

Vanuatu's COP26 Engagement Program 2021

Final Report

18 November 2021



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Vanuatu Climate Diplomacy

Vanuatu strongly supports UN multilateral climate change processes in alignment with Vanuatu’s highest level policy goals, including National Sustainable Development Plan’s Environment Goal 3 which aspires to a strong and resilient nation in the face of climate change and risks posed by hazards and natural disasters, the Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction (CCDRR) Policy, regional priorities of the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific (FRDP) and the SAMOA Pathway (Small Island Developing States Accelerated Modalities of Action) as well as commitments towards Goal 13 on Climate Change in the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

At the Pacific Regional level, leaders from all Pacific Island States released the Boe Declaration in 2018, and the Kainaki II Declaration in 2019 which both reaffirm that climate change presents the single greatest threat to development in the Pacific region, and have mandated that all sectors must include climate resilience in their programmatic approaches.

Vanuatu was a founding member of the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS) in 1990, ratified UNFCCC on 25 March 1993 and Ratified Paris Agreement on 22 April 2016

The UNFCCC

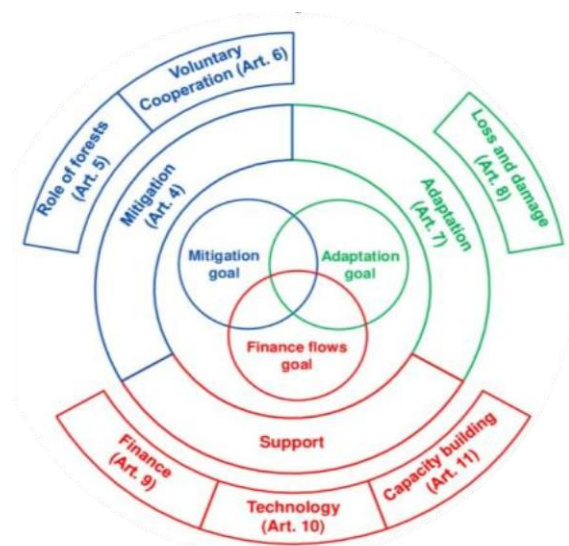
The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change UNFCCC has as overarching goal to stabilise greenhouse gas emissions to prevent dangerous climate change, to allow ecosystems to adapt, to protect food production, and to enable sustainable economic development (Article 2).

It aims to achieve this by maintaining several core principles, including precaution, equity, the right to sustainable development, and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities (CBDR RC) in Article 3.

In the Convention, the needs and vulnerabilities of developing countries are recognised and addressed, with developed Country Parties required to Provide new and additional finance, including technology transfer, meet the full costs incurred by developing country Parties to implement obligations, and meet adaptation needs of developing country Parties.

The Paris Agreement

In 2015, Countries agreed to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change by keeping a global temperature rise this century to 1.5°C, as well as strengthen the ability of countries to deal with the impacts of climate change (adaptation/loss and damage). The Paris Agreement established new and more appropriate climate financial flows, a new



technology framework and an enhanced capacity building framework.

At the heart of the Paris Agreement are Nationally Determined Contributions NDC, which all Parties are required to submit and communicate their best efforts to meet the global long-term temperature goal (limit warming to 1.5°C). NDC updates every 5 years must represent a significant enhancement of previous NDC, with progress reported through the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF).

Vanuatu's 2021 NDC aims for 100% of our electricity from renewable sources by 2030, and a draft enhanced version includes 116 Adaptation and 12 Loss & Damage targets and estimates the costs of implementation at over 1 billion USD through 2030.

COP26 in 2021

Each year Countries meet to negotiate new rules and decisions under the Paris Agreement and the overarching Convention. The Conference of the Parties (COP) and the Conference of the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA) are the overarching decision-making spaces.

The 26th meeting of the COP, and the 3rd meeting of the CMA took place in Glasgow Scotland from 31 October to 14 November 2021 in a hybrid in person and virtual format. This represented the first official negotiation session since COP25 in Madrid in 2019, after a two year hiatus due to the COVID19 Pandemic.

The United Kingdom assumed the Presidency of COP from the Chilean Government, and widely promoted their top four expectations from the COP26 session.

1. Secure global net zero by mid-century and keep 1.5 degrees within reach
2. Enable countries to Adapt to protect communities and natural habitats
3. Mobilise least \$100bn in climate finance per year , and unleash trillions in private and public sector
4. Work together to deliver the Paris Rulebook and accelerate action on the climate crisis through collaboration between governments, businesses and civil society.



In the leadup to COP26, several international events helped to galvanize international action

- CLIMATE AMBITION SUMMIT 12 December 2020 In December 2020 the United Nations, United Kingdom and France co-hosted the Climate Ambition Summit, in partnership with Chile and Italy. The Summit brought together 75 leaders from around the world. It was a major stride

forward, with new commitments announced by every leader, including 28 new and enhanced NDCs at or just before the event

- **LEADERS SUMMIT ON CLIMATE 22-23 April 2021** The Leaders Summit on Climate was convened by US President Biden and brought 40 world leaders together to encourage stronger climate ambition. The US and Japan made ambitious commitments to reduce emissions by 2030, coming out of the summit every country in the G7 had an NDC putting them on the path to netzero 2050.
- **PETERSBERG CLIMATE DIALOGUE² 6-7 May 2021** As incoming COP President the UK co-hosted the Petersberg Climate Dialogue with Germany, bringing together Ministers from around 40 countries to work together to accelerate progress on negotiations in advance of Glasgow
- **UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE - SESSIONS OF THE SUBSIDIARY BODIES¹ 31 May - 17 June 2021** The UN Climate Change Conference Subsidiary Bodies session convenes all Parties and Observers of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to make progress on negotiations in advance of COP26 in Glasgow
- **FIFTY-FOURTH SESSION OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON CLIMATE CHANGE (IPCC-Å) AND WORKING GROUP I ASSESSMENT REPORT 6 APPROVAL PLENARY 26 July - 6 August 2021** The IPCC is currently producing its Sixth Assessment Report (AR6). The contribution from Working Group I assesses the physical science basis of climate change. It provided a key input into the negotiations at COP26.
- **YOUTH4CLIMATE: DRIVING AMBITION 28 - 30 September 2021** Almost 400 young people aged between 18 and 29 from the 197 Parties of the UNFCCC met in Milan to discuss the negotiations that took place at the Pre-COP26 in Milan and COP26 in Glasgow.
- **PRE-COP2 30 September - 3 October 2021** The Pre-COP was a preparatory meeting for COP26, bringing together ministers from a representative group of countries to discuss and exchange views on key political aspects of the negotiations, to find solutions to outstanding issues and set the tone for COP26.
- **G20 LEADERS' SUMMIT 30-31 October 2021** The G20 brings together the world's major economies to address shared challenges. It will focus on recovering from the pandemic and addressing climate change to ensure an inclusive and sustainable economic recovery.



¹ https://drive.google.com/file/d/1yEyf-ReVtY19f3L3aztJ_UpJXIP9-ZGZ/view?usp=sharing

Vanuatu engagement in UNFCCC Processes

The National Advisory Board on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction is the supreme body tasked with the technical negotiations under the UNFCCC, with support from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as the political UN focal point.

The UNFCCC lists the following 5 official National Focal Points:

Mr. Mike Sam Waiwai, Director	(678)2 5301	(678)2 3565	(678) 22160	mwaiwai@vanuatu.gov.vu
Mr. Sanlan William, Head, United Nations Division	(678)2 5301	(678)2 3565	(678) 24643	swilliam@vanuatu.gov.vu
Mr. Yvon Basil, Acting Director General	(678)2 5301	(678)2 3565	(678) 24643	ybasil@vanuatu.gov.vu
Ms. Esline Garaebiti, Director General	(678)2 5301	(678)2 3565	(678) 22068	gesline@vanuatu.gov.vu
Ms. Florence Iautu, Acting Strategic Manager	(678)2 5301	(678)2 3565	(678) 22068	fiautu@vanuatu.gov.vu

The NAB's UNFCCC Taskforce is tasked with identifying delegates, rolling out training, registering negotiators, seeking financial assistance for participation and reporting back outcomes to the NAB and sector agencies and partners.

NAB Members benefit by engaging in the UNFCCC in the following ways:

- Highlight and promote sector action and success at the international level
- New and additional finance
- Technology transfer
- Capacity building
- Travel to conferences and meetings in Vanuatu, Pacific and international
- New projects, partners and collaborations

There are multiple ways for NAB Members to engage in the UNFCCC

- Ensuring sector policies are fully incorporated into the Revised and Enhanced NDC to be submitted in 2022
- Staying engaged on UNFCCC-related topics e.g. Adaptation (National Adaptation Plans) and Finance (GCF, GEF etc)
- Connecting with UNFCCC Taskforce
- Getting updated on the NAB portal www.nab.vu/unfccc0
- Participate in Virtual / In Person Negotiations

The Vanuatu Delegation to COP21

On 22 October 2021 The President of the Republic of Vanuatu officially nominated 42 individuals to the COP26 delegation including Government DGs, Directors, senior officials, NGO representatives, Private Sector Representatives and development partner advisors. Approximately 80% of the delegation was comprised of Government officials.

THE PRESIDENT
STATE HOUSE
PORT VILA
REPUBLIC OF VANUATU



LE PRÉSIDENT
BUREAU DU PRÉSIDENT
PORT VILA
RÉPUBLIQUE DU VANUATU

WHEREAS, it is desired that the Republic of Vanuatu be represented at the Twenty Sixth United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP26), which will take place in Glasgow from the 1st to 12th November 2021.

I THEREFORE CERTIFY that the Forty Two (42) persons whose names appear hereunder have been duly named, consulted and approved by the Government of the Republic of Vanuatu to represent Vanuatu at the said Session in the capacities respectively indicated.

Head of Delegation
Hon. Bob Loughman Welbur, MP **Prime Minister**
Ministry of Prime Minister

Alternate Head of Delegation
HE. Sumbur Antas **Ambassador of Vanuatu in Geneva**
Embassy of the Republic of Vanuatu - Geneva

Representatives
Hon. Bruce LINGGICH, MP **Minister**
Ministry of Climate Change
HE. Odo Tevi **Vanuatu Ambassador**
New York Mission
Mrs. Edline Garavelli Bule **Director General**
Ministry of Climate Change
Mr. Mike Sam Waleal **Director**
Department of Climate Change
Mr. Antony Ganan **Director**
Department of Energy
Mr. Abraham Nasaik **Director**
Department of National Disaster Management Office
Mr. Martin Rotoneo **Director**
Vanuatu Meteorology and Geohazard Department

Mrs. Deena Kalfakal **Director**
Department of Environmental Protection and Conservation
Mr. Christopher Tavia **Director**
State Law Office (SLO)
Mr. Erickson Samney **Director**
Department of Water Resources
Mr. Leili Venemato **Director**
Department of Local Authority
Mr. Jeffrey Kaita **Director**
Physical Planning Unit, Department of Local Authority
Mr. Drell Solomon **Charge of Affairs**
Embassy of the Republic of Vanuatu - Brussels
Mr. Isirei Bulunga **Principal Officer Waste Management and Pollution Control**
Department of Environmental Protection and Conservation
Mr. Matthew Taula **Manager Electrification**
Department of Energy
Mrs. Jane Sao **Legal Drafting Officer**
State Law Office
Mrs. Robenia Barretos **Principal Officer - Biodiversity and Conservation**
Department of Environmental Protection and Conservation
Mrs. Pauline Baul **Scientific Officer - Climate Change Adaptation**
Department of Climate Change
Mr. Nelson Kulu **Senior Scientific Officer Mitigation**
Department of Climate Change
Mr. George Roran **Coordinator**
Vanuatu Climate Action Network
Mr. Willie Lone **Foreign Office**

State House / Bureau du Président, Private Mail Bag / Boite Postale Ministère 9108, Port Vila, Vanuatu.
Tel: (678) 3300 / 3301 / 3308, Fax: (678) 3400

Mrs. Virena Lise	Department of Forestry National Education and Emergency Coordinator Department of Education Services	Mr John Ruben	Scientific Researcher Vanuatu Meteorology and Geohazards Department
Mrs. Anna Galapaki	Head of Aid Coordination and Negotiation Unit Department of Foreign Policy, Planning and Aid - Coordination	Mrs Nettie Leihōra Joseph	Procurement Officer Department of Climate Change
Mr. Wyclif Baboo	Sector Analyst Department of Strategic Policy, Planning and Air Coordination	Mr Ian Ierect	TNC/FAUN & NDC Project Coordinator Department of Energy
Mrs. Florence Iautu	Acting Strategic Manager National Advisory Board (NAB) Secretariat, Ministry of Climate Change	Advisors	
Mrs. Louisa William	Multilateral Environmental Agreement Officer National Advisory Board (NAB) Secretariat, Ministry of Climate Change	Mr. Christopher Battlett	UNFCCC Technical Advisor Consultant Supporting NAB Secretariat
Mr. Eason Vaco	Head Consular and Protocol Division Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Cooperation and External Trade	Mr. Conry Huber	Climate Finance Technical Advisor Consultant Supporting NAB Secretariat
Mr. Allan Raval	Manager, Climate Division Vanuatu Meteorology and Geohazard Department	Mr. Glen Geng	Chief Executive Officer (CEO) Vanuatu Business Resilience Committee
Mrs. Annelise Bua	Senior Officer (Chemical and Ozone) Department of Environmental protection and Conservation	Mrs. Diana Hinge	Commonwealth Climate Finance Advisor Ministry of Climate Change
Mr. Sulein Wilton	Head - United Nations Division Department of Foreign Affairs	Mr. Malcolm Dakera	Consultant supporting National Advisory Board Ministry of Climate Change
Mrs. Helen Wilson Tom	Finance and Administration Officer National Green Energy Fund		
Mr. Ben Taki	Principal Development Planning Officer Department of Local Authority		

Take note, the Vanuatu delegation will be participating virtually except for Ambassador Sumbur Antas, Ambassador Odo Tevi and Charge of Affairs Mr. Drell Solomon who will be attending the COP26 in person in Glasgow.

The Vanuatu delegation is hereby empowered to participate in all the proceedings of the meeting, to vote and to do everything necessary to ensure the full and effective participation of the Government of the Republic of Vanuatu.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I, President of the Republic of Vanuatu, His Excellency Pastor Odo Moses Taki, have hereunto set my hand and seal on the 22nd day of October, 2021.

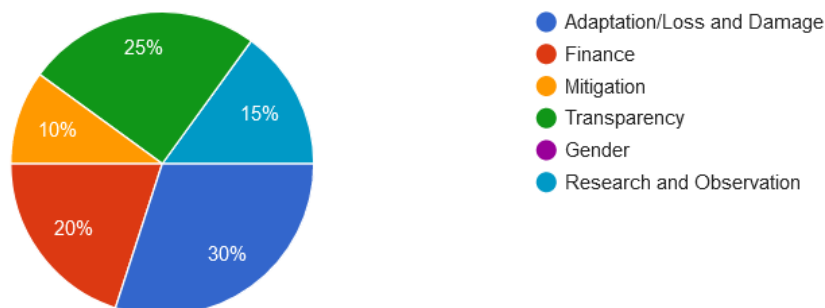


Excellency Dr. P. Odo Moses Taki, TEMAR NE WEE
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF VANUATU

Each delegate was assigned a thematic area, with the majority of delegates following Vanuatu's highest priority areas of Adaptation and Loss & Damage.

Thematic Area

20 responses



Vanuatu's Comprehensive Preparation towards COP26

In the lead-up to COP26, the NAB prepared a comprehensive program of capacity building for the delegates, which included the following events and activities:

- 16 July 2021 [Pacific SIDS Post-COP25 Analysis](#) for conveying and capturing national Post-COP25 experiences based on the outcomes of COP25, and also progressing PSIDS positions and momentum in the lead up, during, and beyond COP26.
- 23 November 2020 UNFCCC [Virtual Climate Dialogues](#)
- 3-4 March 2021 UNFCCC virtual [Regional Roundtables](#)
- 23, 25, 26, 30 March 2021. Vanuatu delegation COP26 initiation training.
 - [Agenda available here](#), and [Slides available here](#).
 - Included introductions to the history, purpose and actors of the UNFCCC
 - Current state of play, and political contexts
 - Identifying and understanding group negotiating positions
 - Negotiation strategies and practice making interventions
 - Expert lectures from Espen Ronneberg (SPC), Genevieve Jiva (PICAN) Mahendra Kumar (Marshall Islands)
- 20 May 2021- Virtual Preparatory Meeting for PSIDS negotiators ahead of the Sessions of the Subsidiary Bodies, co-delivered by SPREP and Climate Analytics²
 - [Slides available here](#) and COP26 explainer [here](#).

² <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1zCCVqdFdmofBkgRHZVbgbhoTgQGyqUW/view?usp=sharing>

- briefing on the state of play in the international climate negotiations, and for Pacific negotiators to discuss priority issues and modalities ahead of negotiations.
- 25 May LDC Preparatory Meeting³ for negotiators ahead of the Sessions of the Subsidiary Bodies
- 19 August 2021 Full Vanuatu Delegation Introductory Briefing
 - [slides available here](#). And [here by NAB Secretariat](#).
 - Overview of UNFCCC and COP26
 - Ways of Working & Logistics, including
 - Role of Minister/ HoD
 - Roles of Thematic Area Leads
 - In Person vs Virtual negotiations
 - Communications (google drive, email group/WhatsApp)
 - Delegate TOR, Reporting, Code of Conduct and Confidentiality



- 9 September 2021 Transparency Thematic Group Technical Training
 - [Slides available here](#).
 - Specific Articles under the Convention & Paris Agreement related to the Enhanced Transparency Framework ETF
- 10 September 2021 Mitigation Thematic Group Technical Training
 - [Slides available here](#).
 - Specific Articles under the Convention & Paris Agreement related to Mitigation
 - Draft country Negotiation Positions - Carbon Markets, Common Timeframes, avoid double counting, SOP, Environmental Integrity
- 15 September 2021 Climate Finance Thematic Group Technical Training
 - [Slides Available here](#)
 - Specific Articles under the Convention & Paris Agreement related to Finance

³ <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1bKF-dXykg9F1VSuCdXvjLWRRRI-L91Puo/view?usp=sharing>

- 29 September 2021 Adaptation, Loss & Damage, Research & Systematic Observation Thematic Group Technical Training
 - [Slides Available here](#)
 - Specific Articles under the Convention & Paris Agreement related to Adaptation, Loss & Damage, Research & Systematic Observation\
- 4 October 2021 Vanuatu Position Writing Summit
 - [Slides available here.](#)
 - Develop concrete positions based on PSIDS, AOSIS, LDC and civil society positions
 - Broaden understanding of geopolitical differences
 - Identify allies for strengthened negotiation
- 21 October 2021 Media Training for local Journalists
 - Slides available here in [Part 1](#) and [Part 2](#)
 - [Agenda available here](#)
 - Instilling a sense of urgency around climate crisis
 - Highlight key issues on climate that deserve public attention
 - Panel discussions with experts from VMGD
- 25-26 October 2021 Vanuatu PreCOP Sessions
 - [Agenda here](#)
 - High Level Segment, speeches by Prime Minister and others
 - Recording Available here: <https://youtu.be/cwA62JngtV0>
 - Review of Vanuatu Country Positions and [PSIDS technical Briefs](#)
 - Mock COP - Practical exercises on textual drafting and in-person negotiations

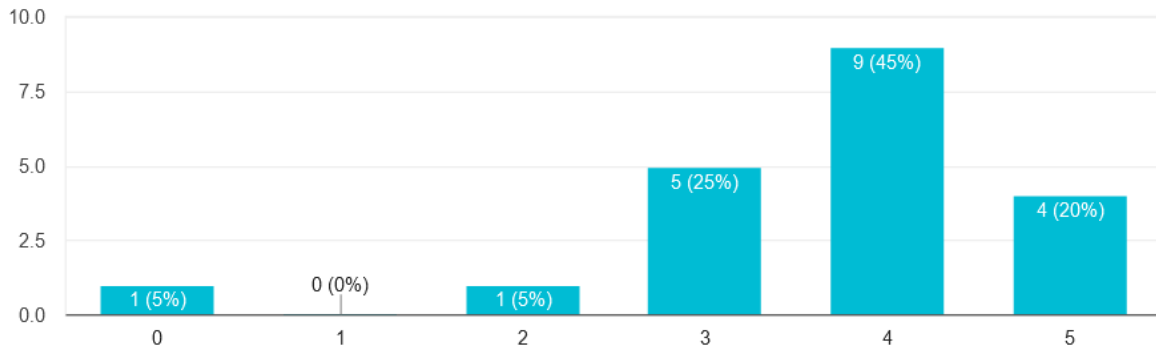


In summary, 2021 has seen the most in-depth and comprehensive preparations to date for delegates to UNFCCC sessions.

In post-COP feedback sessions, delegates ranked preparatory activities highly, on a scale of 1-5 with 5 being highly satisfied.

PreCOP Preparation and Training Support

20 responses



Virtual Participation at COP26

Due to the COVID19 Pandemic, in person participation was not possible for any Vila-based individuals. Only 3 individuals from Vanuatu's foreign missions were able to attend in Glasgow, severely limiting Vanuatu's engagement.

Despite the challenges, the Virtual COP26 Platform was made available, including live streaming for many preparatory sessions, plenary events, informal negotiations and side events.

The NAB Secretariat with financing from the Government of Vanuatu, the UK High Commission, the Australian High Commission and the New Zealand High Commission was able to assemble delegates for the entire 2 week period to follow live via internet, contributing text, making interventions in group coordination sessions and participating in side events.

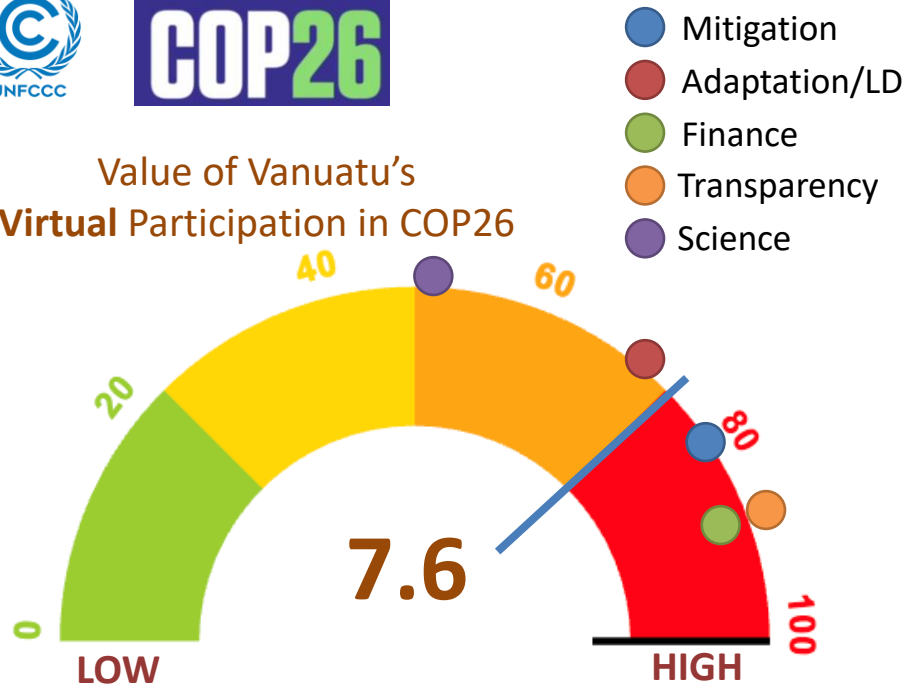


Overall Delegates felt that as a second-best option, there was still high value in their virtual participation in COP26.



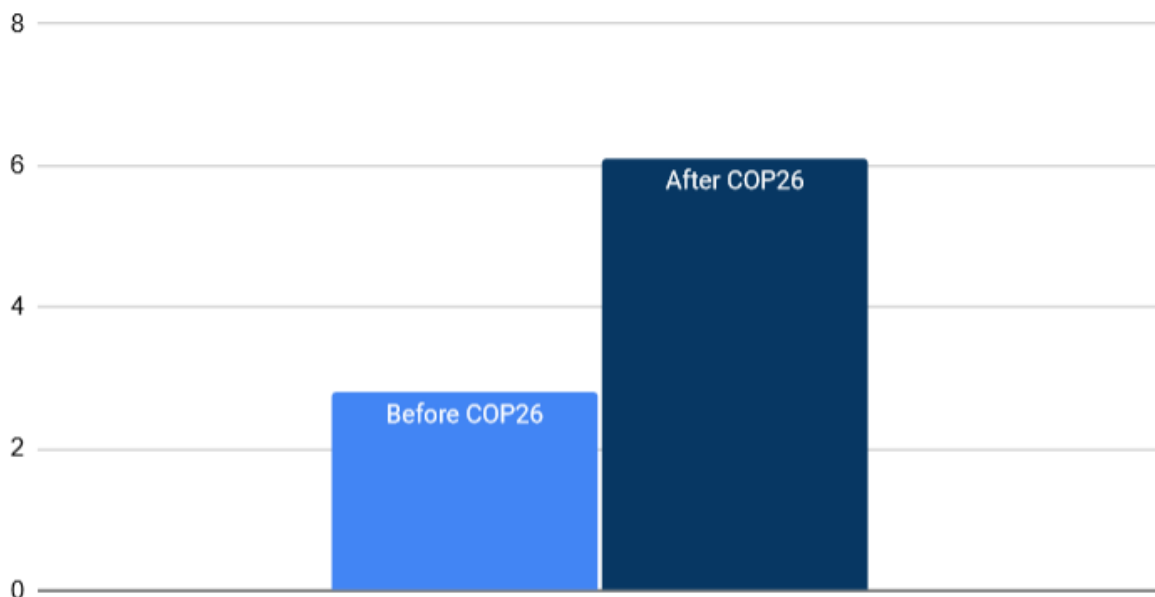
COP26

Value of Vanuatu's Virtual Participation in COP26



The most cited benefit was the increase in individual capacity to understand, and effectively engage in UNFCCC processes. This change in individual capacity was measured by assessments in pre- and post-COP technical competence on a score of 1-10, with 10 being high technical competence.

Change in Technical Competence due to Vanuatu COP26 Engagement



COP26 Substantive Outcomes

From the point of view of the UK COP Presidency, the session was a success in that The Glasgow Climate Pact keeps 1.5 alive by including:

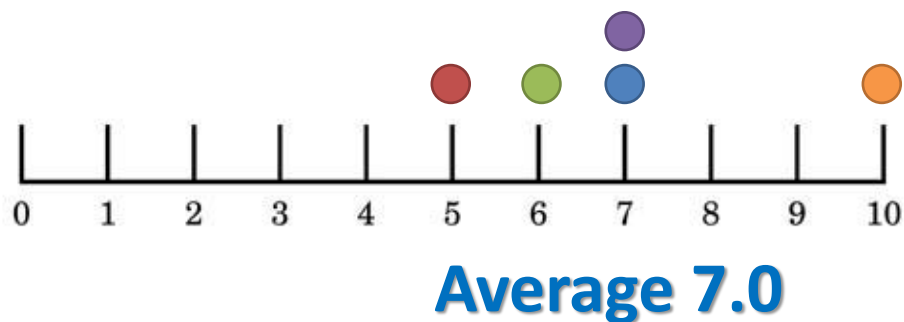
- an ask to phase down unabated coal power
- the first ever COP cover decision to contain Loss & Damage
- an ask to phase out inefficient fossil subsidies
- Party agreement to revisit their 2030 NDCs in 2022

From the Point of View of Pacific Civil Society, although there were important steps forward and positive signals from many Parties, the grassroots of the islands feel that overall COP26 did not do nearly enough. They note that the future of the Pacific is at stake and Parties are not moving fast enough, and more lives and livelihoods will be lost unless governments around the world drastically ramp up action.

Vanuatu's Thematic Groups assessed outcomes from their group perspective on a scale of 1-10, with 10 being all positions met.



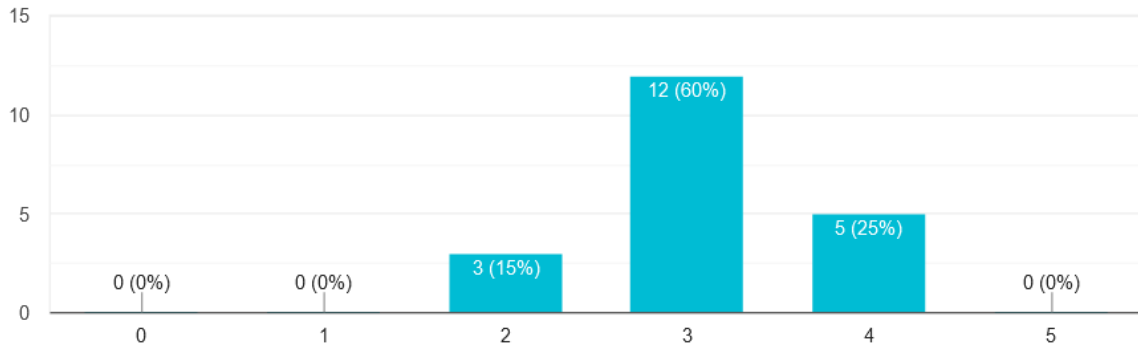
Thematic Assessment of COP26 Outcomes



Vanuatu's individual delegates also assessed COP26 outcomes from their own perspective on a scale of 1-5, with 5 being extremely satisfied.

COP26 Outcomes / Agreements

20 responses



Summary of COP26 Decisions

High-level Glasgow Pact Available here: <https://unfccc.int/documents/311127>

Draft [decision 1/CMP.16](#). Proposal by the President

Draft [decision 1/CMA.3](#). Proposal by the President

Draft [decision 1/CP.26](#). Proposal by the President

Mitigation

⇒ Vanuatu's Positions:

- Share of Proceeds – At least 5%
- Automatic Cancellation Rate OMGE – 30%
- ITMO – No Double Counting/ Mandatory corresponding adjustment
 - ITMOS inside NDC scope
- No Carry Over of Kyoto [CDM & Transition]

⇒ Actual Outcome

Parties have agreed a suite of measures, including high-level dialogues, reports and fresh commitments to 2030 NDCs, to accelerate emissions reductions in the 2020s. The text:

- recognises impacts at 1.5°C are lower than at 2°C, the need to reduce emissions 45% by 2030 from 2010 levels which requires accelerated action this decade.

- establishes a **work programme to scale up mitigation ambition and implementation**, requesting the SBs to recommend a draft decision for consideration at COP27.
- urges parties that have not done so to communicate enhanced 2030 NDCs and long-term strategies before COP27.
- **requests parties to strengthen 2030 NDCs as necessary to align with the Paris Agreement temperature goal by the end of 2022.**
- commissions the UNFCCC Secretariat to prepare **annual NDC synthesis reports**, and a **synthesis report on long-term strategies by COP27.**
- convenes **annual ministerial roundtables on pre-2030 ambition** starting COP27 .

The text also has landmark recognition of the need for action on fossil fuels. Although caveated in places, and weakened due to last minute interventions from China and India, the text sends a clear signal of the accelerating energy transition this decade, and:

- invites parties to consider further action by 2030 on non-CO₂ emissions including **methane**
- calls upon Parties to accelerate transition to low-emissions energy systems, scale up clean power generation and energy efficiency, and **accelerate “efforts towards” the phase-down of “unabated” coal power and phase out of “inefficient” fossil fuel subsidies**, recognising the need for support towards a just transition.
- **Carbon Markets:**
 - The relatively weaker rules applying to Article 6.2 raises the potential risk that it may receive preferential treatment compared to Article 6.4.
 - Despite attempts to do so, REDD+ projects have not been included within Article 6 rules. REDD+ projects have been found to be vulnerable to inflated baselines with minimal additionality.
 - There are provisions on human rights and the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, including the establishment of an independent grievance mechanism
 - In detail:

	Article 6.2	Article 6.4
Share of proceeds for adaptation finance	Voluntary, and ‘strong encouragement’ to voluntarily match the share level of 6.4	5% level and mandatory
Cancellation of units to ensure “Overall mitigation in global emissions”	Voluntary cancellation Strongly Encouraged”	Mandatory Cancellation rate 2%
Carryover of Kyoto units	N/A	Credits allowed from 2013

		onwards including CDM projects
Corresponding adjustments to avoid double counting	Applied both inside and outside NDCs to avoid double counting	6.4 corresponding adjustment will apply to all authorized 6.4 certified emissions reductions

Adaptation

⇒ Vanuatu's Positions:

- Adaptation - must have clear pathway for new Global Goal and Adaptation
- Approve 2019-2021 reports of Adaptation Committee
- Continued support for the Nairobi Work Programme on Adaptation
- New and Additional Finance for Implementing National Adaptation Plans

⇒ Actual Outcome

Parties agreed on the operationalisation of the Global Goal on Adaptation establishing a clear forward process for action on adaptation, and addressing under-delivery of adaptation finance. The text:

- **establishes the Glasgow-Sharm el-Sheikh two-year work programme** on the Global Goal on Adaptation, supported by four workshops a year and party submissions, jointly under the SBs
- requests parties who have not done so to submit adaptation communications ahead of COP27
- urges developed countries to **at least double collective provision of climate finance for adaptation for developing countries from 2019 levels by 2025**, in the context of achieving balance between mitigation and adaptation in the provision of scaled-up financial resources.

Loss and Damage

⇒ Vanuatu's Positions:

- Parties must agree to fully operationalize Santiago Network on Loss and Damage at COP26
- Warsaw International Mechanism on Loss and Damage should report to and be governed by both the CMA and the COP

⇒ Actual Outcome

Parties agreed on the operationalisation of the Santiago Network on Loss and Damage, and forward processes for further dialogue on loss and damage, however no outcome on loss and damage finance was reached.

- Establishes the **Glasgow Dialogues** to discuss the arrangements for the funding of loss and damage activities, taking place at the first sessional period of the SBI concluding at its 60th session (in 2023);

- However, there is no clear assurance how this would lead to clear deliverables or outcomes for loss and damage finance. It falls short of the G77+China proposal for a loss and damage ‘facility’, though in plenary statements developing country groups emphasised they would seek such an outcome from these dialogues.
- Parties agreed **functions of the Santiago Network on Loss and Damage** and decided that it will be funded and **urges developed countries to provide these funds**
- Parties agreed to resume talks on governance of the Warsaw International Mechanism at COP27

Finance

⇒ Vanuatu’s Positions:

- USD 100 Billion pledge has to be met by end of COP26 and there must be a clear delivery plan
- A process for developing a new Collective Quantitative Goal on Climate Finance must be started at COP26, and be based on Science and the needs for developing parties
- COP26 must launch a process to develop a clear Definition of Climate Finance

⇒ Actual Outcome

Parties have agreed a forward process for negotiating the post-2025 finance goal and consideration of the \$100bn a year goal under the long-term finance agenda.

- **On the \$100bn:**
 - notes with “deep concern” the unmet \$100bn goal. However it does not outline a strong process for addressing these shortfalls before 2025 as it only “urges” developed countries to fully deliver on the \$100bn urgently and through to 2025.
- **On the long-term finance agenda:**
 - extends until **2027**, with the Standing Committee on Finance commissioned to prepare a report ahead of COP27 on progress towards achieving the \$100bn.
 - convenes **biennial high-level ministerial dialogues on climate finance in 2022, 2024 and 2026**, and a **high-level ministerial on the \$100bn at COP27**.
- **On the new collective, quantified finance goal for post-2025:**
 - establishes an **ad-hoc work programme from 2022-2024** with regional consultations, technical expert dialogues, and high-level ministerial dialogues each year.

Transparency

⇒ Vanuatu’s Positions:

- Ensure flexibility and capacity building for SIDS
- Develop robust Common Reporting Tables (CRTs) for greenhouse gas inventories

- Develop robust Common Tabular Formats (CTFs) for NDC progress
- Develop robust Common Tabular Formats (CTFs) for finance
- All proposed tables and formats must yield maximum clarity and avoidance of double counting, particularly in the CTFs for support provided and mobilized
- Developed countries must provide support such as capacity building to developing countries towards their effective implementation of the ETF

⇒ **Actual Outcome**

- **Transparency:** Parties adopted common reporting tables and tabular formats, report outlines and a training programme for technical expert reviewers, agreeing they would submit information using the same formats and tables, meaning reporting will be more transparent, consistent and comparable. This provides a basis upon which they will implement the Paris Agreement’s enhanced transparency framework, and countries will submit their first biennial transparency reports by the end of 2024.
- **Common Timeframes for NDCs:** Parties agreed to 5-year timeframes for NDCs (i.e. submitting 2035 targets in 2025). This allows more frequent updating of NDCs compared to longer timeframes under discussion (10 years). However, the text only ‘encourages’ parties to do so.

Research and Systematic Observation

⇒ **Vanuatu’s Positions:**

- Develop local downscaling of climate models
- Institutionalize capacity building in both human and technical
- Increase data coverage – reduce uncertainty
- Research Ownership – Lead Authors in Climate Change Research

⇒ **Actual Outcome**

- The Subsidiary body for Scientific and Technological Advice published its decision in the first week of COP26, in which it welcomed the contribution of Working Group I to the Sixth Assessment Report of the IPCC (AR6).
- The decision noted the importance of broadening representation by **increasing the participation** of experts from a wide range of developing countries and geographical regions as well as of representatives of youth and knowledge holders, **including local communities and indigenous peoples.**
- The decision also encouraged Parties and relevant organizations to strengthen support for sustained systematic observations of the climate system for monitoring changes in the atmosphere, ocean and cryosphere, and on land, including by **improving the density of observations in areas of poor coverage**, developing and providing long-term data sets and facilitating free and open access to data.

- The decision also encouraged Parties to improve the performance, development and application of regional and **subregional climate models and other downscaling methods** in order to improve understanding of local climate-related risks and inform regional, national and local decision-making, including in developing countries with high mountain areas, particularly the LDCs and SIDS;

Gender, Youth, Human Rights, & Nature

⇒ Vanuatu's Positions:

- Action on women's rights and gender equality should be ramped up and spread out to minimise business-as-usual practices, and avoid piecemeal, ineffective action.
- Political leaders and policy-makers from the highest level onwards should sign on and signal their commitment to gender-responsive climate action, while identifying feasible and strategic entry points.
- Securing, channelling, and tracking the effectiveness of dedicated finance for mainstreaming gender into climate change responses is essential, including by: ensuring that national and local budgets are gender-responsive; accessing finance available for this purpose from international and national sources; and promoting small grants and local climate projects especially aimed at achieving gender equality and mainstreaming.
- A commitment to human rights, a just transition, and environmental integrity can also serve as entry points for sector-wide implementation of gender climate action

⇒ Actual Outcome

- COP adopted **Gender and Climate Change decision** which Invites Parties to take stock of and map progress in advancing **gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls** and make submissions on the progress of implementation of the activities contained in the gender action plan
- New commitments have been made in excess of \$139 million in pledges already made towards the UN Women-convened Action Coalition on Feminist Action for Climate Justice
- The final text **recognises the critical role of nature in keeping 1.5°C in reach**, encourages governments to incorporate nature into their national climate plans, and establishes an annual ocean dialogue for ocean-based mitigation.
- Further consideration of how to enhance climate action on land at COP27
- The adopted decision sets out the **10-year Glasgow work programme on Action for Climate Empowerment**, while "respecting, promoting and considering obligations on human rights, gender and women" (in lieu of these provisions in the work programme itself)

- Parties invite future COP Presidencies to host an **annual youth-led climate forum between Parties and youth**, and urges ‘meaningful youth participation and representation in multilateral, national and local decision-making processes’.
- On **Oceans**, there was an invitation for all workstreams and constituted bodies to consider how to integrate and strengthen ocean-based action. The Glasgow pact preamble highlights “the importance of ensuring the integrity of all ecosystems, including in forests, the ocean and the cryosphere, and the protection of biodiversity ... when taking action to address climate change.” And the decision text calls for an annual dialogue to strengthen ocean-based action, that will take place every May/June from 2022, before reporting back to the COP towards the end of the year.

Public Engagement during COP26

In order to ensure maximum public engagement with the issues and outcomes of COP26, the Vanuatu delegates collaborated closely with civil society agencies, specifically the Vanuatu Climate Action Network and the Pacific Islands Climate Action Network on three key activities:

1. Market Place COP26 Campaign

During the first week of COP, delegates, with support from VCAN and PICAN, organized a rally at the Port Vila market house to discuss some of the issues of relevant to local women. Vendors were given the chance to take the microphone and describe how climate change is impacting their lives and what support they need. The Vanuatu Meteorology and Geohazards Department gave a cyclone season update, and delegates provided brief updates of negotiation progress. A new music video was launched which included the Pacific CSO COP26 Climate Demands as the lyrics. The entire event was broadcast live on FM 107 radio station.



2. Glasgow Public March and Nighttime Campaign

Vanuatu had one civil society delegate able to travel from Port Vila to Glasgow. Mr. Lorenzo Raplili, working as a climate justice officer with PICAN, participated in numerous side events and public activities raising the voice of Pacific islanders around the COP26 negotiations. He oversaw the projection of Vanuatu and Pacific demands on buildings in downtown Glasgow for major public impact



3. Vanuatu Public March

Delegates joined with Vanuatu Climate Action Network and the Pacific Islands Climate Action Network members to march through downtown Port Vila calling for climate justice. With delegation t-shirts sponsored by PICAN, and live on the radio, the 1st PA and DG of the Ministry of Climate Change, along with multiple department directors joined calls and speeches for more climate action.



Next Steps, the Road to COP27

Vanuatu delegates highlighted their strong motivation to carry the momentum of COP26 forward and start planning immediately for COP27 increased engagement.

The following [Workplan and Budget](#) was developed.

The Total Costs of the COP27 Preparatory activities comes to VUV 36,170,000.

Annex I. Feedback from Delegates and Groups

As part of the final days of COP26, the NAB Secretariat facilitated a feedback and reporting session to collect views and perspectives of delegates and Thematic Groups.

Technical competence

Delegates felt they learned considerably and build their own professional capacities:

- As a first timer exposure to this meeting has enhanced my technical competence in the different areas of climate change. Not only did I gain more knowledge in my thematic area but also other areas.
- The understanding of political space of convincing and attracting parties to have common understanding and attracting others to divert views on matters of consensus.
- I gained improved knowledge in close follow-up on the negotiations particularly in texts and bracketing with developed or high emission countries
- Greater understanding of: - process during the event (e.g., logistics, norms, etc) - my competencies / strengths relative to others within GoV delegation - role of party delegates relative vs contact groups / regional groups
- I must say that I have learned a lot from this Virtual COP 26 . Reasons was ; - Staying together at the one venue and participating in the Virtual COP26 Platform is a bonus provided that Finance is a cross cutting issue and interacting with other thematic groups to hear their feedbacks as to how Climate Finance can impact their thematic group .
- I made Contribution with texts in negotiating documents Negotiation skills advocate for higher level involvement
- I have learned how to better coordinate with teams on the ground and regional partners.
- I have participated in and attended the pre-COP trainings organise by NAB. With the trainings and the real experience of negotiation through this COP26 (negotiating texts/positions, and utilising the platform to access relevant information's) i am confident to say that my technical competence had been greatly improved.
- it's was very easy and nice to have virtual from our own country, and the virtual platform was very nice and clear
- Able to establish good networks with coordinators of PSIDS, AOSIS and G77 & China 3. Able to link negotiations discussions with UNFCC conventions and Articles under Paris Agreement

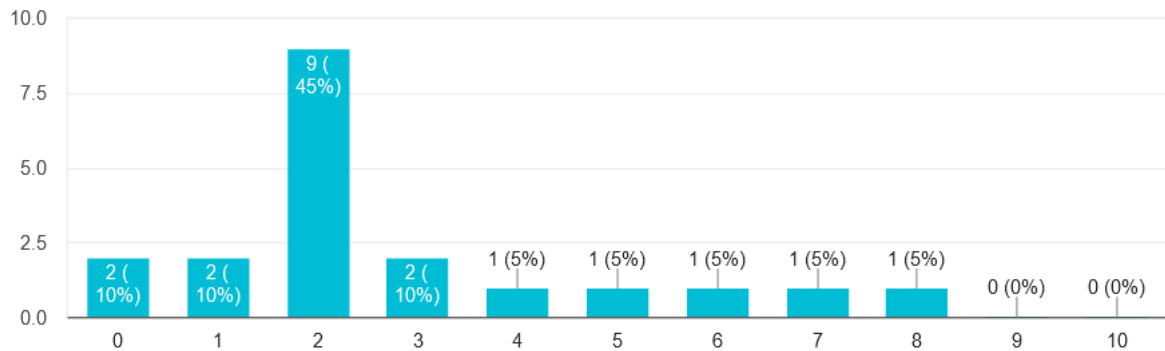


- Pre COP trainings and meetings have helped me to know about the different sub-themes under Adaptation and LD, showing us the draft texts and how to make negotiations or make proposals for texts for the sub-themes (ie. SN, WIM, NAP, NWP).
- Prior to this virtual COP26, I have Zero knowledge on the practical side of negotiations, including which Thematic Group my work falls under, plus, which Coordinators I should get in touch with for negotiations, what Side Events are all about, and many more. This virtual COP26 has improved my knowledge a lot on this side, and it has been a great experience to kick-start my interest in COP.

Rate your Technical Competence in this area of negotiations BEFORE cop26

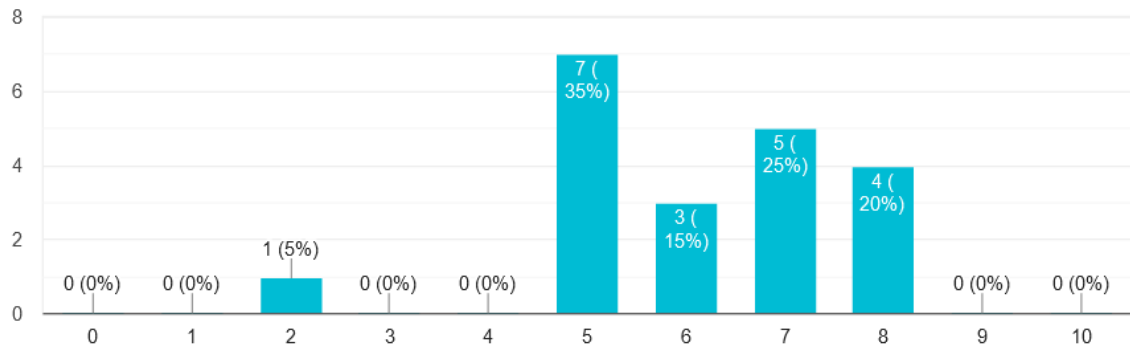


20 responses



Rate your Technical Competence in this area of negotiations NOW/AFTER cop26

20 responses



Barriers and Challenges

Participating virtually in COP26 was not easy, and took extra efforts from the Government, development partners and delegates themselves.

- For me time difference was the biggest challenge. I had to adjust to sleeping during the day and working at night.
- Drafting text on language and getting consensus is so difficult

- The COP26 platform was not so accessible and some very important negotiation sessions were not live streamed and so we couldn't join.
- I wasn't able to remove myself for two-weeks from normal (day-time) obligations
- Lack of sleep! COP Participants should have at least 4 days off to adjust back after attending COP for health reasons
- There was a lot of uncertainty over internal processes and obligations (e.g., meeting start times, etc)



- Some negotiating sessions had informal huddles which disturbed the smooth running of the sessions and in which we were not able to join
- Delegates Roles were unclear
- It would have been good to attend more side events for professional capacity building
- E-mail communication using government e-mail was not practical, our inboxes were filled with COP26 related content
- We had so many other work commitments during the day causing tiredness during meeting times at night
- The virtual hub location should be outside of Port Vila, to be able to better concentrate
- I missed out because I Did not attend several COP trainings and pre-COP
- A coordinating team needs to be assembled to work in collaboration with the UNFCCC taskforce in the lead up to the COP to ensure all logistics and technical requirements are met.
- We should have a clear output to work towards and report against in Vanuatu team briefings and ensuring it is different from AOSIS and PSIDS briefings.
- Joining virtually, we found it very difficult to defend our positions and texts. Other parties were successful in maintaining their text in the draft texts because they continuously emphasized it in person on the floor.
- Internet dropped out several times each night, cutting us off from negotiations.
- We couldn't get access to the platform at the beginning because the NAB didn't register us in time.

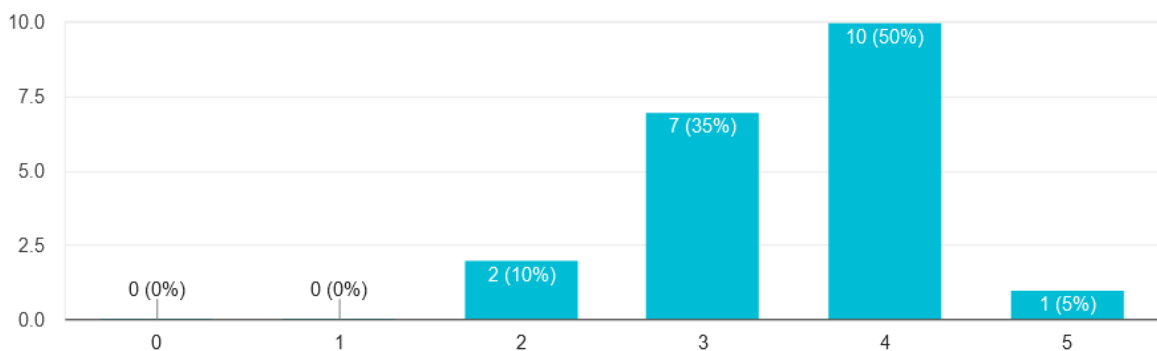
- Not all delegates were fully committed or engaged, NAB should make it clear to all respective department heads via a formal letter that it is compulsory for all members to attend trainings prior the actual event (and list down all dates for trainings).
- I still don't fully understand the COP process, especially understanding how the different thematic areas link together.
- Venue for this virtual event should be in a big open buildings with small rooms constructed for each thematic meeting, and we should have invited the general public to participate in side events
- Limit the number of members for each Thematic Group so each one can take turns to attend each compulsory events/meetings, then compile notes during debrief.
- Since no lunch was provided, and we had to be away from our homes and resources, please make available a small allowance.
- Political engagement was low, the NAB should consider preparing for COP27 now, to improve awareness to all sectors and organizations, and ensure all Ministers concerned participate in COP next year.
- More negotiation training needed (it would be great if negotiation training for COP delegates commence at the beginning of the year).
- I should have done more personal research and readings from my side regarding my thematic area, there are so many abbreviations and acronyms I didn't understand.

Satisfaction with Virtual COP

Specific aspects of the Virtual COP26 event were assessed by delegates on a scale of 1-5, with 5 being extremely satisfactory

Communications and Information from the Coordinating Team

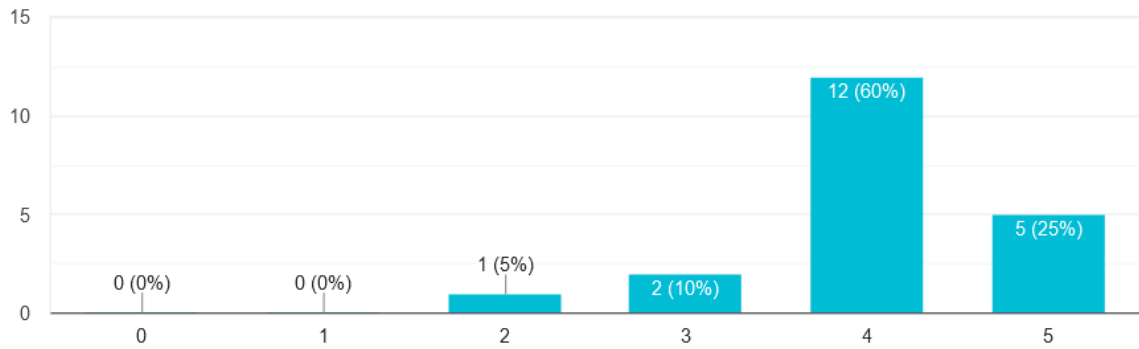
20 responses



Contributions from /Cooperation with other members of your Thematic Group

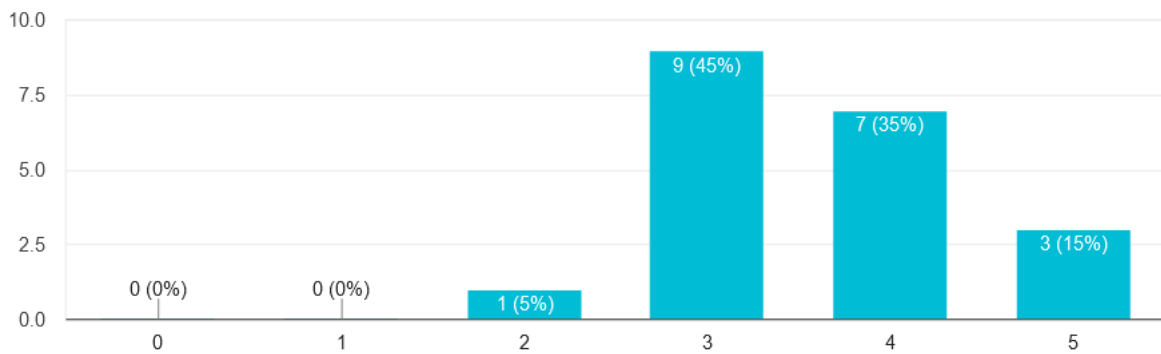


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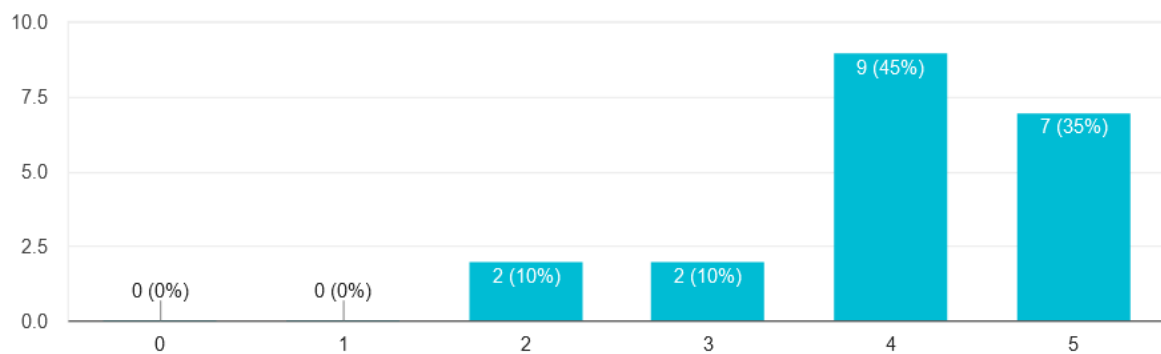
Contributions from /Cooperation with other members of the delegation as a whole

20 responses



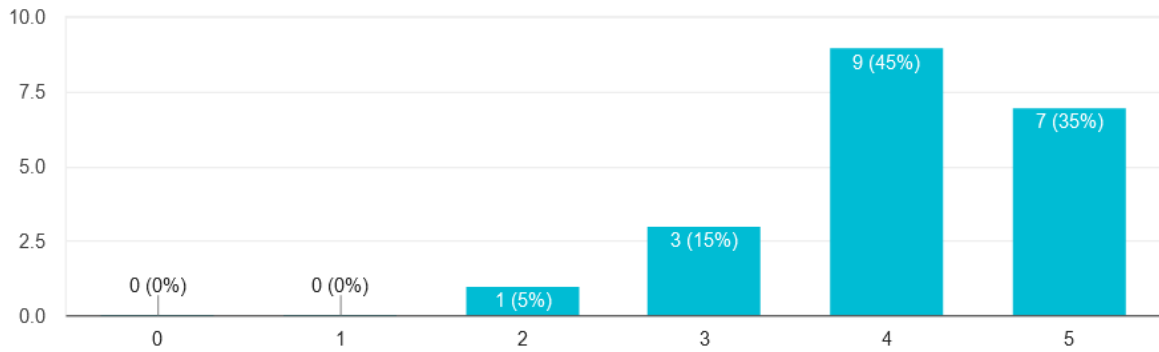
The Venue for the virtual activity

20 responses



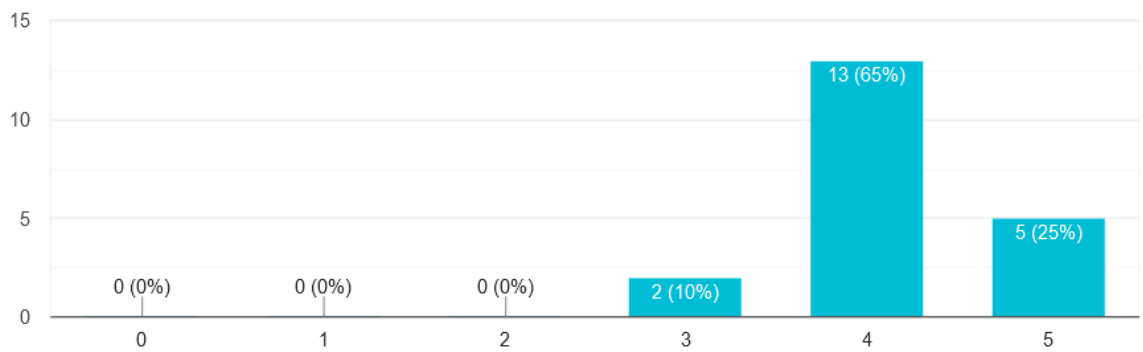
Technical Setup and Support for the virtual activity

20 responses



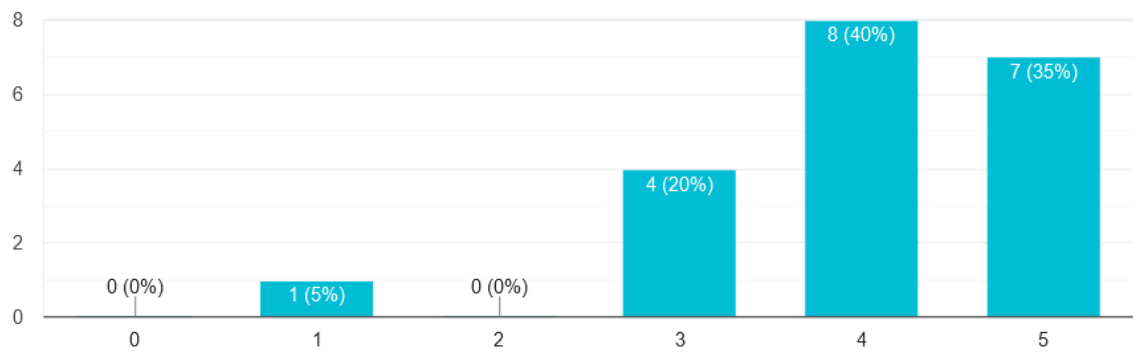
Accommodation and Meals

20 responses



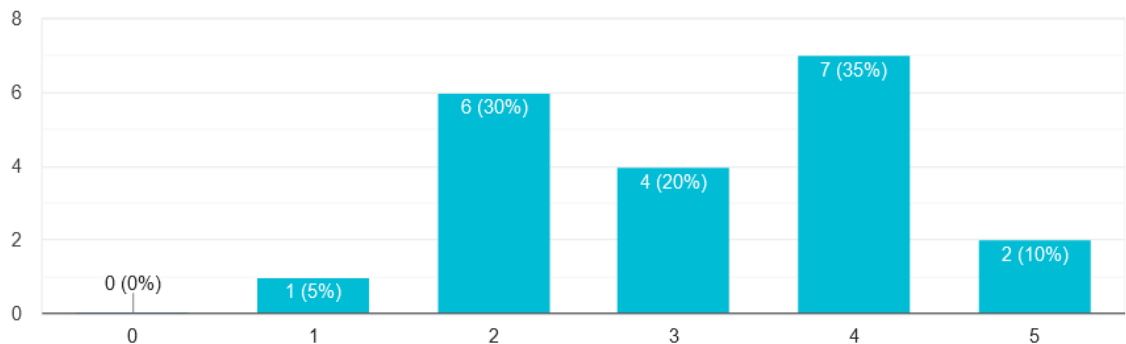
Thematic Group Leadership

20 responses



Head of Delegation Leadership

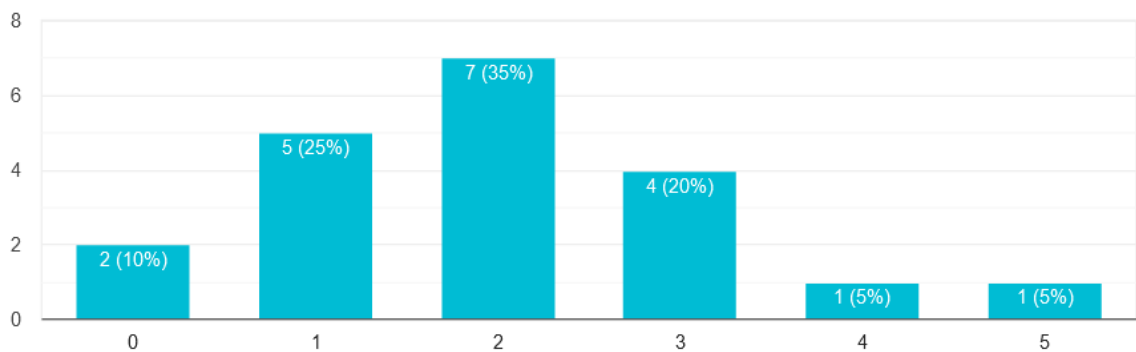
20 responses



National Political Leadership



20 responses



General Feedback and Reflections

- Overall I was very satisfied on all areas except for the national political leadership. It would have been great to the presence of the Minister with the team to show his support.
- Ambassadors or Officials physically present must be informed on our National positions well before COP.
- There isn't any negotiation progress as compared to COP25 in Madrid. Diverging views still remain the core of the negotiations specially for LMDC, Saudi Arabia, EU Australia and others.
- This virtual cop was a first of its kind. There were challenges, but overall it was very satisfactory in terms of organizing.
- More Pre-COP trainings would have been more helpful if delegates would have known our role when receiving information (e.g., "am i hearing this as a thematic lead?")
- There was a lack of strong communication from within thematic group, including absences from previously committed group members and uncertainty over each individuals contribution / role

- Most of our priority Vanuatu positions could not be agreed on by all parties. There are a lot of unsettled agenda items which have been pushed to next years negotiations.
- I would like to acknowledge the lead trainer who has conducted a series of useful COP trainings which I have attended and participated and have build my capacity personally. I suggested for the COP training to continue every year.
- Communications through Vanuatu delegation WhatsApp was very excellent from every delegates to follow.
- Create Climate Finance Unit under the PMO
- Develop SOP for UNFCCC with all activities covered (training, Pre-COP, COP Preparation and submission)
- Needed is more clarity on the role of the Task force & UNFCCC Focal Point
- The delegation should involving more private sector and non-government representatives
- Staying at the same venue and attending the Virtual COP26 is a bonus because we have discussions over breakfast or dinner with other delegates
- Venue, accommodation and Technical setup was professional and excellent
- Thanks to the HOD for following and participating
- We need more participations from the National Politicians because Climate Change is everyone's responsibility
- Develop a cost/benefit analysis to show the usefulness in attending UNFCCC
- Government needs to formally commit more Financial and Human Investments to move COP outcomes forward.
- Government should be active in collaborations with regional and negotiating groups.
- There was often short notice in terms of communicating preparations and programs.
- There was good cooperation established during this activity between team members and with different thematic groups.
- Venue of the virtual meeting should have been out of Port Vila to allow for full commitment and concentration by all participants.
- The technical setup was perfect.
- Attending intersessional meetings in the future is essential, not just end of year COPs
- UNFCCC should be taken out of the Ministry of Climate Change, and put at the Prime Minister's Office
- We still need to work on political leaders engagement moving forward.
- I am satisfied that Vanuatu actually participate with suggestions to the decision text and other events
- National political leadership is very important part of the COP deliberation. We have not seen active engagement and participation at the political level. This need to be improved. Not only the minister responsible for climate change but other ministers and prime minister. (Take for example Fiji, we have seen active engagement of their AG and PM taking the podium and making powerful speeches. If Vanuatu wants to be an international focal point on climate issues then we need our leaders to be more engage in the COPs.)
- Vanuatu needs to make more submissions on topics of importance to our sustainable development
- This activity really built country capacity through this virtual COP but our negotiations didn't have the best outcomes in terms of winning our positions.
- All national political leaders needs to be more engaged to this convention (need to raise more awareness at the national level and boost their moral to participate) especially MoCC minister should attend fully the preparation of the COP

- Head of delegation needs to be better prepared with each thematic position, to inform her bilateral engagements.
- We should reconsider thematic leads as engagement is still poor from the Directors, and we need the best people, even if they are junior officers.
- PreCOP Preparation and Training Support was done really well, and the training booklet has helped me a lot
- Cooperation with other members of your Thematic Group and with other Thematic groups should be improved to see links between different parts of the Paris Agreement
- Pre-COP preparation next year should contract a full-time TA to help the secretariat with preparation which should start as the year begins.
- Delegates for COP27 should initially confirmed those that participated in this virtual meeting as they have shown commitments that they will be the faithful ones in coming years, and now have knowledge on the COP proceedings.
- NAB and MoCC should emphasize the importance of the COP meetings through the PM office as well as the political focal point to buy in the political will.
- Technical team to have readily available back up accessories, so it becomes available when one IT item is not functioning well.
- I failed to attend most trainings which make it very difficult to understand the activities during the first few days of attending this COP. Thus I can attendance at preparatory activities really does influence our COP26 Outcomes / Agreements.
- The Pre-COP and training support towards this COP26 meeting was very effective. However, the attendance of these series of training were not that good from the delegates including myself due to other work commitments
- I would recommend if the COP delegates are bound by an agreement, through a contract, it will help improve their attendance and start making them thinking more seriously about COP engagement (perhaps the job descriptions of COP delegates can be amended as a way to see more active commitment from public servants in COP meetings.)



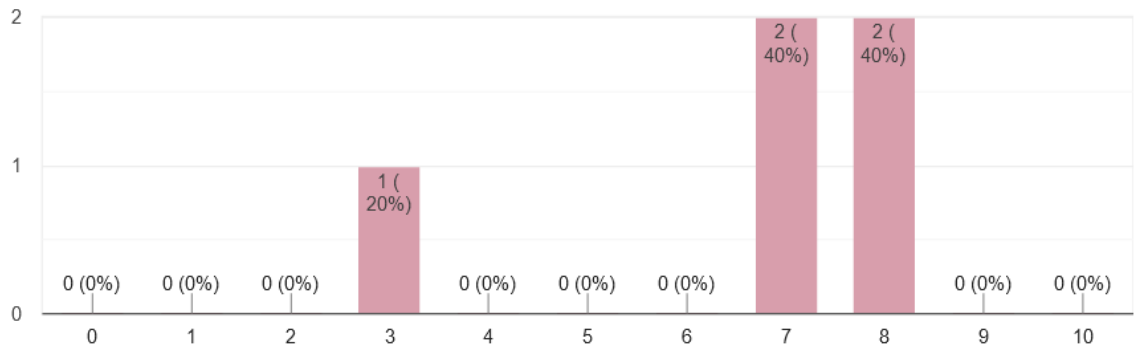
Engagement with Negotiating Groups

At the UNFCCC, winning positions are often negotiated in groups. In order to understand how well Vanuatu engages with its negotiating blocks, participants were asked to reflect on how well they engaged 0-10, with 10 being maximum engagement at COP26.

Assess Your Group's Engagement with PSIDS



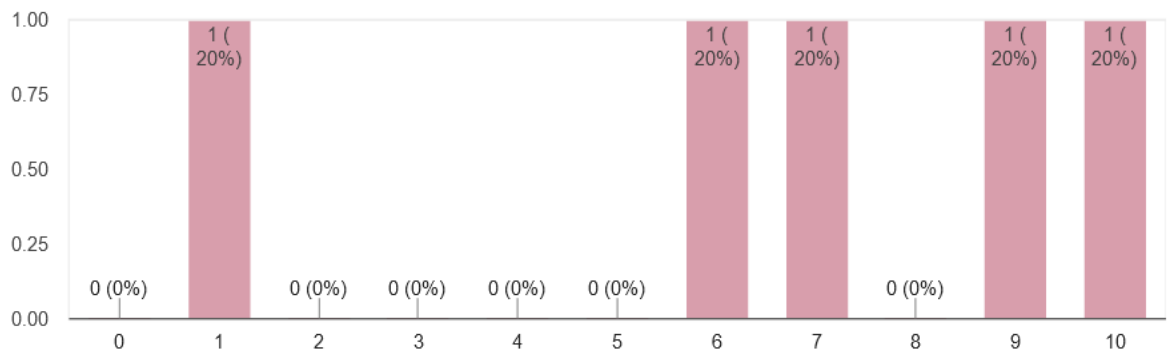
5 responses



Assess Your Group's Engagement with AOSIS

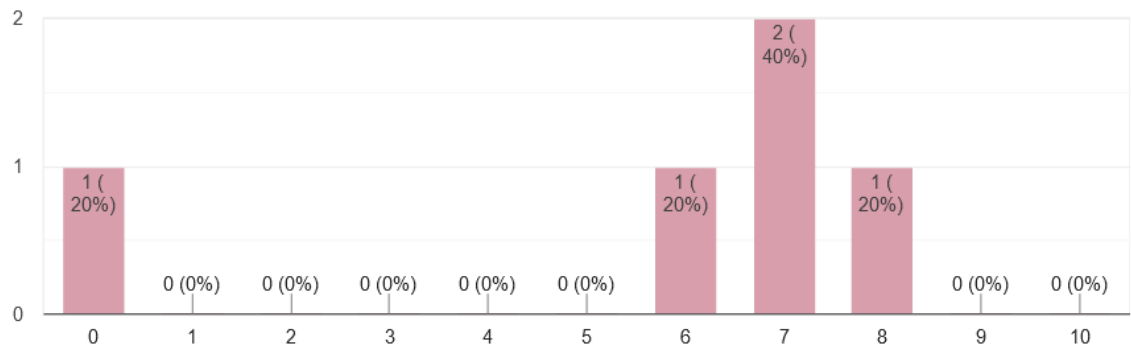


5 responses



Assess Your Group's Engagement with G77

5 responses



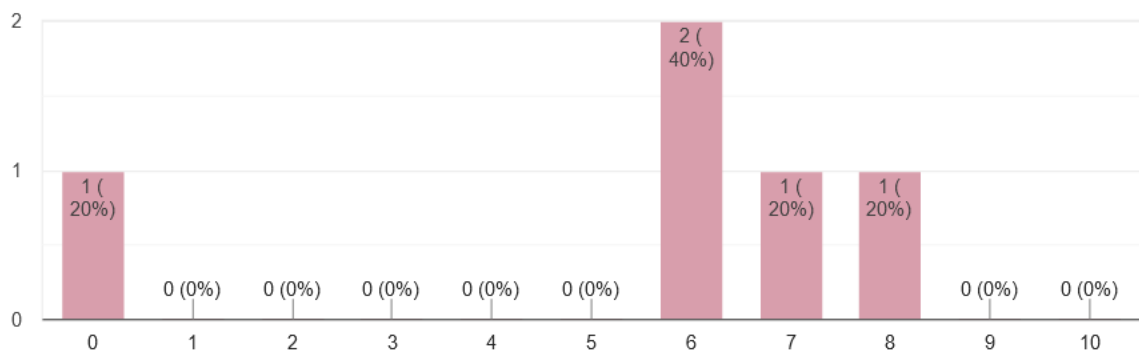
Most commonly Vanuatu engaged in the following ways:

- Attendance to daily coordination meetings
- Made one on one presentation Vanuatu's position with lead coordinators
- Communication with Thematic lead during the Pre-COP
- Receiving email and WhatsApp updates from group chairs and thematic leads.
- Submission of textual proposals through email and WhatsApp

Making interventions was not possible due to the virtual format, but delegates were still able to submit textual suggestions electronically

Assess Your Group's Textual and Verbal Interventions

5 responses

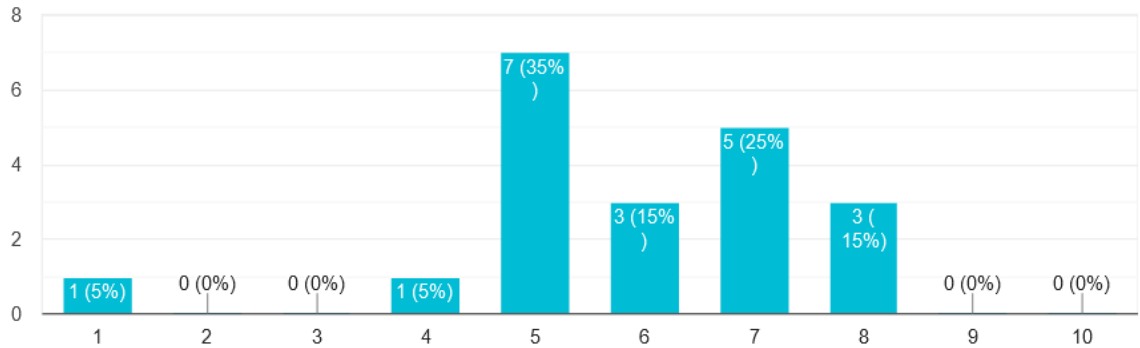


Personal Contributions

Generally, delegates felt they made an important contribution to the success of the event

Self Rate Your Personal Contribution to the Vanuatu Delegation

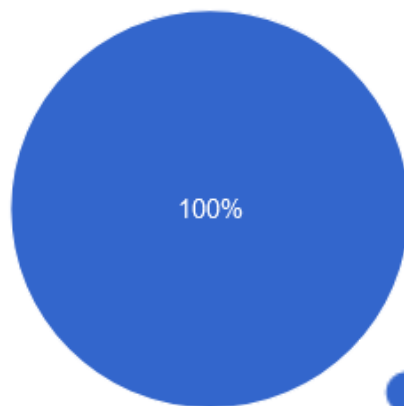
20 responses



COP27

All delegates participating in this years' negotiations are looking forward to participate in COP27.

Vanuatu Delegates Looking Forward to Engaging in COP27 in person



● Yes
● No

