Ecosystem Restoration and Sustainable Land Management in Tongoa Island

Part I: Project Information

GEF ID
10046

Project Type
MSP

Type of Trust Fund
GET

Project Title
Ecosystem Restoration and Sustainable Land Management in Tongoa Island

Countries
Vanuatu

Agency(ies)
FAO

Other Executing Partner(s):

Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fisheries and Biosecurity & Ministry of Climate Change, Adaptation, Meteorology, GEO-hazards, Environment and Energy

Executing Partner Type
Government

GEF Focal Area
Land Degradation

Taxonomy
Focal Areas, Land Degradation, Sustainable Land Management, Ecosystem Approach, Income Generating Activities, Sustainable Forest, Community-Based Natural Resource Management, Sustainable Agriculture, Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands, Sustainable Livelihoods, Stakeholders, Civil Society, Community Based Organization, Non-Governmental Organization, Type of Engagement, Information Dissemination, Consultation, Participation, Partnership, Indigenous Peoples, Gender Equality, Gender results areas, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Capacity Development, Access to benefits and services, Gender Mainstreaming, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Women groups, Gender-sensitive indicators, Beneficiaries, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Learning, Adaptive management

Rio Markers
Climate Change Mitigation
Climate Change Mitigation 0

Climate Change Adaptation
Climate Change Adaptation 0

Duration
36In Months

Agency Fee($)
82,420.00

A. Focal Area Strategy Framework and Program

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount($)	Co-Fin Amount($)
LD-1_P1	Maintain or improve flow of agro-ecosystem services to sustain food production and livelihoods (SLM for Climate Smart Agriculture)	GET	367,032.00	550,000.00
LD-2_P3	Generate sustainable flows of ecosystem services from forests, including in drylands (Landscape Management and Restoration)	GET	500,548.00	710,000.00
		Total Project Cost($)	**867,580.00**	**1,260,000.00**

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

To effectively restore degraded landscapes and implement climate-resilient sustainable land management practices in Tongoa Island

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
1. Strengthening local enabling environment for ecosystem restoration and sustainable land management	Technical Assistance	1.1 Enhanced local level capacities for ecosystem restoration and sustainable land management	1.1.1 Existing nurseries in the island strengthened to include indigenous tree species and diverse fruits/vegetables that are climate resilient and suited to the local conditions	GET	193,445.00	495,000.00
			1.1.2 Training programme on climate smart agriculture practices/techniques and agroforestry practices targeting community members through an institutional mechanism			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
2. Community-based ecosystem restoration and sustainable land management	Investment	2.1 At least 900 ha brought under sustainable land management (including 300 ha restored)	2.1.1 Preparation of sustainable land management and restoration plan 2.1.2 Sustainable land management and restoration plan implemented - Climate smart agriculture implemented across at least 400 ha - 25 agroforestry plots established (covering 200 ha) - Degraded land enhanced with forest and fruit tree planting (covering 300 ha) - At least two local products targeted for improved value-addition and strengthening of the market linkages (potentially increasing the income of the targeted households from VT 6000/yr to VT 12,000/yr)	GET	435,774.00	580,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
3. Monitoring, evaluation and lessons dissemination	Technical Assistance	3.1 Adaptive management ensured and key lessons shared	3.1.1 Project progress continually monitored and final evaluation conducted	GET	159,490.00	85,000.00
			3.1.2 Project achievement and results recorded and disseminated			
				Sub Total ($)	**788,709.00**	**1,160,000.00**
Project Management Cost (PMC)						
				GET	78,871.00	100,000.00
				Sub Total($)	**78,871.00**	**100,000.00**
				Total Project Cost($)	**867,580.00**	**1,260,000.00**

C. Sources of Co-financing for the Project by name and by type

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount($)
Government	Ministry of Climate Change, Adaptation, Meteorology, GEO-hazards, Environment and Energy	In-kind	300,000.00
Government	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fisheries and Biosecurity	In-kind	500,000.00
Government	Ministry of Tourism, Trade, Industry, Commerce and Ni Vanuatu Business	In-kind	100,000.00
Government	Shefa Provincial Government	In-kind	60,000.00
GEF Agency	FAO	In-kind	150,000.00
GEF Agency	FAO	Grant	150,000.00
		Total Co-Financing($)	**1,260,000.00**

D. Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	NGI	Amount($)	Fee($)
FAO	GET	Vanuatu	Land Degradation		No	867,580	82,420
				Total Grant Resources($)		**867,580.00**	**82,420.00**

E. Non Grant Instrument

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

PPG Required

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PPG Amount ($)

45,662

PPG Agency Fee ($)

4,338

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	NGI	Amount($)	Fee($)
FAO	GET	Vanuatu	Land Degradation		No	45,662	4,338
				Total Project Costs($)		**45,662.00**	**4,338.00**

Core Indicators

Indicator 3 Area of land restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	300.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 3.1 Area of degraded agricultural land restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 3.2 Area of Forest and Forest Land restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
	300.00		

Indicator 3.3 Area of natural grass and shrublands restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 3.4 Area of wetlands (incl. estuaries, mangroves) restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 4 Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	600.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 4.1 Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (hectares, qualitative assessment, non-certified)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 4.2 Area of landscapes that meets national or international third party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations (hectares)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Type/Name of Third Party Certification

Indicator 4.3 Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
	600.00		

Indicator 4.4 Area of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) loss avoided

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Documents (Please upload document(s) that justifies the HCVF)

Title	Submitted

Indicator 11 Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female		168		
Male		392		
Total	0	560	0	0

Provide additional explanation on targets, other methodologies used, and other focal area specifics (i.e., Aichi targets in BD) including justification where core indicator targets are not provided

560 (392 men, 168 women), this includes 140 farmers (95 men, 45 women)

PART II: Project JUSTIFICATION

1. Project Description

1) The global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed (systems description)

Threats to Global Environmental Benefits

Tongoa is one of the Shepherd Islands off the Southeast coasts of Epi in Vanuatu. It is of recent volcanic origin, but it has no currently active volcanos. The total land area of Tongoa is 3,441 ha (BirdLife International, 2019)[1][1]. There are several mounts in the islands, the highest of which has an altitude of 498 meters above sea level. The total population is 2,461, with 634 households, the average household size is about four people (Tongoa Island Profiling Data, received from the Department of Climate Change on 4th March 2019). The average agricultural landholdings are 0.5 ha of land per household. Given the volcanic origin, Tongoa is characterized by steep hillsides, prone to creek erosion; on the other hand, the volcanic crust makes the soils of Tongoa very fertile.

The main land use in Tongoa is the human made settlements, farms and bare ground. Please refer to Figure 1 below. There are only patches of secondary, low- canopy forests and thickets of mixed shrub/tree composition. The lack of adequate forest cover, in conjunction with other topographic and climatic characteristics, and human activities, combine to determine a high degree and rate of land degradation in Tongoa.

Heavy rains are not buffered and slowed down by forest canopy, resulting in splash erosion on the bare soils and torrential run-off on the hillsides and cultivated slopes, increasing the risk of landslides and sandy soil slips. Run-off washes out topsoil, nutrients and cause debris sedimentation, and erosion down to the coastal area. This can be addressed with a landscape approach that takes into consideration upland/lowland linkages and effective erosion control measures such as contour lines on slopes, which, unfortunately, are not common in Tongoa. Extreme weather events such as Cyclone Pam, which heavily damaged Tongoa in 2015, have a devastating impact in terms removing trees and vegetation cover and causing strong wind erosion. This is exacerbated by the impacts of climate change, especially the increased intensity of precipitation and the less marked distinction between rainy and dry seasons, with excessive rainfall even over the dry season. Against large-scale natural disasters, there is very little a project can do, except from reforesting as both a rehabilitation and mitigation measure and promoting resilient crop and tree species adapted lo local conditions and suitable for agroforestry.

There are a number of anthropogenic drivers of land degradation, which all originate from a common root cause, population growth in the tiny island and the resulting impact on land use and management. Land use in Tongoa is subject to customary system, according to which the village paramount chiefs, sub chiefs and sub-sub chiefs are entitled to allocate land (crown) to users for cultivating it. Across the 14 village areas in Tongoa, respective Chiefs own clearly delineated lands. Once granted, land property and use rights are transmitted from generation to generation with no time limit, to the extent that some community members refer to themselves as the owner of the land. The farmers entrusted with the land split agricultural parcels among the children; when the sub-parcels become too small to produce sufficient crops, the chiefs can add more land. Forest areas follow a similar regulation to the agriculture parcels as regards to ownership and user rights. Chiefs authorize operations in forests and grant the rights to access specific areas to harvest timber and NTFPs. Anyone can be given customary rights over trees and are allowed to harvest them when requirement arises; the offset measure is to plant two trees for every one cut, but is seldom followed.

From the governance point of view, it is quite complicated, as there is a lack of planning and existence of management plans; forest management in the island at this point depends on the individual needs at a given moment.

Community members hold three types of forest plantations; a) forest tree plantation, b) fruit/nut tree plantation and c) mixed with forest trees and fruit/nut tree. The majority of the community members own mixed forest plantations. Deforestation and extraction of timber and non-timber forest products at unsustainable rates is one of the main drivers of land degradation in the island. People in Tongoa are highly dependent on forest resources for food (fruits, nuts, leaves and tubers), fuelwood, medicinal plants, timber, construction materials, material for handicrafts (e.g. Pandanas' leaves for weaving matts) and ropes. These needs add pressure on already degraded small forest patches, highly impacted by extreme weather events such as Cyclone Pam, slash-and-burn practice and free animal grazing. Small-scale logging activities are primarily for local use, no commercial logging is practiced in the island. Having said this, current extraction practices with chainsaws and small sawmills are unsustainable and inappropriate in terms of damage to forest undergrowth and impact on natural regeneration. As part of the recovery programme following Cyclone Pam, the Forestry Department issued individual licenses for the use of small sawmills to anyone who owned forest patches, in order to facilitate the rehabilitation of facilities and houses in Tongoa. The problem is that there is no quota nor scheme for the use of sawmills, resulting in accelerated, unplanned deforestation throughout the island. Tree felling is not followed by replanting.

Unsustainable agricultural practices is by far the main driver of land degradation in Tongoa. The traditional practice of shifting cultivation with slash and burn is still prevalent in the island. The fallow periods have shortened substantially due to pressure from population growth. This pressure also results in agricultural encroachment in forests. Multiple crops are generally grown simultaneously in the same landholding, except for yam. The main staple crops are cassava, yam, taro, sweet potato and banana; the main cash crop is kava. Agriculture in Tongoa is traditionally subsistence based, and is currently transitioning to marker-oriented intensive agriculture. Driven by demographic pressure, clearing of new land for agriculture, erosive practices associated with shifting cultivation, intensification of agricultural production and cultivation of nutrient-exigent crops such as kava result in soil over-exploitation, nutrient-cycling issues and anticipated loss of soil fertility. At present, there are a few measures adopted to increase the sustainability of the farming system (e.g. kava is rotated with peanuts to restore soil nitrogen content), and agroforestry is limited to some windbreak hedges.

Poorly managed livestock is another important factor triggering land degradation in Tongoa. Especially livestock free grazing. Community members own poultry, pigs, cattle, sheep and goats (in this in terms of heads). Pigs and goats in particular, damage crops, transplanted cuttings, seedlings and wildlings, threatening forest regeneration. Better livestock management is urgently needed, including keeping animals in confined, fenced spaces.

Barriers

Despite the baseline investments, and specifically the efforts of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fisheries and Biosecurity (MALFFB), substantial barriers to effective implementation of SLM practices in Tongoa have not been adequately addressed. After the conclusion of relief and post-emergency rehabilitation actions related to cyclone Pam, current activities in the island are limited in scope and timeframe and fall short of providing holistic and landscape-level approaches to reverse land and forest degradation resulting in detriment of vital ecosystem services.

<u>Lack of capacities at community level</u>
Training and extension programmes and services delivered to communities by the technical departments under the MALFFB have been limited and discontinued. There are still significant gaps in capacities related to Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA), sustainable forest management and NTFP harvesting practices. This is a significant barrier in the light of the land tenure and management structure in Tongoa, which follows customary land allocation with no proper management planning. During the project preparation phase, a detailed

capacity development needs assessment at the community level was conducted to identify the specific gaps and needs. The assessment focused on both individual and collective capacities, measured via selected variables from the closed-ended questionnaires and focus group discussions. The resulting capacity development score[2][2] was less than 3 (2.7) in a rating system going from 1 (the least developed) to 5 (the most developed). The assessment revealed major lack of capacity, technical knowledge and skills in the areas of NRM, sustainable agriculture and environmentally friendly income generation, coupled by unavailability of post-harvest processing machineries and tools, storage facilities and conservation techniques. No extension services in any sectors and very little training opportunities are currently available to people in Tongoa, who mostly go to Port Vila to attend training courses. Access to technical information is limited, mostly restricted to meteorological forecast conveyed by radio transmissions (for the few who own radios) and mobile phone alerts. Learning opportunities are scarce and limited to information exchange taking place in schools and churches. At present, there is no agricultural extension officer appointed by the MALFFB to work in Tongoa and communities receive external supports mainly from institutions such as NGOs and international projects.

Lack of land-use planning at local level

As highlighted above, land is allocated and managed according to customary regulations, there is hardly any land-use planning in the island. The fragmented forest and land governance context is a major obstacle to implementing an ecosystem based SLM practices in the island. This situation has aggravated the ongoing unsustainable resource utilization practices and has prevented any coordinated efforts at the local level to change the utilization patterns. Community involvement in land-use planning and adequate resource management are urgently needed in order to mitigate and reverse the effects of inappropriate land management.

Lack of opportunities for market-oriented sustainable/alternative livelihoods

One of the major barriers in ensuring sustainable resource management at community level is the lack of adequate livelihood opportunities for local people. Time and gain, it has been demonstrated around the world that with adequate economic incentives local communities would be willing to participate and engage in sustainable management of natural resources. People's livelihoods in Tongoa are highly dependent on natural resources; the first source of livelihoods is subsistence agriculture with surplus sold at the market – main crops are cassava, yam, taro, sweet potatoes, banana and kava – followed by small-scale livestock rearing (mainly pigs, cattle and chickens), fishing and NTFP extraction. Insufficient value-chain-focused efforts constrain livelihoods diversification and improvement, limiting severely the economic benefits that can be derived by the local communities. Existing value chains are weak and feebly organized; they require substantial strengthening, especially in the area of value-addition (primary and secondary processing) and market access. The issue can be regarded as an opportunity in connection with the gender equality and empowerment strategy, as many alternative/emerging economic activities are handled by women, e.g. weaving matts, producing handicrafts, extracting coconut oil, cooking and selling food, managing small trade, selling agricultural produces, fruits and nuts in local markets, raising poultry, and looking after cattle and pigs.

Lack of processing and conservation techniques and equipment also represents a substantial obstacle. Additionally, transport, road infrastructure and generally bad road conditions pose major problems. Especially during the cyclone season, it is difficult to go to the low part of the island and transport all the items and supplies needed. Finally, excessive rainfall causes fungal/virus diseases to crops such as watermelon and to useful plant species such as *Heliconia indica*, which is used for cooking and packaging the traditional Laplap dish. Beekeeping and honey production are endeavors that have significant potential, along with improved pig and cattle husbandry, if free grazing and divagation were tackled through agro-sylvo-pastoral approaches and diversification of parcels. Cultivation of kava – the one true cash crop in the island – used to be the most profitable activity in the past, but Cyclone Pam destroyed all the dedicated lots and farmers need support to re-establish kava cultivation.

2) The baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects

Baseline

Various aspects of sustainable land management and ecosystem restoration are clearly enshrined in national frameworks:

Vanuatu's 2030 The People's Plan (National Sustainable Development Plan 2016 to 2030): Objectives Env 1.1 (Increase agricultural and fisheries production using sustainable practices), Env 3.5 (Strengthen community resilience), and Env 4.6 (Reduce deforestation and ensure rehabilitation and reforestation is commonplace).

Vanuatu Forest Policy (2013-2023): policy directives a) Sustainable manage forests using internationally accepted mechanisms and tools and incorporating traditional and cultural practices; b) Protect, develop and manage non-wood forest products and medicinal plants sustainably; c) Develop and implement land use plans including forestry activities; d) Actively participate and engage with communities on forestry initiatives; e) Design and implement programs and projects for integrated and sustainable forest management jointly with community stakeholders; and f) Integrate climate change adaptation issues into forestry sector planning and activities.

Vanuatu Agriculture Sector Policy (2015-2030): The project is aligned to the following policy directives a) Develop and implement land use policies and plans; b) Mainstream environmental considerations into agriculture practices; c) Incorporate sustainable farming practices such as agro-forestry and soil improvement technologies in all agricultural practices; d) Increase production of agricultural produce and products through engagement of all stakeholders; e) Mainstream climate variability, climate change and disaster risk reduction using adaptation and mitigation strategies in all agriculture initiatives and developments; and f) Mainstream gender and support women, youths and vulnerable groups in all agriculture initiatives.

The Vanuatu Forest and Landscape Restoration Strategy is currently being finalized. This project would fit perfectly within this new strategy and could act as a pilot example to refine the strategy. The project coordinator based in Port Vila will also support the government for the implementation of this national Forest and Landscape Restoration Strategy (facilitation of the coordination to implement this national FLR strategy and support to resource mobilization to implement it at scale in Vanuatu)

The main activities carried out by the Government ministries and the Provincial Government that form the baseline for the project are listed below:

o ***Ministry of Climate Change, Adaptation, Meteorology, GEO-hazards, Environment and Energy***: Ministry of the GEF Operational Focal Point, it hosts the National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) is the government's agency responsible for coordination of responses to emergencies and disasters across the country. NDMO aims to ensure that communities are resilient by integrating Disaster Risk Management and Climate change Adaptation into sectoral plans, policies and budgeting. NDMO work focuses on disaster preparedness and response in close collaboration with local and international NGOs, in order to help communities developing resilience to disasters, to inform them on hazards and risks for safer development planning and to improve reliable communication networks at all levels.

The investments and efforts carried out by NDMO in the context of a) re-building and rehabilitating livelihoods activities in Tongoa post Cyclone Pam and b) resilience building will form the baseline to ensure the project activities are implemented in harmony with the overarching disaster preparedness and resilience efforts.

o ***Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fisheries and Biosecurity***: Relevant activities of the MALFFB's technical departments form the baseline for land and forest restoration, agroforestry and development of agro-sylvo-pastoral systems.

o Forestry Department: it holds the experience in leading the GEF-4 Project and possesses the knowledge and skills to implement activities related to agroforestry, forest restoration, tree planting and erosion control (contour lines, wind breaks, fixing ravines on slopes, etc.), including on coastal areas. The Department will be responsible for forest surveys, provision of seeds and seedlings of exotic and native fruit and forest tree species, training in nursery establishment and management, and supply of small equipment and materials (germination equipment, pots, watering cans, shading and fencing material, etc.). It forms the baseline for activities related to reforestation and agroforestry.

o Department of Agriculture: it addresses food security, nutrition, improved agricultural production and value chains. Through its 56 offices throughout the country, including research and extension stations, it promotes Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) to cope with climate change affecting the sector, restore soil fertility and increase production. The Department supports communities in producing, processing and trading specific cash crops and niche products, such as kava (*Piper methysticum*), noni fruits (*Morinda citrifolia*), coffee and cocoa (suitable for agroforestry), vanilla, pepper, vegetables, and coconut for oil extraction. It provides technical assistance to farmers from the nursery to harvest and trade, through demonstration plots and regular inspection to ensure ownership and replication by communities. It supplies planting materials for kava and coconut and delivers training in horticulture, vegetation stands mulching, soil fertilization, pest and disease control, establishment of small processing factories, etc. A new Extension Officer for Tongoa will be appointed in 2019. In collaboration with the Ministry of Tourism, Trade, Industry, Commerce & Ni Vanuatu Business, the Department of Agriculture also provides assistance in market-related issues, advising communities on market options and pricing, carrying out product quality control and helping place stocks on the market. It conducts Research and Development (R&D) activities in collaboration with the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR) and the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC). These form the baseline for agroforestry activities and will ensure that project approach and activities are aligned to national plans.

o Department of Livestock: as part of the recovery program following Cyclone Pam, the Department is in charge of restocking livestock in small numbers, cattle in particular. In Tongoa, this is due to happen in the course of 2019, together with the supply of some fencing material. One of the major problems the Department needs to address is free roaming and grazing by cattle, pigs and goats, which damage crops and forest undergrowth and trigger soil erosion. In order to prevent such a problem, the Department delivers training in improved livestock management and provides technical advice on the management of confined areas, including the ratio of animals to be kept on one hectare. Despite the recommendation to use modern materials to fence animal spaces, wood is still largely used in Tongoa, especially for the small poultry and goat sheds. Trees cut for livestock fences are not replanted, resulting in a diminished stock in the island. With the aim to address this issue, the Department promotes agroforestry techniques with use of multipurpose plants working as live fences and suitable for feeding animals, which can graze underneath trees or be fed through a cut-and-carry system. This forms the baseline for the activities related to agro-sylvo-pastoral systems (inclusion of livestock in the tree-based practices around smallholder agriculture).

o ***Ministry of Tourism, Trade, Industry, Commerce & Ni Vanuatu Business***: Relevant activities of the Ministry's technical departments form the baseline for value chain development and eco-tourism promotion. In particular, the Department of Tourism is given the mandate for policy, destination management, product development, cruise tourism and tourism standards. Its approaches are framed within the Sustainable Tourism Policy 2018-2030, aiming to protect and value Vanuatu's unique environment, culture and traditions through sustainable and responsible tourism. The Department of Tourism promotes sustainable tourism as a source of local livelihoods and designs context-specific eco-tourism packages; for instance, by including tree planting activities. It deals with both domestic and international tourism and advises on selection of sites, improvement of facilities and inclusion of new destinations in the eco-tourism and inter-island tourism network linked to Éfaté. The Department of Industry is the technical agency advising on value addition to

organic food products and locally made handicrafts, including gender-specific strategies, as women are traditionally strongly involved in agricultural tasks and need appropriate household planning to make handicrafts. This forms the baseline for the activities related to product packaging and value chain strengthening, improved access to markets.

o ***Shefa Provincial Government Council***: Relevant activities of the Provincial Government Council form the baseline for the implementation of the institutional mechanism for capacity development. The Shefa Provincial Government addresses land tenure issues in Tongoa, in collaboration with the Department of Lands and the Customary Land Management Office. In particular, it provides Information on land property and use and helps understand and negotiate the customary land tenure system, which is fundamental in order to reach agreements with landowners to implement field activities in the context of the present project. Via the co-financing arrangement based on in-kind contribution in terms of human resources' time and commitment, the Provincial Government Council fulfills information needs on people and resources available on the ground, deals with awareness raising among concerned stakeholders, and coordinates logistics and activities on the ground. Support to smooth project implementation at the field level is to be ensured by the involvement of the Tongoa District Administration Officer, who works with representatives from the traditional chiefdom system to handle issues and sort out matters.

Apart from the main baseline described above, FAO will provide in-kind co-financing through its staff time and in-country resources, and through a Technical Cooperation Programme to improve market linkages in order to strengthen the targeted smallholder value chains in Tongoa.

As part of FAO, the Forest and Landscape Restoration Mechanism (FLR Mechanism) will support the implementation of this project. The FLRM, launched in 2014, is helping countries to achieve their commitments towards the Bonn Challenge, Aichi Targets and related goals by supporting the implementation as well as monitoring and reporting of FLR. As part of The Paris Agreement in action: upscaling forest and landscape restoration to achieve nationally determined contributions supported by IKI, the FLRM support country in the Pacific to refine and implement their FLR national plans. In this context, the FLRM will mobilize technical assistant to support the implementation of the National Strategy on Forest and Landscape Restoration in Vanuatu and will facilitate financial resources mobilization to upscale its implementation by 2022.

Additionally, discussions are underway with The Pacific Horticultural and Agricultural Market Access Program (PHAMA) to establish a co-financing relationship; this expected to be finalized during the inception phase. PHAMA was a seven-year (2011–2018) initiative of Australian and New Zealand assistance to six Pacific Island nations, including Vanuatu. The goal was to manage regulatory aspects associated with increased exports of fresh and value-added agricultural products, including gaining access into new markets, thus contributing to economic growth and improved rural livelihoods. PHAMA's key achievements in Vanuatu consist of maintaining and improving market access for the established export industries of kava, beef and cocoa; and capitalizing on the growth of tourism for sales of handicrafts and value-added products. PHAMA transitioned to PHAMA Plus in 2018 and will run through to June 2022; the main office is based in Fiji and the country strategy design document for Vanuatu has been recently finalized. The new strategy focuses on a reduced number of sectors, from five to two-three – kava, coconut oil and sandal – and on demonstrating the impact at household level, as demanded by partners. It promotes a blended market system development approach by facilitating the access to the market and by stimulating direct investments and inputs from the farmers, e.g. the purchase of solar dryers. It seeks to find out incentives for farmers that can lead to their self-sustainability; for instance, producers who address quality get premium price.

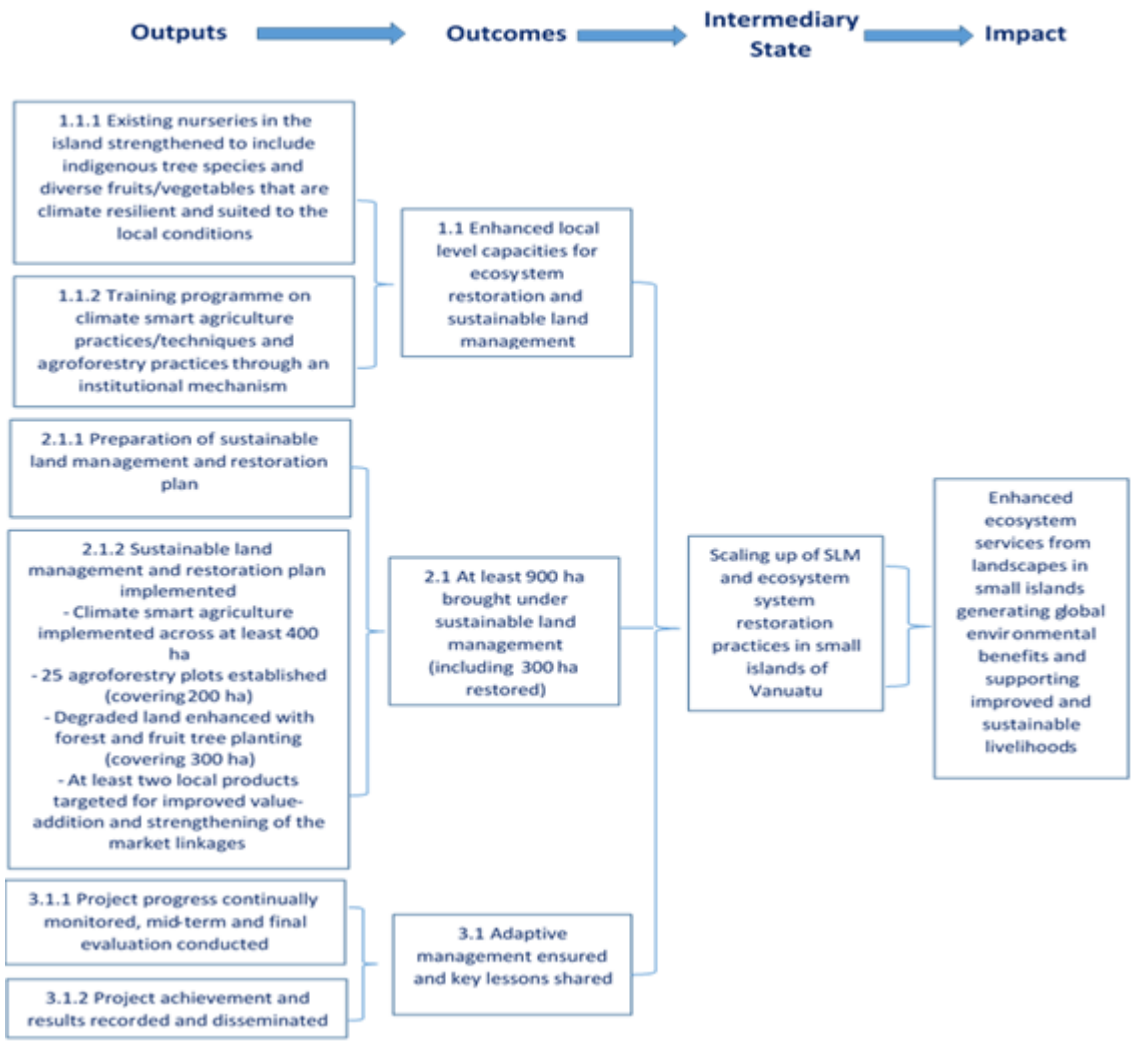
PHAMA Plus's programmatic pillars are awareness raising and information dissemination, delivery of training, compliance with quality standards, promotion of cyclone-resilient crops, market facilitation and public-private partnership. Tailored training packages are delivered for free to empower small producers with better business skills, including financial and saving management. Technical training includes in food processing (banana and manioc chips, coconut oil) and in kava nursery management, and relevant training material is developed in Bislama. In collaboration with the National Bureau of Standards, PHAMA Plus seeks to ensure that industry standards are met for coconut, fruits, vegetables and livestock production. It coordinates with the Red Cross disaster management programme to promote cyclone-resilient crops and build resilience in agriculture through intercropping techniques and multi-cropping systems with species that can ripen ahead of cyclones' arrival. PHAMA Plus provides small producers with market assistance and facilitation through a private partnership, for instance for livestock sale in Shefa Province. Much consideration is given to supporting the kava industry, with a specific working group aimed at strengthening the relevant public-private partnership. Prices of kava on the market are increasing. PHAMA plus supports kava producers in complying with regional standards for Pacific producer countries (an export manual is available), and in procuring and sharing planting material, cuttings and good quality seeds of the different varieties of kava in order to sell the products at better prices to the buyers. Besides agricultural products, PHAMA Plus fosters an economic growth programme with a handicraft component for the commercialization of jewelry, mats, etc., in collaboration with the Department of Industry.

This project will leverage PHAMA Plus's experience and network to leverage opportunities for market access for primary and value-added products, consistent with project aims relating to income generation, value addition and value chain development. In particular, the project will benefit from PHAMA Plus's cooperation network and connections with the Department of Industry, the National Bureau of Standards, and the relevant offices of the Shefa Provincial Government Council as well as the private sector.

3) The proposed alternative scenario with a description of outcomes and components of the project

Alternative scenario

In order to deal with the barriers described above there is a real need to strengthen local level capacities, land-use planning and provide market-oriented livelihood activities. Without which the land degradation processes in the island will further continue and totally erode the ecosystem services on which the local population depend on for their livelihoods and well-being. The project outputs and resulting outcomes (split into three components) described below will ensure that the local capacities (including strengthening of nurseries) related to SLM and ecosystem restoration are improved, there is a streamlined island level land use planning, improved resource management and utilization practices are implemented and local livelihoods are diversified and improved. The project theory of change is summarized in the figure below.


Outputs
Outcomes
Intermediary State
Impact
1.1.1 Existing nurseries in the island strengthened to include indigenous tree species and diverse fruits/vegetables that are climate resilient and suited to the local conditions
1.1.2 Training programme on climate smart agriculture practices/techniques and agroforestry practices through an institutional mechanism
1.1 Enhanced local level capacities for ecosystem restoration and sustainable land management
2.1.1 Preparation of sustainable land management and restoration plan
2.1.2 Sustainable land management and restoration plan implemented
- Climate smart agriculture implemented across at least 400 ha
- 25 agroforestry plots established (covering 200 ha)
- Degraded land enhanced with forest and fruit tree planting (covering 300 ha)
- At least two local products targeted for improved value-addition and strengthening of the market linkages
2.1 At least 900 ha brought under sustainable land management (including 300 ha restored)
3.1.1 Project progress continually monitored, mid-term and final evaluation conducted
3.1.2 Project achievement and results recorded and disseminated
3.1 Adaptive management ensured and key lessons shared
Scaling up of SLM and ecosystem system restoration practices in small islands of Vanuatu
Enhanced ecosystem services from landscapes in small islands generating global environmental benefits and supporting improved and sustainable livelihoods

Project objective, outcomes and outputs

The Project objective is to effectively restore degraded landscapes and implement climate-resilient sustainable land management practices in Tongoa Island. This objective will be achieved through three components with related outcomes and outputs:

Component 1: Strengthening local enabling environment for ecosystem restoration and sustainable land management

Outcome 1.1: Enhanced local level capacities for ecosystem restoration and sustainable land management

This component is aimed at removing the constraints related to the local capacities in the context of sustainable land management and ecosystem restoration. The outcome will ensure system wide enhanced capacities at the local level. The outcome will be achieved through the following two outputs.

Output 1.1.1: Existing nurseries in the island strengthened to include indigenous tree species and diverse fruits/vegetables that are climate resilient and suited to the local conditions

Currently there is only one fully functional nursery on the island. In addition to this nursery, two other nurseries will be strengthened through this output. The current functioning nursery produces only Whitewood and Sandalwood seedlings, though it used to produce Kava seedlings before Cyclone Pam. Through this output, three nurseries on the island will be strengthened to produce Nagai, Natapoa and Mahogany, in addition to Sandalwood and Whitewood. The nurseries will also be setup to produce local vegetable/fruit seedlings, and propagate grasses to feed livestock, as required. The nursery strengthening activities will include the following:

- Improving soil and pot mixtures (including composting facilities)
- Transferring of seeds (as required) from Port Vila
- Improving record keeping of sowing, germination and growth
- Improving facilities for polypots, seedbeds and seed trays
- Improving shading in the nurseries
- Improving propagation of grasses

Output 1.1.2: Training programme on climate smart agriculture practices/techniques and agroforestry practices targeting community members through an institutional mechanism

Under this output, seven trainings will be organized (each training targeting 20 community members/farmers), the trainings will cover the topics/areas identified through the capacity needs assessment conducted during the project preparation process. The trainings will be systematized through the local administration and the newly placed Government Extension Officer on the island.

- Agroforestry (fruit tree planting, utilizing leguminous species, alley cropping, and corridors with mixed trees and kava/vegetable crops)
- Sustainable forest management practices (forest tree planting, seed collection, propagation and nursery management- there is only one working forest tree nursery in the village of Euta and with limited capacity to produce seedlings of indigenous tree species)
- Sustainable agriculture practices (climate-resilient crops, improved multi-cropping systems), organic farming to manage soil fertility (mulching, composting); better livestock management in fenced areas, erosion control measures and water resources management
- Primary and secondary product processing; business development skills (book keeping, marketing, investment strategy)

140 farmers will be targeted under this output, of these, 45 will be women.

Component 2: Community-based ecosystem restoration and sustainable land management
Outcome 2.1: At least 900 ha brought under sustainable land management (including 300 ha restored)
This Outcome will bring in 900 ha under SLM and this will include 300 ha. This will be achieved through community-based land use planning and implementation of improved resource management and utilization patterns.

Output 2.1.1 Preparation of sustainable land management and restoration plan

The community-driven integrated land use planning process will be initiated through the Chiefs and sub-Chiefs, facilitated by the local administration (will also include active engagement with Tongoa Women Association). ***The planning process will adhere to the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries, and Forests, specifically the part on 'Legal recognition and allocation of tenure rights and duties'.***

The plan will be developed keeping in mind the accomplishment of multiple benefits; ecological and social. The plan will also integrate the development/improvement of specific value chains in order to ensure the sustainability of the restoration activities. The process to prepare the plan will involve various participatory resource-planning tools and will incorporate gender considerations.

The main steps in the planning process will be as follows:

- Gathering of existing information on current land use and degradation (maps, datasets, etc.)

- Preparation (identify key stakeholders and secure their availability- ensure participation of women and women representatives - as mentioned above through the Tongoa Women Association) - develop an action plan, collect preliminary data an prepare resource materials)

- Situation and problem analysis (field survey, field verification, current land use systems, application of PRA tools, presenting findings and discussions with the communities)

o Including communities analyzing their land use options and mapping current land uses

- Development of the SLM and restoration plan incorporating clear objectives and land use options (with clearly delineated responsibilities)

For Land Use and restoration planning processes, community engagement is key to ensure long term success of the activities. As usually restoration activities time don't bear benefits immediately it is important to couple with livelihood development activities. The plan will include the development of such activities linked as much as possible to the restoration and SLM activities.

Output 2.1.2: Sustainable land management and restoration plan implemented

Under this output, the Land Use and Restoration plans mentioned above will be implemented:

Climate smart agriculture implemented across at least 400 ha: This will include implementation of improved crop rotation with climate-resilient crops, no till or minimum tillage, management of crop residues, optimization of nutrient use, and integrated weed, disease and pest management.

Twenty-five agroforestry plots established (covering 200 ha): Agrisilvopastoral systems will be implemented; this will include intercropping, alley cropping and creation of lots for livestock grazing.

Degraded land enhanced with forest and fruit tree planting (covering 300 ha): Re-planting and assisted natural regeneration will take place in severely degraded areas. Restoration activities will also incorporate livestock fencing and consequently reducing pressure on natural regeneration processes

To support the livelihood development, at least two local products targeted for improved value-addition and strengthening of the market linkages: As part of the SLM and restoration plan preparation process, two value chains will be identified for functional upgrading of local communities. This will ensure that the local communities gain larger share of the respective value chains through shipping processed products to Port Vila. The selection of the specific value chains will include elaborate discussions with the Tongoa Women Association, the association already engages in different value chains and have representatives based in Port Vila.

Component 3: Monitoring, evaluation and lessons dissemination

Outcome 3.1: Adaptive management ensured and key lessons shared

This outcome will ensure that the project's progress is tracked and periodic evaluations are conducted for learning and adaptive management. Project results, innovative approaches and achievements will be disseminated for replication and scaling up. Outcome 3.1 will be delivered through the following outputs:

Output 3.1.1: Project progress continually monitored and final evaluation conducted

A project M&E system will be established to measure project progress and impacts in terms of multiple global environmental benefits (GEBs), social and economic benefits. Baseline and targets for project indicators will be refined and used for monitoring project progress and impacts and reporting through three annual project reports (PIRs) submitted to GEF Secretariat and 6 half-yearly project progress reports (PPRs) submitted by the PMU to the LTU and the FAO/GEF unit. A Final Evaluation will be conducted and will include the review of project reports, web-based information, and field visits to selected sites, with recommendations for ensuring sustainability of project outcomes.

Output 3.1.2: Project achievement and results recorded and disseminated

This output will ensure that the project experiences are captured and shared. From end of PY1, an annual project newsletter will be produced every year; a short-term communication expert will be hired to prepare the newsletters. PMU will facilitate the information collection by coordinating with all the executing and other partners. At the end of the project, as a part of the terminal workshop, the key lessons learnt and the experiences gathered through the project will be shared, and a project publication will be produced to facilitate wider dissemination. The lessons learnt dissemination will support the implementation of the National Strategy on Forest and Landscape Restoration in Vanuatu. When the FLR Strategy is formally approved, the experience from this project will feed the national working group/platform on upscaling FLR in country.

4) Alignment with GEF focal area and/or impact program strategies

LD-1 Program 2: The project aims to turn the agricultural land management systems in Tongoa to be more resilient to climate shocks and diversify crop production systems (integration of tree-based practices into smallholder systems through agroforestry)

LD-2 Program 3: The project through its restoration activities will aim to regenerate the landscape through locally adaptive species and through agroforestry; activities will improve ecosystem services in agriculture.

5) Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing

Component 1:

Activities under this component will utilize the MALFFB's work related to provision of seedlings, planting materials, nursery materials, livestock, fencing materials, etc. GEF incremental resources will strengthen the old and new nurseries to ensure regular supply of seedlings and planting materials of indigenous tree species and diverse fruits/vegetables that are climate resilient and suited to the local conditions. Training programmes delivered, at the community level, through the GEF incremental resources will build on the national level capacity building activities (incl. training of the extension officer) on SLM and climate resilience/disaster recovery. Without GEF resources, the nurseries would not have ability to supply the required seedlings and planting materials to ensure the local production systems have crops and trees that are locally adapted and are climate resilient. In addition, the local level capacities to implement SLM will be severely limited.

Component 2:

GEF incremental actions on strengthening planning process on the island builds on the improved national level policy environment and the local administration activities carried out by Shefa Provincial Government. GEF incremental resources spent on implementing the SLM and restoration plan will build on the extension activities to be carried out by the Agricultural Officer. Co-financing through the FAO Technical Cooperation Programme on improving market linkages and the Ministry of Tourism's activities on local value chains

will directly feed into the local products' strengthening activities carried out under Output 2.1.2. Without GEF incremental resources, 900 ha on the island of Tongoa will remain under the threat of continuous degradation, resulting in loss of vital ecosystem services and goods, severely affecting the livelihoods and well-being of the local community.

6) Global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)

The proposed project will contribute to achieving Global Environment Benefits through sustainably managing 900 ha of production landscapes by supporting on the ground implementation of SLM and CSA practices.

7) Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up

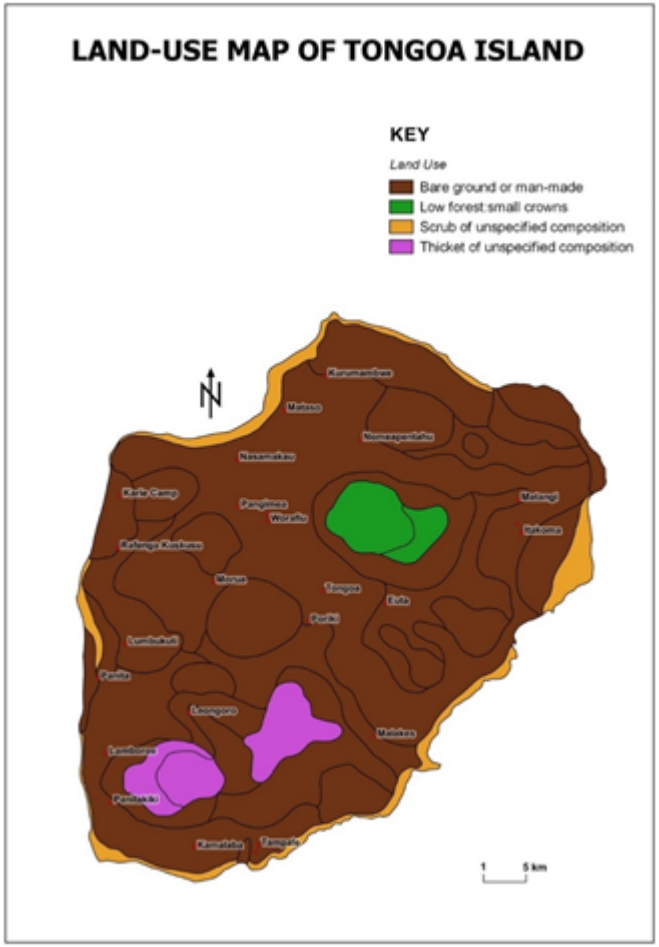
Innovativeness: The practices/techniques and the overall ecosystem approach to be implemented are not innovative per se. They are new and much required in the context of land degradation challenges faced in Tongoa.

Sustainability: The sustainability of the project outcomes will be ensured through the following factors:

- The capacities built through the project will be systemized through the local government and the Govt. extension officer on the island
- The nursery strengthening activities will be integrated into the line departments' work plans and objectives for the island
- The land use planning processes and the land use practices implemented are based on the local customary land tenure and decision making process, and are aimed at generating additional benefits for the community.

Scaling up: The project experiences and approach can be scaled up to all similar sized islands in Vanuatu. These islands face similar environmental challenges as Tongoa does. The FLR Strategy to be adopted in Vanuatu during the project life will be a good vehicle for scaling up.

1b. Project Map and Geo-Coordinates. Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place.



The project sites will be spread throughout the whole island. Specific areas (with GPS coordinates) will be finalized in the inception phase. The Chiefs in the island are still finalizing and agreeing to the specific sites. The project is expected to cover all the 14 communities; Lupalea, Ravenga, Lumbukuti, Panita, Pele, Woraviu, Kurumabe, Purau, Mangarisu, Euta, Matangi, Itakoma, Meriu, and Bongabonga.

[1] BirdLife International (2019) Important Bird Areas factsheet: Tongoa - Laika. Downloaded from http://www.birdlife.org on 28/04/2019

[2] The capacity development score is built on indicators pertaining to the adequacy of the following resources: education, rural assets, training opportunities and needs, access to credit, community-based organizations, access to markets, infrastructure, access to technical information, women involvement.

A.2. Child Project?

If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.

n/a

A.3. Stakeholders

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

Stakeholder engagement plan

The Project will ensure strong stakeholders' involvement throughout project implementation. The decision-making mechanism of the project is reflected under Section *6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination.* The Project Steering Committee is comprised of Government and FAO representatives, as well as the Private Sector and NGO representatives (please refer to stakeholders previously listed above).

A preliminary Stakeholder Engagement Plan is detailed below, to be further discussed and updated at Project inception.

Stakeholder engagement event	Targeted stakeholders	Purpose of the Event

Inception Workshop (3rd month after first disbursement)	Government partners, co-financing partners, civil society and local community representatives	To define and validate project methodologies with project stakeholders that will be used for project implementation, M&E. To confirm institutional roles of project stakeholders. To define the project's local and national entry points of the project grievance mechanism - in a participatory way.
Mid-term workshop (Month 18)	Government partners, co-financing partners, civil society and local community representatives	To assess mid-term project achievements vis-à-vis expected Outcome indicator targets. To assess the performance of the Project Management Unit and project technical structure. To identify weaknesses to be strengthened, in order to improve project effectiveness and achieve project objectives. To know, systematize and analyze producers' perceptions on project implementation, alignment with their own expectancies, and expected Outcomes. To share the Grievance Mechanism with project stakeholders.

Final Workshop (3 months before project closure)	Government partners, co-financing partners, civil society and local community representatives	To disseminate project Outcomes and discuss on lessons learned for future projects. To share success stories with and within producers' organizations, as well as with other national and international actors. To assess project implementation, share the Final Evaluation, consult with co-executing partners, and identify weaknesses and strengths at institutional and operational levels (local and national). To consolidate inputs for the Project Terminal Report.

Further stakeholder engagement actions to be performed include the public disclosure of an Environmental and Social Assessment. A final version of this assessment, approved by FAO, is to be posted on FAO's Disclosure Portal[1]

Grievance mechanism: **Project-level grievance mechanism**

The project will establish a grievance mechanism at field level to file complaints during project inception phase. Contact information and information on the process to file a complaint will be disclosed in all meetings, workshops and other related events throughout the life of the project. In addition, it is expected that all awareness raising material to be distributed will include the necessary information regarding the contacts and the process for filing grievances.

The project will also be responsible for documenting and reporting as part of the safeguards performance monitoring on any grievances received and how they were addressed.

The mechanism includes the following stages:

1. In the instance in which the claimant has the means to directly file the claim, he/she has the right to do so, presenting it directly to the Project Management Unit (PMU). The process of filing a complaint will duly consider anonymity as well as any existing traditional or indigenous dispute resolution mechanisms and it will not interfere with the community's self-governance system.

2. The complainant files a complaint through one of the channels of the grievance mechanism. This will be sent to the National Project Coordinator (PC) to assess whether the complaint is eligible. The confidentiality of the complaint must be preserved during the process.

3. The PMU will be responsible for recording the grievance and how it has been addressed if a resolution was agreed.

4. If the situation is too complex, or the complainer does not accept the resolution, the complaint must be sent to a higher level, until a solution or acceptance is reached.

5. For every complaint received, a written proof will be sent within ten (10) working days; afterwards, a resolution proposal will be made within thirty (30) working days.

6. In compliance with the resolution, the person in charge of dealing with the complaint, may interact with the complainant, or may call for interviews and meetings, to better understand the reasons.

7. All complaint received, its response and resolutions, must be duly registered.

Internal process

1. Project Management Unit (PMU). The complaint could come in writing or orally to the PMU directly. At this level, received complaints will be registered, investigated and solved by the PMU.

2. If the complaint has not been solved and could not be solve in level 1, then the NPC escalates it to the Sub-regional Coordinator for the Pacific.

3. Project Steering Committee (PSC). The assistance of the PSC is requested if a resolution was not agreed in levels 1 and 2.

4. FAO Sub-regional Office. The Sub-regional Coordinator will request if necessary the advice of the Regional Office to resolve a grievance, or will transfer the resolution of the grievance entirely to the regional office, if the problem is highly complex.

5. The FAO Regional Representative will request only on very specific situations or complex problems the assistance on the FAO Inspector General who pursuits its own procedures to solve the problem.

Resolution

Upon acceptance a solution by the complainer, a document with the agreement should be signed with the agreement.

Project Management Unit (PMU)	Must respond within 5 working days.
FAO Sub-regional Office	Anyone in the office may receive a complaint and must request proof of receipt. If the case is accepted, the FAO Sub-regional Coordinator must respond within 5 working days in consultation with the Project Team. SAP-SRC@fao.org
Project Steering Committee (PSC)	If the case cannot be dealt by the Sub-regional Office, he/she must send the information to all PSC members and call for a meeting to find a solution. The response must be sent within 5 working days after the meeting of the PSC.

FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific	Must respond within 5 working days in consultation with FAO Sub-regional Office RAP-ADG@fao.org
Office of the Inspector General (OIG)	To report possible fraud and bad behavior by fax, confidential: (+39) 06 570 55550 By e-mail: Investigations-hotline@fao.org By confidential hotline: (+ 39) 06 570 52333

[1] http://www.fao.org/environmental-social-standards/disclosure-portal/en/

Documents

Title **Submitted**

In addition, provide a summary on how stakeholders will be consulted in project execution, the means and timing of engagement, how information will be disseminated, and an explanation of any resource requirements throughout the project/program cycle to ensure proper and meaningful stakeholder engagement.

The project will work with a wide array of stakeholders, from the local, national to international level. The main stakeholders include:

Stakeholder	Role in Project
Ministry of Climate Change, Adaptation, Meteorology, GEO-hazards, Environment and Energy	Ministry of the GEF Operational Focal Point. It will play the key coordination role at the national level. It hosts the National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) – the government's agency responsible for coordination of responses to emergencies and disasters across the country – and the National Advisory Board on Climate Change & Disaster Risk reduction (NAB) – the supreme policy-making and advisory body for all disaster risk reduction and climate change programmes and projects.

Stakeholder	Role in Project
Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fisheries and Biosecurity	Main government executing agency. It will play the central role in coordinating and monitoring activities with partners and local communities during the project implementation. Delivery of training, inputs, planting material, small processing equipment and fencing material, livestock restocking and overall monitoring will be ensured through three of its technical departments: the Forestry Department, the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Livestock.
Ministry of Tourism, Trade, Industry, Commerce & Ni Vanuatu Business	Key government stakeholder in implementation. It will be responsible for addressing project activities related to value chain development and eco-tourism promotion through the Department of Industry, which will be the technical agency advising on value addition to organic food products and locally-made handicrafts, including gender-specific strategies.
Shefa Provincial Government Council	Key provincial/local government stakeholder in coordination and implementation. The Provincial Government will play a critical role in ensuring coordination at the island level and in putting in place the institutional mechanism for capacity development. It will work in collaboration with the Department of Lands and the Customary Land Management Office to address land tenure issues in Tongoa. In particular, it will facilitate agreements between FAO and landowners to implement field activities. Support to smooth implementation will be ensured by the involvement of the Tongoa District Administration Officer, who will work with representatives from the traditional chiefdom system to handle issues and sort out matters.
PHAMA Plus	Key project implementation partner. The Pacific Horticultural and Agricultural Market Access Program Plus funded by Australia and New Zealand assists six Pacific Island nations, including Vanuatu, to manage regulatory aspects associated with increased exports of fresh and value-added agricultural products. The present project will take advantage of PHAMA Plus's experience and network to leverage opportunities for market access for primary and value-added products, consistently with project aims relating to income generation, value addition and value chain development. In particular, the project will greatly benefit from PHAMA Plus's cooperation network and connections with the Department of Industry, the National Bureau of Standards, the relevant offices of the Shefa Provincial Government Council as well as the private sector
Vanuatu Environment Advocacy Network (VEAN), Vanuatu Environmental Science Society (VESS) and Vanuatu Association of Non-Governmental Organizations (VANGO)	Key project implementation partners at the field level. The CSOs will aid in mobilizing and facilitating community level support and awareness related activities, specifically engaging women in Tongoa through members of the Women Association in the island.

Stakeholder	Role in Project
Local level organizations	Key project implementation partners at the field level. There is a high degree of self-organization in Tongoa's communities, whose members normally belong to groups with technical, advocacy or business purposes. Such local level organizations include: Tongoa Council of Chiefs, Tongoa Council of Churches, Tongoa Women Association, Tongoa Youth Association, Tongoa Disability Association, Tongoa Farmers Association, Tongoa Business Association, Tongoa Shepherds Association, Tongoa Fishermen Association, Tongoa Natural Resources Management Committee, Tongoa Disaster Risk Management Committee, Tongoa Water Management Committee. Tongoa councils/associations/committees will play a key coordination role in the parts of the project supporting communities in adopting sound land management, agricultural and livestock practices as well as in developing market-oriented approaches and environmentally friendly enterprises. They will facilitate all relevant processes and will help identify crops and breeds suitable for markets. They will also ensure that vulnerable groups are appropriately involved in and benefit from project activities. In particular, this will allow identifying and resolving the constraints affecting women's participation in and profitability from agriculture and related sectors, thus contributing to women's empowerment in agriculture and decision-making at household and community level.
Local communities	Local communities are primarily indigenous people and main project beneficiaries and primary partners on the ground for successful implementation. They were involved in extensive consultations to understand their perspectives in the context of land degradation as well as potential involvement in project activities, thus ensuring awareness of and consensus over the intervention design. An input/resource co-sharing approach will be encouraged in order to ensure ownership over the project logic, activities, monitoring and follow-up beyond the project life cycle, making for long-term adoption and replicability of the proposed innovations.

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only;

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;

Co-financier;

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body;

Executor or co-executor; Yes

Other (Please explain)

A.4. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Please briefly include below any gender dimensions relevant to the project, and any plans to address gender in project design (e.g. gender analysis).

According to Table below, female population in Tongoa is 1,202 or 49% of the total. In the island, the customary hierarchical clan system is in force, determining a prevalently male-controlled society. The main role of women, and the most acknowledged one, is to take care of children. Respective gender roles regarding productive activities are well defined and separate. In the traditional system, men take decisions; this aspect is strongly rooted in the local culture. They are in charge of decision-making, also concerning the use of forests.

Tongoa Island demographic data. Source: Department of Climate Change, received on 4th March 2019

COMMUNITY	TOTAL POP	HOUSEHOLDS	MALES	FEMALES	CHILDREN< 18 YRS	DISABILITY
LUPALEA	175	47	86	89	66	2
RAVENGA	24	7	12	12	11	0
LUMBUKUTI	342	86	187	155	145	8
PANITA	207	40	107	100	98	2
PELE	164	61	80	84	64	3
WORAVIU	205	34	101	104	81	12
KURUMABE	234	58	121	113	98	5
PURAU	117	30	67	50	38	1
MANGARISU	156	51	76	80	15	1
EUTA	186	51	90	96	79	3
MATANGI	334	75	172	162	181	0
ITAKOMA	117	29	60	57	64	5
MERIU	130	43	64	66	56	7
BONGABONGA	70	22	36	34	13	4
TOTAL	2,461	634	1,259	1,202	937	53

The customary role of women is to provide support to men; they are strongly involved in the execution of the activities decided by men. Women spend a lot of time carrying our farming activities, they are crucial to the agriculture sector, and are also involved in the management of natural resources. They carry out forest-related activities every day, entering forests five days a week to fetch fuelwood; they harvest dead wood and cut some tree branches. Damage brought about by Cyclone Pam has reduced the availability of

fuelwood; now it has to be sought in upland areas, climbing rocky paths, which is risky for women, but men do not do that because of the role imposed by the customary rule. Women do also fetch fruits, which have good commercial value.

In terms of education, women have equal opportunities to men. Despite the socially strong distinction of gender roles and tasks determined by the customary system, some signs of change have been noticed in recent times. The capacity development needs assessment revealed that women's involvement in producers' association is self-rated by communities at four, in a scale going from 1 (minimum) to 5 (maximum). This is a good starting point for further advocating for a greater gender equality and empowerment.

Women in Tongoa have their own Association dealing with small commerce and business – some representatives are also based in Port Vila – and besides being strongly involved in agriculture, women handle many alternative/emerging economic activities; for instance, weaving matts from pandana leaves, producing handicrafts, extracting coconut oil, cooking and selling food, managing small trade, selling agricultural produces, fruits and nuts in local markets, raising poultry, and looking after cattle and pigs (for which, better fenced areas would be needed). Tongoa's women received training in the past from other projects, for instance on production of coconut oil and chips, but most often they do not have the resources to develop a proper business.

VANGO will play a critical role in terms of engaging women in Tongoa consistently with ongoing efforts at the national/institutional level, and will partner with the Departments of Industry and Tourism (under the Ministry of Tourism, Trade, Industry, Commerce & Ni Vanuatu Business), advising on value addition to organic food products and locally-made handicrafts, including gender-specific strategies and product packaging (e.g. eco-tourism), since, being strongly involved in agricultural tasks, women need appropriate household planning to make handicrafts and develop other sectors.

The project will promote the participation of women and will empower them to strengthen their role in planning and decision-making, and to improve their productivity, incomes, living conditions and safe utilization of natural resources. The Tongoa Women's Association will be supported to maximize the potential for production and trade of mats and the management committees that will be established under the project will be comprised of at least 30% of adult women. The project will also facilitate women's access to training and technical assistance; the training programme delivered through the project will ensure that women are at least 30% of the total participants. Women will make up at least 30% of the project beneficiaries, and will be involved and represented in all project activities; data will be disaggregated by gender to monitor the different project outcomes.

Documents

Title	Submitted

Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment?

Yes

If yes, please upload document or equivalent here

A detailed plan, in coordination with the Tongoa Women's Association will be developed in the inception phase, this will be led by a Gender Expert.

If possible, indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:

Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;

Improving women's participation and decision making Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women Yes

Will the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

Yes

A.5. Risks

Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being, achieved, and, if possible, the proposedmeasures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.

A full risk analysis following FAO guidance with identification of mitigation actions is found in the table below.

Description of risk	**Impact**[1]	**Probability of occurance**1	**Degree of incidence**	***Mitigation* actions**	**Responsible party**
Lack of coordination and communication/information sharing between the key institutional stakeholders.	H	L	Green	All key stakeholders have been involved from the very beginning of the project preparation process and a working group for the project implementation will be established under the project steering committee. A communication strategy will also be developed and regular meetings and presentation of project results in different phases of the project implementation will be organized. The project's steering committee will also comprise of senior Staff from the executing government departments ensuring constant involvement and coordination..	PMU, PSC

Unclear responsibilities and lack of commitment from project stakeholders at national and specifically at island level.	H	ML	Green	Involvement of all the different responsible institutions as well as their clearly defined and prescribed responsibilities were discussed and agreed upon during the project preparation phase. Moreover, the project's steering committee and coordination unit will constantly monitor the institutional stakeholders' fulfillment of their respective responsibilities.	PMU, PSC
Lack of interest from local communities in getting involved and taking ownership over the project activities.	H	L	Green	Local communities and their representatives have been effectively engaged and consulted from the onset of the project preparation process. Their perspectives and concerns were taken into account in the project design, and sensitization activities were carried out during the project preparation phase to communicate the socio-economic benefits from the project implementation. Communities expressed their interest, enthusiasm and willingness to participate in the project activities. Moreover, a cost-sharing approach will be encouraged during the project implementation, as beneficiaries investing some of their time/resources in project activities are expected to develop a strong sense of ownership and interest in continuing the endeavors beyond the project life-span.	PMU, DoF
Climate change affected extreme weather events throughout the project timeframe, and natural changes in the ecosystems and associated species and significant alteration of the project's baseline conditions related to forestry and agroforestry.	H	Unknown	Unknown	The crop, plant and tree species used for forest/land restoration and agroforestry will be selected based on the local site suitability (strong preference for indigenous tree species), on their resilience to the most likely impacts of climate change (e.g. outbreak of pests and diseases, changes in rainfall, etc.) and on the known patterns of climatic events. A mechanism to monitor and forecast possible extreme events will be established during the inception phase, defining early response mechanisms in agreement with the institutions that are responsible for such contingencies, in particular the National Disaster Management Office (NDMO).	PMU, DoF

Reduced financial support from co-financiers due to limited overall funding availability resulting from the COVID-19-related economic downturn, and/or the reorientation of available funding to actions directly related to COVID-19	M	M	Yellow	If there are negative changes in co-financing, in consultation with the government, seek alternative options for and ensure continuity of resource allocation to ongoing initiatives in project target areas.	PMU, PSC
Closure of offices, transport etc. will delay launch of project and its implementation.	M	M	Yellow	It is likely that periodic closures of transport and offices as well as restrictions on organizing meetings/training with large number of people will impact project implementation. Therefore, the project will institute local mechanisms such as local facilitators, work with local partners to ensure that some work can continue on the ground. Detailed planning will be done with the government and stakeholders, and the project will ensure that all recommended safe practices are followed by the project team and by communities.	PMU, PSC

[1] H: High; MH: Moderately High; ML: Moderately Low; L: Low

A.6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

Describe the Institutional arrangementfor project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

Lead government agencies in the Project are:
Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fisheries and Biosecurity (MALFFB): MALFFB will act as the project executing entity in coordination with other institutions and administrations participating in field activities. The MALFFB will have the executing and technical responsibility for the project; with FAO providing technical oversight as GEF Agency.

Ministry of Climate Change, Adaptation, Meteorology, GEO-hazards, Environment and Energy:
This is the GEF Operational Focal Point Ministry and the OFP will chair the Project Steering Committee (PSC). The Ministry will hold the overall responsibility to facilitate institutional coordination between relevant government entities.

Implementation Arrangements

MALFFB will be responsible for the overall execution of the project and will act as national execution entity, also referred to as National Operational Partner in FAO terminology.[1] National co-executing agencies have been designated and will be supported by the Project Steering Committee (PSC) and the Project Management Unit. The overall responsibility for project execution implies accountability for intended and appropriate use of funds, as well as for timely delivery of inputs and outputs.

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) as the GEF Implementing Agency for the proposed project will provide project cycle management services as established in the GEF Policy.[2] FAO will be responsible for providing oversight, technical backstopping and supervision of project implementation to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with agreed standards and requirements. Technical backstopping will be provided by FAO in coordination with the Project Steering Committee (PSC, see figure 6 below). FAO's role and responsibilities are described in subsection *FAO's roles and responsibilities* below.

Decision-making mechanisms of the project

Project Steering Committee (PSC)**.** The PSC works at the political level to ensure that the project is implemented in line with national policies and development plans. The PSC will comprise of government Ministries, civil society and private sector. The main function of the PSC is to guide the implementation of the project, verify and approve the annual work plans, approve the financial and technical reports, and provide strategic guidance for the project. A schematic of the PSC is presented in Figure 6 below.

Project Management Unit. The PMU will be responsible for day-to-day project execution. The main function of the PMU, following the directives of the PSC, is to ensure the coordination and execution of the project through the effective implementation of Annual Work Plan(s) and Budget(s). The team will consist of a National Project Coordinator (NPC), one Field Coordinator and one Admin Assistant, as well as other shorter-term national and international consultants. The PMU will consist of full-time and part time positions financed from project resources. A part time Chief Technical Advisor (CTA)(20 days/year, 3 years) will provide additional technical support for the project.

The NPC will be responsible for supervising and guiding the Project Management Unit (PMU). Hence, will lead and organize the day-to-day execution of the project. The NPC will take the lead in communications with government and regional agencies, and advocacy. The NPC will also be responsible for providing technical advice and guidance in his/her area of technical expertise. The NPC will report on Project progress to the Steering Committee meetings and will support the preparation of semi-annual Project Progress Reports (PPR) to the FAO Budget Holder, annual Project Implementation Reports (PIR) and final evaluation to the FAO Funding Liaison Officer who will then submit them to the GEF Secretariat. The ToRs for the NPC are provided in Annex L.

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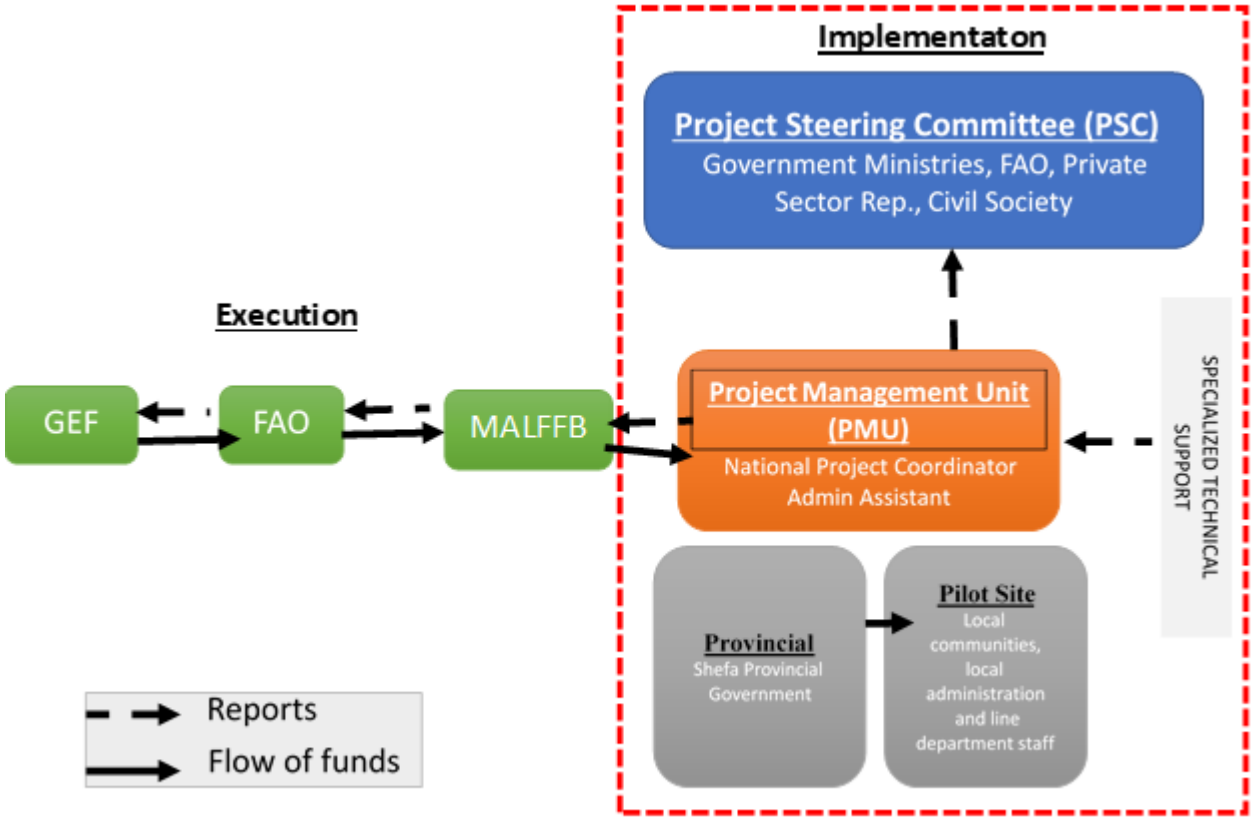
[1] According to FAO's modalities for project execution and implementation, the Operational Partner is responsible for achieving the agreed outputs defined in the approved project document.

[2] GEF/C.52/Inf.06/Rev.01. Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy.

Figure 6. Decision-making mechanisms of the project.



FAO's roles and responsibilities

FAO's role in the project governance structure

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) will be the GEF Agency responsible for supervision and provision of technical guidance during project implementation. As the GEF agency for the project, FAO will:

· Oversee project implementation in accordance with the project document, work plans, budgets, agreements with co-financiers and the rules and procedures of FAO;

- Provide technical guidance to ensure that appropriate technical quality is applied to all activities concerned;
- Conduct at least one supervision mission per year; and
- Report to the GEF Secretariat and Evaluation Office, through the annual Project Implementation Review, on project progress and provide financial reports to the GEF Trustee.

In accordance with the present Project Document and the AWP/B(s) approved by the PSC, FAO will prepare budget revisions to maintain the budget updated in the financial management system of FAO and will provide this information to the PSC to facilitate the planning and implementation of project activities. In collaboration with the PMU and the PSC, FAO will participate in the planning of contracting and procurement processes. FAO will process due payments for delivery of goods, services and products upon request of the PCU and based on the AWP/B and Procurement Plans that will be annually approved by the PSC.

FAO's roles in internal organization

The roles and responsibilities of FAO staff are regulated by the *FAO Guide to the Project Cycle, Quality for Results, 2015*, Annex 4: Roles and Responsibilities of the Project Task Force Members, and its updates.

The PTF is a management and consultative body whose services are covered by the GEF fee that integrates the necessary technical qualifications from the FAO relevant units to support the project. The PTF consists of a Budget Holder, a Lead Technical Officer, a Headquarters Technical Officer, and a Funding Liaison Officer. Additional technical officers from FAO's technical departments can be added to the PTF as needed. These roles are described next.

The FAO Sub- regional Office for Pacific (FAOSAP) will be the **Budget Holder** (BH) and will oversee the management of GEF resources. As a first step in the implementation of the project, the FAOSAP will establish an interdisciplinary Project Task Force (PTF) within FAO, to guide the implementation of the project. In consultation with the LTO, the FAOSAP will be responsible for timely operational, administrative and financial management of the GEF project resources, including in particular: (1) the acquisition of goods and contracting of services for the activities of the project, according to FAO's rules and procedures, in accordance with the approved AWP/B; (2) process the payments corresponding to delivery of goods, services and technical products in consultation with the PSC; (3) provide six-monthly financial reports including a statement of project expenditures to the PSC; and (4) at least once a year, or more frequently if required, prepare budget revisions for submission to the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit through the Field Programme Management Information System (FPMIS) of FAO.

The FAOSAP, in accordance with the PTF, will give its non-objection to the AWP/Bs submitted by the PMU as well as the Project Progress Reports (PPRs). PPRs may be commented by the PTF and should be approved by the LTO before being uploaded by the BH in FPMIS.

The **Lead Technical Officer (LTO**) for the project will be the FAOSAP Forestry Officer. The role of the LTO is central to FAO's comparative advantage for projects. The LTO will oversee and carry out technical backstopping to the project implementation. The LTO will support the BH in the implementation and monitoring of the AWP/Bs, including work plan and budget revisions. The LTO is responsible and accountable for providing or obtaining technical clearance of technical inputs and services procured by the Organization.

In addition, the LTO will provide technical backstopping to ensure the delivery of quality technical outputs. The LTO will coordinate the provision of appropriate technical support from PTF to respond to requests from the PSC. The LTO will be responsible for:

•Review and give no-objection to TORs for consultancies and contracts to be performed under the project, and to CVs and technical proposals short-listed by the PMU for key project positions, goods, minor works, and services to be financed by GEF resources;
•Supported by the FAOSAP, review and clear final technical products delivered by consultants and contract holders financed by GEF resources before the final payment can be processed;
•Assist with review and provision of technical comments to draft technical products/reports during project execution;
•Review and approve project progress reports submitted by the NPC, in cooperation with the BH;
•Support the FAO Representative in examining, reviewing and giving no-objection to AWP/B submitted by the NPC, for their approval by the Project Steering Committee;
•Ensure the technical quality of the six-monthly Project Progress Reports (PPRs). The PPRs will be prepared by the NPC, with inputs from the PT. The BH will submit the PPR to the FAO/GEF Coordination Unit for comments, and the LTO for technical clearance. The PPRs will be submitted to the PSC for approval twice a year. The BH will upload the approved PPR to FPMIS.
•Supervise the preparation and ensure the technical quality of the annual PIR. The PIR will be drafted by the NPC, with inputs from the PT. The PIR will be submitted to the BH and the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit for approval and finalization. The FAO/GEF Coordination Unit will submit the PIRs to the GEF Secretariat and the GEF Evaluation Office, as part of the Annual Monitoring Review report of the FAO-GEF portfolio. The LTO must ensure that the NPC and the PT have provided information on the co-financing provided during the year for inclusion in the PIR;
•Conduct annual (or as needed) supervision missions;
•Participate in the mid-term workshop with all key project stakeholders, development of an eventually agreed adjustment plan in project execution approach, and supervise its implementation; and
•Provide comments to the TORs for the terminal evaluation; provide information and share all relevant background documentation with the evaluation team. Participate in the final workshop with all key project stakeholders, as relevant. Contribute to the follow-up to recommendations on how to ensure sustainability of project outputs and results after the end of the Project.

The **HQ Technical Officer** is a member of the PTF, as a mandatory requirement of the FAO Guide to the Project Cycle. The HQ Technical Officer has most relevant technical expertise - within FAO technical departments - related to the thematic of the project. The HQ Technical Officer will provide effective functional advice to the LTO to ensure adherence to FAO corporate technical standards during project implementation, in particular:

- Supports the LTO in monitoring and reporting on implementation of environmental and social commitment plans for moderate projects. The HQ officer will support the LTO in monitoring and reporting the identified risks and mitigation measures (Annex J) in close coordination with the project partners.

- Provides technical backstopping for the project work plan.

- Clears technical reports, contributes to and oversees the quality of Project Report(s) (PPRs and PIRs).

- May be requested to support the LTO and PTF for implementation and monitoring.

- Will contribute to the overall ToR for the terminal evaluation; review the composition of the evaluation team and support the evaluation function.

The FAO-GEF Coordination Unit will act as **Funding Liaison Officer (FLO).** The FAO/GEF Coordination Unit will review the PPRs and financial reports and will review and approve budget revisions based on the approved Project Budget and AWP/Bs. This FAO/GEF Coordination Unit will review and provide a rating in the annual PIR(s) and will undertake supervision missions as necessary. The PIRs will be included in the FAO GEF Annual Monitoring Review submitted to GEF by the FAO GEF Coordination Unit. The FAO GEF Coordination Unit will organize and facilitate the evaluation, and participate (FLO) in the development of corrective actions in the project implementation strategy if needed to mitigate eventual risks affecting the timely and effective implementation of the project. The FAO GEF Coordination Unit will in collaboration with the FAO Finance Division request transfer of project funds from the GEF Trustee based on six-monthly projections of funds needed.

The FAO Financial Division will provide annual Financial Reports to the GEF Trustee and, in collaboration with the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit, request project funds on a six-monthly basis to the GEF Trustee.

Coordination with other relevant GEF-financed and other initiatives

Given that there are very limited donor funded activities going on in the island. The coordination of this project with other relevant projects will take place mainly at national level.

Vanuatu Coastal Adaptation Project: The GEF-LDCF funded project is working to build resilience through improved infrastructure, sustained livelihoods, and increased food production. The proposed project will work closely with this project to ensure key lessons are learnt, especially from Component 1 (Integrated community approaches to climate change adaptation) and the work on rehabilitation of threatened coastal ecosystems and resources and stabilization of coastal areas through re-vegetation.

Integrated Sustainable Land and Coastal Management: The main aspect of the GEF funded intervention that is relevant to the present project is the enhancement of the enabling environment (for integrated sustainable upland and lowland management). The activities include strengthening of policies, planning and decision-making processes at the national level, and development of national capacities relevant to sustainable land management through sharing lessons learnt on building resilience to climate change and re-vegetating degraded ecosystems.

Financial management and reporting on GEF resources

Financial management and reporting in relation to the GEF resources will be carried out in accordance with FAO's rules and procedures, and in accordance with the agreement between FAO and the GEF Trustee. On the basis of the activities foreseen in the budget and the project, FAO will undertake all operations for disbursements, procurement and contracting for the total amount of GEF resources.

Financial records. FAO shall maintain a separate account in United States dollars for the Project's GEF resources showing all income and expenditures. Expenditures incurred in a currency other than United States dollars shall be converted into United States dollars at the United Nations operational rate of exchange on the date of the transaction. FAO shall administer the Project in accordance with its regulations, rules and directives.

Financial reports. The BH shall prepare six-monthly project expenditure accounts and final accounts for the project, showing amount budgeted for the year, amount expended since the beginning of the year, and separately, the un-liquidated obligations as follows:

1. Details of project expenditures on outcome-by-outcome basis, reported in line with Project Budget (Annex I of this document), as at 30 June and 31 December each year.

2. Final accounts on completion of the Project on a component-by-component and outcome-by-outcome basis, reported in line with the Project Budget (Annex I of this document).

3. A final statement of account in line with FAO Oracle Project budget codes, reflecting actual final expenditures under the Project, when all obligations have been liquidated.

Financial statements. Within 30 working days of the end of each semester, together FAO shall submit six-monthly statements of expenditure of GEF resources, to present to the PSC and included in the PPR. The purpose of the financial statement is to list the expenditures incurred on the project on a six monthly basis compared to the budget, so as to monitor project progress and to reconcile outstanding advances during the six-month period. The financial statement shall contain information that will serve as the basis for a periodic revision of the budget.

The BH will submit the above financial reports for review and monitoring by the LTO and the FAO GEF Coordination Unit. Financial reports for submission to the donor (GEF) will be prepared in accordance with the provisions in the GEF Financial Procedures Agreement and submitted by the FAO Finance Division

Responsibility for cost overruns: The BH shall utilize the GEF project funds in strict compliance with the Project Budget (Appendix 3) and the approved AWP/Bs. The BH can make variations provided that the total allocated for each budgeted project component is not exceeded and the reallocation of funds does not impact the achievement of any project output as per the Project Results Framework (Appendix 1). At least once a year, the BH will submit a budget revision for approval of the LTO and the FAO/GEF Coordination Unit through FPMIS. Cost overruns shall be the sole responsibility of the BH.

Audit: The Project shall be subject to the internal and external auditing procedures provided for in FAO financial regulations, rules and directives and in keeping with the Financial Procedures Agreement between the GEF Trustee and FAO.

The audit regime at FAO consists of an external audit provided by the Auditor-General (or persons exercising an equivalent function) of a member nation appointed by the Governing Bodies of the Organization and reporting directly to them, and an internal audit function headed by the FAO Inspector-General who reports directly to the Director-General. This function operates as an integral part of the Organization under policies established by senior management, and furthermore has a reporting line to the governing bodies. Both functions are required under the Basic Texts of FAO, which establish a framework for the TORs of each. Internal audits of imprest accounts, records, bank reconciliation and asset verification take place at FAO field and liaison offices on a cyclical basis.

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[1] GEF/C.52/Inf.06/Rev.01. Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy.

[2] According to FAO's modalities for project execution and implementation, the Operational Partner is responsible for achieving the agreed outputs defined in the approved project document.

Additional Information not well elaborated at PIF Stage:

A.7. Benefits

Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environement benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptaion benefits (LDCF/SCCF)?

This Project will deliver the following socioeconomic benefits in the targeted sites;

- Increased income of the targeted households (through 140 farmers, of which 45 will be women) from VT 6000/yr to VT 12000/yr, providing more economic security and reducing vulnerability, which in turn will reduce the unsustainable practices carried out due to urgent economic needs.

- Engagement of women throughout the project, specifically as direct beneficiaries, including in training will potentially increase their understanding and effective participation in sustainable resource use planning and management. In this context, given that women act as key change agents in local communities and their role in resource utilization patterns, there will be an increased awareness and drive to sustainable manage the land resources in the island.

A.8. Knowledge Management

Elaborate on the Knowledge management approach for the project, including, if any, plans for the project to learn from other relevant projects and initiatives (e.g. participate in trainings. conferences, stakeholder exchanges, virtual networks, project twinning) and plans for the project to assess and document ina user- friendly form (e.g. lessons learned briefs, engaging websites, guidebooks based on experience) and share these experiences and expertise (e.g. participate in community of practices, organize seminars, trainings and conferences) with relevant stakeholders.

The project will support the dissemination of best practices and lessons learned through Component 3. Brochures, leaflets, flyers, newsletters and other publications of project activities and results will be produced and disseminated. Webpage and social network pages for the project will be established. This will include: (i) partnerships and links; (ii) project information (objectives, activities, expected results, etc.). Given the variety of events taking place under the project, attracting media interest will be a key consideration for increased visibility. Press releases will be an integral part of project visibility throughout the project. The terminal workshop will also include a session on key lessons learnt from the project and this will aid in the process of synthesizing the lessons and disseminate through a publication.

Knowledge Management Activity	Responsible parties	Time frame/ Periodicity	Budget
Brochures and leaflets for land users	NPC, project partners, local organizations, with clearance by the LTO	Twice during project lifetime	USD 1500
Project Newsletter	NPC and LTO	Annual	NPC staff time covered by monthly salary. LTO's time covered through GEF fees. USD 1500
Webpage and social network pages	NPC, Communication expert	Within two months of project start-up with regular uploads and maintenance	NPC staff time covered by monthly salary. Communication expert- USD 3000
Final lessons learnt brochure	NPC, government stakeholders, communication expert and LTO	Once during the project lifetime	USD 3000
Press releases	NPC with input from project partners	Bi-annual	-
Total budget			**USD 9,000**

B. Description of the consistency of the project with:

B.1. Consistency with National Priorities

Describe the consistency of the project with nation strategies and plans or reports and assessements under relevant conventions such as NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

Vanuatu's 2030 The People's Plan (National Sustainable Development Plan 2016 to 2030): The project is strongly aligned to objectives Env 1.1 (Increase agricultural and fisheries production using sustainable practices), Env 3.5 (Strengthen community resilience), and Env 4.6 (Reduce deforestation and ensure rehabilitation and reforestation is commonplace).

Vanuatu Forest Policy (2013-2023): The project is aligned to the following policy directives a) Sustainable manage forests using internationally accepted mechanisms and tools and incorporating traditional and cultural practices; b) Protect, develop and manage non-wood forest products and medicinal plants sustainably; c) Develop and implement land use plans including forestry activities; d) Actively participate and engage with communities on forestry initiatives; e) Design and implement programs and projects for integrated and sustainable forest management jointly with community stakeholders; and f) Integrate climate change adaptation issues into forestry sector planning and activities.

Vanuatu Agriculture Sector Policy (2015-2030): The project is aligned to the following policy directives a) Develop and implement land use policies and plans; b) Mainstream environmental considerations into agriculture practices; c) Incorporate sustainable farming practices such as agro-forestry and soil improvement technologies in all agricultural practices; d) Increase production of agricultural produce and products through engagement of all stakeholders; e) Mainstream climate variability, climate change and disaster risk reduction using adaptation and mitigation strategies in all agriculture initiatives and developments; and f) Mainstream gender and support women, youths and vulnerable groups in all agriculture initiatives.

Vanuatu's National Action Plan (NAP): The project is aligned to the Program Objective 2- To have measures in place to prevent and minimize land degradation and Program Objective 3- Demonstrate ways communities can adapt to negative effects of drought and climate variability.

C. Describe The Budgeted M & E Plan:

The monitoring and evaluation of progress in achieving the results and objectives of the project will be based on targets and indicators in the Project Results Framework (Annex A). Project monitoring and the evaluation activities are budgeted at USD 66,000 (see Monitoring & Evaluation Summary section). Monitoring and evaluation activities will follow FAO and GEF policies and guidelines for monitoring and evaluation. The monitoring and evaluation system will also facilitate learning and replication of the project's results and lessons in relation to the integrated management of natural resources.

Oversight and monitoring responsibilities

The monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities specifically described in the Monitoring and Evaluation table (see Table 3.4 below) will be undertaken through: (i) day-to-day monitoring and project progress supervision missions; (ii) technical monitoring of indicators to measure a reduction in land degradation; and (iii) monitoring and supervision missions (FAO).

At the beginning of the implementation of the GEF project, the PMU will establish a system to monitor the project's progress. Participatory mechanisms and methodologies to support the monitoring and evaluation of performance indicators and outputs will be developed. During the project inception workshop (see section 3.5.3 below), the tasks of monitoring and

evaluation will include: (i) presentation and explanation (if needed) of the project's Results Framework with all project stakeholders; (ii) review of monitoring and evaluation indicators and their baselines; (iii) preparation of draft clauses that will be required for inclusion in consultant contracts, to ensure compliance with the monitoring and evaluation reporting functions (if applicable); and (iv) clarification of the division of monitoring and evaluation tasks among the different stakeholders in the project. The M&E and Communications Expert (see TORs in Annex L) will prepare a draft monitoring and evaluation matrix that will be discussed and agreed upon by all stakeholders during the inception workshop. The **M&E matrix** will be a management tool for the NPC, and the Project Partners to: i) monitor the achievement of output indicators (six-monthly); ii) monitor the achievement of outcome indicators (annually); iii) clearly define responsibilities and means of verification; iv) select a method to process the indicators and data.

The **M&E Plan** will be prepared by the M&E and Communication Expert together with local communities in the three first months of the PY1 and validated with the PSC. The M&E Plan will be based on the M&E summary table and the M&E Matrix and will include: i) the updated results framework, with clear indicators per year; ii) updated baseline, if needed, and selected tools for data collection (including sample definition); iii) narrative of the monitoring strategy, including roles and responsibilities for data collection and processing, reporting flows, monitoring matrix, and brief analysis of who, when and how will each indicator be measured. Responsibility of project activities may or may not coincide with data collection responsibility; iv) updated implementation arrangements, if needed; v) inclusion of the tracking tool indicators, data collection and monitoring strategy to be included in the final evaluation; vi) calendar of evaluation workshops, including self-evaluation techniques.

The day-to-day monitoring of the project's implementation will be the responsibility of the NPC and will be driven by the preparation and implementation of an AWP/B followed up through six-monthly PPRs. The preparation of the AWP/B and six-monthly PPRs will represent the product of a unified planning process between main project stakeholders. As tools for results-based management (RBM), the AWP/B will identify the actions proposed for the coming project year and provide the necessary details on output and outcome targets to be achieved, and the PPRs will report on the monitoring of the implementation of actions and the achievement of output and outcome targets. Specific inputs to the AWP/B and the PPRs will be prepared based on participatory planning and progress review with all stakeholders and coordinated and facilitated through project planning and progress review workshops. These contributions will be consolidated by the NPC in the draft AWP/B and the PPRs.

An annual project progress review and planning meeting should be held with the participation of the project partners to finalize the AWP/B and the PPRs. Once finalized, the AWP/B and the PPRs will be submitted to the FAO LTO for technical clearance, and to the Project Steering Committee for revision and approval. The AWP/B will be developed in a manner consistent with the Project Results Framework to ensure adequate fulfillment and monitoring of project outputs and outcomes.

Following the approval of the Project, the PY1 AWP/B will be adjusted (either reduced or expanded in time) to synchronize it with the annual reporting calendar. In subsequent years, the AWP/Bs will follow an annual preparation and reporting cycle as specified in pg.47 below.

Reporting schedule

Specific reports that will be prepared under the monitoring and evaluation program are: (i) Project inception report; (ii) Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP/B); (iii) Project Progress Reports (PPRs); (iv) Annual Project Implementation Review (PIR); (v) Technical reports; (vi) Co-financing reports; and (vii) Terminal Report. In addition, the GEF-7 Core Indicator Worksheet will be completed and will be used to compare progress of *Project Core Indicators.*

Project Inception Report. After FAO internal approval of the project, an inception workshop will be held. Immediately after the workshop, the NPC will prepare a project inception report in consultation with the FAOSAP and other project partners. The report will include a narrative on the institutional roles and responsibilities and coordinating action of project partners, progress to date on project establishment and start-up activities and an update of any changed external conditions that may affect project implementation. It will also include a detailed first year AWP/B and the M&E Matrix . The draft inception report will be circulated within FAO and the PSC for review and comments before its finalization, no later than three months after project start-up. The report will be cleared by the FAO BH, LTO and the FAO/GEF Coordination Unit. The BH will upload it in FPMIS.

Annual Work Plan and Budget(s) (AWP/Bs). The NPC will present a draft AWP/B to the PSC no later than 10 December of each year. The AWP/B should include detailed activities to be implemented by project outcomes and outputs and divided into monthly timeframes and targets and milestone dates for output and outcome indicators to be achieved during the year. A detailed project budget for the activities to be implemented during the year should also be included together with all monitoring and supervision activities required during the year. The FAOSAP will circulate the draft AWP/B to the FAO Project Task Force and will consolidate and submit FAO comments. The AWP/B will be reviewed by the PSC and the PMU will incorporate any comments. The final AWP/B will be sent to the PSC for approval and to FAO for final no-objection. The BH will upload the AWP/Bs in FPMIS.

Project Progress Reports (PPR). The PPRs are used to identify constraints, problems or bottlenecks that impede timely implementation and take appropriate remedial action. PPRs will be prepared based on the systematic monitoring of output and outcome indicators identified in the Project Results Framework (Annex A), AWP/B and M&E Plan. Each semester the National Project Coordinator (NPC) will prepare a draft PPR, and will collect and consolidate any comments from the FAO PTF. The NPC will submit the final PPRs to the FAOSAP every six months, prior to 10 June (covering the period between January and June) and before 10 December (covering the period between July and December). The July-December report should be accompanied by the updated AWP/B for the following Project Year (PY) for review and no-objection by the FAO PTF. The Budget Holder has the responsibility to coordinate the preparation and finalization of the PPR, in consultation with the PMU, LTO and the FLO. After LTO, BH and FLO clearance, the FLO will ensure that project progress reports are uploaded in FPMIS in a timely manner.

Annual Project Implementation Review (PIR). The NPC, under the supervision of the LTO and BH and in coordination with the national project partners, will prepare a draft annual PIR report[1] covering the period July (the previous year) through June (current year) no later than July 1st every year. The LTO will finalize the PIR and will submit it to the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit for review by July 10th. The FAO-GEF Coordination Unit, the LTO, and the BH will discuss the PIR and the ratings[2]. The LTO is responsible for conducting the final review and providing the technical clearance to the PIR(s). The LTO will submit the final version of the PIR to the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit for final approval. The FAO-GEF Coordination Unit will then submit the PIR(s) to the GEF Secretariat and the GEF Independent Evaluation Office as part of the Annual Monitoring Review of the FAO-GEF portfolio. The PIR will be uploaded to FPMIS by the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit.

Technical reports. The technical reports will be prepared as part of the project outputs and will document and disseminate lessons learned. Drafts of all technical reports will be submitted by the National Project Coordinator to the PSC and FAOSAP for review and approval and to the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit for information and comments before finalization and publication. Copies of the technical reports will be distributed to the PSC and other project stakeholders, as appropriate. These reports will be uploaded in FAO FPMIS by the BH.

Co-financing reports. The NPC will be responsible for collecting the required information and reporting on in-kind and cash co-financing provided by all the project co-financiers and eventual other new partners not foreseen in the Project Document. Every year, the NPC will submit the report to the FAOSAP before July 10th covering the period July (the previous year) through June (current year). This information will be used in the PIRs.

Core Indicators worksheet. In compliance with GEF policies and procedures, at project mid-term and completion, Agencies report achieved results against the core indicators and sub-indicators used at CEO Endorsement/ Approval.

Final Report. Within two months prior to the project's completion date, the NPC will submit to the PSC and FAOSAP a draft final report. The main purpose of the final report is to give guidance to authorities (ministerial or senior government level) on the policy decisions required for the follow-up of the Project, and to provide the donor with information on how the funds were utilized. Therefore, the terminal report is a concise account of the main **products, results, conclusions and recommendations** of the Project, without unnecessary background, narrative or technical details. The target readership consists of persons who are not necessarily technical specialists but who need to understand the policy

implications of technical findings and needs for ensuring sustainability of project results. Work is assessed, lessons learned are summarized, and recommendations are expressed in terms of their application to the integrated landscape management in the small islands of Vanuatu. This report will specifically include the findings of the final evaluation as described in section 3.6 below. A project evaluation meeting will be held to discuss the draft final report with the PSC before completion by the Coordinator and approval by the BH, LTO, and FAO-GEF Coordination Unit.

Monitoring and Evaluation summary

The table below summarizes the main monitoring and evaluation reports, parties responsible for their publication and time frames.

M&E Activity	**Responsible parties**	**Time frame/** **Periodicity**	**Budget**
Inception workshop	PMU; FAO SAP	Within two months of project startup	USD 3,000
Field-based impact monitoring	PMU; project partners, local organizations	Continuous	PCU staff time covered by the project's travel budget
Supervision visits and rating of progress in PPRs and PIRs	PMU; FAOSAP. FAO-GEF Coordination Unit may participate in the visits if needed.	Annual, or as needed	FAO visits will be borne by GEF agency fees PCU visits shall be borne by the project's travel budget
Project Progress Reports (PPRs)	PMU, with stakeholder contributions and other participating institutions	Six-monthly	PMU staff time covered by project staff budget
Project Implementation Review (PIR)	Drafted by the PMU, with the supervision of the LTO and BH. Approved and submitted to GEF by the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit	Annual	FAO staff time financed though GEF agency fees. PMU staff time covered by the project budget.
Technical reports	PMU, FAOSAP	As needed	TBD

M&E Activity	Responsible parties	Time frame/ Periodicity	Budget
Final Evaluation	External consultant, FAO Independent Office of Evaluation in consultation with the project team, including the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit and others	At the end of the project	USD 60,000 by an external consultancy. FAO staff time and travel costs will be financed by GEF agency fees.
Terminal Report	PMU; FAOSAP, GEF Coordination Unit, TCS Reporting Unit	Two months prior to the end of the project.	USD 6,500
Total budget			**USD 69,500**

An independent Final Evaluation (FE) will be carried out three months prior to the terminal report meeting. The FE will aim to identify the project impacts, sustainability of project outcomes and the degree of achievement of long-term results. The FE will also have the purpose of indicating future actions needed to expand on the existing Project in subsequent phases, mainstream and up-scale its products and practices, and disseminate information to management authorities and institutions with responsibilities in food security, conservation and sustainable use of natural resources, small-scale farmer agricultural production and ecosystem conservation to assure continuity of the processes initiated by the Project. The FE will pay special attention to outcome indicators and will be aligned with the GEF 7 Core Indicators.

[1] Prior to the preparation of the PIR report, the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit will provide the updated format as every year some new requirements may come from the GEF.

[2] The NPC, the BH, the LTO and the FAO/GEF Coordination Unit should assign ratings to the PIR every year. The ratings can or cannot coincide among the project managers.

PART III: Certification by GEF partner agency(ies)

A. GEF Agency(ies) certification

GEF Agency Coordinator	Date	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email
Alexander Jones, Director Climate and Environment Division		Jeffrey Griffin, Senior Coordinator, GEF Unit	0657055680	Jeffrey.Griffin@fao.org
Eriko Hibi, Sub-Regional Representative		Yurie Naito, Programm Officer, GEF Unit	0657053172	Yurie.Naito@fao.org

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Objective: To effectively restore degraded landscapes and implement climate-resilient sustainable land management practices in Tongoa Island							
Component 1: Strengthening local enabling environment for ecosystem restoration and sustainable land management							
Outcome 1.1: Enhanced local level capacities for ecosystem restoration and sustainable land management	Capacity development score	2.7	4	4	Capacity assessment		PMU, FAOSAP
Output 1.1.1: Existing nurseries in the island strengthened to include indigenous tree species that are climate resilient and suited to the local conditions	Variety of plants in nursery enhanced (number of plant species increased in nurseries)	One nursery producing Whitewood and Sandalwood seedlings	3 nurseries producing seedlings of Nagai, Natapoa, Whitewood, Sandalwood and Mahogany	3 nurseries producing seedlings of Nagai, Natapoa, Whitewood, Sandalwood and Mahogany	Field assessment	Continuation of support from line departments in maintaining the nurseries	PMU, FAOSAP, Department of Forestry

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Output 1.1.2: Training programme on climate smart agriculture and agroforestry practices targeting community members through an institutional mechanism	Number of community members trained	0	140 (30% women)	140 (30% women)	Training reports	Strong interest from the local communities	PMU, FAOSAP
Component 2: Community-based ecosystem restoration and sustainable land management							
Outcome 2.1 At least 900 ha brought under sustainable land management	Number of hectares brought under SLM and number of hectares restored	0	120 ha	900 ha	Assessment	Community uptake and continuation of practices adopted	PMU, FAOSAP
Output 2.1.1 Preparation of sustainable land management and restoration plan	SLM and restoration plan	0	1	1	The plan and meeting reports	Involvement of community stakeholders and local administration/government	PMU, FAOSAP

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Output 2.1.2 Sustainable land management and restoration plan implemented	Number of hectares brought under climate smart agriculture	0	100 ha	300 ha	Field assessments	Uptake of practices by community members	PMU, FAOSAP
	Number of agroforestry plots established	0	5 plots (20 ha)	25 plots (covering 200 ha)			
	Number of hectares restored utilizing forest and fruit trees	0	0	300 ha			
	Number of value chains targeted for value addition and strengthening	0	1	2			
	140 households increase their income from sale of agricultural products	VT 6000/year	-	VT 12000/yr			
Component 3: Monitoring, evaluation and lessons dissemination							
<u>Outcome 3.1:</u> Adaptation management and key lessons shared	M&E system is in place Lessons learned and disseminated	No system in place	Implementation of project based on adaptive results based-management	Project delivers expected results and lessons learnt shared	GEF Core Indicators Final Evaluation	National lead agencies and other stakeholders support M&E processes, and are committed to continuous learning and exchange of knowledge	

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Output 3.1.1 Project progress continually monitored and final evaluation conducted	Annual, bi-annual and final evaluation reports	0	PIRs and PPRs submitted	Final evaluation	PPRs, PIRs, Evaluation report		PMU, FAOSAP (support from the FAO Evaluation Office)
Output 3.1.2 Project achievement and results recorded and disseminated	Conduct of final workshop Lessons learnt document	0 0	0 0	1 1	Workshop report Publication	Interest from instituonal partners to synthesize lessons and disseminate	PMU, FAOSAP

ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

ANNEX C: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS.

A. Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

Project Preparation Activities Implemented	*GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount ($)*		
	Budgeted Amount	*Amount Spent To date*	*Amount Committed*

5011 Salaries Professional	2,585	0	2,585
5013 Consultants	25,000	13,458	11,542
5014 Contracts	5,550	0	5,550
5021 Travel	4,340	16,884	-12,544
5023 Training	8,187	1,247	6,940
5028 General Operating Expenses	0	462	-462
Total	**45,662**	**32,051**	**13,611**

ANNEX D: CALENDAR OF EXPECTED REFLOWS (if non-grant instrument is used)

Provide a calendar of expected reflows to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Trust Funds or to your Agency (and/or revolving fund that will be set up)

n/a

ANNEX E: GEF 7 Core Indicator Worksheet

Use this Worksheet to compute those indicator values as required in Part I, Table G to the extent applicable to your proposed project. Progress in programming against these targets for the program will be aggregated and reported at any time during the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

Project Core Indicators	Expected at CEO Endorsement

1	**Terrestrial protected areas** created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (Hectares)	
2	**Marine protected areas** created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (Hectares)	
3	Area of **land restored (**Hectares)	300 ha
4	Area of **landscapes under improved practices** (excluding protected areas)(Hectares)	600 ha
5	Area of **marine habitat under improved practices** (excluding protected areas) (Hectares)	
	Total area under improved management (Hectares)	900 ha
6	**Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated** (metric tons of CO2e)	
7	**Number of shared water ecosystems** (fresh or marine) under new or improved cooperative management	
8	Globally over-exploited **marine fisheries** moved to more sustainable levels (metric tons)	
9	**Reduction**, disposal/destruction, phase out, **elimination** and avoidance of **chemicals of global concern** and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products (metric tons of toxic chemicals reduced)	
10	Reduction, avoidance of emissions of **POPs to air** from point and non-point sources (grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ)	
11	Number of **direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender** as co-benefit of GEF investment	560 (392 men 168 women)

ANNEX F: Project Taxonomy Worksheet

Use this Worksheet to list down the taxonomic information required under Part1 by ticking the most relevant keywords/topics//themes that best describes the project

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Stakeholders	Indigenous Peoples		
	Civil Society	Community-based Organization Non-government Organization	
	Type of engagement	Information dissemination Partnership Consultation Participation	
Capacity, Knowledge and Research	Capacity Development		
	Learning	Adaptive Management	
	Knowledge and Learning	Knowledge Management Capacity Development	
	Stakeholder Engagement Plan		
Gender Equality	Gender Mainstreaming	Beneficiaries Women Groups Sex-disaggregated Indicators Gender-sensitive Indicators	
	Gender results areas	Access to Benefits and Services Capacity Development Knowledge Generation	
Focal Area/Theme	Land Degradation	Sustainable Land Management	Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands Ecosystem Approach Community-based NRM Sustainable Livelihoods Income Generating Activities Sustainable Agriculture Sustainable Forest/Woodland Management

ANNEX G: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.