

GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF VANUATU



ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2018

AUGUST

2019

FORWARD



HON. CHARLOT SALWAI TABIMASMAS
Prime Minister, Republic of Vanuatu

I am pleased to present the Annual Development Report (ADR) of the Vanuatu Government for the year 2018.

First let me emphasize that this is the Second Annual Monitoring report of the Government measuring implementation progress made against the Vanuatu 2030: The first being for the year 2017.

The government places strong commitment to monitoring the NSDP “Vanuatu 2030” on progress to identify lessons learned for improved planning and implementation.

The impetus being that, Vanuatu 2030 charts the country's vision and provides an overarching policy framework for achieving a Stable, Sustainable, and Prosperous Vanuatu within the next fifteen years thus sets out the national priorities and context for the implementation of the new global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) over the same period.

The national vision and the framework for action outlined in the plan have been informed by the priorities voiced by our people in the communities, the private sector and civil society over the course of a three-year consultation programme undertaken across the whole country. It articulates what we want for ourselves, our children, and future generations and our nation.

The ADR is a monitoring report that provides the information on where the NSDP is at any given time on all three pillars of the NSDP; “Economic pillar, Society Pillar, and Environment Pillar through its 15 goals, 98 policy objectives, 198 subjective indicators and 205 targets in the NSDP M&E Framework.

However, let me also stress that obtaining meaningful and reliable data from line ministries and various national institutions is still a national challenge with some data unavailable or information not being provided within the timeframe for this report publication.

The importance of having baseline information for the NSDP indicators and targets is critical and we hope the upcoming NSDP Baseline Survey will close the current data gaps.

I would like to reiterate that the Vanuatu Government will continue to ensure reliable information are available to measure the implementation of government policies as set out in the National Planning framework and the National M&E policy of the government.

Let me take this opportunity to thank all the government agencies and other institutions who contributed to the progress seen in this report. Furthermore, let me say that there is a lot more yet

to be done by all stakeholders in ensuring that we have successful implementation of the NSDP – from the public sector, the civil society, private sector and the people of Vanuatu.

Lastly, I would like to commend the Department of Strategic Planning, Policy, and Aid Coordination for their efforts to ensure ADR of The People’s Plan has been made available. May we make good use of the report for further progress on the implementation of Vanuatu’s 2030; “The Peoples Plan”.

HON. CHARLOT SALWAI TABIMASMAS
Prime Minister
Republic of Vanuatu

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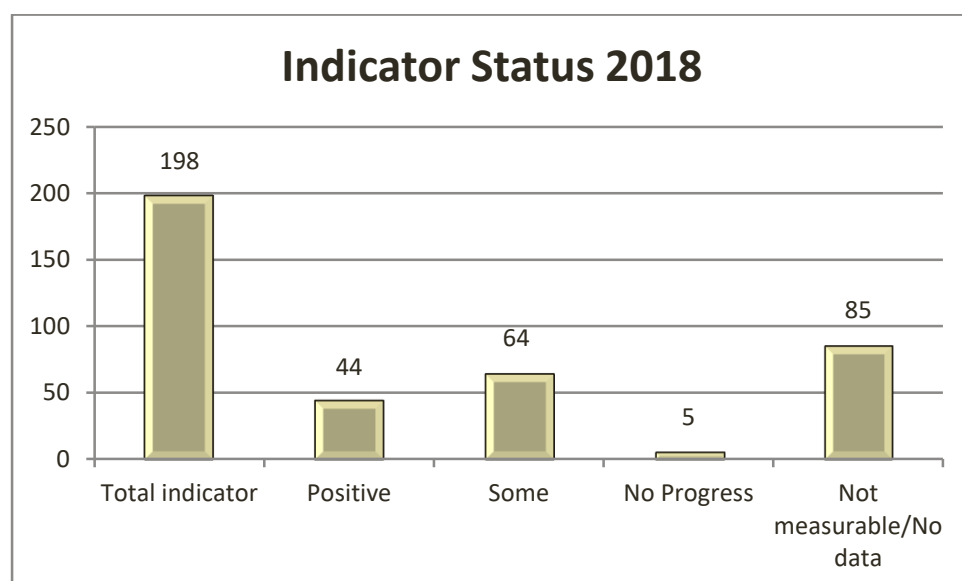
ADR	
AKA	Above Knee Amputation (Surgery related to diabetes)
BAK	Below Knee Amputation (Surgery related to diabetes)
CC	Conservation Committee
CCA	Community Conservation Area
CLMA	Customary Land Management Act
CNS	Computer Network Service
DSPPAC	Department of Strategic Policy, Planning and Aid Coordination
DARD	Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
DEPC	Department of Environment, protection and conversation
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DWA	Department of Women's Affairs
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
DEPC	Department of Environment Protection and Conservation
FAD	Fish Aggregating Device
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FINPAC	Finance Pacific
GCF	Global Climate Fund
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
HIS	Health Information system
HIES	Household and Income Expenditure Survey
HSS	Health Sector Strategy
ICT	Information Communication Technology
JVS	Joint Ventures
KFW	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (Germany government owned development bank)
LM	Line Ministry(ies)
MALFFB	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries & Bio-security
MBC	Ministerial Budget Committee
MIPU	Ministry of Infrastructure and Public Utilities
MDRR	Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction
MJCS	Ministry of Justice and Community Survey
MFEM	Ministry of Finance and Economic Management
MNCC	Malvatumauri National Council of Chiefs
MoCC	Ministry of Climate Change
MOET	Ministry of Education and Training
MOH	Ministry of Health
MoIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs
MOLNR	Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan

NCD	Non-Communicable Disease
NDMO	National Disaster Management Office
NGO's	Non-Government Organizations
NHRC	National Human Rights
NISSAP	National Invasive Species Strategy and Action Plan
ODS	Ozone Depleting Substances
OGCIO	Office for the Government Chief Information Officer
PPO	Public Prosecutor's Office
PSO	Public Solicitor's Office
PSC	Public Service Commission
PLWD	Persons Living With a Disability
PWD	Public Works Department
RBV	Reserve Bank of Vanuatu
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SLO	State Law Office
SPC	Secretariat of the Pacific Community
SPREP	South Pacific Regional Environment Programme
SRBJ	Stretem Rod Blong Jastis Program
STIs	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TOT	Train the Trainers
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
USP	University of the South Pacific
UPR	Universal Periodic Report
VANWODS	Vanuatu Women Development Scheme
VCAP	Vanuatu Climate Action Program
VEMIS	Vanuatu Education Management Information System
VESP	Vanuatu Education Support Program
VIPA	Vanuatu Investment Promotion Authority
VIPAM	Vanuatu Institute for Public Administration and Management
VMGD	Vanuatu Meteorological and Geo Hazards Department
VMS	Vessel Monitoring System
VNSO	Vanuatu National Statistics Office
VPF	Vanuatu Police Force
VQA	Vanuatu Qualifications Authority
VREP	Vanuatu Rural Electrification Project
VWC	Vanuatu Women's Centre
ADR	Annual Development Report

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Of the 198 total indicators in the NSDP observed in this 2018 Annual Development Report, 44 indicators (22.2%) are observed as making overall positive progress. However, a total of 85 indicators (42.9%) either did not have sufficient data to measure effectively or were not reported on. This lack of information, while spread over all three pillars is of the greatest significance in the Economic Pillar where 71.9% indicators could not be measured for progress.

There is improvement in the collection of data in 2018 ADR on indicators that were not reported in the last ADR. The reduction was from 92 indicators in 2017 ADR to 85 indicators in 2018 for data not reported. We expect continued improvement on data collection in the next ADR.



Overall **Society Goals 1 and 4** and **Environment Goal 5** were observed as making overall positive progress, based on the information provide for each of the relevant indicators for each Goal.

GOALS: POSITIVE PROGRESS

Society Pillar
SOC 1
SOC 4

Environmental Pillar
ENV 5

Economy Pillar

Society Goal 2, Environment Goals 1, 2, 3 and 4 and **Economic Goal 1** were observed to making some progress

GOALS: SOME PROGRESS

Society Pillar
SOC 2

Environmental Pillar
ENV 1
ENV 2
ENV 3

Economy Pillar
ECO 1

Society Goals 3, 5 and 6 and Economic Goals 2, 3, 4 could not be measured effectively at this time.

GOALS: UNABLE TO EVALUATE

Society Pillar

SOC 3

SOC 5

SOC 6

Environmental Pillar

Economy Pillar

ECO 2

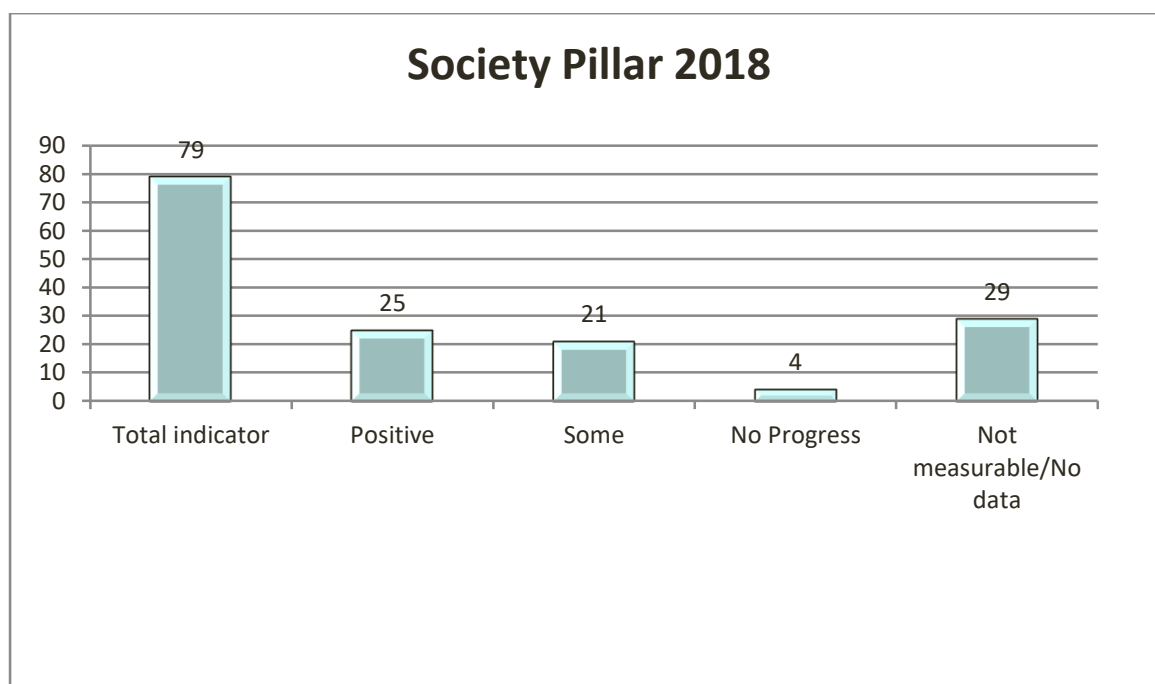
ECO 3

ECO 4

PROGRESS BY PILLAR (Executive Summary)

Society Pillar

Of the 79 total indicators observed in the Society Pillar, 25 indicators (31.6%) have been measured as making positive progress and 21 indicators making some progress. There are 29 indicators (36.7%) that cannot be measured or data not available or not verifiable. It is worth noting that progress is mixed throughout goals 1-6. Refer to Annex for details.

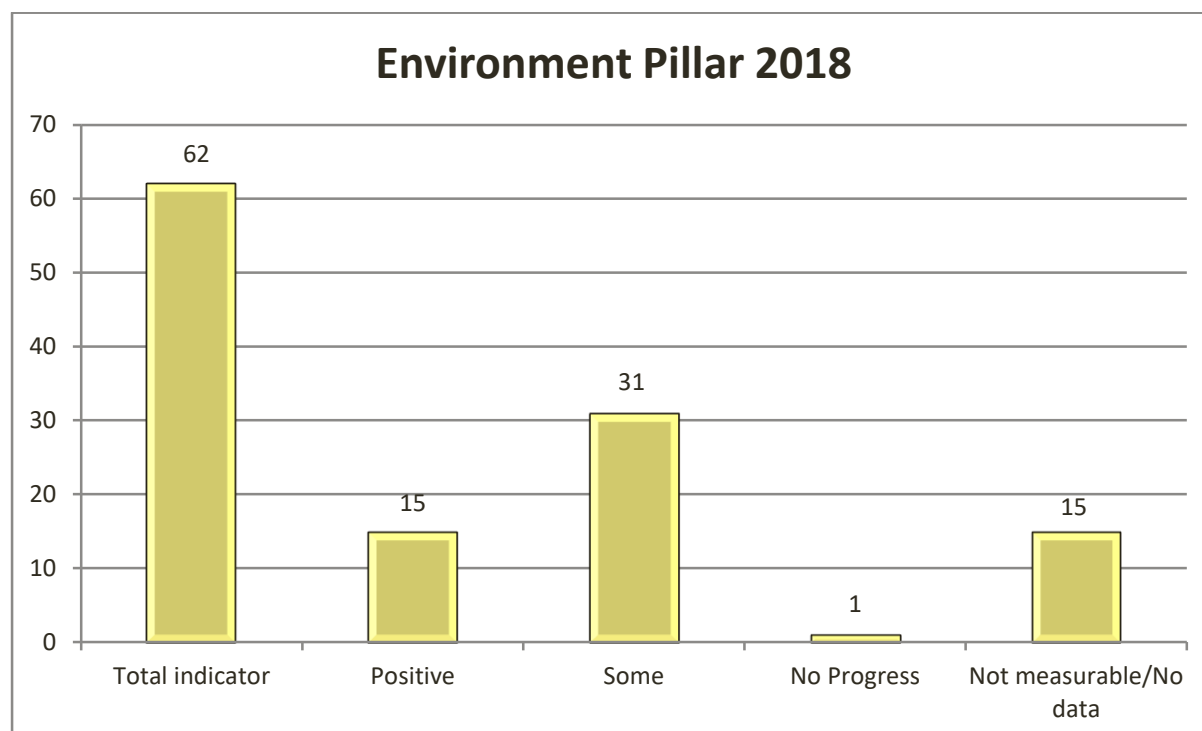


Environment Pillar

There is minimal observed progress in this Pillar recorded in 2018 with that are not significant to changing the progress status made in 2017. This report thus maintains mostly the 2017 analysis and figures.

Thus from the 62 total indicators for the Environment Pillar 15 indicators (24%) have been measured as making positive progress and 31 of the indicators (50%) have been observed as making some progress. Environment Goals 5 is measured as making overall positive

progress, and Goals 1, 2, 3 and 4 are measured as making some progress. However positive progress is recorded in each of these goals for specific indicators as outlined in the report.

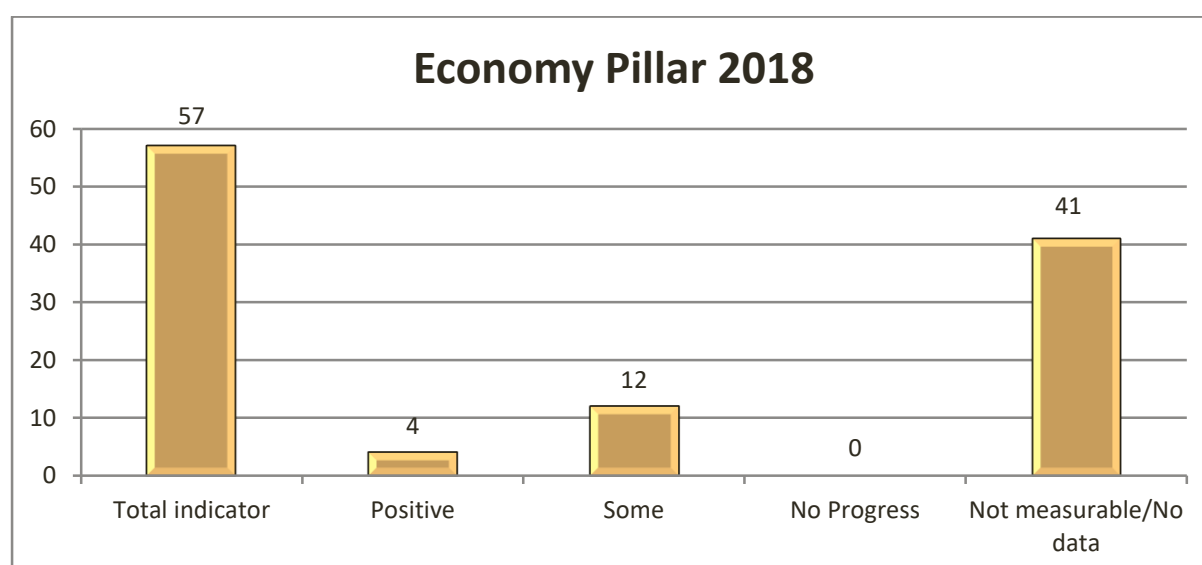


Economic Pillar

Of the 57 total indicators for the Economic Pillar only 28.1% is been reported or measured while 71.9 % (41 targets) not measured due to lack of data submissions and sufficient data.

Economy Goal1 is measured as making some overall progress. The overall status of Economy Goals 2, 3 and 4 cannot be measured at this time due to lack of information and reporting.

Some related data or information is provided though where available in the report. Refer to details in the Annex Table on Indicator reporting.



INTRODUCTION

This report provides an overview of annual progress of implementing Vanuatu 2030, The Peoples Plan.

The Peoples Plan is the National Sustainable Development Plan (NSDP) for the period 2016 to 2030, and serves as the country's highest level policy framework. It is founded on culture, traditional knowledge and Christian principles, and builds on Vanuatu's development journey since independence. It translates the national vision of a stable, sustainable and prosperous Vanuatu into specific priorities for the next 15 years' time frame to be actioned and provides a sound framework to track and report on progress

The Annual Development Report (ADR) provides a high level view of the status of the 15 Goals as included in the NSDP. These 15 Goals are considered to be the National development priorities of the Government of Vanuatu.

OVERVIEW OF NSDP MONITORING AND EVALUATION FOR ADR

The Department of Strategic Policy, Planning and Aid Coordination (DSPPAC) is responsible for monitoring and evaluation of *Vanuatu 2030* the National Sustainable Development Plan (NSDP) for 2016 – 2030.

The relevant information for conducting the NSDP Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) and completing the Annual Development Report (ADR) is located in the M&E tables of the NSDP M&E Framework. **Figure 1** provides a snapshot of the information included in the NSDP M&E Tables. Alignment with the relevant Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is included in these tables in order to facilitate reporting.

Figure 1: NSDP Indicators and Targets Tables

SOCIETY 1: A Nation based on traditional governance and Christian principles, which underpin our culture and continue to bestow life skills and knowledge to future generations				
Policy Objective	Indicators	Targets 2030	Baseline*	SDGs
Policy Objective for each Goal	Indicator(s) to be used for M&E	Target(s) for 2030	Baseline status of the indicator(s)	Alignment with SDG Targets and Indicators

*Baseline includes Baseline information, Source of information and additional notes

THE STRUCTURE OF THE NSDP

As illustrated in **Figure 2** below, the NSDP is expressed through three pillars. **Society, Environment** and **Economy**. Each pillar is divided into Goals. There are 6 Goals in the Society Pillar, 5 Goals in the Environment Pillar and 4 Goals in the Economy Pillar. Each goal is made up of a series of policy objectives.

The NSDP contains a total of **196 indicators and 205 targets** across **98 Policy Objectives**. There is a total of **79 indicators and 83 targets** in the Social Pillar, **62 indicators and 64 targets** in the Environment Pillar and **57 indicators and 58 targets** in the Economy Pillar. The overall number of targets is slightly higher than the number of indicators. This is due to some indicators having more than one applicable target.

Figure 2: Structure of the NSDP



OVERVIEW AND LINKAGES

The ADR is a *National Level Summary Report*. Ministry Annual Reports provide more in depth details and information and should be used by policy makers as a complement to the ADR.

The ADR was developed in 2009 as a method to report on the progress of the PAA and continues as the reporting mechanism for the NSDP. The ADR is designed as a broad high level report and aligns with ministry annual reports to provide stakeholders with detailed information on Ministry accomplishments. Ministry level information is linked to the NSDP (and the ADR) through the planning process as described in the National Planning Framework (NPF). The NPF, the National M&E Policy and the NSDP M&E Framework work in coordination to:

- Align the implementation of the NSDP and accompanying M&E framework
- Account for the alignment and localisation of the Sustainable Development Goals
- Integrate M&E principles into national planning and policy making

ADR METHODOLOGY

The focus of the report is the progress of the implementation of the National Sustainable Development Plan 2016-2030 focusing on the status of the 15 Goals. The status of the 15

Goals is evaluated through the status of the Policy Objectives. The status of the Policy Objectives is evaluated against the status of the indicators (as informed by the progress of the relevant targets). The information regarding the targets is provided by the relevant Line Ministries (LMs) and Agencies.

The monitoring tool provided to the Line Ministries is a matrix. The ADR matrixes are modelled on the NSDP M&E matrixes. The NSDP M&E matrixes are designed to gather information from the relevant ministries. The ministries are only requested to provide information in the final three columns of matrix. **Figure 3** provides an example of the ADR matrix.

Figure 3: ADR Matrix Example

SOCIETY GOAL 1: A Nation based on traditional governance and Christian principles, which underpin our culture and continue to bestow life skills and knowledge to future generations						
PO	Monitoring			Evaluation		
NSDP Policy Objectives	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Status NSDP Indicator	Measurement Of Progress	Comments
From NSDP	From NSDP	From NSDP	From NSDP	Line Ministry to provide current status of Indicator as measured against the target	Positive Nominal Progress Negative Progress No Data	Provide Relevant evaluation comments

Each of the 15 NSDP Goals is evaluated by the overall status of the aligned Policy Objectives. The Policy Objectives are evaluated based on the status of the indicators aligned with that Policy Objective. Progress is not measured against the baseline, rather the baseline is used as a point of reference for evaluation. This methodology format provides the opportunity for DSPPAC to present the current implementation status of each goal in a “snapshot format” and also provides an opportunity for stakeholders to quickly review and make judgments for themselves. This M&E format promotes discussion of where roadblocks and challenges occur, as well as identify areas of success. Each of the NSDP Goals is evaluated based on the overall status of the total number of indicators for that Goal. The evaluation of each Goal is completed as follows.

- **Positive Progress (Majority of Indicators evaluated as Positive Progress)**
- **Some Progress (Majority of the indicators evaluated as Some/Nominal Progress)**
- **No Progress (Majority of Indicators evaluated as Negative Progress)**
- **No Data/Unable to Evaluate (at least 50% of Indicators do not have evaluation data)**
- **No Data Reported during the ADR consultation**

The ADR chapter format is designed to present the analysis in “stoplight” format. The colours as illustrated above show how this stoplight analysis is to be used to illustrate the status of the indicators as of 2018 – and the overall status of each NSDP Goal.

SOCIETY GOAL 1: A Nation based on traditional governance and Christian principles, which underpin our culture and continue to bestow life skills and knowledge to future generations

Summary Information Goal SOC 1:

There are a total of **13** Indicators included in the **7** Policy Objectives for this Goal:

- **6** Indicators have made **Positive Progress** regarding the 2030 Target
- **6** Indicators have made **Some/Nominal or No Progress** regarding the 2030 Target
- **0** Indicators have made **No Progress** regarding the 2030 Target
- **0** Indicators that are **Not Measurable/No Data** regarding the 2030 Target
- **1** Indicators that have **No Data Reported** regarding the 2030 Target

Based on the evaluation of the progress towards the targets it is determined that Vanuatu is making **medium to mostly positive progress** regarding the overall progress towards Society Goal 1.

The status was determined due to the fact that 6 of the 13 indicators are measured as making positive progress and an additional 6 of the 13 indicators are measured as currently making nominal progress. The remaining indicator was not reported on. Overall the targets for Society Goal 1 are defined as follows:

- 46% (6/13) of the targets have made **positive progress** to date
- 46% (6/13) of the targets have made **nominal progress** to date
- 0% of the targets have made **negative progress** to date
- 0% of the targets **do not have data** for measurement at this time.
- 8% (1/13) of the targets were **not reported** on to date

Excellent progress has been made regarding persons first learning indigenous languages as well as proportion of the population with knowledge of and use of traditional skills and herbal medicines. Additionally the proportion of public schools using the culture and heritage modules in national curriculum was measured as making excellent progress as was the proportion of population with access to and using traditional lands for agriculture, marine, forestry and livestock customary purposes.

Specific details on the status of SOC 1 Policy Objectives and Targets are located in Annex 1.

Further information from line ministries is found in the data matrixes that can be accessed upon request at DSPPAC. This information includes review of challenges regarding reaching targets for specific indicators, and how/why the targets have been reported by the relevant line ministries.

SOCIETY GOAL 2: An inclusive and equitable quality education system with life-long learning for all

Summary Information Goal SOC 2:

There are a total of **6** Indicators (6 targets) included in the **4** Policy Objectives for this Goal:

- ✓ Indicator 2.1.1 is broken out into 3 separate indicators but all listed as one overall indicator 2.1.1, thus this Goal originally listed as 4 indicators in the M&E Framework provides evaluation for 6 separate indicators/targets
- 3 Indicator has made **Positive Progress** regarding the 2030 Target
- 3 Indicators (4 targets) have made **Some/Nominal/No Progress** regarding 2030 Target
- **0** Indicators have made **No Progress** regarding the 2030 Target
- 0 Indicators that is **Not Measurable/No Data** regarding the 2030 Target
- **0** Indicators that have **No Data Reported** regarding the 2030 Target

Based on the evaluation of the progress towards the targets it is determined that Vanuatu is **making nominal (but positive) overall progress** towards Society Goal 2.

The status was determined due to the fact that 3 of the 6 indicators (4 of 6 targets) are evaluated as making nominal progress by MOET. However it is noted that excellent progress has been made regarding 1 of the 6 indicators MOET has indicated that the evaluation of progress is impacted by changes in the way survival rates are being measured. Additionally the Ambae volcano eruption has impacted the ability of MOET to evaluate progress regarding school grants. Finally available 2018 Data on the completion of the Pacific Islands Literacy & Numeracy Assessment (PILNA shows huge improvement on the Literacy and numeracy in Vanuatu 2018. Overall the targets for Society Goal 2 are defined as follows:

- 50% (1/4) of the targets have made **positive progress** to date
- 50% (2/4) of the targets have made **nominal progress** to date
- 0% of the targets have made **negative progress** to date
- 0% (1/4) of the targets **do not have data** for measurement at this time.
- 0% of the targets were **not reported** on to date

Specific details on the status of SOC 2 Policy Objectives and Targets are located in Annex 1.

Further information is found in the data matrix located in **Annex 1**. This information includes LM review of challenges regarding reaching targets for specific indicators, and how/why the targets have been reported by MOET. MOET also indicates that reporting on the SDGs is not available at this time. However MOET indicates that they are currently working on the 2016-17 annual statistical digest wherein most (if not all) data on **SDG 4** will be tabulated and/or presented. This 2016-17 statistical digest is anticipated to be completed by mid-2018.

SOCIETY GOAL 3: A healthy population that enjoys a high quality of physical, mental, spiritual and social well-being

Summary Information Goal SOC 3:

There are a total of **12** Indicators included in the **4** Policy Objectives for this Goal:

- **2** Indicators have made **Positive Progress** regarding the 2030 Target
- **2** Indicator has made **Some/Nominal or No Progress** regarding the 2030 Target
- **2** Indicators have made **No Progress** regarding the 2030 Target
- **6** Indicators that are **Not Measurable/No Data** regarding the 2030 Target
- **0** Indicators that have **No Data Reported** regarding the 2030 Target

Based on the evaluation of the progress towards the targets it is determined that Vanuatu is **currently unable to effectively evaluate** the overall progress towards Society Goal 3.

The status was determined due to the fact that 5 of the 12 indicators did not currently have enough data to be measured by MOH. However it is noted that some progress has been made regarding 2 of the 12 indicators, while 2 of the remaining indicators made negative progress. MOH has indicated that this negative progress could be the result of improved reporting that includes increased access to information. This can result in measurement that trends negative before the progress returns to positive trends. Overall the targets for Society Goal 3 are defined as follows:

- 16% (2/12) of the targets have made **positive progress** to date
- 16% (2/12) of the targets have made **nominal progress** to date
- 16% (2/12) of the targets have made **negative progress** to date
- 52% (6/12) of the targets **do not have data** for measurement at this time.
- 0% of the targets were **not reported** on to date

Specific details for the status of SOC 3 Policy Objectives and Targets are located in Annex 1.

Further information from line ministries is found in the data matrixes that can be accessed upon request at DSPPAC. This information includes review of challenges regarding reaching targets for specific indicators, and how/why the targets have been reported by MOH.

SOCIETY GOAL 4: An inclusive society which upholds human dignity and where the rights of all Ni-Vanuatu including women, youth, vulnerable groups and the elderly are supported, protected and promoted in our legislation and institutions

Summary Information Goal SOC 4

There are a total of **17** Indicators included in the **7** Policy Objectives for this Goal:

- **6** Indicators have made **Positive Progress** regarding the 2030 Target
- **5** Indicators have made **Some/Nominal or No Progress** regarding the 2030 Target

- 0 Indicators have made **No Progress** regarding the 2030 Target
- 3 Indicators that are **Not Measurable/No Data** regarding the 2030 Target
- 3 Indicators that have **No Data Reported** regarding the 2030 Target

Based on the evaluation of the progress towards the targets it is determined that Vanuatu is making **primarily positive progress** regarding the overall progress towards Society Goal 4.

The status was determined due to the fact that 6 of the 17 indicators are measured as making positive progress and an additional 5 of the 17 indicators are measured as currently making nominal to some progress. Furthermore, 3 of the indicators do not have measurable data at this time and the remaining 3 indicators were not reported on. Overall the targets for Society Goal 4 are defined as follows:

- 36% (6/17) of the targets have made **positive progress** to date
- 29% (5/17) of the targets have made **nominal progress** to date
- 0% of the targets have made **negative progress** to date
- 17.5% (3/17) of the targets **do not have data** for measurement at this time.
- 17.5% 93/17) of the targets were **not reported** on to date

Positive progress has been made regarding development of gender responsive policies and legislations as well as decisions regarding increasing the overall involvement of women in government and the empowerment of women in government and society. Additionally some (nominal to medium) progress has been made regarding reducing domestic violence against women and children. Positive progress is also indicated regarding Human Rights issues.

Specific details for the status of SOC 4 Policy Objectives and Targets are located in Annex 1.

Further information from line ministries is found in the data matrixes that can be accessed upon request at DSPPAC. This information includes review of challenges regarding reaching targets for specific indicators, and how/why the targets have been reported by the relevant line ministries

SOCIETY GOAL 5: A society where the rule of law is consistently upheld, and access to timely justice is available to everyone

Summary Information Goal SOC 5

There are a total of 13 Indicators included in the 5 Policy Objectives for this Goal:

- 3 Indicators have made **Positive Progress** regarding the 2030 Target
- 1 Indicators have made **Some/Nominal or No Progress** regarding the 2030 Target
- 2 Indicators have made **No Progress** regarding the 2030 Target
- 3 Indicators that are **Not Measurable/No Data** regarding the 2030 Target
- 4 Indicators that have **No Data Reported** regarding the 2030 Target

Based on the evaluation of the progress towards the targets it is determined that Vanuatu is **currently unable to effectively evaluate** the overall progress towards Society Goal 5.

The status was determined due to the fact that 7 of the 13 indicators (54%) did not currently have enough data to be measured or were not reported on. However it is noted that positive progress has been made regarding 3 of the 12 indicators, including annual patrol missions in the EEZ, community engagements of law enforcements and reductions in vandalism reports. Nominal progress was made regarding one of the indicators and two indicators were reported as negative including the average cost of legal fees/services and the ratio of national security forces to the overall population. Overall the targets for Society Goal 5 are defined as follows:

- 23% (3/13) of the targets have made **positive progress** to date
- 8% (1/13) of the targets have made **nominal progress** to date
- 15% (2/13) of the targets have made **negative progress** to date
- 23% (3/13) of the targets **do not have data** for measurement at this time.
- 31% (4/13) of the targets were **not reported** on to date

Specific details for the status of SOC 5 Policy Objectives and Targets are located in Annex 1.

Further information from line ministries is found in the data matrixes that can be accessed upon request at DSPPAC. This information includes review of challenges regarding reaching targets for specific indicators, and how/why the targets have been reported by the relevant line ministries.

SOCIETY GOAL 6: A dynamic public sector with good governance principles and strong institutions delivering the support and services expected by all citizens of Vanuatu

Summary Information Goal SOC 6

There are a total of **18** Indicators included in the **9** Policy Objectives for this Goal:

- **4** Indicators have made **Positive Progress** regarding the 2030 Target
- **4** Indicators have made **Some/Nominal or No Progress** regarding the 2030 Target
- **0** Indicators have made **No Progress** regarding the 2030 Target
- **5** Indicators that are **Not Measurable/No Data** regarding the 2030 Target
- **5** Indicators that have **No Data Reported** regarding the 2030 Target

Based on the evaluation of the progress towards the targets it is determined that Vanuatu **currently unable to effectively evaluate** the overall progress towards Society Goal 6.

The status was determined as such because there is currently an insufficient amount of data available for 10 of the 18 indicators (56%). In addition some of the indicators were not reported on. It is noted that positive progress has been made regarding 4 of the 12 indicators and some progress was made in the remaining 4 indicators. Positive progress was demonstrated through the number of eligible voters participating in the elections, devolution of funding authority from the national government and the collection of data and reporting on the NSDP. Furthermore some progress was made in provincial planning development and financial accountability and reporting at the national government level. Overall the targets for Society Goal 6 are defined as follows

- 23% (4/18) of the targets have made **positive progress** to date
- 23% (4/18) of the targets have made **nominal progress** to date
- 0% of the targets have made **negative progress** to date
- 27% (5/18) of the targets **do not have data** for measurement at this time.
- 27% (5/18) of the targets were **not reported** on to date

Specific details for the status of SOC 6 Policy Objectives and Targets are located in Annex 1.

Further information from line ministries is found in the data matrixes that can be accessed upon request at DSPPAC. This information includes review of challenges regarding reaching targets for specific indicators, and how/why the targets have been reported by the relevant line ministries.

ENVIRONMENT GOAL 1: A nation that ensures our food and nutrition security needs are adequately met for all people through increasing sustainable food production systems and improving household production

Summary Information Goal ENV 1

There are a total of **13** Indicators included in the **5** Policy Objectives for this Goal:

- **3** Indicators have made Positive Progress regarding the 2030 Target
- **9** Indicators have made Some/Nominal or No Progress regarding the 2030 Target
- **0** Indicators have made No Progress regarding the 2030 Target
- **1** Indicators that are Not Measurable/No Data regarding the 2030 Target
- **0** Indicators that have No Data Reported regarding the 2030 Target

Based on the evaluation of the progress towards the targets it is determined that Vanuatu is **making nominal (but positive) overall progress** towards Environment Goal 1.

The status was determined due to the fact that 9 of the 13 indicators are measured as making nominal progress by all inputs from various line ministries and agencies including

primarily information from MALFBB. However it is noted that positive progress has been made regarding 3 of the 13 indicators, while the remaining 1 indicators could not be measured at this time.

It should be further noted that 5 of the 9 indicators evaluated as nominal progress are observed as making good progress by the reporting ministry, but they indicate a lack of data to actually verify the level of progress observed. Some of this information is included in the ministry report and this evaluation can be further verified. However until further verification the status of these targets continues to be evaluated as such until data to verify the observations is available. Overall this Goal is clearly on the way to an improved evaluation status once more information is available regarding the baselines, targets and implementation levels. The targets for Environment Goal 1 are defined as follows:

- 23% (3/13) of the targets have made **positive progress** to date
- 69% (9/13) of the targets have made **nominal progress** to date
- 0% of the targets have made **negative progress** to date
- 8% (1/13) of the targets **do not have data** for measurement at this time.
- 0% of the targets were **not reported** on to date

Specific details for the status of ENV 1 Policy Objectives and Targets are located in Annex 2.

Further information from line ministries is found in the data matrixes that can be accessed upon request at DSPPAC. This information includes review of challenges regarding reaching targets for specific indicators, and how/why the targets have been reported by the relevant line ministries.

ENVIRONMENT GOAL 2: An economy which fosters sustainable growth and development through low impact industries and modern technologies to ensure the well-being of future generations

Summary Information Goal ENV 2

There are a total of **13** Indicators included in the **6** Policy Objectives for this Goal:

- 1 Indicators have made **Positive Progress** regarding the 2030 Target
- 6 Indicators have made **Some/Nominal or No Progress** regarding the 2030 Target
- 1 Indicators have made **No Progress** regarding the 2030 Target
- 4 Indicators that are **Not Measurable/No Data** regarding the 2030 Target
- 1 Indicators that have **No Data Reported** regarding the 2030 Target

Based on the evaluation of the progress towards the targets it is determined that Vanuatu is **making nominal (but positive) overall progress** towards Environment Goal 2.

The status was determined due to the fact that 6 of the 13 indicators (46%) were measured as making nominal some progress regarding the targets. One of the indicators is measured as making positive progress, 4 indicators did not have enough data to effectively measure progress and one indicator was not reported on. Positive progress was reported regarding development of environmental guidelines while some progress is seen in energy efficiency and renewable energy areas as well as Government expenditures in environmental activities. Overall the targets for Environment Goal 2 are defined as follows:

- 7.5% (1/13) of the targets have made **positive progress** to date
- 46% (6/13) of the targets have made **nominal progress** to date
- 7.5% (1/13) of the targets have made **negative progress** to date
- 30.5% (4/13) of the targets **do not have data** for measurement at this time.
- 7.5% (1/13) of the targets were **not reported** on to date

Specific details for the status of ENV 2 Policy Objectives and Targets are located in Annex 2.

Further information from line ministries is found in the data matrixes that can be accessed upon request at DSPPAC. This information includes review of challenges regarding reaching targets for specific indicators, and how/why the targets have been reported by the relevant line ministries.

ENVIRONMENT GOAL 3: A strong and resilient nation in the face of climate change and disaster risks posed by natural and man-made hazards

Summary Information Goal ENV 3

There are a total of **14** Indicators (**15** targets) included in the **5** Policy Objectives for this Goal:

- **5** Indicators have made **Positive Progress** regarding the 2030 Target
- **8** Indicators (**9** targets) have made **Some/Nominal or No Progress** regarding the 2030 Target
- **0** Indicators have made **No Progress** regarding the 2030 Target
- **1** Indicators that are **Not Measurable/No Data** regarding the 2030 Target
- **0** Indicators that have **No Data Reported** regarding the 2030 Target

Based on the evaluation of the progress towards the targets it is determined that Vanuatu is **making nominal (but positive) overall progress** towards Environment Goal 3.

The status was determined due to the fact that 9 of the 15 indicators are measured as making nominal progress by all inputs from various agencies of MOCC. However it is noted that positive progress has been made regarding 5 of the 15 indicators, while the remaining 1 indicators could not be measured at this time.

It should be further noted that 4 of the 9 indicators measured as nominal progress are observed as making good progress by the reporting ministry, but they indicate a lack of data to actually verify the level of progress observed. This includes progress on alignment of Climate Change and DRM policies and legislations across sectors and progress in disaster recovery and management. *However until more information is available the status of these indicators continues to be evaluated as such until data to verify the observations is available.*

Overall this Goal is clearly on the way to an improved evaluation status once more information is available regarding the baselines, targets and implementation levels. This is detailed in the comments provided by the MOCC below. The targets for Environment Goal 3 are defined as follows:

- 33% (5/15) of the targets have made **positive progress** to date
- 60% (9/15) of the targets have made **nominal progress** to date
- 0% of the targets have made **negative progress** to date
- 7% (1/15) of the targets **do not have data** for measurement at this time.
- 0% of the targets were **not reported** on to date

Specific details for the status of ENV 3 Policy Objectives and Targets are located in Annex 2.

Further information from line ministries is found in the data matrixes that can be accessed upon request at DSPPAC. This information includes review of challenges regarding reaching targets for specific indicators, and how/why the targets have been reported by the relevant line ministries.

ENVIRONMENT GOAL 4: A nation which utilises and sustainably manages our land, water and natural resources

Summary Information Goal ENV 4

There are a total of **13** Indicators (14 targets) included in the **7** Policy Objectives for this Goal:

- **2** Indicators have made **Positive Progress** regarding the 2030 Target
- **6** Indicators have made **Some/Nominal or No Progress** regarding the 2030 Target
- **0** Indicators have made **No Progress** regarding the 2030 Target
- **1** Indicators that are **Not Measurable/No Data** regarding the 2030 Target
- **4** Indicators that have **No Data Reported** regarding the 2030 Target

Based on the evaluation of the progress towards the targets it is determined that Vanuatu is **making nominal (but positive) overall progress** towards Environment Goal 4.

The status was determined due to the fact that 6 of the 13 (46%) indicators are measured as making nominal progress by all inputs from various line ministries. However it should be noted as well that 5 of the 13 indicators (38%) did not have enough data to measure or were not reported on. Additionally, 2 of the indicators are measures as making positive progress.

Indicators observed as making some progress include the areas of physical planning, GIS mapping (forest inventory), regional fisheries management and national coastal management. Those indicators observed as making positive progress include establishing water protection zones, and national fisheries management. The targets for Environment Goal 4 are defined as follows:

- 15% (2/13) of the targets have made **positive progress** to date
- 46% (6/13) of the targets have made **nominal progress** to date
- 0% of the targets have made **negative progress** to date
- 8% (1/13) of the targets **do not have data** for measurement at this time.
- 31% (4/13) of the targets were **not reported** on to date

Specific details for the status of ENV 4 Policy Objectives and Targets are located in Annex 2.

Further information from line ministries is found in the data matrixes that can be accessed upon request at DSPPAC. This information includes review of challenges regarding reaching targets for specific indicators, and how/why the targets have been reported by the relevant line ministries

ENVIRONMENT GOAL 5: A nation committed to ensuring the conservation and sustainable management of our biodiversity and ecosystems

Summary Information Goal ENV 5

There are a total of **9** Indicators included in the **6** Policy Objectives for this Goal:

- **4** Indicators have made **Positive Progress** regarding the 2030 Target
- **2** Indicators have made **Some/Nominal or No Progress** regarding the 2030 Target
- **0** Indicators have made **No Progress** regarding the 2030 Target
- **3** Indicators that are **Not Measurable/No Data** regarding the 2030 Target
- **0** Indicators that have **No Data Reported** regarding the 2030 Target

Based on the evaluation of the progress towards the targets it is determined that Vanuatu is **making positive overall progress** towards Environment Goal 5.

The status was determined due to the fact that 4 of the 9 (45%) indicators are evaluated as making positive progress by all inputs from various ministries and agencies. However it is noted that there is not enough data to measure three of the indicators while the remaining 2 indicators are evaluated as making nominal (but positive) progress. Those indicators observed as making positive progress include putting environmental guidelines in place, total numbers of Community Conservation Areas (CCAs) registered, clearing planes/ships through bio-security procedures and number of schools implementing environmental awareness programs

It should be further noted that 3 indicators that are not measurable are currently lacking baseline data. This should be addressed moving forward with VNSO and other relevant agencies. If baselines and data collection cannot be established a review and possible updating of the targets should be considered during the 2020 stock take. Of the 2 indicators evaluated as nominal/no progress there is actually very little progress recorded for either of the two indicators. The targets for Environment Goal 5 are defined as follows:

- 45% (4/9) of the targets have made **positive progress** to date
- 22% (2/9) of the targets have made **nominal progress** to date
- 0% of the targets have made **negative progress** to date
- 33% (3/9) of the targets **do not have data** for measurement at this time.
- 0% of the targets were **not reported** on to date

Specific details for the status of ENV 5 Policy Objectives and Targets are located in Annex 2.

Further information from line ministries is found in the data matrixes that can be accessed upon request at DSPPAC. This information includes LM review of challenges regarding reaching targets for specific indicators, and how/why the targets have been reported by the relevant line ministries

ECONOMY GOAL 1: A stable and prosperous economy, encouraging trade, investment and providing economic opportunities for all members of society throughout Vanuatu

Summary Information Goal ECO 1

There are a total of **18** Indicators included in the **9** Policy Objectives for this Goal:

- **2** Indicators have made **Positive Progress** regarding the 2030 Target
- **8** Indicators have made **Some/Nominal or No Progress** regarding the 2030 Target
- **0** Indicators have made **No Progress** regarding the 2030 Target
- **0** Indicators that are **Not Measurable/No Data** regarding the 2030 Target
- **8** Indicators that have **No Data Reported** regarding the 2030 Target

Based on the evaluation of the progress towards the targets it is determined that Vanuatu is **making nominal (but positive) overall progress** towards Economy Goal 1.

The status was determined due to the fact that 8 of the 18 (44.5%) indicators are measured as making nominal progress and that 2 of the indicators (11%) are observed as making positive progress. This is balanced against the fact that 8 of the indicators (44.5%) were not reported on. This provided the slight balance to view some overall progress for this Goal.

Indicators observed as making positive progress include change in government revenue (GFS tables) and debt ratio to GDP. Those indicators observed as making some progress include changes in the inflation rate, GDP growth trends, deficit/surplus of national budget position and beneficial trade (value of exports). The targets for Economy Goal 1 are defined as follows:

- 11% (2/18) of the targets have made **positive progress** to date
- 44.5% (8/18) of the targets have made **nominal progress** to date
- 0% of the targets have made **negative progress** to date
- 0% of the targets **do not have data** for measurement at this time.
- 44.5% (2/18) of the targets were **not reported** on to date

Specific details for the status of ECO 1 Policy Objectives and Targets are located in Annex 3.

Further information from line ministries is found in the data matrixes that can be accessed upon request at DSPPAC. This information includes review of challenges regarding reaching targets for specific indicators, and how/why the targets have been reported by the relevant line ministries.

ECONOMY GOAL 2: Sustainable and well-maintained infrastructure and services for all, through inclusive and effective partnerships

Summary Information Goal ECO 2

There are a total of **13** Indicators included in the **9** Policy Objectives for this Goal:

- **0** Indicators have made **Positive Progress** regarding the 2030 Target
- **1** Indicators have made **Some/Nominal or No Progress** regarding the 2030 Target
- **0** Indicators have made **No Progress** regarding the 2030 Target
- **2** Indicators that are **Not Measurable/No Data** regarding the 2030 Target
- **10** Indicators that have **No Data Reported** regarding the 2030 Target

Based on the evaluation of the progress towards the targets it is determined that Vanuatu is **currently unable to effectively evaluate** the overall progress towards Economy Goal 2.

The status was determined due to the fact that 10 of the 13 indicators (77%) were not reported and an additional 2 indicators (15%) did not currently have enough data to be measured. It is expected that data for the 10 non reported indicators will be made available in the future. However it is noted that some progress was observed for one indicator, the proportion of population with access to safe drinking water. Overall the targets for Economy Goal 2 are defined as follows:

- 0% of the targets have made **positive progress** to date
- 8% (1/13) of the targets have made **nominal progress** to date
- 0% of the targets have made **negative progress** to date
- 15% (2/13) of the targets **do not have data** for measurement at this time.
- 77% (10/13) of the targets were **not reported** on to date

Specific details for the status of ECO 2 Policy Objectives and Targets are located in Annex 3.

Further information from line ministries is found in the data matrixes that can be accessed upon request at DSPPAC. This information includes review of challenges regarding reaching targets for specific indicators, and how/why the targets have been reported by the relevant line ministries.

ECONOMY GOAL 3: A strong rural economy that creates opportunities, enables the development of rural communities and increasingly contributes to national prosperity

Summary Information Goal ECO 3

There are a total of **13** Indicators included in the **6** Policy Objectives for this Goal:

- **2** Indicators have made **Positive Progress** regarding the 2030 Target

- 1 Indicators have made **Some/Nominal or No Progress** regarding the 2030 Target
- 0 Indicators have made **No Progress** regarding the 2030 Target
- 10 Indicators that are **Not Measurable/No Data** regarding the 2030 Target
- 1 Indicator that have **No Data Reported** regarding the 2030 Target

Based on the evaluation of the progress towards the targets it is determined that Vanuatu is currently unable to effectively evaluate the overall progress towards Economy Goal 3.

The status was determined due to the fact that 1 of the 13 indicators (8%) were not reported and the remaining 12 indicators (92%) did not currently have enough data to be measured. It is expected that data and measurement for these indicators will be made available in the future. Overall the targets for Economy Goal 3 are defined as follows:

- 0% of the targets have made **positive progress** to date
- 0% of the targets have made **nominal progress** to date
- 0% of the targets have made **negative progress** to date
- 92% (12/13) of the targets **do not have data** for measurement at this time.
- 8% (1/13) of the targets were **not reported** on to date

Specific details for the status of ECO 3 Policy Objectives and Targets are located in Annex 3.

Further information from line ministries is found in the data matrixes that can be accessed upon request at DSPPAC. This information includes review of challenges regarding reaching targets for specific indicators, and how/why the targets have been reported by the relevant line ministries

ECONOMY GOAL 4: An enabling business environment, creating opportunities and employment for entrepreneurs throughout Vanuatu

Summary Information Goal ECO 4

There are a total of **13** Indicators included in the **9** Policy Objectives for this Goal:

- **0** Indicators have made **Positive Progress** regarding the 2030 Target
- **5** Indicators have made **Some/Nominal or No Progress** regarding the 2030 Target
- **0** Indicators have made **No Progress** regarding the 2030 Target
- **4** Indicators that are **Not Measurable/No Data** regarding the 2030 Target
- **4** Indicator that have **No Data Reported** regarding the 2030 Target

Based on the evaluation of the progress towards the targets it is determined that Vanuatu is currently unable to effectively evaluate the overall progress towards Economy Goal 4.

5 indicators (38%) have made nominal progress while four targets (31%) were not reported and 4 of the remaining indicators (31%) did not currently have enough data to be measured. Overall the targets for Economy Goal 4 are defined as follows:

- 0% of the targets have made **positive progress** to date
- 38% (5/13) of the targets have made **nominal progress** to date
- 0% of the targets have made **negative progress** to date
- 31% (4/13) of the targets **do not have data** for measurement at this time.
- 31% (4/13) of the targets were **not reported** on to date

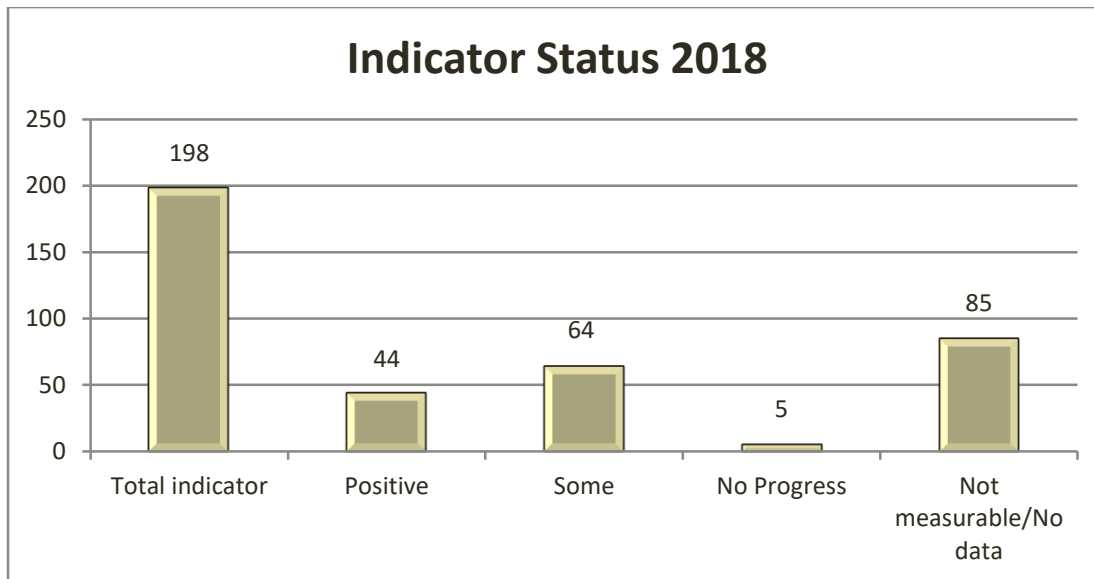
Specific details for the status of ECO 4 Policy Objectives and Targets are located in Annex 3.

Further information from line ministries is found in the data matrixes that can be accessed upon request at DSPPAC. This information includes review of challenges regarding reaching targets for specific indicators, and how/why the targets have been reported by the relevant line ministries

SUMMARY OF OVERALL PROGRESS

Of the 198 total indicators in the NSDP observed in this 2018 Annual Development Report, 44 indicators (22.2%) are observed as making overall positive progress. However, a total of 85 indicators (42.9%) either did not have sufficient data to measure effectively or were not reported on. This lack of information, while spread over all three pillars is of the greatest significance in the Economic Pillar where 71.9% indicators could not be measured for progress.

There is improvement in the collection of data in 2018 ADR on indicators that were not reported in the last ADR. The reduction was from 92 indicators in 2017 ADR to 85 indicators in 2018 for data not reported. We expect continued improvement on data collection in the next ADR.



Overall **Society Goals 1 and 4** and **Environment Goal 5** were observed as making overall positive progress, based on the information provide for each of the relevant indicators for each Goal.

GOALS: POSITIVE PROGRESS

Society Pillar

SOC 1
SOC 4

Environmental Pillar

ENV 5

Economy Pillar

Society Goal 2, Environment Goals 1, 2, 3 and 4 and **Economic Goal 1** were observed to making some progress

GOALS: SOME PROGRESS

Society Pillar

SOC 2

Environmental Pillar

ENV 1
ENV 2
ENV 3
ENV 4

Economy Pillar

ECO 1

Society Goals 3, 5 and 6 and **Economic Goals 2, 3, 4** could not be measured effectively at this time.

GOALS: UNABLE TO EVALUATE

Society Pillar

SOC 3
SOC 5
SOC 6

Environmental Pillar

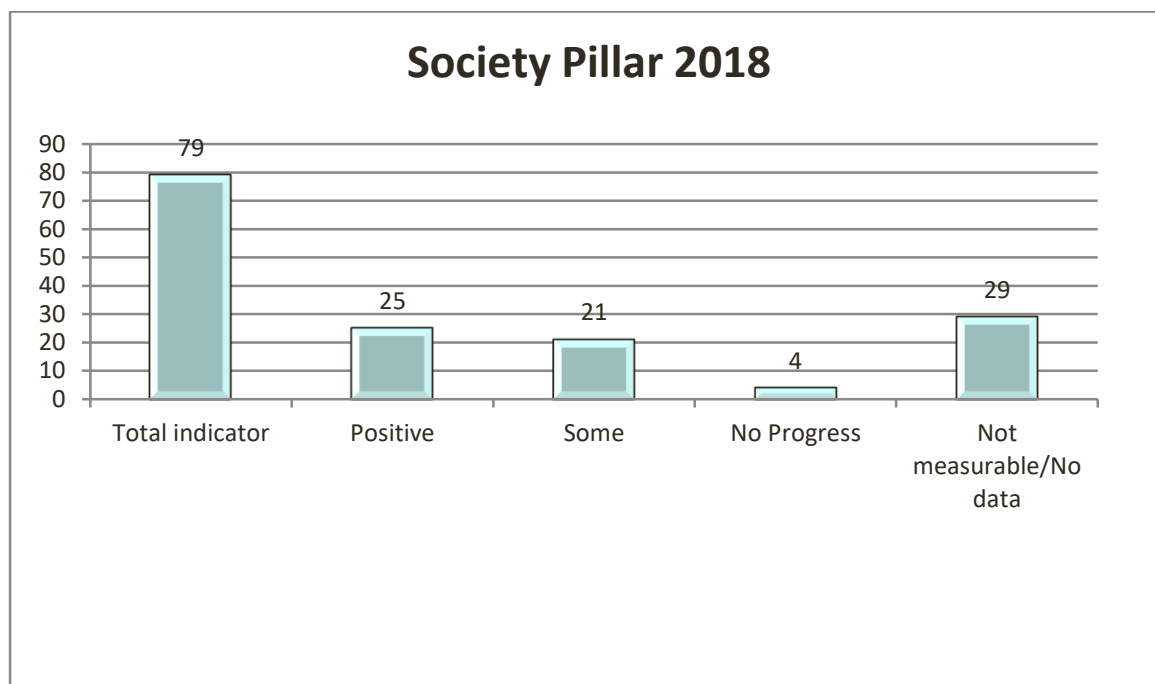
Economy Pillar

ECO 2
ECO 3
ECO 4

PROGRESS BY PILLAR

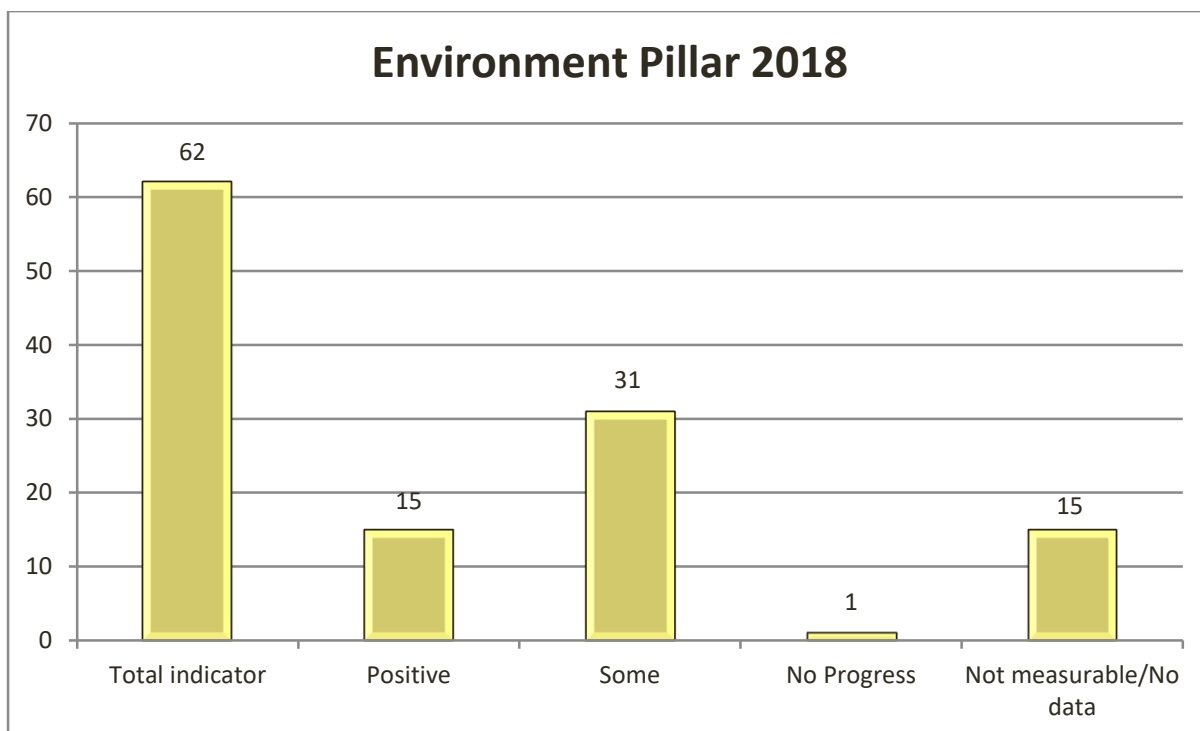
Society Pillar

Of the 79 total indicators observed in the Society Pillar, 25 indicators (31.6%) have been measured as making positive progress and 21 indicators making some progress. There are 29 indicators (36.7%) that cannot be measured or data not available or not verifiable. It is worth noting that progress is mixed throughout goals 1-6. Refer to Annex for details.



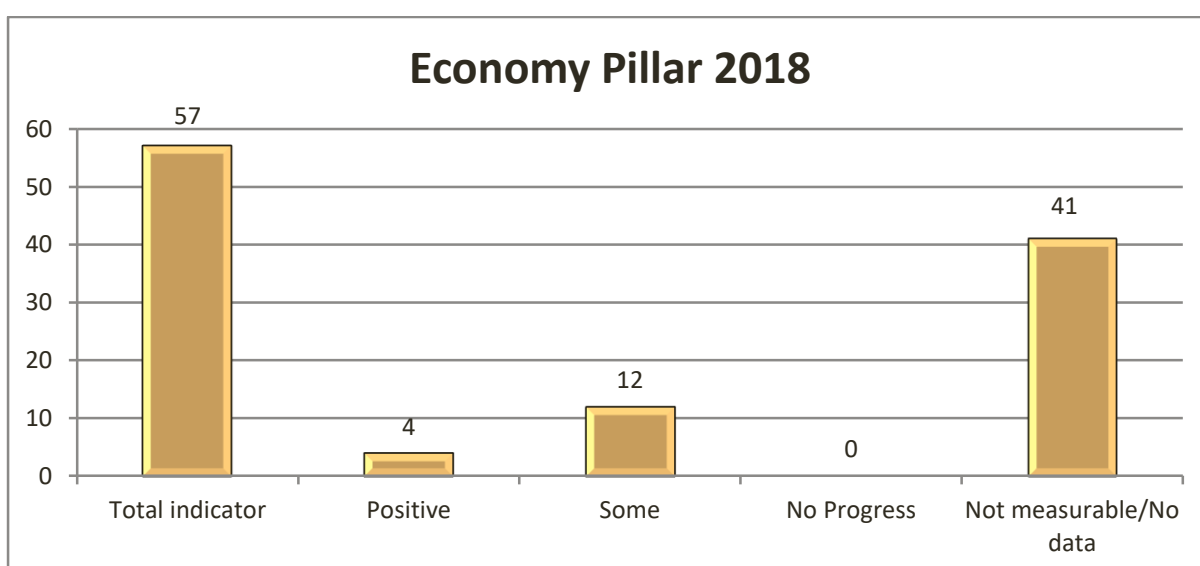
Environment Pillar

Of the 62 total indicators for the Environment Pillar 15 indicators (24%) have been measured as making positive progress and 31 of the indicators (50%) have been observed as making some progress. Environment Goals 5 is measured as making overall positive progress, and Goals 1 2, 3 and 4 are measured as making some progress. However positive progress is recorded in each of these goals for specific indicators as outlined in the report.



Economic Pillar

Of the 57 total indicators for the Economic Pillar 2 indicators (3.5%) have been measured as making positive progress. Progress regarding this pillar is difficult to assess as 45 the indicators (79%) have either been not reported on or lack sufficient data for evaluation. Economy Goal1 is measured as making some overall progress. The overall status of Economy Goals 2, 3 and 4 cannot be measured at this time due to lack of information and reporting.



ANNEXES

This section of the report provides the detail tables of responses/measure against all policy objectives, Indicators and targets that are summarised in the NSDP updates section above.

ANNEX 1: SOCIETY PILLAR POLICY OBJECTIVES

Overview of SOC 1 Policy Objectives

SOC 1.1: Promote and protect indigenous languages (*SDG 11.4, 11.4.1*)

- **SOC 1.1.1 Indicator:** Proportion of population speaking indigenous language daily
- **Target: No Target**
- **Status:** Status: 72%
- Nearly 80% of Vanuatu's population live in the island communities and the everyday language that is used is the local vernacular/dialect. However, this would certainly change with the current trends of urban migration and inter-island marriages
- **SOC 1.1.3 Indicator:** Proportion of endangered languages documented
- **Target:** By 2030 50% increase in documented languages
- **Status:** 106 languages documented. Extinct = 8 Moribund (disappearing) = 17
- Spoken languages = 81
- Some of the work that has happened so far in documenting languages are;
- 1: Published grammar and online dictionary: Mwotlap, Vurës, Tamambo
- 2: Published grammar: Mavea, Araki, Apma, Neverver, Neve'e, Unua, Tape, Avava, Naman
- 3: Published dictionary: Ifira=Mele

- **SOC 1.1.2 Indicator:** Proportion of population first language learned indigenous
- **Target: No Target**
- **Status:** 92%
- Nearly 80% of Vanuatu's population live in the island communities and the everyday language they use is the local vernacular/dialect.
- However, this would certainly change with the current trends of urban migration and inter-island marriages.

SOC 1.2: Preserve and enhance cultural and traditional knowledge, including appropriate medicines, natural remedies and healing practices (*SDG 11.4, 11.4.1*)

- **SOC 1.2.1 Indicator:** Proportion of population with knowledge of traditional stories, dances, songs, and games
- **Target: No Target**
- **Status 2018:** Traditional Stories = 44% , Dances = 43%, Songs = 39%, Games = 39%
- There is a need for greater engagement in the promotion of traditional stories, dances, songs, and games.
- The legal draft text for Traditional Knowledge and Expression of Culture completed in 2018 and bill yet to be passed in parliament.
- There are many contemporary influences that are having negative influence on our traditional culture of doing things.

- **SOC 1.2.2 Indicator:** Proportion of population possessing common and basic traditional production skills related to weaving, transport, housing, farming, food preparation
- **Target: No Target**
- **Status:** Weaving = 77%; Transport= 33%; Housing = 86%; Farming = 98%; Food preparation = 96%.

- For the 80% or so of Vanuatu's population living in rural communities. Their daily living requires the common/basic traditional skills to survive in the islands. However, this may change over the years as the life of convenience experienced in urban centres slowly spread to the rural communities
- **SOC 1.2.3: Indicator:** Proportion of population with ability to 1: produce herbal medicines, and 2: massage
- **Target: No Target**
- **Status:** Produce Herbal Medicine = 80%, Message = No data on massage
- Not just the 80% in rural communities produce and use herbal medicines but people in the urban centres also know of or use herbal medicines.

SOC 1.3: Conserve sites of cultural and historical significance (SDG 11.4, 11.4.1)

- **SOC 1.3.1: Indicator:** Total number of sites with cultural and/or historical significance newly identified, registered and preserved
- **Target:** By 2030 30% increase
- **Status:** No Data (**Justice**)
- The Preservation of Sites and Artefacts Act needs to be revised to ensure the efficient process of the registration of sites. It is still too lengthy and there is currently a review of the Act in progress (**Justice**)
- **Status:** Eretoka Island (Hat Island) being acquired and declared world heritage site, Mautoa Park declared and historical/ sacred site, Freswota One –Port Vila (**MoLNR**)
- VKS manage and store data, COM decision #107 of 2016 (**MoLNR**)

SOC 1.4: Strengthen links between traditional and formal governance systems (SDG 16.6 16.6.2; SDG 16.7, 16.7.2)

- **SOC 1.4.1 Indicator:** Proportion of bills that are reviewed by MCC prior to parliamentary debate
- **Target:** By 2030 100% of relevant bills (land, culture, environment)
- **Status:** Bills that have gone through MCC for review are; **1:** National Council of Chiefs' Act Reviewed **2:** Consultations on Corrections Amendment Bill done with MCC, **3:** Consultation on Adoption Bill done with MCC, **4:** CLMA Act – a Taskforce established by the Minister to review this Act in March 2018.
- The National Chiefs Act was reviewed in 2013. A COM paper was drafted as a result of this review. 2: Corrections Amendment Bill has gone through consultations with MCC and currently with SLO for drafting. 3: The Adoption Bill has also gone through MCC for consultations and currently with SLO for drafting. 4: There are gaps identified with the CLMA, a number of documented challenges arose from the implementation of the new Act. In 2016 – 2017 the office progressed through educating communities about the processes in progressing land cases and particular attention was placed on training chiefs and adjudicators in how to deal with land disputes in accordance with the CLMA.

SOC 1.5: Strengthen the role of churches in the provision of community services (No SDG)

- **SOC 1.5.1 Indicator:** Proportion of national formal and informal educational institutions and health facilities with religious affiliation and support
- **Target: No Target**
- **Status:** No data reported

SOC 1.6: Integrate culture and heritage into the national curriculum (SDG 11.4 11.4.1)

- **SOC 1.6.1: Indicator:** Proportion of public schools using the culture and heritage modules in national curriculum at all levels
- **Target:** By 2030 100%
- **Status:** 436 primary schools, 93 secondary schools

- Culture & heritage are embedded into the national primary and junior secondary curriculum.
- Schools also have extra curricula activities on culture & heritage (e.g. cultural nights; arts/crafts; etc.) annually.
- Work currently ongoing on developing culture & heritage modules into the national senior secondary curriculum

- **SOC 1.6.2 Indicator:** Proportion of cultural heritage materials in the national curriculum at all levels
- **Target:** By 2030 increase in module use (by baseline)
- **Status:** Kindergarten Primary (Yr.1-6) Junior secondary (Yr.7-10)
- Developments of the new modules depend on the availability of resources (personnel, finances, etc.) and are being developed in phases.
- Kindergarten and primary materials are being supported (financially, technically) by the VESP. While the junior secondary materials supported through Govt. recurrent fund

SOC 1.7: Safeguard the traditional economy as a valued means of contributing to the wellbeing of the population and complementing the formal economy (SDG 11.4 11.4.1)

- **SOC 1.7.1 Indicator:** Proportion of population with free access to traditional lands, forest and marine resources
- **Target: No Target**
- **Status:** 79% (AIWBM)
- More than 75% of the population in Vanuatu still have access to and enjoy their traditional land and the forest and marine resources. However, as population increases, and with large parcels of land being bought off by foreign investors and developers – this freedom will be reduced and it will be interesting to see what the results would be in 10-15 years from today.
- **SOC 1.7.2 Indicator:** Proportion of population that use traditional lands for agriculture, marine, forestry and livestock for consumption or customary purposes
- **Target: No Target**
- **Status:** 79% (AIWBM)
- More than 75% of the population in Vanuatu still have access to and enjoy their traditional land and the forest and marine resources.
- However, as population increases, large parcels of land bought off by foreign investors and developers – this freedom will be reduced and it will be interesting to see what the results would be in 10-15 years from today.

Overview of SOC 2 Policy Objectives

SOC 2.1: Ensure every child, regardless of gender, location, educational needs or circumstances has access to the education system (*SDG 4.1 4.1.1 (R)*, *SDG 4.2 4.2.1 (R)*)

- ✓ Indicator 2.1.1 is broken into 3 targets – and all are defined separately even though this is considered as one overall indicator in the M&E Framework

- **SOC 2.1.1 Indicator:** Percentage of age 6 in Yr. 1 who attended kindergarten
- **Target:** 60% of age 6 in Yr.1 attended kindergarten
- **Status 2018:** 73%
- This is an increase from 41.0% based on MOE baseline 2015 in 2016-17 statistical digest.

- **SOC 2.1.1 Indicator:** Survival rates Years 1 – 6
- **Target:** 85% survival rate Yr.1 – 6
- **Status 2018:** 99%
- An increase from 63.9% survival rates data from 2015 (baseline year) was calculated from aggregated data while the current survival rates (2017) were calculated using individual student data from the MoET's new EMIS called Open VEMIS. The Open VEMIS has contributed to the improvement of the education data quality & accuracy. The school grant has huge contribution to this improvement.
- **SOC 2.1.1 Indicator:** Survival rates Years 1 – 13
- **Target:** 30% Survival rates Years 1-13
- **Status:** 23 %
- This is an increase from the baseline 2015 of 11.4%

SOC 2.2: Build trust in the education system through improved performance management systems, teacher training, and the reliable delivery of quality services (*SDG 4.c, 4.c.1 (R)*)

- **SOC 2.2.1 Indicator:** Percentage of schools demonstrating effective implementation and management of school grants
- **Target:** 100% of eligible schools received their grants
- **Status 2018:** 100%
- 93% in 2017 due to the volcanic disaster experienced in Ambae (extending to Santo, Luganville; Maewo; Pentecost), (and other unforeseen circumstances) many schools were affected and not able to meet the grants requirements. However, grants were still paid to these schools

SOC 2.3: Formalise early childhood education and life-long learning opportunities within the education system (*SDG 4.2 4.2.1 (R), SDG 4.3 4.3.1*)

- **SOC 2.3.1 Indicator:** Percentage of students meeting literacy and numeracy standards
- **Target: Anglo Year 4:** Literacy 30% Numeracy 40% Year 6 Literacy 35% Numeracy 50%
- **Franco Year 4:** 15% Numeracy 45% Year 6: Literacy 25% Numeracy 50%
- **Status: Anglo Year 4:** Literacy 35% Numeracy 44% **Year 6** Literacy 43% Numeracy 41%
- **Franco Year 4:** 44% Numeracy 34% **Year 6:** Literacy 30% Numeracy 41%
- VANSTA 2017 results used instead of PILNA that is unavailable.
- There is improvement against target.

SOC 2.4: Increase higher education opportunities, including technical and vocational training (*SDG 4.3, 4.3.1. SDG 4.b 4.b.1*)

- **SOC 2.4.1 Indicator:** No. of technical and vocational schools that are certified and registered under the Vanuatu Qualifications Authority to operate
- **Target:** 80 % (60 technical, vocational and post-schools to be certified and registered)
- **Status 2018:** 47% (33 PSET providers registered) and 47 courses accredited
- VQA has recruited a significant number of qualified staff who are assisting TVET and post-schooling institutions to meet the requirements of the national qualification

Overview of SOC 3 Policy Objectives

SOC 3.1: Ensure that the population of Vanuatu has equitable access to affordable, quality health care through the fair distribution of facilities that are suitably resourced and equipped (*SDG 3.c, 3.c.1: SDG 3.1, 3.1.1, 3.1.2 (R), SDG 3.7 3.7.1, 3.7.2, SDG 3.8, 3.8.1*)

- **SOC 3.1.1 Indicator:** Number of skilled health professionals to 10,000 population
- **Target:** **2020**-Vanuatu has a density of 24 HWs per 10,000 population; **2025**-Vanuatu has a density of 31 HWs per 10,000 population; **2030**-Vanuatu has a density of 38 HWs per 10,000 population
- **Status:** 2018: 15.7 health workers per 10,000 populations (HRMIS). This is a reduction from 2017 figure of 17.27 health workers per 10,000 populations (HRMIS). Less than 50% reduction in density of health workers per population due to mass retirement in early 2018.
- (50% marker is 19.3 per 10,000 population)

- **SOC 3.1.2 Indicator:** Maternal mortality ratio/Number of maternal deaths
- **Target:** **By 2020**, the national maternal mortality ratio has been reduced to less than 80 per 100,000 live births (moving average), **2025:** By less than 75; **2030:** By less than 70
- **Status:** 122 deaths per 100,000 population
- Maternal deaths under reported in 2018. Better reporting in place will potentially increase in mortality ratio

- **SOC 3.1.3:Indicator:** Percentage of fully functional Health Facilities according to Role Delineation Policy
- **Target:** **By 2020**, 50% of Government owned Health Facilities are compliant with Role Delineation and essential health service minimum standards for human resourcing, infrastructure functional space & equipment requirements; **By 2025:**75%, **By 2030:** 100%
- **Status:** No data
- MOH is currently undertaking a Role Delineation Policy review which is yet to be completed in 2018.

SOC 3.2: Reduced the incidence of communicable and non-communicable diseases (*SDG 3.3: 3.3.2, 3.3.3, 3.3.4, 3.3.5, SDG 3.4: 3.4.1*)

- **SOC 3.2.1 Indicator** No. of Diabetic (NCD) related amputations
- **Target:** **No Target**
- **Status 2018:** 74 total-including 13 AKA, 40 BKA and 21 forefeet. There has been an increase in 2018 from 57 figure of 2017 total - including 52 AKA & BKA and 5 forefoot
- No progress in reduction. Number has increased from previous 2017 and 2015 baseline. Represents diabetic lower limb amputations at Vila Central Hospital

- **SOC 3.2.2 Indicator:** Incidence of TB (Per 100,000 population)
- **Target.** No Target
- **Status 2018:** 51 cases per 100,000 population.
- Slightly less than 20% (19.1%) reduction in the incidence of TB from 2016 data. Figures from 2017 verified data from National TB office.

- **SOC 3.2.3 Indicator:** Malaria annual parasite incidence rate
- **Target:** **No Target**
- **Status 2018:** 2.2 cases per 1,000 population. A reduction from 3.6 API per 1,000 for 2017 and 6.9 per 1,000 in 2016 (API = 4/1000 2015 baseline)

SOC 3.3: Promote healthy lifestyle choices and health seeking behaviour to improve population health and well-being (SDG 3.b: 3.b.1, SDG 3.2 3.2.1)

- **SOC 3.3.1 Indicator:** Diphtheria tetanus toxoid and pertussis (DTP3) immunisation coverage among 1 year olds (%)
- **Target: By 2020,** 95% of the population of children aged between 12 – 23 months have received three doses of combined diphtheria, tetanus toxoid and pertussis vaccine in a given year, administered by a trained health professional, **By 2025:** 95%, **By 2030: 95%**
- **Status:** Penta 3 = 93.9%; and MR Vaccine = 88.0% coverage nationally
- Progress towards 95% continuing for Penta 3 vaccine coverage
- Status 2018: 88.9% DPT nationally among 1 year olds.
- Progress in DPT vaccine coverage in country

- **SOC 3.3.2 Indicator:** Prevalence of obesity in adult population
- **Target: By 2020,** the prevalence of obesity amongst the adult population is <32.9%, **By 2025,** there is no increase in the prevalence of adult obesity relative to 2020 figures, **By 2030,** there is no increase in the prevalence of adult obesity relative to 2025 figures
- **Status:** No Update
- Require NCD Steps survey to provide dynamic baseline
- **SOC 3.3.3 Indicator:** Under 5 mortality rate
- **Target: By 2020,** under-5 mortality rate is reduced to at least as low as 29 per 1,000 live births, **By 2025:** 27 per 1,000 live births, **By 2030:** 25 per 1,000 live births
- **Status:** No Update
- MOH has the total number of deaths for 2018 but need to classify those of child age for provision of update. Needs survey to do this.

SOC 3.4: Build health sector management capacity and systems to ensure the effective and efficient delivery of quality services that are aligned with national directives (SDG 3.c 3.c.1, SDG 3.d 3.d.1)

- **SOC 3.4.1 Indicator:** Percentage of units with current strategic plans in place that link with Health Sector Strategy
- **Target: By 2020,** 100% of units have current strategic plans in place that link with HSS,
- **By 2025,** 100% of units have current strategic plans in place that link with HSS, **By 2030,** 100% of units have current strategic plans in place that link with HSS
- **Status:** No Update
- Measurement to be completed in 2018 for all units with Strategic Plans in place linked to HSS. New HSS established in November 2017 for period 2017 – 2020
- **SOC 3.4.2 Indicator:** Percentage of Corporate positions within MoH filled on permanent basis
- **Target: By 2020,** 50% of Corporate positions within MOH filled on permanent basis, **By 2025:** 70% **By 2030:** 90%
- **Status:** No Update
- **Status 2018:** 33% corporate positions within MOH filled on permanent basis in 2018.
- Based on New organisational structure established by MOH / PSC in April 2017.
- **SOC 3.4.3 Indicator:** Percentage of attributes attained based on International Health Regulation Index (IHR) Component 2
- **Target: By 2020** 42 % of IHR Component 2 attributes attained, **By 2025:** 100%, **By 2030** maintenance of 100% of IHR Component 2 attributes maintained over 5 consecutive years
- **Status:** No Update
- Review of IHR requirements and MOH not attainment in 2018

Overview of SOC 4 Policy Objectives

SOC 4.1: Implement gender responsive planning and budgeting processes (SDG 5.5, 5.5.1, 5.5.2, SDG 5.a 5.a.1, SDG 5.c, 5.c.1)

- **SOC 4.1.1 Indicator:** Proportion of government departments with gender responsive policies, legislation and programs
- **Target:** By 2030 increase by 20%
- **Status:** The Council of Ministers in COM Decision 94/2017 endorsed and approved the inclusion of the Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) Given the above decision, GRB has been integrated in the 2018 budget process for 5 Ministries, i.e. Ministry of Climate Change, Ministry of Land, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Education and Internal Affairs
- Given the COM Decision 94/2017 submission of the 2018 budget had integrated a budget line on gender activities for the said government Ministries (MoCC, MoL, MoET, MoIA and MALFFB). The COM Decision has given mandate for inclusion of GRB to follow suit implementation in other Ministries in 2019

- **SOC 4.1.2 Indicator:** Number of decisions in which women participate
- **Target:** TBD
- **Status:** COM Decision 56 of 2014 approved that government bodies should have representation of women in established national and statutory bodies.
- Progress is ongoing – as DWA is developing a database /template that will assist to collate information on women's leadership in community structures.

- **SOC 4.1.3 Indicator:** Indicators of women's empowerment
- **Target:** TBD
- **Status: Policy and Legislation as indicated**
- **(Policy)** The NSDP was launched on 10th January, 2017 and has a component on Women's Empowerment under Society Pillar, SOC 4.1 and SCO 4.2. The Sanma Provincial Government Council and Luganville Municipality Strategic Plan 2017 – 2026 is inclusive of Strategies under the National Gender Equality Policy for women's empowerment. The National Gender and Faith policy was reviewed to include Social Inclusion and Human Right and a TOT Manual was developed on December, 2017. The National Strategy for the Justice and Community Services Sector, 2018 – 2021 launched on March, 2018 has Gender as a Cross-cutting Policy. The National Financial Inclusion Strategy 2018 – 2030 was finalized and launched on March, 2018.
- **(Legislation)** The endorsed legislation in the Municipalities' Act to approve Reserve seats for women at the Municipality in 2013, 2015 and 2018 has supported the urban voters to start voting for women. This is evident in the PVMC 2018 election where results showed that number of votes cast for women has improved. Number of women at sub-national Government (Port Vila Municipality + Luganville Municipality: 5/13 (LMC) There are 6 women out of 17 council members in the Port Vila Municipality Council.
- **Other National decisions** that have supported and advanced women's empowerment and gender inclusion includes: COM's decision to have the Gender Responsive budgeting to support at least a percentage of sectors within Government to have gender responsive budget.
- Progress is steady and ongoing.

SOC 4.2: Prevent and eliminate all forms of violence and discrimination against women, children and vulnerable groups (SDG 5.1, 5.1.1 (R), SDG 5.2 5.2.1 (R) 5.2.2)

- **SOC 4.2.1 Indicator:** Subjective Well-being indicator
- **Target:** TBD
- **Status 2018:** There are different definitions of Psycho-social in Vanuatu and they take various forms.
- 6,612 Counselling sessions were recorded from July 2016 – June 2017. Of this number, 5,804 were women, 183 were girls and 76 boys. 1,612 Counselling sessions were recorded from 2018 including 1911 new clients and 4701 repeat counselling. Of this number, 960 were women, 145 were girls and 5 boys.
- Psycho-social support allows for re-assessment of issues and wellbeing of persons and especially victims of violence.

- **SOC 4.2.2 Indicator:** Number of reported cases of violence against women, children, and vulnerable people
- **Target:** By 2030 increase (on reporting) by 10%
- **Status:** Counsellors accompanied clients to the Police, courts and health centres and follow ups made to the Port Vila Vanuatu Family Protection Unit to ensure that the Family Protection Orders are served. 260 cases were reported to the Police, 237 for Domestic Violence Cases, 23 for sexual assault cases from July 2017 – December, 2017.
- More people are aware of the services and are accessing justice for their cases. People are confident in accessing the services of VWC
- **SOC 4.2.3 Indicator:** Percentage of reported cases of violence against women, children, and vulnerable people addressed
- **Target:** By 2030 decrease by 10%
- **Status:** The VWC provides Legal assistance and advice to clients of domestic violence. 216 clients were assisted of which 10 were for accessing Family Protection Order (FPO), 14 Child Maintenance, 10 Family Maintenance, 19 Child Custody, 119 Divorce, 5 injury claims, 9 property claims, 1 Domestic Violence case and 29 others from July to December, 2017.
- More people are aware of the services and are seeking justice for their cases. To increase awareness on access to justice and understanding of the Vanuatu Family Protection Act of 2008

SOC 4.3: Empower and support people with disabilities (SDG 10.3 10.3.1, SDG 10.4 10.4.1 (R))

- **SOC 4.3.1 Indicator:** Proportion of population reporting some degree of disability
- **Target:** TBD
- **Status:** 12% of People with Disability in Vanuatu.
- 1) 1: The Disability Desk and Partners are aware of the 2019 National Census and are working on liaising with VNSO to have input into the Survey Tools that will be used; 2: The Disability Desk is also planning to hold meetings with Civil Registry to review forms so that they are disability inclusive and disaggregated into disability types

- **SOC 4.3.2 Indicator:** Percentage of public buildings and banking, employment and recreational facilities allowing access for people with disabilities
- **Target:** By 2030 increase by 50%
- Disability Desk (MJCS) and Partners will be working with relevant bodies/authorities to ensure future building designs have disability considerations. The MJCS in partnership with the SRBJ Program developed a Justice and Policing Infrastructure Priorities Plan for 2017-2022 which will be coordinated by the Sector Infrastructure Coordinator to ensure new buildings have access for people with disabilities
- **1:** No single individual agency will be able to achieve this outcome alone. **1:** The Disability Desk is planning on having meetings with the PWD, PVMC etc. to review policies such as the Building Codes, Building Policies to ensure they are inclusive and provide disability access. **2:**

Negotiate with PWD, and PVMC to have a standard process building checklist (including designs) that have disability access as a prerequisite. **3:** The Desk plans to start talking with Policy Influencers within relevant Ministries/Departments to ensure that buildings are accessible for PLWD.

- **SOC 4.3.3 Indicator:** Percentage of all political, community and government leadership positions have people with disability represented
- **Target:** By 2030 increase by 40%
- **Status:** No data available
- Data related to this indicator is collected by individual agencies about people or individuals they know in leadership roles who have a disability. However, there is no national data available that captures information for this indicator. MJCS through the Disability Desk will work with its partners to collect this data. In addition, without a baseline it's difficult to measure progress.

SOC 4.4: Define the roles, responsibilities and relationships between the state, churches, traditional leaders and communities in safeguarding human rights and protecting traditional values and Christian principles (*SDG 10.3, 10.3.1 SDG 16.a, 16.a.1*)

- **SOC 4.4.1 Indicator:** Proportion of the activities of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) implemented
- **Target:** By 2030 increase by 80%
- **Status:** **1:** 3 UN Conventions had Periodic Reports submitted by the (NHRC)
- UNCEDAW, UNCRC, UNCRPD. **2:** UN Treaties Reporting Mechanisms implementation is in progress – which includes the Concluding Reports and Recommendations for the 3 Conventions above. **3:** In progress currently is preparation for Vanuatu's Universal Periodic Report (UPR) to be presented in October 2018 and the review of Vanuatu's report in Geneva in January 2019. **4:** Also, in progress is preparation of outstanding reports for the UNICCRP and UNCAT – reports are due in June 2018.
- Two big challenges exist for the National Human Rights Committee (NHRC) in progressing the Human Rights planned Activities. **1:** The NHRC operates without a budget and often leans on the Ministry's budget to progress its activities. This has not been very effective. **2:** The National Human Rights Coordinator is a position created in the MJCS HR Structure, however since the GRT determination in 2017, the position is set at a very high scale that is too high for the MJCS Budget to cater for.
- The Policy Advisor for the MJCS provides secretariat support to the NHRC, however this is not very effective as he also plays a critical role in policy advisory within the Sector.
- **SOC 4.4.2 Indicator:** Proportion of human rights related conventions ratified
- **Target:** By 2030 70%
- **Status:** **As of 2017, a total of 8 Conventions had been ratified and/or in the process of being ratified;** **1:** Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) **2:** United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) **3:** Optional Protocol on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (OP-CRC-AC) **4:** Optional Protocol on Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography **5:** United Nation Convention Against Torture (UNCAT) **6:** United Nation Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities (UNCRPD) **7:** Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (OP-CEDAW) **8:** UN Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC)

- **SOC 4.4.3 Indicator:** Proportion of laws reviewed on basis of discriminatory and gender biased principles (and proportion of new laws drafted with consideration of discriminatory and gender biased principles)
- **Target:** By 2030 60%
- **Status:** **1:** Correctional Services Act: currently with SLO for drafting, **2:** Adoption Bill: with SLO for drafting, **3:** Juvenile Bill: in consultation with VLRC, **4:** Disability Bill: Policy to be launched in April 2018 than process to start for the Bill, **5:** Child Protection Bill: UNICEF

supporting MJCS for development of Bill, 6: CLMA: Taskforce established will work on reviewing Act. 7: Marriage Act: Not yet started 8: Dissolution of Marriage Act: Not yet started.

- It is envisioned that the Vanuatu National Gender Equality Policy 2015 to 2019 launched in 2016 will support and guide gender considerations and inclusion in legislations. The MJCS and its Sector Agencies launched the Justice and Community Services Sector Strategy 2018-2021 in March 2018 and has as a Cross-cutting Policy – Gender Equality which we also envision will guide inclusion and mainstreaming of gender in important legislations

SOC 4.5: Ensure all people, including people with disabilities, have access to government services, buildings and public spaces (SDG 10.3 10.3.1)

- **SOC 4.5.1 Indicator:** Proportion of Government Offices and public facilities with ramp access or some disability friendly rating
- **Target:** By 2030 50% increase
- **Status:** Data related to accessible government buildings to PLWD is not available however, the Disability Desk (MJCS) and Partners will be working with relevant bodies/authorities to ensure future building designs have disability considerations. However, the MJCS in partnership with the SRBJ Program developed a Justice and Policing Infrastructure Priorities Plan for 2017-2022 which will be coordinated by the Sector Infrastructure Coordinator to ensure new buildings have access for people with disabilities
- **(Similar to 4.3.2) Challenge: No single individual agency will be able to achieve this outcome alone.** Planned Actions: 1: The Disability Desk is planning on having meetings with the PWD, PVMC to review policies such as the Building Codes and Building Policies to ensure they are inclusive and provide disability access. 2: Negotiate with PWD, and PVMC to have a standard process building checklist (including designs) that have disability access as a prerequisite. 3: The Desk plans to start talking with Policy Influencers with relevant Ministries/Departments to ensure that buildings are accessible for PLWD

SOC 4.6: Provide opportunities, support and protection services for youth and children as valued members of society (SDG 16.2, 16.2.1)

- **SOC 4.6.1 Indicator:** Total number of cases with children experiencing human rights violations in the following areas sexual abuse, neglect, physical abuse, exploitation, emotional abuse (disseminate by these areas) accessing support services
- **Target:** TBD
- **Status:** 78% of adults admitting to physically harming a child in their household and 35% of people are aware of corporal punishment at school (Protect Me with Love and Care: Baseline Study Vanuatu 2008)
- **Challenge:** The National Child Protection Policy was launched in 2016 and is now used as a platform to advocate for children's protection against physical & sexual abuse, violence and exploitation. MJCS is working with relevant sector agencies responsible for providing service to children. At the moment it is difficult to obtain data on children accessing support services but the Ministry is liaising with relevant service providers within the sector to provide information. (One workshop 2018)

- **SOC 4.6.2 Indicator:** Proportion of youth age 14 -30 that feel valued in society
- **Target:** TBD
- **Status:** No data reported
- Worked with VNSO for data to be collected in its surveys

SOC 4.7: Encourage participation in physical activities and develop a safe and inclusive sports system that serves as a vehicles for community cohesion, education, health, leadership and fair play (No SDG)

- **SOC 4.7.1 Indicator:** Proportion of youth actively participating in at least one organised sport in the last 12 months by gender
- **Target:** TBD

- **Status:** No data reported
- **SOC 4.7.2 Indicator:** Number of government sponsored or partnered sporting events in the last 12 months
- **Target:** By 2030 increase by 30%
- **Status:** No data reported
- VNSC is working to improve their data base system and also putting more effort into finding partner for our sports program. 1 government sponsored secondary school sports in 2019 on Tanna.

Overview of SOC 5 Policy Objectives

SOC 5.1: Ensure all people have timely and equitable access to independent, well-resourced justice institutions (SDG 16.3, 16.3.1 (R))

- **SOC 5.1.1 Indicator:** Proportion of Justice and Community Services Sector Capacity Development Strategy 2017-2020 implemented
- **Target:** By 2030 50% of activities carried out
- **Status:** Some of the activities that have been implemented under the Sector CD Strategy are; **1:** Capacity Development Support by the Hub to the Sector through Sector Networks (Finance, HR and M&E) **2:** : SRBJS Program Capacity Building Support for Justice and Community Services **3:** Building Community Partnerships Program **4:** Management Development Program **5:** Long Term University Studies **6:** Short Term Trainings **7:** Vocational Study Support Scheme **8:** Legal Policy Development Training
- The Sector Capacity Development Strategy has a budget with the support of DFAT's Stretem Rod Blong Jastis Program. Capacity development-planned activities are now being carried out with the Sector Agencies. In addition, the Capacity Building Coordinator with SRBJS support are pro-actively looking for ways to improve the capacity in the sector to increase performance in service delivery

- **SOC 5.1.2 Indicator:** Annual change in number of Magistrate and Supreme Court pending cases
- **Target:** By 2030 decrease by 50%
- **Status:** Not able to source data at the time of reporting
- The Stretem Rod Blong Jastis Program has been supporting Case and Data Management Systems in the Sector. Systems have been automated for the Judiciary (Magistrates and Supreme Courts) SLO, PPO, PSO, SPD, Ombudsman, Corrections and VWC.
- Data generated by these systems will be analysed to show trends in case progression through the Magistrates and Supreme Courts.

- **SOC 5.1.3 Indicator:** Average cost of legal fees/services for a court case
- **Target:** By 2030 decreased in costs by 50%
- **Status:** **Public Solicitor's Officer** = 2,000vt per case, **Private Lawyers** = 10,000vt per hour. **Court Filing Fees:** Magistrates: 8,000vt Supreme Court: 20,000vt
- Not sure if fees are going to be reduced. Private lawyers are charging very high legal fees but there is no regulation of fees by the relevant bodies

SOC 5.2: Establish and implement a National Anti-Corruption Framework (SDG 16.5 16.5.1, 16.5.2)

- **SOC 5.2.1 Indicator:** Number of Anti-Corruption committee submissions acted upon
- **Target:** TBD
- **Status:** No data reported

SOC 5.3: Build the institutional capacity of national security forces and ensure they are adequately resourced to meet performance targets (No SDG)

- **SOC 5.3.1 Indicator:** Annual number of community safety assessments carried out by VPF
- **Target:** By 2030 – 1 per year
- **Status:** N/A
- No allocated budget for the activity

- **SOC 5.3.2 Indicator:** Total number of national security forces per 1,000 population
- **Target:** By 2020 - 900
- **Status:** 534 as of January 2018, Down by 66 officers in 2018
- Mass retirement for 2017 has decrease VPF strength by 107. Approved NPP of 20,000,000 VT for Recruitment processes of 30 plus officers commencing June 1st 2018

- **SOC 5.3.3 Indicator:** Total number of correctional officers per 100 detainees
- **Target:** By 2030 increase by 30%
- **Status: 2018:** Detainees 126 from 2016 177 figures and Prob. Officers 11 Corrections officers 129.
- Vanuatu is still a long way from meeting the UN minimum rule/standard. The current ratio is in Vanuatu 1 detainee: 1 correction officer.
- : The Ministry of Justice is supporting the Corrections Dept. to recruit its staff to fill the gaps

SOC 5.4: Protect our Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) through effective maritime security and monitoring (SDGs 14.4 14.4.1 (R))

- **SOC 5.4.1 Indicator:** Annual number of patrol missions within EEZ
- **Target:** TBD
- **Status:** 11 patrols in 2017, 3 patrols in 2018. Progress made, 7 extra patrols conducted so far compared to the starting baseline
- 100 sea days projected annually with the assistance of Australian Defence Cooperation. No budget allocated for Patrolling EEZ

- **SOC 5.4.2 Indicator:** Percentage of licensed vessels which have trained observers on board
- **Target:** 100% licensed vessels have trained observers on board
- **Status:** No data reported
- **SOC 5.4.3 Indicator:** Level of reporting to the Vessel Monitoring System (VMS)
- **Target:** 100% reporting to the VMS
- **Status:** No data reported

SOC 5.5: Strengthen links between traditional and formal justice systems and the role of chiefs in maintaining peace and stability (SDG 16.7 16.7.2)

- **SOC 5.5.1 Indicator:** Total number of annual community engagement activities undertaken by national law enforcement officers
- **Target:** Maintain Baseline
- **Status:** 122 community engagement through police awareness conducted in 2017, Police Assistance 619, 1717 crime scenes attended visited, 6939 patrols conducted, Mediation and meeting conducted with the communities 70
- Community engagements are conducted on a need basis in consideration of operational funding being allocated
- **SOC 5.5.2 Indicator:** Incidents of theft and vandalism reported annually to the police (and the proportion of reported incidents to unreported)
- **Target:** TBD

- **Status:** 4826 incidents reported to the Police. No data reported for unreported incidents
- Police Information and Management System developed in 2017 and has recorded this updated data.

- **SOC 5.5.3 Indicator:** Proportion of population with positive assessment of their chief's ability to resolve disputes peacefully
- **Target:** Maintain above 80%
- **Status:** No data reported

Overview of SOC 6 Policy Objectives

SOC 6.1: Enhance the capacity and accountability of public officials, and ensure the impartiality and effectiveness of performance management systems (*SDG 16.6, 16.6.1, 16.6.2*)

- **SOC 6.1.1 Indicator:** Reduction in annual Employment Disciplinary Board decisions
- **Target:** By 2030 reduce by 50%
- **Status:** 3 disciplinary cases closed for 2016 and 2017
- Data not provided though referenced to Ministry annual report 2016, HRM annual report 2017

- **SOC 6.1.2 Indicator:** Annual number of public officials receiving relevant qualifications through VIPAM and other government programs
- **Target:** By 2030 increase by 50%
- **Status:** 48 staffs received qualifications from VIPAM, USP & CNS
- **Comment:** No data provided. Ministry annual report 2016, HRM annual report 2017

- **SOC 6.1.3 Indicator:** Reduction in level of subsidies/grants to SOEs
- **Target:** By 2030 - 0
- **Status:** No data reported

SOC 6.2: Reform State Owned Enterprises and statutory bodies to improve performance that is aligned to government priorities (*No SDG*)

- **SOC 6.2.1 Indicator:** Proportion of SOEs and Statutory bodies submitting annual reports to their boards of directors
- **Target:** By 2030 – 100%
- **Status:** No data available (information provided from SOEs)
- NHC is the only SOE that referenced its annual reports document.

SOC 6.3: Enact political reforms that promote stability, accountability, constituency representation and civic engagement (*SDG 16.7 16.7.2*)

- **SOC 6.3.1 Indicator:** Proportion of eligible population reporting to have voted in last election
- **Target:** Target TBD after baseline established
- **Status:** 114,292 or 57% of total registered voters
- Voting is not compulsory. Question on Integrity of the roll. Roll may not be accurate

- **SOC 6.3.2 Indicator:** Proportion of population with an overall positive assessment of their local elected officials
- **Target:** Target TBD after baseline established
- **Status:** 31,000 voters
- Mostly informal assessment and use of social media, mainly in Port Vila and Luganville

- **SOC 6.3.3 Indicator:** Number of MPs submitting annual financial accountability report
- **Target:** By 2030 - 52
- **Status:** < 10 MPs
- Not mandated by Law /non enforcement.

SOC 6.4: Strengthen national institutions to ensure that are cost-effective and well-resourced to deliver quality public services (SDG 16.6 16.6.1)

- **SOC 6.4.1 Indicator:** Proportion of BP objectives met as reported in department ARs
- **Target:** By 2030 100%
- **Status:** No information available. Information provided is irrelevant and was not included. Rfer to comment section on response.
- Ministerial Annual Reports for 2016, -Business Plans for all Depts. Submitted for 2016 & 2017, -HRM annual report 2017

SOC 6.5: Strengthen local authorities and municipal institutions to enable decentralised service delivery (SDG 12.7, 12.7.1, SDG 16.6, 16.6.1)

- **SOC 6.5.1 Indicator:** Change in annual budget going to Provinces, Municipalities towards operations/programs (Devolution of funding authority)
- **Target:** By 2030 increase by 10%
- **Status:** Change to budget to Line Agencies is more than 10% due to GRT determination. FSB established in all provinces for easy access. Progress made on the devolution of funds to provinces (MOIA)
- GRT determination only affects personal emoluments not the operations/programs, some DGs and Directors are yet to authorize funding authority at the provincial level (MOIA)
- **Status:** Lands and water services decentralized to Santo, Water provincial offices (MoLNR)
- Department organizational structure, Annual budgets 2016 , 2017,-Ministry annual reports 2016, HRM annual report 2017 (MoLNR)

- **SOC 6.5.2 Indicator:** Proportion of provinces with up-to-date three year "rolling Business" plans submitted to DLA
- **Target:** By 2030 100%
- **Status:** Some Local Authorities have corporate plans
- Some of the corporate plans are due for reviewing

SOC 6.6: Strengthen physical planning and management to meet the service delivery needs of a growing population (SDG 11.a, 11.a.1, SDG 11.b 11.b.1)

- **SOC 6.6.1 Indicator:** Proportion of declared physical planning areas that have physical plan
- **Target:** By 2030 1 planner in each area
- **Status:** N/A (MOIA)
- There is no alignment between the NSDP policy objective, indicator and the baseline. The indicator is Activity based which reflect the fact that planners must be recruited first to produce plans for these physical boundaries. The structure was not approved by the PSC and the NPP was not approved by MBC (MOIA)
- **Status:** No data provided. The followings are related activity information only; Port Vila beautification project, -MSG compound, Saratamata Ambae, Efate acquisition sites, -Malekula acquisition sites, -Airports (Pekoa, Whitesands, Lonore, Norsup), Port Vila green space, Luganville green space, Fresh wind subdivision, Lenakel port (2016), Efate acquisition sites-quantity area acquired and location (2017), Purchase of mapping plotter (2018) (MoLNR)

- No proper information provided. Only referenced documents to land activities above such as Ministry of lands annual report 2016, Land acquisition Act, Land subdivision policy, COM decision #17 of 2016, COM decision #32 of 2016, COM decision #17 of 2017, COM decision #41 of 2017 (MoLNR)

SOC 6.7: Guarantee the public's right to information (*SDG 16.10, 16.10.1 (R), 16.10.2*)

SOC 6.7.1 target is disaggregated into 5 different areas

- **SOC 6.7.1 Indicator:** Proportion of population utilising media outlets for news including: newspapers, mobile phones, radio, television, and internet
- **Target:** By 2030 **radio**-100%, By 2030 **Newspapers** – 60%, By 2030 **TV** – 60%, By 2030 **Internet** – 60%, By 2030 – 100% **mobile phone ownership** (15 years age and up)
- **Status:** Launch ministry of lands website, Land rents due date messages sent through Digicel network mobiles, Launch ICT Policy, One stop shop usage of TIS (2016)

- **SOC 6.7.2 Indicator:** Proportion of data collected from requests acted upon by RTI officers in each government agency
- **Target:** By 2030 13 ministries
- **Status:** No data reported

SOC 6.8: Coordinate donor resources to align with national objectives (*SDG 10.b, 10.b.1, SDG 16.6, 16.6.1*)

- **SOC 6.8.1 Indicator:** Percentage of aid the government sector reported on the government's budget
- **Target:** By 2030 – 85%
- **Status:** No data reported

- **SOC 6.8.2 Indicator:** Percentage of aid for the government sector using Vanuatu government PFM systems
- **Target:** By 2030 – 65%
- **Status:** No data reported

- **SOC 6.8.3 Indicator:** Percentage of aid for the government sector using Vanuatu government procurement systems
- **Target:** By 2030 –65%
- **Status:** No data reported

SOC 6.9: Strengthen research, data and statistics for accountability and decision-making (*SDG 17.9, 17.9.1, SDG 17.18, 17.18.1, 17.18.2. (R)*)

- **SOC 6.9.1 Indicator:** NSDP data reviewed annually
- **Target:** Annual Development Report
- **Status:** ADR completed
- **MOIA):** Signing of MOUs between stakeholders and partners in collecting data, Increasing registration points, Delegation of responsibilities to Provincial Governments, Municipalities, MOH, MOE, Upgrade database system

- **SOC 6.9.2 Indicator:** Percentage of NSDP Goals achieved
- **Target:** By 2030 75% of the NSDS Strategic Objectives achieved
- **Status:** TBD
- First ADR reporting in 2018 completed, stock take in 2020

ANNEX 2: ENVIRONMENT PILLAR POLICY OBJECTIVES

Overview of ENV 1 Policy Objectives

ENV 1.1: Increase agricultural and fisheries food production using sustainable practices to ensure sufficient access to affordable and nutritious food (SDG 2.3, 2.3.1, 2.3.2, SDG 2.4, 2.4.1, SDG 14.7)

- **ENV 1.1.1 Indicator:** Proportion of households engaged in production of food for own consumption
- **Target:** Target TBD after baseline established
- **Status:** Baseline needs to be established with census to be conducted in 2018/2019
- Every Household in Rural areas participate in Agriculture and/ or Fisheries food production for consumption
- **Challenges:** Baseline data is indicative of NSDP Baseline Survey happening soon

- **ENV 1.1.2 Indicator:** Up-to-date data on primary production (agriculture, livestock, forestry, fisheries, biosecurity) available for analysis and informed decision-making and reporting
- **Target:** Annual report and SMR supported by sector production data VNSO
- **Status:** Updated data provided in MALFFB Annual report 2017

- **ENV 1.1.3 Indicator:** Average incidence of food poverty at the household level (Food Poverty Line)
- **Target:** Decreased incidence
- **Status:** No access to the VNSO data in regards to food poverty line
- VNSO and MALFFB are working in isolation with regards to data collection and sharing of information. There is a need to establish a strong working relationship between the Departments

ENV 1.2: Promote aelan kaikai as a key part of a sustainable and nutritionally balanced diet (SDG 12.8, 12.8.1)

- **ENV 1.2.1 Indicator:** National food guidelines directing food security and nutrition promotional activities (including *aelan kakae*) completed and operational
- **Target:** Target TBD after baseline established

- **Status:** Policy guidelines in place ("Gudfala Kakae Policy" has been adopted by the Govt as a guideline). Slow Food Program established by the Vanuatu Cultural Center as an annual slow food event to promote traditional aelan kakae. Vanuatu National Organic Policy in draft.
- COM has approved of 50% Aelan Kakae to be served in Government functions
- MALFFB has several annual events to promote Aelan Kakae:
 - Yam Festival
 - Mini Agriculture Show
 - Agri- Tourism Festival
 - Agriculture week
 - Tilapia Promotion
 - Cattle Restocking
 - Small Livestock
 - Agro- Forestry
- Prevalence of cheap processed food imports. Consumer preference and affordability
- **Challenges:** There is not enough collaboration between MALFFB, MOH, MOET and VKS to promote Aelan Kakae through awareness to consumers

ENV 1.3: Reduce reliance on food imports through import substitution for food products that can be produced domestically (**SDG 2.3**, 2.3.1, 2.3.2, **SDG 2.b**, 2.b.1, 2.b.2, **SDG 2.c**, 2.c.1)

- **ENV 1.3.1 Indicator:** Total annual volume of imports of food and products targeted by DARD as those that can be produced domestically (including 'value-added products')
- **Target:** Target TBD after baseline established
- **Status:** Current MALFFB Programs includes potatoes, carrots, onions, small livestock/ integrated farming, coffee, cocoa/chocolate, Tilapia farming and Prawn farming
- MALFFB is promoting local production to reduce import substitution
- **Challenges:** Challenge is in promoting traditional crops. Continuous seed importation, lack of seed treatment facilities, High cost of animal feed

- **ENV 1.3.2 Indicator:** Domestic food price level
- **Target:** Target TBD after baseline established
- **Status:** MALFFB addressing this domestic price issue through the Vanuatu Primary Producers Association Bill
- **Challenge:** No control over domestic food price level

- **ENV 1.3.3 Indicator:** Food Price Inflation Rate or Food Price Index compared to the national consumer price index (how much are prices for food going up or down, relative to all prices in the country-based on VNSO data)
- **Target:** Target TBD after baseline established
- **Status:** Collaboration agreements between MALFFB and Ministry of Trade – Fisheries Agriculture and Livestock
- MALFFB regulates production of agricultural activities to manage inflation from the supply side

ENV 1.4: Improve access to appropriate technology, knowledge and skills in food production, preservation and storage (**SDG 12.8**, 12.8.1, **SDG 12.a**, 12.a.1, **SDG 14.4**, 14.4.1 (R))

- **ENV 1.4.1 Indicator:** Total FADs per 1,000 population by province
- **Target:** 100 FADs distributed throughout Vanuatu by 2030
- **Status:** 45 FADs have been deployed:
- Torba 2

- Sanma 8
- Penama 4
- Malampa 9
- Shefa 11
- Tafea 11
- Fisheries to continue deploying more FADs
- **Challenges:** Provide training for users, Management of FADs

- **ENV 1.4.2 Indicator:** Total number of people receiving training in food storage and preservation per year in MALFFB led, NGO or partnered initiatives
- **Target:** Of all training conducted by MALFFB and NGOs, at least 5% has to be on food preservation and storage
- **Status:** Data provided though referenced as in the MALFFB 2017 annual report
- MALFFB together with NGOs and Ministry of Trade have conducted Food Preservation trainings.
- **Challenges:** Limited resources to carry out training and coverage

- **ENV 1.4.3 Indicator:** Establishment of land use capability mapping systems to determine which crops and farming systems are best suited to different areas
- **Target:** Land-use capability map developed for 100% provinces
- **Status:** Soil type mapping in place, crops site mapping still to be completed
- MALFFB together with SPC/KFW have completed two island mappings
- **Challenges:** Funding required, Capacity building/ technical assistance needed

ENV 1.5: Enhance traditional agricultural practices, focusing on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation (SDG 2.3, 2.3.1, 2.3.2, SDG 12.8, 12.8.1)

- **ENV 1.5.1 Indicator:** Proportion of producers across the productive sector that have undergone Agro-Met training
- **Target:** Agriculture Census information required
- **Status:** Trainings have been conducted as detailed in MALFFB annual report 2017
- Follow up of training required

- **ENV 1.5.2 Indicator:** Crop diversity index with a focus on fruit and vegetables (average number of varieties planted of crops by province)
- **Target:** TBD.
- **Status:** VNSO assistance required for understanding baseline on crop diversity. Fruit and vegetable strategy developed. Refer to MALFFB annual report 2017 for varieties of crops, fruits and vegetables
- Agriculture census required

- **ENV 1.5.3 Indicator:** Proportion of farmers involved in integrated farming practices
- **Target:** Agriculture Census information required
- **Status:** Data not provided/available. MALFFB implements integrated farming system in all Provinces, Refer to MALFFB annual report 2017
- Agriculture census required

Overview of ENV 2 Policy Objectives

ENV 2.1: Increase access to knowledge, expertise and technology to enact our blue-green growth strategies (SDG 7.a, 7.a.1, SDG 15.9 15.9.1, SDG 15.a, 15.a.1)

- **ENV 2.1.1 Indicator:** Proportion of "blue-green growth friendly" national policies fully implemented
- **Target:** By 2030 – 100% of new development projects are green infrastructure projects
- **Status:** No data reported

ENV 2.2: Ensure new infrastructure development activities cause minimal disturbance to the natural land and marine environment (SDG 11.c, 11.c.1)

- **ENV 2.2.1 Indicator:** Number of development projects complying with EIA requirements
- **Target:** By 2030 - 50% of development projects are complying with EIA requirements
- **Status:** 79 applications received in 2017
- This indicator/target doesn't tell the whole story. For example, it doesn't include the number of developments that have commenced work without approval or that are breaching their approval conditions. The number of projects will also vary from year to year based factors that aren't linked to compliance.

- **ENV 2.2.2 Indicator:** No. of environmental guidelines developed
- **Target:** By 2030 - Six environmental guidelines in place
- **Status:** 4 guidelines
- Three new guidelines have been published on the DEPC website: Coastal Development; EIA and VIPA; and Importing and using ODS

ENV 2.3: Promote renewable sources of energy and promote efficient energy use (SDG 7.1, 7.1.2, SDG 7.2 7.2.1 (R), SDG 7.3, 7.3.1 (R), SDG 7.b 7.b.1)

- **ENV 2.3.1 Indicator:** Proportion of all imported lighting and refrigeration appliances that meet high energy efficiency standards
- **Target:** 5% by 2020, 14% by 2030
- **Status:** 17 models of refrigerator/freezers, 12 Air con models, Imported Air con = 263 units since Jan 2018, Imported Refrigerator/Freezer = 296 since Dec2017
- Count of items imported after the enactment of the 'Energy Efficiency of Electrical Appliances, Equipment and Lighting Products Act 24 of 2016'. The Act was gazetted in September 2017 and enforced therein after. The Act allows only energy efficient goods meeting AU/NZ standard are imported to by licensed importers into Vanuatu. Before the Act, there was no standard used for importation of electrical goods (air con and freezers)
- The fact that there is an Act now in place shows nominal progress although it is difficult to evaluate overall against the baseline information

- **ENV 2.3.3 Indicator:** Percentage of grid-based electricity generated from renewable energy sources
- **Target:** 100% of grid-based electricity generated from renewable energy sources
- **Status:** Between Jan 2016 to Jan 2018, on average 18% of Electricity generation comes from Renewables
- No change from baseline

- **ENV 2.3.2 Indicator:** Proportion of households using renewable energy technology as main source of lighting
- **Target:** 100% of households (HH) using renewable energy technology as the main source of lighting
- **Status:** - VREP = 5440 HH, Loltong Pico Hydro ~ 70 HH, Total= 5,510 HH
- Number of HH has decreased from baseline

ENV 2.4: Reduce waste and pollution through effective waste management and pollution control (SDG 11.6, 11.6.1, 11.6.2)

- **ENV 2.4.1 Indicator:** Number of controlled waste disposal facilities
- **Target:** At least three provinces have a controlled waste disposal facility
- **Status:** No Progress (0)
- No new controlled waste facilities. Provincial Councils are investigating potential sites. Donor funding will likely be needed to construct/train staff to operate the new waste infrastructures

- **ENV 2.4.3 Indicator:** Proportion of revised National Waste Management Strategy and Action Plan implemented
- **Target:** At least 90% of activities in the National Waste Management Strategy and Action Plan are implemented
- **Status:** Baseline determined
- Baseline: strategy has 48 activities. 5 have been completed (10.4%).

- **ENV 2.4.2 Indicator:** Proportion of vehicles that comply with emission standards
- **Target:** Vehicle emission standards included in annual roadworthy inspections
- **Status:** There are currently no emission standards that have been developed for Vanuatu
- A proposal has been developed and a working group established to advance the developing of emission standards for Vanuatu. Assistance is needed to identify potential donors.

ENV 2.5: Strengthen environmental institutions and governance to meet national and international obligations (SDG 13.2, 13.2.1 (R))

- **ENV 2.5.1 Indicator:** Proportion of targets met in National Environment Policy and Implementation Plan 2016-2030
- **Target:** All 2020 targets in the National Environment Policy and Implementation Plan 2016-2030 met
- **Status:** Unable to measure for this reporting period. Part of baseline determined
- Baseline: policy has 135 targets, 61 of which specify dates of 2020 or earlier. No baseline for status of these 61 targets

- **ENV 2.5.2 Indicator:** Proportion of environmental obligations within international conventions and treaties met
- **Target:** 70% of environmental obligations within international conventions and treaties are incorporated into Corporate Plans and reported on in Annual Reports
- **Status:** No baseline to measure status against
- Annex 3 of the NEPIP lists 19 multilateral environmental agreements. Number of obligations within these agreements needs to be determined.

ENV 2.6: Ensure adequate financial resources to support our sustainable development aspirations (SDG 13.a, 13.a.1 (R), SDG 17.7 17.7.1)

- **ENV 2.6.1 Indicator:** Proportion of funding requested by DEPC in support of sustainable development approved through NPP/percentage of government expenditure for environmental activities
- **Target:** Government expenditure for environmental activities has increased by at least 15 million vatu from the 2016 baseline
- **Status:** VT 35,173,849 in 2017. Increase of 5 million (nominal progress)

- **ENV 2.6.2 Indicator:** Amount deposited in the Environmental Trust Fund
- **Target:** Environmental Trust Fund is operational

- **Status:** Trust fund exists on paper (in the Environmental Protection and Conservation Act [CAP 283]) only (no progress)
- No steps taken to operationalize Environmental Trust Fund

Overview of ENV 3 Policy Objectives

ENV 3.1: Institutionalise climate change and disaster risk governance, and build institutional capacity and awareness (SDG 13.2, 13.2.1 (R))

ENV 3.1.3 includes 2 separate targets

- **ENV 3.1.1 Indicator:** Proportion of Government Ministries with policies, budgets, and legislation for CC & DRM
- **Target:** 100% of Government Ministries with policies, budgets and legislation for CC & DRM
- **Status 2018:** Most Ministries (11 out of 13 Ministries that's 1 up from 10 in 2017) have sectoral policies for CC and DRM. Budgets still need to reflect these policies or plans.
- While select Departments within Ministries have CC/DRM reflected in policies or plans, not all Departments have CC/DRM integrated into their CPs that also translates to budgeted inputs. Several donor projects with CC/DRM focus provide the budget to address policy or planning activities (e.g. World Bank, GIZ, UNDP, SPREP, etc.)

- **ENV 3.1.2 Indicator:** Institutional strengthening of NAB, Department of Climate Change and other MoCC departments
- **Target:** 100% of DoCC and NAB secretariat staff financed by the government
- **Status:** 7 positions in the pipeline to be recruited as DoCC and NAB secretariat staff. 2 positions filled so far 2018/2019.
- DoCC budget approved with recruitment process for staff underway

- **ENV 3.1.3 Indicator:** Alignment of sector stakeholders' programs and CC & DRM policies and legislation
- **Target:** 100% of sector stakeholders are aware of CC & DRM policies and legislation
- **Status:** No quantifiable data
- Majority of stakeholders (estimated 90%), on the one hand, that do engage with the NAB or MoCC departments are aware of existing CC and DRM frameworks
- **Target:** 50% of sector stakeholders have formal arrangements with the government
- **Status:** No baseline data
- Agreements exist particularly in the case of cluster related activities e.g. logistics cluster arrangements with aviation and sea transport entities for response purposes. Additionally, where CC or DRM projects exist then there are agreements between MoCC and respective component implementing partners e.g. food security, water management, infrastructure, etc.

ENV 3.2 Improve monitoring and early warning systems (SDG 13.1 13.1.1, 13.1.2 (R), SDG 13.3, 13.3.1, 13.3.2)

- **ENV 3.2.1 Indicator:** Establishment of multi-hazard warning systems with maintenance plans in place
- **Target:** 100% of provinces with multi-hazard warning systems
- **Status:** All 6 provinces have established automated and manual detection systems for climate related and volcanic hazards (i.e. 11 weather stations, 7 earthquake seismic stations, 2 tide gauges and 6 volcano seismic stations). 19 tsunami warning sirens also established on Port Vila and Luganville. 97 staff currently employed by the VMGD
- All 6 provinces have established Provincial Disaster Committees with full time Provincial Disaster Officers. Over 200 Community Disaster Committees (CDCs) established by NDMO
- VMGD and NDMO have worked diligently with partners to establish technological systems to strengthen detection, monitoring and analysis of hazards within all provinces.

- A SPREP GCF project will work to enhance monitoring capabilities with both VMGD and key sectors of agriculture, water, fisheries and infrastructure of climate related hazards. Furthermore, it is expected that a pipeline WMO project will strengthen monitoring of hydro-meteorological hazards.

- **ENV 3.2.2 Indicator:** Proportion of population with access to technologies that convey early warnings
- **Target:** 80% of the population has access to technologies that convey early warnings
- **Status:** 86.1 percent of households have access to mobile phone (2016 Mini Census)
- The VMGD and NDMO work closely with the major telecommunications company and the OGCIO to improve and strengthen early warning access and dissemination.

- **ENV 3.2.3 Indicator:** Increased knowledge and scientific research in atmospheric and earth sciences
- **Target:** Increase in publications or research proposals in atmospheric and earth sciences
- **Status:** More interest from researchers locally and abroad in undertaking publications or proposals. However little data to quantify trend in this area
- Minimal coordination between sectors that gives a concerted perspective on what research is currently being done or planned.

ENV 3.3 Strengthen post-disaster systems in planning, preparedness, response and recovery (SDG 13.b, 13.b.1)

- **ENV 3.3.1 Indicator:** Number of support plans available to communities for coordination, planning, preparedness, response and recovery
- **Target:** 80% of communities have access to support plans
- **Status:** All 6 provinces have provincial disaster plans articulating preparedness and response arrangements. Some communities or area councils have formulated disaster or development plans, data on this limited. (VMGD&NDMO)
- While there exists plans at the provincial level, not all communities or area councils have support plans. (VMGD&NDMO)
- **Status:** WASH coordinator recruited in 2017, WASH cluster and EOC activated in affected sites for TC Pam, TC Hola and Ambae disasters (MoLNR)
- WASH recovery program 2016, Ministry annual reports 2016 (MoLNR)

- **ENV 3.3.2 Indicator:** Percentage of climate change and disaster affected communities with durable solutions
- **Target:** 60% of climate change and disaster affected communities with durable solutions
- **Status:** No baseline data
- The Displacement and Durable Solutions Policy has recently been endorsed by COM. However, it is yet to be fully implemented.

- **ENV 3.3.3 Indicator:** Number of multi-hazard and risk maps to improve Post-Disaster Needs Assessment
- **Target:** 1 national multi-hazard and risk map
- **Status:** Hazard risk maps at present only cover one or two hazards e.g. volcano or earthquake. This is especially the case with provincial or island level maps.
- Multi-hazard risk maps have been developed for Port Vila and Luganville
- Risk maps currently only exist for certain islands or localities, or there are such maps available but there is the need for a centralized and accessible repository.
- Data to inform mapping activities is also fragmented or housed by various agencies.

ENV 3.4 Promote and ensure strengthened resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related, natural and man-made hazards (SDG 13.3, 13.3.1, 13.3.2)

- **ENV 3.4.1 Indicator:** Percentage of public schools using the climate change and disaster risk reduction modules in national curriculum at all levels
- **Target:** 85% of public schools using the climate change and disaster risk reduction modules in national curriculum at all levels.
- **Status:** National curriculum at all levels now incorporate climate and disaster modules
- Nationwide approximately 60% of schools use modules with urban schools at 85% coverage so far.
- Donor partners such as SPC/GIZ have worked with the Ministry of Education to integrate CC and DRM in curriculum.
- Sparse data available on the other hand to demonstrate actual usage of such curriculum throughout the country.

- **ENV 3.4.2 Indicator:** Number of communication and partnership activities and awareness programs established targeting issues such as climate change adaptation and resilience
- **Target:** 60% of islands covered by awareness programs targeting climate change adaptation and resilience
- **Status:** VMGD with partners have undertaken substantial communication or outreach activities in recent years.
- 55% of islands coverage so far.
- Through outreach programs with its provincial weather observations and rainfall networks communities have become well versed with climate change resilience related issues. This effort has also been supported through project initiatives such as FINPAC, IRCCNH and VCAP.
- The SPREP GCF project being rolled out this year will also target awareness activities relative to climate related hazards

ENV 3.5: Access available financing for climate change adaptation and disaster risk management (SDG 13.a 13.a.1)

- **ENV 3.5.1 Indicator:** Proportion of annual spending on climate change adaptation and disaster risk management funded with budget support from donor partners to the government
- **Target:** 50% of NAB-endorsed project funding is channelled through government systems
- **Status:** Major projects such as the IRCCNH, MDRR and VCAP have funding channeled through the government system. This only constitutes to approximately 20 percent of all the NAB endorsed projects
- COM has recently endorsed a decision to ensure CC or DRM projects/initiatives utilize government funding systems.
- There is now the need to ensure compliance with this COM decision.

- **ENV 3.5.2 Indicator:** Number of climate and disaster finance funds to which Vanuatu is formally accredited
- **Target:** Vanuatu is accredited to at least two climate and disaster finance funds, the Adaptation Fund and the Green Climate Fund 21.4 billion of Vatu.
- As of May 2019 only 42% of CC funds is tracked through government financial system.
- **Status:** Accreditation process is still underway for both GCF and AF. There is currently a Readiness program in progress for the GCF
- MoCC through the NAB is progressing efforts to meet GCF accreditation requirements. Through the GCF Readiness program, activities being implemented include strengthening the role of the GCF NDA and development of a Strategic Engagement Framework.

- **ENV 3.5.3 Indicator:** Amount of climate and disaster finance used for community programs and activities through external support
- **Target:** VT10 Billion of external climate and disaster finance used for community programs and activities
- **Status:** To date over 21 billion has been approved for CC related activities. Approximately 4 billion vatu is being utilized to address community needs
- Figures mentioned only capture what the MOCC has in terms of projects that are using government financial systems. There is still outstanding gaps relative to harnessing financial information for initiatives that have funds channeled external to government systems.

Overview of ENV 4 Policy Objectives

ENV 4.1: Strengthen local authorities and municipal planning authorities to enact and enforce land use planning laws and regulations (*SDG 11.a, 11.a.1, SDG 11.b, 11.b.1, 11.b.2*)

- **ENV 4.1.1 Indicator:** Proportion of declared physical planning areas that have physical plan
- **Target:** 100% of all physical planning areas declared in or before 2016 have a physical plan in place
- **Status:** LTMC and LMC plans completed PVMC draft plan completed, Imailone and Tanasul on Tanna in draft, Lakatoro, Saratamata, Loltong and Efate PPA declared
- Progress is slow because it depends on Las to establish agreement with land owners

- **ENV 4.1.2 Indicator:** Proportion of directives of the national land use planning policy implemented
- **Target:** 50% of the directives to be implemented by 2025
- **Status:** No data reported

ENV 4.2: Protect vulnerable forests, watersheds, catchments and freshwater resources, including community water sources (*SDG 12.2, 12.2.1, SDG 15.1 15.1.1 (R), 15.1.2, SDG 15.2 15.2.1, SDG 15.3 15.3.1 (R), SDG 15.4 15.4.1 (R), 15.4.2*)

- **ENV 4.2.1 Indicator:** Number of declared Water Protection Zones
- **Target:** 6 Water Protection Zones declared
- **Status:** Declared Lakatoro in 2016, -Lenakel water protection zone in 2016, - Declaration for Matnakara in 2017, -Sarakata water source protected by way of acquisition process to declared public land, Brenwe Hydro water dam protected
- Ministry annual report 2016, -Tagabe River Catchment Management Plan 2017-2030, COM decision of 2017

- **ENV 4.2.2 Indicator:** Establishment of GIS mapping relevant to the management of forest activities
- **Target:** By 2030 100% of forest areas of significance mapped
- **Status:** MALFFB is in the process of undertaking a National Forest inventory
- The GIS mapping currently used is based on the 1990 National Forest Inventory
- **Challenge:** MALFFB need to Collaborate with OGCI and VNSO, there is also a human/financial resource constraint

ENV 4.3: Prevent land degradation and downstream environmental damage from mineral resource extraction (*SDG 12.2, 12.2.1, SDG 15.1 15.1.1 (R), 15.1.2, SDG 15.2 15.2.1, SDG 15.3 15.3.1 (R), SDG 15.4 15.4.1 (R), 15.4.2*)

- **ENV 4.3.1 Indicator:** Proportion of extraction activities complying with EIA requirements
- **Target:** 90% of extraction activities are complying with EIA requirements
- **Status:** Baseline not yet determined (**DEPC**)
- : Data not provided but will be available in the next ADR. Can determine baseline from EIA database but this won't tell the whole story. For example, it won't include the number of developments that have commenced work without approval or that are breaching their approval conditions. The number of projects will also vary from year to year based factors that aren't linked to compliance. (**DEPC**)
- **Status:** 3 sediment discharge reports for Teuma, La Colle and Tepukoa rivers
- Assessment reports completed for SHEFA and SANMA, Monitoring reports for Malekula, Tanna (2017) (**MoLNR**)
- Amend Quarry act, Geology & Mines Unit Annual Reports 2016, 2017(**MoLNR**)

ENV 4.4: Promote the sustainable development of the fisheries sector that values the protection and conservation of marine and freshwater resources (*SDG 14.4, 14.4.1 (R), SDG 15.1, 15.1.2*)

- **ENV 4.4.1 Indicator:** Level of compliance by Vanuatu with respect to its national fishing fleet within the Regional Fisheries Management Organisations
- **Target:** 80% compliance of national fishing fleet
- **Status:** Fleet management plan implementation in progress, Quota limit of 150 vessels per year, Efficient fishing vessel record and management
- Electronic monitoring, Increased observers, Bilateral arrangements, - Catch documentation
- **Challenges:** Human/ Financial resource capacity, Cooperation with private sector

- **ENV 4.4.2 Indicator:** Number of integrated coastal management plans developed and implemented
- **Target:** 40 integrated coastal management plans developed and operational
- **Status:** Information can be provided in near future. Fisheries to work together with Environment in strengthening marine protected areas (MPA), Fisheries together with Environment reviewing the Fisheries regulation. Fisheries and Environment organizing an MOU to work in collaboration
- Fisheries Coastal strategy in progress
- **Challenge:** Communities are responsible of the implementation of Management plans

ENV 4.5: Reduce and prevent the degradation and erosion of foreshore and coastal areas (*SDG 14.5, 14.5.1*)

- **ENV 4.5.1 Indicator:** Total number of approved Fisheries Management Plans for designated fisheries
- **Target:** 20 approved Fisheries Management Plans for designated Fisheries
- **Status:** 9 Fisheries Management Plans in place and 3 in progress
- (Challenges) communities Implementation of the plans

ENV 4.5.3 includes 2 separate targets

- **ENV 4.5.2 Indicator:** Number of commercial sand mines
- **Target:** By 2025, there is a ban on commercial coastal sand mining in 6 sites
- **Status:** No data reported

- **ENV 4.5.3 Indicator:** Number of places where detailed geo-scientific information has been collected

- **Target:** 100% compliance with issued sand mining occasional permits
- **Status:** No data reported
- **Target:** 100% foreshore development permits with consent
- **Status:** No data reported

ENV 4.6: Reduce deforestation and ensure rehabilitation and reforestation is commonplace
(SDG 15.2, 15.2.1)

- **ENV 4.6.1 Indicator:** Annual estimated area (square km) of reforestation and rehabilitation
- **Target:** 20,000 ha of planted forests by 2020
- **Status:** No data reported

- **ENV 4.6.2 Indicator:** Proportion of licensees harvesting within their allocated quota or Proportion of licensee operations being monitored
- **Target:** 80% compliance of licensees with maximum allowable quota or 75% of forestry licensee operations being monitored to ensure compliance with quotas
- **Status:** Logging Monitoring is very limited about 20% compliance with license condition
- Monitoring compliance is very low
- **Challenges:** Very few trained foresters, Finance and equipment

ENV 4.7: Build capacity and support local communities to manage natural resources (SDG 11.3, 11.3.2 SDG 11.a, 11.a.1)

- **ENV 4.7.1 Indicator:** Total annual outreach and awareness activities undertaken by or in partnership with the DEPC
- **Target:** By 2030 6 provincial offices established
- **Status:** 2 offices (no progress) (DEPC)
- No new offices established (DEPC)
- **Status:** Transfer of PWD water Section to Department of Water, Recruitment of 7 water staffs (MoLNR)
- COM decision no# 27 of 2016, -COM decision no# 75 of 2017, HRM annual report 2017 (MoLNR)

Overview of ENV 5 Policy Objectives

ENV 5.1: Protect biodiversity and ecosystems and their significant role in our culture, society and environment (SDG 15.9, 15.9.1)

- **ENV 5.1.1 Indicator:** Proportion of NBSAP and NISSAP
- **Target:** At least 90% of the activities in the NISSAP are implemented
- **Status:** No Baseline
- Baseline can be determined by identifying the number of activities listed in the NISSAP

- **ENV 5.1.2 Indicator:** Total number of environmental guidelines in place
- **Target:** 6 environmental guidelines in place
- **Status:** 4 in place
- Three new guidelines have been published on the DEPC website: Coastal Development; EIA and VIPA; and Importing and using ODS

ENV 5.2: Create and manage conservation and protected areas (SDG 14.2, 14.2.1, SDG 15.1 15.1.1 (R), 15.1.2)

- **ENV 5.2.1 Indicator:** Total number of registered CCAs
- **Target:** 10 registered CCAs in Vanuatu
- **Status:** 5 registered (DEPC)
- N/A (DEPC)
- **Status:** 3 Water protected areas- Lakatoro, Lenakel, Matnakara (MoLNR)
- Water reform, Ministry annual report 2016, Tagabe River catchment management plan 2017-2030 (MoLNR)

- **ENV 5.2.2 Indicator:** Proportion of community management committees implementing their CCA management plan
- **Target:** By 2030 100%
- **Status:** No Baseline
- Possible baseline could be the proportion of CCA management committees submitting their annual report to DEPC on time but this is only one aspect of implementation of a CCA management plan. Need assistance to establish baseline.

ENV 5.3: Support local conservation and protection of endangered, threatened or endemic species and ecosystems including through traditional knowledge and practices (SDG 14.7, 14.7.1, SDG 15.5, 15.5.1, SDG 15.9, 15.9.1)

- **ENV 5.3.1 Indicator:** Proportion of population with knowledge of the names of local flora and fauna
- **Target:** By 2020 a baseline of the current understanding of traditional knowledge and practices is established
- **Status:** No baseline

- **ENV 5.3.2 Indicator:** Number of threatened species legally protected
- **Target:** All threatened species identified on the IUCN Red List are protected by national legislation
- **Status:** IUCN Red List has 138 species. Of this 138, 13 are legally protected (excluding CITES) (nominal progress)

ENV 5.4: Protect our borders and environment through effective customs and biosecurity services (**SDG 15.8**, 15.8.1)

- **ENV 5.4.1 Indicator:** Proportion of incoming planes and sea vessels cleared through Biosecurity annually
- **Target:** 100% of international flight arrivals and 70% of international sea craft arrivals cleared by Biosecurity Vanuatu annually
- **Status:** 100% check on international flights, 70% check on international sea craft arrivals
- (Challenges) Human Resources – Not enough sea port officers to cover all ports, X-ray machines dysfunctional at the moment

ENV 5.5: Increase awareness on biodiversity conservation and environmental protection issues (**SDG 15.9**, 15.9.1, **SDG 13.3**, 13.3.1)

- **ENV 5.5.1 Indicator:** Number of model schools implementing environmental programmes
- **Target:** At least one school in each province is an environment model school and environment ambassador
- **Status:** All primary (436), All secondary (93)
- It's included from K1 – Yr. 13 curriculum. Encourage schools to commemorate national and international events (e.g. 21 March national day of planting trees and reforestation day).
- Education in Emergency (EiE) and Comprehensive School Safety awareness, advocacy programs are being conducted at the national and provincial levels.

ENV 5.6: Enhance environmental monitoring, evaluation and research with relevant, open and transparent data sharing among relevant agencies (**SDG 15.9**, 15.9.1, **SDG 15.a**, 15.a.1)

- **ENV 5.6.1 Indicator:** Proportion of government agencies using a central information sharing system for environment data
- **Target:** 1 central information sharing system for environment data is established
- **Status:** 0 (no progress)

ANNEX 3: ECONOMIC PILLAR POLICY OBJECTIVES

Overview of ECO 1 Policy Objectives

ECO 1.1: Promote stable growth through responsible fiscal, and a counter-cyclical monetary policy targeting stability in inflation (SDG 8.1, 8.1.1 (R))

- **ECO 1.1.1 Indicator:** Change in underlying inflation rate (CPI analysis)
- **Target:** By 2030 - < 4%
- **Status:** Increase from 0.8 to 2.5 % inflation rate
- The 2018 current change in inflation rate was forecast within range between 2.0 and 3.0 percent.
- Currently inflation rate shows a positive success

- **ECO 1.1.2 Indicator:** GDP Growth Rate (annual/trends)
- **Target:** By 2030 increase by 4%
- **Status:** Increase from 0.2% to 3.5% economic growth rate
- The 2018 GDP growth rate forecast at 3.5 percent.
- Currently economic growth rate shows an upward positive trend.

ECO 1.2: Improve government revenue generation (SDG 17.1, 17.1.1, 17.1.2)

- **ECO 1.2.1 Indicator:** Change in government revenue (GFS Tables)
- **Target:** By 2030 – increase by 30%
- **Status:** Increase in revenue collected from department of lands in 2015, water, mines and minerals since 2015 (MoLNR). 24.5% increase in revenue in 2018 compared to 2017 projection.
- Department of lands amend land leases act, land reform act. Amend quarry act and mines minerals act. Amalgamation of water department from PWD to Ministry of lands. (MoLNR)
- **Status:** Increase from 25,720.9 to 29,366.0 (65%) MFEM
- VAT increases and Wage increase, yet Government are still facing challenges (MFEM). Alternative source of revenue needed for long term Debt servicing.

ECO 1.3: Ensure public debt is sustainably managed and finances are directed towards projects with positive economic returns (SDG 17.4, 17.4.1)

- **ECO 1.3.1 Indicator:** Change in national budget position (deficit/surplus) (GFS Tables)
- **Target:** By 2030 increase by 15%
- **Status:** Government recorded a VT 1.7 billion surplus in 2017 budget. This surplus maintained in 2018.
- Government budget increase.

- **ECO 1.3.2 Indicator:** Debt ratio to GDP (inclusive of SOE generated debt)
- **Target:** By 2030 fall by 30%
- **Status:** Public Debt 33% of GDP. External Debt is at Maximum 25% of GBD
- Government revenue increases enable to pay its debt obligations

ECO 1.4: Increase trade and investment opportunities and reduce barriers, including through the use of Aid-for-Trade (SDG 8.a, 8.a.1, SDG 17.12 17.12.1)

- **ECO 1.4.1 Indicator:** Value and volume of national trade/merchandise trade
- **Target:** By 2030 increase of 20%
- **Status:** Increase from 39,989 to 41,408 of trade
- Although there is Increase in investment and trade, yet there are challenges

- **ECO 1.4.2 Indicator:** Current Accounts balance change

- **Target:** By 2020, improve by 20%
- **Status:** No data reported

ECO 1.5: Increase access to markets for Vanuatu exports (SDG 17.11 17.11.1)

- **ECO 1.5.1 Indicator:** Benefits/value accrued through various trade agreements
- **Target:** By 2020, exports increase by 20%
- **Status:** Increase from 26,612 to 40,754 of exports
- Despite cyclone PAM there has been a slight increase in exports

- **ECO 1.5.2 Indicator:** Trade by trade agreement (value)
- **Target:** By 2020, exports increase by 15%
- **Status:** Increase from 4,249 to 5,446 by trade agreement
- Export not quite increased due to natural disaster effects Vanuatu

- **ECO 1.5.3 Indicator:** Balance of trade by major partner countries
- **Target:** By 2020, exports increase by 20%
- **Status:** No data reported

ECO 1.6: Require all new trade agreements to demonstrate tangible benefits in the national interest (SDG 10.a, 10.a.1, SDG 17.10 17.10.1)

- **ECO 1.6.1 Indicator:** Trade agreement analysis reports
- **Target:** By 2030 improve by 15%
- **Status:** No data reported
- Vanuatu has signed the MSG trade agreement 2017 and Bilateral Trade with New Caledonia 2019. Exports decreases by 10% from vt5, 909 million to vt4, 841 million in 2018¹. Imports decreases by 1.1% from vt39, 060 million and vt38, 184 million in 2018.
- **ECO 1.6.2 Indicator:** Total estimated value of trade agreement as proportion of GDP
- **Target:** By 2030 increase by 15%
- **Status:** No data reported

ECO 1.7: Stimulate economic diversification to spread the benefits of growth and increase economic stability (SDG 8.2, 8.2.1, SDG 8.3 8.3.1)

- **ECO 1.7.1 Indicator:** Level of production of major commodities to include cocoa and copra
- **Target:** By 2030 increase 10-15% of the proportion
- **Status:** No data reported
- Need to restructure department of Industry

- **ECO 1.7.2 Indicator:** Change in volume of business licenses issued to Ni-Vanuatu
- **Target:** Change in volume of business licenses issued to Ni-Vanuatu by 40% in 2030
- **Status:** 35% issued by 2018
- VCCI board information

ECO 1.8: Ensure financial sector stability, make financial services affordable and accessible for all through pursuing financial inclusion strategies (SDG 8.10, 8.10.1 8.10.2)

- **ECO 1.8.1 Indicator:** Total number of new users of financial services annual, acknowledging pop growth (number accounts opening/year)
- **Target:** By 2030 30% increase
- **Status:** 20% estimated

¹ VNSO Q4 December, 2018 report

- **ECO 1.8.2 Indicator:** Interest Rate level (average bank rate)
- **Target:** By 2030 less than 15% interest rate
- **Status:** 1.39%
- [RBV quarterly economic review of August 2018](#)
- **ECO 1.8.3 Indicator:** Deposit ratios
- **Target:** By 2030 increase 6-10% deposit ratio
- **Status:** No data reported

ECO 1.9: Promote financial literacy and consumer empowerment (SDG 8.10, 8.10.1 8.10.2)

- **ECO 1.9.1 Indicator:** Proportion of population with an understanding of very basic principles of personal financial accounting
- **Target:** By 2030 50% of population
- **Status:** 35% of population with understanding of basic principles of personal financial accounting estimated

Overview of ECO 2 Policy Objectives

ECO 2.1: Increase access to safe, reliable and affordable modern energy services for all that are increasingly generated from renewable sources and reduce reliance on imported fossil fuels (SDG 7.1, 7.1.1 (R), 7.1.2, SDG 7.2, 7.2.1)

- **ECO 2.1.1 Indicator:** Proportion of households sourcing energy for lighting from renewable sources
- **Target:** 100% by 2030
- **Status:** Total= 5,510 HH
- No Baseline cannot measure progress. Since there is no current baseline it may be possible to use the current total as baseline moving forward

- **ECO 2.1.2 Indicator:** Total number of mini-grid renewable energy systems in rural communities by province
- **Target:** 5% by 2020, 14% by 2030
- **Status:** 1 hydro pico grid
- No Baseline cannot measure progress

ECO 2.2: Ensure all people have reliable access to safe drinking water and sanitation infrastructure (SDG 6.1, 6.1.1 (R), SDG 6.2 6.2.1 (R))

- **ECO 2.2.1 Indicator:** Proportion of population with reliable access to safe drinking water
- **Target:** 100% by 2030
- **Status:** Data not provided. Increase number of rain water harvesting systems and direct gravity feed systems around communities of Vanuatu around 90%. [Cyclone PAM recovery project report.]
- Drinking water safety and security plan (DWSSP) launched in 2017 and commence work around Vanuatu. National Implementation Plan (NIP) and Capital Assistance Program (CAP) launched in 2017

- **ECO 2.2.2 Indicator:** Proportion of population with reliable access to improved sanitation facilities
- **Target:** 100% by 2030
- **Status:** No data reported

ECO 2.3: Ensure that all public infrastructure, including health, education and sports facilities are safe, accessible, secure and maintained in compliance with building codes and standards (SDG 9.1, 9.1.1 (R), SDG 11.2, 11.2.1)

- **ECO 2.3.1 Indicator:** Proportion of new buildings in compliance with the building code
- **Target:** 100% by 2030
- **Status:** No data reported

- **ECO 2.3.2 Indicator:** Proportion of existing buildings repaired in compliance with the building code
- **Target:** 100% by 2030
- **Status:** No data reported

ECO 2.4: Enact clear infrastructure governance, legislative frameworks and standards for resilient infrastructure and maintenance (SDG 9.1, 9.1.1 (R), SDG 11.2, 11.2.1)

- **ECO 2.4.1 Indicator:** Proportion of established road and building standards implemented
- **Target:** 100% by 2030
- **Status:** No data reported

ECO 2.5: Improve partnerships and cost effective use of resources to ensure sustainable asset management and maintenance (SDG 9.a, 9.a.1)

- **ECO 2.5.1 Indicator:** Variance from approved asset management budget
- **Target:** Increase by VT100 bill over the next five years
- **Status:** No data reported

ECO 2.6: Provide equitable and affordable access to efficient transport in rural and urban areas (SDG 11.2, 11.2.1)

- **ECO 2.6.1 Indicator:** Proportion of population with access to transport by road, sea and air
- **Target:** 100% by 2030
- **Status:** No data reported

ECO 2.7: Ensure compliance with international conventions and standards for safe and secure transport (SDG 11.2, 11.2.1)

- **ECO 2.7.1 Indicator:** Total number of external audits undertaken to establish compliance with conventions and standards and expose non-conformity
- **Target:** 100% by 2030
- **Status:** No data reported

ECO 2.8: Establish effective partnerships that facilitate the development of the private sector and rural communities as service suppliers in the provision of transport and the infrastructure sector (SDG 17.17, 17.17.1)

- **ECO 2.8.1 Indicator:** Proportion of procurement contracts issued for Island Based Contractors, Community Based Contractors
- **Target:** 5% increase by 2020, 10% increase by 2030
- **Status:** No data reported

ECO 2.9: Increase use of and access to information and communications technologies, including on-line government services (SDG 9.c, 9.c.1 (R) SDG 17.8, 17.8.1)

- **ECO 2.9.1 Indicator:** % of population having access to broadband connection
- **Target:** 100% by 2030
- **Status:** No data reported

- **ECO 2.9.2 Indicator:** Annual change in total number of users of on-line government services
- **Target:** 80% by 2030
- **Status:** No data reported

Overview of ECO 3 Policy Objectives

ECO 3.1: Promote broad-based growth by strengthening linkages between tourism, infrastructure, agriculture and industry in rural areas and diversity the rural economy (SDG 8.9, 8.9.1, 8.9.2, SDG 17.17 17.17.1)

- **ECO 3.1.1 Indicator:** Total annual value of tourism industry, infrastructure, agricultural production and industry as a proportion of GDP
- **Target:** By 2030 proportion increase by 40%
- **Status:** No data reported
- Will seek/collect data in next ADR.
-
- **ECO 3.1.2 Indicator:** Number of businesses participating in the annual agri-tourism festival by sector
- **Target:** 20% increase in the number of businesses participating in the annual agri-tourism festival
- **Status:** Farmers Association – 5, Manufacturing – 30, Cooperatives – 5, Tourism – 15, Chefs Association – 1 (used as baseline)
- Will increase, reduce or steady depending on the population were event will be held.

ECO 3.2: Deepen the integration of the tourism sector into the rural economy to spread opportunities to rural communities (SDG 8.9, 8.9.1, 8.9.2, SDG 17.17 17.17.1)

- **ECO 3.2.1 Indicator:** Average annual household income from tourism
- **Target:** By 2030 will increase by 10%
- **Status:** Bauerfield airport upgrade. Throughout Vanuatu: Guest house-161, Handicraft shop – 876, Bus Transport operator – 132, Resort – 31, Motel – 24, Water Activities-18
- All will be used as baseline
-
- **ECO 3.2.2 Indicator:** Annual change in tourism by air and sea arrivals
- **Target:** By 2030 will increase by 30%
- **Status 2018:** Cruise Tourism_2018 234,567 arrivals 268 ships, increase from 2017 228,264 passengers, By Air (VNSO), 2018 116,634 arrivals an increase from 2017 109,108 arrivals.
- Used as Baseline

- **ECO 3.2.3 Indicator:** Proportion of visitors traveling to outer islands
- **Target:** By 2030 will increase by 10%
- **Status:** 2017 VNSO: TORBA -657, SANMA – 9,555, PENAMA – 943, MALAMPA – 1,965, SHEFA – 3,174, TAFEA – 26,991, Total = 43,285
- All will be used as baseline

ECO 3.3: Improve access to markets through quality infrastructure, utilities, storage and processing facilities in rural areas (SDG 9.3, 9.3.1, 9.3.2, SDG 14.b, 14.b.1)

- **ECO 3.3.1 Indicator:** Rate of Return to investments in rural infrastructure
- **Target:** By 2030 will increase by 5%
- **Status:** No data reported
- Efforts will be made to seek assistance from the VNSO on data
- **ECO 3.3.2 Indicator:** Capacity utilisation rate: Manufacturing
- **Target:** By 2030 will increase by 10%
- **Status:** No data reported
- Efforts will be made to seek assistance from the VNSO on data
- **ECO 3.3.3 Indicator:** Total number of standard operational storage and processing facilities located in rural areas by province
- **Target:** By 2030 will increase by 10%
- **Status:** No data reported
- Efforts will be made to seek assistance from the VNSO on data

ECO 3.4: Increase primary sector production, including through extension services and cooperatives (SDG 2.3, 2.3.1, 2.3.2, SDG 2.4 2.4.1)

- **ECO 3.4.1 Indicator:** Total annual number of agricultural extension services per capita by province
- **Target:** By 2030 will increase by 12% (T), 1 officer per 500 households (A)
- **Status:** No data reported
- **ECO 3.4.2 Indicator:** Total number of rural producer cooperatives registered by province
- **Target:** By 2030 will increase by 20%
- **Status:** Registered Cooperatives as at end of 2017: MALAMPA - 94 Cooperatives, SHEFA - 62 Cooperatives, SANMA - 126 Cooperatives, PENAMA - 26, TAFEA - 20, TORBA = 14, Producer Cooperatives: 21 and 15 (Fish)
- All will be used in the baseline

ECO 3.5: Improve the collection, analysis and dissemination of market data on the rural economy and communities (SDG 2.c, 2.c.1)

- **ECO 3.5.1 Indicator:** Total annual number of rural economic analysis reports published
- **Target:** By 2030 will increase by 15%
- **Status:** No data reported
- Restructuring process in place with efforts to improve in the future

ECO 3.6: Improve the provision of government services in rural areas (SDG 1.4, 1.4.1 (R), SDG 11.a, 11.a.1)

- **ECO 3.6.1 Indicator:** Average traveling distance to nearest school, health facility, police post by province
- **Target:** By 2030 will increase by 30%
- **Status:** No data reported
- Government needs to capture this in the upcoming NSDP Baseline Survey

- **ECO 3.6.2 Indicator:** Number of controlled waste disposal facilities

- **Target:** 3 provinces have a controlled waste disposal facility
- **Status:** No data reported

Overview of ECO 4 Policy Objectives

ECO 4.1: Create an improved business environment with a stable regulatory framework, which promotes competition, protects consumers, attracts investment and reduces the costs of doing business (SDG 8.2, 8.2.1, SDG 17.5, 17.5.1)

- **ECO 4.1.1 Indicator:** Growth in Gross Fixed Capital Formation
- **Target:** By 2020 10% increase (annual increase is 7%)
- **Status:** No data reported
- Department need to review its restructure and improve with planning

ECO 4.2: Strengthen strong linkages between urban and rural business and trade between islands (SDG 11.a, 11.a.1)

- **ECO 4.2.1 Indicator:** Proportion of rural households engaged in trade with family in urban centres
- **Target:** By 2020 increase 10% in proportion
- **Status:** No data reported
- Department need to review its restructure and improve with planning

ECO 4.3: Increase production and processing of niche commodities, and value addition to commodities in which Vanuatu enjoys a comparative advantage (SDG 9.b, 9.b.1)

- **ECO 4.3.1 Indicator:** Total number of processed local products produced per annum for domestic consumption and export
- **Target:** By 2020 increase 10%
- **Status:** No data reported
- Department need to review its restructure and improve with planning
- **ECO 4.3.2 Indicator:** Ratio of processed export commodities (including coconut, kava, cocoa, coffee) to raw exports
- **Target:** By 2020 increase 15%
- **Status:** No data reported
- Department need to review its restructure and improve with planning

ECO 4.4: Improve and expand the range of sustainable tourism products and services throughout Vanuatu and strengthen links to local production (SDG 8.9, 8.9.1, 8.9.2)

- **ECO 4.4.1 Indicator:** Proportion of registered hospitality institutions with rooms and services equipped with energy efficient lighting and appliances
- **Target:** By 2020 increase 20%
- **Status:** No data reported

ECO 4.5: Increase the number of decent, productive employment opportunities, particularly for young women and men, and people with disabilities (SDG 8.5, 8.5.1, 8.5.2 (R), SDG 8.6, 8.6.1 (R))

- **ECO 4.5.1 Indicator:** Employment cost index (ECI)
- **Target:** By 2020 increase 15%
- **Status:** No data reported

ECO 4.6: Ensure the health and safety, employment rights and skills development of the workforce (**SDG 8.8**, 8.8.1, 8.8.2)

- **ECO 4.6.1 Indicator:** Labour force participation by sector
- **Target:** By 2020 increase 15%
- **Status:** No data reported
- **ECO 4.6.2 Indicator:** Total annual number of validated complaints registered with labor union
- **Target:** By 2020 increase 20%
- **Status 2018:** 369 registered complaints last 5 years
- Total number of 218 cases has been settled so far in 2018. Only 8 cases from DOL

ECO 4.7: Increase labour mobility nationally and internationally, including through the collection and analysis of comprehensive labour market data (**SDG 8.8**, 8.8.1, 8.8.2)

- **ECO 4.7.1 Indicator:** change in total number of individuals participating in seasonal work programs
- **Target:** By 2020 increase 10%
- **Status 2018:** 4033 workers from 2009-2018, additional 30 workers by May 2019.
- **ECO 4.7.2 Indicator:** Labor market flows
- **Target:** By 2020 increase 15 %
- **Status:** No data reported
- **ECO 4.7.3 Indicator:** Total annual remittances as a proportion of GBD
- **Target:** By 2020 increase 5%
- **Status 2018:** Vt.1, 803,403,760. Jan-June 2018 and Vt.1, 659,677,960 in 2017. Estimated amount for 2018 end to be confirmed is 1,995,000,000.

ECO 4.8: Ensure processes for acquiring and using land for economic activity provides a stable platform for investment and business growth (**SDG 2.3**, 2.3.1, **SDG 5.a** 5.a.1, **SDG 17.5**, 17.5.1)

- **ECO 4.8.1 Indicator:** Total annual number of new businesses registered by type
- **Target:** By 2020 increase 20%
- **Status:** No data reported

ECO 4.9: Strengthen dialogue between government and the private sector, and enact a robust governance framework for effective partnership (**SDG 17.7**, 17.7.1)

- **ECO 4.9.1 Indicator:** Total number of public/private joint ventures in operation
- **Target:** By 2020 increase 10%
- **Status:** 2016 (JV Local 21) (JV Other 10) 2017 (JV Local 15) (JV Other 15)
- Information supplied by VIPA JV in FDIs
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The LINK BETWEEN ADR AND NSDP

The **National Sustainable Development Plan** (2016-2030) is the highest-level government planning document for the next 15 years; that guides and informs ministry and sector planning strategic direction of government activities to ensure we meet our long-term national vision. This planning document is filtered into indicators and targets in the **NSDP M&E Framework** document to harness Medium-term planning (**Corporate Plan**) and budgeting.

The **ADR** provides the annual measure (monitoring) of the NSDP indicators and targets in the NSDP M&E Framework document; implemented through the sector Corporate plans and thus business plans.

The Government has established a **National M&E Policy** that provides and guides sectoral coordination of reporting on the NSDP through ADR. The M&E Policy has identified areas for strengthening to ensure effective monitoring and evaluation of the NSDP.

The **National Planning Framework** clearly defines these links from planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting from National level through the Provincial Level.

The ADR provides the lenses for the government to see where it is progressing and not progressing in its endeavor to attaining the National Goal and vision in the NSDP. Thus, ADR is an important report of the government.

In this report Vanuatu has achieved significant improvements in all three fronts' socially, environmentally, and economically. However there is much to improve on for example the Human Development Index for Vanuatu has hardly improved since measurements began in 2008 with the country lagging.