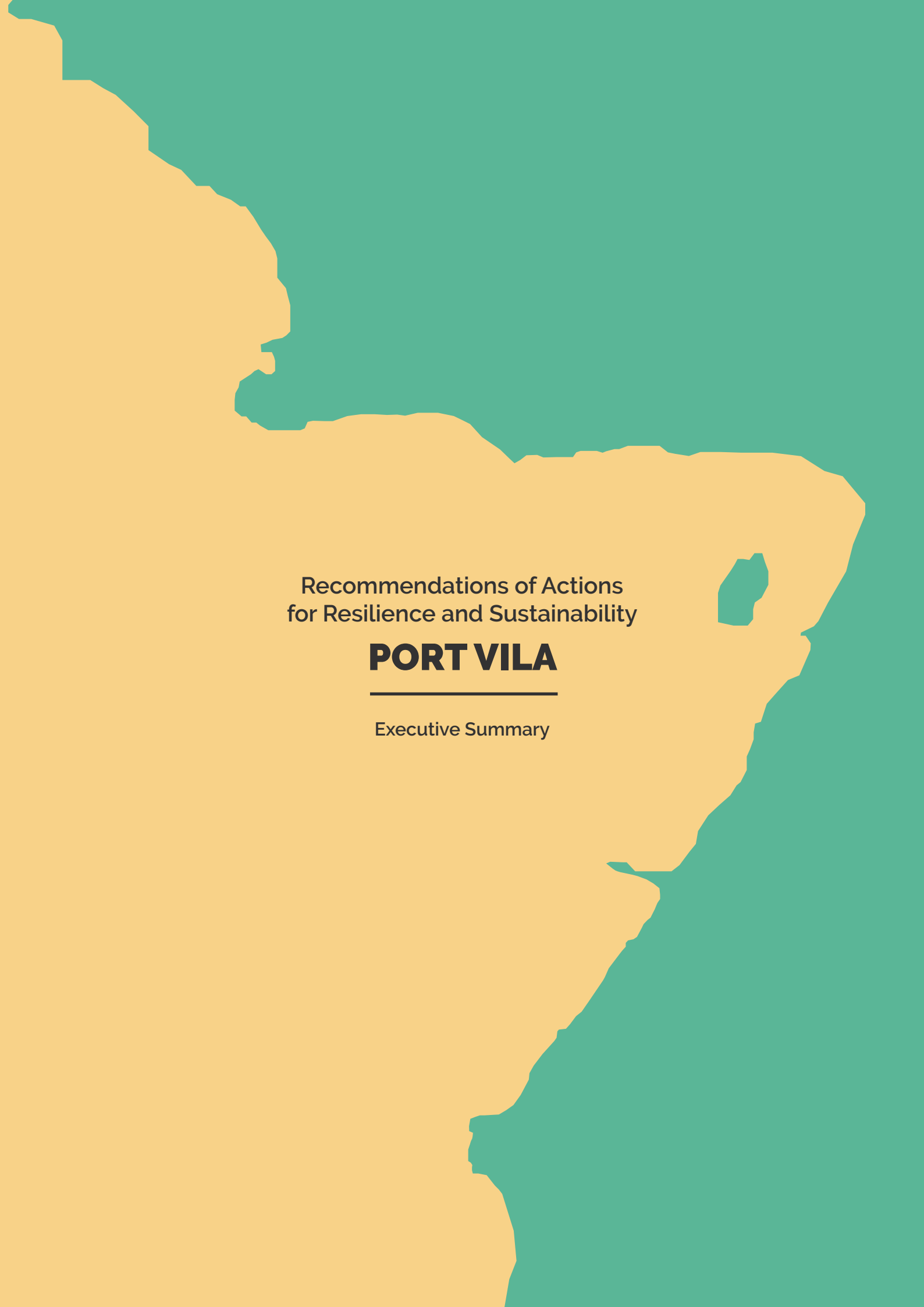


Recommendations of Actions for Resilience and Sustainability

PORT VILA

Executive Summary

A stylized map of Port Vila, Vanuatu, is shown in a light orange color against a teal background. The map is positioned on the left side of the page, with the text centered over it.

Recommendations of Actions
for Resilience and Sustainability

PORT VILA

Executive Summary

The *Recommendations of Actions for Resilience and Sustainability* proposed in this report, and the work undertaken to define them, are outputs of the “Making Cities Sustainable and Resilient Action: Implementing the Sendai Framework for DRR 2015-2030” (MCSR) at the local level. This MCSR action is a joint initiative of UNISDR and UN-Habitat and receives financial support from the European Commission (EC DEVCO). Its overall objective is to improve the understanding of, and capacity to, address disaster risks and build resilience at the local level, by supporting national and local disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation strategies, while focusing on building local capacities.

Since inception in April 2016, the MCSR action has supported over 25 local governments to confidently address the risk and resilience agenda in their cities, using adapted tools and methodologies while increasing capacities. This report details the findings and projected way forward for the city of Port Vila, based on the resilience analysis and diagnosis channelled through the *City Resilience Profiling Tool* (CRPT). UN-Habitat and the Port Vila Municipal Council have led the implementation of the CRPT in the city and have successfully overcome challenges related to data collection and revision. The project has secured commitment from key actors that play a role in current and future steps.

This report details the findings, analysis, diagnosis, and commitment building, as well as the *Recommendations of Actions for Resilience and Sustainability* for the city of Port Vila.

We thank the Port Vila Municipal Council and EC DEVCO for making this report possible and we encourage all participants to proactively follow the progress of the city towards resilience.

Introduction

Introduction

As a pilot city for the "Making Cities Resilient and Sustainable" (MCRS) project, the Port Vila Municipal Council (PVMC) has been working closely with UN-Habitat for the last two years using the *City Resilience Profiling Tool* (CRPT) to create a comprehensive profile of the city and a design a series of Recommended Actions oriented to improve its urban resilience. The City Resilience Profiling Program (CRPP) would like to express its gratitude to the Port Vila Municipal Council for its commitment to serving as a pilot city for the MCRS project.

The CRPT provides a universal framework that uses verifiable and contextualised city data to establish a resilience profile and create an analysis and diagnosis of its most urgent challenges. This profile and diagnosis provide a basis for the creation of evidence-based and implementable *Recommended Actions for Resilience and Sustainability*, which are designed to be incorporated into current urban development strategies and management processes of the city. This process is intended to support the Port Vila Municipal Council and its partners in making informed decisions and, in turn, support long-term resilient and sustainable urban development.

The *Recommended Actions for Resilience and Sustainability Report* (RAR-S) presents the culmination of the work carried out throughout the CRPT implementation process and provides a summary overview of the analytical process through which the *Recommended Actions for Resilience and Sustainability* have been developed.

The introduction of this report briefly presents the CRPT methodology, which serves as the basis for the analytical findings presented in the following chapters. Although the RAR-S report seeks to summarize the multifaceted implementation process, the analytical and diagnostic efforts, and the development of concrete recommendations for actions to build resilience in the pilot cities, it does not seek to provide details of the methodological basis from which the CRPT was developed, nor of the analytical process in its entirety, given its extensiveness. Please refer to the *CRPT Implementation Manual* for a detailed description of the CRPT implementation process.

CRPP: Main Concepts

UN-Habitat's flagship tool for urban resilience, the City Resilience Profiling Tool (CRPT), provides a cross-cutting, action-oriented approach to resilience and sustainable urban development. Its methodology is based on UN-Habitat's definition of urban resilience, shown below, which encompasses a theoretical approach followed by a more practical description on what resilience-building efforts entail and target.

This definition and understanding of resilience outline the overall objective for each city implementing the CRPT. A shared understanding of resilience is crucial in catalysing stakeholder engagement and garnering buy-in from partners.

The measurable ability of any urban system, with its inhabitants, to maintain continuity through all shocks and stresses, while positively adapting and transforming toward sustainability.

A resilient city evaluates, plans and acts to prepare and respond to threats - natural or man-made, sudden and slow onset, expected and unexpected - in order to protect and improve the lives of people, to ensure development, foster an investment environment and drive positive change.

In addition to definition of urban resilience, the following **Urban Resilience Principles**, which are integrated into the structure, design, and implementation of the CRPT, guide cities in urban resilience development.



Principle 1 Dynamic nature of urban resilience

Resilience is not a condition but a state, which cannot be maintained unless the system evolves, transforms, and adapts to current and future circumstances and changes. Therefore, the creation of resilience requires the implementation of flexible and context-specific plans and actions that can adjust to the dynamic nature of risk and resilience.



Principle 2 Systemic approach to cities

Recognise that cities are composed of interconnected systems through complex networks and that changes in one part of it have the potential to spread across the entire network. Building resilience requires a broad and holistic approach that takes into account these interdependencies when the urban system is subject to disturbances.



Principle 3 Participation in planning and governance

A resilient system guarantees the protection of life, the reduction of damages and an improvement of the prosperity of its inhabitants through the promotion of inclusion and of a broad and meaningful participation of all, in particular those in situations of vulnerability; in planning and in various governance processes. This approach can guarantee the sense of ownership, thus achieving the successful implementation of plans and actions.



Principle 4 Commitment of all the agents

A resilient system must guarantee the continuity of governance, economy, trade, and other functions and flows of which its inhabitants depend on. This requires promoting open communication and facilitating integrative collaborations among a wide range of stakeholders, from public entities, the private sector, civil society, and the academia, for all the city's inhabitants.



Principle 5 Oriented towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)

The creation of resilience must promote, safeguard, and sustain the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Resilience-based approaches should ensure that efforts to reduce risk and alleviate certain vulnerabilities do not generate or increase others. They must also ensure that human rights are accomplished, respected, and protected.

CRPP: Methodology and Alignment with International Agenda 2030

The implementation of the CRPT is characterised by four overlapping steps:

1. Data collection
2. Analysis
3. Diagnosis
4. Recommended Actions for Resilience and Sustainability

The CRPT is organised in four SETs that facilitate data collection and analysis. Each SET has a specific focus, through which the entire urban system is mapped, analysed, and interrelated. The data analysed throughout these SETs is derived from existing databases, official documents, research, and publications. While this data provides quantitative information to conduct a city-based analysis of the evidence, the findings are complemented by qualitative sources collected through workshops and expert readings in an attempt to capture the nuances of the city and the realities of the context. Collectively, the collection and analysis of quantitative and qualitative data leads to an in-depth diagnosis of the city, which provides a basis for the development of *Recommended Actions for Resilience and Sustainability*.

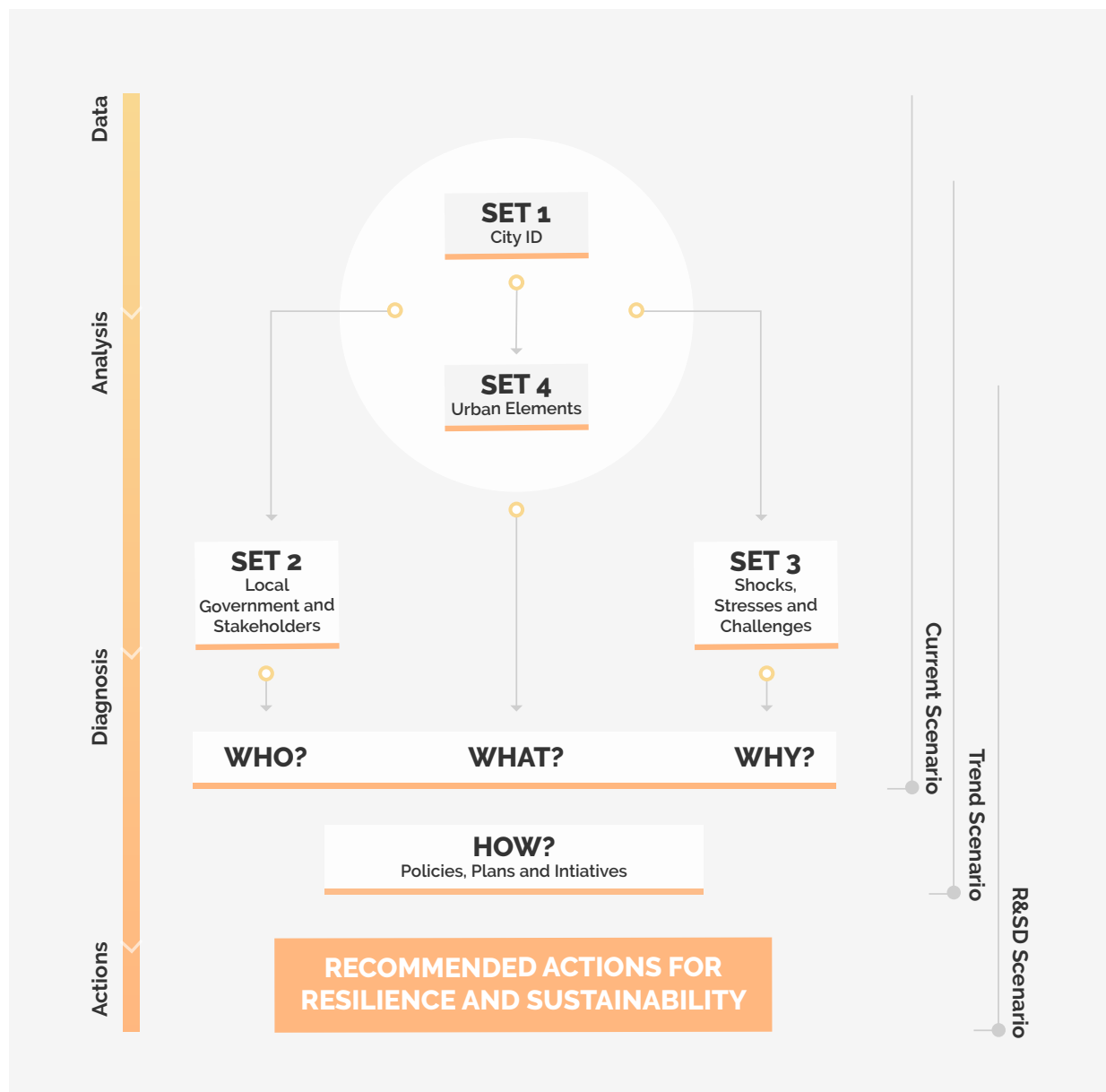


Figure: CRPP Implementation Process Diagram. Source: CRPP (2018).

As is illustrated in the diagram above, data is primarily collected in SET 1 – *City ID*, for context-related information, and in SET 4 – *Urban Elements*, for performance-related information. This data provides a basis to analyse the current strengths and weakness of the Urban System and its performance – the WHAT.

Following this synthesis of data comprising the WHAT, information gathered regarding key stakeholders (including the local government) and *shocks*, *stresses*, and *constraints* (to which the city is found to be more or less vulnerable) are incorporated into the analysis.

SET 2, the WHO, gathers information related to stakeholders which is used to analyse the role and relationships of the different institutions and organisations that act in the city and to identify the most influential actors. SET 2 includes an analysis of the local government, generating a map of the structure, functions, and responsibilities of the local government. In addition, SET 2 includes a general description of the main stakeholders external to the local government (regional, provincial, National Government, private companies, community organisations, NGOs, etc.).

SET 3, the WHY, identifies and prioritises the *shocks*, *stresses*, and *constraints* present in the city. Experts evaluate the severity of potential impact of each *shock* by assessing whether or not, and to what degree, risk reduction measures have been established in the city.

The HOW – the policies, plans, and initiatives – portion of the CRPT evaluates existing development efforts. It uses the data collected in the aforementioned four SETS to map WHAT the issues are, WHO are able to act, and WHY action should be taken, ultimately establishing areas of focus, gaps, and overlaps and the formulation of actions to improve resilience.

Lines of Action

Lines of Action are prioritised thematic areas from which implementable actions are developed. *Lines of Action* are derived collaboratively with the local government and other key stakeholders through the quantitative and qualitative processes described above. Following a consolidation of findings and integration of key stakeholder input, the local government and experts from the CRPP team form a focused, consensus-derived path towards resilience. The *Lines of Action* present a culmination of collected data findings and preliminary analytical efforts, in combination with key stakeholder input gathered during workshops conducted in conjunction with the local government. These *Lines of Action* can vary in scope but relate directly to both quantitative and qualitative information, representing a synthesis of each methodological step in the CRPT implementation.

Based on these *Lines of Action*, the *Recommended Actions for Resilience and Sustainability* are developed and proposed in order to co-create a resilient and sustainable roadmap for the city. These actions are intended to be both implementable and feasible, precise in targeting, and ambitious in their expected impact.

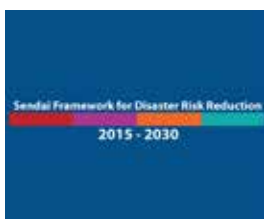
Developing Recommended Actions for Resilience and Sustainability

The aim of this report is to better inform local governments, in this case the Port Vila Municipal Council, of the state of the city with regards to resilience, based on conclusions derived from of the CRPT implementation process. *Recommended Actions for Resilience and Sustainability* constitute the final product of UN-Habitat’s City Resilience Profiling Program (CRPP) implementation process and provide the local government with actionable paths through which to make Port Vila more resilient.

Alignment with international frameworks and agendas

This methodology is developed in line with global intergovernmental frameworks – Sustainable Development Goals, Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, Paris Agreement on Climate Change, World Humanitarian Summit: Agenda for Humanity, and the New Urban Agenda. Aligning CRPT with these frameworks enables the local governments who have implemented CRPT to better understand, report and deliver on specified targets.

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction



The Sendai Framework requires resilience at all levels of planning, local, regional, and national. The CRPT contributes to the overall objective of the document: reduce vulnerability to disasters and increase preparedness for response and recovery, and contributes to the four priorities for action:

- **Priority 1:** Build knowledge based on evidence on disaster risk reduction.
- **Priority 2:** Strengthen governance frameworks against disaster risk through the adoption of plans.
- **Priority 3:** Invest in risk reduction and resilience.
- **Priority 4:** Expand the preparation of the stakeholders and an "early recovery" approach.

Sustainable Development Goals



Urban resilience is related to key elements of sustainable urban development and to the objectives of the Post-2015 Sustainable Development Agenda, in particular with Objectives 1, 2, 3, 9, 11, 13 and 14, where reference is made to resilience, but also with other objectives where it appears implicitly. Resilience is an important component of many of the objectives set out in the entire preamble and paragraphs 7, 9, 14, 23, 29 and 33 of the Declaration to the SDGs.

Paris Agreement on Climate Change



Article 7 requires the strengthening of resilience in the face of climate change as a premise of sustainable development. Resilience in cities requires the involvement of local governments in the following principles of the Paris Agreement:

- Adaptation to the impacts of climate change
- Minimisation of losses and damages related to climate change
- Local resilience construction



World Humanitarian Summit – Agenda for Humanity

The main responsibilities defined in the World Humanitarian Summit are related to the construction of resilience. The approach adopted by UN-Habitat for building resilience contributes to priorities 1D, 4A, 4B, 4C and 5A.

New Urban Agenda



Resilience is related to some of the key objectives of the New Urban Agenda agreed by Member States during Habitat III:

- a. New paradigms of urban planning for resilience.
- b. Legal and regulatory frameworks that allow adequate governance in urban development.
- c. Analysis of inherent risks in urban areas.
- d. Promotion of good practices related to the local economy and strategies to promote safe and sustainable cities.

CRPP: Implementation Process in Port Vila

The commitment of the Port Vila Municipal Council to implement the CRPT methodology and thus to better understand and improve urban resilience in the city, began in the first quarter of 2018 with the reengagement of the Port Vila Municipal Council. As illustrated below in the timeline for Port Vila's implementation, the program was formalised in October 2018 through the signing of a Letter of Agreement between the Port Vila Municipal Council and the CRPP Program. Shortly thereafter, data collection began in earnest and was completed by February of 2019 in anticipation of the first of two workshops held in April 2019.

In tandem with reengagement between the PVMC and CRPP, a Focal Point was recruited to serve as the responsible party for collecting data and liaising with the PVMC. The Port Vila Focal Point, to prepare for this role, attended training on the topic of urban resilience and the CRPT tool, with emphasis on gathering and analysing data. In the case of Port Vila, data collection efforts were led by the Focal Point, who engaged with a variety of stakeholders from the public, private and non-profit sectors. By the end of the implementation process, the Focal Point was provided an office within the PVMC, allowing for a more direct engagement with Municipal staff and elected officials.

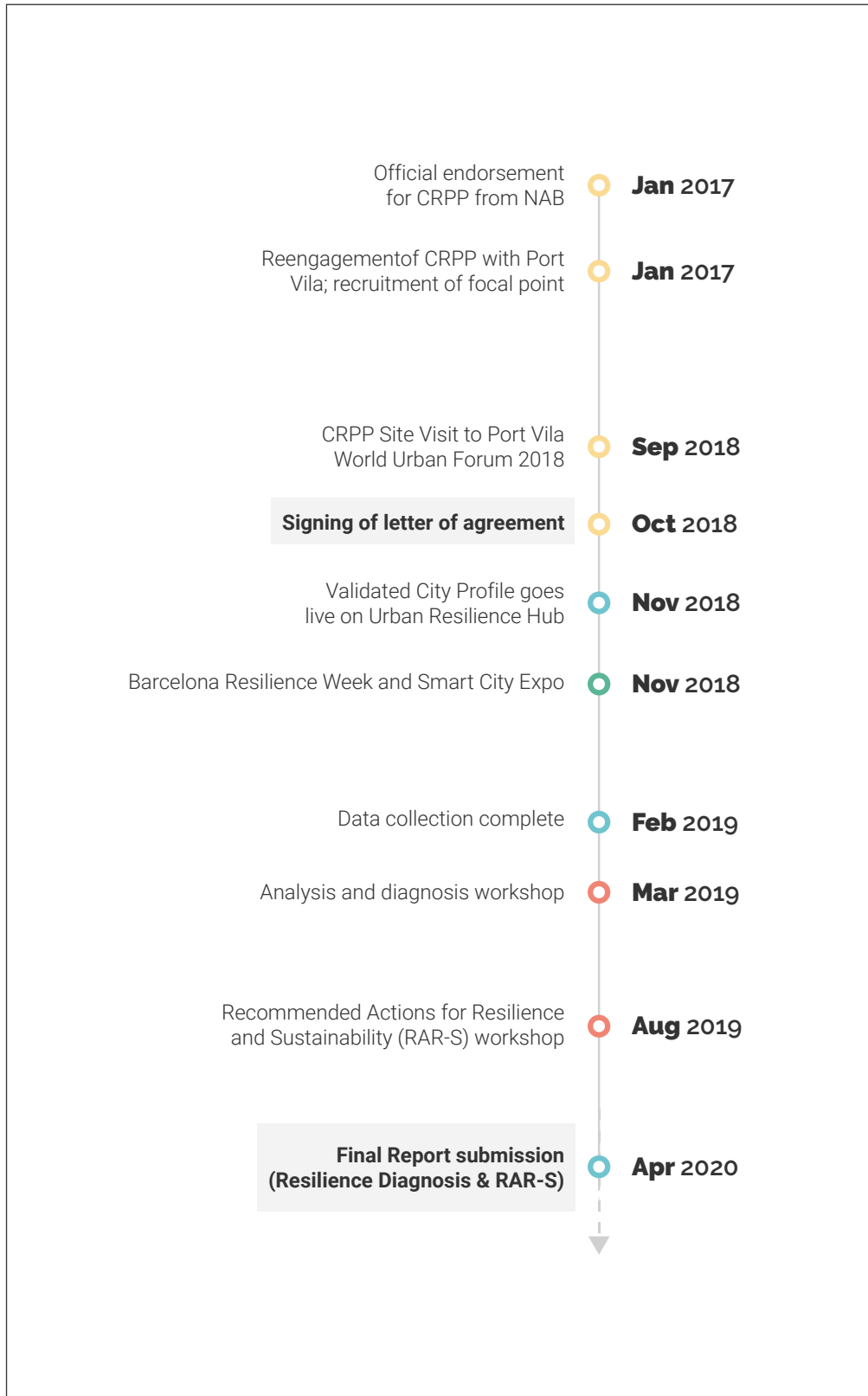
Over the course of the implementation process, three missions were carried out to conduct training on the City Resilience Profiling Tool and promote collaboration with the PVMC and other key local stakeholders in the development actionable, resilience-building findings. In addition, these missions served as vehicles for catalysing participation by a wider range of stakeholder, encouraged more ambitious and thoughtful analysis of the city's challenges, and allowed for a participant-led design of *Recommended Actions for Resilience and Sustainability*.

The CRPT was implemented in Port Vila following the methodology described above. In the initial stages of implementation, a contextual narrative is developed, providing a general vision of the city. Building off of this general vision, and through an evaluation of *shocks, stresses, constrains*, and key actors, a city profile is created.

During the mission held in April 2019, validation of the pre-diagnosis and identification of the *Lines of Action* were carried out. After incorporating complementary information, a workshop focusing on developing and fleshing out *Recommended Actions for Resilience and Sustainability* (referred to herein as the RAR-S Workshop) was held in August 2019. The RAR-S Workshop included the participation of key members of the municipality, national government, locally-operating NGOs, and stakeholders from the private sector.

Based on the results of the analytical and diagnostic process described, the final version of the *Recommended Action for Resilience and Sustainability* (RAR-S) report was prepared, which includes a series of proposed *Recommended Actions for Resilience and Sustainability*, prioritised by both feasibility (primarily economic and political) and projected benefits for Port Vila. The *Recommended Actions for Resilience and Sustainability* report serves as a contribution to the development of a roadmap for Port Vila based on urban resilience concepts that are transversal and integral in nature and allow for sustainable development.

Figure: Timeline of CRPP Implementation Process in Port Vila. Source: CRPP (2019).



- Milestone events
- Major stages in implementation
- Other workshops / training missions
- Port Vila participation in events

Executive Summary

Executive Summary

City context and overview

The city of Port Vila is located on the island of Efate, the most populated within the Vanuatu archipelago. Since gaining independence in 1980, Port Vila has served as Vanuatu's capital and largest city, administrative and economic centre, and location for its most prominent educational institutions. After gaining greater economic importance as a trade and transportation hub within the Vanuatu archipelago during the 18th and 19th centuries, Port Vila's current incarnation has largely been shaped by the country's establishment as an international tax haven in the 1970s and expansion and modernization of the port and wharf in Vila Harbour over the past four decades, leading, in part, to a building boom, expansion of the tourism industry, and rapid growth in population.

Port Vila faces extensive environmental threats, evident in its recent ranking as the "world's most exposed city to natural disasters". Located within the South Pacific Convergence Zone, cyclone belt, and approximately 50 km east of the New Hebrides Trench, Port Vila is subject to a wide array of natural hazards including earthquakes, wave action (including storm surge and tsunami), cyclones, extreme rainfall and flooding. Port Vila is also exposed to complex, systemic threats including the potential for food and/or fuel crisis triggered by domestic and/or international disruptions. Additionally, vulnerability to parasitic epidemics remains high in and around Vanuatu's capital, particularly following a disruptive event the population to water or vector-borne disease. Such threats, many of which are linked to the impacts of rapid urbanisation and climate change, are exacerbated by the existence of impoverished people, limited economic opportunity, lack of institutional capacity and tenuous connectivity to external markets.



Image: Port Vila, Vanuatu. Source: AusAID.

Summary of urban performance

The basis for identifying key issues or *stresses* present in the Port Vila urban system was developed through extensive sectoral data collection and analysis. Through the analysis of the eight *Urban Elements: Built Environment, Supply Chain & Logistics, Basic Infrastructure, Mobility, Municipal Public Services, Social Inclusion and Protection, Economy, and Ecology*, a diversity of urban challenges were revealed.

As illustrated in the graphs below, the data completion level for the Port Vila *Urban Element* assessment was robust at 78%. Many of the data gaps were focused in a few specific *components* covering topics that required sophisticated data collection methods (e.g. *Ecology Element's Ecological Footprint Component*). Regarding performance, for benchmarkable (i.e. quantitatively evaluable) *supporting indicators* and *related questions*, collected data suggests that Port Vila features a similar number of vulnerabilities (those with benchmarks indicating 'red' or 'orange') as capacities (those with benchmarks indicating 'green' or 'yellow').

A brief summary of some of the key findings derived from the analysis of *Urban Elements* is shown below (a more in-depth review of findings for each *Urban Element* presented in **Annex III. Urban Performance Overview**):

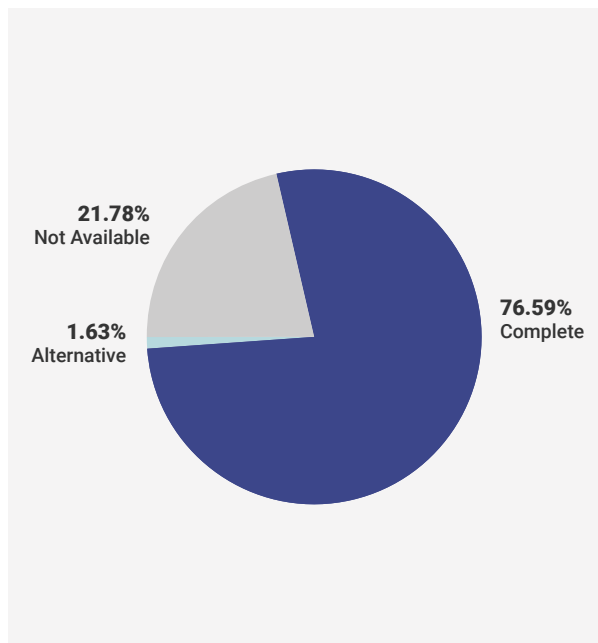


Figure: Urban Performance Data Completion.

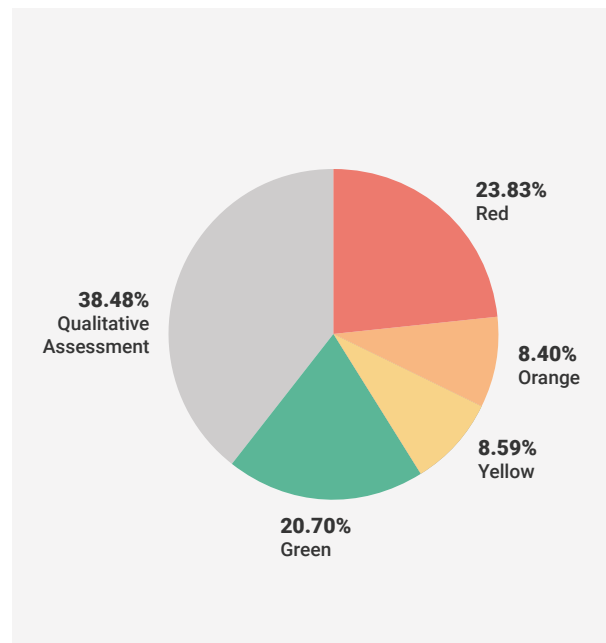


Figure: Urban Performance Data Assessment Summary.

- Urban expansion, both unplanned and planned, is continuously pushing into hazardous and environmentally-sensitive areas, increasing vulnerabilities and decreasing restorative and defensive services provided by the ecosystem.
- The high reliance of urban populations on purchased food, particularly imported foods, increases the vulnerability to food insecurity, particularly in times of natural disaster and rising international food prices.
- Due largely to transportation and transmission costs, Port Vila residents pay among the highest retail prices for electricity and petroleum products in the world.
- In urban areas the proximity of unhygienic sanitation facilities to formal and informal water sources is a significant concern.
- Mobility behaviour and patterns in Port Vila are shaped by multiple factors including the city's overall spatial organisation, the low capacity of the existing transportation modes in meeting demand, and the limited socio-economic capability of people to access transport services.
- Improved coverage of property tax collection and associated property rating systems could support investments in the quality and expansion of public services.
- Local and international non-government organisations (NGOs), such as Wan Smol Bag Theatre Company, play an important role in community resilience actions in the city related to ecological vulnerabilities.


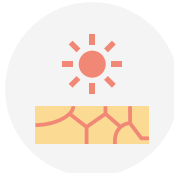



Identification of Shocks, Stresses, and Constraints

The implementation of the CRPT in Port Vila incorporates contextual information into a holistic analysis of the persistent underlying pressures, or *stresses*, impacting the urban system. *Stresses* were initially identified by the CRPP team and based on the accumulation and analysis of data corresponding to the different dimensions of the city of Port Vila – spatial, social, economic, political, environmental, etc. Identified *stresses* were then presented to a group of key stakeholders in a workshop held in Port Vila in April 2019. Using the issues reflected in these data-derived *stresses* as a basis, a series of participatory exercises revealed both additional thematic areas of concern in the city, as well as bolstered those thematic areas previously identified through quantitative analysis with a more detailed assessment of existing and planned political initiatives.

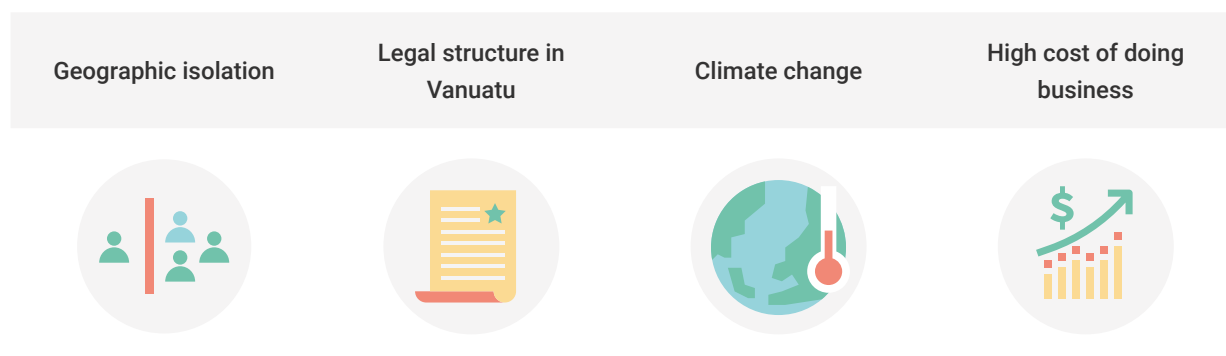
This refinement additionally incorporated discussion of the capacities and competencies of key stakeholders including the PVMC, the pervasiveness of, and vulnerability to, *shocks* Port Vila is subjective to, the extent to which identified *constraints* may hinder or otherwise dictate the feasibility of implementing particular actions, as well as other trends or contextual factors that may not have been adequately captured through quantitative data analysis.

Evaluation of priority shocks and key constraints

Given the numerous *shocks* Port Vila is exposed to, both natural and otherwise, a prioritisation process was conducted in order to focus analytical efforts and provide more in-depth information regarding how certain *shocks* interact with identified *stresses*, the roles of key stakeholders, and evaluated policies, plans and initiatives. Prioritisation was based on the following four criteria: 1) the magnitude of the impact that each *shock* has on the population, assets, and processes of the city; 2) the recurrence of events and their impacts in the different areas of the city; 3) analysis of how different *shocks* act on the diverse *elements* and *components* of the urban system; and 4) projections of climate change trends in Port Vila and how these trends may worsen the impacts of the identified *shocks*. Based on these criteria the following five *shocks* were prioritised:

Natural				Complex
Floods	Droughts	Cyclones	Earthquakes	Food and fuel supply crises
				

In addition, a series of key *constraints* were identified to both better contextualise the various data incorporated into the broader Port Vila analysis as well as inform the design of *Recommended Actions for Resilience and Sustainability*. *Constraints* are to be understood as forces that directly influence decision-making in Port Vila, but which are largely, if not entirely, outside the purview of the local government. Therefore, like *shocks*, *constraints* should be recognised, and their characteristics integrated into the development of policies, plans and initiatives. Four *constraints* have been highlighted as a part of this analysis:



Local government and stakeholder analysis

The analysis of local government and key stakeholders has resulted in a holistic understanding of the key actors operating in Port Vila as well as of the capacities of the local government. While more in-depth information on these subjects can be found in **Annex VI. Local Government and Stakeholder Analysis**, a brief summary of two mutually reinforcing forces that shape the relationships between the local government and other key stakeholders, and have more broadly informed the development and design of *Recommended Actions for Resilience and Sustainability*, are presented below:

Prominence of external actors

Given the extent to which foreign governments and international non-governmental organisations operate in Vanuatu and impact the dynamics of Port Vila, the way in which these entities continue to interact with the city will significantly impact urban trends. For instance, to what extent physical infrastructure and other capital improvement projects -- funded by entities outside of the private sector and/or local, regional or national government -- will be pursued going forward, and what priorities such projects address, will directly relate to where local resources and capacities can be directed to ensure the greatest positive impact. Furthermore, the degree to which these investments are coordinated within a cohesive long-term plan for Port Vila will inform the benefits generated to the city in areas of access to services, economic development, governmental capacity, among others.

Limited competencies of local government

The local government is responsible for the control, management and administration of the municipality. Specific competencies include developing, controlling and managing land taken on lease from any statutory land authority including any housing estates thereon, managing refuse collection and disposal, overseeing cemeteries, maintenance of local roads, parks and open spaces, and the promotion of tourism.

Key activities undertaken by the Port Vila Municipal Council are:

- Control, manage and administer the municipality
- Develop, control and manage land taken on lease from any statutory land authority
- Maintenance of public areas (parks and public halls)
- Keeping Port Vila clean and tidy
- Managing and collecting property taxes

While these competencies provide ample areas to evaluate and improve upon, it should be noted that municipal responsibilities common in many cities around the world do not fall under the purview of the local government such as police, fire or emergency services, education (although there is some involvement in primary education management), or health services.

Analyses of policies, plans and initiatives

As a part of an effort to evaluate the policy context within which the city functions, dozens of existing documents were collected and analysed. While more detailed linkages to the three *Lines of Action* as well as the individual *Recommended Actions for Resilience and Sustainability* are discussed in the subsequent chapters, a short summation of the of the documentation suggests:

- The vast majority of documentation reviewed - laws, plans, programs, initiatives, and projects – were developed by the national government, other foreign governments/development agencies (e.g. DFAT) or non-governmental organisations.
- The documents specifically focused on the local scale are primarily concerned with the following *Urban Elements*: *Built Environment*, *Supply Chain & Logistics*, and *Economy*.
- A large proportion of the key documents were produced following the 2009 national census and in the aftermath of Tropical Storm Pam in 2015.
- While the amount of documentation already prepared represents an opportunity for the city of Port Vila to make more informed policy and programmatic decisions, much of the documentation focuses either regionally, nationally, or relies upon older data which may not be reflective of current realities.

Priority stresses

Based on the combination of information regarding Port Vila's *Urban Performance*, prioritised *shocks* and identified *constraints*, an analysis of local government competencies and capacities, the dynamics and interrelationships of key stakeholders operating in the city, relevant policies, plans, and initiatives dictating the policy framework within which the local government operates, other key contextual information about the city data, as well as direct input from a selection of stakeholders involved in a participatory workshop held in Port Vila in April 2019, a series of priority stresses were identified. These priority stresses incorporate a range of both quantitative and qualitative factors, including the integration of analyses regarding the prioritisation of *shocks* and the identification of key *constraints*, ensuring each stress contains concrete evidential justification and integrates contextual factors as well as stakeholder support and understanding.

The resultant group of stresses are as follows:	Lack of economic opportunities (under/unemployment, inadequate skills and capacities, workforce development).
	Lack of investment in / inadequate management of solid waste and sanitation.
	Expansion of informal settlements (lack of tenure, legal rights, access to services).
	Conflict of jurisdictions.
	Lack of gender representation in decision making and implementation.
	Limited enforcement of rules and regulations.
	Lack of schemes for affordable housing.
	No comprehensive planning.

Formulation of the Lines of Action and Recommended Actions for Resilience and Sustainability

An additional exercise conducted in the April 2019 workshop included finding thematic overlaps between identified priority *stresses* in order to focus efforts in developing *Recommended Actions for Resilience and Sustainability*. This more focused approach is enabled by the creation of frameworks or lenses, called *Lines of Action*, through which key actions that seek to address different combinations of prioritised *stresses*, key identified *shocks* and pervasive *constraints* present in the Port Vila urban system can be more effectively designed. In other words, the selected *Lines of Action* seek not only to provide a lens through which to address as many of the prioritised *stresses* as possible, *Lines* have been selected based on the contextual realities of reoccurring natural and complex *shocks* or the existence of key *constraints*. How may economic opportunities in Port Vila be impacted by its exposure to tropical cyclones or pervasive flooding? To what extent are jurisdictional conflicts exacerbated by the current legal structures in place? The three *Lines of Action* derived from the refined group of key *stresses* are:

- Land and Property Data Collection and Management
- Solid Waste and Sanitation Management
- Youth Employment and Economic Development

Within each *Line of Action* three *Recommended Actions for Resilience and Sustainability*, ranging in scope, timeline, required funding, and expected impacts, were developed. Therefore in total, nine recommended actions were designed as a result of the CRPT implementation process. Each action was designed so that it can either be pursued individually or in combination with other *Actions*. To help further inform decision-makers and key stakeholders, for each *Action*, a cost-benefit analysis was conducted using a combination of estimated costs attributed to the full implementation of each *Action* as well as a qualitative evaluation of potential benefits that may be generated by a given *Action* across four categories (economic, fiscal, operational, capacity development). A more detailed description of the cost-benefit evaluation can be found in **Appendix 1. Cost Benefit Analysis of Recommended Actions for Resilience and Sustainability**.

While a more detailed description can be found in **Chapter 2**, a brief summary of the three *Lines of Action* and the contours of the nine *Recommended Actions for Resilience and Sustainability* are presented below:

Land and property data collection and management

This *Line of Action* focuses on the development and facilitation of comprehensive land and property data collection and management. Such data can serve as a basis for a range of policy priorities including, but not limited to, improved provision of municipal services, integrated planning efforts, strengthening property tax revenue and enforcement, creating a less cumbersome development revenue process, and attracting investment in property from existing residents and outside capital sources. Moreover, accurate and up-to-date land and property data has the potential to support PVMC as it branches out beyond data collection and into more complex development issues related to property rights, economic growth and housing affordability in the future.

Solid waste and sanitation management

The solid waste and sanitation management *Line of Action* centres around three themes. The first is the collection of data around waste dumping patterns at the ward level with the view to develop strategies for waste separation and management, including potential business opportunities for the recycling of glass, plastic, and cans as well as compost activities. The second theme focuses on opportunities for better coordination of waste management activities at a city-scale through a Waste Management Steering Committee that would be convened by the PVMC. The third and final theme focuses on public awareness and education, addressing the need to communicate with the public about the critical benefits of waste management through public campaigns and educational training materials for children.

Youth employment and economic development

The actions developed under the youth employment *Line of Action* are intended, firstly, to gather accurate and up-to-date data regarding youth employment in relation to skilled and unskilled youth in Port Vila. The most recent data is taken from the 2009 and therefore over ten years old. Since then, rapid urbanisation has significantly altered the job market, specifically the skills required and the types of jobs available for young people. The second proposed action focuses specifically on “unskilled” youth through the development of a youth commercial agriculture and markets network that aims to upgrade the skills of youth who engage in commercial agriculture activities in Port Vila. Thirdly, a focus on youth workforce preparation is proposed through the development of a Youth Workforce Preparation Hub intended to increase access to information about available youth services such as scholarships, CV writing and career development as well as skill development opportunities such as peer-to-peer training on marketing, proposal writing, and business license registration sessions.

Find out more about the **City Resilience Profiling Programme**
and **UN-Habitat's partnerships** with other cities at:

www.unhabitat.org/urbanresilience

info@cityresilience.org

[!\[\]\(dfbd6b3763a6d1d9afaa974f64e2e4b5_img.jpg\)](#) [!\[\]\(b89ecf30df3dbaee65fa9f1829524a6e_img.jpg\)](#) [!\[\]\(12caa8c16ee33cc266cee3a47dfba46b_img.jpg\)](#) [!\[\]\(2137b87161c99f1e992a818823b2a5a3_img.jpg\)](#) /uresiliencehub



Recommendations of Actions for Resilience and Sustainability

PORT VILA

This report details the findings, analysis, diagnosis, and commitment building, as well as the Recommendations of Actions for Resilience and Sustainability for the city of **Port Vila**.