



# GGGI Vanuatu Country Planning Framework 2022-2026







GGGI  
Vanuatu  
Country Planning Framework  
2022-2026

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# Message from the GGGI Director General

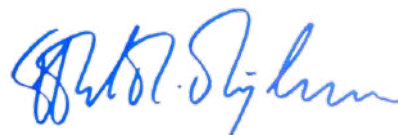
It is an honour for the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI), and for me personally, to continue our relationship with the people of Vanuatu for a further 5-year period with this Vanuatu Country Planning Framework (CPF) 2022-2026.

Vanuatu became a member of the GGGI in 2014, and we have since built a partnership founded in supporting and promoting strong, sustainable, and inclusive green economic growth. In 2015, Vanuatu welcomed GGGI's presence in-country to initially support its energy sector in policy and financing. This support will now be broadened to implement green growth projects and programs through the mobilization of climate finance and green investments in additional sectors of the economy.

GGGI supports its members in implementing their Nationally Determined Contributions under the Paris Agreement as well as their commitments under the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda. In Vanuatu, GGGI actively supports the Government in the transition to a green economic development model. GGGI's main office is embedded within the Department of Energy of the Ministry of Climate Change Adaptation, Meteorology, Geo-Hazards, Environment and Energy, and Disaster Management. GGGI will expand its services in key Government priority sectors and ministries, particularly with the strategically important Ministry of Finance and Economic Management (MFEM), for inclusive green economic growth for Vanuatu through the 5-year CPF period.

This Vanuatu CPF 2022-2026 sets out GGGI's response to Vanuatu's climate change and economic challenges and green growth opportunities. The CPF presents GGGI's work focus over the next 5 years, guiding the strategic alignment of GGGI's vision and goals with Vanuatu's ambitions. The CPF provides GGGI the opportunity to evaluate its in-country advantage and identify the areas where it can make significant environmental, social, and economic impacts. With programs that focus on green investments through adaptation and nature-based solutions, green entrepreneurship, solar energy, climate finance, and solid waste management, the CPF 2022-2026 encapsulates GGGI's contribution to Vanuatu's future prosperity.

It gives me great pleasure to continue our work with the Government of Vanuatu, despite the additional challenges a global pandemic brings, to ensure that there is on-going cooperation, partnership, and coordination to support Vanuatu and its people in achieving their ambitious green growth objectives.



**Dr. Frank Rijsberman**  
Director General  
Global Green Growth Institute

# Foreword by the MoCC Minister

During the long-lasting challenges of climate change, and hopefully not so long-term impacts of a global pandemic, relationships and partnerships are very important.

Climate change is a massive challenge for small island developing states, and Vanuatu is no exception. Being one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change makes these challenges even more difficult and are not those we can surmount alone.

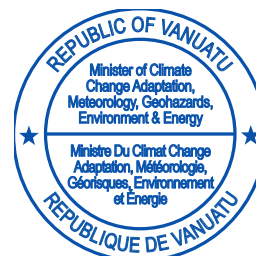
To ensure our sustainable development, the Government of Vanuatu through the Ministry of Climate change will continue working with our development partners, and GGGI is one we know we can trust in assisting to continue supporting our work fostering inclusive green economic growth.

Through 6 years of continuous collaboration and consultation with stakeholders, the Government of Vanuatu and GGGI have developed a new way forward for the next 5 years. This CPF 2022-2026 is consistent with our National Sustainable Development Plan (NSDP), “The People’s Plan”, and our Nationally Determined Contributions and commitment for ambitious climate change

action as part of the Paris Agreement and United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change processes.

In my role as Minister, I seek to do whatever is in my power to ensure that my ministry is working across Government, and with GGGI to implement this CPF.

I wish to thank GGGI for its partnership with the Government and people of Vanuatu, and we look forward to many more years of collaboration in delivering and achieving the objectives of our joint work in inclusive economic green growth.



**Hon. Silas Bule**

Minister of Climate Change Adaptation,  
Meteorology, Geo-Hazards, Environment, Energy  
and Disaster Management  
Government of Vanuatu

# Executive Summary

Vanuatu is one of the world's most vulnerable countries to climate change. The Government of Vanuatu (GoV) has demonstrated its commitment to mitigating and adapting to climate change and to fulfilling its commitments and obligations under the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Vanuatu has mainstreamed climate change into its development priorities and captured its short to mid-term strategic vision in its National Sustainable Development Plan (NSDP) 2016 to 2030, Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), the Vanuatu Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction policy 2016-2030, and Vanuatu's National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA). The Country Planning Framework (CPF) is designed to ensure that GoV's national development priorities remain at the centre of the Global Green Growth Institute's (GGGI) interventions.

Since 2014, GGGI has been partnering with the GoV to support the country's transition toward climate resilient and inclusive green growth. GGGI supported the development of the National Energy Road Map (NERM) and its Implementation Plan and the establishment of the National Green Energy Fund (NGEF) while providing capacity building for renewable energy, energy efficiency and rural electrification. The Tourism Bungalow Solar Freezer and the Enhancing Resilience to Climate Change through Solar Power-Driven Access to Water in Rural Areas of Outer Islands projects brought renewable energy to the key sectors of tourism and water, while the Pacific Green Entrepreneurship (PGEN) program, Green Climate Fund (GCF) Readiness projects "Mobilizing the Vanuatu Private Sector Towards Climate Change Action" and "Enhancing Direct Access to Climate Finance" supported engagement of the private sector and Vanuatu's climate change objectives.

The CPF is GGGI's planning document presenting the strategic initiatives that GGGI aims to pursue in partnership with the GoV in the next 5 years to enhance access to finance, reduce GHG emissions, create green jobs, and increase access to sustainable services to a substantial proportion of the Ni-Vanuatu population. The CPF is formulated based on the national priorities embodied in key

policies, while GGGI's organizational priorities are anchored in the GGGI Strategy 2030. Building on Vanuatu's key strategic documents, with the use of analytical tools from GGGI including the Green Growth Index and through discussion with partners and key stakeholders in Vanuatu, mitigation, adaptation, and green growth challenges have been identified.

To address these challenges, the CPF presents GGGI's comparative advantage and determines priority interventions where GGGI can make significant contributions to enhancing Vanuatu's green growth performance. Accomplishing the interventions outlined in the CPF will support the GOV in its committed effort to achieve a stable, sustainable, inclusive and prosperous Vanuatu by 2030, that delivers quality public services and livelihood opportunities to all Ni-Vanuatu people while maintaining a pristine natural environment on land and at sea that serves Vanuatu's cultural, economic and ecological needs.

The first Vanuatu CPF 2017-2021 was developed and launched in 2017, with energy and green growth being the major focus for GGGI support. The second CPF period of 2022-2026 will expand on past interventions, focusing on five of GGGI's programmatic solutions (PS) that were identified as critical to green growth and having transformative socio-economic impact potential. The five PS and related actions for Vanuatu are described below.

## Green Investments

GGGI aims to address policy gaps and enable private sector engagement and investment in Vanuatu by mobilizing at least USD 75 million for climate action over the course of the CPF, which represents over 80% of the 10 billion Vatu, or USD 90 million, targeted in the Vanuatu NSDP "the People's Plan", including 17% of the total NDC GHG emissions reduction target. GGGI will develop inclusive green finance policies, support relevant fiscal reforms, increase institutional capacity in strengthening direct access to climate finance, and seek innovative partnerships to close the finance gap through the development of bankable projects and mobilizing



green investments of at least USD 75 million (Solar PV 45m, Other sectors 22.5m, Waste 7.5m). Green investments will also create at least 498 green jobs by improving the flow of finance towards Vanuatu's national climate and sustainable development goals targeting SMEs including grass roots entrepreneurs. The investments are expected to contribute to Vanuatu's NDC mitigation target of 0.524 Mt CO<sub>2</sub>e and its adaptation goals. GGGI is strengthening the enabling environment of green financing through the ongoing support to green financing vehicles such as the NGEF and policies such as National Energy Efficiency Strategy and Action Plan (NEESAP). Through the Climate Finance Access Network (CFAN), GGGI will increase the effectiveness and the volume of critical climate finance flows for Vanuatu and project approval rates.

## Climate Action

GGGI will support Vanuatu's efforts on climate action by linking global climate action to national climate action and vice versa through support to Vanuatu's policy and regulatory settings, monitoring, and reporting. GGGI will also conduct training and capacity building for climate action with support from its development partners. GGGI is supporting the GoV to develop its Long

Term – Low Emissions Development Strategy (LT-LEDS), including both mitigation and adaptation components, and assisting in the design of associated energy efficiency policies, vehicle and fuel emission standards, and adaptation, nature-based solutions (NbS) and blue economy activities. These are intended to assist the country meet its enhanced NDC and Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction policy targets and its adaptation goals.

## Waste Management

GGGI will mobilize resources of at least USD 7.5 million for circular economy activities and the management of solid waste at national and provincial levels. GGGI will support the Government to develop its strategy, guidelines including safe disposal guidelines for renewable energy equipment such as solar PV panels, solid waste circular economy solutions, and identify, design, and develop project proposals in partnership with key stakeholders. GGGI will work to generate at least 90 green jobs, increase the number of people with access to waste management services by at least 51,000 and contribute to the NDC target of at least 0.029 Mt CO<sub>2</sub>e of GHG reductions expected.

## Solar PV

Renewable energy and the reliable, clean, and efficient supply of water for livelihoods and agriculture is important to Vanuatu, especially in rural areas and remote islands. GGGI will continue to support the energy sector and aims to mobilize at least USD 45 million, to bring the equivalent of at least 15 MW of renewable energy capacity and at least 20 MW/10MWh battery storage online, reduce emissions by at least 0.089 Mt CO<sub>2</sub>e, create at least 274 jobs, and contribute to at least 17% of Vanuatu's 2030 GHG emission reduction targets. As specific project examples, GGGI will continue its support to increasing grid connected renewable energy and providing Solar Powered Water Systems (SPWS) to communities in Vanuatu to improve household access to domestic and irrigation water, using innovative financing mechanisms and the NGEF.

## Poverty Eradication and Gender Equality

GGGI has been championing the mainstreaming of gender, women empowerment, and social inclusion throughout its work in Vanuatu. GGGI seeks to identify opportunities for the development of projects which have the highest potential for poverty reduction, empowerment of women and girls and increased social and economic benefits for women participating in economic development or environment projects. GGGI expects to create at least 862 green jobs across all sectors during the CPF 2022-2026 with at least 40% of these jobs being taken up by women.

The outcomes achieved through these programmatic solutions will position Vanuatu significantly on its transition towards its green grown and sustainable development goals.

# Acronyms and Abbreviations

<b>BAU</b>	Business as Usual
<b>CO<sub>2</sub></b>	Carbon dioxide
<b>CO<sub>2</sub>e</b>	Carbon dioxide equivalent
<b>COVID-19</b>	Coronavirus disease
<b>CPF</b>	Country Planning Framework
<b>DoE</b>	Department of Energy
<b>GCF</b>	Green Climate Fund
<b>GDP</b>	Gross Domestic Product
<b>GGGI</b>	Global Green Growth Institute
<b>GHG</b>	Greenhouse gas
<b>GoV</b>	Government of Vanuatu
<b>LT-LEDS</b>	Long Term - Low Emissions Development Strategy
<b>LDC</b>	Least Developed Country
<b>MFEM</b>	Ministry of Finance and Economic Management
<b>MoCC</b>	Ministry of Climate Change
<b>NAB</b>	National Advisory Board on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction
<b>NbS</b>	Nature Based Solutions
<b>NDC</b>	Nationally Determined Contributions
<b>NERM</b>	Updated National Energy Road Map
<b>NGEF</b>	National Green Energy Fund
<b>NSDP</b>	National Sustainable Development Plan
<b>PV</b>	Photovoltaic(s)
<b>SDG</b>	Sustainable Development Goal
<b>SIDS</b>	Small Island Developing State(s)
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNFCCC</b>	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
<b>VBRC</b>	Vanuatu Business Resilience Council
<b>VCCI</b>	Vanuatu Chamber of Commerce and Industry
<b>VUV</b>	Vanuatu Vatu

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# 1. Introduction

The Vanuatu CPF is a five-year country level plan that sets out the priority areas for GGGI's interventions to support the green growth transformation of Vanuatu's economy into a green growth model in line with its country's NDC and SDG obligations, national ambitions, and regional commitments. The CPF covers the period 2022 to 2026 and serves to translate the implementation of GGGI's Strategy 2030 and Roadmap 2021-2026 at the country program level in line with Vanuatu's National Sustainable Development Plan 2016 to 2030, Nationally Determined Contributions, the Vanuatu Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Policy, and Vanuatu's National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA).

## 1.1 Strategy 2030

GGGI's Strategy 2030, which commenced implementation in January 2021, is a 10-year strategy that sets out the long-term ambitions of GGGI. Its goal is to assist GGGI's Member countries achieve environmentally sustainable and socially inclusive economic growth that is aligned with their NDCs and SDGs obligations. Strategy 2030

is focused primarily on the delivery of quantifiable 2025 and 2030 impacts and results targets based on six strategic outcomes (SOs) that will directly and indirectly address Vanuatu's green growth agenda and ambitions (Box 1). These SOs will be achieved under five areas of Global Operational Priorities (GOPs) and 11 programmatic solutions (Table 1). Each programmatic solution is linked to the GOPs.

### Box 1

*Six Strategic Outcomes (SOs)*

- 01 GHG emissions reduction
- 02 Creation of green jobs
- 03 Increased access to sustainable services, including clean affordable energy, improved sanitation, sustainable waste management, and sustainable public transport
- 04 Improved air quality
- 05 Sustained natural capital for the adequate supply of ecosystem services
- 06 Enhanced adaptation to climate change





**Table 1**

*Global Operational Priorities (COP) and its Programmatic Solutions (PS)*

COP 1 Catalyzing and accelerating access to climate finance/ green investments for Members' public and private sectors		PS 11 Carbon Pricing (Carbon policy design, carbon trading, through institutional strengthening, transaction structuring and knowlege sharing)
PS 1	Green Investments (green bankable projects, investment proposals, NFVs, green and climate instruments, carbon-focused engagements)	
PS 1	Green Investments (green bankable projects, investment proposals, NFVs, green and climate instruments, carbon-focused engagements)	
COP 2 Supporting our Members in strengthening policy, planning and regulatory frameworks and institutional capacity to achieve green growth outcomes		
PS 2	Climate Action (inclusive green growth plans, LT-LEDS, NDC support, MRV system design, climate diplomacy)	
COP 3 Achieving a sustainable and circular bioeconomy while securing healthy natural systems		
PS 3	Climate Resilient Agriculture (solar irrigation, RE application in agri-value chain, resilient cropping practices, resource conservation)	
PS 4	Sustainable Forests (REDD+, landscapes financing mechanisms, innovation of natural capital markets)	
PS 5	Coastal Resilience (mangroves as ecosystem for livelihoods, aquaculture, marine issues fisheries, flood protection and pollution)	
PS 6	Waste Management (circular economies, urban and agricultural waste, wastewater, FSM, waste to resource)	
COP 4 Making cities and communities sustainable liveable and resilient, supported through green jobs, services and, green infrastructure capital markets innovations		
PS 7	Sustainable Mobility (e-mobility, non-motorized transport)	
PS 8	Green Buildings (green urban infrastructure norms/standards/ policies, energy efficiency in residential & commercial buildings)	
PS 9	Solar PV (energy transition access and productive use solar water pumping, solar PV auctions, rooftop, utility scale plants, storage)	
PS10	Green Industries (green industrial parks, green supply chains, EE in 'SMEs, labelling and standards)	
COP 5 Accelerating progress in our country programs in poverty eradication and gender equality		
Cross cutting in all programmatic solutions		





## 1.2 GGGI Operations in Vanuatu

GGGI commenced its operations in Vanuatu in 2015 after the GoV signed its establishment agreement to become a member of GGGI in 2014 with the support of the Department of Energy (DoE) of the Ministry of Climate Change Adaptation, Meteorology, Geo-Hazards, Environment, Energy and Disaster Management. GGGI's initial focus was on setting up the NGEF and supporting the development of the NERM Implementation Plan.

## 1.3 Objectives of the CPF

The Vanuatu CPF was formulated through analysis of major economic, climate and environmental/ social trends and challenges and a comprehensive process of consultation with key green growth stakeholders and development partners including significant input and validation by the GoV.

The GGGI CPF for Vanuatu for the period of 2022-2026 has the following objectives:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p><b>01</b> Ensure <b>strategic alignment</b> between country level interventions and the GGGI GOPs and PSs</p> <p><b>02</b> Deliver <b>transformational and impactful programs</b> with measurable, attributed and contributed outcomes, serving as a framework for all GGGI projects in Vanuatu</p> <p><b>03</b> Focus on <b>national development priorities</b> and ensure government ownership, commitment, and support to GGGI interventions in Vanuatu</p> | <p><b>04</b> Develop <b>stronger partnerships</b> and facilitate resource mobilization to accelerate inclusive green growth adoption and transformational impact at scale</p> <p><b>05</b> Promote <b>internal integration and knowledge sharing</b> by bringing together a cross-selection of GGGI experts to deliver a 'One GGGI' approach</p> <p><b>06</b> Strengthen <b>linkages with key global development agendas</b> and the GGGI Strategy 2030.</p> |
|---|--|

## 2. Country Overview

Vanuatu is a Small Island Developing State (SIDS) in the South-Western Pacific Ocean consisting of more than 80 islands. The country is highly vulnerable to climate change. It had the highest risk rating in the World Risk Index 2021 (47.73 with the second rated country being 31.16). Vanuatu's population of 301,695 is dispersed across 65 of its islands, many of them far from the urban centres of Port Vila and Luganville<sup>1</sup>. Approximately 72% of Vanuatu's urban population and 64% of the rural population do not have access to electricity. While Vanuatu's economic performance has improved recently (graduating from Least Developed Country (LDC) status in 2021), its remoteness, small market size and limited institutional capacity remain key barriers to green growth, especially considering the impacts of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic. The decline in tourism as a key economic sector has resulted in a greater focus on the productive sector, especially agriculture production and supply value chains as part of Vanuatu's economic recovery, whilst also still relying on the sale of passports to boost government revenues.

Vanuatu's Human Development Index (HDI) value for 2019 is 0.609, which put the country in the medium human development category and positioning it at 140 out of 189 countries and territories. The Gender Inequality Index (GII) calculations for Vanuatu are not available due to

lack of relevant data. Over the past 20 years, there has been progress for women in Vanuatu – as evidenced by key indicators (including on literacy, education, child mortality, teenage pregnancy, labour participation, and legal protection from domestic violence). The Vanuatu Constitution recognizes the rights and freedoms of all individuals without discrimination on the grounds of sex, race, place of origin, religious and traditional belief, opinions, or language. From an economic empowerment perspective, women account for 36% of total paid members of the formal employment sector, and form 39% of the non-agricultural workforce; and approximately 28% unpaid subsistence workers are female. There are various barriers to women's economic empowerment including gender norms that tie women's roles to domestic responsibilities; limited access to markets; limited numeracy, financial literacy, and business skills that hold women back from economic empowerment; and male dominance in leadership positions, politics, and some occupational fields among others. The COVID-19 pandemic gender analysis shows the differentiated impacts of this crisis in Vanuatu including women's economic status affected due to tourism restrictions and affecting the informal sector, an increase in gender-based violence, and increased workload for women as primary care givers among others.

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<sup>1</sup> Vanuatu 2020 Population and Housing Census



Table 2

Vanuatu at a glance

Indicator Name	Data	Year	Source
Population	307,150	2020	World Bank <sup>2</sup>
GDP per capita, PPP (current international \$)	3,010.90	2020	World Bank
World Bank income group classification	LMI	2020	World Bank
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population)	15.90%	2020	World Bank
Unemployment total (% of total labor force)	7.90%	2019	World Bank
Inflation, consumer prices annual %	2.80%	2019	World Bank
ODA as a percentage of overall government budget	50.10%	2019	World Bank
Human Development Index (Rank)	140	2020	UNDP <sup>3</sup>
Gini coefficient	37.6	2010	World Bank
CO <sub>2</sub> e emissions (metric tons per capita)	0.6	2018	World Bank
Forest area (% of land area)	36.30%	2020	World Bank
Agricultural land (% of land area)	15.3	2018	World Bank
Agriculture, forestry and fishing, value added (% of GDP)	26.90%	2015	World Bank
Renewable energy consumption (% total final consumption)	30.78%	2018	World Bank
Urban population growth (annual %)	2.90%	2020	World Bank
Urban population (% of total)	26%	2020	World Bank
Sanitation facilities (% of population with at least basic access)	53%	2020	World Bank
Environmental Performance Index (Rank)	163	2020	Yale <sup>4</sup>
ND-GAIN Adaptation Index (Rank)	132	2019	ND-GAIN <sup>5</sup>

## 2.1 Vanuatu's Green Growth Performance

Vanuatu was assessed for its green growth performance in achieving targets including SDGs, the Paris Climate Agreement, and Aichi Biodiversity Targets for four green growth dimensions – efficient and sustainable resource use, natural capital protection, green economic

opportunities, and social inclusion. The following diagram shows its distance from these targets for 2021. Vanuatu's performance is low partly due to the lack of data for the green economic opportunities, namely green employment, green innovation, and green trade, and efficient and sustainable resource use such as efficient and sustainable water use.

<sup>2</sup> All World Bank references extracted from <https://data.worldbank.org>

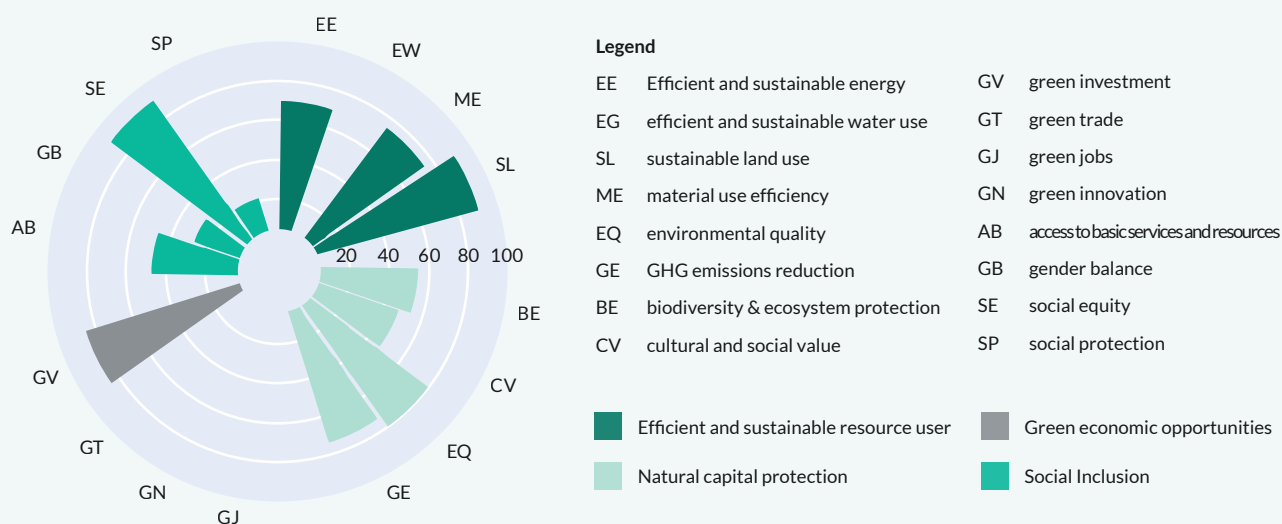
<sup>3</sup> United Nations Development Programme, Human Development Reports

<sup>4</sup> Yale Center for Environmental Law & Policy, Environmental Performance Index

<sup>5</sup> University of Notre Dame, ND-GAIN Country Index

**Figure 1**

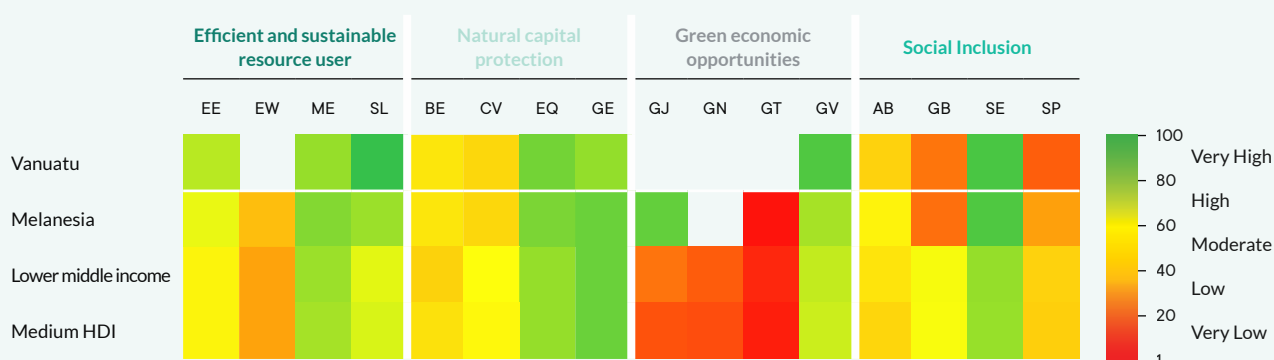
*Distance to Targets for Green Growth Indicators for Vanuatu (GGGI, 2021)*



In comparison to other Melanesian countries (Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands), Vanuatu generally performs better in efficient and sustainable resources, equivalent in natural capital protection and green opportunities (from the data available), and less so in social inclusion. Vanuatu's highest performing areas are green investment, material use efficiency, social equity, and environmental quality with scores above 80.

**Figure 2**

*Performance dashboard of indicators for the green growth indicators (GGGI, 2021)*



# 3. Programmatic Solutions

## 3.1 Green Investments

GGGI aims to address policy gaps and enable increased private sector engagement in climate change and green investment in Vanuatu by mobilizing at least USD 75 million for climate action over the course of the CPF, which represents 82% of the 10 billion Vatu, or USD 90 million, targeted in the Vanuatu NSDP “the People’s Plan”, including 17% of the total NDC GHG emissions reduction target.

GGGI will develop inclusive green finance policies, support relevant fiscal reforms, increase institutional capacity in strengthening direct access to climate finance, and innovative partnerships to close the finance gap through the development of bankable projects and mobilizing green investments of at least USD 75 million (Solar PV 45m, Waste 7.5m, and Other sectors 22.5m). GGGI is strengthening the enabling environment of green financing through the ongoing support to green financing vehicles such as the NGEF and policies such as the NEESAP.

To enable direct access to climate finance, GGGI will continue its strategic engagement and relationship with the MFEM to build the institutional capacity to work towards direct access entity accreditation to the GCF. A CFAN Climate Finance Advisor has been deployed and will be given additional training so as to increase effectiveness and the volume of climate finance flows, increase project approval rates and to structure climate finance to support multiple full proposals per year. Continued support will be

provided to the private sector through a Phase 2 of the GCF Readiness Support project “Enhancing Vanuatu’s Ability to Seek Accreditation and Direct Access to the GCF”, grassroots entrepreneurs (“Greenpreneurs”) through GGGI’s Pacific Green Entrepreneurs Network (PGEN) program, and to the NGEF. These interventions will contribute to an increase of local climate finance accredited entities and the amount of climate finance accessed by Vanuatu.

GGGI will promote approaches that make green and climate finance work for women, the poor and marginalized groups by leveraging scarce public funding and promoting financial innovations towards inclusive green objectives.

### Strategic Outcomes

**Over the next 5 years, the Green Investments PS aims to commit to the following government contributed impact outcomes:**

**SO1** Reduced GHG emissions – GGGI will contribute to the NDC target of 0.524 Mt of CO<sub>2</sub>e reduction from against BAU levels by 2030

**And the following attributed impact outcomes:**

**SO1** Reduced GHG emissions – 0.089 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e

**SO2** Green jobs – 498 green jobs

## 3.2 Climate Action

GGGI will support Vanuatu's efforts on climate action by linking global climate action to national climate action and vice versa through support to Vanuatu's policy and regulatory settings, monitoring, and reporting.

To assist achievement of Vanuatu's mitigation goals, GGGI will develop the LT-LEDS for Vanuatu for submission to the UNFCCC in 2022. GGGI will also support the GoV to lever GCF Readiness resources to enhance Vanuatu's National Adaptation Planning. Alongside the LT-LEDS, adaptation planning and financing, NbS, and blue economy strategies and policies will be developed in Vanuatu to assist the country meet its enhanced NDC and Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction policy targets and adaptation goals. These will involve improving social, economic, and environmental outcomes by strengthening livelihoods and resilience of human and natural coastal based systems through NbS, strengthening policy and regulatory frameworks for NbS, and accelerating investment flows for NbS. There will also be enhanced capacity to drive and scale up NbS approaches and investments, private sector engagement in medium and large-scale waste management schemes and support for new product development so as to strengthen waste management services.

GGGI is managing an energy efficiency readiness project that will contribute to the achievement of the above strategic outcome. The project will assist in improving the GoV's energy efficiency strategic planning, and its enforcement of national energy efficiency requirements, and develop financing mechanisms to upscale the use of energy efficient appliances and equipment, and relevant fiscal reforms to support energy efficiency investments.

GGGI will focus on socio-economic co-benefits as a prerequisite for fostering government buy-in and public support and ensure broad and diverse stakeholder participation in order to achieve more inclusive climate actions. Innovative approaches to the empowerment of women, youth, and the informal sector to build on the success of projects like the PGEN will be sought during planning and implementation of adaptation actions.

### Strategic Outcomes

**Over the next 5 years, the Climate Action PS aims to commit to the following government contributed impact outcomes:**

- SO1** Reduced GHG emissions – GGGI will contribute to the NDC target of 0.079 Mt CO<sub>2</sub>e (~40% BAU) reduction from the energy sector against BAU levels by 2030, GGGI will contribute to the NDC target of at least 0.029 Mt CO<sub>2</sub>e (~56% BAU) reduction from the waste sector against BAU levels by 2030.
- SO3** Increased access to sustainable services – GGGI will contribute to the NDC target of electricity generation from renewable energy sources increased to 100% by 2030
- SO6** Adaptation - GGGI will contribute to the NDC adaptation target that agriculture is able to support household income and food needs in a changing climate by 2030



### 3.3 Waste Management

The Vanuatu NDC has a goal of reducing emissions in the waste sector by 0.029 Mt CO<sub>2</sub>e (~56% BAU) by 2030. This goal is supported by targets related to recyclable materials, a National Plastics Strategy, and developing a Municipal Solid Waste Management Policy that includes waste to energy and composting, recycling etc., and a Wastewater Management Policy.

GGGI will provide support to develop a long-term comprehensive waste management strategy and support the Department of the Environment in mobilizing donor funds to progressively implement the strategy. GGGI will also provide support to identify, design and develop project proposals in partnership with key stakeholders, develop solid waste and related circular economy solutions and strategies, support institutional capacity building for different stakeholders, and support in finding donors and other funding possibilities. Where appropriate, GGGI will ensure that inclusive approaches to circular economy opportunities involve informal workers and waste pickers groups/associations that lead to more sustainable outcomes.

#### Strategic Outcomes

Over the next 5 years, the Waste Management PS aims to commit to the following government contributed impact outcomes:

**SO1** Reduced GHG emissions – GGGI will contribute to the NDC target of at least 0.029 Mt CO<sub>2</sub>e (~56% BAU) reduction from the waste sector against BAU levels by 2030.

And the following attributed impact outcomes:

**SO2** Green jobs – at least 90 people with access to green jobs

**SO3.3** Sustainable waste management – at least 51,000 people with access to waste management services





### 3.4 Solar PV

Water access in country can be jeopardized by the negative effects of climate change. While domestic rainwater harvesting is an easy, low investment and popular way of getting drinking water, it needs to be complemented by a safer, all year-round, water access structure able to provide enough water to cope with both, domestic and productive activities (pumping from surface or underground water sources). Here is where the uptake of solar energy in the water sector becomes important, especially for those areas far from power grids which are most of the country.

GGGI will continue its support to increasing grid connected and off-grid renewable energy and to this end is undertaking phase 2 of a solar PV water pumping project funded by the Government of Luxembourg. The project is supported by a GGGI Project Lead and Project Associate embedded within the Department of Water Resources. The project will install Solar Powered Water Systems (SPWS) in 30 communities to improve household access to water for domestic and irrigation uses. These and other climate smart water and agriculture solutions that GGGI will support in Vanuatu will facilitate greater water security, allow multiple and/or longer cropping cycles and / or cropping diversity and increase resilience to changing rainfall patterns caused by climate change.

Financing will be made available through the NGEF and other climate finance sources. The various gender gaps and inequalities in agriculture will be addressed by working with excluded groups to support their access to productive resources, and through implementation of actions that will improve livelihoods especially for smallholder farmers including women and youth.

#### Strategic Outcomes

Over the next 5 years, the Solar PV PS aims to commit to the following government contributed impact outcomes:

**SO3** Increased access to sustainable services – GGGI will contribute to the NDC target of electricity generation from renewable energy sources increased to 100% by 2030

And the following attributed impact outcomes:

**SO1** Reduced GHG emissions – 0.089 Mt CO<sub>2</sub>e  
**SO2** at least 274 green jobs



### 3.5 Poverty Eradication and Gender Equality

GGGI has been championing the mainstreaming of gender, women empowerment, and social inclusion throughout its work in Vanuatu. GGGI seeks to identify opportunities for the development of projects which have the highest potential for poverty reduction, empowerment of women and girls, and increased social and economic benefits for women participating in economic development or environment projects. Furthermore, GGGI applies the 'do no harm' approach and adheres to the principle of free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC).

As an example, GGGI is supporting the growth of a regional entrepreneurial ecosystem that builds on local knowledge to facilitate local solutions to the unique social and environmental problems that Vanuatu faces. The Pacific Green Entrepreneurs Network (PGEN) is a free virtual incubator supporting young people to develop social enterprise solutions that address sustainability and climate change issues in their community. It is aimed

at catalyzing innovation and entrepreneurship in the private sector to contribute to the region's development goals such as a green and inclusive jobs focus for women and youth. Women make up over half of the applicants overall and the sectors include manufacturing (wellness-related), agribusiness, tourism/hospitality, ICT, waste, renewable energy, and circular economy.

#### Strategic Outcomes

Over the next 5 years, the Cross Cutting PS aims to commit to the following government attributed impact outcomes:

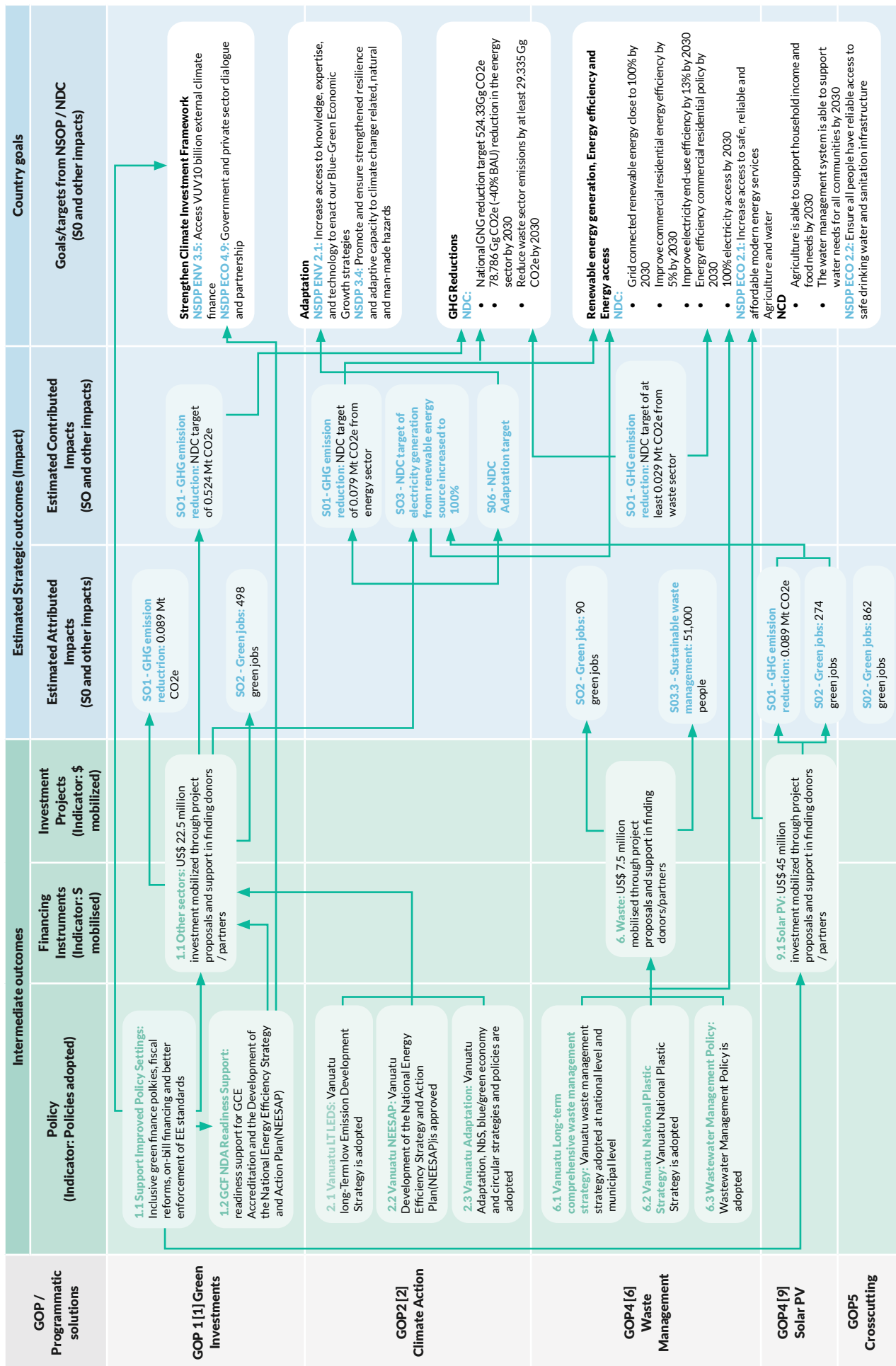
- SO2 Green jobs – at least 862 people with access to green jobs with at least 40% of these jobs being taken up by women.



## 4. Vanuatu Impact Pathway







# Annexes

## Annex 1 List of Stakeholders Consulted

Ministry, Department or Group	Meeting Date
Ministry of Climate Change and Adaptation, Natural Disaster Management, Environment and Energy	24-Aug-21
Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources	27-Aug-21
Department of Climate Change	12-Jul-21
National Disaster Management Office	12-Jul-21
Meteorology and Geohazards Department	12-Jul-21
Department of Energy	12-Jul-21
National Green Energy Fund	12-Jul-21
Department of Strategic Policy, Planning and Aid Coordination	12-Jul-21
Department of Livestock	13-Jul-21
Department of Tourism	13-Jul-21
Department of Industry	13-Jul-21
Department of Local Authorities	16-Jul-21
Chamber of Commerce	21-Jul-21
UNELCO Engie	23-Jul-21
UNELCO Engie	23-Jul-21
PCF	23-Jul-21
Vanuatu Agriculture and Solar supplies	23-Jul-21
Savvy Solar	23-Jul-21
New Zealand High Commission	29-Jul-21
United Kingdom High Commission	29-Jul-21
Department of Women's Affairs	6-Aug-21
Oxfam	11-Aug-21
Care international	12-Aug-21
Vanuatu Business Resilience Council (VBRC)	12-Aug-21
JICA	12-Aug-21
Vanuatu Skills Partnership	13-Aug-21
GIZ	17-Aug-21





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