimensions are considered in project design and implementation):</p>	<p>This enabling activity aims to assist Vanuatu in meeting reporting requirements under the UNFCCC Convention in accordance with its commitments as a non-Annex 1 Party (as mandated by Article 4 and 12 of this Convention and COP 16 and 17 decisions), and to strengthen the technical and institutional capacity of Vanuatu to prepare and submit its TNC and first BUR to the UNFCCC. The project is prepared in line with GEF-6 strategic focal area on climate change mitigation, objective CCM3 on fostering enabling conditions to mainstream mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies. In particular, Program 5 of this objective aims to mainstream the integration of climate considerations into the national planning process and to help countries mainstream mitigation action in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and SDGs.</p> <p>The expected outcomes and associated key outputs and activities are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Review and update of the national circumstances and institutional arrangements pertinent to preparation of the national communications and biennial update reports. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Information on national circumstances concerning the physical (geography, topography and climate) and socio-economic (economy, education, population, health, livelihoods) characteristics of the country and how these might affect the way in which Vanuatu deals with climate change and sustainable development issues in the long term is currently being developed. The preparation of the third national communication will strengthen the linkages and facilitate better understanding of the nexus between climate change and development. This will involve analyses of policies and plans that are currently being pursued by Vanuatu and their relevance in dealing with climate change issues and concerns.</li> <li>➤ Coordination, cooperation and synergy between the key stakeholders in developing actions and strategies to cope with the impacts of climate change are crucial for the sustainability of project implementation. It is envisaged that the preparation of the various components of the TNC/FBUR will help strengthen and where appropriate, build synergies among and between activities. The project management team will include a strong institutional arrangement under which many of the activities/tasks will be carried out in the preparation of the third national communication.</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. The Third National Greenhouse Gases Inventory (GHGI) and the report for period 2006 to 2012 (TNC) and 2013 (FBUR). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Collation of data for the six key thematic sectors (Energy, Industrial Processes, Solvent and other Product Use, Agriculture, Land-Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry and Waste).</li> <li>➤ Carrying out greenhouse gas emission calculation for the six key thematic areas of emissions (Energy, Industrial Processes, Solvent and other Product Use, Agriculture, Land-Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry and Waste) for period 2006 to 2012 (TNC) and 2013 (FBUR).</li> </ul> </li> </ol>



- Development of the chapter on GHG Inventory as part of the TNC and 2013 as part of FBUR.
  - A National Inventory Report (NIR) which includes: the procedures and arrangements undertaken to collect and achieve the data and information; anthropogenic emissions by sources (GHG Inventory); the level of uncertainty associated with inventory data, their underlying assumptions, and the methodologies used for estimating these uncertainties; summary of all activities and consultations undertaken; recommendations for integrating GHG activities with other sustainable development initiatives; recommendations for mainstreaming the GHG inventory process; and recommendations for addressing technological and capacity needs.
  - Many of the problems relating to the preparation of national greenhouse gas inventory are lack of quality data and its associated problems of access, availability, management and retrieval systems; lack of expertise and capabilities to undertake inventory work and the lack of technical, financial, human and institutional capacities to carry out inventory work on a continuous basis. Therefore, a good capacity building and training of personnel and institutions is necessarily critical in order to ensure high quality inventories.
  - Training and capacity building is required in data collection, analysis, archiving and management, and the use and applications of geographic information systems and remote sensing techniques as they relate to estimations of emissions and removals from land use change and forestry sector. Identification of key source categories of emissions is considered important in determining resource allocations in GHG inventories and therefore training is needed in this area as well as on the use 2006 IPCC guidelines on national greenhouse gas inventories, the IPCC good practice guidance on the National GHG inventories and Uncertainty Management and the IPCC Good Practice Guidance on Land use, land-use change and forestry.
3. Completed vulnerability study including recommended adaptation measures for identified vulnerable sectors.
- Elaborating the climatic scenario for Vanuatu including past, present and projection for the future.
  - Confirmation of identified vulnerable sectors in Vanuatu based on the latest assessment and studies.
  - Description of current vulnerability and adaptation efforts; future risks including national/sectoral adaptation policies, strategies and measures.
  - Identified potential adaptation actions for priority sectors including opportunities and barriers.
  - Adaptation and disaster risk reduction action must be integrated into development and traditional livelihoods, rather than being seen as a stand-alone activity. Adaptation is achieved through a suite of actions that can be integrated into activities across industry sectors and implementing agencies.
  - Experience shows that successful adaptation action in Vanuatu requires collective approaches and co-implementation while also recognizing and building on existing valuable indigenous and traditional knowledge. It is essential that activities are coordinated among multiple partners. These can include national government agencies, provincial governments, traditional leaders, CSOs, private sector, development partners and academic institutions.
4. Assessment of sectors, actions and projects that could be included in the national emission reduction strategy.
- Identification of all potential mitigation options for each sector listed in the GHG inventory; and prioritization of mitigation options for each sector and categorize as long, medium and short term priorities.
  - Development of Mitigation Scenarios (Emission Forecast) based on the available data from the GHG inventory, as well as socio-economic information, prepares a series of mitigation scenarios to 2030. This will include a baseline scenario, whereby current trends continue, as well as at least two other scenarios showing how emissions may decrease if mitigation actions are taken.
  - Preparation of brief mitigation project profiles for existing and possible future implementation. These profiles could include the following: brief overview of existing and proposed mitigation activities; estimated implementation costs; estimated mitigation potential; and arrangements for project coordination.

- Training and capacity building is required in the use of appropriate technologies, methodologies and tools for assessment of mitigations options and development of mitigation scenarios particularly in sectors with significant mitigation potential.

5. Domestic Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV)

- Development of Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) to track the achievements resulting from the identified mitigation interventions which include baseline setting, development of monitoring Plan, identification of key Monitoring parameters and monitoring methodology and development of verification procedures

6. Updated assessment of the financial and technological assistance received and capacities building needs.

- Activities related to strengthening of the capabilities and expertise of Vanuatu to contribute to, and participate in, research and systematic observation, data collection and processing, archiving, analysis and dissemination identified and documented.
- Capacity-building is regarded as a key issue in all areas of work relating to the preparation of national communication. Elaboration on resources provided for capacity building including details on collaboration and synergy existing between the various Convention processes as they relate to capacity building and technology transfer.
- An assessment of training and awareness-raising activities carried out on climate change issues at the community and national level.
- Study on the needs and constraints relating to financial, technical and capacity gaps with the assistance of bilateral and multilateral organizations

7. Other information relevant for the preparation of FBUR and TNC

- Activities on Research and Systematic Observation such as improvement in data collection, analysis and management; trend analysis on temperature and rainfall data; analysis of the impact of climate change on the frequency of extreme climatic events including El Niño–Southern Oscillation (ENSO) and analysis of rainfall under future climate change scenarios, current climate variability including tropical cyclones and ENSO.
- Information on efforts towards creating “Education, training and public awareness” on climate change through preparation and dissemination of outreach materials ((leaflets, booklets, calendars, posters, quarterly newsletters, videos etc.) through public media (TV, radio, newspapers, magazines, Internet, etc.).
- Details on “Information and Networking” activities on climate change issues including information networking with thematic groups; participation and contribution to sub-regional and regional information networks and assessment of current capacity in information communication technologies.

**Stakeholders involvement:**

Vanuatu strongly believes that TNC and FBUR preparation can help to integration of climate change into existing planning processes as well as to strengthen institutional cooperation on climate change in a useful way during implementation of projects. Vanuatu will also explore and use the existing institutional and stakeholder consultations mechanisms that have been established for initiatives such as the previous national communications and joint climate change and DRM planning processes to engage on TNC and FBUR.

The implementation of TNC/FBUR project as proposed in Vanuatu would represent a very good example on how various ministries, agencies, institutions of government and non-government organizations can work together in a collaborative manner towards developing a national plan of action. The approach used in the INC and SNC formulation is similar to what is being proposed for the TNC/FBUR preparation, whereby the immediate needs and concerns related to identification and prioritization of mitigation and adaptation options, strategies and measures are highlighted and collectively addressed by the stakeholders.

A vast array of actors takes a role in climate change and disaster risk reduction activities in Vanuatu. Government at national, provincial and area council levels will be encouraged to work together, alongside CSOs and industry sectors, to address these challenges. Development partners, regional organizations and academic institutions also have key parts to play in planning, research, outreach and project delivery. Collaborative mechanisms need to work effectively to ensure alignment of goals, reduced duplication and efficient use of resources.

In recent years alliances have been built within and across sectors in Vanuatu and regionally. The existence of Vanuatu Climate Adaptation Network (VCAN) and Vanuatu Association of NGO (VANGO) demonstrate recognition of the need for collaboration among international and local CSOs to share information, partner on projects and achieve better outcomes, bringing better results for the communities they serve. The cluster system adopted for disaster planning, response and recovery is a further example of partnering to improve Vanuatu's capacity in delivering disaster risk reduction activities. Public private partnerships have been identified in the Energy Road Map as a mechanism to deliver renewable energy infrastructure projects.

Extensive consultations during the TNC project implementation will be carried out with relevant stakeholders in Vanuatu. It is understood that some of the relevant actors include but are not limited to:

*Government Ministries/Institutions:*

- Ministry of Climate Change and Natural Disasters (Department of Energy, Vanuatu Meteorological Department and National Disaster Management Office)
- Department of Strategic Policy, Planning and Aid Coordination (DSPPAC)
- *National Advisory Board (NAB) on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction*
- Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, *Forestry and Fisheries*
- *Ministry of Finance and Economic Management*
- Department of Foreign Affairs
- *Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources*
- Department of Women's Affairs
- *Vanuatu Investment Promotion Authority*

*Local, Regional and International Non-Government Organizations (NGO)*

- *Foundation of the Peoples of the South Pacific International (FSPI)*
- *CARE International*
- *OXFAM International*
- *Vanuatu Humanitarian Team (VHT)*
- *Vanuatu Association of NGOs – VANGO*
- *Vanuatu Climate Adaptation Network (VCAN)*
- *WWF*

*Academic Institutions*

- *University of South Pacific (USP)*

*Regional Institutions*

- *Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)*
- *SPC Applied Geoscience and Technology Division (SOPAC)*
- *Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC)*

*Private Sector Entities*

- *Union Electrique du Vanuatu Limited (UNELCO)*
- *Vanuatu Utilities and Infrastructure Limited (VUI)*
- *Renewable Energy Equipment suppliers and entrepreneurs (Vanuatu Son Solar, Vate Electrics , Solar Communication , Van global, Energy 4 all , GreenTech, Jem Solar etc.)*

**Gender dimensions:**

The regional charter “Revised Pacific Platform for Action on Advancement of Women and Gender Equality 2005 to 2015”, sets the direction for the region in improving outcomes for women. Vanuatu’s Department of Women’s Affairs is preparing a gender policy.

The Vanuatu Climate Change and Disaster Reduction Policy emphasizes that that women have full opportunities to participate in policy development, decision making and implementation at all levels. Initiatives are under way to ensure gender and climate change and disaster risk reduction efforts are aligned, and efforts should be up-scaled. Women have historically been excluded from participation on committees and other decision making forums. The TNC project management team will ensure the full representation of women measures to give them a voice and a role in climate change and disaster risk reduction decisions and activities.

The interests of other social groups and particularly vulnerable community members would also be represented in TNC project implementation activities. People with disabilities, the elderly, youth, those in remote locations and from diverse cultural groups would be able to participate, as well as services being provided to meet their needs.

The guidance on gender integration through the NCs and BURs developed by the Global Support Programme through UNDP and in collaboration with UNEP and GEF will be applied.

<p><b>C. DESCRIBE THE ENABLING ACTIVITY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION</b> (discuss the work intended to be undertaken and the output expected from each activity as outlined in Table A).</p>	<p>The TNC/FBUR project activities are envisaged to be implemented and coordinated under the auspices of Ministry of Climate Change (MCC) utilizing the existing institutional arrangements. The ministry is currently coordinating several donors funded climate change mitigation and adaptation activities. The National Advisory Board (NAB) on climate change will act as the Project Steering Committee (PSC). The PSC along with Department of Energy (DoE), Climate Change Project Management Unit (PMU), TNC/FBUR project coordinator and consultants will form the project implementation team. The Ministry of Climate Change will work and undertake its tasks in consultation with other relevant government departments, the private sector and NGOs.</p> <p>The DoE is responsible for central coordination of the development of the energy and climate change mitigation sector in Vanuatu. DoE in association with PMU will provide technical and policy oversight to the TNC/FBUR preparation and will be supported by TNC/FBUR coordinator and other stakeholders. The local and international consultants will liaise with the TNC/FBUR project implementation team for timely and effective delivery of project outputs. The TNC/FBUR coordinator will report to the Director General, MCC and will be responsible for the operational programme of project implementation. The project team will also have adequate and appropriate computer and telecommunication facility, including Internet, to enable them to efficiently and effectively undertake their activities.</p> <p>The TNC/FBUR Coordinator will coordinate the day-to-day implementation of activities to be carried out by consultants and relevant stakeholders. The PMU with the TNC/FBUR Coordinator will provide secretariat support to the PSC, project team and consultants.</p> <p>The following thematic working groups will be formed to assist with the preparation of various components of the national communication: (i) National Greenhouse Inventory and Mitigation Analysis (ii) Vulnerability and Adaptation; (iii) Research and systematic observation; and (iv) Education, training, public awareness and information and networking and Capacity-building. Each thematic working group will comprise of a number of experts drawing both from public and private sectors, communities, and NGOs, as appropriate.</p> <p>UNDP will act GEF Implementing Agency and will monitor and support implementation of project activities in line with UNDP-GEF standard procedures.</p> <p>The key project activities include:</p> <p><u><i>National Circumstances</i></u> Information provided on national circumstances is critical for understanding Vanuatu’s vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change, its capacity and its options for adaptation, as well as its options for addressing its GHG emissions within the broader context of sustainable development.</p> <p>Information on national circumstances will include the analyses of national and/or regional development priorities and objectives that Vanuatu is pursuing and those that would serve as the basis for addressing climate change and sea-level rise issues. Information on national circumstances will be linked to information provided in other chapters of the national communication. The analyses of development priorities and objectives would be of interest to other national stakeholders investigating the benefits of specific activities and policies and the linkages between the activities and policies relating to climate change and those of other Conventions, such as the CBD and the UNCCD. Information will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Geographical characteristics, including climate, forests, land use and other environmental characteristics,</li> <li>➤ Population: growth rates, distribution, density and other vital statistics;</li> <li>➤ Economy, including energy, transport, industry, and tourism, agriculture, fisheries, waste, health and services sector</li> <li>➤ Education, including scientific and technical research institutions,</li> <li>➤ Any information considered relevant by the Party, e.g., information relating to Article 4.8 and 4.9, of the Convention</li> </ul>
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- A description of institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the national communications on a continuous basis including distribution of responsibilities within government departments, universities, research institutions, etc.
- Involvement and participation of other stakeholders;
- The Sub-Committees on GHG inventory, vulnerability and adaptation assessment, mitigation, etc.

**National GHG Inventory**

- The Vanuatu's Inventory for Greenhouse Gases under the Second National Communications (SNC) was for the base year 2000 using the revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. In year 2000, the total GHG emissions by sources and removals by sink for Vanuatu was 585.39Gg CO<sub>2</sub>eq (excluding removals); which comprised of 70.34Gg CO<sub>2</sub>e from Energy; 502.83Gg CO<sub>2</sub>e from Agriculture and 12.21Gg CO<sub>2</sub>e from Waste Sector. CO<sub>2</sub> sequestration by the forestry and land use sector in year 2000 amounted to 7,913.16Gg CO<sub>2</sub>e. Total GHG emissions, including FOLU, are estimated to be (-) 7327.77Gg CO<sub>2</sub>e, indicating that Vanuatu is a net sinks for GHG emissions.
- On the basis of the previous inventory, national GHG Inventory for direct greenhouse gases carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), methane (CH<sub>4</sub>) and nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O) and for indirect greenhouse gases carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>) and non-methane organic volatile compounds (NMVOC) will be undertaken for the period 2006 to 2012 (TNC) and 2013 (FBUR) in five source categories: energy, industrial processes and product use, agriculture, Forestry and other land use and waste, using the IPCC 2006 Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories.
- A key source/category analysis will be carried out to determine the sectors with significant emissions where resources can be targeted. This activity will also include training in and capacity building on the use and application of the IPCC 2006 Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, the IPCC Good Practice Guidance on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories and Uncertainty Management, and the IPCC Good Practice Guidance on and Use, Land Use Change and Forestry and related applications of geographic information systems and remote sensing techniques.
- Quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) procedures based on the IPCC Good Practice Guidance and Uncertainty Management in National Greenhouse Gas Inventories will be applied as appropriate to ensure that the results of the inventory will be as reliable as possible.
- Tables 1 and 2, as provided by the UNFCCC guidelines (annex to decision 17/CP.8) will be used for reporting the national GHG inventory. This activity will be coordinated with any regional efforts wherever possible.
- At the end of the proposed activities, a workshop will be held to review the results. Policy makers and other stakeholders will be invited to participate in the workshop, so as to enhance their awareness on the importance of GHG inventory and on a long-term programme for the improvement of future GHG inventories.
- The Sub-committees on GHG Inventory will carry out the inventory work. Training on the application of IPCC methodology, including data collection, analysis and management, including the use of IPCC Good Practice Guidance and Uncertainty Management in National GHG Inventories will be conducted for the Sub-committees.

*Measures to facilitate adequate adaptation*

- Vanuatu faces a full range of geologic and climatic hazards and is also subjected to climatic variability and extremes. Future climate change and sea-level rise threaten to exacerbate the risks posed by tropical cyclones, coastal and river flooding, coastal erosion, land-slides, hailstorms, heavy rainfall events, and droughts. Climate-related disasters have had huge impacts on the economic growth and national development.
- The sea-level rise near Vanuatu measured by satellite altimeters since 1993 is about 6 mm per year, larger than the global average of  $3.2 \pm 0.4$  mm per year. The Vanuatu's future climate projections show growing climate and disaster risks. Climate change is likely to have impact on all economic sectors that are pertinent to the sustainable development of Vanuatu.
- The "Profile of Risks from Climate Change and Geo-hazards in Vanuatu" outlines the major climate change impacts and geo-hazards for Vanuatu, which corroborate and build on Vanuatu's 2007 National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA). The sectors considered in this assessment to be most vulnerable for climate change are: Agriculture (crops, cattle and sustenance), Fisheries (freshwater, coastal, deep sea, aquaculture), Forestry (including mangroves and production forest), Tourism (cruise-ships, hotels), Transport (road, ferries, and air), Infrastructure (utilities [energy, water, and sanitation], houses, offices, and industry) and Health.
- Adaptation to climate change and risk management of natural hazards is one of the core development issues for Vanuatu. The National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA), has outlined the most urgent and immediate needs with respect to climate change and identified several priority sectors (Agriculture/Food Security, Coastal Zones and Marine Ecosystems, Water Resources and Public Health) for action.
- Based on previous work, an integrated vulnerability assessment will be undertaken for key socio-economic sectors, such as coastal zone and reefs, land-use change, water resources, health, fisheries, biodiversity, food security, and public infrastructure.
- Relevant global and/or regional circulation models may be used to construct climate change scenarios for the region that includes Vanuatu. Where possible, integrated assessment modeling will be used to assess the impacts of climate change in Vanuatu. Based on these quantitative analyses, appropriate cost-effective adaptation options and measures will be assessed. The impacts of climate change on national development strategies; plans and programmes will be evaluated. Appropriate policy options will be identified and developed for response strategies.
- One of the possible major impacts of climate change is the increase in extreme weather events, both of which could have significant implications for Vanuatu in terms of tropical cyclones. Further assessment of vulnerability will be carried out focusing on specific sectors using outputs of regional circulation models and targeted research.
- The TNC will include (i) an integrated assessment of impacts and adaptation options including (ii) the identification of least-cost adaptation measures; (iv) a climate change-induced disaster prevention, preparedness and management plan; (v) the list of high priority measures recommended for inclusion in sustainable development strategy; (vi) analysis of barriers and opportunities for integration of adaptation measures in the medium and long-term national development plans. These assessments will build on the results of the community adaptation initiatives recently completed, and will take into account the priorities and recommendations identified.
- At the end of the assessment, a workshop will be held to review the results of the adaptation option and strategies. Policy makers and other stakeholders will be invited to participate in the workshop, so as to enhance their awareness on the various adaptation options, which should be taken into consideration in national development planning.

- Sub-committee on vulnerability and adaptation will undertake the above tasks, using methodologies that they consider better reflecting the national situation, as well as existing methodologies and guidelines
- The capacity for this group on the application of the above-mentioned methodologies, including data collection, analysis and management, will be further strengthened and enhanced where necessary. The capacity-building activities will include the participation of the selected team members in sub-regional, regional and international training workshops on vulnerability and adaptation assessment, so as to share experiences and lessons learned with other countries.

**Programme to Mitigate Climate Change**

- In terms of mitigation, energy is one of the crucial development indicators in any country and like the other Pacific Island Countries; Vanuatu's primary energy needs are mainly met by imported petroleum fuel. The majority of electricity is produced from Diesel (67%) followed by Copra oil (14.3%), Hydro Power (10.3%), Wind Power (8.1%) and Solar Power (0.2%). Under the SNC baseline scenario, Vanuatu's total GHG emissions (excluding removals) were projected to increase by 150% between 2000 and 2025. The Vanuatu's GHG emission profile shows the largest increase in emissions to occur in the energy sector, which will rise by 230%, followed by emissions from agriculture and waste sector, which is likely to rise by 228% and 137% with respect to baseline emission of year 2000. Vanuatu is exploring opportunities to further utilize the renewable energy sources such as hydro, solar, biomass, wind, and coconut bio-fuel and geothermal.
- According to the Second National Communication (SNC), Vanuatu is committed to formulating strategies, national policies and best practices for addressing GHG emissions and making a practical contribution to the global mitigation efforts. While at the same time the country is also pursuing its national and regional development priorities and sustainable development objectives. The development objectives are planned to be achieved by integrating GHG abatement efforts with other social, environmental and economic priorities.
- Transportation infrastructure development is one of the priority sectors for Vanuatu and with this view the Government has initiated a long term Vanuatu Transport Sector Support Program (VTSSP). The Government of Vanuatu is also focusing on mitigation options for emissions from land, sea and air transport sectors. Measures include public transportation awareness programmes, vehicle emission standards, promoting fuel-efficient and alternative fuel vehicles, improving public transport services, introducing financial incentives to encourage energy efficiency and promoting non-motorized transport. Currently, however, transportation emissions are relatively small due to the small number of motor vehicles.
- Significant constraints relating to the availability of data and information and, specific institutional arrangements to handle data acquisition and database maintenance for climate change mitigation still remain problematic. Mitigation assessment will entail the generation of information on the national analysis of the potential costs and impacts of the various technologies and practices to mitigate climate change. This information will also be relevant for sustainable development and useful for policy makers in formulating and prioritizing mitigation programmes.
- In order for Vanuatu to undertake mitigation assessment as part of its development strategy, the below activities will be carried out:
  - Collection, collation, analysis and archiving of data for the different sectors of the economy, where appropriate and relevant;
  - Development of Mitigation Scenarios (Emission Forecast) based on the available data from the GHG inventory, as well as socio-economic information, prepares a series of mitigation scenarios to 2030. This will include a baseline scenario, whereby current trends continue, as well as at least two other scenarios showing how emissions may decrease if mitigation actions are taken.
  - Training and capacity building for national experts and institutions to undertake the preparation of the mitigation assessment;



➤ Training of personnel in the use of methods, models and tools for the generation of climate and socioeconomic scenarios, at both the national and sectoral levels;

- Training and capacity building will be required in the use of appropriate technologies, methodologies and tools for assessment of mitigations options and development of mitigation scenarios particularly in sectors with significant mitigation potential.
- Several methods and models are envisaged to be used in mitigation assessment, ranging from a broad description of main development trends and statistics to formalized modeling at sector and macro-economic levels.
- Based on the above analyses, a draft National Mitigation Plan for key socio-economic sectors will be developed. A list of environmentally friendly mitigation technologies, including renewable energy technologies, will be identified and assessed. Appropriate mitigation projects will also be identified for bilateral and multilateral funding.
- At the end of the proposed activities, a workshop will be held to review the results and the draft National Mitigation Strategy for GHG Emission Reduction. Policy makers and other stakeholders will be invited to participate in the workshop, so as to enhance their awareness on the importance of GHG emission reduction, which should be taken into consideration in national development planning.
- The capacity-building for the Mitigation thematic group on the application of the above-mentioned methodologies and models, including data collection, analysis and management, will be further strengthened and enhanced. The capacity-building activities will include the participation of the selected team members in the sub-regional, regional and international training workshops on mitigation assessment, so as to share experiences and lessons learned with other countries. Training workshop on the application of macro-economic models and relevant energy models will be organized with the assistance of both national and, where appropriate, regional or international consultants as well as the use of expertise available from the UN agencies.

#### **Domestic Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV)**

Under the FBUR appropriate MRV system will be proposed for national mitigation actions. This includes:

- An assessment of options and possibilities to develop a domestic MRV system
- Establishment of institutional arrangements and the national MRV framework.
- Requirements and recommendations for development of institutional mechanisms for national MRV.
- Compilation and approval of the section on domestic MRV system for the FBUR incorporation.

#### **Constraints and gaps, finance, technology and capacity needs**

The main objective will be to identify the constraints and gaps in context of finance, technology and capacity needs for the national climate change activities including assessment of financial, technology, policy and capacity building needs with recommendation for addressing the needs provided. This includes:

- Estimation of the financial resources required for implementation of the GHG emission reduction strategy based on the outcomes from the assessments.
- Identification of capacity building and technology transfer needs for implementation of the prioritized adaptation and mitigation interventions.
- A cost benefit analysis carried out based on V&A assessment estimating potential costs for a long-term adaptation and BAU.

#### **Other Information:**

In line with the Doha Work Program, activities related to provisions under Article 6 of the UNFCCC, are among priority areas:

##### **Research and systematic observation**

- Improvement in data collection, analysis and management, with emphasis on data quality assurance.
- Trend analysis in existing temperature and rainfall data.
- Analysis of the impact of climate change on the frequency of extreme climatic events including El Niño–Southern Oscillation (ENSO).

- Analysis of rainfall (including floods and drought) under future climate change scenarios, current climate variability including tropical cyclones and ENSO.
- Participation in and contribution to the activities and programmes, as appropriate, of regional and global research networks and observing systems,
- Climatic information networking with relevant regional and international organizations;
- Preparation of a draft Synthesis Report on Research and Systematic Observation with special focus on ENSO and drought, so as to provide technical and policy guidance for a more sustainable programme. The synthesis report will also include constraints, financial, technical, human and institutional needs for capacity-building needs.
- The above activities will be undertaken by the Research and Systematic Observation sub-committee. The capacity of the study team members will be strengthened where necessary, including the participation in sub-regional/regional/international workshops. Special training in data collection, analysis and management on climate monitoring will also be required.
- At the end of the proposed activities, a workshop will be held to review the results and outcomes, including the draft Synthesis Report on Research and Systematic Observation, with the participation of stakeholders from the public and private sectors, including NGOs, communities and civil societies.

***Education training and public awareness***

- Preparation of outreach materials (leaflets, booklets, calendars, posters, quarterly newsletters, videos etc.)
- Dissemination of outreach materials through public media (TV, radio, newspapers, magazines, Internet, etc.).

***Information and Networking***

- Establishment of list serve for various thematic working groups to facilitate information networking;
- Participation and contribution to sub-regional and regional information networks on climate change issues, especially those relating to national communications;
- Provision of a list of national experts, including their expertise, who have participated in the preparation of the NC
- Assessment of current capacity in information communication technologies;
- Institutional strengthening, including human resources development, technical and technological capabilities on the use of information technology for climate change information sharing.

**Submission of FBUR and TNC**

Compilation and approval process of FBUR and TNC will follow a close consultation with national stakeholders. Once finalized, both documents will be translated, edited and submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat for posting and dissemination. The FBUR is expected to be submitted in Dec 2017, while TNC submission deadline is tentatively set for June 2019.

<p><b>D. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE EXPECTED COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROJECT:</b></p>	<p>As a party to the convention, Vanuatu is keen to develop its TNC and display commitment towards achieving the global goal towards abating climate change and associated impacts. The recently completed Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC), Second National Communication (SNC) and some of the current initiatives such as development of Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA) for rural electrification and National Adaptation Plans (NAPS) are envisaged to contribute towards preparation of Vanuatu’s TNC.</p> <p>The project is also in line with Government of Vanuatu’s Priority and Action Agenda (PAA). The PAA Policy Objective 4.5 - “to ensure the protection and conservation of Vanuatu’s natural resources and biodiversity, taking climate change issues inconsideration.” has the most relevance to Climate Change.</p> <p>Vanuatu’s National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA), 2007: outlined the most urgent and immediate needs with respect to climate change and identified several priority sectors for action which includes livestock, agriculture and energy.</p> <p>Vanuatu has completed the Second National Communication (SNC) including the GHG inventory. A rural electrification NAMA has been developed for implementation to begin in 2016. The NAMA on Rural Electrification in Vanuatu through electrification with Renewable Energies ( solar PV micro grids and grid extension interventions) is designed as an encouraging holistic framework that will help Vanuatu to move towards a low-carbon pathway while advancing long-term sustainable development benefits. The NAMA is also designed to support Vanuatu in achieving its strategies relevant to access to energy including rural development and to complement the country’s on-going activities in this respect.</p>
<p><b>E. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&amp;E PLAN:</b></p>	<p>UNDP guidelines and procedures on reporting, monitoring and evaluation will be followed throughout the project cycle.</p> <p><u>Project start:</u> A Project Inception Workshop will be held within the first 2 months of project start with those with assigned roles in the project organization structure, UNDP country office and where appropriate/feasible regional technical policy and programme advisors as well as other stakeholders. The Inception Workshop is crucial to building ownership for the project results and to plan the first year annual work plan.</p> <p><u>Bi-annual progress:</u> Status Survey Questionnaires to indicate progress and identify challenges as well as technical support needs will be carried out twice a year.</p> <p>In addition, the TNC/BUR Project Coordinator will provide a half yearly progress report to UNDP and copy to all members of PSC and the Ministry of Climate Change (MCC) who will be hosting and implementing the project. If possible, these reports may be compiled into electronic newsletters that will be distributed to all participating institutions.</p> <p>The progress reports will enable the PSC and UNDP to evaluate the progress of the project on a regular basis and identify difficulties and shortcomings with a view to overcoming them during the period of project implementation. These reports will be reviewed by UNDP for their quality and standard, comprehensiveness, and conformity to the proposed terms of reference and dates of completion. In addition, a mid-term review between UNDP and the Ministry of Climate Change (MCC) may be conducted.</p> <p><u>End of Project:</u> During the last three months, the project team will prepare the Project Terminal Report. This comprehensive report will summarize the results achieved (objectives, outcomes, outputs), lessons learned, problems met and areas where results may not have been achieved. It will also lay out recommendations for any further steps that may need to be taken to ensure sustainability and replicability of the project’s results</p> <p>Audit on project will follow UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable Audit policies.</p>
<p><b>F. EXPLAIN THE DEVIATIONS FROM TYPICAL COST RANGES (WHERE APPLICABLE):</b></p>	<p>n/a</p>

**PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)**


**A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):**  
(Please attach the *Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s)* with this template).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (Month, day, year)
Benjamin Jesse	Director General, GEF Operational Focal Point	MINISTRY OF CLIMATE CHANGE, REPUBLIC OF VANUATU	FEBRUARY 24, 2016

**B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION**

CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/ ACCESSION (mm/dd/yyyy)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT
UNCCD	07/16/1997	Shams Nazarov – Deputy Chairman, Committee of Environmental Protection under the Government of Tajikistan
UNCBD	10/29/1997	Neimatullo Safarov – Director, National Biodiversity and Biosafety Centre.
UNFCCC	12/29/1998	Khomidjon Rasulov – Director, Agency for Hydrometeorology.

**C. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION**

<b>This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies<sup>4</sup> and procedures and meets the standards of the GEF Project Review Criteria for Climate Change Enabling Activity approval in GEF 6.</b>					
Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	E-mail Address
Ms. Adriana Dinu, Executive Coordinator, UNDP-GEF		March, 10, 2016	Mr. Yamil Bonduki, Sr. Programme Manager, UNDP (Green-LECRDs)	+1-212-906-6659	yamil.bonduki@undp.org

<sup>4</sup> GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, LDCF, and SCCF