



Adaptation to Climate Change in the Coastal Zone in Vanuatu ? Phase II (VCAP II)

Part I: Project Information

GEF ID

10415

Project Type

FSP

Type of Trust Fund

MTF

CBIT/NGI

CBIT **No**

NGI **No**

Project Title

Adaptation to Climate Change in the Coastal Zone in Vanuatu ? Phase II (VCAP II)

Countries

Vanuatu

Agency(ies)

UNDP

Other Executing Partner(s)

Ministry of Climate Change Adaptation, Meteorology, Geo-Hazards, Environment, Energy and Disaster Management

Executing Partner Type

Government

GEF Focal Area

Multi Focal Area

Taxonomy

Forest and Landscape Restoration, Forest, Focal Areas, Sustainable Land Management, Land Degradation, Ecosystem Approach, Sustainable Agriculture, Improved Soil and Water Management Techniques, Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands, Community-Based Natural Resource Management, Land Degradation Neutrality, Land Productivity, Land Cover and Land cover change, Food Security, Biomes, Biodiversity, Mangroves, Tropical Rain Forests, Coral Reefs, Mainstreaming, Infrastructure, Fisheries, Agriculture and agrobiodiversity, Protected Areas and Landscapes, Community Based Natural Resource Mngt, Coastal and Marine Protected Areas, Terrestrial Protected Areas, Productive Landscapes, Productive Seascapes, Species, Invasive Alien Species, Threatened Species, Climate Change Adaptation, Climate Change, Community-based adaptation, Climate information, Livelihoods, Disaster risk management, Least Developed Countries, National Adaptation Programme of Action, Ecosystem-based Adaptation, Mainstreaming adaptation, National Adaptation Plan, Sea-level rise, Climate resilience, Small Island Developing States, Paris Agreement, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Sustainable Development Goals, Demonstrate innovative approach, Influencing models, Community Based Organization, Civil Society, Stakeholders, Type of Engagement, Participation, Partnership, Information Dissemination, Consultation, Communications, Education, Awareness Raising, Public Campaigns, Beneficiaries, Local Communities, Gender Mainstreaming, Gender Equality, Women groups, Gender-sensitive indicators, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Gender results areas, Access and control over natural resources, Participation and leadership, Capacity Development, Knowledge Generation, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Exchange, Innovation, Learning, Adaptive management

Sector

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation

Climate Change Mitigation 0

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 2

Submission Date

5/4/2022

Expected Implementation Start

6/1/2022

Expected Completion Date

5/31/2028

Duration

60In Months

Agency Fee(\$)

1,128,963.00

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
BD-1-1	Mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes through biodiversity mainstreaming in priority sectors	GET	200,000.00	4,959,570.00
BD-2-7	Address direct drivers to protect habitats and species and improve financial sustainability, effective management, and ecosystem coverage of the global protected area estate	GET	2,869,610.00	5,149,361.00
LD-1-1	Maintain or improve flow of agro-ecosystem services to sustain food production and livelihoods through Sustainable Land Management (SLM)	GET	2,629,407.00	6,275,000.00
LD-2-5	Create enabling environments to support scaling up and mainstreaming of SLM and LDN	GET	125,000.00	6,341,000.00
CCA-1	Reduce vulnerability and increase resilience through innovation and technology transfer for climate change adaptation	LDC F	6,303,621.00	25,726,639.00
CCA-2	Mainstream climate change adaptation and resilience for systemic impact	LDC F	416,399.00	2,406,510.00
Total Project Cost(\$)			12,544,037.00	50,858,080.00

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

To improve the resilience of the vulnerable areas and communities therein to the impacts of climate change through the conservation of biodiversity and natural ecosystems and the implementation of integrated approaches to sustain livelihoods, food production and ensure biodiversity conservation and reduce land degradation.

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
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Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 1 Integrated community approaches to natural resource management and climate change adaptation developed and implemented	Investment	<p>Outcome 1.1: Biodiversity conserved to improve the integrity of natural ecosystems towards increased climate resilience</p> <p>Targets:</p> <p>? Terrestrial protected areas newly created 1,986 ha</p> <p>? Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness 11433 ha</p> <p>? Marine protected areas newly created 704</p> <p>Marine protected areas under improved management effectiveness 1,725</p>	<p>1.1.1 1 Conducted survey and evaluation of the proposed PA sites to determine inclusion in Vanuatu's National Protected Area System and subsequent in 9 Area Council locations</p> <p>1.1.2 PA Registration and Management Plans developed in at least 6 priority protected areas</p> <p>1.1.3 Implemented key elements of Management Plans including measures to mitigate illegal and unsustainable use of species and to reduce pressures on vulnerable ecosystems to improve ecological integrity and climate resilience.</p>	GET	2,979,000.00	7,046,421.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 1 Integrated community approaches to natural resource management and climate change adaptation developed and implemented	Investment	<p>Outcome 1.2: Supported Sustainable Land Management initiatives at the community level</p> <p>Targets:</p> <p>? Area of degraded agricultural lands restored 2,000 ha</p> <p>? Area of forest and forest land restored 2,000</p> <p>? Area of natural grass and shrublands restored 1,000 ha</p> <p>? Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (qualitative assessment, noncertified) 2,000 ha</p> <p>Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems 4,000</p>	<p>Output 1.2.1 Degraded areas assessed in the selected project sites to identify the key drivers of land degradation covering approximately 10 ,000 hectares within the 9 priority Area Council locations</p> <p>Output 1.2.2 Strategies for the restoration of degraded landscapes agreed through participatory processes and subsequently implemented to cover approximately 10 ,000 hectares</p>	GET	1,589,410.00	9,000,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 1 Integrated community approaches to natural resource management and climate change adaptation developed and implemented	Investment	<p>Outcome 1.3: Improved climate resilience of coastal and upland areas through integrated approaches</p> <p>Targets:</p> <p>? Number of Climate-smart model farms established in the focal Area Council locations ? 8 farms</p> <p>Number of investments in climate proofing of selected public conveyance, water provision infrastructure and evacuation facilities 25 investments</p>	<p>Output 1.3.1 Climate-smart model farms established in 8 Area Council locations with the technologies upscaled/replicated at the farm level in selected areas</p> <p>Output 1.3.2 Improved resilience through climate proofing of selected public conveyance, water provision infrastructure and evacuation facilities in the coastal zone in priority communities within the 9 priority Area Council locations</p>	GET	366,007.00	3,475,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 1 Integrated community approaches to natural resource management and climate change adaptation developed and implemented	Investment	Outcome 1.3: Improved climate resilience of coastal and upland areas through integrated approaches	<p>Output 1.3.1 Climate-smart model farms established in 8 Area Council locations with the technologies upscaled/replicated at the farm level in selected areas</p> <p>Output 1.3.2 Improved resilience through climate proofing of selected public conveyance, water provision infrastructure and evacuation facilities in the coastal zone in priority communities within the 9 priority Area Council locations</p>	LDC F	3,773,043.00	12,348,060.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 2: Information and early warning systems on coastal hazards	Investment	<p>Outcome 2.1: Reduced exposure to flood-related risks and hazards in the target coastal and inland communities</p> <p>Targets:</p> <p>? 6 Automatic weather stations installed and operational</p> <p>By the end of the project at least 100% of targeted V-CAP communities receiving timely and accurate early warnings of coastal hazards including floods, cyclones and other natural disasters = 25 communities</p>	<p>Output 2.1.1. Automated systems for real time monitoring of climate-related hazards such as cyclones, coastal flooding, storm surges, landslides, designed, installed and maintained in selected vulnerable areas</p> <p>Output 2.1.2 Timely releases of early warnings about cyclones, coastal flooding, storm surges and landslides through various public media; early warnings are received in a timely manner by all concerned villages in all the islands of Vanuatu</p> <p>Output 2.1.3 Capacity of VMGD staff in the operation and maintenance of weather forecasting AWS and in the analysis of data strengthened</p>	LDC F	1,500,000.00	11,837,394.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 3: Climate Change and Natural Resource Management Governance	Technical Assistance	<p>Outcome 3.1: Climate change adaptation plans at the community level and enabling policies and supportive institutions in place at both local and national levels</p> <p>Targets:</p> <p>20 Climate change Adaptation Plans (CCAPs) in various sectors developed and implemented ; and integrated into Area Council Development Plans (CCA Plans areas of incorporating CC/DRR, SLM, ecosystem resilience and climate proofing infrastructure)</p>	<p>Outputs 3.1.1 Community Climate Change Adaptation Plans (CCAPs) (including Nature-based Solutions) mainstreamed into Provincial and Integrated Area Council Development Plans and implementation supported in the 9 priority Area Councils</p> <p>Output 3.1.2. Legislation and national/sector policies reviewed to ensure integration of climate change adaptation and a policy reform agenda developed and implemented</p>	LDC F	460,900.00	2,296,185.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 3: Climate Change and Natural Resource Management Governance	Technical Assistance	<p>Outcome 3.2 Mainstreaming biodiversity and sustainable land management in national development and sectoral policies</p> <p>Targets:</p> <p>Three policies and sector reviews developed incorporating biodiversity conservation, SLM and LDN</p>	<p>Output 3.2.1 Biodiversity conservation mainstreamed in national and local policies; gazetting of selected PAs initiated and completed (in conjunction with Output 1.1.2)</p> <p>Output 3.2.2 SLM and LDN Strategy developed and integrated into development policies and decision-making processes at national and local levels</p>	GET	211,600.00	2,462,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 3: Climate Change and Natural Resource Management Governance		<p>Outcome 3.3: Human resources in place at the national, provincial and area council levels to support integrated approaches to natural resource management and climate change adaptation</p> <p>Targets:</p> <p>? 2,000 participants in local, provincial and national level training activities (disaggregated by gender)</p> <p>10 of communities actively implementing a Management Plan that includes good practices from R2R (incorporating SLM)</p>	<p>Output 3.3.1 Capacity building of key national and provincial government agencies (DEPC, DCC, PWD, Department of Internal Affairs, Departments of Fisheries, Forestry, Water) in areas of compliance and enforcement, monitoring and evaluation and mainstreaming of climate-related policies and nature-based solutions (biodiversity conservation and sustainable land management) and regulations</p> <p>Output 3.3.2 Communities empowered to deal with climate change impacts in the coastal zone through participatory approaches in vulnerability assessments, planning and community-based adaptation measures and capacity building.</p>	GET	125,000.00	250,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 3: Climate Change and Natural Resource Management Governance	Technical Assistance	Outcome 3.3: Human resources in place at the national, provincial and area council levels to support integrated approaches to natural resource management and climate change adaptation	<p>Output 3.3.1 Capacity building of key national and provincial government agencies (DEPC, DCC, PWD, Department of Internal Affairs, Departments of Fisheries, Forestry, Water) in areas of compliance and enforcement, monitoring and evaluation and mainstreaming of climate-related policies and nature-based solutions (biodiversity conservation and sustainable land management) and regulations</p> <p>Output 3.3.2 Communities empowered to deal with climate change impacts in the coastal zone through participatory approaches in vulnerability assessments, planning and community-based adaptation measures and capacity building.</p>	LDC F	304,300.00	750,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 4: Knowledge management and Lessons Sharing	Technical Assistance	<p>Outcome 4.1: Increased awareness and ownership of climate risk reduction processes at the national and local levels.</p> <p>Targets:</p> <p>4,000 beneficiaries informed through community-based awareness, capacity building programmes and advocacy (disaggregated by gender)</p>	<p>Output 4.1.1 Best practices are captured, documented, and distributed to all local and national stakeholders and shared globally in appropriate mechanisms (development, populating and maintenance of national website for CC).</p> <p>Output 4.1.2 Awareness, training and education programs in biodiversity conservation, sustainable land management and integrated approaches to climate change adaptation developed and implemented.</p>	GET	296,400.00	425,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 4: Knowledge management and Lessons Sharin	Technical Assistance	Outcome 4.1: Increased awareness and ownership of climate risk reduction processes at the national and local levels.	<p>Output 4.1.1 Best practices are captured, documented, and distributed to all local and national stakeholders and shared globally in appropriate mechanisms (development, populating and maintenance of national website for CC).</p> <p>Output 4.1.2 Awareness, training and education programs in biodiversity conservation, sustainable land management and integrated approaches to climate change adaptation developed and implemented.</p>	LDCF	385,957.00	835,000.00
Sub Total (\$)					11,991,617.00	50,725,060.00
Project Management Cost (PMC)						
GET			256,600.00		66,510.00	
LDCF			295,820.00		66,510.00	

Project Management Cost (PMC)

Sub Total(\$)	552,420.00	133,020.00
Total Project Cost(\$)	12,544,037.00	50,858,080.00

Please provide justification

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	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
Recipient Country Government	Department of Environment	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	303,060.00
Recipient Country Government	Department of Agriculture	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	126,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Department of Local Authorities	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	212,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Department of Fisheries	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	300,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Department of Water Resources	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	352,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Department of Climate Change	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,272,000.00
Donor Agency	Australian Center for International Agricultural Research Project: Strengthening and scaling community-based approaches to Pacific coastal fisheries management (Donor)	Grant	Investment mobilized	1,200,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Vanuatu Meteorology and Geo-Hazards Department	Grant	Investment mobilized	12,573,020.00
Donor Agency	Green Climate Fund	Grant	Investment mobilized	34,000,000.00
Donor Agency	USAID: Pacific Climate Ready Project	Grant	Investment mobilized	150,000.00

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
GEF Agency	UNDP	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	250,000.00
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grant	Investment mobilized	120,000.00
Total Co-Financing(\$)				50,858,080.00

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

INVESTMENT MOBILIZED: Discussions were held with development partners regarding the co-financing provided. These projects are outlined in the section on Partnerships. For the ACIAR-supported project, together with VCAP2, the two projects will working with communities to identify their key marine resource issues and develop ecosystem-based coastal management plans to ensure a realistic and universal approach that can be extended to many coastal communities and locations in Vanuatu is supported to ensure sustainable coastal resource management throughout the country. VCAP2 will work with the VMGD-GCF project in Component 2 where the information generated will feed into Climate Information System. The VCCRP project, both implemented by DCC will work together to strengthen the CC-A interventions on the ground. USAID has provided funds to support the PPG processes by funding consultants. UNDP will provide grant co-financing for knowledge management activities in Component 4 of the project.

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	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)	Total(\$)
UNDP	GE T	Vanuatu	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	3,136,009	282,241	3,418,250.00
UNDP	GE T	Vanuatu	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	2,688,008	241,920	2,929,928.00
UNDP	LD CF	Vanuatu	Climate Change	NA	6,720,020	604,802	7,324,822.00
Total Grant Resources(\$)					12,544,037.00	1,128,963.00	13,673,000.00

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 **true**

PPG Amount (\$)
300,000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)
27,000

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)	Total(\$)
UNDP	GET	Vanuatu	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	75,000	6,750	81,750.00
UNDP	GET	Vanuatu	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	64,286	5,786	70,072.00
UNDP	LDCF	Vanuatu	Climate Change	NA	160,714	14,464	175,178.00
Total Project Costs(\$)					300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00

Core Indicators

Indicator 1 Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
27,035.00	13,513.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 1.1 Terrestrial Protected Areas Newly created

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
16,660.00	2,298.00	0.00	0.00

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
Akula National Park 1- Hiu ? Terrestrial	125689 313527	Select Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources		35.00		<input type="checkbox"/>
Akula National Park 10- Mota ? terrestrial	125689	Select Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources		60.00		<input type="checkbox"/>
Akula National Park 10. East Ambae AC	125689	Select	400.00			<input type="checkbox"/>

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
Akula National Park 11. West Ambrym AC	125689	Select	1,000.00			<input type="checkbox"/>
Akula National Park 12. Paama / Lopevi	125689	Select	2,790.00			<input type="checkbox"/>
Akula National Park 15- Kerepua-Santo terrestrial	125689	Select Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources		50.00		<input type="checkbox"/>
Akula National Park 16- Elia ? Santo terrestrial	125689	Select Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources		50.00		<input type="checkbox"/>
Akula National Park 17- Wusi ? Santo terrestrial	125689	Select Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources		50.00		<input type="checkbox"/>
Akula National Park 18- Linduri ? Santo terrestrial	125689	Select Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources		50.00		<input type="checkbox"/>
Akula National Park 19- East of Eden	125689	Select Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources		48.00		<input type="checkbox"/>

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
Akula National Park 2. Metoma	125689	Select	100.00			<input type="checkbox"/>
Akula National Park 22- Naviso- Terrestrial ? Maewo island	125689	Select Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources		40.00		<input type="checkbox"/>
Akula National Park 23- Baitora- Terrestrial ? Maewo island	125689	Select Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources		8.00		<input type="checkbox"/>
Akula National Park 24- Asanvari - Terrestrial ? Maewo Island	125689	Select Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources		8.00		<input type="checkbox"/>
Akula National Park 25- Lake Fanteng ? Ambrym ? Freshwater	125689	Select Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources		100.00		<input type="checkbox"/>
Akula National Park 26- Craig Cove ? Ambrym ? Terrestrial (West Ambrym AC)	125689	Select Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources		300.00		<input type="checkbox"/>

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
Akula National Park 27- Baia P ? Ambrym ? Terrestrial	125689	Select Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources		300.00		<input type="checkbox"/>
Akula National Park 29. Yarsu (South Epi)	125689 WDPA IDs will be updated in the Portal during the months following endorsement	Select Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	850.00	850.00		<input type="checkbox"/>
Akula National Park 3- Toga ? terrestrial	125689	Select Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources		35.00		<input type="checkbox"/>
Akula National Park 3. North Erromango AC	125689	Select	2,400.00			<input type="checkbox"/>
Akula National Park 32- Port Quimi ? South Epi- Terrestrial	125689	Select Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources		20.00		<input type="checkbox"/>
Akula National Park 33- Votlo ? South Epi- Terrestrial	125689	Select Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources		20.00		<input type="checkbox"/>

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
Akula National Park 35- Kwamera ? South Tanna ? Terrestrial	125689	Select Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources		60.00		<input type="checkbox"/>
Akula National Park 38- Koraka	125689	Select Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources		4.00		<input type="checkbox"/>
Akula National Park 42. Futuna AC	125689	Select	320.00	120.00		<input type="checkbox"/>
Akula National Park 5- Loh ? Terrestrial	125689 313529	Select Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources		35.00		<input type="checkbox"/>
Akula National Park 5. South Tanna AC	125689	Select	1,200.00			<input type="checkbox"/>
Akula National Park 6. West Coast Santo	125689	Select	5,000.00			<input type="checkbox"/>
Akula National Park 7- Tegua ? terrestrial	125689 313528	Select Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources		35.00		<input type="checkbox"/>

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
Akula National Park 7. South Santo 2 AC	125689	Select	2,000.00			<input type="checkbox"/>
Akula National Park 8. Big Bay AC	125689	Select	500.00			<input type="checkbox"/>
Akula National Park 9. North Pentecost AC	125689	Select	100.00			<input type="checkbox"/>
Akula National Park Filakara	125689	Select	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	20.00		<input type="checkbox"/>

Indicator 1.2 Terrestrial Protected Areas Under improved Management effectiveness

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
10,375.00	11,215.00	0.00	0.00

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
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Name of the Protected Area	W D P A ID	IUC N Cate gory	Ha (Expe cted at PIF)	Ha (Expec ted at CEO Endors ement)	Tota l Ha (Ach ieve d at MTR)	Tota l Ha (Ach ieve d at TE)	METT score (Baseli ne at CEO Endors ement)	MET T scor e (Ach ieve d at MTR)	MET T scor e (Ach ieve d at TE)
Akula National Park 12-Port Patterson ? terrestrial	125689	Selec tProt ected area with sustai nable use of natur al resou rces		3,676.00					
Akula National Park 14-Kerepua / Tabwemasa na ? terrestrial ? Santo (West Coast Santo)Tabw emasana	125689	Selec tProt ected area with sustai nable use of natur al resou rces		4,862.00					
Akula National Park Ambrym Megapode Reserve	125689313520	Selec t	40.00						
Akula National Park Big Bay (Vatthe CCA)	125689	Selec t	1,746 .00	2,672.00					
Akula National Park Eden Hope	125689	Selec t	890.0 0						

Name of the Protected Area	WDP ID	IUCN Category	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
Akula National Park Tabwemasana	125689	Select	2,989.00						
Akula National Park Tegua	125689	Select	5.00						
	31								
	35								
	28								

Indicator 2 Marine protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
2,672.00	2,341.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 2.1 Marine Protected Areas Newly created

Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
2,375.00	575.00	0.00	0.00

Name of the Protected Area	WDP ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
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Name of the Protected Area	WDP A ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
Akula National Park 11- Mota ? marine	125689	Select Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources		6.00		<input type="checkbox"/>
Akula National Park 12. Yarsu (South Epi)	125689	Select	100.00			<input type="checkbox"/>
Akula National Park 13- Quanlap ? marine	125689	Select Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources		524.00		<input type="checkbox"/>
Akula National Park 13. Metoma	125689	Select	25.00			<input type="checkbox"/>
Akula National Park 14. North Erromango AC	125689	Select	250.00			<input type="checkbox"/>
Akula National Park 15. Futuna AC	125689	Select	75.00			<input type="checkbox"/>
Akula National Park 16. South Tanna AC	125689	Select	400.00			<input type="checkbox"/>
Akula National Park 17. West Coast Santo	125689	Select	500.00			<input type="checkbox"/>

Name of the Protected Area	WDP A ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
Akula National Park 18. South Santo 2 AC	125689	Select	100.00			<input type="checkbox"/>
Akula National Park 19. Big Bay AC	125689	Select	250.00			<input type="checkbox"/>
Akula National Park 20. North Pentecost AC	125689	Select	25.00			<input type="checkbox"/>
Akula National Park 21. East Ambae AC	125689	Select	100.00			<input type="checkbox"/>
Akula National Park 22. Paama / Lopevi	125689	Select	300.00			<input type="checkbox"/>
Akula National Park 22. West Ambrym AC	125689	Select	250.00			<input type="checkbox"/>
Akula National Park 31- Filakara ? South Epi-Marine	125689	Select Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources		4.00		<input type="checkbox"/>
Akula National Park 34- Votlo ? South Epi-Marine	125689	Select Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources		4.00		<input type="checkbox"/>

Name of the Protected Area	WDP A ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
Akula National Park 37-Imaki ? South Tanna Marine	125689	Select Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources		12.00		<input type="checkbox"/>
Akula National Park 39-Harold Bay ? South Tanna ?marine	125689	Select Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources		4.00		<input type="checkbox"/>
Akula National Park 40-Mission Bay ? South Tanna ?marine	125689	Select Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources		4.00		<input type="checkbox"/>
Akula National Park 41-Matangi ? marine	125689	Select Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources		4.00		<input type="checkbox"/>
Akula National Park Kwamera	125689	Select Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources		13.00		<input type="checkbox"/>

Indicator 2.2 Marine Protected Areas Under improved management effectiveness

Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
297.00	1,766.00	0.00	0.00

Name of the Protected Area	WDP A ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
Akula National Park ambryon Deep Point	125689	Select	5.00						<input type="checkbox"/>
Akula National Park Big Bay (Vatthe CCA)	125689	Select	20.00	1,105.00					<input type="checkbox"/>
Akula National Park Epi	125689	Select	15.00						<input type="checkbox"/>
Akula National Park Hiu	125689	Select	5.00	10.00					<input type="checkbox"/>
Akula National Park Kwamera CCA	125689	Select	6.00						<input type="checkbox"/>
Akula National Park Laone	125689	Select	6.00						<input type="checkbox"/>
Akula National Park Lawai	125689	Select	5.00						<input type="checkbox"/>

Name of the Protected Area	WDP A ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
Akula National Park Loh	125689	Selected	5.00						
Akula National Park Loh	125689	SelectedProtected area with sustainable use of natural resources		10.00					
Akula National Park Lolton g	125689	Selected	3.00						
Akula National Park Metoma	125689	SelectedProtected area with sustainable use of natural resources		621.00					
Akula National Park Tasmate	125689	Selected	4.00						

Name of the Protected Area	WDA ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
Akula National Park Tegua	125689	Select	5.00	10.00					<input type="checkbox"/>
Akula National Park Toga	125689	Select	5.00	10.00					<input type="checkbox"/>
Akula National Park Vasalea	125689	Select	3.00						<input type="checkbox"/>
Akula National Park Wairua	125689	Select	210.00						<input type="checkbox"/>

Indicator 3 Area of land restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
5000.00	5000.00	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)
2,000.00	2,000.00		

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)
2,000.00	2,000.00		

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)
1,000.00	1,000.00		

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)
0.00			

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)
5000.00	5000.00	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)
1,000.00	1,000.00		

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)
4,000.00	4,000.00		

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 5 Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity (excluding protected areas)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
5,000.00	7,000.00		

Indicator 5.1 Number of fisheries that meet national or international third party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations

Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
--------------------------	--------------------------------------	--------------------------	-------------------------

Type/name of the third-party certification

Indicator 5.2 Number of Large Marine Ecosystems (LMEs) with reduced pollutions and hypoxia

Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (achieved at MTR)	Number (achieved at TE)
0	0	0	0

LME at PIF	LME at CEO Endorsement	LME at MTR	LME at TE
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Indicator 5.3 Amount of Marine Litter Avoided

Metric Tons (expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)
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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	134,194	150,504		
Male	138,265	156,646		
Total	272459	307150	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

Core Indicator Targets were guided by the following: ? Aichi Targets Vanuatu?s commitment to establish a national system of Protected Areas and to contribute to the global Protected AreaTargets. ? CEPF: The Ecosystem profile for the East Melanesian Island Biodiversity Hotspot, Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF 2012) ? Vanuatu Forest and Landscape Restoration Strategy 2020-2030 (VFLRS) Sites with no WDPA IDs are mostly new sites for protection for which data for reporting into the WDPA are not yet available. The project will generate the protected area boundary and related compulsory information for integration in the WDPA as early as possible during implementation

Meta Information - LDCF

LDCF true

SCCF-B (Window B) on technology transfer false

SCCF-A (Window-A) on climate Change adaptation false

Is this project LDCF SCCF challenge program?

false

This Project involves at least one small island developing State(SIDS). true

This Project involves at least one fragile and conflict affected state. false

This Project will provide direct adaptation benefits to the private sector. false

This Project is explicitly related to the formulation and/or implementation of national adaptation plans (NAPs). false

This Project has an urban focus. false

This Project covers the following sector(s)[the total should be 100%]:*

Agriculture	20.00%
Natural resources management	20.00%
Climate information Services	20.00%
Costal zone management	10.00%
Water resources Management	10.00%
Disaster risk Management	15.00%
Other infrastructure	5.00%
Health	0.00%
Other (Please specify:)	0.00%
Total	100%

This Project targets the following Climate change Exacerbated/introduced challenges:*

Sea level rise false

Change in mean temperature true

Increased Climatic Variability true

Natural hazards true

Land degradation true

Costal and/or Coral reef degradation true

GroundWater quality/quantity true

To calculate the core indicators, please refer to [Results Guidance](#)

Core Indicators - LDCF

CORE INDICATOR 1	Total	Male	Female	% for Women
Total number of direct beneficiaries	368,200	187,008	181,192	49.21%

CORE INDICATOR 2
Area of land managed for climate resilience (ha)
6,000.00

CORE INDICATOR 3
Total no. of policies/plans that will mainstream climate resilience
20

CORE INDICATOR 4		Male	Female	% for Women
Total number of people trained	4,000	2,040	1,960	49.00%

OUTPUT 1.1.1

Physical and natural assets made more resilient to climate variability and change

Male

Female

Total number of direct beneficiaries from more resilient physical assets	28,000	14,280	13,720
Ha of agriculture land	Ha of urban landscape	Ha of rural landscape	No. of residential houses
6,000.00			0
No. of public buildings	No. of irrigation or water structures	No. of fishery or aquaculture ponds	No. of ports or landing sites
9	10	0	0
Km of road	Km of riverbank	Km of coast	Km of storm water drainage
1.00			
Other	Other(unit)	Comments	
0			

OUTPUT 1.1.2

Livelihoods and sources of income of vulnerable populations diversified and strengthened

Male

Female

Total number of direct beneficiaries with diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income

16,525

8,041

8,484

Livelihoods and sources of incomes strengthened / introduced

Agriculture

Agro-Processing

Pastoralism/diary

Enhanced access to markets

true

true

true

false

Fisheries /aquaculture

Tourism /ecotourism

Cottage industry

Reduced supply chain

true

false

false

false

Beekeeping

Enhanced opportunity to employment

Other

Comments

false

false

false

OUTPUT 1.1.3

New/improved climate information systems deployed to reduce vulnerability to climatic hazards/variability

		Male	Female
Total number of direct beneficiaries from the new/improved climatic information systems	307,150	156,646	150,504
Climate hazards addressed			
Flood true	Storm true	Heatwave true	Drought true
Other true	Comments Kindly refer to the attached CCA framework.		
Climate information system developed/strengthened			
Downscaled Climate model false	Weather/Hydromet station true	Early warning system true	Other false
Comments Kindly refer to the attached CCA framework.			
Climate related information collected			
Temperature true	Rainfall true	Crop pest or disease false	Human disease vectors false
Other false	Comments		
Mode of climate information dissemination			
Mobile phone apps	Community radio	Extension services	Televisions

false	true	true	true
Leaflets	Other	Comments	
false	false		

OUTPUT 1.1.4

Vulnerable natural ecosystems strengthened in response to climate change impacts

Types of natural ecosystem

Desert	Coastal	Mountainous	Grassland
false	true	true	false
Forest	Inland water	Other	Comments
true	false	false	

OUTPUT 1.2.1

Incubators and accelerators introduced

Total no. of entrepreneurs supported	0	Male	Female
		8,041	8,484
No. of incubators and accelerators supported	0	Comments	

No. of adaptation technologies supported	0	Comments
--	---	----------

OUTPUT 1.2.2

Financial instruments or models to enhance climate resiliency developed

Financial instruments or models

PPP models false	Cooperatives false	Microfinance false	Risk insurance false
Equity false	Loan false	Other false	Comments

OUTPUT 2.1.1

Cross-sectoral policies and plans incorporate adaptation considerations

Will mainstream climate resilience	Of which no. of regional policies/plans	Of which no. of national policies/plans
0	0	0

Sectors

Agriculture
true

Fishery
true

Industry
false

Urban
false

Rural
false

Health
false

Water
true

Other
false

Comments

OUTPUT 2.1.2

**Cross sectoral institutional
partnerships established or expanded**

No. of institutional
partnerships
established or
strengthened

0

Comments

OUTPUT 2.1.3

**Systems and frameworks established
for continuous monitoring, reporting
and review of adaptation**

No. of systems and
frameworks 0

Comments

OUTPUT 2.1.4

**Systems and frameworks established
for continuous monitoring, reporting
and review of adaptation**

No. of systems and
frameworks 0

Comments

OUTPUT 2.2.1

**No. of institutions with increased ability
to access and/or manage climate
finance**

No. of institution(s)

Comments

OUTPUT 2.2.2

**Institutional coordination mechanism
created or strengthened to access
and/or manage climate finance**

No. of mechanism(s)

Comments

OUTPUT 2.2.3

**Global/regional/national initiatives
demonstrated and tested early
concepts with high adaptation potential**

No. of initiatives or
technologies

Comments

OUTPUT 2.2.4

Public investment mobilized

Amount of investment
(US\$)

Comments

OUTPUT 2.2.5

Private investment mobilized

Amount of investment
(US\$)

Comments

OUTPUT 2.3.1

No. of people trained regarding climate change impacts and appropriate adaptation responses

Total no. of people trained	4,000	Male 2,040	Female 1,960
Of which total no. of people at line ministries	300	Male 153	Female 147
Of which total no. of community/association	2,000	Male 1,020	Female 980
Of which total no. of extension service officers	300	Male 153	Female 147
Of which total no. of hydromet and disaster risk management agency staff	200	Male 102	Female 98
Of which total no. of small private business owners	200	Male 102	Female 98
Of which total no. school children, university students or teachers	1,000	Male 510	Female 490
Other	Comments		

OUTPUT 2.3.2

No. of people made aware of climate change impacts and appropriate adaptation responses

		Male	Female
No. of people with raised awareness	2,000	1,020	980

Please describe how their awareness was raised

OUTPUT 3.1.1

National climate policies and plans enabled including NAP processes by stronger climate information decision-support services

No. of national climate policies and plans **5**

Comments

OUTPUT 3.1.2

Systems and frameworks established for continuous monitoring, reporting and review of adaptation

No. of systems and frameworks **0**

Comments

OUTPUT 3.1.3

Vulnerability assessments conducted

No. of assessments conducted **30**

Comments

OUTPUT 3.2.1

No. of institutions with increased ability to access and/or manage climate finance

No. of institution(s) **0**

Comments

OUTPUT 3.2.2

**Institutional coordination
mechanism(s) created or strengthened
to access and/or manage climate
finance**

No. of mechanism(s) 0

Comments

OUTPUT 3.2.3

**Global/regional/national initiative(s)
demonstrated and tested early
concepts with high adaptation potential**

No. of initiative(s) or
technology(ies) 0

Comments

OUTPUT 3.3.1

No. of people trained regarding climate change impacts and appropriate adaptation responses

Total no. of people trained	0	Male	Female
		0	0
Of which total no. of people at line ministries	0	Male	Female
Of which total no. of community/association	0	Male	Female
Of which total no. of extension service officers	0	Male	Female
Of which total no. of hydromet and disaster risk management agency staff	0	Male	Female
Of which total no. of small private business owners	0	Male	Female
		Male	Female

Of which total no. school
children, university students **0**
or teachers

Other

Comments

OUTPUT 3.3.2

No. of people made aware of climate change impacts and appropriate adaptation responses

	Male	Female
No. of people with raised awareness		
Please describe how their awareness was raised		

Part II. Project Justification

1a. Project Description

1. Global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed

DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT:

1. Vanuatu includes over 80 islands, of which 68 are inhabited, with a population of around 272,459 people (2016 Mini-Census, Government of Vanuatu). This comprised 138,265 males and 134,194 females. Vanuatu has a land area of 14,760 km² and a maritime exclusive economic zone of 680,000 km².
 2. Most of Vanuatu's settlement and infrastructure (e.g. roads, buildings, power plants, industries, markets, and tourism facilities) are concentrated in the coastal zone. There is risk climate change may severely impact economic activity, the provision of social and economic services, and human security. Around 30% of households have reported that they have had their dwellings completely damaged by a recent tropical cyclone (TC Harold). The impact would be greater in smaller islands which often have inadequate access to resilient infrastructure. Communication is challenging in oceanic island countries. In recent history, rural villagers' regular communication came through public radio broadcasts. Today cellular telephone communications are improving with 86% of households having access to mobile phone networks. These mobile networks are concentrated in most large islands. On many of the smaller islands, mobile reception may be patchy or non-existent.
 3. Vanuatu experiences severe tropical cyclones (TC) during the warmer seasons, dramatically impacting its people and economy. For example, there have been 2 catastrophic cyclones in the last 6 years (TC Harold in 2020 and TC Pam in 2015). In addition, there are unpredictable long dry spells associated with the El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO). These climate risks combined with Vanuatu's frequent earthquakes, volcanic and seismic activity, due to its location along the 'Pacific Ring of Fire', increase Vanuatu's levels of vulnerability. According to the Commonwealth Vulnerability Index[1]¹, Vanuatu is one of the world's most vulnerable countries due to its high exposure to natural disasters, scattered and isolated island geography, narrow economic base, rudimentary communication and transportation networks and limited capacity to cope with disasters including climate change.
 4. Adding to Vanuatu's physical characteristics, other factors contributing to the country's vulnerability include a narrow economic base and a weak developing economy. Vegetable crop
-

production is undertaken by 88% of households and 97% of rural households. 74% of rural households rely upon agriculture for cash crop production. Sixty percent of rural households engage in fishing and the local market is small. The growing tourism sector, with 115,634 arrivals in 2018[2]² mainly around Port Vila, is the main foreign exchange earner. In 2020, tourist arrivals plummeted due to the global pandemic. This narrow economic base makes the cash economy particularly vulnerable to disruption by global and natural disasters. Other challenges compounding the country's vulnerability include:

? Weak inter- and intra-island communication and transport networks. Well-developed road infrastructure is only near population centers (just 111 km of roads are sealed), mostly on the larger islands. While air service is daily to the main islands, there are only 5 airports with sealed runways (out of 29 in total).

? 83 islands dispersed over 680,000 km² with many islands isolated and extremely vulnerable to disasters.

CLIMATE CHANGE CONTEXT:

5. Modelling of climate change projections for Vanuatu was undertaken by the Pacific Climate Change Science Program and Adaptation Planning Program (PCCSP), led by the Australian Government in collaboration with the Vanuatu Meteorology and Geohazards Department (VMGD) (CSIRO & BoM 2014 and updated in 2015[3]³). A document *Current and Future Climate in Vanuatu* provided projections for Climate Change in Vanuatu. Key findings from these assessments are provided in Annex 16. In summary:

? Increasing air temperatures are projected across Vanuatu. Compared to 1995, by 2050 temperature will be 0.6- 1.3°C higher (medium emissions scenario), and by 2070 1.0-1.9 °C higher.

? Increasing sea surface temperatures will drive more frequent coral bleaching events;

? Cyclones may not be more frequent but may be more intense increasing the level of impact and destruction on communities, infrastructure, and agriculture;

? Rainfall change is uncertain, and trends are less obvious given the very high climate variability. Longer dry seasons are likely in line with the ENSO and wet season rainfall patterns are more variable;

? Sea level has risen around Vanuatu by about 6 mm per year since 1993. This is larger than the global average of 2.8-3.6 mm per year;

? In 20 years, time, ocean acidification may render ocean conditions marginal for calcification impeding coral growth and structure, impacting 80% of the coral reefs around the world, including in Vanuatu;

? Projected climate change impacts may exacerbate geophysical activities, such as the vertical motion (subsidence/uplift) of the Vanuatu archipelago of +/- 1cm per year.

6. Such changes will have very significant impacts. Currently communities and government officials are reporting:

? Local communities are reporting longer dry seasons impacting on water quality and quantity, agricultural crops and their ability to source quality potable water. Many communities report seasonal water shortages, and there are examples of communities on small island losing access to potable water during extended dry spells;

? Due to climate change exacerbating other issues, agricultural crops are being impacted by reduced productivity, crop failure and pests. This is impacting on the livelihoods of local communities and impacting on food security. These agricultural issues are exacerbated in post cyclone situations where all crops and fruit trees are destroyed;

? Changing rainfall patterns are impacting on rivers, their flows, flooding and riverbank erosion. Climate change will exacerbate these issues with increasing water flows damaging infrastructure, enhancing erosion and creating danger to human life;

? The coastal and marine ecosystems are under increasing pressure from utilisation of local communities, upland erosion causing siltation of the reefs and overfishing. Climate change will exacerbate these issues with warmer water and acidification of coastal water impacting on productivity.

7. The impacts of climate change described above will have very serious consequences for coastal and upland environments in Vanuatu. The bio-geophysical effects include coastal and inland erosion, increased flooding, loss of coastal lowlands and wetlands, degradation of habitats, and salinization of surface and groundwater. The loss and degradation of coastal wetlands will impact on the livelihoods and food security of coastal populations that depend on ecosystem services provided by intact and healthy mangroves forests, seagrass meadows, coral reefs, and other coastal habitats. The socio-economic effects include the risks to human life and health, loss of property and infrastructure, deterioration of agriculture and fisheries, tourism and recreation as well as loss of livelihoods, all leading to a dependence on donor aid. This threatens the way of life of coastal communities that have strong reliance on coastal ecosystems for economic, social, and cultural purposes. These impacts will be felt most seriously by vulnerable groups, including women, children and persons with disabilities, who will be left even further behind. As such, the design of V-CAP II takes a human-rights based approach and has a strong focus on promoting gender equality and social inclusion (GESI) in all aspects of the project.

8. In summary, the cost of climate change impacts in Vanuatu are high. If more cyclones follow the path of TC Harold in 2020, livelihoods, as well as economic development of the country, will be negatively impacted as donor programs and funding focus on cyclone recovery programs. TC Pam in 2015 affected nearly 100,000 people and caused destruction in the hundreds of millions of dollars (US\$). The estimated average annual loss from tropical cyclones is about US\$37 million in terms of damage to buildings and other infrastructure and to agriculture (cash crops), which is a major sector of

the economy (Figure 1)[4]⁴. It is expected that most of the loss and damage will occur in the coastal zone where the concentration of population and infrastructure is greatest.

9. The Government of Vanuatu has been proactive in global and regional dialogues on climate change and finalised its National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) in 2007. V-CAP II will explicitly address four of eleven priorities identified in the NAPA including: 1) community-based marine resource management, 2) integrated coastal zone management, 3) Land use planning and management; and 4) mainstreaming climate change into policy and national planning processes. The NAPA places particular emphasis on the need for community-based resource management, embracing both traditional and modern practices and enhancing the resilience of vulnerable communities. To address these priorities, the project will focus on adaptation options outlined in the NAPA including: i) development of provincial / local adaptation and ICM plans, ii) climate proofing of infrastructure design and development planning, iii) development of an efficient early warning system, iv) Landslides associated with prolonged and intense rainfall, iv) awareness raising and capacity building, and v) coastal re-vegetation and rehabilitation.

10. In 2021, Vanuatu published its Third National Communication (TNC) as a Party to the UNFCCC. This report shows how Vanuatu is progressing in meeting its international commitments on climate change. The Third National Communication report, lays out the level of vulnerability and risks faced to the current impacts of climate change, how the country is coping with these impacts, and what the future might look like as the climate rapidly changes. The report notes Vanuatu has taken significant policy and institutional reforms as evidence of its continued support to the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement. This includes the National Sustainable Development Plan to attain overall sustainable development goals and, the National Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Policy for increasing resilience and adaptive capacity are central elements of Vanuatu's efforts to cushion the impacts of climate change. The TNC noted the role of VCAP in strengthening climate change adaptation.

BIODIVERSITY CONTEXT

11. Vanuatu's marine and terrestrial biodiversity is unique. In terms of species richness and, especially, endemism. Vanuatu is within the East Melanesian Islands, one of the most biologically important regions globally, as described in the Ecosystem profile for the East Melanesian Island Biodiversity Hotspot. Of the 308 globally threatened species in the East Melanesian Islands, 129 (42%) occur in Vanuatu, including 26 species found only in Vanuatu. Vanuatu remains a high priority for global biodiversity conservation due to the significant number of globally threatened species that are found nowhere else. Twenty-seven (28%) of the 95 Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA) identified in the East Melanesian Islands Hotspot were recorded in Vanuatu[5]⁵. However, Vanuatu's biodiversity is under threat. Species number are being reduced, ecosystems are being degraded and the values and services of these ecosystems are being reduced.

12. The drivers of biodiversity loss are various, but include:

- ? Rapidly growing populations leading to an increasing demand for natural resources by people who rely on biodiversity for daily needs, e.g. fish from the seas and NTFP from the forests;
- ? Increasing engagement with the cash economy leading to agricultural expansion into new areas and increasing intensification of crops;
- ? Lack of understanding of the biodiversity values of Vanuatu and the specific locations for biodiversity conservation interventions;
- ? Alien invasive species that are continuing to spread in Vanuatu, e.g. plants such as Big leaf - American rope (*Merremia*), a climbing vine, and animals, such as Little red fire ant (*Wasmannia awopunctata*) and the crazy ant (*Anoplolepis longipes*) located in isolated islands; and
- ? Limited distribution of protected areas in Vanuatu that are effectively managed to protect biodiversity

Figure 8. Site and Corridor Outcomes for Vanuatu

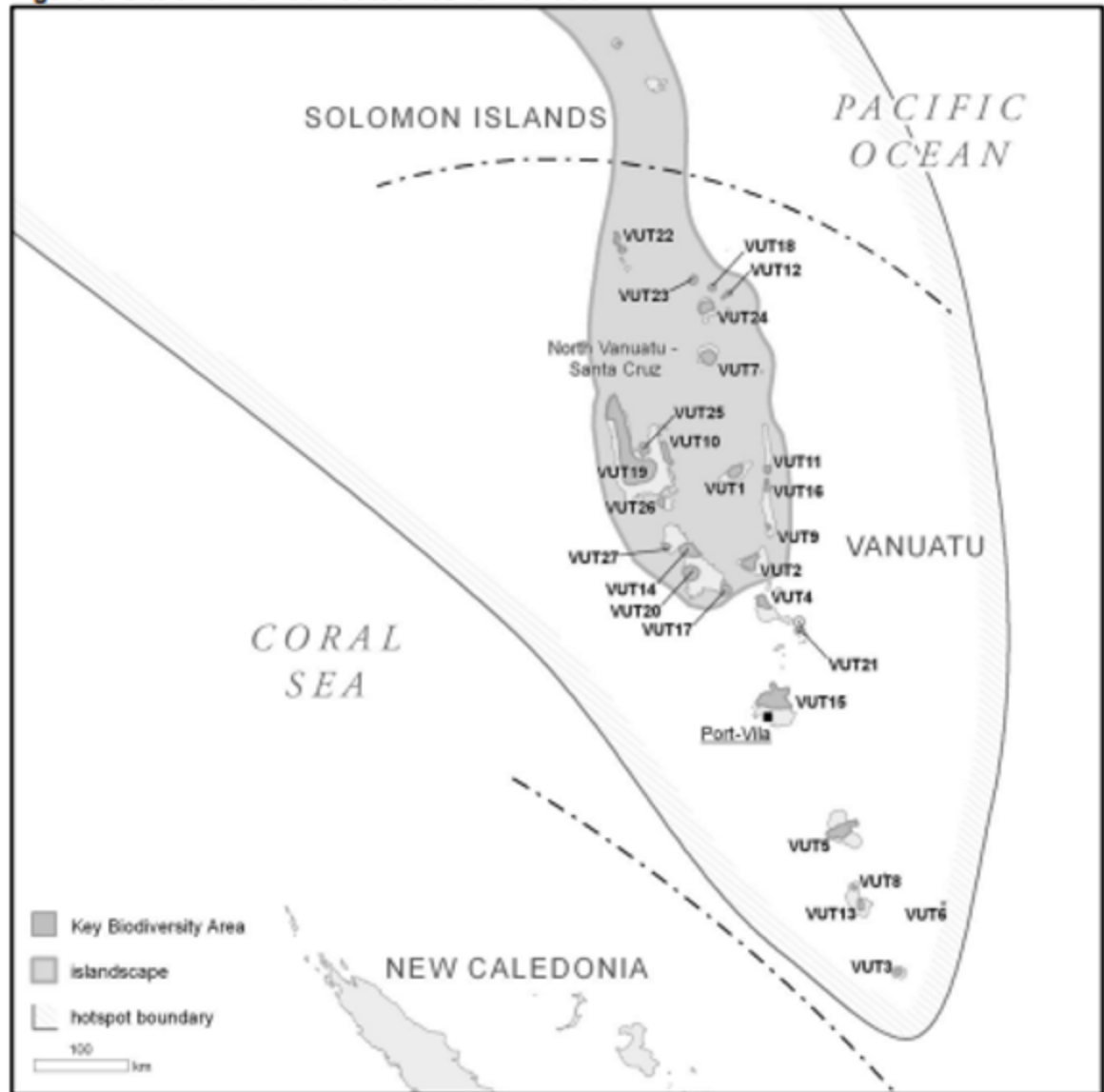


Figure 1: Key Biodiversity Areas - Vanuatu (from CEPF 2012)

13. Human settlements are generally found concentrated in the coastal lowlands. Consequently, biodiversity is most at risk in lowland and coastal and marine areas and small islands yet remains more intact in the high-altitude forests of larger islands. However, this is at risk from climate change, as these changes may push suitable habitats further and further up the altitudinal gradient until species have

nowhere to go[6]⁶. Land cannot be taken from the traditional landholders, but other innovative approaches can be used which ensure communities sovereignty over their land and protect ecosystem services and biodiversity at the same time. This system of land and resource management limits the capacity of government to conserve biodiversity without the support, understanding and commitment of landholders. This, therefore, creates an imperative for landholders as resource owners and managers to work independently or in cooperation with other landholders, organizations or government to conserve biodiversity. It is also critical that a GESI-responsive approach is used for such negotiations, as women are frequently left out of decision-making concerning their own land.

LAND DEGRADATION CONTEXT

14. The landscape context of Vanuatu is that it is from an active volcanic origin with volcanic peaks and a number of volcanos that are currently active. In many locations, the underlying soils are rich volcanic soils that are highly suitable for agriculture. Vanuatu is mountainous, and the small islands contain mountains from a volcanic origin. For example VCAP will focus on the erosion issues of Mount Tabwemasana on the island of Espiritu Santo, which rises to height of 1,879 metres. There are also a number of high peaks and steep mountains in VCAP field sites including Mount Marum on Ambrym Island (1,270 metres), and Mount Tukosmera on Tanna Island (1,084 metres). Thus, Vanuatu is to be considered as 'mountainous Pacific Island' where the relatively newly formed mountainous islands are under pressure from erosion if the fragile top layer of soil is disturbed. Once soil is lost from these steep mountains by tropical rain the top soil is transported directly to the ocean.

15. Seventy four percent (74%) of land in Vanuatu is covered with natural vegetation. Forest types include tropical lowland evergreen rainforest, broad-leaved deciduous forest, closed conifer forest, montane rainforest, cloud forest and coastal forest. Other notable vegetation includes swamp forest on Efate, Pacific kauri pine strands on Erromango and scattered mangrove forests covering around 3,000 ha (most of which occur on Malekula Island)[7]⁷.

16. Lowland forests have largely been cleared and replaced by anthropogenic vegetation, but forested areas remain the dominant landscape element on most islands, particular in upland areas. High forests are restricted on most of the islands (especially those that are densely populated, such as Pentecost, Ambae, Tanna and Shepherd; or have active volcanoes, such as Ambrym). However low montane forests are generally well preserved and occupy large areas. Secondary forests (often consisting of a *Hibiscus* community) are dense and extensive in Vanuatu²⁹.

17. The forests of Vanuatu have been impacted by human activities that have degraded and altered forest cover and associated biodiversity. In the mid-2000s, natural forest cover in Vanuatu was estimated at 444,000 ha, equivalent to 36% of the total land area (1.22 million ha) (FAO, 2010). At least 40% of the commercial forest area was regarded as degraded. Most of the high value forests were over-exploited in the 1980s and 1990s, until the government imposed a ban on the export of round logs in 1998. Large scale logging has been banned since that time. Many landowners have used their logged forest lands for alternative activities like commercial agriculture. The Agriculture, Fishing and Forestry

sector has recovered from this decline and registered a positive growth of 5.1%; an increase of 10.7% by 2015. The components of agriculture that contribute to this positive growth, are crop production, which grew by 5.9%, followed by animal production at 2.6%, fishing at 3.9% and forestry at 0.7% (Vanuatu National Statistic Office, 2017). Balancing these changes in land use and land cover is essential in order to maintain a sustainable landscape. This means that a level of land degradation neutrality needs to be met. Vanuatu has not yet committed to a Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) target and this will be addressed by V-CAP II. LDN is enshrined in target 15.3 in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and can be defined as a state where 'the amount and quality of land resources necessary to support ecosystem functions and services and enhance food security remain stable or increase within specified temporal and spatial scales and ecosystems'[8]⁸.

18. A 2013 study of climate change and Agriculture in Vanuatu[9]⁹ identified that soil erosion was a serious issue identified in all pilot study sites studied. . In particular, the washing away of soil particles is a serious problem on slopes and deforested land. Washing away of the top layer (top soil) means that there is little or no soil left to support crop plants. The top layer of the soil must be rebuilt if the degraded land is to support crop production. This study proposed a number of specific measures to address erosion including planting vetiver grass in areas with serious erosion to give the soil structure and stability, particularly planted in rows along slope or hilly land, the vetiver grass will help reduce soil erosion. Other options include crops or weeds to serve as barriers which reduces the impact of the falling droplets of rain on the soil and keep the soil particles intact or Replanting of trees in deforested land is another option.

19. In Vanuatu there is not individual landowners, in fact 90% of the land is customarily held land while about 10% is Government owned or leased land. On the land under customary management 80% of the population use this land for their agriculture for their daily sustenance and well-being. Not all land in customary tenure is used for agriculture each year and the government estimate only one third of the cultivable customary land area is presently being farmed. Vanuatu's total land area is 1,223,178 hectares of which only 492,177 hectares is good agricultural land. This is only 40% of the land area of the whole country, or 10.4 hectares per household.

20. However, due to the steep mountainous nature of Vanuatu together with tropical rainfall, and the occasional tropical cyclone, once erosion starts it is very difficult to control and interventions are needed. This was confirmed in the community consultations held by VCAP II PPG team (see Appendix 20 and 21.

21. Agriculture is very important to Vanuatu's Gross Domestic Product (GDP - the value of all of all the goods and services produced in a country.) 75% of the Primary Sector contribution to GDP comes from Agriculture, 15% of overall GDP.

CULTURAL CONTEXT

22. According to the Constitution of Vanuatu, Article 4 states that, "For the purposes of determining national sovereignty, people of Vanuatu means all Indigenous and naturalized citizens of Vanuatu." The Ni-Vanuatu self-identify as indigenous peoples with their own concept and way of human development in a given socio-economic, political and historical context. The Ni-Vanuatu have tried to maintain their distinct group identity, languages, traditional beliefs, customs, laws and institutions, worldviews and ways of life.

23. The Ni-Vanuatu have exercised control and management of the lands, natural resources, and territories that they have historically used and occupied, with which they have a special connection, and upon which their physical and cultural survival as indigenous peoples typically depend. This project takes into full consideration the cultural context in the conduct of all activities.

Alignment with National Policies and Plans

Vanuatu National Sustainable Development Plan (NSDP) 2016 to 2030

24. "Vanuatu 2030"¹⁰ is the National Sustainable Development Plan (NSDP) for the period 2016 to 2030. It serves as the country's highest-level policy framework. It builds upon the Priorities and Action Agenda 2006-2015. This plan seeks to further extend the linkages between resources, policy and planning to the people. The NSDP in turn aligns with the global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Environment is one of the three pillars as part of the NSDP. This environment pillar has five goals and 29 policy objectives with 62 indicators and 64 targets. V-CAP II is aligned to address:

? Environment Goals 3, 4 and 5 as outlined below.

? Environment goal 3 ? Climate and disaster resilience - A strong and resilient nation in the face of climate change and disaster risks posed by natural and man-made hazards

? ENV 3.1 Institutionalize climate change and disaster risk governance, and build institutional capacity and awareness

? ENV 3.2 Improve monitoring and early warning systems

? ENV 3.3 Strengthen post-disaster systems in planning, preparedness, response and recovery

? ENV 3.4 Promote and ensure strengthened resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related, natural and man-made hazards

- ? ENV 3.5 Access available financing for climate change adaptation and disaster risk management.
- ? Environment Goal 4 on Natural Resource Management and Environment will contribute to:
- ? ENC 4.1 Strengthen local authorities and municipal planning authorities to enact and enforce land use planning laws and regulations
- ? ENV 4.2 Protect vulnerable forests, watersheds, catchments and freshwater resources, including community water sources
- ? ENV 4.3 Prevent land degradation and downstream environmental damage from mineral resource extraction
- ? ENV 4.4 Promote the sustainable development of the fisheries sector that values the protection and conservation of marine and freshwater resources
- ? ENV 4.5 Reduce and prevent the degradation and erosion of foreshore and coastal areas
- ? ENV 4.6 Reduce deforestation and ensure rehabilitation and reforestation is commonplace
- ? ENV 4.7 Build capacity and support local communities to manage natural resources.
- ? Goal 5 on Ecosystems and biodiversity will be implemented:
- ? ENV 5.1 Protect biodiversity and ecosystems and their significant role in our culture, society and environment
- ? ENV 5.2 Create and manage conservation and protected areas
- ? ENV 5.3 Support local conservation and protection of endangered, threatened or endemic species and ecosystems including through traditional knowledge and practices
- ? ENV 5.4 Protect our borders and environment through effective customs and biosecurity services
- ? ENV 5.5 Increase awareness on biodiversity conservation and environmental protection issues across government and publicly
- ? ENV 5.6 Enhance environmental monitoring, evaluation and research with relevant, open and transparent data sharing among relevant agencies

National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA)

25. The Government of Vanuatu has been proactive in global and regional dialogues on climate change and finalized its National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) in 2007. The project will explicitly address four of eleven priorities identified in the NAPA including:

- ? 1) community-based marine resource management;

- ? 2) integrated coastal zone management;
- ? 3) Land use planning and management; and
- ? 4) mainstreaming climate change into policy and national planning processes.

26. The NAPA places particular emphasis on the need for community-based resource management, embracing both traditional and modern practices and enhancing the resilience of vulnerable communities. To address these priorities, the project will focus on adaptation options outlined in the NAPA including: i) development of provincial / local adaptation and ICM plans, ii) climate proofing of infrastructure design and development planning, iii) development of an efficient early warning system, iv) Landslides associated with prolonged and intense rainfall, iv) awareness raising and capacity building, and v) coastal re-vegetation and rehabilitation.

National Advisory Board (NAB) on Climate Change Disaster Risk Reduction

27. Vanuatu established the National Advisory Board for climate change (NAB) to strengthen the governance structure over CC adaptation, DRM and DRR initiatives. The secretariat of NAB is based in the Department of Climate Change based at the Ministry. Vanuatu's National Advisory Board on Climate Change & Disaster Risk Reduction, mandated by the Council of Ministers on 15 October 2012 to "Act as Vanuatu's supreme policy making and advisory body for all disaster risk reduction and climate change programs projects disaster risk reduction and climate change programs, projects, initiatives and activities." It fulfils this mandate by:

- ? Integrating the governance of climate change & disaster risk reduction across whole of Government;
- ? Supporting the development of CC/DRR policies, guidelines and positions;
- ? Advising on international and regional DRR and CC obligations;
- ? Facilitating and endorsing the development of new DRR & CC programs, projects, initiatives and activities;
- ? Acting as a focal point for information ? sharing and coordination on CC/DRR;
- ? Guiding and coordinating the development of national climate finance processes.

28. The NAB has specifically requested for VCAP II support to develop the National Adaption Plan (NAP). This will be supported in Component 3 of VCAP.

National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) 2018-2030.

29. The NBSAP outlines specific links to the NDSP and ensures alignment in the delivery of Government efforts for both environment management and sustainable development. The NBSAP sets out a range of policies and targets including the listing of over 100 potential Protected Areas, Marine

Protected Areas, Community Conservation Areas and Locally Managed Marine Areas. The NBSAP has 7 strategic areas for delivery. The V-CAP II project will support the delivery of the NBSAP and in particular, contribute to:

- ? Strategic Area 1: Conservation Area Management (terrestrial and marine)? increase the area of representative coverage of Protected Areas (PAs) in Vanuatu in the form of community conservation areas (CCAs);
- ? Strategic Area 2: Forest and inland water ecosystem conservation and management;
- ? Strategic Area 3: Coastal and marine ecosystems conservation and management (CME);
- ? Strategic Area 5: Management of invasive alien species (MIAS).

Land Degradation Neutrality

30. The GoV is in the process of considering LDN targets and has committed to considering these targets are part of the draft Forest Landscape Restoration Strategy (FLRS) (2020-2030) and other Government initiatives. The VFLRS details a restoration target of 24,500 hectares of land under restoration and enhanced management. It is envisaged that this will include plantation, agroforestry, and assisted restoration inside and outside protected areas. It is noted that restoration takes on a broader context considering the range of identified interventions. VCAP II has aligned to the FLRS. The Directors of Departments of Environment, Forestry and Agriculture all committed to the PPG to review within the agencies and provide recommendations to the Government of Vanuatu on next steps.

Strategy

Project Scope

31. The objective of V-CAP II is to Improve the resilience of the vulnerable areas and communities therein to the impacts of climate change through the conservation of biodiversity and natural ecosystems and the implementation of integrated approaches to sustain livelihoods, food production and ensure biodiversity conservation and reduce land degradation by building on the lessons learned from the first phase project. It will scale up the successful project experiences from V-CAP Phase I (V-CAP) and will apply the innovative approaches and lessons learnt from V-CAP I into V-CAP II.

32. V-CAP II will adopt an integrated approach to build the resilience of climate vulnerable communities in Vanuatu. The V-CAP II will safeguard interests of women and marginal communities through a Gender and Social Inclusion Strategy (GESI) to be implemented in all aspects of project implementation. The vulnerabilities and barriers to effective climate change adaptation and ensuring biodiversity conservation are addressed through four interlinked components that support enhancing and scaling up practices and approaches that include incorporation of the lessons learnt in V-CAP I.

33. A key aspect of delivery of V-CAP will be the co-benefits generated by addressing biodiversity loss and degradation in Vanuatu through specific interventions and the contribution of these elements to climate change adaption. The specific actions to be undertaken by the V-CAP II will generate co-benefits in the form of nature-based solutions to enhance climate change resilience particularly in the areas of Protected Area creation and management, and sustainable land management.

34. A key underlying principle in the delivery of V-CAP II will be to continue to build on existing appropriate coping strategies of rural communities who have a long history of responding to geological and climate variability and change, with varying success. Men and women in these communities often have separate and unique sets of traditional knowledge, both of which must be considered. These short-term coping strategies form the basis of successful long-term development strategies. However, care needs to be taken as some of these traditional coping strategies could prove to be unsustainable over time as population and climate change progresses leading to a greater risk of maladaptation. Innovative approaches and new technologies, along with careful monitoring and adaptive management of the effectiveness of strategies, in view of changing circumstances, is needed to ensure these adaptation strategies remain appropriate. Rural communities are therefore the key actors for implementing adaptation strategies and hard-won lessons can be learned, communicated and fed into adaptation decision making at higher levels to benefit the nation.

35. The LDCF funded activities of VCAP II including investments in climate proofing water and transport infrastructure, enhanced agricultural production, provision of enhanced weather forecasting and dissemination of extreme weather warnings, and increased awareness of the issues associated with

climate change will generate a range of socio-economic benefits to communities. These socio-economic benefits include:

- ? Better access to health services including maternal and children's health, through better access to health facilities through public infrastructure;
- ? Better health outcomes through establishment of better quality drinking water, enhanced domestic water supply and provision of WASH education and training;
- ? Better access to markets for goods and services allowing for the generation of increased household income for rural communities working in subsistence economies;
- ? Better and safer access to schools and educational facilities through upgrading road and public conveyance infrastructure;
- ? Enhanced access to climate-smart agriculture allowing for diversification of cropping and enhanced opportunities to increase household income;
- ? Enhanced information and household preparedness and resilience to deal with natural disasters, e.g. cyclones, resulting in reduced household costs of natural disasters;
- ? Enhanced community preparedness for natural disasters through DRR planning and establishment of evacuation centers resulting in reduced community costs of natural disasters;

Approach

36. The approach of V-CAP II will be delivered through specific outcomes demonstrating a cohesive approach to project delivery.

? At the community level V-CAP II will support a comprehensive and integrated approach to biodiversity conservation, sustainable land and coastal management, and climate change adaption by supporting development in selected V-CAP II communities in each province of Vanuatu to develop integrated Area Council Development Plans. This will ensure these plans can be then integrated into Provincial and National government mechanisms. In this way V-CAP is not a standalone project, but rather fully integrated into and supporting existing government plans, policies and procedures realizing the long-term objective of building local and national level capacity and expanding or coordinating this approach to other programs and projects;

? V-CAP II will support communities as the custodians of the land to assess the needs and approaches to protection of biodiversity in potential and existing Protected Areas. These assessments will identify those sites that are important for biodiversity conservation and as needed will develop management plans for conservation of biodiversity at these sites;

? V-CAP II will recognize and build upon traditional knowledge and integrate appropriate approaches in the identification and application processes and plans to build resilient communities;

- ? V-CAP II will ensure free prior and informed consent (FPIC) as the basis for negotiating establishment and ongoing operation of Protected Area for local communities, including specialized groups;
- ? V-CAP II will contribute to building ecosystem resilience and monitor ecosystem health through baselines including climate change resilience indicators for each of the target V-CAP II sites. Sustainable land management, sustainable forest management and climate resilient and sustainable agriculture will build ecosystem and community resilience to climate change;
- ? V-CAP II will seek to strengthen integration of Reef to Ridge approach which will enhance livelihoods of downstream coastal residents through. It will demonstrate linking sustainable land management in watersheds (IWRM, SLM, SFM and managing upland erosion issues) and integrating Community Conservation Areas (CCAs) with both the marine and terrestrial environment.
- ? V-CAP II will ensure that in its development and implementation, gender is mainstreamed so that the project contributes to equality and equity through the creation of equitable opportunities and benefits for both women and men;
- ? V-CAP II will strengthen the capacity of the Government to collect useful and accurate information on extreme weather events and to disseminate to communities in a timely manner to all communities in Vanuatu, including sex, age, area, disability, ethnicity (SAADE) disaggregated data;
- ? V-CAP II will seek to support an integrated planning and delivery mechanism that demonstrates best-practice in supporting efforts of appropriate agencies and institutions.
- ? V-CAP II will ensure that biodiversity conservation and climate change adaption are supported by suitable policy frameworks;
- ? V-CAP II will continue to support comprehensive capacity building at the local, Area Council, Provincial and National levels; and
- ? V-CAP II will ensure that lessons learnt from implementation are incorporated into planning and implementation and shared with government, communities and development partners.

Alignment with GEF focal area strategy

37. V-CAP II design follows the Four-year Framework of the Program Priorities for GEF-7 and responds to the guidance that the 'Framework encourages integrated approaches to project design', as well as the GEF growing mandate to support activities that promote synergies across its focal areas aligned with an integrated approach to generate multiple global benefits. The project is expected to generate global environment benefits under two GEF focal areas, by tackling the underlying drivers of land degradation and biodiversity loss. In addition, V-CAP II aligns with the GEF Programming Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change and adheres to the GEF Policy on Gender Equality.

- ? BD 1-1 Mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes through biodiversity mainstreaming in priority sectors;

- ? BD-2-7 Address direct drivers to protect habitats and species and improve financial sustainability, effective management, and ecosystem coverage of the global protected area estate;
- ? LD-1-1 Maintain or improve flow of agro-ecosystem services to sustain food production and livelihoods through Sustainable Land Management (SLM);
- ? LD-4-5 Create enabling environments to support scaling up and mainstreaming of SLM and LDN;
- ? Climate Change Adaptation -1 Reduce vulnerability to the adverse impacts of climate change, including variability, at local, national, regional and global level;
- ? Climate Change Adaptation -3 Integrate climate change adaptation into relevant policies, plans and associated processes.

Targeting to maximize global environmental benefits:

38. V-CAP II has been designed to ensure coverage of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) as a focus for its interventions. It is also seeking to support the existing Protected Area system as well as target those locations identified by the East Melanesian Hotspot Ecosystem Assessment. V-CAP II will also continue to build upon the efforts of the Government, local communities and local NGOs to support management of threatened species in focus areas. The holistic approach to biodiversity utilizes a ridge to reef approach that will sustain marine ecosystems and their biodiversity. The habitats of threatened Red List fauna species will be managed and management plans developed for threatened species.

Partnerships and complementing ongoing initiatives

39. V-CAP II has been designed to complement ongoing initiatives at all levels of government and in projects being delivered by other development partners. V-CAP II will be housed in the Department of Climate Change with an implementation team also in the Department of Environment, Conservation and Protection. This will enable integration with both Government and Development Partner initiatives in both these sectors. The coordination through the National Advisory Board on Climate Change (NAB) will provide for integration and complementarity with other projects. Thus, V-CAP II will not be a stand-alone project, but rather an example of an integrated and coordinated approach to mainstreaming both biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation. VCAP II delivery will build upon and continue to support NGO efforts to be determined during implementation (as this would require further consultations not possible during project design due to travel restrictions.)

The Project sites

40. The V-CAP II sites will focus on the delivery of integrated approaches to community adaptation, protected area, and marine and coastal landscape management in 9 Area Councils and community levels in all six provinces of Vanuatu. A two-step site selection process was undertaken with the process informed by the experience and lessons learnt from V-CAP I. The first step at the Inception Workshop held in Port Vila in March 2020 identified and evaluated sites based on the following criteria:

- ? Sites demonstrating climate change adaptation, land degradation and biodiversity challenges in established Area Councils;

- ? Protected Areas identified in the NBSAP and Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) outlined in the *CEPF- Ecosystem Profile East Melanesian Islands Biodiversity Hotspot (2012)*;
- ? Isolated communities (geographically and in terms of distance) with challenges in accessing support;
- ? Communities with heavy reliance on natural ecosystems for daily subsistence;
- ? High vulnerability to climate and weather impacts from storm, flooding, erosion and climate risk;
- ? Challenges in ability or inability to access- health, education, economic- markets, evacuation routes;
- ? Communities considered as comparatively marginalized / disadvantaged;
- ? Expansion potential / replication potential;
- ? Alignment to national & provincial work plans;
- ? Area councils with limited number (comparatively) of substantial development projects;
- ? Area Councils where possible to avoid duplication with other initiatives / ongoing projects; and
- ? Ensure ability to generate commitments from communities to project delivery.

41. The PPG Team undertook detailed consultations, site visits and investigations to refine the sites for of V-CAP II implementation. The consultations and investigations on site selection included:

- ? Consultations at the V-CAP-II PPG Inception Workshop March 2020- Port Vila with approximately 20 representatives from national government agencies, Secretary General and officials from all six provincial governments, and NGOs and development partners;
- ? Field visit each of the sites by the V-CAP II PPG design team during April- July 2020. These field missions included consultations with Provincial Government Representatives, Provincial sectoral agencies, (e.g. Fisheries, Agriculture, Forestry, and Environment), Area Councils, traditional leaders, community representatives and local community members in the 9 Area Councils and over 20 communities across all sites, as well as special focus group sessions for women and youth at most sites;
- ? Consultations with development partners including FAO (GEF-5), IUCN-ECARE Project- (GEF6), other development projects with the relevant sectors;
- ? Presentation of findings at the V-CAP II Verification Workshop held in Port Vila in February 2021 where the findings of the field assessments were reported upon and results shared with approximately 20 representatives from national government agencies, and the Secretary General or Senior officials from all six provincial governments; and

? Presentations to the National Advisory Board on Climate Change (NAB) throughout the design process with endorsement of this Project Document provided by the NAB in March 2021.

Based on the process outlined above the following sites were selected for as focal sites for V-CAP-II interventions.

Table 1: Target communities and sites for V-CAP II

Province	Shefa	Sanma	Penama	Tafea	Malampa	Torba
Island Group	Epi	Espiritu Santo	Maewo	Tanna & Futuna	Ambrym	Torres & Mota
Target Area Councils (AC)	1 Area Council ? Yarsu (+1 community only targeted in alternative AC ? Votlo in Varsu AC + small uninhabited outlying islands for biodiversity)	2 Area Councils ? West Coast Santo ? Big Bay Inland (+1 community only targeted in alternative AC ? Araki in South Santo 2 AC)	1 Area Council ? South Maewo (+1 BD area in alternative AC - North Pentecost AC)	2 Area Councils ? South Tanna ? Futuna	1 Area Council ? West Ambrym	2 Area Council ? Torres ? Mota (+1 water catchment area only targeted in alternative AC ? near Sola, East Vanua Lava AC)
Site boundaries	Votlo, Vermaul AC + full Yarsu AC	4 communities only from West Coast Santo (Linduri, Wusi, Elia, Kerepua) + 5 communities from Big Bay Inland AC, + Araki community in South Santo 2 AC	From Naveneneve & Naviso, to southern tip of island near Baitora	Full South Tanna & Futuna AC's	Baiap, Craig Cove, + communities in immediate upland areas to Lake Fanteng	Full Torres Islands & Mota AC's + water catchment area bordering ? Nagpen (Selver) & Alligator rivers
Area						
Target Villages / communities	6 communities in on one island	10 communities on 2 islands	9 communities in 18 villages on one island	4 communities in 10 villages on 4 islands	5 communities in 7 villages on 4 islands	5 communities in 10 villages on 5 islands

Immediate Beneficiary	1,645	1,575	2,397	2,464	1,945	1,951
Additional Beneficiary	200 (*approx- other communities in AC)	1,500 (*approx- NW Santo, other communities in WC Santo and BBI)	1,000 (*approx beneficiaries from North Pentecost)	750 (*approx other communities from South Tanna AC)	600 (*approx other communities from West Ambrym AC)	500 (*approx other communities from Vanua Lava AC)
Total [11]¹¹	1,845 972 ? male 873 ? female	3,075 1,507 ? male 1,568 ? female	3,397 1,766 ? male 1,631 ? female	3,212 1,575 ? male 1,637 - female	2,545 1,171? male 1,374? female	2,451 1,050 ? male 1,401? female

Assumptions

42. Key assumptions made in this theory of change are:

? Women, girls and marginalized groups will be provided equal and equitable access to all project related activities and benefits as outlined in the Gender and Social Inclusion Action Plan (GESI). This implies support and opportunities for them to represent their needs and participate fully, from both communities and government agencies in the project sites.

? Access to land and available infrastructure for project activities will be provided by the government and communities.

? Long term interventions from existing programs will reduce and/or address the baseline environmental problems which can otherwise negate the interventions made during the project in agriculture, landscape restoration and harvesting and utilization of rain/runoff for drinking and small-scale irrigation.

? Landscape-based restoration efforts will be supported by communities well past the project life span in terms of continued management, operation and monitoring in order to fully benefit from these interventions.

? The capacities built among technical staff during the project will be retained and utilized during project implementation, and that trained personnel are not transferred or assigned other responsibilities.

? The theory of change assumes that the management structures and platforms proposed during the project are integrated into existing frameworks to avoid duplication and redundancy and will be integrated with formal systems of management and coordination at the Area Council and Community levels and at the regional and national levels, where necessary.

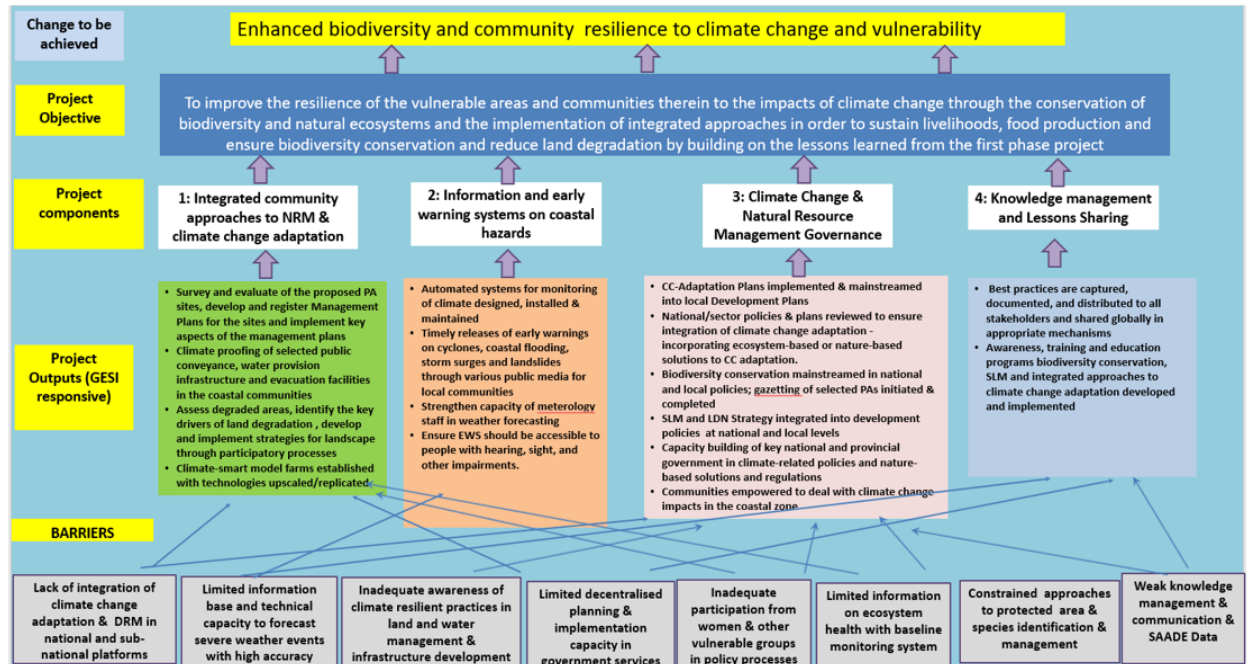
? Financial services and private sector value chains proposed will receive support from concerned authorities. It is assumed that entrepreneurs will be able to access credit, insurance and other material and technical resources from existing sources in the government and private sector.

43. V-CAP Phase I was considered as one of the flagship projects in Vanuatu that has demonstrated a mainstreaming approach to the delivery of climate change adaptation through building resilience through both providing natural solutions to climate proofing infrastructure. The approach demonstrated in V-CAP Phase was has been duplicated by a range of other development projects to deliver

ecosystem-based adaption and community resilience investments. V-CAP II will continue to work with these biodiversity and climate change projects and ensure strong links are built through formal and non-formal approaches.

44. The Figure below presents the *Theory of change* that addresses the key barriers outlined above. The reasons for the approach outlined in this able area are explained above. In summary, V-CAP II will meet it objectives and change to be achieved through the activities outlined in the following sections.

Figure 2: Theory of Change



I. Results and Partnerships

Expected Results:

45. The objective of V-CAP II is to improve the resilience of the vulnerable areas and communities therein to the impacts of climate change through the conservation of biodiversity and natural ecosystems and the implementation of integrated approaches to sustain livelihoods, food production and ensure biodiversity conservation and reduce land degradation by building on the lessons learned from the first phase project. It will scale up the successful project experiences from V-CAP Phase I (V-CAP) and will apply the innovative approaches and lessons learnt from V-CAP I into V-CAP II.

46. V-CAP II will work to ensure improved management of critical island ecosystems to support better informed integrated management of land and coastal areas to achieve the co-benefits to strengthen resilience to climate change and achieve social and biodiversity conservation outcomes. This will be supported by information systems for climate and disaster forecasting and warnings that generate useful and timely information that can be effectively transmitted to local communities through existing and innovative methodologies. V-CAP II will work to build upon the current government decentralization initiative by developing capacity at the Area Council levels to mainstream action for biodiversity conservation and climate change adaption at the Provincial and National levels.

Component 1: Integrated community approaches to natural resource management and climate change adaptation developed and implemented

Funding sources	Amount
GEF TF	\$ 4,934,417
LDCF	\$ 3,773,043
Sub Total	\$8,707,460
Co-financing	\$ 30,803,060
Total Component	\$ 39,510,520

47. Component 1 of V-CAP II will focus delivery at the Local Area Council and community levels though the provision of technical support with a specific focus on developing a network of 'ridge to reef' Protected and Managed Areas, enhancing management of degraded landscapes, demonstrating and expanding climate-smart agriculture, and improving the resilience to climate change through

supporting the incremental costs associated with public conveyance, water provision infrastructure and evacuation facilities. V-CAP II will support coordination and partnerships between national and provincial government departments that have responsibility for the natural resources that communities depend on for food, water, income, education and transport, to synergize PA monitoring and management across land- and sea-scapes.

48. The design of Component 1 was based on a series of detailed consultations and investigations with local communities in 2020 as part of the PPG phased of V-CAP II development. The site selection process was detailed in the previous section. These detailed consultations focused on the following elements:

? **Community Profiling** was undertaken for each of the Communities where V-CAP II is likely to operate. A profiling form was endorsed through the Department of Local Authorities under the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The following information was collected:

? Population data, disaggregated by age group, gender and disability;

? Community leadership and traditional chiefly systems;

? Economic resource profiling;

? Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) profile; Climate change and disaster issues; GESI barriers; Social and religious status; Service delivery and partnerships with other development actors; and Health and education status.

? Agriculture and upland management status and issues;

? Protected Area ? status of, and options for establishing, protected areas; and

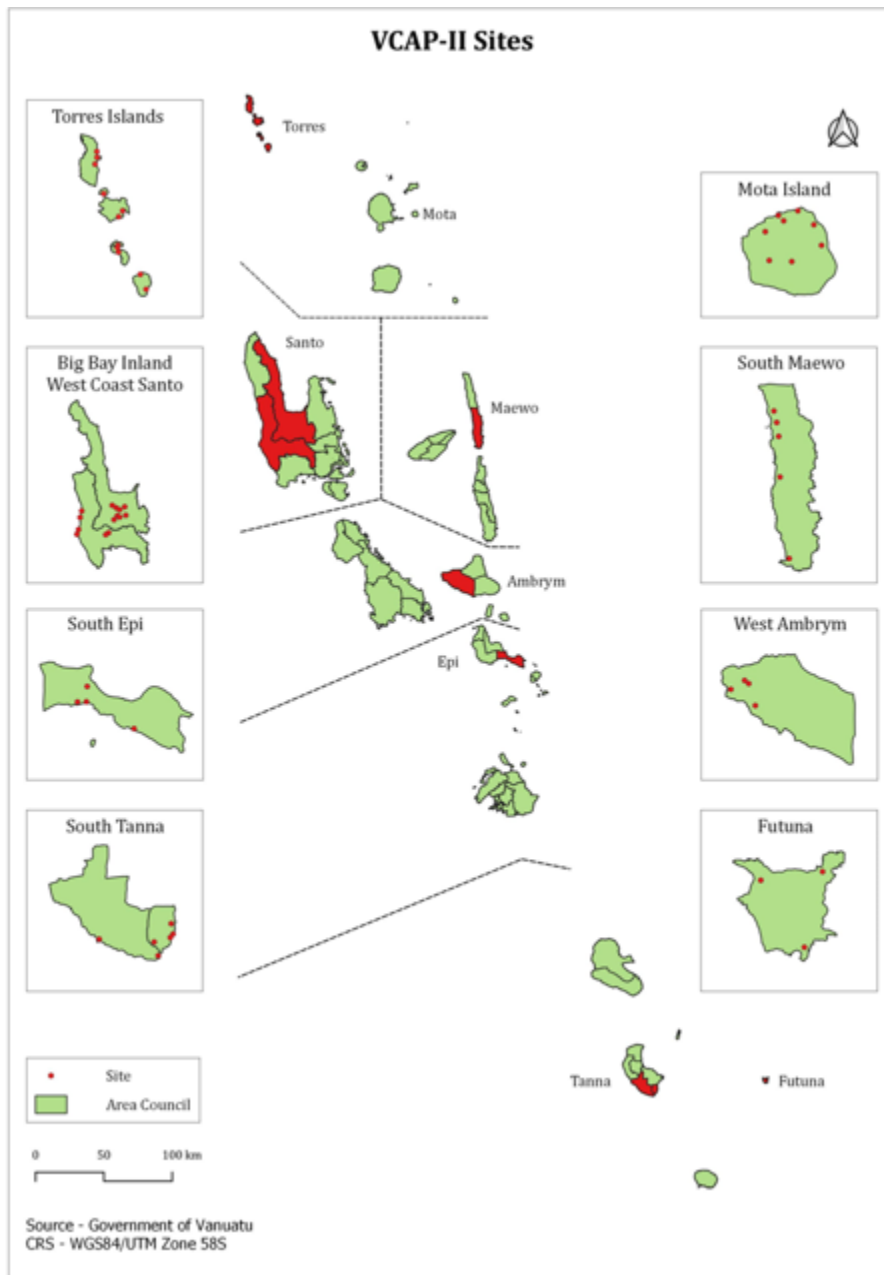
? Coastal and fisheries management issues.

? Based on these profiles and additional community consultations, in each Area Council a Community-based

Vulnerability Needs Assessment was completed for each of the V-CAP II project sites. These vulnerability needs assessments contain detailed information on the status of communities, issues and proposed actions.

49. Annex 20.1-20.6 of the Project Document contains the Vulnerability Need Assessment for each of the sites. These vulnerability assessments form the basis for the proposed actions in Component 1 of this Project.

Figure 3: Field sites for V-CAP II.



50. This component is the largest component of V-CAP II. Each of the outcomes are discussed below in relation to the baseline situation, and the proposed alternative with the GEF project.

Outcome 1.1: Biodiversity conserved to improve the integrity of natural ecosystems towards increased climate resilience

51. With the support from GEF-7, under this Outcome, the GEF project will support the identification, planning and implementation of management in Protected Areas in each of the focal Area Councils.

52. V-CAP II will support the further development of existing Protected Areas with the target Area Councils and enhance management in these sites. In addition, V-CAP II will work with DEPC to assess the newly proposed PA sites identified and assessed during the PPG proposed Protected Areas. The effective management of these sites will contribute to Vanuatu's commitment to establish a national system of Protected Areas and to contribute to the global Protected Area Aichi Targets.

53. V-CAP II will support in both the existing and proposed Protected Areas surveys to identify their identified for yet to be fully surveyed to determine their full biodiversity values, condition, landscape context, ecosystem services provided and key threats. Detailed will be determined and possibilities for zoning identified.

Table 1. Priority provinces/sites and indicative focus of project interventions

Province and site	Specific focus	Species of concern	Focal activities	KBA from CEPF ? HOTSPOT*	Number of Protected Areas
SHEFA					
South Epi	Area council planning with a focus on SLM and CC-A.		LD, CC-A		
TORBA					?
Torres ? all island	Area council planning addressing vulnerability and specific PA approaches and fisheries approaches	Coconut Crab	BD, LD, CC-A	CEPF hotspot (Ref VUT22)	? Metoma Island, ? Quanlap ?
Mota Island	Biodiversity conservation focus: - Link in species protection and PA elements	Flying Fox	BD, CC-A	CEPF hotspot (Ref VUT22)	? Bat Camp
Sola area, Vanua Lava	Biodiversity conservation focus: - Link in species protection and PA elements		BD		? Port Patterson
TAFEA					?
South Tanna	Focused delivery-Specific R2R approach including land degradation	Collated Petrel nests on Mount Tukwasmere and Mount Melon Turtles	BD LD, CC-A		? Kwamera CCA

Province and site	Specific focus	Species of concern	Focal activities	KBA from CEPF ? HOTSPOT*	Number of Protected Areas
Futuna	Biodiversity TD focus: Link in species protection and PA elements	Coconut Crabs	BD, LD, CC-A	CEPF hotspot (Ref VUT 6)	? Futuna island top
SANMA					?
West Coast Santo	Area council focus including CC-A, PA, SLM with R2R approaches		BD, LD, CC-A	CEPF hotspot (Ref VUT 19)	? Tabwemasana ? Wusi CCA
Big Bay Inland	PA, SLM and CC_A		BD, LD,	CEPF hotspot (Ref VUT 19)	? Vatthe Comiunity Conservation Area ? East of Eden CCA ? Elia
PENAMA					?
South Maewo	Area council focus with specific R2R approach including SLM ad PAs		BD, LD, CC-A	CEPF hotspot (Ref VUT 11)	?
MALAMPA					
West Ambrym	Area council focus with specific R2R approach including SLM and PA	Megapod	BD, LD, CC-A	CEPF hotspot (Ref VUT 2)	Megapod breeding area
Total				8	

*CEPF refers to the CEPF Hotspot analysis and references the sites number (see Figure 1 above).

54. This will identify suitable ridge to reef PA sites, establishing boundaries, conducting baseline surveys, assisting with PA registration and capacity building with communities for local monitoring and management plans, and their implementation. Local communities will be consulted on any proposal and processes will be established to ensure Free Informed Prior and informed consent (FPIC) of any proposal for of the Protected Areas including Community Conservation Areas (CCAs). Activities under this outcome will not commence/proceed until FPIC consultations have been implemented.

55. The list of proposed sites is outlined below. The sites identified avoid duplication with other biodiversity and Protected Area Projects (E.g. ECARE Project and FAO (Gef-5) project. The initial list of sites identified were drawn from:

- ? Existing Protected Areas
- ? Sites identified in the NBSAP;
- ? Sites with conservation activities currently underway, e.g. funded by CEPF; and
- ? Sites identified through community consultations with community representatives.

56. The ridge to reef (terrestrial and marine) protected areas across the 9 Area Councils will have a combined area of about 13,200 hectares of existing and potential PA. The outputs detailed below will contribute to this outcome.

Output 1.1.1 Survey and evaluation of the proposed PA sites to determine appropriate designation for PA establishment, governance and management at terrestrial and marine protected areas in 9 Area Council locations

57. This output will focus only on the newly proposed sites for Protected Areas. Initial desktop studies will contribute to the site-based scoping process. Working at the landscape level the process will draw on available data and knowledge, including those documented during the PPG design phase. This will progress to more detailed investigations to collate baseline data, identify suitability as 'ridge to reef' protected areas, land tenure, current protection status, aspirations and needs of the communities, willingness of communities to establish a PA and government priorities. The activities will draw on data collected through the design phase, engage with local, sub-national and national government and other stakeholders to identify suitable sites, boundaries, and habitats and species to be protected. These studies will include biophysical (e.g. sediment erosion), ecological (e.g. habitat status), and socioeconomic (e.g. dependence on natural resources for food) data.

58. This will be followed by the V-CAP II team undertaking field scoping of each of the sites, which will include:

- ? Undertaking a full, GESI-conscious, FPIC process before determining interest of local communities and their 'buy in' for the establishment of community-based protected areas;
- ? Targeted surveys to determine habitat quality, biodiversity values (species richness and diversity), and ecosystem services values;
- ? Landscape context of the site to optimize protection of the full range of ecosystem values; and

? Key threats and management issues assessment.

59. The data collected will be analysed and used in a systematic conservation assessment of the relative importance of each site. A formal report on the status and potential of each of the sites as a PA and specific needs and process to move forward will be identified. This will establish the feasibility and priority of progressing work with specific communities to support the development, monitoring, management and/or establishment of a Protected Area or Community Conservation Area at a particular site.

60. Activities contributing to this output will be delivered by the DEPC with the support of technical specialists, local NGOs and other stakeholders with knowledge of the sites and an interest in progressing PA management. Area Councils and Provincial Officers together with technical staff from DEPC and other relevant government departments will contribute extensively to this process. A capacity building element will ensure Area Council and Provincial staff, and community members can participate and learn survey methods to contribute to a long-term, sustainable and standardized monitoring system.

61. Through the above process, all available data on the sites will be reviewed and compiled, and recommendations provided on the sites proposed for protection as PA in each of the area councils. DEPC will convene and coordinate the technical panel to review the proposed list with key specialists. The specialists will be drawn from subject areas including land and marine ecology and conservation, Vanuatu *kustom*, natural resource management, and gender and social inclusion, to identify possible equity and inclusion issues.

62. This structured process will quantitatively rank all proposed PA sites in order of implementation priority based on an objective set of criteria, that may include important upland water sources, unique terrestrial or marine biodiversity or ecological feature, current ecosystem condition, current use (dependence for food or livelihoods), cultural value, threats, community capacity to support PA monitoring and management, community and government support.

Outline Activities:	
1.1.1.1	Identification of approximate boundaries of suitable ??ridge to reef?? PA sites from targeted area councils based on NBSAP priorities, available data, community needs and government priorities
1.1.1.2	Baseline biodiversity, biophysical, ecological and socioeconomic surveys of existing or proposed PA in 9 Area Council sites including identification of threatened habitats of importance and endemic species including SAD-disaggregated data (see GESI Annex 18 of the Project Document- GESI Action Plan (GAP) 1.1.2)

Outline Activities:	
1.1.1.3	Reporting on biodiversity and ecosystem services values of each of the proposed sites and evaluation of the possibility for incorporation into the National Protected Area system detailing possible designation, governance and management arrangements. Ensure reporting is aligned with the GESI Plan to identify possible equity and inclusion issues, constraints and risks (see GAP)
1.1.1.4	Prioritized ranking of proposed PA sites based on criteria (e.g. current condition, threats, community capacity, government support) considering safety risks that are gender-, ability-, and age-specific.
1.1.1.5	Selection of 6 priority PAs sites for development and implementation of long-term management

Output 1.1.2 PA Registration and Management Plans developed in at least 6 priority protected areas (either terrestrial or marine following prioritization in Output 1.1.1) selected from the 9 Area Councils; management planning conducted through participatory processes with local communities and other stakeholders

63. The sites identified as priorities selected from the 9 Area Councils through 1.1.1 above will be registered as protected areas as part of Vanuatu's National PA system. These sites will either be terrestrial or marine sites. A management planning process will be initiated at each of the sites and Management Plans developed that are suitable for use at community, Area Council and National Levels.

64. The Management Plans must meet all requirements specified in DEPC's Community Conservation Area (CCA) Information Booklet as stipulated in *The Environmental Protection and Conservation Act CAP 283*. The V-CAP II design team also notes management planning guidelines will be developed by the ECARE Project and incorporated into a standard monitoring and evaluation system for Vanuatu's protected areas and reporting. V-CAP II will utilize these management planning guidelines and the standardized monitoring and evaluation system developed under the ECARE.

65. V-CAP II will support the participatory formulation of management plans for the priority PA. These will set-out key issues including management objectives, management strategies, internal zoning, resource needs, governance, organizational frameworks and financing. In the development of the PA, broader SLM and marine monitoring and management approaches developed in other outputs will be an important aspect to reflect landscape-wide considerations in the zoning and buffers for the sites.

66. Each site should be considered in the context of an integrated coastal (?ridge to reef?) approach as the basis for the approach to develop management plans. Management and conservation of island biodiversity relies upon these integrated approaches. Additionally, often it is the same community utilising both terrestrial and marine resources and responsible for the stewardship of these areas. Additionally, the Management Plans will include measures to mitigate illegal and unsustainable use of

species and to reduce pressures on vulnerable ecosystems to improve ecological integrity and climate resilience.

67. For each of the sites, a consensus approved zonation map of the protected area and the surrounding lands will be developed. This map will highlight what activities are allowed within each zone. This can be a dynamic map based on seasonal or multi-year cultural requirements. There should however always be a core area for protection.

68. The management planning process will be inclusive and will ensure free prior informed consent is integrated into the planning process. All groups that have a stake in the management and benefits of the protected area will be involved in the process. The principals and action of the Gender and Social Inclusion Action Plan will be incorporated into the process.

69. As required and where information is available species-specific management plans will be developed with local communities. These species management efforts make a valuable contribution to biodiversity conservation both in Vanuatu and globally. Component technical expertise will be required to provide inputs into the species- specific elements of the management plans. Some examples of the species conservation initiatives already underway to various extents within the focal Area Councils are listed in the table below: VCAP II will continue to engage NGOs partners to build upon their experience in working with local communities in VCAP sites to develop and implement local species action plans.

Table 2: Species of concern in PA management plans

Species	Species name	Location	IUCN Red List category
Vanuatu Megapode	<i>Megapodius layardi</i>	Ambrym Island	Vulnerable
Banks Flying Fox	<i>Pteropus fundatus</i>	Mota Island	Endangered
Collared Petrel	<i>Pterodroma brevipes</i>	South Tanna	Vulnerable
Coconut Crab	<i>Birgus latro</i>	Torres Island Group and Futuna	Data deficient
Marine turtles:			
- green	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	South Epi	Endangered
- hawksbill	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	South Tanna	Critically endangered
- leatherback	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	Torres island group	Vulnerable

70. Strategic Area 5 of the NBSAP identifies invasive species eradication and control. The control, management and eradication of invasive species will be incorporated into the management planning process and will be included as an indicator in each Management Plan.

71. An outline of the specific activities to be conducted under this output are detailed below.

Outline Activities:	
1.1.2.1	Community awareness campaigns in selected PA locations with a key focus on the participation of women and marginalized groups (See GAP 1.1.2) to ensure it is possible to attain prior informed consent to register and manage protected areas.
1.1.2.2	Develop draft participatory integrated community management plans for each PA by applying the integrated coastal (ridge to reef) approach through engagement with local community, government and development partners to identify budget, resource deployment plan and timeline (See GAP 1.1.2);
1.1.2.3	Provision of competent technical baseline information and specific actions for key species are incorporated into the Management Plans.
1.1.2.4	Complete consultation on the draft management plans with all stakeholder including women and groups with special needs (See GAP 1.1.2)
1.1.2.5	Formal endorsement (registration) of PA management plans through National approval

Output 1.1.3 Implemented key aspects of management plans, including measures to mitigate illegal and unsustainable use of species and to reduce pressures on vulnerable ecosystems to improve ecological integrity and climate resilience.

72. V-CAP II will support the implementation of the Management Plans including measures to mitigate illegal and unsustainable use of species and to reduce pressures on vulnerable ecosystems to improve ecological integrity and climate resilience. Each of the measures to be implemented will be detailed in the management plan and included in the operational annual plan to be supported by V-CAP II.

73. THE DEPC will have overall responsibility for overseeing the implementation arrangements for Management Plans. The responsibilities for implementation will be detailed in the plans, but will include the DEPC, local communities representing Kustom management systems, and the Area Councils. Other Government agencies including Departments of Forestry, Fisheries, Agriculture, Water Resources and Livestock will all participate in the implementation of the Management Plan.

74. The project will support the establishment of appropriate structures required to sustain the management of the PA and to enable traditional owners to work with Government at all levels as well

as civil society and specialist agencies. These structures will utilize existing community structures to ensure the potential for long-term sustainability. The monitoring and evaluation tools available in Vanuatu (e.g. Community Marine Monitoring Toolkit) will contribute to this process in alignment with activities under the ECARE Project.

75. Community awareness will be a critical and ongoing element of the implementation of each of the Management Plans with a focus on strengthened stakeholder engagement and ownership. Community Champions appointed at each site will play a leading role in education and awareness and monitoring. The Champions from each site will be trained and capacity built to play an ongoing leadership role in the management of the protected areas across the network of Protected Areas. The Community Champions will be part of the national Vanua Tai Environment Network and participate in established monitoring and awareness training as well as annual meetings.

76. Training and capacity building will be critical to the success of the PAs. Specific training and capacity building will be site based, but as needed will be developed nationally across all sites. Specific topics will include (i) awareness raising and leadership, (ii) resources monitoring (e.g. turtles, fish catches and habitats), and (iii) using monitoring to inform local decision-making and (iv) providing gender-specific training where beneficial to ensure women feel empowered to participate, e.g., Focused Women's-only Agriculture Training (See GAP .1.1.2).

77. Species-specific technical reviews of progress in species protection and management at individual PA sites will be developed to inform improved conservation as well as national management plans, e.g. Turtle (all Vanuatu), Coconut Crab (Torres/ Futuna), Megapod breeding in Ambrym) and breeding shorebird harvesting.

78. An annual workplan will be developed for each of the sites. There will be an assessment at the end of each year of the progress of implementation of the annual workplans. The funding and support for the following years annual workplan will be based on the progress achieved in the previous year. The annual workplan is to identify training and capacity building needs. In addition, it will identify the external technical support required from department partners including universities, NGOs and development partners. Monitoring of the implementation of the Management Plans will follow the guidance issued by the DEPC.

Outline Activities:	
1.1.3.1	Development of an annual workplan for each of the sites for the implementation of community-based management with identification of clear roles in implementation from development partners and government;
1.1.3.2	Review and approve the annual workplan for each of the sites for the implementation of community-based management with support from development partners and government;
1.1.3.3	Conduct training for the Community Champions, Area Council staff and key community members in PA management and operation from each of the sites and site-based training programs as outlined in the annual workplans.

Outline Activities:	
1.1.3.4	Strengthen community monitoring networks to include traditional and scientific knowledge in a series of national level training and capacity building exercise in relevant sectors, e.g. enhance turtle monitoring and management at South Epi, South Tanna and Torres island group, and other priority sites; fish catch surveys at priority sites.
1.1.3.5	Periodically (at least every 2 years) undertake species-specific technical review of progress in species protection and management at individual PA sites and provide recommendations for updating management plans.

Outcome 1.2: Supported Sustainable Land Management initiatives at the community level to restore ecosystem services and improve resilience to climate impacts

79. V-CAP II will focus on the implementation of the upland components of the Community Climate Change Adaptation Plans (CCAPs) developed under V-CAP II component 3.1.1. The upland elements of the CCAPs at village and Area Council levels will enhance landscape management and enhance resilience of upland areas to climate change and contribute to watershed management.

80. In each of the V-CAP Area Council's a comprehensive baseline survey will inform the development of the locations for restoration which will be included in the CCAPs. This will focus on establishing baselines in relation to locations of erosion, water sources, riparian vegetation, and their management. This baseline survey will be undertaken again in year five of the project to identify the impacts of the project on the quality of the coast lines, sediment production, water services, and erosion in relation to their contribution to enhancing resilience to climate change.

81. The upland components of the Community Climate Change Adaptation Plans (CCAPs) will outline a comprehensive extension and outreach program for community members on land management, suitable forestry and erosion control plants (e.g. vetiver grass and bamboo). The planting of erosion control species will form part of the 'softer measures' for addressing maintenance of infrastructure.

82. Field Coordinators will be appointed in selected target sites to oversee implementation and coordination of land management V-CAP II interventions. Their role will involve development and facilitation of community outreach initiatives; support to communities in developing the upland CCAPs, and organization of training sessions. Extension services will also be provided by the extension staff of the Department of Forestry in Santo. Topics for training and extension will include suitable forest and plantation species, and erosion control species.

83. In each target site, V-CAP II will provide direct support to the restoration of areas impacted by land degradation. These areas were initially identified in the site assessments through consultations with local communities in mid-2020. A more detailed assessment of each of these sites will provide useful information on the key factors leading to land degradation. The proposed action in these two outputs will enhance the sites' ability to provide long-term ecosystem services. It will also contribute to supporting Land Degradation Neutrality in the Vanuatu.

Output 1.2.1 Degraded areas assessed in the selected project sites to identify the key drivers of land degradation covering approximately 10,000 hectares within the 9 priority Area Council locations

84. In each of the localities, opportunities for restoration support will be identified through participatory and land use planning processes. Being aware of the ‘ridge to reef’ process, the identification of priority sites will be sought to stem erosion, improve water retention and improve upland water quality through the design of specific interventions to address these challenges. Across the ‘ridge to reef’ landscape of each project site V-CAP II will seek to develop integrated models for natural land, sustainable agriculture and forestry. It will document the lessons learnt from other similar initiatives in Vanuatu and other relevant countries and identify the key drivers of land degradation. Where applicable, a plan will be developed identifying specific applications for each of the project sites. These plans will focus on enhancing awareness among local people in the focal sites on the practical feasibility and benefits of ecosystem restoration and management.

Outline Activities:	
1.2.1.1	Conduct comprehensive ‘ridge to reef’ wide landscape unit characterization, classification and mapping
1.2.1.2	Conduct a site-specific baseline biodiversity, biophysical, ecological assessments and identification of key drivers of land degradation in each of the Area Councils, particularly at farm level ^[12]
1.2.1.3	Identification of the high priority degraded landscapes impacting on ‘reef to ridge’ landscape’s ability to provide the appropriate ecosystem service values in each of the focal area councils
1.2.1.4	Site specific assessments (baseline biodiversity, biophysical, ecological) and identification of key drivers of land degradation in each of the Area Councils
1.2.1.5	Based on information gathered in items 1.2.1.1-1.2.1.4 together with the Provincial Government and Area Council’s knowledge of proposed future infrastructure, agriculture or any other developments, develop a catchment wide map highlighting all opportunities and threats to the ‘ridge to reef’ landscape. These plans will be incorporated into the upland components of the CCAPs.
1.2.1.6	Development of a set of GESI-sensitive approaches and tools to work with local communities and landholders to address key drivers of land degradation and to contribute to enhanced ‘reef to ridge’ management (see GAP .1.1.2)
1.2.1.7	Development of a set of approaches and tools to work with local communities and landholders to address key drivers of land degradation

85. A specific focus for these sites is around the existing and/or proposed protected areas to be supported by V-CAP II. This will seek to ensure broader landscape management with a focus on both addressing biodiversity conservation (output 1.1) while addressing broader landscape management issues in an integrated approach.

Output 1.2.2 Strategies for the restoration of degraded landscapes agreed through participatory processes and subsequently implemented to cover approximately 10,000 hectares

86. Based on the results of Output 1.2.1, specific plans will be finalized and implemented through cross sectoral working groups engaging Area Councils with local communities. These specific actions may include planting vetiver grasses or other ecologically suitable and non-invasive species in high erosive areas, through to agroforestry and intercropping. This will be particularly critical on those islands with higher mountains and elevated plateaus that are more susceptible to erosion, e.g. Tanna, Maewo, and Santo Islands. The DEPC will review the species to be planted, including pineapple, to ensure they are both ecologically suitable and non-invasive species.

87. Opportunities for downstream activities will be investigated and incorporated into management strategies for restoration of identified degraded landscapes including a focus on improving the value chains linked to sustainable agricultural and forestry production.

88. Where there are terrestrial protected and community conservation areas, efforts will promote the sustainable management of the landscapes, and link to Outcome 1.1. Examples include agreed buffer zones to minimise the potential encroachment into PAs.

Outline Activities:	
1.2.2.1	Assess available guides and tools for restoration to incorporate into national Toolkit of suitable techniques for restoration of degraded landscapes including erosion control practices, promote integrated natural resource management, agroforestry systems and integrated land rehabilitation practices
1.2.2.2	Development of management strategies for restoration of identified degraded landscapes (site boundaries, ownership and specific actions and timing) to contribute to ??ridge to reef?? management in 9 priority Area Councils
1.2.2.3	Implementation of management strategies to restore degraded landscape to enhance ??ridge to reef?? ecosystem service management in the 9 priority area councils

Outline Activities:	
1.2.2.4	Develop and implement integrated coastal land management framework and rehabilitate/restore coastal erosion hotspots at priority sites (e.g. South Epi, South Maewo) to halt degradation and protect downstream marine habitats, including, but not limited to mangrove forests and riparian vegetation.
1.2.2.5	Develop indicators for monitoring and evaluation of effectiveness of restoration of degraded landscapes nationally and in each site;

Outcome 1.3: Improved climate resilience of coastal and upland areas through integrated approaches

Output 1.3.1 Climate-smart model farms established in approximately 8 Area Councils with the technologies upscaled/replicated at the farm level in selected areas

89. V-CAP II will support climate-smart agriculture to assist farmers and communities respond effectively to climate change. The provision of additional support, building on lessons learnt from V-CAP I and other relevant projects as well as the broader agricultural sector will contribute to more productive and sustainable agricultural landscapes.

90. Extension services will also be provided by the extension staff of the Department of Agriculture, Farm Support Association and agricultural research centre in Santo and in Port Vila. Topics for training and extension will include climate change, erosion control species and climate resistant crops. Furthermore, Field Coordinators will assist in creating terrestrial conservation plans and overseeing water resource projects.

Outline Activities:	
1.3.1.1	Identify and document lessons learnt from successful Climate-smart agriculture (diversity, varieties, farming practices, seasonality) in Vanuatu
1.3.1.2	Design climate smart model farms with suitable crops, species and techniques for each of the 9 Area Councils (see FAO 2014 report)
1.3.1.3	Establish 2-3 Climate-smart model farms in each of the 9 Area Council demonstrating sustainable land management systems at household and community farms
1.3.1.4	Conduct training for male and female farmers in the establishment of climate smart farms in each of the Area Councils (See GAP 2.1.1)

Outline Activities:

1.3.1.5	Monitor and evaluate the application and implementation of climate smart model farms in each Area Council;
1.3.1.6	Develop toolkits for agroforestry, conservation farming systems, alley cropping system, selection and promotion of resilient crops (high yield food and cash crops, drought and flood resilient high productivity crops as well as crops resilient to potentially increasing saline soils.

Output 1.3.2 Improved resilience through climate proofing of selected transport, water provision infrastructure and evacuation facilities in the coastal zone in priority communities within the 9 priority Area Council locations

91. The Economy Pillar of the NSDP calls for Sustainable and well-maintained infrastructure and services for all, through inclusive and effective partnerships. The baseline situation for critical infrastructure considered by V-CAP II is outlined below.

92. Public conveyance or roading and transport infrastructure is the infrastructure that provide linkages between communities and services and markets, e.g. health centres, schools and markets. Although public roads are often considered as the primary corridor, in the mountainous islands of Vanuatu it is often walking tracks, frequently through challenging terrain, that are the communities key transport routes to access markets, education and health facilities. This infrastructure is vitally important for women to access health centres, children to access schools and groups with special needs to access needed resources. Degradation and bottlenecks in these tracks often occur at river crossings, steep and mountainous inclines and descents and in muddy and erodible areas. Unsealed walking paths and trails are a source of erosion which will become worse under droughts, increased rains and changes in seasonality. This will get worse under the proposed climate change scenarios. As the paths become impassable, new paths form, leading to an increase in land degradation around these paths. This degradation in steep areas may lead to an increased risk of landslides. Water flows in river will become more unpredictable making river crossings unreliable and possibly dangerous.

93. Often in Vanuatu, upgrading of public infrastructure is undertaken by communities with labour and limited materials provided by the communities. Due to a lack of planning, construction and maintenance skills and resources in communities often these public conveyance infrastructures degrade. It is likely that expected changes in climate will contribute to a more rapid degradation of this infrastructure and loss of access to markets, health and education services.

94. In addition, in isolated islands in Vanuatu, roads and related infrastructure are degraded by the both use by vehicles (and pedestrians) and climate related weathering ? and in many locations it is weathering that creates a greater degradation of the roads than vehicle use. This includes erosion of hill slopes, bogs from wheels being stuck in mud, and gully erosion on the side of roads These types of weathering issues are expected to be made worse under climate change scenarios in line with the climate change projections. Typically, there is no budget for maintenance of these roads once

constructed. It is important that erosion and climate related maintenance such as management of river crossings is addressed to keep the roads open and operational.



95. The NSDP Objective SOC 6.5 is to strengthen local authorities and municipal institutions to enable decentralised service delivery. As part of this decentralization process the Government has committed to the establishment of Area Council Offices in selected Area Councils in Vanuatu. However, quality of construction of Area Council Offices is limited by Government fund allocation. V-CAP I was able to provide resources to support an alternative development which established Area Council Offices which were also able to act as Area Council Emergency Operations Centres to provide delivery and disaster shelter functions for vulnerable people. After TC Harold on Santo island, the Area Council / Emergency Operations Centres was one of the few buildings remaining in the village after the cyclone had passed. The incremental support by V-CAP I was recognized as one of the major success stories of the LDCF-SCCF Project.

96. The Economic Pillar of the NSDP states policy objective 2 ?to ensure all people of Vanuatu have reliable access to safe drinking water and sanitation infrastructure?. The target in the NSDP M&E Framework[13]¹³ is for 100% of households to have access to safe drinking water by 2030.

97. Drinking Water Safety and Security Planning is a process of community engagement in identifying and discussing threats to safe and secure drinking water and making plans to manage these threats. The resulting community DWSSP guides day-to-day water supply operation and maintenance, as well as improvements. The Drinking Water Safety and Security Planning approach has been used effectively in a number of community-level projects in Vanuatu. Drinking Water Safety and Security Planning was adopted as a starting point to engage with communities about water supply recovery and improvements after Tropical Cyclone Pam (2015) and in preparation for El Nino seasons, supporting ?Build Back Better? infrastructure and more resilient communities to future natural disasters. However, to achieve 100% of community water supply systems with a DWSSP by 2030, a significant step-up from on-request community project-based support will be required. In reality, given the challenges presented by climate change and related disaster events the pace of rollout will be slow.

Alternative for this outcome (with GEF project):

98. Enhancing resilience to climate change in the coastal zone of Vanuatu is part of the climate compatible development focus to be mainstreamed into Area Council and community development plans and projects. Specifically, this output will build upon the findings of the community and Area Council consultations of the PPG in target communities (see Annex 20.1-20.6 to the Project Document). Specifically, this output will focus on the building resilience in three specific areas namely:

- ? Climate proofing existing investments of roading and transport infrastructure;
- ? Climate proofing Government investments in Area Council Offices and associated infrastructure; and
- ? Climate proofing community and government investments in water infrastructure to provide water security in a changing weather regime.

99. The specific activities to be supported will be identified in Output 3.1.1 Community Climate Change Adaptation Plans (CCAPs) (including Nature-based Solutions) mainstreamed into Provincial and Integrated Area Council Development Plans and implementation supported in the 12 priority Area Councils. The activities identified below have been requested by local communities for support. These will be further refined in the development of the CCAPs. Each of the proposed project interventions will be subject to an internal review to ensure it is both in line with the V-CAP I GESI Action Plan and that it will not trigger additional environmental screening.

100. V-CAP II will work with communities to strengthen community and government constructed infrastructure to enhance climate resilience and demonstrate climate compatible development in the specific locations identified by communities during the V-CAP II PPG process (see VNA in Annex 20

of the Project Document). The activities in this component make use of soft, hard or hybrid interventions and are designed to increase resilience (i.e. reducing vulnerability) of this infrastructure to the impacts of adverse effects of weathering which will be enhanced as a result of climate change. VCAP II will engage local NGOs partners to build upon their experience in working with local communities in VCAP sites to develop and implement these plans. In addition, as appropriate the private sector construction companies will be involved in delivery of climate proofing solutions. For these small scale private sector entities capacity be built of these construction companies to understand climate risks so that they can update their business practice/design standards generally for other projects.

101. This activity will be completed through the strengthening of natural, built, social, and governance systems. Co-financing for these interventions will be drawn from the provision of materials and funds from Area Council and government budgets, community co-financing through the provision of labour, and baseline contributions from other development projects. Options for 'softer' engineered nature-based solutions will be identified together with local communities and may include slope stabilization of roads and walkways through planting with vetiver grass and bamboo (indigenous), the development of contoured paths and the stabilization of the coast through the planting or through encouraging natural regeneration of mangroves, coastal vegetation and related species.

102. V-CAP II will contribute to the climate proofing of established and to be constructed Area Council Offices which are also able to act as Area Council Emergency Operations Centers to provide delivery and disaster shelter functions for vulnerable people. The value of climate proofing the Area Council offices was demonstrated during TC Harold in 2020 where community members sheltered from the cyclone in an Area Council Office where the 'climate proofing' of construction was supported by V-CAP I.



UNDP Analyst using staircase on footpath between Ipau & Herold Bay (PC - Niki Kuautonga)

103. Climate proofing essentially means enhancing the quality of construction from a basic level to a standard that is suitable to withstand a tropical cyclone. In total V-CAP will co-finance 5 new and refurbishment of 4 Area Councils to also function as Emergency Operations Centres. The technical specifications for the required construction of new Area Council office and evacuation facilities will be provided by the Government. In addition, where Area Council Offices are already existing in focal Area Councils, V-CAP II will contribute, where possible, to the renovation of the buildings to meet technical specifications for the required construction of Area Council office and evacuation facilities. Climate proofing essentially means enhancing the quality of construction from a basic level to a standard that is suitable to withstand a tropical cyclone. In total V-CAP will co-finance 5 new and refurbishment of 4 Area Councils to also function as Emergency Operations Centres. The technical specifications for the required construction of new Area Council office and evacuation facilities will be provided by the Government. In addition, where Area Council Offices are already existing in focal

Area Councils, V-CAP II will contribute, where possible, to the renovation of the buildings to meet technical specifications for the required construction of Area Council office and evacuation facilities.

104. V-CAP II will contribute to the Government of Vanuatu's initiatives for security community access to water in the face of climate change through supporting development of a Drinking Water Safety and Security Plans (DWSSP) in selected communities in the target Area Councils while incorporating a GESI sensitive approach. The V-CAP II PPG field mission was provided with many specific requests for contributions to support incremental efforts of the communities and government towards climate compatible development for the targeted community. Water provision infrastructure includes rainwater harvesting and storage particularly in the areas subject to prolonged droughts due to climate change. Vanuatu has a strategic approach to the delivery of water projects through the Vanuatu National Implementation Plan for Safe and Secure Community Drinking Water. V-CAP II will work within this framework and will deliver the proposed activities through the Department of Water Resources. The activities supported will be small-scale in nature and will not involve building dams or water diversion. The PPG team was not in the position to assess each of the community requests during the PPG phase and thus further assessment of the specific local needs will be conducted during V-CAP II implementation. Typical activities will include installation of solar pumps, provision of rainwater tanks and access to groundwater.

A particular focus will support water resources management and supply at water sources. **Water sources** in mountainous Vanuatu are water springs where water is 'captured' by local communities and piped back to the community. It is important the water sources are managed as 'mini-catchments' with land management, exclusion fencing for livestock (e.g. pigs) and catchment management and watershed protection (as outlined in Output 1.1 and 1.2). This links directly to, which is a key foundation for the 'ridge to reef' approach.

Table 3: Summary of infrastructure investments (co-financing by V-CAP in addition to government and community baseline)

Province	SHEFA	SANMA	PENAMA	TAFEA	MALAMPA	TORBA
Island Group	Epi	Espiritu Santo	Maewo	Tanna & Futuna	Ambrym	Torres & Mota
Target Area Councils (AC)	1 Area Council ? Yarsu ? + <i>Votlo community in Varsu AC</i>	2 Area Councils ? West Coast Santo ? Big Bay Inland (+1 <i>community only targeted in alternative AC ? Araki in South Santo 2 AC</i>)	1 Area Council ? South Maewo	2 Area Councils ? South Tanna ? Futuna	1 Area Council ? West Ambrym	2 Area Council ? Torres ? Mota
Climate proofing of infrastructure						

Area Council Offices and evacuation shelters ? refurbishment / construction	? Strengthening construction of Area Council office in South Epi (Yarsu)	? Strengthening construction of Area Council office in Wusi, West Coast Santo ? Refurbishment & climate proofing Big Bay Inland	? Refurbishment & climate proofing South Maewo	? Strengthening construction - of Area Council in Futuna ? Refurbishment & climate proofing South Tanna	? Strengthening construction of Area Council office in West Ambrym	? Strengthening construction of Area Council office in Torres ? Refurbishment & climate proofing Mota 1
Public conveyance (climate proofing)	? Road slopes near Votlo, Port Quimi and Nulnesa ? Road crossing near Filakara	? Pedestrian footpath on Araki Island	? Road erosion near Naviso	? Walking tracks on Futuna		? Climate proofing of walking tracks on Mota
Water	? DWSSP Plan development ? Upgrading of water source ? WASH	? DWSSP Plan development ? Upgrading of water source ? WASH	? DWSSP Plan development ? Implementation of DWSSP ? WASH Water supply and WASH in Baitora	? DWSSP Plan development ? Implementation of DWSSP ? Upgrading of water source ? WASH ? office on Futuna ? Water supply and WASH	? DWSSP Plan development ? Implementation of DWSSP ? Upgrading of water source ? WASH ? Water supply in upland areas only	? DWSSP Plan ? Upgrading of water source ? WASH Water catchment needed / water supply

Specific activities are outlined below:

Outline Activities:	
1.3.2.1	Climate proof of community footpaths to ensure safety the safety local communities and reduce land degradation around these paths (e.g. Futuna Island and Epi ? south - hill pavement)
1.3.2.2	Erosion control using natural solutions in erosion hotspots along constructed unsealed roads (e.g. Maewo Island, South Tanna and Epi Islands) ? erosion control along road ? 1 km of road + 1 river crossing

Outline Activities:

1.3.2.3	Development and implementation of 20 Drinking Water Safety and Security Plans and provision of associated water infrastructure in selected Area Councils based on GESI-sensitive comprehensive needs assessment
1.3.2.4	Needs assessment, plan and implementation of climate proof renovations and construction of AC offices with resources (communications, equipment, supplies) to function as Emergency Operations Centre (5 sites climate proof new construction and 4 sites climate proof refurbishment)

Component 2: Information and early warning systems on coastal hazards

Funding sources

Component 2

LDCF	\$ 1,500,000
Co-financing	\$ 10,857,394
Total Component	\$ 12,357,394

105. The Vanuatu Meteorology and Geo-Hazards Department (VMGD) is a Department within the Ministry (CCAMGEEEDM). The VMGD aims to meet the growing demands of the Government of Vanuatu and all Ni-Vanuatu for improved meteorological and geohazards services that will:

- ? Ensure the safety, security and wellbeing of the people and communities of Vanuatu;
- ? Contribute to achieving national sustainable development; and
- ? Fulfill Vanuatu's commitments and obligations under relevant regional and international agreements and conventions.

106. The VMGD Strategic Development Plan 2014-2023 states the VMGD mission to be a fully professional institution comprising skilled and motivated staff using updated and state of the art science and technology within an effective organization, providing high quality meteorological and geo-hazards services that are widely available and accessible, effectively applied, beneficial and highly valued by all sections of the community in Vanuatu. Specifically, this will be achieved through excelling in the following areas:

- ? Excellence in weather and climate forecasting processes;
- ? Leader in climate change adaptation and mitigation implementation, monitoring and negotiations;
- ? Active monitoring and state of the art implementation of early warning systems for geo-hazards;
- ? Accessing and supporting international and regional observation networks;
- ? Research and innovation targeting improved products and services to all stakeholders;

- ? Facilitating cooperation with respect to its monitoring networks;
- ? Implementation and use of cutting edge technology; and
- ? Quality control systems in place with supporting administrative and financial resources in place.

107. Climate change is expressed in the first instance as weather, seasons and then climate. Vanuatu needs up to date weather data to contribute to fill the information gaps in weather system information, predication and forecasting. This component will address the lack of understanding of CC and variability that requires a coordinated approach to addressing climate related risks in Vanuatu. It will enhance the capacity for systematic analysis and prediction of climate-related events.

Outcome 2.1: Reduced exposure to flood-related risks and hazards in the target coastal and inland communities

Output 2.1.1. Automated systems for real time monitoring of climate-related hazards such as cyclones, coastal flooding, storm surges, landslides, designed, installed and maintained in selected vulnerable areas

108. V-CAP II will build upon the GoV's work to enhance forecasting and warning systems that will contribute to enhancing resilience of Vanuatu's economy. It will address financial and human constraints for departments dealing with climate-related issues, particularly Meteorology and Environment. It will ensure accurate and timely information is provided to those who need the information. This component will be housed in the Vanuatu Meteorology & Geo-Hazard Department to ensure coordination and integration with other related initiatives as this office will implement this component and the GCF 'Climate Information Services for Resilient Development in Vanuatu (VANKIRAP)' Project. The specific elements are outlined below.

109. Vanuatu is in the process of building a national system of Automated Weather Stations (AWS). Over the last 10 years AWS were installed to support the Government's early warning system and alert services to the decentralized population. They include JICA-funded AWS located at Bauerfield (Port Vila) and Pekoa (Luganville Santo), the V-CAP funded AWS installed by NIWA and located at Aneityum, Lamap, Whitegrass, Longana, Norsup, Sola and Port Vila, and the ACSE project, funded by GIZ/SPC which installed AWS at Lonorore, Epau, Port Vila, and Namplontafo. These AWS collect and transmit vital meteorological data to VMGD every 1 to 3 minutes, 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. Vanuatu's population is sparsely spread throughout the 65 inhabited islands and the ability to collect reliable, accurate and timely meteorological data with only 10 AWS remains a challenge. The country's largest island, Espiritu Santo, currently has two AWS, however, this is considered inadequate to record weather conditions on the island. To be able to have accurate forecast and warnings and to

reduce the proportion of Vanuatu people exposed to flood-related risks and hazards, more data must be collected. To be able to achieve this, greater spatial coverage of AWS throughout Vanuatu is needed.

110. In line with this outcome V-CAP II will support and strengthen the VMGD Early Warning and Information through the installation of six new AWS to strengthen and expand the collection of data. New sites will expand upon the 6 sites supported by V-CAP I. The new V-CAP II sites will include Torba, West Santo, East Santo, North Maewo, Epi and Erromango. The installation of six additional AWS will increase the total number to 16, providing vital meteorological data to VMGD to support delivery of timely information and early warnings. The AWS will transmit raw meteorological data (temperature, humidity, rainfall, wind direction, wind speed, pressure) to VMGD in real time. This data will support the work of meteorologists and climatologists by improving the coverage and real-time data and improve regional and global model forecast outputs for Vanuatu.

111. The existing AWS will be maintained and repaired supported by Government budget. In addition, there is a need for continuing to build the capacity of VMGD technicians/personnel. The PPG design team also identified a need to upgrade elements of the current and existing AWS. During tropical cyclone Harold in 2020, all AWS in the areas affected by TC Harold did not give accurate readings of wind speed, wind direction and atmospheric pressure due to the strength of the TC. This activity will refurbish and strengthen the seven existing automatic weather stations, initially funded by V-CAP I and the JICA project 'Improvement of Equipment for Disaster Management' through purchasing of additional sensors for the existing AWS.

112. VMGD continues to maintain seven manual observation stations (equipment, instruments and personnel) throughout its provincial offices. These manual observation stations are maintained and used as back-up in the event of failure or partial failure of the AWS. However, these instruments were more than 20 years old and are in urgent needed repair and upgrade. This system will be strengthened for the use of basic manual observation instruments (rain gauge, thermometer, Stevenson screen, and barometer) as well as install them in these observation stations. This will enable continuous transmission of meteorological data in the event an AWS breaks down.

113. Communicating meteorological data from the sites (in this case weather observation stations at provincial offices) to the head office (VMGD) in a timely manner remains an important function of VMGD. During extreme events, particularly tropical cyclones, communication lines are typically cut due to gale and cyclonic winds, and the most reliable form of communication to transmit meteorological data as well as provide ground truth to the VMGD warning centre is using HF Radio. This activity will procure seven (7) HF Radio to be installed in the seven observation stations. VMGD will also install seven cameras to provide live feed images of current weather conditions over the seven observation stations, and to the warning centre within VMGD. This will support the day to day forecasting services, including warning services for severe weather events. Mobile network operators including Digicel and TVL have already agreed to disseminate the information through their networks free of charge [14]¹⁴to all persons with mobile phone connected to these networks.

114. In addition, the overall system will be strengthened by installation of an equipment monitoring system to monitor all equipment currently in use by VMGD technicians to maintain AWS. This equipment will be housed in a laboratory. This will include checking meteorological data needed to be checked for irregularities and ensuring quality control measures to be applied prior to data being transmitted to the warning centre to be used by meteorologists and climatologists locally, regionally and internationally. The installation of the meta?data System to ensure data is closely monitored and quality check processes applied prior to its transmission.

115. In relation to rainfall and water related events, VMGD currently does not have access to real time data on major rivers to provide accurate flood information and warning. This activity will be new for Vanuatu and will develop a new flood forecasting system including installation of river gauges to establishing a platform/integrated system that transmits data from tide gauges to the warning centre in real time, and from the warning centre to end users. This activity will include the procurement of river gauges to collect and transmit hydrological data in real time.

116. The rainfall monitoring system will build upon and verify the VMGD the regular three-day Severe Weather Outlooks that include forecasts of the likelihood of 100 mm or more rainfall in a 24-hour period. VMGD also issues severe weather warnings for rainfall of 100 mm or more. But no warnings for river flooding are currently issued, and hydrological infrastructure to facilitate such warnings is lacking. Thus, a network of river gauges on major rivers will be developed to provide near real time river flow data to VMGD. This will establish 6 (six) river gauges in major rivers namely Pankumu River in Malekula, South Santo River, Sarakata river on Santo, Prima River on Efate, Toumea river on Efate and Rentabau river on Efate.

117. There remain challenges in accessing weather in remote areas and locations prior to natural hazard events where there are no observation stations and where the area is expected to be affected by a meteorological event. Thus, mobile monitoring equipment (1 GPS, 2 Laptops, 1 Camera and 1 drone) will be used for monitoring during field assessments. This equipment will also be used for warning verification purposes during disaster events to improve warning accuracy.

118. Finally, there is a need to safely store electronic maintenance equipment for VMGD technicians to use to conduct routine maintenance on AWS throughout Vanuatu. This ensures that AWS function to their optimum. This activity will involve the refurbishment of an existing building provided by the GoV within the VMGD compound. The refurbished building will then be converted into a laboratory for maintenance works on sensors and other meteorological equipment.

Outline Activities:

2.1.1.1	Procurement and training for use of six (6) Automatic Weather Stations with meteorological sensors to measure wind speed, wind direction, temperature, rainfall, and pressure, and will be installed at the Sites of Torres, North Santo, West Coast Santo, Epi, North Maewo, and Erromango.
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Outline Activities:	
2.1.1.2	Procurement of spare sensors and upgrade of existing seven (7) automatic weather stations over Sola, Pekoa, Saratamata, Bauerfield, Whitegrass, and Aneityum and Upgrade of seven (7) manual synoptic stations over Sola, Pekoa, Saratamata, Lamap, Bauerfield, Whitegrass and Aneityum
2.1.1.3	Procurement and upgrade of HF Radio for seven (7) weather observation station sites of Sola, Pekoa, Saratamata, Lamap, Bauerfield, Whitegrass and Aneityum, including procurement of standby generators for Pekoa, Bauerfield and Whitegrass and procurement of 7 (seven) cameras for live feed of current weather conditions for seven (7) observation sites (Sola, Saratamata, Pekoa, Bauerfield, Norsup, Whitegrass, Aneityum) to improve real time observation
2.1.1.4	Procurement and installation of a Central Data Collection System, including Equipment Monitoring System and Meta Data System to ensure continuous data dissemination and data quality control
2.1.1.5	Procurement of five (5) river gauges and water level markers for South Santo River, Sarakata River over Santo, Pankumo River over Malekula, and Toumea and Rendapau River on Efate
2.1.1.6	Procurement of mobile monitoring equipment (1 GPS, 2 Laptops, 1 Camera, 1 drone) for monitoring remote areas and locations prior to natural hazard events, including for warning verification purposes on disaster events to improve warning accuracy
2.1.1.7	Refurbish and equip VMGD Equipment Laboratory to improve maintenance work on all monitoring equipment

119. In relation to Procurement, all activities above will be implemented in line with UNDP's Sustainable Procurement Policy. In addition it is noted that UNDP has LTAs in place for Early Warning Systems and River Gauging Equipment, the project may consider leveraging on these LTAs to benefit from streamlined procurement process.

Output 2.1.2 Timely releases of early warnings about cyclones, coastal flooding, storm surges and landslides through various public media; early warnings are received in a timely manner by all concerned villages in all the islands of Vanuatu

120. V-CAP II will continue to support a process for meteorological risk assessments, communication, and a monitoring and warning service operating 24 hours a day with reliable communication channels for early warning, and a response capacity. These services and functions are important for human security as well as economic development of both land- and marine-based activities. This will include utilisation of telephone and media channels. It will also strengthen the system for disseminating appropriate forecasts, warnings and technical reports that can be accessed remotely by all communities via different media sources, aviation industries, Education sectors, Insurance companies, transportation sectors, public, government and international communities.

121. Vanuatu currently does not have a flood warning system in place, nor does it currently have access to real time data on major river streams to be able to provide accurate flood information and warning to the public. The Vanuatu Council of Ministers in 2015 agreed to establish a flood warning system unit within VMGD. The field equipment to support system will be co-financed under Activity 2.1.1.5. To establish the national flood warning system the data collectors will be integrated into platforms/integrated system for data collection and warning dissemination (workstations and server). The integrated flood warning system (software, server and workstations) will collect real time data from river gauges (Activity 2.1.1.7) and transmit these hydrological data to the warning centre hub. The data would then be used by meteorologists and hydrologists to prepare forecasts and warnings for river systems around Vanuatu during heavy rainfall and severe weather events (Activity 2.1.2.1).

122. V-CAP II will follow-up on the progress of V-CAP I when the project co-financed the VMGD in procuring and installing the integrated weather forecasting system 'Meteo Factory'. The system has been operational within VMGD for over five years and has proven to increase the efficiency and automation of the production of weather forecasts. Now, VMGD has a plan to upgrading this platform to enable meteorologists to prepare warnings for hazard events, particularly tropical cyclone warnings. This will involve the upgrade of 'Meteo Factory' so that it will be used to allow for the preparation of warnings for coastal hazards within Vanuatu (Activity 2.1.2.2).

123. To enhance weather literacy, V-CAP II will co-finance the installation of an equipped TV Weather Station to produce and disseminate meteorological information and warnings for the people of Vanuatu. Today, the Vanuatu National Broadcasting Corporation (VBTC) does not have the resources or the capacity to provide graphic weather information displayed on its television station during a meteorological event. Having a TV Weather Information Station within VMGD would allow VMGD meteorologists and climatologists to generate warning services, in graphical format, to the VBTC, which would then be aired to Vanuatu.

124. During the passage of severe tropical cyclone Pam in 2015, most parts of the south of Vanuatu, including the capital Port Vila, were heavily impacted. Phone lines and towers, internet connections and communications were disrupted. VMGD, at that time, was not able to fully function or able to disseminate vital warnings to the Vanuatu public. Luganville town in Santo was left untouched during TC Pam. A functional warning centre operational at all times is vital for Vanuatu. A second Warning Centre will act as a backup warning centre with built in redundancy so if one fails, the other kicks off without any disruption to the output of services and warnings from the VMGD Warning Centre in Port Vila. During the site visitation, the team met with the Sanma Provincial Government to discuss the need to establish a replica of the warning centre in Luganville as a backup to the warning centre in Port Vila. The warning centre will also play a critical role in providing essential information, advice and warning services to the northern islands Vanuatu. This centre will be a mirror warning centre in the second largest town, Luganville, Santo. The Warning Centre will house all the necessary platforms to prepare and disseminate vital information and warning should the Port Vila Warning Centre fail to function to its full potential in the event of a meteorological or geological event. It will also have VMGD personnel to operate the office and provide essential services to the northern islands of Vanuatu (2.1.2.4).

125. V-CAP II notes ensuring a reliable Early Warning Systems requires a robust real time transmission network. There are a few sites which do not have access to the Vanuatu Government Broadband Network, and as such data can and will be transmitted via the two commercial communication carriers Vodafone and Digicel. There are also sites which do not have access to all communication carriers (Government Network, Digicel and Vodafone). For sites which do not have access to both Digicel and Vodafone, resources will be invested to provide the connection from the Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) and river gauges to Port-Vila using the Vanuatu Government Network. This transmission architecture will comprise two components (i) Link from Automatic Weather Station to the closest eGov tower using a dedicated transmission system (900 Mhz or 2.4 Ghz); and ii) Link from each eGov tower to the Port-Vila VMGD office via existing government network. V-CAP will co-finance a dedicated inter-connection system between the eGov tower equipment and the VMGD dedicated private transmission system in each province where eGov towers are located. This activity will involve the procurement, installation and upgrade of transmission equipment for sites over Santo, Malo and Malekula (2.1.2.5) in compliance with in line with UNDP's Sustainable Procurement Policy.

Outline Activities:	
2.1.2.1	Procurement and installation of a flood warning system, including platforms/integrated system for data collection and warning dissemination (one (1) server and two (2) workstations for preparation and dissemination of warnings)
2.1.2.2	Upgrade the integrated weather forecasting system ?Meteo Factory? to include the preparation and dissemination of severe weather warnings
2.1.2.3	Procurement and installation of an equipped TV Weather Station for the production and dissemination of information and warnings
2.1.2.4	Contribute to the establishment of a back-up warning centre in Luganville as a back-up replica of the warning centre in Port Vila
2.1.2.5	Upgrade of transmission equipment/hardware for sites over South Santo, Malo and Luganville to improve vital data transmission

Output 2.1.3 Capacity of VMGD staff in the operation and maintenance of weather forecasting (long-range and short-range), AWS and in the analysis of data strengthened

126. This output will enhance the capacity of the VMGD for weather forecasting in a range of areas to enhance their capacity. It will support the development of an appropriate ?one stop weather forecast and warning system? that will pull together all weather data such as radar, AWS, manual observation data, community rainfall network, buoys, tide gauges, satellite data etc. The delivery of Output 2.1.1 will rely upon a continuation of the capacity building activities for the technical staff of the VMGD through exchange of meteorologists to master certain skills to improve EWS within VMGD.

127. The outputs of this component will be shared with other Government Initiatives including ?Climate Information Services for Resilient Development in Vanuatu (VANKIRAP)? which will use this information to support Climate Information Systems (CIS) for 5 key sectors: tourism, agriculture, infrastructure, water & fisheries.

128. This output and outcomes will be focused on delivery of a package of specific training for the staff of VMGD including weather observers, weather forecasters (meteorologists), climatologists, and ICT/Engineering staff. During the implementation phase, VMGD will ensure that those contractors or service providers who will be part of the installation process (AWS, river gauges/flood warning applications, TV Weather presentation) will have a component in the contract that stipulates the requirement to deliver a minimum training of two weeks training for local staff. Specific training activities will include:

? Short term training for VMGD observers on the basics of providing maintenance to Automatic Weather Stations and equipment calibration. The training will be carried out during the installation of the AWSs (Activity 2.1.3.1)

? Building capacity of Weather Forecast Division staff (meteorologists) in using the integrated flood forecasting system platform to prepare and disseminate forecasts and warnings. This training will be implemented during the installation of the integrated flood forecasting system (Activity 2.1.2.1).

? Field testing and developing training for observers, forecasters and technical officers on how to provide quality control checks on meteorological data before disseminating it to the public.

? Training to VMGD staff (meteorologist and climatologist) on the preparation and presentation of weather graphics to be displayed on TV (part of output 2.1.2.3).

? Training on GESI sensitive warning for VMGD staff (Meteorologists and Climatologists) to develop training for meteorological observers, provincial officers, area council officers, and the disadvantaged (women, children disable, and elderly), enabling them to have the ability to interpret meteorological information and warnings through targeted training and capacity building.

129. Finally, in the aftermath of an extreme weather event, such as severe flash flooding, landslide, mud slide, storm surge, or tropical cyclone, VMGD personnel (meteorologists and climatologists) almost always fail to conduct a thorough review and case study on these events to generate lessons learnt and apply these to future activities. This activity will allow VMGD meteorologists and climatologists to visit sites and areas that were recently being affected by meteorological hazards, and conduct extensive case studies on these events, allowing them to improve their overall warning systems, in particular the needs of disadvantaged and special groups.

Outline Activities:	
2.1.3.1	Deliver technical training sessions for VMGD Observation Division Staff for installation, use and maintenance of the Automatic Weather System equipment and on equipment calibration.
2.1.3.2	Organize technical training sessions for VMGD Weather Forecast Division staff in the use of integrated flood forecasting system
2.1.3.3	Organize a short-term training on quality data control before its dissemination to the Warning Centre and the outside world

Outline Activities:	
2.1.3.4	In collaboration with VBTC deliver a short training with VMGD staff on TV Weather Production and TV Weather Presentation.
2.1.3.5	Develop a short training to observers, provincial officers, area council officers and the most disadvantage and vulnerable (disabled, young, women, elderly) on the interpretation of weather warnings
2.1.3.6	Carry out reviews on two weather related disaster events (e.g. cyclone), including collection of severe weather data on post data events and generate lessons learned for incorporation into future planning.

Component 3: Climate Change and Natural Resource Management Governance

Funding sources	Amount
GEF TF	\$336,600
LDCF	\$765,200
Sub-Total	\$1,101,800
Co-financing	\$ 5,462,000
Total Component	\$ 6,563,800

Outcome 3.1: Climate change adaptation plans at the community level and enabling policies and supportive institutions in place at both local and national levels

130. V-CAP II will seek to support and address the current challenges in the Area Council planning process. These challenges include:

- ? Development plans have a limited approach with attention often provided to narrow sectoral priorities e.g. health and education;
- ? Biodiversity, climate change and DRR are not viewed in a cohesive and integrated manner; and
- ? Often short-term immediate planning priorities do not recognize the needs to wholistic integrated planning approaches.

131. This will be addressed in two comprehensive outputs that focus at the local level through the strengthening of the local planning processes at the Area Council level and the development of supportive policies and plans at the national level as detailed in the outputs below.

Outputs 3.1.1 Community Climate Change Adaptation Plans (CCAPs) (including Nature-based Solutions) mainstreamed into Provincial and Integrated Area Council Development Plans and implementation supported in the 9 priority Area Councils

132. V-CAP I provided the first comprehensive model in Vanuatu for developing Community and Area Council level Development Plans that fully integrating climate change resilience strategies. Through the successful demonstration of this approach it is being replicated by a number of development partners in the provision of climate change adaption and biodiversity conservation support. This indicates that the lesson learnt from V-CAP I are mainstreamed and are being built into the approaches of Government and other development projects.

133. V-CAP I highlighted the need for a more refined approach to fully incorporate climate change, DRR, biodiversity and sustainable land scape management into the delivery of CC Adaption Plans at the Area Council level leveraging the institutional capacity experience generated in V-CAP I.

134. Working through ACs is necessary to ensure that services from national government to the communities, and particularly to the most vulnerable CC communities, are delivered in a comprehensive and integrated manner. Area Councils throughout Vanuatu have vastly different priorities for development and vulnerabilities to CC.

135. Successful implementation of planning at the Area Council will require an updated approach. V-CAP II will support a baseline review, gap analysis of strengths and weaknesses and consultations on Area Council planning process and links to provincial government planning processes (including review of Sub-National Governance Guidelines (DLA, 2016)).

136. Based on this activity in 3.1.1.1 V-CAP II will support the design of integration processes Community climate change adaption plans (CCAPs) (as detailed in Output 3.3.2) into Area Council and provincial plans (revision of Sub-National Governance Guidelines) including role of CDCCC's process (review & address policy / legislation gaps) through participatory processes.

137. V-CAP II will work to support Government processes in strengthening the Area Council planning process through a review of specific sites, gap analysis and working with stakeholders to identify a suitable process for development of the CCAPs. Together with the Department of Local Authorities (DLA) the agreed Area Council Planning process will be agreed at the national annual workshops for DLA Area Community Liaison Officer (CLO) and the Area Administrators. The Area Council Plans will then be developed and implemented as outlined in the proposed activities below. Annual reviews and ensuring the development/review of GESI responsive CCA/DRR policies and approaches will be critical.

138. The Community climate change adaption plans (CCAPs) will be developed in a holistic manner to address both the threats from climate change to the natural resources that communities depend upon and will focus on a number of different elements including SLM, management of water and water sources, coastal and marine area management, community conservation areas, disaster risk reduction and the management of infrastructure. Hence, V-CAP II will work closely with the ACs in V-CAP sites to create customized CCAPs in response to community needs and priorities and to support

implementation and monitoring of these plans to ensure sustainable management. Because these strategies will be developed with specific targets, indicators and outputs to ensure their effective delivery, this will serve to build the capacity of the local committees whose members participate in the planning processes.

Outline Activities:	
3.1.1.1	Baseline review, gap analysis of strengths and weaknesses and consultations on Area Council planning process and links to provincial government planning processes
3.1.1.2	Design of integration processes for community level CCAPs into Area Council and provincial plans (revision of Sub-National Governance Guidelines) including role of CDCCC's process
3.1.1.3	Build capacity in development of CCAP and integration with AC level planning (training gap analysis and development and implementation of training of facilitators and Government staff). This training should include topics on the benefits on NbS and types of NbS options available.
3.1.1.4	Develop Area Council CCAPs integrating Area Council DRR plans (linking to provincial plans, training delivered, and awareness workshops conducted) for priority Area Councils
3.1.1.5	Assist the Area Councils develop an annual workplan for the implementation of the Area Council CCAPs and support implementation of specific activities
3.1.1.6	Undertake annual reviews of CCAPs progress to achieving work plan and support development of the next annual work plan and V-CAP support plan
3.1.1.7	Support development/review of GESI responsive climate change adaptation / DRR policies and budgets at national, provincial, district & community level (see GAP 2.3.1)

Output 3.1.2. Legislation and national/sector policies reviewed to ensure integration of climate change adaptation and a policy reform agenda developed and implemented

139. The CCDRR Policy has several specific recommendations for integration of climate change adaptation into sectoral policies and plans. This policy proposes the development of a specific M&E Framework to assist in tracking and reporting on progress against the CCDRR Policy implementation.

140. Globally, the national adaptation plan (NAP) process was established under the Cancun Adaptation Framework (CAF). It enables Parties to formulate and implement national adaptation plans (NAPs) as a means of identifying medium- and long-term adaptation needs and developing and implementing strategies and programmes to address those needs. It is a continuous, progressive and iterative process which follows a country-driven, gender-sensitive, participatory and fully transparent approach.

141. Vanuatu's NAPA (2007) provided a useful basis for the initial development of approaches to climate change adaptation. The Government of Vanuatu is committed to documenting its approach to CCDRR through the development of a NAP. V-CAP II will support this process.

142. V-CAP II will also conduct a review to ensure the policies and process outlined in Output 3.1.1 also are adequately supported by appropriate legislation and policies. If required, V-CAP II will support the integration of CCDRR policy frameworks into these policies.

In addition, V-CAP II will support the following plans as outlined in the activities below:

? Development and finalization of the Integrated Coastal Zone policy that responds to the NSDP and incorporates the specific needs for integration of coastal zone management;

? Water sector policy for the integration of catchment management, recognizing the ecosystem benefits provided by sustainably managed catchments; and

? Contribute to future updates of relevant policies and plans for the development of new policies by contributing to guidance on actions, targets, indicators specifically addressing adaptation to climate change as standardized components.

Outline Activities:	
3.1.2.1	Support in the development of the CCDRR Policy M&E Framework (see GAP 1.1.1; 2.3.1)
3.1.2.2	Review DLA Decentralization and Planning Act and ensure planning process incorporates climate change and DRR
3.1.2.3	Support the process of development of the updated National Adaptation Plan (NAP)
3.1.2.4	Incorporation of CCDRR into one additional sectoral policy (water, CZM)

Outcome 3.2 Mainstreaming biodiversity and sustainable land management in national development and sectoral policies (Synergies with GEF-6 ECARE Project)

Output 3.2.1 Biodiversity conservation mainstreamed in national and local policies; gazetting of selected PAs initiated and completed (in conjunction with Output 1.1.2)

143. V-CAP II will build on the approaches developed by complementary projects (e.g. PEBACC, RESCCUE, ECARE) and will seek to apply the implementation of these approaches at the local level.

144. V-CAP II's focus at the Area Council and Community levels will enable cooperative participatory action research with communities in order to review their management practices for land and seascapes, PA and the biodiversity they support. This, together with the SLM and coastal

protection activities of V-CAP II will contribute to a comprehensive detailing of the national integrated Ridge to Reef PA approach with appropriate linkages to Vanuatu's Protected Area categories in the 9 V-CAP II Area Councils and other projects addressing Reef to Ridge management (e.g. the GEF -5 FAO Project).

145. The formal endorsement of the revised Vanuatu system for PA designation will provide an important framework to enable this output. This will link with the endorsement of national standardized community management planning and monitoring process for PAs with supportive legal frameworks (see Output 1.1 of ECARE). This legislative framework will ensure the ability to have the PA management plans approved through national approval process.

146. Finally, V-CAP II will support several specific policy and legislation initiatives. These will provide the enabling environment to mainstream the implementation of the NBSAP. Include:

- ? Supporting the development of specific species regulations to control the harvesting and exploitation of listed flora and fauna for consumption and commercial purposes (please note the Department of Fisheries currently lists a range of marine species for protection, but there are plans to transfer this responsibility to DEPC);
- ? Control measures and regulations for the management of mangroves ecosystems; and
- ? Develop control measures and regulations for the physical planning of land-use and protected areas within current planning policies include related land legislation and regulations.

Outline Activities:	
3.2.1.1	Undertake a review of community management practices for land and seascapes, PA and species management in Vanuatu, and document lessons learnt, highlighting women's unique role in community management practices (see GAP 1.2.1), in partnership with key stakeholders such as the Cultural Centre, Ministry for Women etc.
3.2.1.2	Identify and detail a national integrated Ridge to Reef PA approach
3.2.1.3	Support the DEPC process for the PA designation system for Vanuatu (link with ECARE project) aligned where possible with international standards
3.2.1.4	Formal endorsement of national standardized community management planning and monitoring process for PAs and apply establishment guidelines for formal CCAs (link with ECARE project)
3.2.1.5	Review of national policies relating to marine and coastal environments to clearly delineate governance responsibilities and connect processes for PA designation and governance between government departments.
3.2.1.6	Review forestry and agriculture legislation to ensure mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation

Output 3.2.2 SLM and LDN Strategy developed and integrated into development policies and decision-making processes at national and local levels

147. V-CAP II will contribute to supporting the frameworks for the development of an SLM and LDN Strategy for Vanuatu. V-CAP II will seek to develop a model for Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) target setting, planning and implementation at the local level. This will eventually be scaled up to national level. Using a phased approach, the project aims to first strengthen the enabling environment for Land Degradation Neutrality and multi-sectoral land-use planning processes. It will seek to support the development of a Decision Support System (DSS) for LDN.

148. In particular, V-CAP II will develop an M&E framework for the NSDP in relation to SLM and LDN, and will establish clear targets to be achieved as part of the NSDP through to 2030.

Outline Activities:	
3.2.2.1	Support V-CAP II team and Provincial and Area Council partners to participate in Vanuatu Forest and Landscape Restoration Strategy (VFLRS) 2020-2030 coordination committees
3.2.2.2	Review the existing policies linked to FLR planning and implementation and ensure adopted in local CAPs
3.2.2.3	Develop and implementation of two supportive policies and plans linking PAs and the VFLRS including consideration of LDN
3.2.2.4	Develop and implement mechanisms for ongoing monitoring and reporting of LD areas (remote sensing tools, using a standardised degradation classification scheme) [15] ¹⁵
3.2.2.5	Launch Restoration Opportunities Assessment (ROAM) in each province (link to activity 1.2.2 above)
3.2.2.6	Establish and maintain forest plantation in three sites as outlined in the FLRS
3.2.2.7	Provide GESI-sensitive training for communities and interest groups on plantation through demonstration plots (see GAP 3.3.4)
3.2.2.8	Train DoF and other key governmental bodies on FLR planning, implementation and monitoring

Outcome 3.3: Human resources in place at the national, provincial and Area Council levels to support integrated approaches to natural resource management and climate change adaptation

Output 3.3.1 Capacity building of key national and provincial government agencies in areas of local level planning, monitoring and evaluation and mainstreaming of climate-related policies and Nature-based Solutions (biodiversity conservation and sustainable land management) and regulations

149. This output will focus on building the capacity of national and provincial government agencies (DEPC, DCC, PWD, Department of Internal Affairs, Departments of Fisheries, Forestry, Water) in areas of compliance and enforcement, monitoring and evaluation and mainstreaming of climate-related policies and nature-based solutions aligned with regional capacity building being undertaken by SPREP and IUCN. Priority areas for capacity building include design and identification of CC adaptation options in the context of ecosystem-based adaptation, formulation and mainstreaming of climate-related policies and regulations and monitoring and evaluating compliance and enforcement, within the context of their respective offices. The capacity building activities will be designed in ways that the analytical mindsets are broadened through periodic mentoring and monitoring. It is through sustained efforts that capacity building activities will have lasting impacts on the participants and therefore on the objectives of the project.

Outline Activities:	
3.3.1.1	Establish national database / information management system and protocols to house data from community profiling (on CCDRR) with support from VNSO, OGCI, including SAD-disaggregated information
3.3.1.2	Trial, evaluate, finalise and implement a system of community profiling activities for target Area Councils
3.3.1.3	Support the implementation of community profiles at in additional Area Councils
3.3.1.4	Establish and implement a system for Area Council mapping for the DLA to enhance the national GIS with protocols for creation, analysis and publishing standardised AC maps for use in all levels of planning and service delivery, including disaster response;
3.3.1.5	Strengthen Data Collection and data Management Processes ensuring the appropriate data is collected or managed for the purpose of improved decision-making. Review National Community Data compilation ?Community profiling? initiatives and National Vulnerability Assessment Framework (strengths, weaknesses, etc).
3.3.1.6	Develop and implement capacity building program to develop and implement community-level management and monitoring, including species strategies for key flagship species (include dugong, turtles, bat, Megapod, coconut crab, seabirds and lizards)

Output 3.3.2 Communities empowered to deal with climate change impacts in the coastal zone through participatory approaches in vulnerability assessments, planning and community-based adaptation measures and capacity building.

150. Communities will be empowered to develop their local development strategies through participatory process that include detailed vulnerability assessment process to form the basis for

detailed and holistic climate change adaption planning, biodiversity conservation and sustainable land management planning and implementation with FPIC.

151. At the village level, communities will be supported to develop and/or enhance grassroots level governance and working groups (e.g. Community Environment working groups) focused on specific areas including community conservation and protected areas, SLM, SCM and disaster planning. These village level groups will be encouraged to integrate CC adaptation components to each of these plans.

152. The vulnerability assessments conducted in each community as part of the PPG identified a range of specific activities that were assessed as priority interventions by the local communities (see appendix 20). These interventions were in various sectors including water, agriculture, fisheries, forestry and protected areas. The V-CAP II project will work with communities to develop and implement activities within their management plans for these priority areas.

153. This output will focus on building capacity towards development of processes for CCAPs Community Climate Action Plans (CCAPs) for community planning processes (including environmental, DRR, & WASH plans) at the village level to be implemented under Component 1. These plans will provide the community framework for the consideration of CCDRR into all sectoral plans including WASH, biodiversity, SLM, agriculture and fisheries. This will ensure the support provided to communities will be based on requests from the communities and not driven by external actors.

154. Once the CCAPs process is established for 10 Pilot Sites, the process will be evaluated, and the lessons learnt incorporated into a document that outlines the process. The project team will be trained in the process. The CCAPS will then be rolled out into a further 30 communities within the targeted Area Councils. Elements of the CCAPs will be implemented this plan and outputs within Component 1. Monitoring and evaluation of the CCAPs together with the Area Council Development Plans will be ongoing by a team established within the PIU.

Outline Activities:	
3.3.2.1	Baseline review of existing or planned community-level Community Climate Action Plans (CCAPs) planning processes (including environmental, DRR, & WASH plans) in targeted communities, integrating a GESI-framework into evaluation matrices
3.3.2.2	Design of comprehensive process for CCAP planning (allowing for identification of activities for environmental, DRR, & WASH plan integration) including M&E processes for CCAP plans (see GAP 1.1.1).
3.3.2.3	Trial approaches to development and implementation of community-based CCAP planning at 10 pilot sites (inclusive of training of GESI-sensitive facilitators, awareness sessions as needed) to identify priorities for resource management and conservation, WASH, and DRR planning integration
3.3.2.4	Develop and implement CCAPs in 20 communities remaining targeted priority Area Councils with clear plans, budgets, identified role of local communities and required technical expertise.

Outline Activities:	
3.3.2.5	Implement technical DRR planning activities / or refresher DRR trainings for communities with existing plans (process developed, training delivered, and awareness workshops conducted for communities identified by prior CCAPs planning initiative), with a focus on access to markets and health.
3.3.2.6	Undertake progress monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the community CCA / DRR plans, incorporating evaluation metrics specific to GESI concerns

Component 4: Knowledge Management and Lessons Sharing

Funding sources	Amount
GEF TF	\$ 241,400
LDCF	\$ 315,907
Sub-Total	\$557,307
Co-financing	\$1,260,000
Total Component	\$1,817,307

155. Increasing understanding of climate change, adaptation approaches, sustainable land management and disaster risk reduction is vital for the people and economy of Vanuatu. TC Pam and the World Bank's Post Disaster Needs Assessment, endorsed by the Vanuatu Government, estimated total damage and loss from Tropical Cyclone Pam at around \$600 million, or 64 per cent of GDP. The TC Harold recovery strategy noted that TC Harold temporarily displaced over 18,358 people who took shelter in over 272 evacuation centres. Among the groups most affected are people with disabilities and female-headed households. Estimates suggest that a total of 26,359 households or 129,029 people were impacted equating to approximately 43 per cent of the population. A total of 21,086 houses were damaged to some extent, with 5,272 destroyed. The need for increased awareness to build resilience to climate change and extreme weather events is obvious.

Outcome 4.1: Increased awareness and ownership of climate risk reduction processes at the national and local levels.

Output 4.1.1 Best practices are captured, documented, and distributed to all local and national stakeholders and shared globally in appropriate mechanisms (development, populating and maintenance of national website for CC).

156. V-CAP II will build upon the successful outcomes V-CAP I and replicate the best practice from other similar projects (e.g. PEBACC, RESCCUE, ECARE, etc). This learning will contribute to the effective dissemination of the learning and emerging lessons from V-CAP II. V-CAP II, by working at the national level, across all Vanuatu's provinces and at the community level, will provide an opportunity for full documentation of the lessons learnt, and allow for the translating of these to communication products relevant to biodiversity conservation, land use management and climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction and other sectoral plans.

157. The PIU together with the DEPC and DCC will have a dedicated team to support the development of a *V-CAP II Communication Strategy* together with key stakeholders. The development of this communication strategy will be facilitated by a communication expert. The communication strategy will:

- ? Ensure best practices are captured, documented, and distributed to all local and national stakeholders in a culturally appropriate manner;
- ? Focus on building local capacity and coalitions to address resilience challenges at the national, Area Council and community levels;
- ? Document success stories that can be shared with communities in other implementation sites;
- ? Facilitate knowledge exchange visits between women and youth related to climate change adaptation and national resource management (see GAP 2.3.1);
- ? Utilize web-based information mechanisms (development, populating and maintenance of national website for CC);
- ? Have a set of specific indicators that enable monitoring of the impact and effectiveness of the strategy;
- ? Contribute to effective operation of the NAB climate change information portal;
- ? Ensure best practices are shared globally in appropriate fora such as through the Asia Pacific Adaptation Network (APAN) and other regional and global platforms/ fora;
- ? Ensure the flow of data and information to other portals, such as the INFORM and Pacific Climate Change portals; and
- ? Ensure best practices are shared globally in appropriate fora.
- ? Development of specific ?campaigns? on specific biodiversity and climate change issues to develop community change.
- ? Translation of knowledge products to Bislama

158. Based on the V-CAP II Communication Strategy, annual workplans will be developed to provide specific focus for each year. The annual workplans will specifically focus upon:

- ? Evaluation of the previous year's delivery and effectiveness of the communication strategy in achieving deliverables;
- ? Identification of opportunities to share lessons on the most suitable and effective adaptation strategies delivered at the local levels, e.g. Reef to Ridge management, agriculture, forestry, water, DRR, etc.;
- ? Identification of stakeholder needs and responding to specific challenges identified, e.g. extreme weather, rehabilitation after cyclones, or other identified needs;
- ? Development of annual work plans on project broader specific project outcomes including awareness raising through various mediums (Radio/newspaper, adverts, portal, workshops, newsletters; and
- ? Development of specific 'campaigns' on specific biodiversity and climate change issues to develop community change.

159. Some examples of actions to be included in the annual workplan are:

- ? In each area council a one-week training workshop on (i) Integrated land use management, (ii) Farming practices and sustainable agriculture, (iii) environmental assessment processes, and (iv) Post harvesting agriculture value-chain technologies;
- ? Suitable information kits about sustainable land management prepared based on field experience and through partnerships with other sustainable land management initiatives.
- ? Information material documenting best practices to integrated planning to incorporate climate change adaption for integration into planning processes of the Department of Local Authorities; and
- ? In the last two years of the project, the lessons learnt on the establishment of community conservation and protected areas will be documented and lessons learnt developed.

Outline Activities:

4.1.1.1	Develop a 6-year Communication Strategy to enhance awareness of climate change adaptation and relationships to productive sectors and biodiversity conservation
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Outline Activities:	
4.1.1.2	Develop and streamline data collection and project monitoring-evaluation indicators including GESI considerations.
4.1.1.3	Develop annual specific ?campaigns? on specific biodiversity and climate change issues to develop community change
4.1.1.4	Development of annual work plans including awareness raising through various mediums (Radio/newspaper, adverts, portal, workshops, newsletters)
4.1.1.5	Contribute to effective operation of the NAB climate change information portal including links to other relevant portals.
4.1.1.6	Facilitate knowledge exchange visits between women and youth related to climate change adaptation and national resource management (see GAP 2.3.1)

Output 4.1.2 Awareness, training and education programs in biodiversity conservation, sustainable land management and integrated approaches to climate change adaptation developed and implemented.

160. This output will focus on the development of awareness, training and education programs in relation to biodiversity conservation, sustainable land and coastal management and integrated approaches to climate change adaptation.

161. V-CAP II is being implemented at the national level, and in each of all Vanuatu?s provinces and with several national sectoral agencies. It is vital that V-CAP II has a consistent approach to the development of training and education programs related to biodiversity conservation, land use management and climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction and other sectoral plans.

162. Thus, the PIU together with the DEPC will have a dedicated team to support the development of a specific training and education programs to be delivered through and in collaboration with key stakeholders. This is particularly important as V-CAP II will be seeking to identify ?best-practice? and deliver this to communities, Area Councils, National Agencies and the wider communities.

163. A specific training strategy and capacity development program will be developed through a training needs analysis (TNA). The development of this communication strategy will be facilitated by a training expert. It will initially operate in two stages:

? Stage 1- Year 1-2 develop and implement a TNA to build initial training strategy and capacity development program for national team implementing VACP II and key national partner agencies incorporating the lessons learnt from V-CAP II; and

? Stage 2- Years 3-6 reassess the progress of the training strategy and capacity development program for the last 4 years of the project.

164. The TNA and training strategy and capacity development program will focus on Years 1-2 to:

- ? Identify training needs of the project implementation team and design specific training activities;
- ? Develop a monitoring and evaluation framework with a specific indicator for training and capacity development;
- ? Ensure the relevant elements of the GESI Plan are incorporated into the program;
- ? Provide a template for the development of Annual Workplans; and
- ? Develop a final scope of work for the Training Officers (based at PIU and DEPC) for implementation.

165. The TNA and training strategy and capacity development program will be expanded in Years 3-6 to ensure:

- ? Best practices in field implementation are captured and shared as training courses and materials;
- ? Lessons learnt are documented and shared with development partners;
- ? Annual workplans are developed and implemented including monitoring and evaluation;
- ? Sharing of training materials and activities in other fora including the NAB climate change information portal; and
- ? Facilitate training exchange visits between women and youth related to climate change adaptation and national resource management (see GAP 2.3.1).

166. To be included in the training and awareness program will be:

- ? Each area council is ensured of a one-week training workshop on (i) Integrated land use planning and management, (ii) Farming practices and sustainable agriculture, (iii) climate change adaptation (iv) Post harvesting agriculture value-chain technologies;
- ? Suitable information kits about sustainable land management prepared based on field experience and through partnerships with other sustainable land management initiatives;
- ? Information material documenting best practices to integrated planning to incorporate climate change adaptation will be prepared and training courses will be integrated into planning process of the Department of Local Authorities;
- ? In the last two years of the project, the lessons learnt on the establishment of community conservation and protected areas will be documented and lesson learnt developed;
- ? Training key officials, civil society staff and local communities on conservation, including ecosystem, biodiversity and cultural conservation and sustainable land use practices; and

? Contributions will be made to global portals such as the Adaptation Learning Mechanism.

Outline Activities:	
4.1.2.1	Training needs analysis developed in Year 1 to guide the development and implementation of a capacity building program within each of the productive sectors and biodiversity conservation that incorporates the GESI Plan.
4.1.2.2	Develop and implement annual work plans including specific annual targets, GESI considerations and monitoring and evaluation of effectiveness of the workplans
4.1.2.3	Review implementation of annual workplans and ensure lessons learnt are included in the following years annual work plan.
4.1.2.4	Development of specific GESI-relevant ?toolkits? on specific topics including climate change adaptation, protected areas and species conservation. (see GAP 2.4.2)
4.1.2.5	Development of specific ?toolkits? on specific topics including climate change adaptation, protected areas, species conservation, agricultural educational curriculum at secondary school.

Partnerships:

Climate change projects

167. The delivery approach of V-CAP II is broad and multifaceted in addressing the challenges of biodiversity resilience and climate change adaptation. There are several development partners and agencies that V-CAP II will engage with as the project is delivered over the next 6 years. These are detailed below.

168. The **Vanuatu Infrastructure Reconstruction and Improvement Project (VIRIP)** is reconstructing and/or improving the disaster and climate resilience of selected public sector assets in provinces impacted by Tropical Cyclone (TC) Pam, and to provide immediate and effective response to an Eligible Crisis or Emergency. The MIPU and the World Bank are implementing this \$50 million project (2016-2022) to contribute to reconstruction and improvement in response to the impacts of TC Pam. These include improvements to road assets, school reconstruction and improvement for more than 70 primary and secondary schools; public building reconstruction and improvement include provincial and national government offices, workshop and associated buildings. The project is working in Ambae, Malekula, Tanna and Efate. V-CAP II will ensure that the lessons learnt from VIRIP are incorporated into the delivery of V-CAP II. In addition, V-CAP II will strengthen the longer-term reconstruction and resilience efforts in V-CAP II's focal Area Councils where VIRIP has supported initiatives.

169. The Project **?Climate Information Services for Resilient Development in Vanuatu (VANKIRAP)?** is supporting Climate Information Systems (CIS) for 5 key sectors: tourism,

agriculture, infrastructure, water & fisheries. To enhance utility of CIS, capacity to use CIS by national development agents, to enhance CIS communications, knowledge products, tools, and resources; and to improve information sharing and data management. This Green Climate Fund (GCF) project is contributing US \$22.95 million to support these efforts between 2017 and 2022. VANKIRAP will support: Capacity development activities; CIS development case studies; Suite of customized communication, capacity development and outreach resource materials including communication and media products, training materials, climate management tools; New weather and climate infrastructure for enhancing development and delivery of CIS in Vanuatu; Digitised and quality controlled observational and related/ancillary socio-economic data secured and accessible within functional CDMS; and Down-scaled and/or regionally specific CLEWS, sub-seasonal/seasonal forecast and long-term projections data and information tailored to sectoral needs. SPREP is assisting in implementation of this project. The PPG team notes the complementary V-CAP II and the VANKIRAP. V-CAP II will work cooperatively with VANKIRAP ? particularly in V-CAP Component II which is being implemented by VMGD.

170. The **Vanuatu Community-based Climate Resilience project (VCCRP)** has the objective to build resilience of rural communities to increasing climate variability and extreme events over 8 years starting in 2022. The aspirational beneficiaries of this project are up to 75% of Vanuatu's population, particularly rural and remote communities, meaning that the project is likely to operate at the same site as V-CAP II. Focused on adaptations that support food security and livelihoods, and the governance capacity to deliver adaptations and build resilience, there are obvious synergies between the two projects, and the intent is to collaborate and value-add between the projects. In particular, to deliver coordinated capacity building at all levels of government and implement a standardized and consistent approach to community-based natural resource management and monitoring. The V-CAP II PPG notes that outputs and approaches from V-CAP I were incorporated into the design of VCCRP and that there has been very careful consultation during the design process to ensure that there is no overlap in the delivery of site-based activities. V-CAP II will work cooperatively with VCCRP and both projects are based in the DCC. It is recommended that there is joint programming of both projects in relation to annual and semi-annual work plans and synergies are maximized.

171. In addition to the projects discussed above, there will be additional projects in Vanuatu targeting similar climate change adaption outcomes being established in Vanuatu. Coordination with and cooperation between these projects are critical if the work being done by V-CAP II and the other similar projects is to have maximum impact. To ensure strong partnerships, this will be coordinated through the following mechanisms:

? National Implementation of V-CAP II will allow national level coordination through the Department of Climate Change: and

? The NAB will provide a coordination mechanism for all projects working on climate change in Vanuatu.

Biodiversity projects

172. In addition, V-CAP II will build upon the Projects and initiatives supported by the **CEPF Eastern Melanesian Hotspot**. The CEPF has supported 32 projects in Vanuatu[16]¹⁶. The V-CAP II design team worked with the CEPF Implementation Unit in IUCN Oceania and Birdlife International to identify mechanisms to support some of the key investments into the future by V-CAP II. There will continue to be cooperation with Birdlife International in their roles as a technical advisor to the Eastern Melanesian Hotspot.

173. The **EU-ACP Biodiversity and Protected Areas Management (BIOPAMA)** program has supported the implementation of the NBSAP and protected areas management in Vanuatu. BIOPAMA was jointly implemented by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission (EC-JRC). In the Pacific region, BIOPAMA is implemented by IUCN's Oceania Regional Office (IUCN ORO) in partnership with the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP). The partnership between IUCN ORO and SPREP has seen the enhancement of the Pacific Islands Protected Area Portal (PIPAP), the 'one-stop shop' for all information on Protected Areas maintained by SPREP with partners and members.

174. **Nia Tero** are working on Vanuatu in the Santo Mountain range which is also a KBA (Key Biodiversity Area) for Vanuatu. They will work with local NGO's and communities to support their community initiatives for conservation. The project should start by early 2020. This initiative has a budget of approximately \$60,000.

175. The Australian Government through DFAT and the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR) is supporting a project titled '**Strengthening and scaling community-based approaches to Pacific coastal fisheries management in support of the New Song ? Phase III?**' (also known as Pathways). The objective of this project is to enhance food security, sustainability and human well-being achieved through improved governance and management; Increase capacity in research and management in national and sub-national agencies and in communities; and policy outcomes including improved sub-national and national law and policy, and integration of fish into rural development policy through whole-of-government approaches to nutrition outcomes. Pathways includes development of coastal management plans in partnership with communities at eight sites in Vanuatu. The project is working with communities to identify their key marine resource issues and develop ecosystem-based coastal management plans. V-CAP II and cooperation with the Pathways project will ensure a realistic and universal approach that can be extended to many coastal communities and locations in Vanuatu is supported to ensure sustainable coastal resource management throughout the country.

176. The **GEF ECARE Project** will be integral to the delivery of V-CAP II. There has been careful collaboration in the design of both projects to ensure complementarities. V-CAP II will provide capacity support to ensure this collaboration and cooperation. There will be regular meetings between the two initiatives and joint programming where possible.

177. The **GEF- 5 FAO Project Integrated Sustainable Land and Coastal Management Project (ISLCM)GEF 5 Project commenced in 2020**. There was careful collaboration between V-CAP II and

ISLCM to ensure consistent application of the 'ridge to reef' approach. There is no duplication in field sites. V-CAP II will continue to work with ISLCM to and coordination of support to DEPC.

178. The **Pacific Ecosystems-based Adaptation to Climate Change (PEBACC)** project is a five-year project that explores and promotes Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) options for adapting to climate change. The Project is implemented by the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) in partnership with the Governments of Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu. The Phase II of PEBACC is currently under development.

179. In addition, additions projects currently under development to support integrated coastal ('ridge to reef') management, using a *kustom* traditional foundation for developing management plans and/or approaches include:

? The **Climate Resilient Islands Programme**, implemented by Live & Learn and funded through the New Zealand Government's Resilient Ecosystem and Climate Change Adaptation Programme.

? The **Melanesian-Coastal and Marine Ecosystems Resilience Project**, funded by the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and implemented by SPREP and IUCN.

180. Coordination and building on existing initiatives and successes in Vanuatu will be critical for V-CAP II as it works to conserve biodiversity and natural ecosystems and implement integrated 'ridge to reef' approaches to sustain livelihoods and food production.

Risks:

181. In line with UNDP project risk management practices, a Risk Log has been prepared which outlines the major risks and proposed mitigation actions (see Annex 7 of the Project Document).

182. A key risk in attempting to work simultaneously in nine Area Councils with 5-10 villages per Area Council located in in six provinces are expected logistical project management issues that could negatively affect the timely and effective delivery of V-CAP II activities. Given that many V-CAP communities are functionally accessible only by plane (some of which only operate once or twice per week) and/or by boat (often with infrequently scheduled trips and also dependent on good weather conditions), travel time within and between sites will be time consuming.

183. This will be addressed through a number of different approaches. The first approach is increasing the period of implementation to 6 years allowing greater flexibility in delivery. The second approach which was adopted in V-CAP I was to focus on clusters of sites, e.g. 3 northern Area Councils in the first 2 years followed by the 3 southern Area Councils in years 3 and 4.

184. In addition, V-CAP II is designed to address this risk through a number of measures including: the placement of permanent staff in field offices; ensuring project field staff receive comprehensive training in project planning and management; conducting comprehensive annual work planning processes; and ensuring that each field site has the best possible communication system available

including a good connection to the V-CAP PIU. Comprehensive field monitoring visits will also ensure high quality delivery of V-CAP II.

185. An additional risk remains that involves the need to ensure that V-CAP can meet its aims and objectives given existing national and provincial government capacity constraints. There are a limited number of civil servants who are keen to deliver government services to isolated communities and the significant financial resource constraints facing most government agencies further impede effective field work. As such, formal agreements and work plans will be developed with key government partners including DOF, DEPC, DLA, DOA, DoWR, Ministry of Women, DCC, PMO to deliver on specific project outputs. A monitoring and evaluation plan will also be developed (and agreed by all implementation partners) to ensure systematic assessment of these arrangements.

186. Lack of government capacity will be addressed by appointing project-funded Field Officer as well as other Technical Advisors. In addition, INGOs will be contracted to deliver specific components of the project and provide institutional support to communities, area councils and provincial governments as needed. INGOs and other development partner will be directly contracted to conduct one or more of the following tasks in particular sites: carry out vulnerability assessments; assist in the development and implementation of community climate change adaptation plans and/or delivery of specific project components such as DRR, community PAs, agriculture extension and WASH.

187. V-CAP II will support 'Training of Trainer' events so that involved community members themselves are able to become conduits for knowledge sharing and capacity development on their respective islands. It will be important to ensure that women, youth and people with special needs are included in these training programs.

188. A key V-CAP II risk management strategy will be the engagement of a full-time Gender and Social Inclusion (GESI) officer who will work within the PIU for at least the first 3 years. This position will also assume overall responsibility for ensuring that gender equity and social inclusion approaches, strategies and interventions are fully mainstreamed into all V-CAP II activities.

189. In addition to risk management, a Planning and M&E Officer position will provide benefits including assurance that: (i) high quality data is systematically gathered, analysed and used to improve project performance in accord with the project Log Frame and M&E strategy, (ii) the project M&E system adequately incorporates gender and social inclusion indicators and targets in cooperation with the GESI Officer (iii) the M&E capacity of the PIU is strengthened, and (iv) the capacity of the PIU to undertake gendered CC and social inclusion analysis and intervention is enhanced and reflected in national policies.

190. The key assumptions are that communities are willing to participate in the process of undertaking vulnerability assessments and associated planning process, and that sufficient governance structures are in place at the community level to support this process.

191. Additional assumptions are that communities are willing (as was expressed to the PPG team) to utilize traditional practices, i.e. tabu areas, and link to broader processes to build resilience in coastal

ecosystems. Finally, that suitable 'soft infrastructure' investments have demonstrable impact on marine ecosystem resilience within project period.

192. A Social and Environmental Screening (SESP) was completed for V-CAP II and is attached in Annex 6 of the Project Document. The screening identified a number of the risks outlined above. Most of the social and environment risks were identified as low to moderate. However, the SESP identified that it is likely that during the period of implementation of V-CAP II there will be a severe tropical cyclone or volcanic eruption that will require an adaptive response as was the case with V-CAP I. This in fact the case for all development projects in Vanuatu. Vanuatu and its people have learnt resilience in the face of natural disasters and an adaptive management approach has been built into V-CAP II to address this eventuality (e.g. supporting refurbishment of a second meteorology office in Santo Island). An ESMF has been prepared to address this issue.

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Stakeholder engagement and South-South cooperation: *See stakeholder engagement plan in Annex 9 of the Project Document.*

193. A wide range of stakeholders will be involved with V-CAP II implementation to meet the specific outcomes of the four project components. Key stakeholders include a range of national government line ministries, civil society organizations (CSOs) including NGOs and Churches, provincial leaders and extension officers, area councils, local communities and their special interest groups.

194. Annex 9 provides a detailed stakeholder's engagement plan with the various roles to be assigned during the implementation of V-CAP II. The PPG team did consult widely in the proposal development phase, however it is expected that additional stakeholders will be identified that will play a key role in project delivery.

195. A key difference in V-CAP II compared to V-CAP I will be the substantial role of Vanuatu Department of Environmental Protection and Conservation (DEPC) in the delivery of V-CAP II. As a key stakeholder it is important that a priority is given to strengthening this agency to grow into a role for the sustainable delivery of the V-CAP II approach.

196. In addition, it will be vital for V-CAP to develop and deliver a targeted and useful communication program to ensure the engagement of the wider community and additional partners. Innovative approaches will be needed to deliver this program. It is important that this communication program is innovative and delivers materials that are socially appropriate for Vanuatu. The long-term nature of the challenges of climate change needs to be emphasized and empowering communities in partnership with governments and other development partners will be a key element in this process.

197. The stakeholder engagement in V-CAP implementation will begin at the Inception Workshop which will be held in Port Vila. The role of the inception workshop will be to ensure that government agencies, communities and development partners have a clear understanding of V-CAP and are able to identify their roles. The inputs of stakeholders into this process will be important. The Inceptions

workshop will include detailed discussions on key outputs, indicators, project structure, roles and responsibilities and key milestones. It will seek to identify additional partnerships that may be able to ensure successful project delivery. Dialogues at the Inception Workshop will focus on a process that includes the following steps:

- ? Who are the key stakeholders (in addition to those already extensively identified)?
- ? What role(s) do they play and what contribution can they make to the project (are they interested in contributing to the project)?
- ? What capacities are available to assist in supporting the project?
- ? What type of engagement does the project need that they can offer (and if support is needed, what approaches are needed to generate interest in the project)?

198. V-CAP II will be overseen by the NAB, thus providing representation by key government agencies, VANGO, NGOs and development partners. It is important that updates and communications are regularly provided to the NAB to ensure the engagement of key partners. In particular, Outcome 3 on policy review and capacity development will be an important part element of the focus with NAB members. In addition, each component of the project has its own stakeholder groups which will need to be engaged on an on-going basis.

199. Outcome 1 and Outcome 3 have important elements of working with communities to establish protected areas on land that is under community control. Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) is required to ensure community buy-in to establishment of protected area management over particular sites and land and seascapes. This needs to be agreed with local communities and all relevant stakeholders.

200. Outcome 1 and Outcome 3 have a heavy focus on the engagement of communities in the vulnerability assessments and development of climate change adaptation strategies. It will also be vital to engage all key elements within these communities including the chiefly systems, churches and other social organizations. In addition, NGOs working in these locations will have a crucial role to play in supporting the development of adaption solutions that enhance resilience to change. Additionally, it will be vital to ensure V-CAP II keeps the six provinces engaged in the delivery of V-CAP II and a mechanism needs to be agreed during the Inception Phase. This will be challenging in those locations where an island is remote from the provincial capital, e.g. Torres in Torba Province, however only through mainstreaming will the efforts of V-CAP be able to be scaled up.

201. Outcome 2 will be delivered by VMGD and will build upon their expanding network and partnerships. It is important that key beneficiaries are considered as real partners and are able to ensure that the products provided by communities are able to meet their local needs.

202. Outcome 4 will have a component that seeks to broaden the community development dialogues to engage the private sector with the expectation of development of partnerships between private sector entities and various stakeholder including communities in the promotion of CC resilient livelihood

activities. Additionally, partnerships with stakeholders including schools, media agencies and other development partners will ensure the development of a comprehensive education and awareness program.

203. In addition, to bring the voice of Vanuatu to global and regional fora, the project will explore opportunities for meaningful participation in specific events where UNDP could support engagement with the global development discourse on climate change and biodiversity conservation, such as the UNFCCC COP and the CBD COP. The project will furthermore provide opportunities for regional cooperation with countries that are implementing initiatives on *climate change and biodiversity conservation* in geopolitical, social and environmental contexts relevant to the proposed project in Vanuatu.

204. Annex 9 outlines the various role of the various stakeholders during project implementation.

205. In addition, to bring the voice of Vanuatu to global and regional fora, the project will explore opportunities for meaningful participation in specific events where UNDP could support engagement with the global development discourse on biodiversity and climate change. The project will furthermore provide opportunities for regional cooperation with countries that are implementing initiatives on *biodiversity and climate change* in geopolitical, social and environmental contexts relevant to the proposed project in Vanuatu.

Gender equality and Women's Empowerment:

206. A Gender and Social Inclusion Strategy (GeSI) has been prepared. This document titled 'Integrating gender equality and social inclusion dimensions into adaptation to climate change in Vanuatu'. This is attached in Annex 18 of the Project Document. This document will be used for guiding implementation of the gender and social dimensions into project delivery with the four strategic focus areas of the National Gender Equality Policy, the National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA), the Strategy for the Justice and Community Services 2018-2021, and the Decentralisation Policy 2017-2027.

207. V-CAP II Project's Gender Equity and Social Inclusion (GESI) Analysis and Action Plan prepared by the local design team, with technical support from an international Gender Specialist funded by the USAID Climate Ready Project. The GESI Analysis and Action Plan (GAP) (See Annex 18) is based on the results of an extensive literature review; a national inception workshop (March 2020), attended by 29 stakeholders and various beneficiaries from community, district level, provincial and national level; a stakeholder consultation process that involved more than 1,500 people, including 46 percent women, in 40 locations, including 37 community meetings, conducted throughout Vanuatu between May and July 2020. The recommendations also take into account the findings of the V-CAP I evaluation. These results will be shared with key stakeholders and confirmed at a Validation Workshop to be held in March 2021.

208. The key findings of the GESI assessment identified that V-CAP II communities are dealing with significant impacts of climate change on their personal lives and livelihoods resulting in food and water insecurity, health problems, economic loss, infrastructure breakdown, service interruption, as well as

access and connectivity issues. There is also growing concern about the increased movement of people through migration and relocation caused by natural events and the impacts this has on social capital and vulnerable groups, including women, children, and people with disabilities (PWD). Land disputes and conflict over food and water sources are also increasing, and unless carefully managed, this situation is likely to further erode traditional safety nets and lead to serious conflict.

209. Focus group meetings with women in V-CAP II sites revealed that they are largely excluded from local decision-making processes, as are youth, seniors, and people with disabilities, despite Government efforts to increase inclusivity. As vulnerabilities increase, inclusive planning processes at area council and community level are critical to ensuring that the needs and interests of all community members are addressed.

210. Throughout the country, women reported common concerns about the impacts of climate change on their environments and resources, and generally requested similar interventions, including: developing skills for sustainable livelihoods through training in agriculture, fisheries, and forestry; infrastructure development - in particular construction or reconstruction of women's gathering spaces, and general life and continuing education skills.

211. The GESI assessment concluded that comprehensive GESI analysis is critical to understanding the connections between climate change, vulnerability and sustainability, and to determining how best to respond to the needs and priorities of marginalized and disadvantaged people. Environmental shocks illuminate gender and social exclusion inequalities within households as women, children and people with disabilities are often poorly positioned to adapt to these events and their consequences. As such, the V-CAP II design process assessed the differential impacts of climate change on men, women, youth, children, elders, and PWD on a site-by-site basis.

212. Key findings from this GESI analysis were used to develop a series of recommendations, including mainstreamed and targeted interventions, in response to identified vulnerabilities at community level (see Section 4). Recommendations are also provided to ensure that all members of society are well served by early warning systems (EWS); that capacity to apply relevant climate change adaptation strategies is increased to ensure sustainability; and that the capacity of vulnerable groups to fully engage in and benefit from climate change adaptation efforts is strengthened. Further, the GAP makes suggestions regarding national policy reform work required to ensure compliance with international GESI standards and achieve GOV goals concerning equity and inclusion. Lastly, strategies to ensure that V-CAP II models best practise in project implementation are highlighted.

213. Notwithstanding the need to address vulnerabilities using mainstreamed and tailored interventions, a paradigm shift in attitude is also required. This means that vulnerable groups of people need to be seen as having the potential to move beyond passiveness and victimization to become powerful and effective agents of change in leading and managing mitigation and adaptation measures. For example, older people often have extensive traditional knowledge and local wisdom about agricultural and fisheries practises used to ensure species sustainability that can be applied when selecting contemporary adaptation measures; women and youth can play a critical role in mobilizing communities to build resilience and manage risk using their own networks. If children are provided with information on climate change adaptation at school or church, they can better assist with adaptive

household and community initiatives and can also educate and influence their parents. An excellent example of such inclusion is modelled by the Forestry Sector Policy on the Forest Landscape Restoration Strategy (2020-2030), which offers programs for women, youth, and vulnerable persons and aligns with V-CAP II GESI principles.

214. The following recommendations are detailed in the GESI Action Plan (see Annex 18).

? P1. It is recommended that gender equity and social inclusion is mainstreamed across all V-CAP II components and activities and that the Project take every opportunity to strengthen women's voice and influence in climate change adaptation planning and implementation to counter existing marginalization caused by socio-cultural factors and gender-based violence. This recommendation means ensuring that all project planning processes involve direct input from women; that barriers to women's engagement in project activities are addressed pro-actively (including any concerns related to safety, permissions, transportation, childcare etc.), and that opportunities to increase women's leadership and decision-making skills are exploited.

? P2. In keeping with lessons learned from V-CAP I, it is recommended that specific activities targeting women and other vulnerable groups are designed and implemented to ensure project benefits are fairly and equitably distributed. Proposed activities, designed in response to key issues raised by women and youth in V-CAP II communities are outlined in Section 5 by component and include: #C1.1 (supporting women's economic empowerment); #C1.2 (improving women/youth/PWD access to climate change adaptation activities); #C1.3 (supporting development of women and multi-purpose centers); #C2.1 (ensuring EWS development is disability inclusive); #C2.2 (training youth to maintain EWS equipment/sites); #C3 (giving priority to gender-responsive budgeting and inclusive policy making), and #C4 (sharing lessons and knowledge, inclusive of women's and youths' contributions and experiences).

? P3. It is recommended that the entire V-CAP II implementation team adopt an ideological framework that recognizes women and youth as key drivers of change and whose engagement and empowerment is critical to sustainable climate adaptation and community resilience. This includes recognizing and making use of traditional knowledge and local wisdom held by both women and men and reducing socio-cultural barriers that marginalizes people based on gender, age, and/or disability.

? P4. It is recommended that V-CAP II model gender equity and social inclusion in Project governance, management, staffing and operating procedures by ensuring gender balance on the Project Steering Committee; engaging both female and male staff in leadership positions; requiring all staff and contractors to sign a Code of Conduct which includes zero tolerance for all forms of harassment and violence, and providing compulsory GESI training to Project staff, contractors and partners to ensure adequate understanding and commitment to the V-CAP II GESI strategy.

? P5. It is recommended that the Project Results Framework is inclusive of GESI actions, outcomes and indicators as set out in this Action Plan and that all Project reports include identification of GESI achievements, challenges, risks, mitigation strategies and lessons learned.

? P6. It is recommended that adequate resources are committed to properly support the implementation of the V-CAP II GESI Action Plan including capacity building and M&E functions. This could be provided by a dedicated GESI specialist, or through a contractual arrangement with a state or non-state agency with GESI expertise such as the Women's Division of the Ministry of Justice or an NGO (such as OXFAM).

Explain compliance with UNDP Safeguards Policies

215. The environmental and social screening template has been completed and is attached in Annex 6 of the Project Document. To ensure the on-going planning, screening and implementation, the following is proposed:

? All new activity proposals, in particular related to infrastructure development are reviewed and screened by the DEPC to ensure the specific activities are planned to be implemented in a manner to minimize environmental impacts. The PIU will also undertake a review and screening. The results of the environmental screening will be provided to the Project Steering Committee;

? Should an activity be deemed by the process above to be environmentally sensitive, an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) will be developed and approved prior to implementation. The EMP will outline specific activities that must be followed by relevant agencies to limit impacts.

? Should an investment arise through the implementation of V-CAP that is identified as requiring an EIA and/or an EMP, the project will support the EIA process in a manner agreed with the Director of Department of Environment, Conservation and Protection.

Innovativeness, Sustainability and Potential for Scaling Up:

216. V-CAP II is a follow-up project upon the request of the government. This request is anchored on two aspects. The first is the innovative implementation arrangement whereby key national government agency involved in project implementation has been provided a coordinator to enable them to deliver on their respective responsibilities. At the local level, the close involvement of Area Councils will continue to be instrumental in facilitating the involvement of communities. These will be continued and scaled-up in V-CAP II.

217. The scaling up aspect is that VCAP II will develop coordinated approaches planning and implementation of biodiversity conservation, addressing land degradation and climate change adaptation at the 9 focal Area Councils. Once effective mechanisms are developed, implemented and documented these will be able to be scaled up to the remaining 65 Area Councils in Vanuatu by the Department of Local Authorities (there were 75 Area Councils is mandated following the Decentralization Act).

218. The sustainability of this approach is that at the core the Department of Local Authorities is responsible for leading delivery of planning at the Area Council level. The government through the

Decentralisation Decree is providing annually additional funds to support Area Council planning and operation. Thus, there is increasing government budget finance to continue to support this Area Council planning approach.

219. On the more substantive aspects, the concrete CC adaptation interventions have been widely appreciated by the communities and Area Councils as these have improved access to their isolated locations with the climate proofing of public conveyance infrastructure. The climate proofing of Area Council Offices on Santo Island by V-CAP I was credited with saving lives during TC Harold in 2020. The soft approaches related to the management of fisheries, forests, agriculture and other sectors have supported livelihoods and improved well-being among community residents. These will also be continued and replicated in V-CAP II.

220. In addition to the above, V-CAP II will make possible a broader integrated approach with the blending of funds from the GEF TF and LDCF. The conservation of biodiversity and sustainable land management which will bring in global environmental benefits will also result in significant (ecosystem-based) adaptation co-benefits. Where it is possible to implement the different activities in each focal area in the same site, some sort of multiplier effect could be achieved as these activities will have mutually reinforcing impacts.

221. A key underlying principle in the delivery of V-CAP II will be to build on existing coping strategies, including methods employed by both women and men, of rural communities who have a long history of responding to geological and climate variability and change, with varying success. These short-term coping strategies form the basis of successful long-term adaptation strategies. However, care needs to be taken as some of these traditional coping strategies could prove to be unsustainable over time as climate change progresses leading to a greater risk of maladaptation. Seeking refuge in a safe evacuation centre in times of cyclones could be considered as a short-term coping mechanism. When the occurrence of cyclones becomes more frequent due to climate change, affected households may find it more beneficial to relocate closer to evacuation centres. The clustering of houses around an evacuation centre has been observed in some Pacific Island Countries such as Fiji.

222. Innovative approaches and new technologies, along with careful monitoring of the effectiveness of strategies in view of changing circumstances is needed to ensure these adaptation strategies remain appropriate. Rural communities are therefore the key actors for implementing adaptation strategies and hard-won lessons can be learned, communicated and fed into adaptation decision making at higher levels to benefit the nation.

223. In addition, V-CAP II will build upon the donor funded projects being implemented in rural communities aimed at addressing the effects of climate change which are delivered by both government, non-state agencies and other development partners. Frequently these initiatives take the form of ?pilots? or ?demonstration projects? which are useful in addressing climate change related challenges at community level. As such, V-CAP II provides a pivotal opportunity to upscale successful pilots for deployment in targeted communities.

224. Similarly, V-CAP II will build upon DRR planning processes that have been piloted and will broaden these initiatives to ensure communities are aware of disaster plans and that these plans are

regularly reviewed, updated and able to be implemented as needed in response to a situation requiring its implementation.

225. V-CAP II will be inclusive and develop partnerships. In the biodiversity areas of Protected Areas V-CAP II will work with partners projects such as ECARE and the GEF 5 ?ridge to reef? project. In the focal area of species conservation V-CAP II will build upon the institutional and community support for species conservation in key areas.

226. V-CAP II will develop and deliver a targeted and useful communication program to ensure the engagement of the wider community and additional partners. Innovative approaches will be needed to deliver this program. It is important that this communication program is innovative and delivers materials that are socially appropriate for Vanuatu. The long-term nature of the challenges of climate change needs to be emphasized and empowering communities in partnership with governments and other development partners will be a key element in this process.

As indicated above, the innovative approaches are being continued and replicated in this project. It is expected that further lessons will come about in V-CAP II that would be useful in other projects and in other locations.

[1] Based on: (a) the impact of external shocks over which an affected country has little or no control and (b) the resilience of a country to withstand and recover from such shocks.

[2] VNSO ? International arrival statistics December 2018

[3] CSIRO, BOM [Australian Bureau of Meteorology] and SPREP (2015) Climate in the Pacific: A regional summary of new science and management tools, Pacific-Australia Climate Change Science and Adaptation Planning Program Summary Report. Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, Melbourne, Australia

[5] The Ecosystem profile for the East Melanesian Island Biodiversity Hotspot, Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF 2012)

[6] Heller, N.E. and E.S. Zavaleta, 2009. Biodiversity management in the fact of climate change: a review of 22 years of recommendations. Biological Conservation 142:14-32.

[7] Mackey et al. (2017) Vanuatu Ecosystem and Socio-economic Resilience Analysis and Mapping (ESRAM). Report prepared by Griffith University for SPREP, Apia, Samoa, 100pp.

[8] UNCCD, 2016. Land in Balance. The Scientific Conceptual Framework for Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN). Science-policy Brief 02. September 2016, United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), Science-policy Interface. Bonn, Germany.

[9] Climate Change and Agriculture in Vanuatu, FAO, 2013; A Study of crops and Farming Systems <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/CC%20and%20Agriculture%20in%20Vanuatu.pdf>

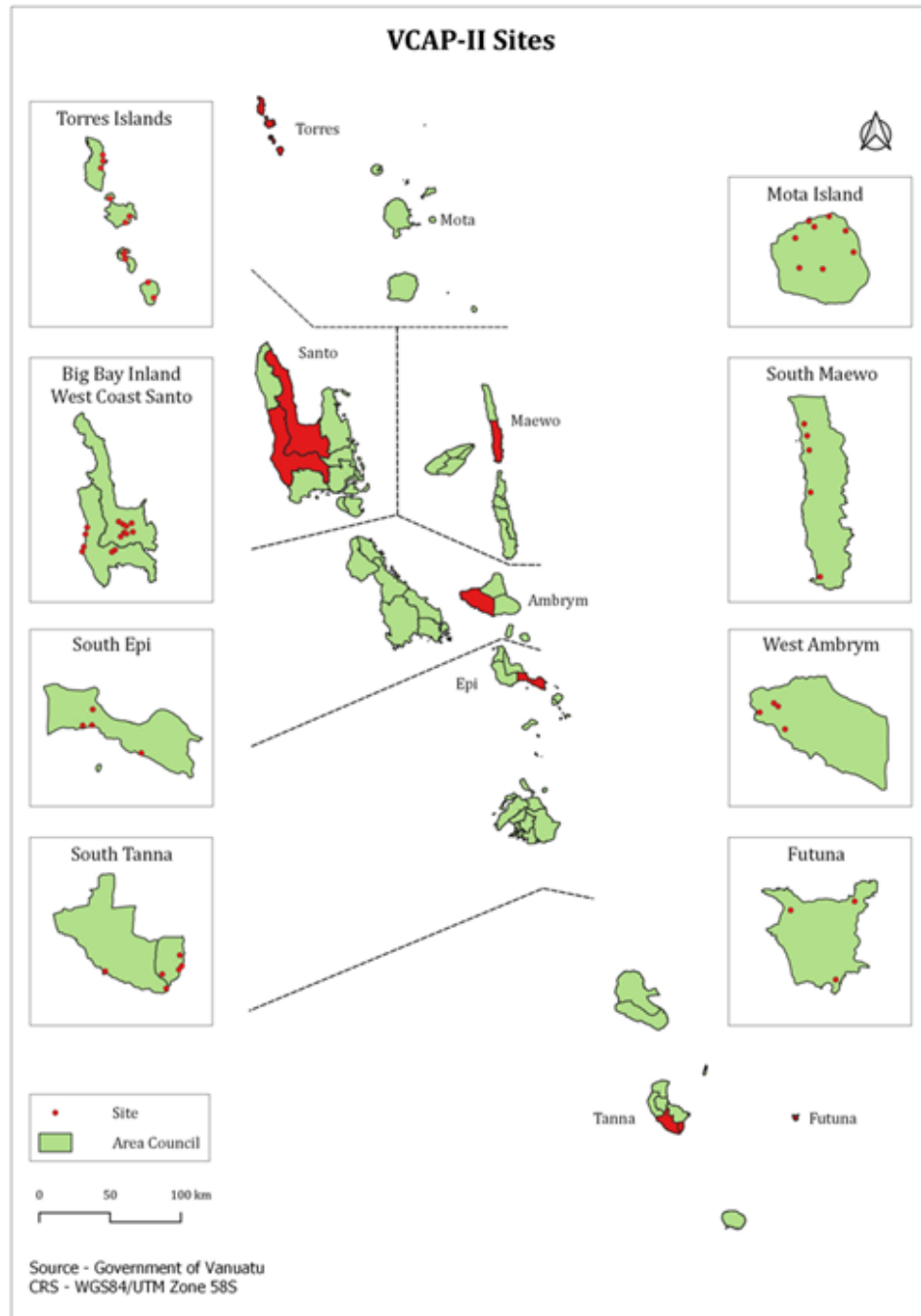
[10] Vanuatu 2030 The Peoples Plan. <https://www.gov.vu/images/publications/Vanuatu2030-EN-FINAL-sf.pdf>

[11] Note: Disaggregated information on beneficiaries will be collected including gender, age, disability, location and ethnicity.

[12] See SPREP's ESRAM1a. **Project Description**. Elaborate on: 1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed (systems description); 2) the baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects; 3) the proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project; 4) alignment with GEF focal area and/or Impact Program strategies; 5) incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing; 6) global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF); and 7) innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up. ?

1b. Project Map and Coordinates

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place.



1c. Child Project?

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

NO

2. Stakeholders

Select the stakeholders that have participated in consultations during the project identification phase:

Civil Society Organizations Yes

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

Private Sector Entities

If none of the above, please explain why:

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

Stakeholder Engagement Plan (see Annex 9 of Project Document)

The V-CAP II project design team undertook a range of consultations with various stakeholders as part of the PPG process. The stakeholder engagement was facilitated by the following factors:

- a) V-CAP Phase I operated from 2015-2019 and engaged a range of stakeholder in V-CAP I activities. Thus, there was already awareness of the approaches, outcomes, and achievement of V-CAP;
- b) V-CAP II will be supporting existing government systems and will be supported through a national coordination mechanism known as the National Advisory Board on climate change (NAB);
- c) Mechanisms have been established for the planning together with local communities including participatory vulnerability needs assessments.

The objectives of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan:

- d) Identify the roles and responsibility of all stakeholders and ensure their participation in the complete project cycle
- e) Take onboard the knowledge, experience, and skills of stakeholders to enhance the design and implementation of the project
- f) Ensure that stakeholders are engaged in the monitoring and reporting of the project;
- g) Establish a mechanism through which local communities, minorities and other vulnerable groups can raise issues they may face in the implementation of the project

The following consultations and public engagement were undertaken in the PPH Phase of V-CAP II:

? National level:

- o Inception workshop ? 11-12 March 2020: - a two-day Inception Workshop in Port Vila with representatives from National and Provincial Government and representatives of development partners including NGOS;

- o Validation workshop ? 11 March 2021 ? a one day workshop in Port Vila with representatives from National and Provincial Government and representatives of development partners including NGOS to review V-CAP outcomes and proposed activities:

? National Advisory Board:

- o December 2020: Presentations and consultations with the NAB and feedback on the design process:

- o March 2021: Presentation to the NAB of the proposed activities and endorsement of the proposed approach, outcomes, activities and proposed results.

? Provincial level

- o Consultations were held with the six Provincial Secretary Generals through the above process:

- o PPG field assessment of the nine targeted Area Councils we facilitated by the Provincial Government;

? Area Council Consultations:

- o Consultations were held with the 9 targeted Area Councils through the field missions to each of the Area Councils;

- o Discussions were held with the Area Council Secretary and Area Council Administrative Officer on the priorities for V-CAP support:

? Local communities:

- o Over 20 community meetings and community profiles were completed.

- o Targeted meeting and discussion on issues around issues such as vulnerability needs, DRR, agriculture, fisheries and protected areas.

A summary of community consultations and community priorities identified through the Vulnerability Assessments are included in Annex 20.1-20.6 of the Project Document. There are 6 sets of stakeholder assessment reports detailed in this Annex.

In Vanuatu, the land tenure is complex and follows a traditional 'kustom' ownership system recognized by national laws. The community consultations were considered to be culturally appropriate and communities and traditional leaders were engaged in the consultations. However, it is important that Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) is provided by traditional owners as needed in their engagement in project activities, particularly around Protected Areas. V-CAP II in the first six-months will develop a training module around FPIC as needed.

The institutions, agencies and community groups with a role in V-CAP II is detailed below.

Category	Institution / Stakeholder Group	Role in V-CAP II
National government institutions		
Ministry for Climate Change Adaptation, Meteorology, Geo-hazards, Environment, Energy and Disaster Management MCCAMGEDM	Department of Climate Change	a) Under UNDP's National Implementation Modality will be the Government of Vanuatu's implementing partner; b) Oversee the operation of the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) to ensure high quality delivery of the project; c) Climate change data storage and management as outlined in the Project Document; d) House the PIU of V-CAP II and ensure overall coordination within MCCAMGEDM and with other development partners; e) Monitoring and Evaluation of V-CAP II in line with Project Document and GEF CEO Endorsement Proposal; f) Coordination between all climate change projects at the national level; g) Secretariat support to the National Advisory Board on climate change; h) Identify and guide the overall alignment and conformity with Climate Change Policy and NAPA; i) Liaise with Ministry of Finance and other relevant ministries for management and operational arrangements; j) Incorporation of approaches and lessons learnt into national policy and planning processes; k) In-kind finance for specific components.

Category	Institution / Stakeholder Group	Role in V-CAP II
	Vanuatu Meteorology & Geo-Hazards Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Responsible for implementation of Component 2 with the guidance and support from the PIU; b) Recipient of equipment, training and capacity building; c) Integration of meteorological information collected with V-CAP II support into national systems; d) Integration of early warning systems supported by V-CAP II into national systems; e) Provide information about available climate change projections for Vanuatu at each of the V-CAP II sites; f) Development of communication and awareness program; g) Provision of support to other components as required.

Category	Institution / Stakeholder Group	Role in V-CAP II
	Department of Environmental Protection and Conservation,	<p>a) Component leader component 1.1, and 1.2 and responsible for delivery.</p> <p>b) Provide technical staff and institutional support for implementation of specific elements of other components and ensure coordination across all project elements</p> <p>c) Link V-CAP II and fully integrated V-CAP II into other ongoing projects and initiatives with the DEPC including, but not limited to ECARE, FAO R2R Project, BIOPAMA and other related initiatives;</p> <p>d) Ensure integration of V-CAP II with other ecosystem-based adaption projects and initiatives in Vanuatu;</p> <p>e) Fully integrate V-CAP II into the revision, development and integration of Community Conservation Areas and other forms of managed areas into the National PA system;</p> <p>f) Review, finalization and appropriate implementation of the National Integrated Coastal Zone Management Strategy at the National Level;</p> <p>g) Provide specific leadership and inputs into the development of SLM, erosion management and better land management to contribute to biodiversity management;</p> <p>h) Support a V-CAP II Project Component Coordinator to assist in integration of V-CAP II into day-to-day operation of the DEPC;</p> <p>i) Support suitable approaches for management of water catchment areas and develop policy and legislation to ensure water security in the face of threat of climate change.</p>

Category	Institution / Stakeholder Group	Role in V-CAP II
Ministry of Internal Affairs	Department of Local Authorities (DLA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Coordination through National Advisory Board (NAB) on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction; b) Delivering components related to Area Council Development Plans and integration of CCDRR into these plans c) Cooperate with V-CAP II in the refurbishment of existing Area Council Offices. d) Provide leadership in the implementation of the Decentralization Act and ensure V-CAP II is fully integrated into the establishment of the process of implementation of the Amendment (2013) to the Act; e) Facilitate and support provincial and Area Council governance arrangements for all V-CAP II sites; f) Incorporation of the lessons learnt from the various community CC adaptation projects; g) Lead training, workshops and meetings as needed to support V-CAP II implementation; h) Provide co-financing through on-going initiatives and for the renovation and construction of area
	National Disaster Management Office (NDMO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Contribute to V-CAP II delivery in 6 provinces in Vanuatu in the area of DRR; b) Coordination through National Advisory Board (NAB) on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction; c) Provide information on the most suitable model of delivery of disaster management arrangements at the community and Area Council levels; d) Support communities, Area Councils and Provinces to establish and operate Community Disaster Committees with community disaster management plans through training, capacity building and plan development; e) Inputs for management arrangements and coordination at local, provincial and national level;
Ministry of Finance		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Coordination through National Advisory Board (NAB) on climate change and disaster risk reduction; b) Provide support and oversight of specific mechanism for delivery of V-CAP II through a NIM mode

Category	Institution / Stakeholder Group	Role in V-CAP II
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry; MAGFF	Department of Fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Coordination through National Advisory Board (NAB) on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction; b) Leadership and support to implementation of V-CAP II; c) Work with DEPC on the finalization and implementation of National Integrated Coastal Zone Management Strategy; d) Development of fisheries management components of community coastal management plans, including working with appropriate parties to finalize the approval process; e) Baseline and regular monitoring of coastal ecosystems and their resilience to climate change related impacts; f) Identification of suitable strategies for harvesting and protection of key species including Coconut Crabs; g) Technical support in development of fishery protection management regimes in project sites; h) Ensure facilitation of provincial level inputs into various components of V-CAP II.
	Department of Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Coordination through National Advisory Board (NAB) on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction; b) Provision of technical support and guidance into V-CAP II c) Provision of technical support for provision of extension on climate resilient crops, model farms and related species in V-CAP II sites d) Technical support in identification of integration of soil conservation considerations into community development plans; e) Support in integrating building resilience to CC into the development of national policy for Agriculture

Category	Institution / Stakeholder Group	Role in V-CAP II
	Department of Forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Coordination through National Advisory Board (NAB) on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction; b) Provision of technical support and guidance to various components c) Consider options for LDN in Vanuatu and provide feedback to international agreements and conventions; d) Provision of technical support for nursery construction and operation in selected sites; e) Technical support in identification of integration of soil conservation considerations into local CCAPs Plans.
	Department of Livestock (DOL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Coordination through NAB b) Liaison with DOL officials during PPG c) Provision of technical support and guidance to appropriate component d) Provision of technical support for provision of extension on cattle and Impact on the environment in V-CAP II sites e) Technical support in identification of integration of water quality considerations (i.e. reduce nutrient inputs into stream, creeks and rivers) into local CCCA Plans.
Ministry of Justice and Community service	Department of Women's Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Coordination through NAB b) Liaison with DWA officials during PPG c) Provision of technical support and guidance to appropriate component d) Review of the GESI e) Technical support in identification of integration of women and other specialist groups
Ministry of Public Works and Infrastructure	Public Works Department,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Coordination through NAB b) Participated II PPG field mission at the provincial level c) Provide linkages to road components

Category	Institution / Stakeholder Group	Role in V-CAP II
Ministry of Natural Resources	Department of Water Resources (DoWR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Participation in workshops and meetings b) Provision of technical support and guidance into various components
Ministry of Education	Department of Education (DOE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Coordination through NAB b) Liaison with DOE officials during PPG c) Information on the existing climate / environment-related curriculum d) Inputs for potential development of climate/disaster management related school curriculum ? particularly related to components 3 and 4
Vanuatu Broadcasting and Television Corporation (VBTC)	VBTC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) VBTC will cooperate with VMGD in the establishment and operation of weather forecasting unit within VMGD b) This unit will be responsible for the delivery of weather forecasts on a regular basis with technical expertise provided by VBTC.
Telecom Companies	Digicel and TVL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Utilize the network of mobile communications for disaster risk warning.
Provincial Administration institutions	Provincial Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) All provincial governments played a key role in planning for the delivery of V-CAP II during the PPG; b) Provincial Administrations supporting and leading appropriate elements of V-CAP II delivery; c) Monitoring of project activities, in-kind support to project delivery; d) Review of pilot site designs and interventions, and sign off on Community Climate Change Adaption Plans and associated coastal, upland and infrastructure climate proofing plans; e) Support to community engagement and development of project best practice materials; f) Identification of lessons learnt and replication of efforts at additional sites in each province;

Category	Institution / Stakeholder Group	Role in V-CAP II
Local government, community representatives	Chiefly village councils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Representatives consulted during field visits in all six sites. b) Will be vital in coordination of processes for planning for building community level resilience c) Chiefly village councils will lead with key agents the Community Action Planning processes ? with a focus on all aspects of delivery in particular the mainstreaming of climate change adaptation into village level planning d) Monitoring of project activities, in-kind support to project delivery e) Lead community engagement and guide development of project best practice materials f) Will ensure all landholders are able to participate in the project with Free, Prior and informed consent.
	Ward / District councils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Unique to PENAMA and SHEFA Provinces ? b) Will be engaged in all of component 1 and scaling up of project activities to other locations in the province c)
	Area Council Representatives ? in particular Area Secretaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Involved in development of PPG in field sites b) Area Councils and Area Council team members will be the engine of delivery of V-CAP II at each of the nine Area Councils c) Validation of assumptions made in the PIF especially adaptation needs of communities d) Feedback on the proposed activities and guidance e) Participation in workshops and meetings
	Island-level Community Disaster Committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Involved in full development of PPG in field sites b) Support to integration of DRR into Community Action Plans and strategies c) Ensure full implementation of Community Disaster Plan d) Participation in monitoring and evaluation of V-CAP II activities

Category	Institution / Stakeholder Group	Role in V-CAP II
NGOs and other national organizations		
	Care International / World Vision International / Red Cross / Save the Children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> e) Participation in workshops and meetings f) Co-financing discussion g) Data on existing and future projects, staff h) Co-financing discussion i) Provision of implementation support proposed for selected sites
	GIZ Climate Change Vanuatu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Coordination through NAB b) Liaison with GIZ officials during PPG c) Data on existing and future projects, staff d) Provide experience on community level adaption technologies and resilience measures and support capacity development through sharing knowledge and lessons learned through various projects and initiatives e) Provide inputs and assistant to learning activities as well as participate in knowledge sharing/networking activities f) Facilitate coordination and synergies between V-CAP II and other related regional activities related to climate change
	Vanuatu Environmental Science Society (VESS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) VESS has experience in delivery of small scale environmental initiatives in Vanuatu from CEPF and other funding sources b) Focus on environmental issues c) Experience in field sites, e.g. Mota and Ambrym ? possible to develop a role to assist in delivery and community facilitation of VCAP II. This will be investigated in implementation of Community Action Plans (CAPS) and PA Management Plans.
	Vanuatu Rural Training & Development Centre Association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Participation in workshops and meetings in PPG b) Will play an important role in delivery of elements of component 1

Category	Institution / Stakeholder Group	Role in V-CAP II
	VANGO (Vanuatu Association of NGOs) ? Local NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Represented on NAB b) Participation in workshops and meetings c) Link to Small Grants Program
	Other local Environment and Development NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Some local NGOs have experience in delivery of small scale environmental initiatives in Vanuatu from CEPF and other funding sources b) Some national NGOs have experience in delivery of environment and development projects. c) Possible to develop a role to assist in delivery and community facilitation of VCAP II in specific sites. This will be investigated in implementation of Community Action Plans (CAPS) and PA Management Plans.
	SPREP, SPC and SOPAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Provide inputs to the ecosystem-based resilience measures and capacity development through sharing knowledge and lessons learned through various projects and initiatives b) Provide inputs and assistance to learning activities as well as participate in knowledge sharing/networking activities c) Facilitate coordination and synergies between V-CAP II and other related regional activities related to climate change
	ADB, UNDP World Bank, and other climate change specific projects in VMGD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Provide cooperation and develop synergies with V-CAP II through their technical support to CC Adaptation in Vanuatu b) Participate in key workshops and coordination meetings to ensure alignment and synergies in areas of work related to building resilience to climate change through adaptation measures in the coastal zone
	Australian Aid (DFAT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Provide co-financing to the project through their budget support through aligned projects in Vanuatu. b) Participate in key workshops and coordination meetings to ensure alignment and synergies in areas of work related to climate proofing on infrastructure
	EU / USAID and other donors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Participate in key workshops and coordination meetings to ensure alignment and synergies in areas of work related to building resilience through climate change adaptation measures

Category	Institution / Stakeholder Group	Role in V-CAP II
Other stakeholders including South-South cooperation		
	Pacific island development countries and partners	<p>a) Vanuatu is a key member of many regional forums and information exchange initiatives in the Pacific Regional and globally.</p> <p>b) V-CAP II will adopt appropriate lessons from the region to ensure successful Pacific Island approaches can be incorporated in the delivery of V-CAP II at the national and local levels.</p>

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

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only;

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor; Yes

Co-financier; Yes

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

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain) Yes

VCAP II will respond to the needs of local communities and associated civil society groups

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assesment.

V-CAP II will adopt an integrated approach to build the resilience of climate vulnerable communities in Vanuatu. The V-CAP II will safeguard interests of women and marginal communities through a Gender and Social Inclusion Strategy (GESI) to be implemented in all aspects of project implementation. The vulnerabilities and barriers to effective climate change adaptation and ensuring biodiversity conservation are addressed through four interlinked components that support enhancing and scaling up practices and approaches that include incorporation of the lessons learnt in V-CAP I.

The Gender Action Plan is in Annex 18 of the Project Document.

See Gender and Social Inclusion Strategy

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

Yes

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

Improving women's participation and decision making Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women

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

Yes

4. Private sector engagement

Elaborate on the private sector's engagement in the project, if any.

The Private sector will play a range of roles in VCAP II. These include, but are not limited to, the elements below:

- ? Construction and climate proofing of Emergency Evacuation Centers which also serve as Area Council Offices;
- ? Provision of transport, accommodation and other related services;
- ? Provision of communication and satellite internet services at national, regional and local levels
- ? Provision of assistance in the dissemination of weather forecasts and warnings by dissemination through mobile phone networks based on information provided by the Meteo Office; ;
- ? Individual agricultural and forest product retailers will sell equipment to local communities for the implementation of Community Action Plans (CAPs) in appropriate sectors;

- ? In some cases, the private sector may facilitate training on specific agricultural and forestry practices and may work with stakeholders on the delivery of climate adapted seedlings, and stock;
- ? Involvement in agriculture and the provision of agriculture tools, products, services and markets;
- ? Contracted directly by the VCAP II Project to undertake construction and climate proofing of infrastructure investments as identified in Community Action Plans and designed by the VCAP II Project to meet local needs. This would include roads and Area Council Offices.

In relation to land degradation and biodiversity, the Private sector will play a range of roles in VCAP II. These include, but are not limited to, the elements below:

- ? In specific locations will be able to utilize the protected areas for tourism with permission and possibly a fee charged by local communities to support PA management;
- ? Individual retailers will be able to sell equipment to local communities for the implementation of Protected Area Management Plans and land restoration initiatives;










For large scale land restoration initiatives private sector contractors may be appointed in a competitive process to support the implementation of plans;

5. Risks to Achieving Project Objectives

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 proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.(table format acceptable):

#	Description	Risk Category	Likelihood and Impact	Risk Treatment / management measures	Owner

#	Description	Risk Category	Likelihood and Impact	Risk Treatment / management measures	Owner
1	Capacity of the IP to implement and manage construction work (construction of pavements and walkways, climate proofing and refurbishing of existing building, installation of early warning systems, construction of community water harvesting systems etc)	Operational	Moderate L=3 I=3	Work closely with other Ministries/Departments mandated nationally to facilitate construction work based on their area of expertise such as Ministry of Public Works for infrastructure development; Department of Meteorology for early warning systems and Ministry of Land and Natural Resources for water related activities.	IP

#	Description	Risk Category	Likelihood and Impact	Risk Treatment / management measures	Owner
2	Capacity of the IP to implement the project overall and ensure that there is proper project progress and financial reporting; compliance with reporting requirements and that there are no pending legal actions for/Abor against the Ministry.	Operational  	Significant L=4 I=3	<p>Monitoring all the projects by ensuring that that the Assurance Plans and spot checks for the projects are being followed and implemented as part of the oversight role.</p> <p>Conduct follow up and verify how the Smart Stream System manages UN project funds, examine the Audit Reports for potential risks identified and see if there is a need for project to take action. UNDP will continue to work with IP in terms of the UNDP's reporting requirements and compliance. Project Audits will be scheduled following the UNDP's guidelines and policy.</p> <p>Obtain official confirmation from the Attorney General's office and to be made available as a requirement before any disbursement of funds and implementation of project activities, once project is approved including ongoing projects currently implemented by the IP.</p>	<p>UNDP   UNDP      UNDP</p>


#	Description	Risk Category	Likelihood and Impact	Risk Treatment / management measures	Owner
3	Capacity of the IP to manage the project and ensure that there are proper project planning and development of work programme; and to develop monitoring and evaluation framework over the period of project implementation	Operational	High L=3 I=3	<p>Recruitment of a full time CTA to work with IP to ensure proper reporting and planning mechanisms are in place.</p> <p>Recruit a full time M&E officer to coordinate monitoring work with UNDP</p> <p>Develop a Multi-Year AWP, Monitoring and Reporting template for officers based in the field and compile Quarterly Progress Reports (Narrative and Financial).</p> <p>Conduct site visits twice in a year as part of programme oversight monitoring.</p>	<p>UNDP</p> <p>IP</p> <p>UNDP/IP</p> <p>IP</p>
4	Limited training available to project staff to improve performance management and development that will affect the implementation of project	Operational	Moderate L=3 I=2	<p>Identify training needs and develop plans for execution of each training</p> <p>Provide specific project related training to Project staff and relevant or National Finance & Procurement Staff. This training to include:</p> <p>a) Within the first quarter of project implementation: Project Finance Training on FACE forms; UNDP Asset Template and Audit Requirements</p> <p>b) Within 18 months of project implementation: UNDP CIPS procurement training.</p>	<p>UNDP/IP</p> <p>UNDP/IP</p>

#	Description	Risk Category	Likelihood and Impact	Risk Treatment / management measures	Owner
5	Project Management Unit not following the accounting policies and procedures in place as per their in-country Treasury requirements	Financial	Moderate L:4 I=4	<p>Training on Accounting Policies and Procedures to be conducted to project staff internally</p> <p>Proper documentation of all project financial transaction to be in place and ensure safe keeping</p> <p>Conduct spot checks on a quarterly basis to verify documentation of big-ticket expenses as per FF acquittals</p> <p>Remuneration of project staff to follow in-country treasury guidelines and budgeted accordingly as per annual budget planning</p>	<p>IP</p> <p>IP</p> <p>UNDP</p> <p>IP</p>
6	Absence of insurance for fixed term assets and inventory which will result to financial loss on the project funds	Financial	Moderate L:4 I:4	<p>Project assets to be properly tagged and recorded using standard procurement template</p> <p>Yearly physical spot checks conducted to verify records</p> <p>Assets to be insured accordingly for the duration of the project period</p>	<p>IP/UNDP</p> <p>UNDP</p> <p>IP</p>


#	Description	Risk Category	Likelihood and Impact	Risk Treatment / management measures	Owner
7	Absence of assurance activities and reports on procurement procedures	Operational	Moderate L: 4 I: 4	<p>Ensure a full-time procurement officer position within PMU</p> <p>Develop procurement plan on a yearly basis to help assess the volume, type, timing and requirements of procurement.</p> <p>Track supplier performance and keep records for future referencing</p> <p>Conduct procurement training twice yearly</p> <p>Conduct spot checks on procurement compliance</p>	<p>IP</p> <p>IP/UNDP</p> <p>IP</p> <p>IP/UNDP</p> <p>UNDP</p>
8	Efforts to minimise waste; pollutants; mitigate impacts to land degradation and activities associated with coastal resources may unintentionally and intentionally result in restriction to access to natural resources and/or affect the traditional use and livelihoods of local communities		Moderate I = 3 L = 2	Development of an Environment and Social Management Framework	IP
9	There is a potential risk for Local communities to be negatively impacted through the use of pesticides on crops and using chemicals to eradicate IAS could also increase health risks to individuals handling hazardous waste and organic waste		Moderate I=3 L=2	Development of a Targeted Management Plan ? Waste Management Plan	IP

#	Description	Risk Category	Likelihood and Impact	Risk Treatment / management measures	Owner
10	Potential negative impacts associated with hard engineering solutions under activities related to Climate proofing and reconstruction could impact on the health, safety and working conditions of the labor workforce and consequently the local community.		Moderate I = 3 L = 2	Conduct Environmental and Social Impact Assessment	IP
11	Measures to undertake management in sites including in and near legally Protected Areas and critical habitats, are not supported by communities, and Government agencies.		Moderate I = 4 L = 2	Conduct Environmental and Social Management Plan	IP
12	Project activities targeting traditional knowledge has the potential to create negative impacts on the traditional use of threatened ?red-listed? fauna species from harvesting of native species i.e., the native megapode and other bats and endangered birds		Moderate I = 4 L = 2		

#	Description	Risk Category	Likelihood and Impact	Risk Treatment / management measures	Owner
13	If environmental and social standards are not carefully integrated into policy reviews, national sector policy development, and capacity building this will negatively impact on the project.		Moderate I-3 L-2	Develop an Environmental and Social Management Framework	IP
14	Project activities related/under Protected Area Management have the potential to negatively impact on the economic livelihood of the community by restricting access to major and/or alternative livelihood opportunities		Moderate I=3 L=3	Develop an Environmental and Social Management Plan	IP

#	Description	Risk Category	Likelihood and Impact	Risk Treatment / management measures	Owner
15	Limited capacity in government agencies to implement the project and sustain project outcomes	Operational Organizational	Moderate L = 2 I = 4 	<p>? Capacity building is embedded into each project component</p> <p>? Capacity will be built within government partners and communities in all aspects of the project and post-project activities.</p> <p>? Focus at community level through planning processes will build community capacity</p> <p>? Technical assistance will be carefully used to build rather than substitute for capacity.</p> <p>? A coordinated approach by the implementing partner with other agencies involved to leverage on training opportunities and resources available.</p>	<p>Project Manager;</p> <p>PIU Staff</p> <p>UNDP Administrative Associate</p>
16	Lack of data to design adaptation measures	Operational	Low L = 1 I = 3	<p>? The project includes a component to strengthen data capture and management as well as vulnerability/risk assessments.</p> <p>? The PPG phase was able to identify key areas for investment</p> <p>? Will be important to schedule comprehensive data collection for key adaption measures in project activities to form the basis for design of the adaptation measures.</p>	<p>Project Manager;</p> <p>PIU Staff</p> <p>UNDP Administrative Associate</p>

#	Description	Risk Category	Likelihood and Impact	Risk Treatment / management measures	Owner
17	Weak coordination and communication amongst project partners may impede project progress	Operational	Moderate L = 2 I = 4	<p>? The risk will be mitigated by the Memorandum of Understanding that has been signed between key implementing partners outlining specific roles and responsibilities;</p> <p>? Each implementing partner agency will appoint a dedicated project focal point from a Director-level (with an alternate) to ensure interface of the project remains constant throughout the project implementation and continuity of technical inputs from these departments.</p> <p>? Moreover, the project will recruit officers to be out posted to undertake project-related activities under their respective components.</p> <p>? Technical meetings among these officers and PIU staff, including the International Technical Advisor will take place at least once a month.? The project will be coordinated by NAB which has mandate for coordination and resources for carrying out its mandate.</p> <p>? Need to ensure the NAB is able to carry out this role;</p>	<p>Project Manager;</p> <p>PIU Staff</p> <p>UNDP Administrative Associate</p>

#	Description	Risk Category	Likelihood and Impact	Risk Treatment / management measures	Owner
18	Participation by communities may not come at a level necessary to ensure project success	Operational	Moderate L = 2 I = 4 	<p>? Project is designed to benefit communities directly; it is expected that cooperation will be at the highest level.</p> <p>? Participatory approaches, capacity building and communications will build strong ownership by communities.</p> <p>? Communities have offered in-kind inputs from communities ? this needs to be recognized and collated</p> <p>? Develop a baseline and maintain records of community engagement</p> <p>? Identify appropriate (non-cash) incentives.</p>	<p>Project Manager;</p> <p>PIU Staff</p> <p>UNDP Administrative Associate</p>
19	Gender and social inequality may impede project progress and achievements	Operational	Moderate L = 2 I = 3	<p>? Gender and social inclusion strategy has been prepared to guide engagement of women and other key groups. Implementation and monitoring and evaluation of this strategy is important;</p> <p>? The project will continuously promote the participation of women in the project and ensure that a gender perspective is integrated into planning and execution of all plans and strategies;</p> <p>? See Annex 18 on Gender and Social inclusion</p>	<p>Project Manager;</p> <p>PIU Staff</p> <p>UNDP Administrative Associate</p>

#	Description	Risk Category	Likelihood and Impact	Risk Treatment / management measures	Owner
20	Large tracts of land under customary ownership could be an impediment to Protected Areas /& SLM if landowners do not cooperate.	Operational and political	Moderate L = 2 I = 4	<p>? Project formulation process engaged with land-holders and identified current disputes</p> <p>? Further engagement of traditional owners needs to be ongoing throughout the project</p> <p>? Free Prior Informed Consent as needed</p> <p>? Need to ensure landowners are aware of the impact of climate change and process for building resilience</p> <p>? Ensure land holder understand role of PA and CCAs</p>	<p>Project Manager;</p> <p>PIU Staff</p> <p>UNDP Administrative Associate</p>
21	Climate change risks	Environmental	Moderate L = 2 I = 3	? Project will explicitly consider this as it is about adaptation to CC impacts	<p>Project Manager;</p> <p>PIU Staff</p> <p>UNDP Administrative Associate</p>
22	Political instability	Political	Moderate L = 2 I = 4	<p>? The Project will be embedded into ongoing programs of the government of Vanuatu with linkages with national and provincial level officers</p> <p>? Part of the project will be delivered through NGO mechanisms</p> <p>? Project management may encourage the cooperation of the various ministries to buy in where necessary to have the top-level support.</p>	<p>Project Manager;</p> <p>PIU Staff</p> <p>UNDP Administrative Associate</p>

#	Description	Risk Category	Likelihood and Impact	Risk Treatment / management measures	Owner
23	Natural disasters and Extreme climate events such as cyclones or severe droughts will affect the progress of project		Substantial L = 4 I = 4	<p>? The annual probability of severe cyclones affecting the country is relatively high.</p> <p>? In addition, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions and tsunamis are frequent and may impact on the project sites and Vanuatu as a whole.</p> <p>? While such emergency situations are unavoidable and, once they occur, impacts on project implementation inevitable</p> <p>? V-CAP was developed with a significant focus on the existing capacity gaps within the implementing partner and responsible parties and working with communities.</p> <p>? The DRR plans developed under V-CAP will assist with communities and the national level</p>	<p>Project Manager;</p> <p>PIU Staff</p> <p>UNDP Administrative Associate</p>
24	Environmental impacts potential of some infrastructure related activities		Low L = 1 I = 2	<p>? Guidelines to be followed as in environmental and social assessment</p> <p>? Potential for environmental impact needs to be assessed and monitored by PIU in a log and screened</p> <p>? DEPC to review any projects activities with major potential for impact</p>	<p>Project Manager;</p> <p>PIU Staff</p> <p>UNDP Administrative Associate</p>

#	Description	Risk Category	Likelihood and Impact	Risk Treatment / management measures	Owner
25	Invasive species may be introduced or spread by project related activities		Moderate L = 2 I = 4	? Government of Vanuatu guidelines will be followed in relation to biosecurity and invasive species management	Project Manager; PIU Staff UNDP Administrative Associate
26	Addressing COVID and associated risks to isolated island communities needs to be recognised		Moderate L = 3 I = 3	? Government of Vanuatu guidelines will be followed in relation to biosecurity and invasive species management ? Identify opportunities for VCAP II to deliver benefits/opportunities for blue and green post-Covid recovery and building back better	Project Manager; PIU Staff UNDP Administrative Associate

6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

227. VCAP II will be implemented through the Government of Vanuatu within Ministry of Climate Change Adaptation, Meteorology, Geo-Hazards, Environment, Energy and Disaster Management, This will provide the overall coordination with the various elements of Government and implementing partners. A Project Implementation Unit will be based in the Department of Climate Change and will be responsible for day-to-day implementation of VCAP II. Vanuatu's National Advisory Board (NAB) on Climate Change & Disaster Risk Reduction, mandated by the Council of Ministers on 15 October 2012 to ?Act as Vanuatu's supreme policy making and advisory body for all disaster risk reduction and climate change programs projects disaster risk reduction and climate change programs, projects, initiatives and activities.? The NAB secretariat is also based in the DCC.

228. While the project will be implemented following the National Implementation Modality (NIM), UNDP will provide support services upon the request of the government through the GEF Operational Focal Point. This exceptional arrangement addresses the recommendation of HACT/MA (Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer/Micro Assessment) of the Ministry that was commissioned by UNDP through an independent firm. The support services as indicated in the OFP letter cover the following: a) identification and/or recruitment of project personnel; b) procurement of goods and services;

and c) program finance support services. The total amount for the entire duration of the project is \$75,000. This arrangement was discussed with and approved by the GEF Secretariat.

229. The Department of Environment Protection and Conservation will also play a leading role in the implementation of VCAP II. It will ensure the integration of other GEF initiatives in Vanuatu including:

a. The GEF 6 ECARE Project, which will be integral to the delivery of V-CAP II. There has been careful collaboration in the design of both projects to ensure complementarities. V-CAP II will provide capacity support to ensure this collaboration and cooperation. There will be regular meetings between the two initiatives and joint programming where possible.

b. GEF- 5 FAO Project Integrated Sustainable Land and Coastal Management Project (ISLCM) GEF 5 Project which commenced in 2020. There was careful collaboration between V-CAP II and ISLCM to ensure consistent application of the 'ridge to reef' approach. There is no duplication in field sites. V-CAP II will continue to work with ISLCM to and coordination of support to DEPC.

230. The range of other initiatives and projects that are described on pages 49-51 of this Document that outline other initiatives with which VCAP II will coordinate. Of special note are the GCF Projects namely:

a. the GCF 'Climate Information Services for Resilient Development in Vanuatu (VANKIRAP)' Project will be housed in the Vanuatu Meteorology & Geo-Hazard Department to ensure coordination and integration with other related initiatives as this office will implement this component. .

b. Vanuatu Community-based Climate Resilience project (VCCRP) has the objective to build resilience of rural communities to increasing climate variability and extreme events over 8 years starting in 2022. The VCCRP is focused on adaptations that support food security and livelihoods, and the governance capacity to deliver adaptations and build resilience, there are obvious synergies between the two projects, and the intent is to collaborate and value-add between the projects. In particular, to deliver coordinated capacity building at all levels of government and implement a standardized and consistent approach to community-based natural resource management and monitoring. The V-CAP II PPG notes that outputs and approaches from V-CAP I were incorporated into the design of VCCRP and that there has been very careful consultation during the design process to ensure that there is no overlap in the delivery of site-based activities. V-CAP II will work cooperatively with VCCRP and both projects are based in the DCC. It is recommended that there is joint programming of both projects in relation to annual and semi-annual work plans and synergies are maximized.

231. In addition, additions projects currently under development to support integrated coastal ('ridge to reef') management, using a kustom traditional foundation for developing management plans and/or approaches include:

- a. The Climate Resilient Islands Programme, implemented by Live & Learn and funded through the New Zealand Government's Resilient Ecosystem and Climate Change Adaptation Programme.
- b. The Melanesian-Coastal and Marine Ecosystems Resilience Project, funded by the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and implemented by SPREP and IUCN.
- c. The Pacific Ecosystems-based Adaptation to Climate Change (PEBACC) project is a five-year project that explores and promotes Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) options for adapting to climate change. The Project is implemented by the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) in partnership with the Governments of Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu. The Phase II of PEBACC is currently under development.

232. The VCAP II PPG consulted with each of the initiatives highlighted above and all parties agree that coordination and building on existing initiatives and successes in Vanuatu will be critical for V-CAP II as it works to conserve biodiversity and natural ecosystems and implement integrated 'ridge to reef' approaches to sustain livelihoods and food production.

233. Other Government agencies will be responsible for the delivery of various aspects of VCAP II. These include the Vanuatu Meteorology and Geohazard Department, Department of Water Resources, Department of Agriculture, Department of Forestry, Department of Fisheries and Department of Local Authorities.

7. Consistency with National Priorities

Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions from below:

NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

Vanuatu National Sustainable Development Plan (NSDP) 2016 to 2030

233. 'Vanuatu 2030[1]' is the National Sustainable Development Plan (NSDP) for the period 2016 to 2030. It serves as the country's highest-level policy framework. It builds upon the Priorities and Action Agenda 2006-2015. This plan seeks to further extend the linkages between resources, policy and planning to the people. The NSDP in turn aligns with the global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Environment is one of the three pillars as part of the NSDP. This environment pillar has five goals and 29 policy objectives with 62 indicators and 64 targets. V-CAP II is aligned to address:

? Environment Goals 3,4 and 5 as outlined below.

? Environment goal 3 ? Climate and disaster resilience - A strong and resilient nation in the face of climate change and disaster risks posed by natural and man-made hazards

- ? ENV 3.1 Institutionalize climate change and disaster risk governance, and build institutional capacity and awareness
- ? ENV 3.2 Improve monitoring and early warning systems
- ? ENV 3.3 Strengthen post-disaster systems in planning, preparedness, response and recovery
- ? ENV 3.4 Promote and ensure strengthened resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related, natural and man-made hazards
- ? ENV 3.5 Access available financing for climate change adaptation and disaster risk management.
- ? Environment Goal 4 on Natural Resource Management and Environment will contribute to:
- ? ENC 4.1 Strengthen local authorities and municipal planning authorities to enact and enforce land use planning laws and regulations
- ? ENV 4.2 Protect vulnerable forests, watersheds, catchments and freshwater resources, including community water sources
- ? ENV 4.3 Prevent land degradation and downstream environmental damage from mineral resource extraction
- ? ENV 4.4 Promote the sustainable development of the fisheries sector that values the protection and conservation of marine and freshwater resources
- ? ENV 4.5 Reduce and prevent the degradation and erosion of foreshore and coastal areas
- ? ENV 4.6 Reduce deforestation and ensure rehabilitation and reforestation is commonplace
- ? ENV 4.7 Build capacity and support local communities to manage natural resources.
- ? Goal 5 on Ecosystems and biodiversity will be implemented:
- ? ENV 5.1 Protect biodiversity and ecosystems and their significant role in our culture, society and environment
- ? ENV 5.2 Create and manage conservation and protected areas
- ? ENV 5.3 Support local conservation and protection of endangered, threatened or endemic species and ecosystems including through traditional knowledge and practices
- ? ENV 5.4 Protect our borders and environment through effective customs and biosecurity services
- ? ENV 5.5 Increase awareness on biodiversity conservation and environmental protection issues across government and publicly

? ENV 5.6 Enhance environmental monitoring, evaluation and research with relevant, open and transparent data sharing among relevant agencies

National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA)

234. The Government of Vanuatu has been proactive in global and regional dialogues on climate change and finalized its National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) in 2007. The project will explicitly address four of eleven priorities identified in the NAPA including:

- ? 1) community-based marine resource management;
- ? 2) integrated coastal zone management;
- ? 3) Land use planning and management; and
- ? 4) mainstreaming climate change into policy and national planning processes.

235. The NAPA places particular emphasis on the need for community-based resource management, embracing both traditional and modern practices and enhancing the resilience of vulnerable communities. To address these priorities, the project will focus on adaptation options outlined in the NAPA including: i) development of provincial / local adaptation and ICM plans, ii) climate proofing of infrastructure design and development planning, iii) development of an efficient early warning system, iv) Landslides associated with prolonged and intense rainfall, iv) awareness raising and capacity building, and v) coastal re-vegetation and rehabilitation.

National Advisory Board (NAB)

236. Vanuatu established the National Advisory Board for climate change (NAB) to strengthen the governance structure over CC adaptation, DRM and DRR initiatives. The secretariat of NAB is based in the Department of Climate Change based at the Ministry. Vanuatu's National Advisory Board on Climate Change & Disaster Risk Reduction, mandated by the Council of Ministers on 15 October 2012 to 'Act as Vanuatu's supreme policy making and advisory body for all disaster risk reduction and climate change programs projects disaster risk reduction and climate change programs, projects, initiatives and activities.' It fulfils this mandate by:

- ? Integrating the governance of climate change & disaster risk reduction across whole of Government;
- ? Supporting the development of CC/DRR policies, guidelines and positions;
- ? Advising on international and regional DRR and CC obligations;
- ? Facilitating and endorsing the development of new DRR & CC programs, projects, initiatives and activities;

- ? Acting as a focal point for information ? sharing and coordination on CC/DRR;
- ? Guiding and coordinating the development of national climate finance processes.

National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) 2018-2030.

237. The NBSAP outlines specific links to the NDSP and ensures alignment in the delivery of Government efforts for both environment management and sustainable development. The NBSAP sets out a range of policies and targets including the listing of over 100 potential Protected Areas, Marine Protected Areas, Community Conservation Areas and Locally Managed Marine Areas. The NBSAP has 7 strategic areas for delivery. The V-CAP II project will support the delivery of the NBSAP and in particular, contribute to:

- ? Strategic Area 1: Conservation Area Management (terrestrial and marine)? increase the area of representative coverage of Protected Areas (PAs) in Vanuatu in the form of community conservation areas (CCAs);
- ? Strategic Area 2: Forest and inland water ecosystem conservation and management;
- ? Strategic Area 3: Coastal and marine ecosystems conservation and management (CME);
- ? Strategic Area 5: Management of invasive alien species (MIAS).

[1] Vanuatu 2030 The Peoples Plan. <https://www.gov.vu/images/publications/Vanuatu2030-EN-FINAL-sf.pdf>

8. Knowledge Management

Elaborate the "Knowledge Management Approach" for the project, including a budget, key deliverables and a timeline, and explain how it will contribute to the project's overall impact.

238. Component 4 of the project has a specific focus on knowledge management. This is detailed above. It is not duplicated here to optimize the use of reviewers time. The knowledge management component will build upon the knowledge management approach in VCAP I. Key element of the knowledge management are:

- ? VCAP II will be executed by the Government of Vanuatu and will be mainstreamed to build upon and expand Government systems. Thus, the knowledge will be retained within the government systems;

? VCAP II will develop a communication strategy that includes knowledge management for the 6 years of operation of the VCAP II Project. The opportunities to capture and share knowledge between communities, Area Councils, and different levels of Government will be maximised; and

? VCAP II will have a dedicated monitoring and evaluation officer with a specific focus to capture and share the lessons learnt through VCAP II implementation.

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

Describe the budgeted M and E plan

Mandatory GEF M&E Requirements and M&E Budget:

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget:		
GEF M&E requirements	Indicative costs (US\$)	Time frame
Inception Workshop	US\$ 15,050	Within 60 days of CEO endorsement of this project.
Inception Report	None	Within 90 days of CEO endorsement of this project.
M&E of GEF core indicators and project results framework	US\$ 20,000 over 6 years	Annually and at mid-point and closure.
GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	None	Annually typically between June-August
Supervision missions	None (from agency fee)	Annually
Independent Mid-term Review (MTR)	US\$ 40,000	April 2025
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE)	US \$50,000	January 2027
TOTAL indicative COST	US\$ 125,050	

10. Benefits

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

239. V-CAP II has been designed to ensure coverage of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) as a focus for its interventions. It is also seeking to support the existing Protected Area system as well as target those locations identified by the East Melanesian Hotspot Ecosystem Assessment. V-CAP II will also continue to build upon the efforts of the Government, local communities and local NGOs to support management of threatened species in focus areas. The holistic approach to biodiversity utilizes a ridge to reef approach that will sustain marine ecosystems and their biodiversity. The habitats of threatened Red List fauna species will be managed and management plans developed for threatened species.

240. At the local level, the focus at the Area Council will allow innovative model approaches developed under Component 3 to be implemented with local communities to result in integrated Area Council development plans addressing building resilience to climate change through specific climate change adaptation and biodiversity conservation initiatives. These specific actions from these plans will be undertaken in Component 1 will be address biodiversity conservation, provision of climate smart agriculture, sustainable land management and water resource management. These specific interventions will build resilience to climate change.

241. Component 2 will ensure all people in Vanuatu are able to access high quality and accurate climate information including early warning on severe climate events including cyclones, droughts and severe weather. These early warning systems will build upon the Automatic weather stations to be installed by VCAP II.

242. Communities that are highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change are often in rural and remote areas and have limited options for livelihoods. These island communities also have particularly vulnerable members within them, such as women-headed households, the elderly, and residents with disabilities. The Gender and Social Inclusion (GESI) strategy (see Annex 18 of the Project Document). The project team will include a GESI Officer, who will monitor the equitable and meaningful participation of community members in the demonstration projects and, more broadly, representation and transparency in the mechanisms established at local and national levels.

243. The LDCF funded activities of VCAP II including investments in climate proofing water and transport infrastructure, enhanced agricultural production, provision of enhanced weather forecasting and dissemination of extreme weather warnings, and increased awareness of the issues associated with climate change will generate a range of socio-economic benefits to communities. These benefits will include improved access to health services resulting in better health outcomes, increased income opportunities through enhanced agriculture and better water supply and WASH outcomes.

- ? Better health outcomes through establishment of better-quality drinking water, enhanced domestic water supply and provision of WASH education and training;
- ? Better access to markets for goods and services allowing for the generation of increased household income for rural communities working in subsistence economies;
- ? Better and safer access to schools and educational facilities through upgrading road and public conveyance infrastructure;
- ? Enhanced access to climate-smart agriculture allowing for diversification of cropping and enhanced opportunities to increase household income;
- ? Enhanced information and household preparedness and resilience to deal with natural disasters, e.g. cyclones, resulting in reduced household costs of natural disasters; and
- ? Enhanced community preparedness for natural disasters through DRR planning and establishment of evacuation centers resulting in reduced community costs of natural disasters;

244. Overall, the project will contribute to the green/blue approaches to accelerate recovery from COVID-19 and other shocks that the Vanuatu people may face in the future. The twin-approaches of conserving natural capital and building resilience to evolving climate impacts will serve to re-inforce each other to protect lives, livelihoods, the way of life, food and other essentials of life in a SIDS setting.

245. Specifically, the socioeconomic benefits from project will strengthen the generation of global environmental benefits in the biodiversity, climate change mitigation and land degradation focal areas as follows:

Biodiversity:

- ? Increased understanding of the biodiversity resources of each of the Area Councils and the Protected Areas contained within the Area Councils;
- ? Identification, development and implementation of specific species management plans for IUCN Red Listed species in focal Area Councils in Vanuatu;
- ? Reduction in the degradation of the biodiversity values of islands through improved ecosystem governance, and support to livelihood sustainability in island-dependent communities; and
- ? Adoption of reef to ridge approaches to better manage landscapes, optimization of management of biodiversity values resulting from improved integrated landscape management and community participation;
- ? Restoration of ecosystems in areas of importance for biological connectivity or habitat, using appropriate species and management regimes tailored to the ecological needs of priority species.

Climate change:

- ? Build planning mechanisms in local communities to ensure better integration of approaches to build resilience for adaptation to climate change;
- ? Undertaking specific actions to build community level resilience to climate change, including climate smart agriculture, water resource management, disaster risk reduction and ecosystem resilience; and
- ? National level early warning systems for climate related events informed by timely and quality information.

Land degradation

- ? The promotion of sustainable land management practices to contribute to maintaining and promoting long term productive potential of the land,

- ? Implementation of specific elements of the Vanuatu Forest and Landscape Restoration Strategy 2020-2030 (FLRS) to address land degradation; and
- ? Improvement of tree cover through management of the agroforestry system; and
- ? Address hotspots of land erosion and degradation on fragile island ecosystems.

246. These global environmental benefits are reflected quantitatively in the GEF-7 Core Indicators (see Annex 10 of the Project document) and detailed in the table below

11. Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

Provide information on the identified environmental and social risks and potential impacts associated with the project/program based on your organization's ESS systems and procedures

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification *

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
High or Substantial			

Measures to address identified risks and impacts

Elaborate on the types and risk classifications/ratings of any identified environmental and social risks and impacts (considering the GEF ESS Minimum Standards) and any measures undertaken as well as planned management measures to address these risks during implementation.

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Adaptation to Climate Change in the Coastal Zone of Vanuatu ? Phase II (VCAP II)

2. Project Number (i.e. Atlas project ID, PIMS+)	6374
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Vanuatu
4. Project stage (Design or Implementation)	Design
5. Date	July 27, 2021

Part A. Integrating Programming Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Programming Principles in Order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?

Briefly describe in the space below how the project mainstreams the human rights-based approach

The Project seeks to develop a framework to safeguard indigenous species, natural ecosystems, and food production and water security systems ? upon which local communities are reliant ? from over-exploitation and unsustainable management practices, the adverse effects of climate change and spread of invasive alien species within Vanuatu. It will be designed to strengthen national capacities to address these negative impacts while improving biodiversity, food security, water security and sustainable development. The project will use an equity-based approach to ensure inclusive participation of all community stakeholders, particularly those who suffer the worst deprivations in society, including those individuals in remote and isolated island communities. The Project will enable marginalized and isolated people, for example: Persons with disabilities and those considered under voluntary isolation; to have support to: protect the biodiversity of their natural ecosystems; improve the resiliency of accessways used to ascertain services such as health care and education; receive warnings prior to natural disasters and to take disaster risk reduction measures; facilitate improved sanitation and access to clean water and food production; all of which are necessary for their survival, growth and development.

Project activities will collectively improve livelihoods at community and individual household levels. Considering that the Ni-Vanuatu populace self-identify themselves as indigenous peoples, the project will recognize and respect self-determination and customary rights, including land tenure and traditional use rights. An equity-based model focuses on strengthening services for all children; removing barriers that prevent the poorest from using services; and making greater use of community-based workers to deliver essential services.

Briefly describe in the space below how the project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment

VCAP II will work in partnership with the Government of Vanuatu, Provincial Governments, and local Area Councils to empower women throughout the implementation of the Project to identify opportunities for strengthening structures to achieve gender equality, promote the role of women in leadership and decision-making, provide equal opportunities for women in employment and include gender in resilience and disaster preparedness activities. Increases in extreme weather conditions (including droughts, cyclones and floods) serve to accentuate and accelerate risks to the most vulnerable and least empowered people in society ? which generally includes women, children, older people and those with disabilities. Vulnerable people living in remote and under-serviced areas have additional vulnerabilities especially during weather extremes and emergency situations. Given the magnitude of climate impacts in Vanuatu, the effect on the country?s most vulnerable people is likely to be extreme - hence the urgent need for safeguarding through proactive resilience investment.

To better inform how gender can be mainstreamed across the full range of project interventions, a full gender analysis has been undertaken during project preparation (PPG) to determine the different roles of women and men in biodiversity conservation, natural resources management, food production, water security and waste management. Results of the analysis have been used to develop a more responsive gender mainstreaming action plan, with gender disaggregated indicators to provide the basis for monitoring and evaluation of the project?s impact on promoting gender equity and empowerment of women and youth. The gender analysis will also identify areas where negative impacts can be reduced, and positive ones enhanced. Steps will be taken to ensure that women?s needs are addressed in management arrangements set up by the community, including women?s active participation in community meetings and platforms involving project activities. The Project will Engage national-level stakeholders from the Department of Women?s Affairs during the PPG and throughout implementation to carry out and monitor these activities.

During project implementation, the role of women in decision-making relating to access to traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources will be carefully documented and analyzed for greater understanding on the dynamics of gender and power, as related to natural resources decisions in a specific community setting.

Briefly describe in the space below how the project mainstreams sustainability and resilience

The Project will support the implementation of environmental sustainability priorities for Vanuatu listed within Environmental Pillar of Vanuatu?s National Sustainable Development Plan (NSDP) 2016 ? 2030; the Vanuatu National Environment Policy and Implementation Plan (NEPIP) 2016-2030; and the United Nations Pacific Strategy 2018-2022 ? multi country sustainable development framework in the Pacific region, strategic areas 1: CC, disaster resilience and environmental protection and 3: sustainable and inclusive economic empowerment. The project aims to enhance institutional and technical capacities of partner agencies and targeted village communities to address invasive species, agrochemicals and toxic waste on biosecurity, as well as strengthen sustainable management of catchments to safeguard natural ecosystems and production systems through community resource and watershed management plans and implement/demonstrate safeguard measures in targeted communities and catchment areas.

Briefly describe in the space below how the project strengthens accountability to stakeholders

The Vanuatu Department of Environment Protection and Conservation (DEPC) through cooperation with the Department of Local Authorities (DLA) will play a critical role in implementing and delivery of VCAP II project outputs and objective including steering the engagement with local communities to establish and manage Community Conservation Areas and support specific elements of NBSAP implementation in line with the NSDS. The project will integrate elements that are aligned with the Vanuatu Climate Change Finance Review committed to by the Government of Vanuatu in June 2018. These elements are priority approaches for delivery on climate change projects and they include:

Utilising Vanuatu's National Sustainable Development Plan (NSDP) M&E framework to guide the development of an aligned M&E framework for the Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction (CCDRR) policy, as a project management tool that includes and recognises the role of all actors and ensures all stakeholders are informed of the process.

As part of the CCDRR Policy Framework, the project will ensure a process to track the integration and implementation of relevant CCDRR activities within other sectoral policies.

The project will support efforts to strengthen sectoral policy inclusion of CCDRR to mainstream CCDRR as a cross-cutting priority issue.

The project will ensure consideration of the Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (CPEIR) recommendations relevant to the development of a National Adaptation Plan (NAP) with a particular focus on ensuring that community engagement and identification of local level adaptation priorities within national processes, as well as comprehensive gender and social inclusion processes are integrated throughout the project cycle. The project will together with the NAP process will emphasize the need for inclusion and transparency and build on other planning processes i.e., the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC), Vulnerability Assessment Framework (VAF) and Country Program under the Readiness Program and provincial strategies and plans.

These efforts will include integrated and comprehensive sectoral policies and plans. For example a National Integrated Coastal Management Framework (NICMF) and Implementation Strategy with a vision towards a *'clean and healthy coastal and marine environment for current and future generations'*.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

<p>QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks?</p> <p><i>Note: Complete SESP Attachment 1 before responding to Question 2.</i></p>	<p>QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?</p> <p><i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 5</i></p>			<p>QUESTION 6: Describe the assessment and management measures for each risk rated Moderate, Substantial or High</p>
<p>Risk Description <i>(broken down by event, cause, impact)</i></p>	<p>Impact and Likelihood <i>(1-5)</i></p>	<p>Significance <i>(Low, Moderate Substantial, High)</i></p>	<p>Comments <i>(optional)</i></p>	<p>Description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate, Substantial or High</p>

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<p>Risk 1: If efforts to minimize or stop the threats of Invasive Alien Species(IAS) are insufficient or unsuccessful , this will lead to reduced productivity of land and adversely impact on ecosystem services consequently limiting access to resources for the community particularly women. <i>(Component 1; Output 1.1.3; activities 1.1.3.1; 1.1.3.2; 1.1.3.3; 1.1.3.4; 1.1.3.5); 1.2.1; activities 1.2.1.1; 1.2.1.2; 1.2.1.3; 1.2.1.4; 1.2.1.5; 1.2.1.6; 1.2.1.7; Output 1.3.2.2)</i></p> <p>(Principle 3 Gender:P.11; Standard 1 Biodiversity :1.1; 1.3; 1.4:1.6; 1.7)</p>	<p>I = 4 L = 2</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>The overall project aim is to prevent the spread, control and manage IAS, agro-chemical pollution and land/forest degradation. Meaning that fewer new areas will be invaded by IAS, less pollution will take place and forests and land will be restored in the future and areas currently affected by IAS, pollution and land and forest degradation will experience a decreased impact.</p> <p>Climate change may raise the threat of IAS by increasing disturbance by the frequency/severity of fires, floods, etc., thereby decreasing ecosystem resilience and creating more</p>	<p>The project's ESMF has established procedures to ensure that risks associated with IAS are carefully managed in compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. The ESMF will also identify and establish IAS eradication and control as outlined in the Strategic Area 5 of the NBSAP.</p> <p>VCAP II will recruit technical expertise to provide inputs into the species- specific elements of the management plans. Some examples of the species conservation initiatives are already underway to various extents within the focal Area Councils including; Vanuatu Megapode (Megapodus Layardi); Banks Flying Fox (pteropus fundatus); Collared Petrel (Pterodroma brevipes) and Coconut Crab (Birgus datro). The control, management and eradication of IAS will be incorporated into the Protected Area Management Plans and will be included as an indicator in each management plan.</p> <p>The project is currently mapping out the threats to Protected Areas, including community use and IAS. These risks will be further assessed during project implementation, the PMU will ensure that any activities that will be near and/or around Protected Areas will be implemented in a manner consistent with the requirements under the Management</p>

<p>QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks?</p> <p><i>Note: Complete SESP Attachment 1 before responding to Question 2.</i></p>	<p>QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?</p> <p><i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 5</i></p>			<p>QUESTION 6: Describe the assessment and management measures for each risk rated Moderate, Substantial or High</p>
<p>Risk Description <i>(broken down by event, cause, impact)</i></p>	<p>Impact and Likelihood (1-5)</p>	<p>Significance <i>(Low, Moderate Substantial, High)</i></p>	<p>Comments (optional)</p>	<p>Description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate, Substantial or High</p>
<p>Risk 2: Efforts to minimise waste; pollutants; mitigate impacts to land degradation and activities associated with coastal resources may unintentionally and intentionally result in restriction to access to natural resources and/or affect the traditional use and livelihoods of local communities. (Output 1.2.1; activities 1.2.1.1; 1.2.1.2; 1.2.1.3; 1.2.1.4; 1.2.1.5; 1.2.1.6; 1.2.1.7; Outcome 1.3; activities 1.3.1.1; 1.3.1.2; 1.3.1.4; 1.3.1.5; 1.3.1.6; 1.1.1.6)</p> <p>(Standard 1 Biodiversity: q1.8; 1.9; Standard 5 Economic Displacement;</p>	<p>I = 3 L = 2</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>While a framework to safeguard indigenous species, natural ecosystems and food production and water security systems from invasive alien species and pollutants in Vanuatu is important for the overall national economy, it is especially critical for the local subsistence farmer who depends on her/ his land, water sources and produce for the family's livelihood and well-being.</p> <p>A failure for a farmer, regardless of gender, to safeguard the land/forests and mangroves from degradation, pollution or IAS infestation, stands</p>	<p>Considering that Ni-Vanuatu people self-identify as indigenous people, the ProDoc (and Stakeholder Engagement Plan) itself will constitute an IPP (as much of the population identifies as indigenous). Instead, a comprehensive stakeholder engagement plan with specific IP considerations will be incorporated into the project design.</p> <p>Risks associated with Standard 6 will be managed through the project's ESMF, further assessed through the site specific ESIA's and subsequent ESMP(s) complying with the SES. These management measures at a minimum will detail a comprehensive stakeholder engagement plan; Free Participatory Informed Consent (FPIC) from communities in and around project areas as well as the implementation of the project's Gender Action Plan (ProDoc) to ensure that gender equality and women empowerment objectives are met during the project cycle. With further regards to ensuring that Standard 6 requirements are integrated into project activities; special considerations of engagement will include children and youth; the elderly; persons with disabilities and any other marginalized populations/people.</p> <p>Site specific ESIA's required to comply with the SES and the Environment Impact</p>

<p>QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks?</p> <p><i>Note: Complete SESP Attachment 1 before responding to Question 2.</i></p>	<p>QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?</p> <p><i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 5</i></p>			<p>QUESTION 6: Describe the assessment and management measures for each risk rated Moderate, Substantial or High</p>
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<p>Risk 3. Concerns have been raised by women's groups and leaders over gender inequality and the discrimination of women. Therefore, project activities will be implemented in areas where Gender-Based discrimination associated with access to opportunities and benefits remains unaltered. <i>(Outcome 1.1.; 1.3; Activities 1.3.1.4; Output 3.2.1.1; activities 3.2.2.7; 3.3.2.1; 3.3.2.3; 4.1.1.2; 4.1.2.4)</i></p> <p><i>(Principle 3 Gender ? qP.8; qP.9)</i></p>	<p>I = 3 P = 2</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Although there is remarkable progress on gender issues in the policy area, gender mainstreaming still needs to be actively promoted within community level project planning processes to ensure women's empowerment. If not actively pursued, less engagement of women could potentially occur.</p>	<p>The project has developed the Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) Analysis and Action Plan (GAP) based on the results of an extensive literature review; a national inception workshop (March 2020), attended by 29 stakeholders and various beneficiaries from community, district level, provincial and national level; a stakeholder consultation process that involved more than 1,500 people, including 46 percent women, in 40 locations, including 37 community meetings, conducted throughout Vanuatu between May and July 2020. The recommendations which take into account the findings of the VCAP I evaluation including the concerns raised by the community on gender inequality have better informed how gender equality and equity will be mainstreamed across the full range of project interventions.</p> <p>The Gender Action Plan which is contained in the ProDoc and will be covered under the ESMF to be followed and updated during project implemented to ensure that negative impacts under Principle 3 Gender are mitigated and managed. Where negative impacts can be reduced, and positive ones enhanced. Both during design and implementation, the project will ensure equal opportunities for women and men to participate in training, small grant applications and decision making. Steps will be taken to ensure that women's needs are addressed in</p>

<p>QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks?</p> <p><i>Note: Complete SESP Attachment 1 before responding to Question 2.</i></p>	<p>QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?</p> <p><i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 5</i></p>			<p>QUESTION 6: Describe the assessment and management measures for each risk rated Moderate, Substantial or High</p>
<p>Risk Description <i>(broken down by event, cause, impact)</i></p>	<p>Impact and Likelihood (1-5)</p>	<p>Significance <i>(Low, Moderate Substantial, High)</i></p>	<p>Comments (optional)</p>	<p>Description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate, Substantial or High</p>
<p>Risk 4: <i>There is a potential risk for Local communities to be negatively impacted through the use of pesticides on crops and using chemicals to eradicate IAS could also increase health risks to individuals handling hazardous waste and organic waste. (Output 1.1.2; activities 1.1.2.1; 1.1.2.2; 1.1.2.3; 1.1.2.4; 1.1.2.5)</i></p> <p>(Standard 3 Community Health and Safety: 3.5;</p> <p>Standard 8 Pollution: q8.1;q8.2; q8.5)</p>	<p>I=3 L=2</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Government is moving away from the use of pesticides, as in the case of CRB for which pheromones are used to attract and trap CRBs that are then infected with viral pathogens. Organic farming is promoted by MoAFFLB, to which the project will contribute. It will also work with MoAFFLB to strengthen guidance and best practices in the chemical control of IAS, as well as review policy and regulations, and introduce monitoring the use of insecticides and herbicides over their full life cycle, from manufacture/import to retail, application and disposal.</p>	<p>An Occupational safety and health (OSH) management plan will be established to address the safety and health of project workers shall be in place to support project design, planning and implementation. The plan will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification and assessment of potential hazards and risks, particularly those that could result in serious injury, ill health or death and those identified through worker health surveillance; - Elimination of hazards and minimization of risks through implementation of preventive and protective measures in the following order of priority: elimination or substitution, engineering and organizational controls, administrative controls, and where residual hazards and risks cannot be controlled through these collective measures, provision of personal protective equipment at no cost to the worker; - Safety and health

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<p>Risk 5: <i>Climate variability and change could increase frequency and intensity of natural disasters during the project and this will potentially delay or destroy project interventions. (Component 1; Outcome 1.1.; Output 2.1.1; Outcome 3.3.; Output 3.3.2.; activity 4.1.1.1; Output 4.1.2)</i></p> <p>(Standard 2 Climate : q2.1; q2.2)</p>	<p>I = 4 L = 4</p>	<p>Substantial</p>	<p>It is likely that during the period of implementation of VCAP II there will be a severe tropical cyclone or volcanic eruption that will require an adaptive response.</p>	<p>Proposed activities that are vulnerable to climate variability and change will be managed through the project's ESMF and also further rescreened and reviewed during the project's ESIA's and subsequent ESMPs to be established project implementation. These will ensure that the status and adequacy of relevant climatic information is identified during project implementation.</p> <p>Through the project's Gender Action Plan; the project will ensure that gender equality is a priority during decision making processes on climate change impacts.</p> <p>Also, any impacts that may arise during implementation will be further scoped and assessed of vulnerability, potential impacts and that mitigation measures will be established to comply with the requirements under the SES Standard 2 Climate Change.</p> <p>The PMU will maintain contact with Vanuatu Meteorology and Geo-Hazards Department and the National Disaster Management Office to ensure adequate lead time when a disaster is imminent and schedule project activities during low-risk periods.</p>

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<p>Risk 6: Potential negative impacts associated with hard engineering solutions under activities related to Climate proofing and reconstruction could impact on the health, safety and working conditions of the labor workforce and consequently the local community. <i>(output 1.3.2 Activities outlined under 1.3.2.1; 1.3.2.3; 1.3.2.4)</i></p> <p><i>(Standard 3: q3.3; 3.7; 3.8;</i> <i>Standard 7: 7.6)</i></p>	<p>I = 3 L = 2</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>The Government of Vanuatu through the decentralization process has committed in its strategic plan to the construction and rehabilitation of Area Council Offices in the VCAP II focal Area Councils. VCAP II will contribute to the climate proofing of these buildings. The value of climate proofing the Area Council offices was demonstrated during TC Harold in 2020 where community members sheltered from the cyclone in an Area Council Office where the ?climate proofing? of construction was supported by VCAP I. The Vanuatu Infrastructure Reconstruction and Improvement Project (VIRIP) is</p>	<p>Project construction will be designed, constructed, operated and decommissioned in accordance with the SES and the corresponding SES guidelines that are aligned and/or higher than the national legal requirements, good international practice, and all relevant international obligations and standards by competent professionals and certified or approved by competent authorities or professionals.</p> <p>Structural elements of infrastructure that may pose significant health and/or safety risks shall: (i) be designed and constructed by qualified engineers and professionals, (ii) be certified and approved by independent professionals not involved in the design process, (iii) include appropriate plans for construction supervision and quality assurance, operation and maintenance, and emergency preparedness, and (iv) require periodic safety inspections and monitoring. Also, project-related construction activities, ensure appropriate control of site access (e.g. fencing, security), use of appropriate personal protective equipment, safely designed work platforms, appropriate engineering and administrative controls (e.g. detours, traffic calming, signs), and safety barriers.</p> <p>Construction personnel will have appropriate qualifications and training. Where public access is intended, incremental risks of public?s potential exposure to operational accidents or natural hazards are considered. Where relevant, potential traffic and road safety</p>

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<p>Risk 7: Measures to undertake management in sites including in and near legally Protected Areas and critical habitats, are not supported by communities, and Government agencies. (Output 1.1.2; activities 1.1.2.1; 1.1.2.2; 1.1.2.3; 1.1.2.4; 1.1.2.5;</p> <p><i>(Standard 1: q 1.2.; 1.3.; 1.5.)</i></p>	<p>I = 4</p> <p>L = 2</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Not all information on the threats and challenges for each proposed and existing PA has been captured during the PPG and previous studies. However, as development of management plans for the PA sites is on ongoing, specific threats to biodiversity will be identified in the Protected Areas, and where information is available species-specific management plans will be developed with local communities. These species management efforts make a valuable contribution to biodiversity conservation both in Vanuatu and globally.</p>	<p>VCAP II will develop site specific management plans and protocols to mitigate risks related to protected areas and critical habitats. All proposed management plans are to be assessed during development of site management plans. Final assessment and approval of the site Management Plans will be undertaken prior to the implementation of the Management Plans. Specific elements will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Communities including landowners will be fully engaged in the development of the management plans; - The project will follow the SES and SES-aligned Guidelines stipulated in <i>The Environmental Protection and Conservation Act CAP 283</i>. - Also, the Protected Area management planning guidelines will be developed by the ECARE Project (also funded by GEF) and incorporated into a standard monitoring and evaluation system for Vanuatu's protected areas and reporting. V-

<p>QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks?</p> <p><i>Note: Complete SESP Attachment 1 before responding to Question 2.</i></p>	<p>QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?</p> <p><i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 5</i></p>			<p>QUESTION 6: Describe the assessment and management measures for each risk rated Moderate, Substantial or High</p>
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<p>Risk 8: <i>Project activities targeting traditional knowledge has the potential to create negative impacts on the traditional use of threatened? red-listed? fauna species from harvesting of native species i.e., the native megapode and other bats and endangered birds. (Project activities 1.1.3.5; 3.3.1.6).</i></p> <p><i>(Standard 4 Cultural Heritage: q4; Standard 6 Indigenous Peoples: q6.9)</i></p>	<p>I = 4 L = 2</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Many species of plants and animals have been traditionally harvested throughout Vanuatu for sustenance and subsistence by local communities.</p> <p>However, growing human populations is increasing pressure on these listed threatened species.</p>	<p>VCAP II will work to ensure all Management Plans developed will be informed by both traditional knowledge and sustainable harvesting practices.</p> <p>Communities as traditional owners and managers of resources will be involved at all stages of the project cycle to integrate traditional knowledge into project activities. As a result, site Management Plans will be developed containing measures to ensure that the traditional knowledge of the local communities will be integrated into the sustainable tools used to harvest native species .</p> <p>During project implementation and the use of traditional knowledge; the project will ensure to engage FPIC and good faith negotiations with the affected communities prior to the related activities.</p> <p>The project will ensure to provide fair and equitable sharing of benefits from any commercialization of such knowledge innovation, or practice consistent with the affected communities traditional knowledge.</p> <p>Because this project proposes to use traditional knowledge of Indigenous Peoples, the requirements of Standard 6 will apply be developed prior to project implemented and covered under the</p>

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<p>Risk 9: If environmental and social standards are not carefully integrated into policy reviews, national sector policy development, and capacity building this will negatively impact on the project. <i>(Output 1.1.1; Project activities - 1.1.1.2; 1.1.1.3; 1.1.1.4; 1.1.1.5; Output 1.1.3; project activities 1.1.3.1; 1.1.3.2; 1.1.3.3; 1.1.3.4; 1.1.3.5; Output 3.1.1; Output 2.1.3; activities 2.1.3.1; 2.1.3.2; 2.1.3.3; 2.1.3.4; 2.1.3.5; 2.1.3.6; Outcome 3.1.; activities 3.1.1.1; 3.1.1.2; 3.1.1.3; 3.1.1.4; 3.1.1.5; 3.1.1.6; 3.1.1.7; Output 3.1.2.; activities 3.1.2.1.; 3.1.2.2; 3.1.2.3; 3.1.2.4; Outcome 3.2.; Output 3.2.1; activities 3.2.1.1;</i></p>	<p>I-3 L-2</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Vanuatu's National Action Plan on Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Management 2006-2016 is currently being reviewed and updated. This will align with the recent review of the National Disaster legislation that aims to provide a strengthened legislative environment for disaster management in light of lessons learned from recent Tropical Cyclone Pam. Additionally, Vanuatu National Environment Policy and Implementation Plan 2016-2030 within the Environmental Management and Conservation (Amendment) Act No. 28 specifies the need for</p>	<p>To ensure that the project captures all upstream impacts and ensures that the appropriate management measures are developed during the planned planning processes at the Area Council level and the development of supportive policies and plans at the national level (as detailed in the corresponding project outputs, outcomes and activities) the project will conduct site specific Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA(s)) which will inform and lead to policy/strategy for SES compliance.</p>

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<p>Risk 10: Project activities related/under Protected Area Management have the potential to negatively impact on the economic livelihood of the community by restricting access to major and/or alternative livelihood opportunities.</p> <p><i>(Outcome 1.3; activities 1.3.1.1; 1.3.1.2; 1.3.1.4; 1.3.1.5; 1.3.1.6; 1.1.1.6)</i></p> <p>Standard 5 Economic Displacement; q5.2; 5.4; Standard 6 Indigenous Peoples; q6.1, q6.2, 6.3)</p>	<p>I=3 L=3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>		<p>Since some project activities will intentionally restrict access to natural resources in protected areas; the project will establish site-specific Process Frameworks to enable potentially affected communities to participate in the design of project components, determination of measures necessary to address the requirements of SES Standard 5, and implementation and monitoring of relevant project activities.</p> <p>The project's ESMF provides procedures to ensure that no activities that could potentially lead to economic displacement and/or restriction of resources commence prior to the development/establishment of a Livelihood Restoration/Action Plan that must be disclosed at least 90 days prior to any displacement activities. The project will develop this Livelihood Action Plan transparently with local communities and all affected populations.</p> <p>At the terminal evaluation of the project; and to comply with the SES, the project will carry out an ex-post evaluation of livelihood levels to examine if objectives of Standard 5 on Economic Displacement and restriction to access to natural resources were met during project implementation.</p>

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	<p>QUESTION 4: What is the overall project risk categorization?</p>				
	<p><i>Low Risk</i></p>	<p>?</p>			
	<p><i>Moderate Risk</i></p>	<p>?</p>			
	<p><i>Substantial Risk</i></p>	<p>X</p>			
	<p><i>High Risk</i></p>	<p>?</p>			
	<p>QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are triggered? (check all that apply)</p>				
	<p>Question only required for Moderate, Substantial and High Risk projects</p>				
	<p><u><i>Is assessment required? (check if ?yes?)</i></u></p>	<p>X</p>			<p>Status? (completed, planned)</p>
	<p><i>if yes, indicate overall type and status</i></p>		<p>X</p>	<p>Targeted assessment(s)</p>	<p>Gender analysis, stakeholder analysis ? Completed</p>

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			X	ESIA (Environmental and Social Impact Assessment)	ESIA(s) Planned	
			X	SESA (s) (Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment)	Planned	
	<p><i>Are management plans required? (check if ?yes)</i></p>	X				
	<p><i>If yes, indicate overall type</i></p>		X	Targeted management plans (e.g. Gender Action Plan, Emergency Response Plan, Waste Management Plan, others)	Gender Action Plan, Stakeholder Engagement Plan ? Completed.	

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			X	ESMP (Environmental and Social Management Plan which may include range of targeted plans i.e., Livelihood Action Plan)	Site specific ESMP(s) ? Planned	
			X	ESMF (Environmental and Social Management Framework)	Completed	
	<p><i>Based on identified risks, which Principles/Project-level Standards triggered?</i></p>		<p>Comments (not required)</p>			
	<p><i>Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind</i></p>					
	<p><i>Human Rights</i></p>	X				
	<p><i>Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</i></p>	X				

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	<p>Accountability</p>	<p>X</p>		
	<p>1. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management</p>	<p>X</p>		
	<p>2. Climate Change and Disaster Risks</p>	<p>X</p>		
	<p>3. Community Health, Safety and Security</p>	<p>X</p>		
	<p>4. Cultural Heritage</p>	<p>X</p>		
	<p>5. Displacement and Resettlement</p>	<p>X</p>		
	<p>6. Indigenous Peoples</p>	<p>X</p>		
	<p>7. Labour and Working Conditions</p>	<p>X</p>		
	<p>8. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</p>	<p>X</p>		

Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Module	Submitted
6374 Annex 6- 6374 SESP Vanuatu - Climate Adaptation - Sept252021 Final_CLEAN VERSION	CEO Endorsement ESS	

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).

Annex A: Project Results Framework

<p>This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s):</p> <p>? GOAL 5: Gender Equality</p> <p>? GOAL 6: Clean Water and Sanitation</p> <p>? GOAL 13: Climate Action</p> <p>? GOAL 14: Life Below Water</p> <p>? GOAL 15: Life on Land</p>				
<p>This project will contribute to the following country outcome:</p> <p>? Sub-Regional Program Outcome 4 (UNDAF Outcome 1.1): Improved resilience of PICTs, with particular focus on communities, through integrated implementation of sustainable environment management, climate change adaptation/mitigation and disaster risk management</p> <p>? Sub-Regional Program Outcome 2 (UNDAF Outcome 5.1): Regional, national, local and traditional governance systems are strengthened, respecting and upholding human rights, especially women's rights in line with international standards.</p>				
	<p>Objective and Outcome Indicators</p> <p>(no more than a total of 20 indicators)</p>	<p>Baseline[1]</p> <p><i>Must be determined during PPG phase</i></p>	<p>Mid-term Target[2]</p> <p><i>Expected level of progress before MTR process starts</i></p>	<p>End of Project Target</p> <p><i>Expected level when terminal evaluation undertaken</i></p>
<p>Project Objective:</p> <p>To improve the resilience of the vulnerable areas and communities therein to the</p>	<p>Mandatory Indicator 11 #</p> <p>direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people)[3]</p>	<p>Total: 0</p> <p>Male: 0</p> <p>Female: 0</p>	<p>Total: 4,000</p> <p>Male: 2,040</p> <p>Female: 1,960</p>	<p>Entire Population of Vanuatu</p> <p>Total: 307,150</p> <p>Male: 156,646 (51 %)</p> <p>Female: 150,504 (49%)</p>

impacts of climate change through the conservation of biodiversity and natural ecosystems and the implementation of integrated approaches in order to sustain livelihoods, food production and ensure biodiversity conservation and reduce land degradation by building on the lessons learned from the first phase project	<p><u>Mandatory</u> <u>GEF Core</u> <u>Indicators:</u> <i>use selected GEF Core indicators (including sub-indicators, as appropriate) add other objective-level indicators here.</i></p> <p>-</p> <p><i>Indicator 2: Indirect Project beneficiaries</i></p>	Not applicable: Entire population will benefit directly.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Project Component 1	Integrated community approaches to natural resource management and climate change adaptation developed and implemented			
Project Outcome[4] 1 Outcome 1.1: Biodiversity conserved to improve the integrity of natural ecosystems towards increased climate resilience	<i>Core Indicator 1: Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (hectares)</i>			
	<i>1.1 Terrestrial protected areas newly created</i>	0	1,000	2,298
	<i>1.2 Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness</i>	0	5,000	11,216

	Core Indicator 2: Marine protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (hectares)			
	2.1 Marine protected areas newly created	0	200 hectares	575 hectares
	2.2 Marine protected areas under improved management effectiveness	0	1,000 hectares	1,766 hectares
	Core Indicator 5: Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity (hectares; excluding protected areas)	0	2,000	5,000
	Indicator 5.1: a. Number of local species action plans developed and implemented effectively	0	2	4

Outputs to achieve Outcome 1.1	<p><i>1.1.1 Conducted survey and evaluation of the proposed PA sites to determine inclusion in Vanuatu's National Protected Area System and subsequent designation for PA establishment, governance and management at terrestrial and marine protected areas in 9 Area Council locations</i></p> <p><i>1.1.2 PA Registration and Management Plans developed in at least 6 priority protected areas (either terrestrial, marine or integrated following prioritization in Output 1.1.1) selected from the 9 Area Councils; management planning conducted through participatory processes with local communities and other stakeholders</i></p> <p><i>1.1.3 Implemented key aspects of management plans, including measures to mitigate illegal and unsustainable use of species and to reduce pressures on vulnerable ecosystems to improve ecological integrity and climate resilience</i></p>			
Outcome 1.2: Supported Sustainable Land Management initiatives at the community level to restore ecosystem services and improve resilience to climate impacts	Core Indicator 3: Area of land restored (hectares)			
	3.1 Area of degraded agricultural lands restored	0	1,000	2,000
	3.2 Area of forest and forest land restored	0	500	2,000
	3.3 Area of natural grass and shrublands restored	0	500	1,000
	3.4 Area of wetlands (including estuaries and mangroves) restored			0
	Core Indicator 4: Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)			

	<i>4.1 Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (qualitative assessment, noncertified)</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>500</i>	<i>1,000</i>
	<i>4.2 Area of landscapes that meet national or international third-party certification and that incorporates biodiversity considerations</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
	<i>4.3 Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1,500</i>	<i>4,000</i>
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1.2	<p><i>Output 1.2.1 Degraded areas assessed in the selected project sites to identify the key drivers of land degradation covering approximately 10,000 hectares within the 9 priority Area Council locations</i></p> <p><i>Output 1.2.2 Strategies for the rehabilitation of degraded landscapes agreed through participatory processes and subsequently implemented to cover approximately 10,000 hectares</i></p>			

	<p><i>Note: this includes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Restoration of current agricultural land to integrated use in line with Reef-2 Ridge Management ? 2,000 hectares - Restoration of current forest land to integrated use in line with FLRS in Reef-2 Ridge Management ? 2,000 hectares - Restoration of current grassland (often highly erosive) land to integrated use in line with Reef-2 Ridge Management ? 1,000 hectares - Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity- 1,000 hectares ? link to FLRS with co- benefit for biodiversity - Area of landscapes under SLM systems as detailed in FLRS - 4,000 ha (national target 24,000 ha) 			
Outcome 1.3: Improved climate resilience of coastal and upland areas through integrated approaches	<i>Indicators 9: Number of Climate-smart model farms established in the focal Area Council locations</i>	0	0	8
	<i>Indicator 10: Number of investments in climate proofing of selected public conveyance, water provision infrastructure and evacuation facilities</i>	0	15	25
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1.3	<p><i>Output 1.3.1 Climate-smart model farms established in approximately 8 Area Council locations with the technologies upscaled/replicated at the farm level in selected areas</i></p> <p><i>Output 1.3.2 Improved resilience through climate proofing of selected public conveyance, water provision infrastructure and evacuation facilities in the coastal zone in priority communities within the 9 priority Area Council locations</i></p>			
Project component 2	Information and early warning systems on coastal hazards			

Outcome 2.1: Reduced exposure to flood-related risks and hazards in the target coastal and inland communities	<i>Indicator 11: 6 Automatic weather stations installed and operational</i>	0	3	6
	<i>Indicator 12: By the end of the project at least 100% of targeted V-CAP communities receiving timely and accurate early warnings of coastal hazards including floods, cyclones and other natural disasters</i>	0	10	25
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2.1	<p><i>Output 2.1.1. Automated systems for real time monitoring of climate-related hazards such as cyclones, coastal flooding, storm surges, landslides, designed, installed and maintained in selected vulnerable areas</i></p> <p><i>Output 2.1.2 Timely releases of early warnings about cyclones, coastal flooding, storm surges and landslides through various public media; early warnings are received in a timely manner by all concerned villages in all the islands of Vanuatu.</i></p> <p><i>Output 2.1.3 Strengthened capacity of VMGD staff in the operation and maintenance of weather forecasting (long-range and short-range), AWS and in the analysis of data</i></p>			
Project component 3	Climate Change and Natural Resource Management Governance			

Outcome 3.1: Climate change adaptation plans at the community level and enabling policies and supportive institutions in place at both local and national levels	<i>Indicator 13: Number of Climate change adaptation plans in various sectors developed and implemented; and integrated into Area Council Development Plans (CCA Plans areas of CC/DRR, SLM, ecosystem resilience and climate proofing infrastructure)</i>	0	10	20
Outputs to achieve Outcome 3.1	<p><i>Output 3.1.1 CC-Adaptation Plans (CCAPs) (including nature-based solutions) mainstreamed into Provincial and Integrated Area Council Development Plans and implementation supported in the 9 priority Area Councils</i></p> <p><i>Output 3.1.2. Legislation and national/sector policies reviewed to ensure integration of climate change adaptation and a policy reform agenda developed and implemented</i></p>			
Outcome 3.2 Mainstreaming biodiversity and sustainable land management in national development and sectoral policies (synergies with GEF-6 ECARE Project)	<i>Indicator 14: Number of policies and sector reviews developed incorporating biodiversity conservation, SLM and LDN</i>	0	1	3
Outputs to achieve Outcome 3.2	<p><i>Output 3.2.1 Biodiversity conservation mainstreamed in national and local policies; gazetting of selected PAs initiated and completed (in conjunction with Output 3.2.2 SLM and LDN Strategy developed and integrated into development policies and decision-making processes at national and local levels</i></p>			

Outcome 3.3: Human resources in place at the national, provincial and Area Council levels to support integrated approaches to natural resource management and climate change adaptation	<i>Indicator 15: Number of participants in local, provincial and national level training activities (disaggregated by gender)</i>	Total: 0 Male: 0 Female 0	Target = 500 Male: 250 (50%) Female: 250 (50%)	Target = 2,000 Male: 1,000 (50%) Female: 1,000 (50 %)
	<i>Indicator 16: Number of communities actively implementing a Management Plan that includes good practices from R2R</i>	0	5	10
Outputs to achieve Outcome 3.3	<p><i>Output 3.3.1 Capacity building of key national and provincial government agencies in areas of compliance and enforcement, monitoring and evaluation and mainstreaming of climate-related policies and nature-based solutions (biodiversity conservation and sustainable land management) and regulations</i></p> <p><i>Output 3.3.2 Communities empowered to deal with climate change impacts in the coastal zone through participatory approaches in vulnerability assessments, planning and community-based adaptation measures and capacity building.</i></p>			
Project component 4	Knowledge Management and Lessons Sharing			
Outcome 4.1: Increased awareness and ownership of climate risk reduction processes at the national and local levels.	<i>Indicator 17: Number of beneficiaries informed through community-based awareness, capacity building programmes and advocacy (disaggregated by gender)</i>	Total: 0 Male: 0 Female 0	Target = 500 Male: 250 (50%) Female: 250 (50%)	Target =4,000 Male: 2,000 (50%) Female: 2,000 (50%)

Outputs to achieve Outcome 4	<p><i>Output 4.1.1 Best practices are captured, documented, and distributed to all local and national stakeholders and shared globally in appropriate mechanisms (development, populating and maintenance of national website for CC).</i></p> <p><i>Output 4.1.2 Awareness, training and education programs in relation to biodiversity conservation, sustainable land management and integrated approaches to climate change adaptation developed and implemented</i></p>
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[1] Baseline, mid-term and end of project target levels must be expressed in the same neutral unit of analysis as the corresponding indicator. Baseline is the current/original status or condition and needs to be quantified. The baseline can be zero when appropriate given the project has not started. The baseline must be established before the project document is submitted to the GEF for final approval. The baseline values will be used to measure the success of the project through implementation monitoring and evaluation.

[2] Target is the change in the baseline value that will be achieved by the mid-term review and then again by the terminal evaluation.

[3] Provide total number of all direct project beneficiaries expected to benefit from all project activities until project closure. Separate the total number by female and male. This indicator captures the number of individual people who receive targeted support from a given GEF project and/or who use the specific resources that the project maintains or enhances. Support is defined as direct assistance from the project. Direct beneficiaries are all individuals receiving targeted support from a given project. Targeted support is the intentional and direct assistance of a project to individuals or groups of individuals who are aware that they are receiving that support and/or who use the specific resources.

[4] Outcomes are medium term results that the project makes a contribution towards, and that are designed to help achieve the longer-term objective. Achievement of outcomes will be influenced both by project outputs and additional factors that may be outside the direct control of the project.

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).

Table B1: Response to GEF Secretariat Comments at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

Comments	Response Relevant Section of UNDP Project Document and GGEF CEO ER
STAP comments to the PIF ? 21 November 202	

Minor issues to be considered during project design. STAP welcomes UNDP's multi-trust GEF and LDCF project "Adaptation to Climate Change in the Coastal Zone in Vanuatu ? Phase II (VCAP II)".	Noted
STAP encourages the project developers to describe the global environmental benefits more clearly, especially the benefits resulting from sustainable land management which are defined less clearly. In this regard, the project developers may wish use UNCCD's indicators for land degradation neutrality (land cover, land productivity, and soil organic carbon), and apply STAP's guidelines on LDN.	Noted. The global environmental benefirs have been more clearly detailed. During the PPG, the GOV developed a draft Vanuatu Forest and Landscape Restoration Strategy 2020-2030 (FLRS). It is proposed that VCAP II support the implementation of this strategy and upon the indictors included in the strategy. Indicators in the FLRS The Government of Vanuatu is assessing the application of LDN and will futher consider during the implementation of VCAP II. Indicators in the FLRS include forest cover and replanting targets.
The NAPA focus is laudable, but a fuller Theory of Change needs elaborating to ensure that the activities proposed are necessary and sufficient to achieve the outcomes intended, and to more critically appraise some of the causal logic implied above.	A more detailed theory of change has been included in the Project Document and CEO Endorsement Request.
Do gender considerations hinder full participation of an important stakeholder group (or groups)? If so, how will these obstacles be addressed? STAP recommends addressing these during the project design phase.	Detailed discussions were conducted with women and groups with special needs in the design phase. A Gender Equity and Social Inclusion (GESI) Assessment and Action Plan has been developed. It is included as Annex 18 of the Project Document.
STAP recommends addressing the issues listed in this section during the project design. In addition, STAP recommends carrying out a climate risk assesment, annexing the results of this assessment to the project, and developing the project based on the assessment.	Climate risk assessment involved the following steps as completed in the PPG (<i>see climate change projections in Annex 16 of the Project Document and Vulnerability Assessments in Annex 20 and 21</i>); ? Reviewing updated climate projections for Vanautu; ? As part of the baseline assessment, consider in detail the climate change scenarios; ? Assess the climate change risks against community and biodiversity assets ? Identify suitable climte change adaptation activities.

Table B2: Response to GEF Council Comments at Work Program Inclusion

Source of Council Comments	Comments	Response
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<p>Germany</p> <p>welcomes the proposal that aims to deliver integrated approaches to community adaptation and the management of landscapes and protected marine areas building on the lessons learned from the first phase of the project. Suggestions for improvements to be made during the drafting of the final project proposal:</p>	<p>Germany would welcome the inclusion of dedicated activities to ensure gender safeguarding. While Germany welcomes that the project foresees a strong participatory process and emphasises on traditional knowledge and community-based approaches, the gender dimension is insufficiently mainstreamed.</p>	<p>A Gender Equity and Social Inclusion (GESI) Assessment and Action Plan has been developed. It is included as Annex 18 in the Project Document.</p>
	<p>Germany kindly asks the agency to review the theory of change to clarify what activities are linked to what project objectives, and why proposed technologies were used. The theory of change should then also more clearly be linked to specific indicators and the monitoring framework.</p>	<p>A more comprehensive theory of change has been developed that identifies the linkages between the activities and the project objectives. This links to indicators in the monitoring framework and is included in Section III-Strategy in the Project Document. .</p>
	<p>Germany also suggests assessing whether activities that address illegal fisheries could be included</p>	<p>Illegal fishing which are usually site and fisheries-specific will be addressed during project implementation in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Local Community Action Plans (CAPs) where illegal fishing is identified as an issue; and ? Species Action Plans (Turtles, Coconut Crab, etc)
	<p>Germany kindly asks the agency to review the amount of co-finance mobilized. While the large volume of co-financing is appreciated, the alignment of some sources (e.g. EDF-11 fund) with stated project objectives is doubtful.</p>	<p>Co-financing has been reviewed and updated.</p>
	<p>To increase long-term sustainability, Germany recommends including a particular focus on upscaling throughout the Pacific region in Component 3 and 4, for example by using regional coordination processes to inform regional policy processes and frameworks.</p>	<p>Noted. Links are proposed for the participation of Vanuatu in regional and international meeting and fora, including in the Asia Pacific Adaptation Network and other applicable regional and global platforms as indicated in Output 4.1.1 in the Project Document.</p>
	<p>Finally, Germany encourages considering potential regional synergies with former and ongoing project activities, such as GIZ's projects on ?Sustainable Management of Human Mobility within the Context of Climate Change? (highly relevant related to coping and relocation strategies of rural communities mentioned in the proposal), ?Coping with Climate Change in the Pacific Island Region? and ?Marine and Coastal Biodiversity Management in Pacific Island Countries?.</p>	<p>Noted. VCAP II proposes to continue collaboration with these projects and initiatives. This will apply to other relevant GIZ projects that may come on stream during the life of VCAP2.</p>

<p>United States of America^[1]</p>	<p>Expand on how this project will address any issues that arise related to the human resources needed to localize the proposed projects such as development of local adaptation plans, climate proofing of infrastructure, development of an efficient early warning system, awareness raising and capacity building, and coastal re-vegetation and rehabilitation. These are all great goals but may present implementation challenges.</p>	<p>Noted. This will be addressed through Component 4 of VCAP II ? in particular: ? Training needs assessment in Year 1; ? Implementation of an annual training plan and annual review ? Refinement of process for local adaptation planning by the Department of Local Authorities; and ? Establishment of realistic goals</p>
	<p>Expand on how the project will deal with any personnel changes ? both within the Vanuatu government and implementing partners ? as the project moves forward.</p>	<p>? The six-year program is likely to have personnel changes over the implementation plan. ? Ongoing training will be critical to maintenance of skills ? Mainstreaming of adaptation approaches will ensure integration into sectoral approaches.</p>
	<p>Provide more detail on how the success of the trainings outlined in this project will be measured and not duplicative of workshops and trainings already offered in the regions.</p>	<p>? A training needs analysis and training program will be developed that will meet the needs of participants as indicated in Output 4.1.2. ? A monitoring and evaluation officer will undertake monitoring and evaluation of the programs.</p>
	<p>Provide more detail on what was accomplished under the first version of this project, including what changes Vanuatu is experiencing as a result of that project. Also expound on how this project is building on those successes.</p>	<p>? This is updated in throughout the Project Document. The success of VCAP I is highlighted by the other large scale development projects using a similar mainstreaming approach.</p>
	<p>In addition, we expect that UNDP in the development of its full proposal will: ? Provide more information on how beneficiaries, including women, have been involved in the development of the project proposal and will benefit from this project;</p>	<p>? The benefits to beneficiaries are detailed in the project document. ? A Gender and Social Inclusion Specialist was part of the project design team. This consultant was supported by the USAID Climate Ready Project. ? A Gender Equity and Social Inclusion (GESI) Assessment and Action Plan has been developed. It is included as Annex 18 in the project document.</p>

	? Engage local stakeholders, including community-based organizations, environmental non-governmental organizations and the private sector in both the development and implementation of the program; and,	? A stakeholder analysis is detailed above and in the Project Document. ? The specific involvement of communities in this process is detailed in Annex 20.1 to 20.6. The community consultation process was assisted by a consultant supported by the USAID Climate Ready Project.
	? Clarify on how the implementing agency and its partners will communicate results, lessons learned and best practices identified throughout the project to the various stakeholders both during and after the project.	? This is detailed in Component 4 of the PD ? Also, the project will be coordinated through the Department of Climate Change to capture and share lessons learnt.

[1] Comments from the United States were provided prior to the Council meeting. An initial agency response was provided and can be found in the list of documents specific to the project in the GEF Portal.

ANNEX C: Status of Utilization of Project Preparation Grant (PPG).
(Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

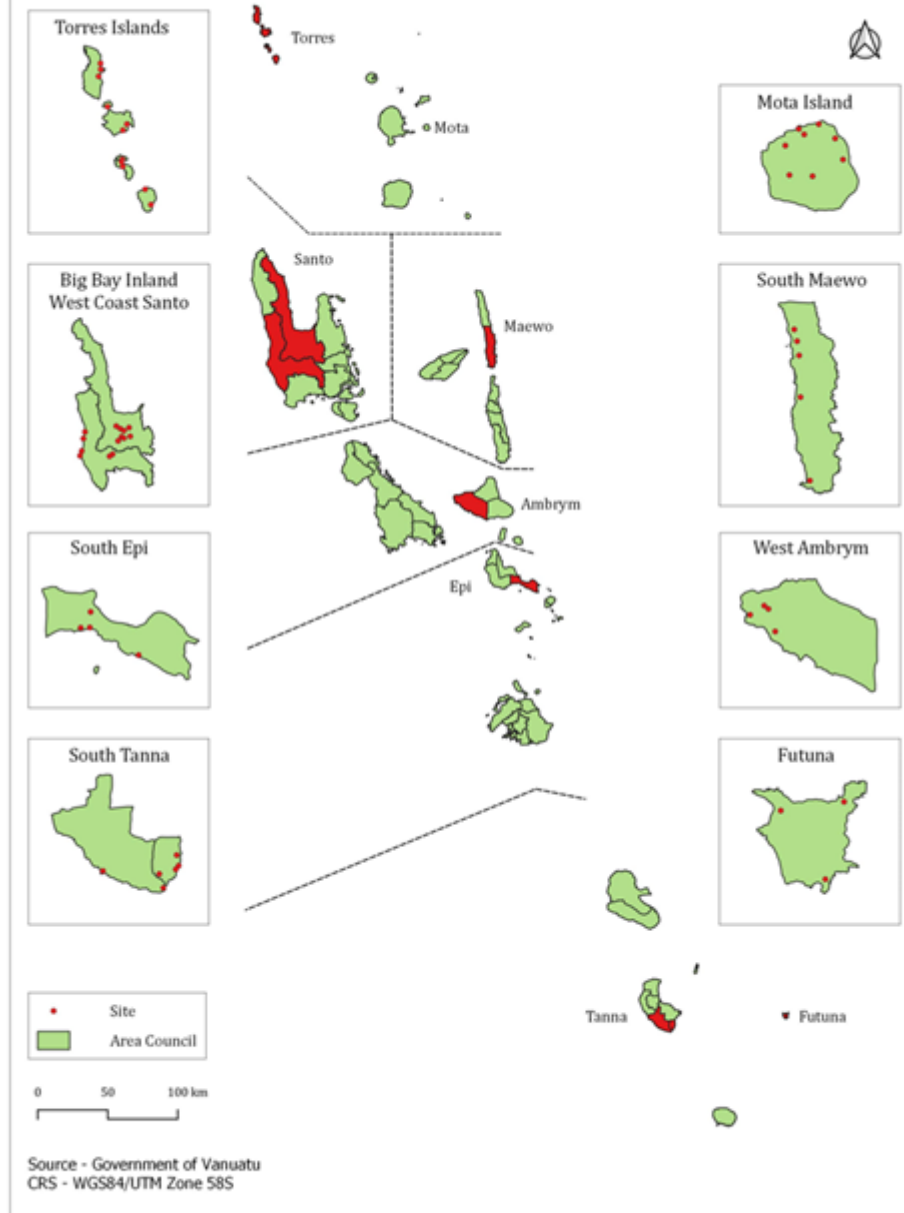
PPG Grant Approved at PIF: USD 300,000			
<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)</i>		
	<i>Budgeted Amount</i>	<i>Amount Spent To date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>
Component A: Preparatory Technical Studies & Reviews	188,409	165,473.67	22,935.33
Component B: Formulation of the UNDP-GEF Project Document, CEO Endorsement Request, and Mandatory and Project Specific Annexes	31,514	28,892.23	2,621.77
Component C: Validation Workshop and Report	80,077	70,917.29	9,159.71
Total	300,000	265,283.19	34,716.81

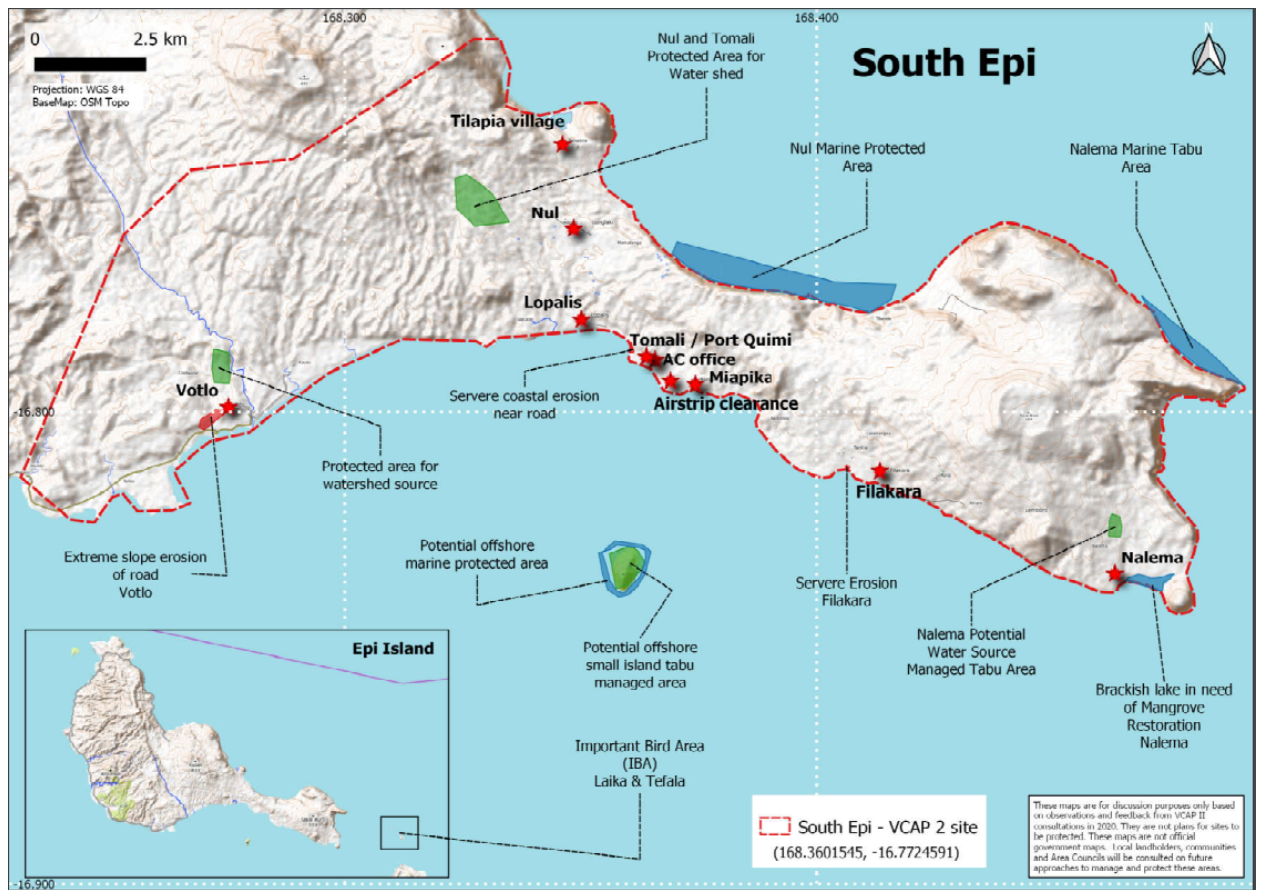
If at CEO Endorsement, the PPG activities have not been completed and there is a balance of unspent fund, Agencies can continue to undertake the activities up to one year of CEO Endorsement/approval date. No later than one year from CEO endorsement/approval date. Agencies should report closing of PPG to Trustee in its Quarterly Report.

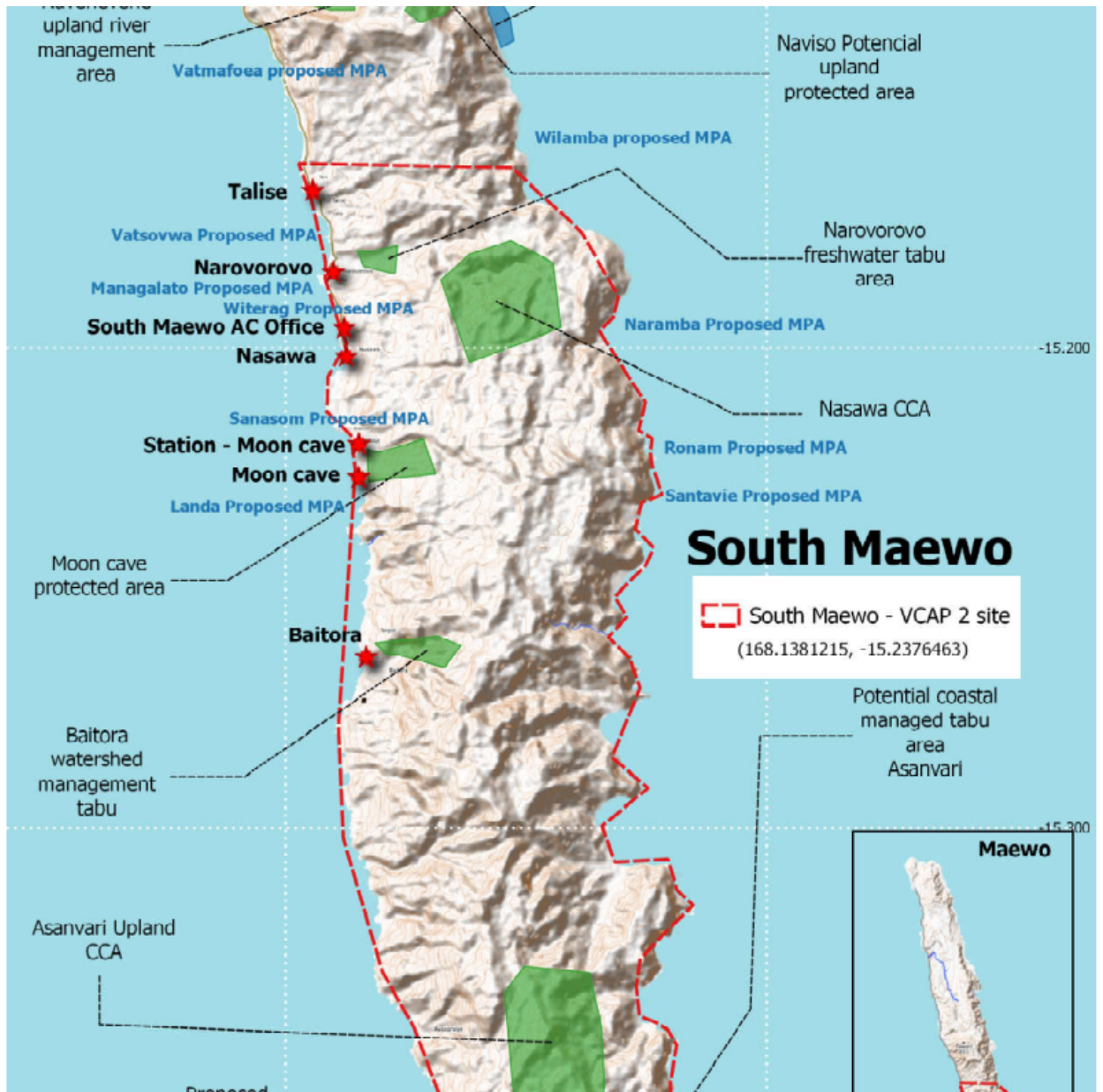
ANNEX D: Project Map(s) and Coordinates

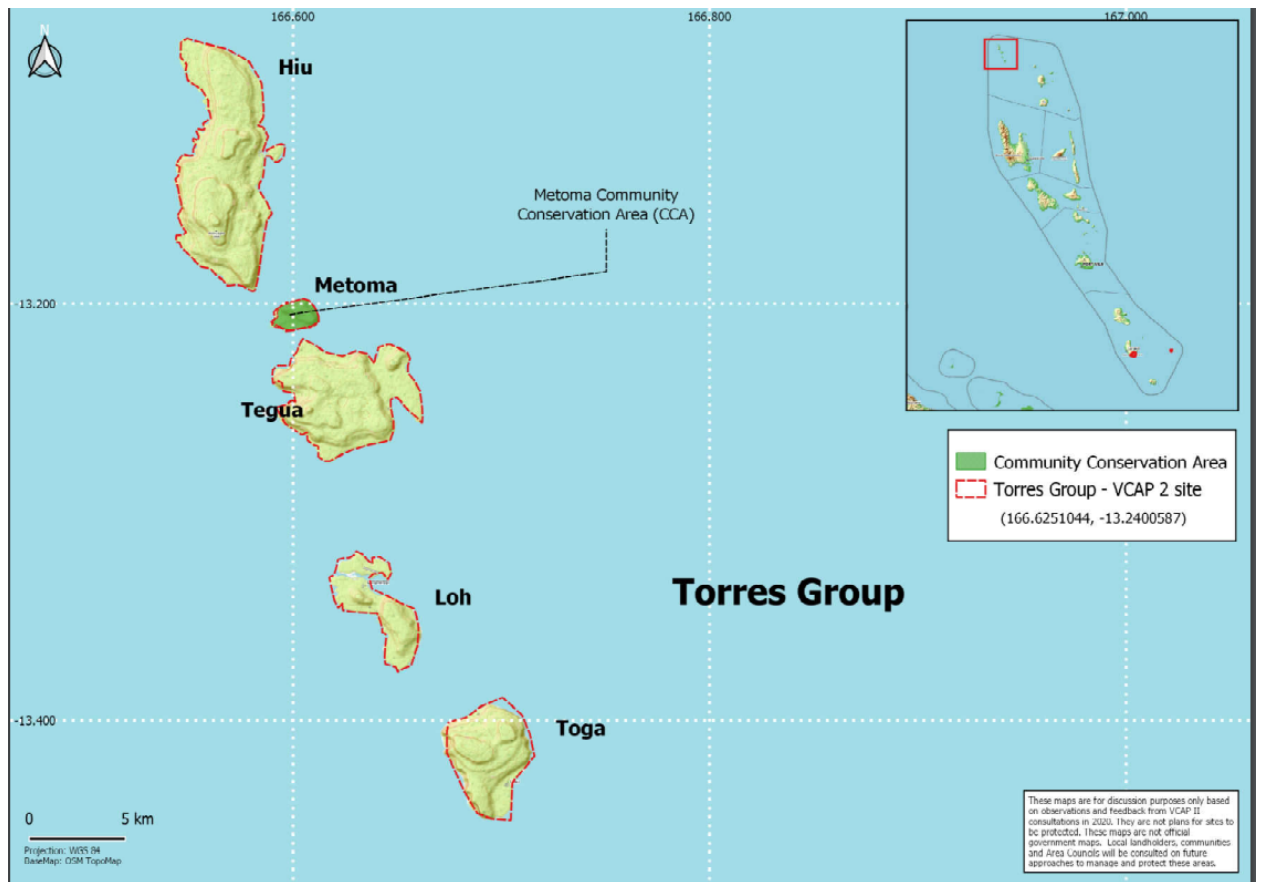
Please attach the geographical location of the project area, if possible.

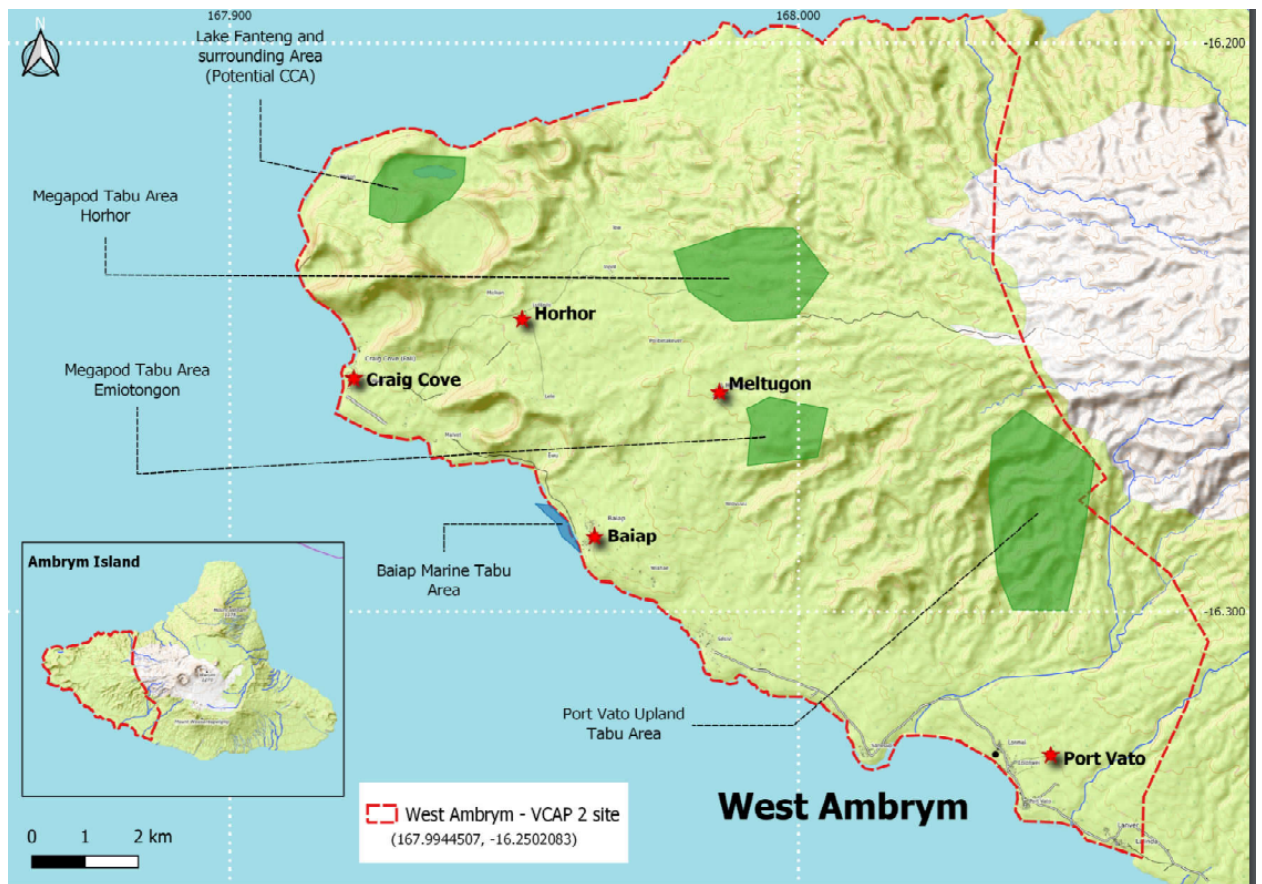
VCAP-II Sites

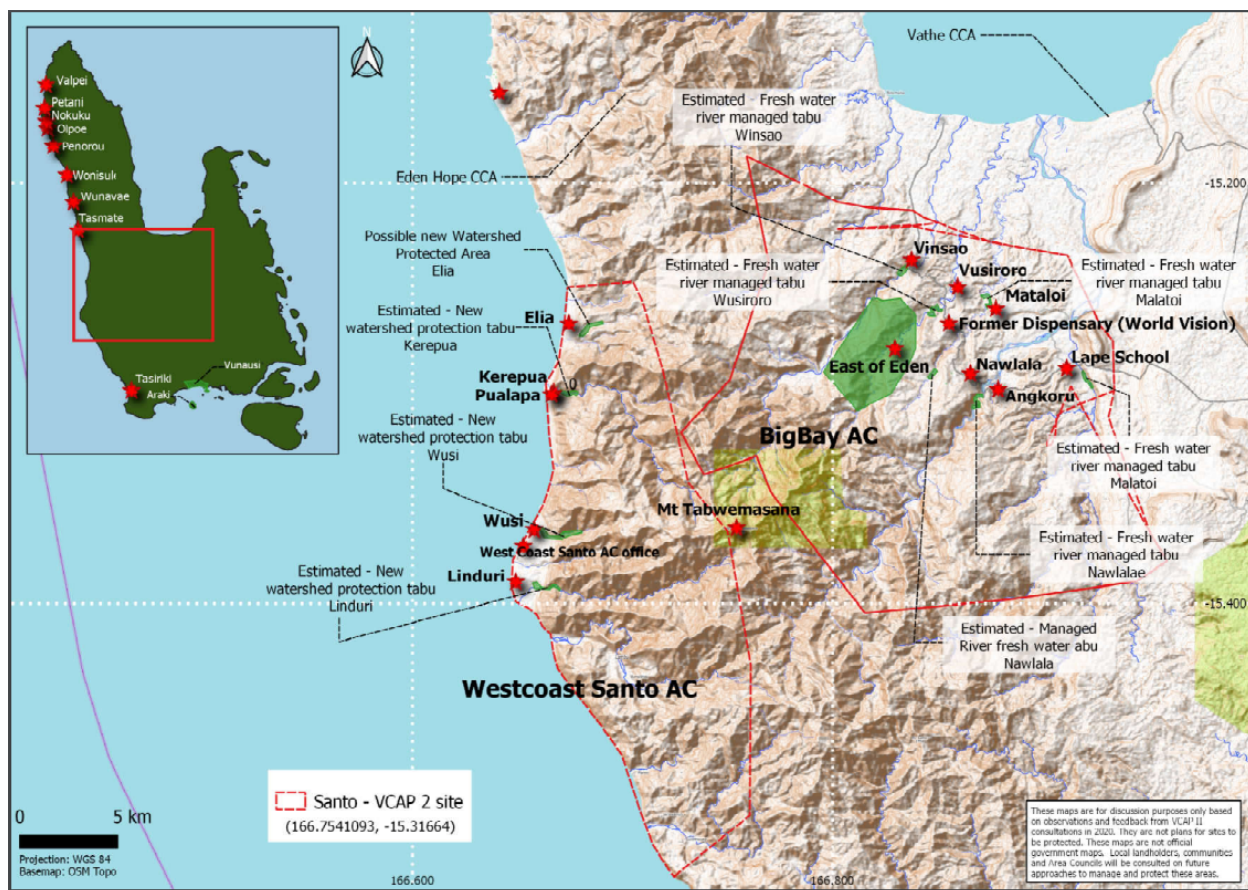


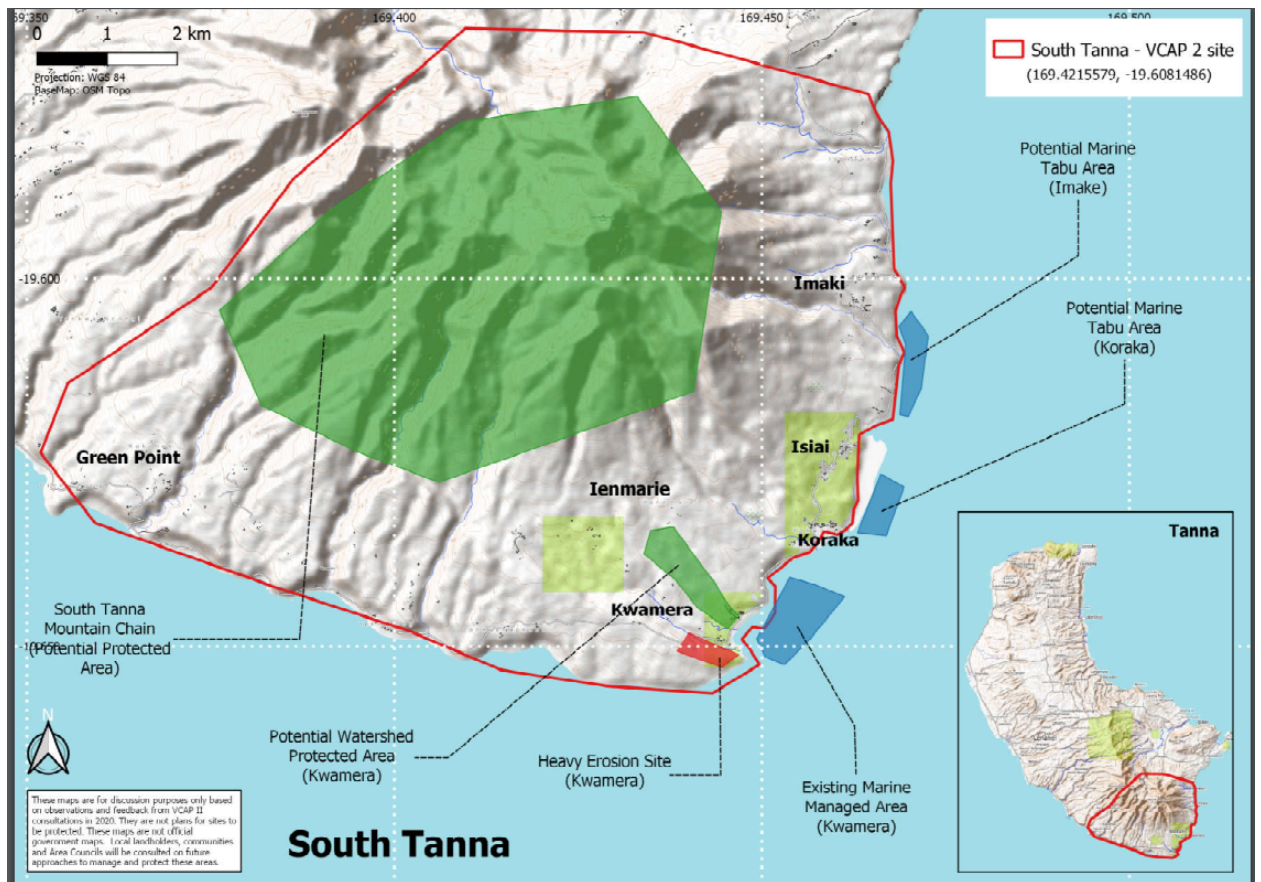


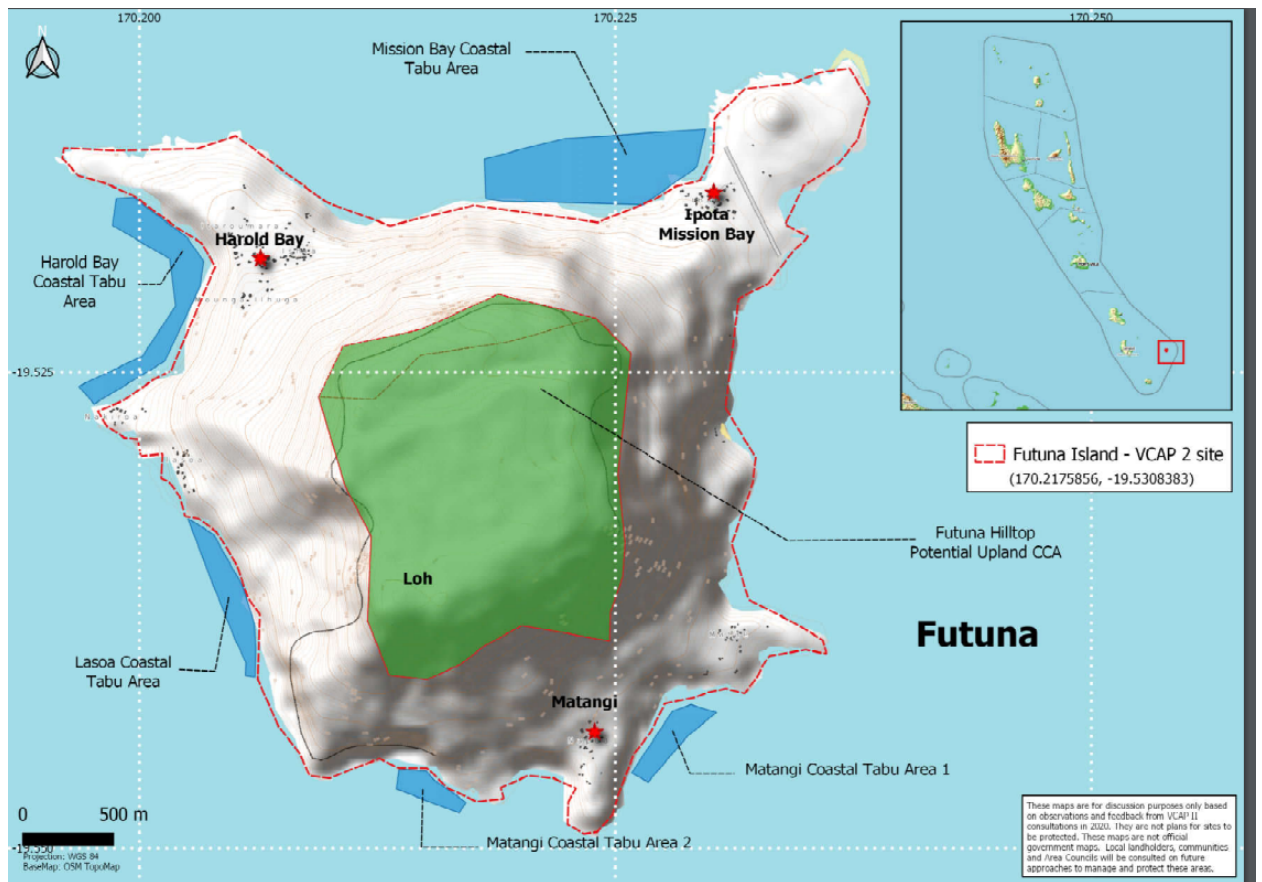


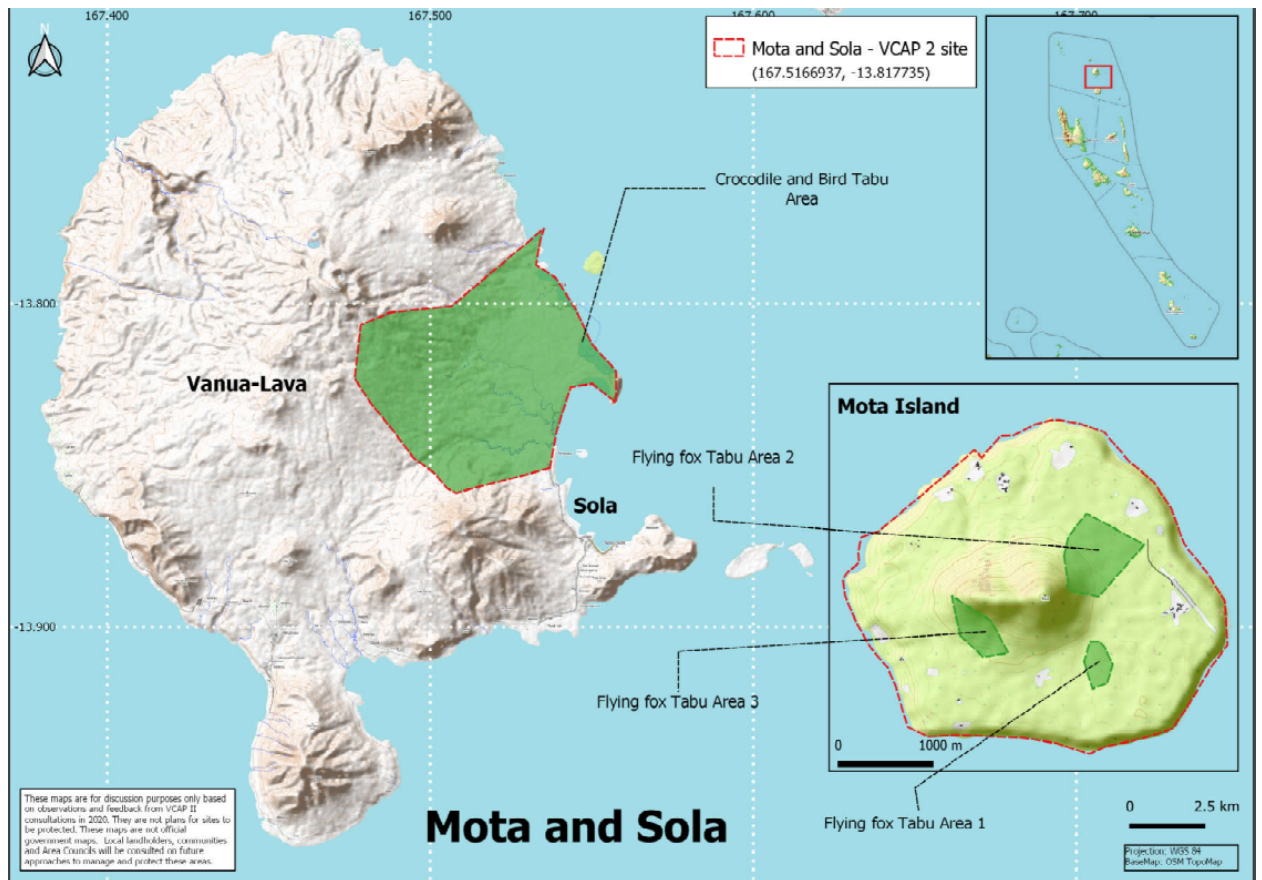












ANNEX E: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component [USDq.]					Sub-Total	M&E	PMC	Total [USDq.]	Responsible Entity
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4	[Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency][1]					
Furniture/Equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">*1.1.1 Dept of Env Protection (Computers and printer sets) – 15,200*1.2.1 Dept Agriculture implementation support (Computers and printer sets) – 8,000*1.3.1 Area Councils for VCAP II implementation support (Computers and printer sets) – 31,500 Total \$54,700	54,700				54,700			54,700	MCCAMGEEDM	
Furniture/Equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">*field travel rental (boat, bikes, 4x4 vehicles), fuel cost, maintenance, insurance under 1.1.1, 1.2.1, 1.3.1, 1.3.2*1.1.1 Field travel – rental -9 sites @ 100 / month - 72 months = \$7,200*1.1.1 Quad bike and boat fuel - 9 sites @ 100 / month - 72 months = \$64,800*1.1.1 and 1.2.1 Vehicle operations (insurance and service) \$400 / month for 72 months = \$28,800*1.2.1 Field travel – rental -9 sites @ 50 / month - 72 months = \$32,400*1.3.1 Field travel – rental -9 sites @ 100 / month - 72 months = \$7,200*1.3.2 Field travel – rental -9 sites @ 100 / month - 72 months = \$11,520*1.3.2 Quad bike - fuel cost \$160 / month / 72 months = \$11,520*1.3.2 Boats 2 boats @ \$15,000 = \$30,000 (Torres and West coast Santo)*1.3.2 Boat - fuel cost 72 months @ \$400 = \$28,800*1.3.2 Vehicle operations fuel (4x4) = \$200 / month @ 72 = \$14,400*Misc transporting costs: \$28,800 Total \$261,120	261,120				261,120			261,120	MCCAMGEEDM	
Furniture/Equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">* Car rental and petrol for 4 years @ \$1,500 = \$6,000		6,000			6,000			6,000	MCCAMGEEDM	
Furniture/Equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Rented vehicles for*1.1.1 Field travel 3 missions @ \$200 @ 6 years = \$3,600*1.2.1 Field travel 3 missions @ \$200 @ 6 years = \$3,600 Total: \$7,200			7,200		7,200			7,200	MCCAMGEEDM	
Furniture/Equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">*PIU over 6 years - 10 laptops and workstations = \$24,500*PIU Printers 4 @ \$1,000 = \$4,000*PIU 8 workstations @ \$900 = \$7,200*PIU – utilities @ \$1,600 / year = \$9,600*PIU – telephone @ \$600 / year for 6 years = \$3,600*PIU – Office supplies @ \$600 / year for 6 years = \$3,600*PIU – Internet @ \$600 / year for 6 years = \$3,600 Total \$56,100							56,100		MCCAMGEEDM	
Furniture/Equipment - Vehicle	<ul style="list-style-type: none">*1.2.1 4 x 4 vehicle Santo - Purchase 1 vehicle \$50,000 = \$50,000*1.3.2 Quad bikes - purchase 4 bikes @ \$10,000 = \$40,000*1.3.2 4 x 4 vehicle PIU - Purchase 1 vehicle \$50,000 Total \$140,000	140,000				140,000			140,000	MCCAMGEEDM	
Sub-contract to executing partner	<ul style="list-style-type: none">*UNDP Direct project cost \$75,000 for identification/recruitment of project personnel, consultants, procurement of goods / services, and payment support services					-		75,000	75,000	UNDP	
Contractual services-Individual	<ul style="list-style-type: none">*Support to implementation PA Management Plans - 20 grants @ \$10,000 = \$200,000*Contribution to implementation of species management plans – 18 grants @ \$10,000 = \$180,000*Purchase of satellite imagery and GIS services - as needed for SLM / PA - \$66,000*Contribution to implementation of SLM plans – 18 grants @ \$10,000 = \$180,000*Establishment of community nursery – 24 sites @ \$5,000 = \$120,000*Monitoring and evaluation of SLM plans – 10 plans @ 4,001 = 40,010 Total \$ 786,010	786,010				786,010			786,010	MCCAMGEEDM/ UNDP	
Contractual services-Individual	<ul style="list-style-type: none">*1.1-1.3 Project Manager (70% of full time) = 72 months @ \$3,150 / month = \$226,800*1.1-1.3.2 Finance Manager – 40% of full time (\$4,000/month) for 6 years = \$1,600 x 72 months = \$115,200 Total \$342,000	342,000				342,000			342,000	UNDP	
Contractual services-Individual	<ul style="list-style-type: none">*4.1.1 Mid term review Consultant - \$40,000*4.1.1 Terminal Evaluation consultant - \$50,000 Total \$90,000					-	90000		90,000	UNDP	
Contractual services-Individual	<ul style="list-style-type: none">* Monitoring Indicators 5 years = \$20,000 (PIU)					-	20000		20,000	MCCAMGEEDM	
Contractual services-Individual	<ul style="list-style-type: none">*PIU – Admin Officer - 60% of full time = \$1,200 per month = \$86,400					-		86400	86,400	MCCAMGEEDM	
Contractual services-Individual	<ul style="list-style-type: none">*PIU- Project Manager – 30% of full time for 6 years = \$1,350 / month = \$87,200*PIU – Finance Manager – 60% of full time = \$2,400 / month for 6 years = \$172,800 Total \$270,000					-		270000	270,000	UNDP	
Contractual services-Company	<ul style="list-style-type: none">*1.1.1 Initial PA site assessment 15 sites @ \$7,000 = \$105,000*1.1.1 Detailed Management Plan assessment and preparation @ \$15,900 / site = \$15,900*1.1.1 Management Plan implementation 6 site @ \$30,000 = \$113,601*1.1.1 Rapid Biodiversity Assessment (BIORAP) 2 @ \$100,000 = \$200,000*1.1.1 RAD assessment and implementation (R2H) 12 @ \$55,000 = \$660,000*1.1.1 Awareness materials development by NGO @ \$3,000 = \$3,000*1.2.1 SLM - SLM site assessment and action planning 8 sites @ \$5,000 = \$40,000*1.2.1 SLM Implementation of SLM Plan 7 sites @ \$30,000 = \$210,000*1.3.1 Establishment of climate smart farms 9 @ \$4,000 = \$36,000*1.3.2 Development of Community water plans 3 @ \$31,000 = \$93,000*1.3.2 Implementation of community water plans = \$690,000*1.3.2 Climate proofing infrastructure investments 12 @ \$25,000 = \$300,000*1.3.2 Co-financing road climate proofing – Ep Islands 1 @ \$150,930*1.3.2 Co-financing footpath on Futuna Island @ \$5,000,000 = \$5,000,000*1.3.2 Erosion control measures 9 sites @ \$5,000 = \$45,000*1.3.2 Co-financing Area Council Office climate proof construction 6 offices @ \$100,000 = \$600,000*1.3.2 Co-financing Area Council Office climate proof refurbishment 3 offices @ \$50,000 = \$150,000*1.3.2 Co-financing Area Council PV Solar systems 6 @ \$10,000 = \$60,000*1.3.2 Co-financing Area Council Satellite links for internet communications 4 @ \$10,000 = \$40,000 Total \$3,009,431	580,000				580,000			580,000	MCCAMGEEDM	

Contractual services-Company	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> +1.1.1 Initial PA site assessment 15 sites @ \$7,000-\$105,000 +1.1.1 Detailed Management Plan assessment and preparation @ \$15,900 / site+\$15,900 +1.1.1 Management Plan implementation 6 site @ \$30,000+\$113,601 +1.1.1 Rapid Biodiversity Assessment (BIORAP) 2@ \$100,000+\$200,000 +1.1.1 RAD assessment and implementation (R2R) 12@ \$5,000+\$60,000 +1.1.1 Awareness materials development by NGO @ \$3,000 set+\$3,000 +1.2.1 SLM - SLM site assessment and action planning 8 sites @ \$5,000 +\$40,000 +1.2.1 SLM Implementation of SLM Plan 7 sites @ \$30,000+\$210,000 +1.3.1 Establishment of climate smart farms 9@ \$4,000+\$36,000 +1.3.2 Development of Community water plans 30@ \$3,000+\$90,000 +1.3.2 Implementation of community water plans +\$690,000 +1.3.2 Climate proofing infrastructure investments 12@ \$25,000+\$300,000 +1.3.2 Co-Financing road climate proofing - Epi Islands 1@ \$150,930 +1.3.2 Co-Financing footpath on Futuna Island @ \$100,000+\$100,000 +1.3.2 Erosion control measures 9 sites @ \$5,000+\$45,000 +1.3.2 Co-Financing Area Council Office climate proof construction 6 offices@ \$100,000+\$600,000 +1.3.2 Co-Financing Area Council Office climate proof refurbishment 3 offices@ \$50,000+\$150,000 +1.3.2 Co-Financing Area Council PV/Solar systems 6@ \$10,000+\$60,000 +1.3.2 Co-Financing Area Council Satellite links for internet communications 4@ \$10,000+\$40,000 Total \$3,009,431 	2,429,431								MCCAMGEEDM/UNDP
Contractual services-Company	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> +Automatic Weather Stations - Airport Sites - 6 units installed @ \$50,000 = \$300,000 +Upgrading AWS / training/ installation= \$42,000 +Equipment for upgrading manual stations 7 @ \$500 = \$3,500 +HF Radio for 7 weather stations 7@ \$3,000+\$21,000 +Camera and accessories for live feed 7@ \$1,000+\$7,000 +Equipment Monitoring System-Mesa Data System - 1 set @ \$32,500. +River gauges and water levels, Labour, Installation= \$102,000 +Mobile monitoring equipment (GPS, 2 Laptops, 1 Camera, 1 Drone= \$4,200 +Refurbish and equip VMGD equipment Laboratory - Various= \$17,500 +Flood warning system/Integrated system, including 1 server, two workstation +\$170,000. +Upgrade of the Integrated Forecasting System "Meteo Factory" - \$57,000 +TV Weather Station= \$70,000 +Refurbishment of a backup warning centre= \$296,000 +Upgrade of transmission equipment/hardware 1 @ "3links" = \$30,000 Total: \$1,152,700 	1,152,700				1,152,700			1,152,700	MCCAMGEEDM/ UNDP
Contractual services-Company	+3.1.1 Supplies for output 3.1.1 implementation +\$11,700			11,700		11,700			11,700	MCCAMGEEDM
Contractual services-Company	+3.1.1 NGO support to planning process -2 @ \$10,000 = \$20,000			20,000						MCCAMGEEDM/ UNDP
International Consultants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> +1.1.1 +1.3. International Technical Advisor of 34 months @ \$10,000 / month= \$340,000 +1.1.1 International PA Planning Specialist - 42 months @ \$10,000 months - F/t year 18.2 then P/t +\$420,000 +1.1.1 Specialist inputs on endangered species management plans for 7 species @ 240 days / plan @ \$500/ days= \$120,000 +1.1.1 SLM specialist 20 months over 6 years @ \$10,000 +200,000 (1.2.1) +1.3.2 International safeguards specialist 40 days @ \$500 +20,000 +1.3.2 Independent consultant - Conducting Strategic Environmental and Social Impact 40 days @ \$500 = 20,000 +1.3.2 Independent consultant - Conducting the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) 40 days @ \$500 +20,000 +1.3.2 Independent consultant Developing and Establishing the Environmental Management Plan(ESMP) 40 days @ \$500 = 20,000 Total \$1,160,000 	580,000				580,000			580,000	MCCAMGEEDM/ UNDP
International Consultants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> +1.1.1 +1.3. International Technical Advisor of 34 months @ \$10,000 / month= \$340,000 +1.1.1 International PA Planning Specialist - 42 months @ \$10,000 months - F/t year 18.2 then P/t +\$420,000 +1.1.1 Specialist inputs on endangered species management plans for 7 species @ 240 days / plan @ \$500/ days= \$120,000 +1.1.1 SLM specialist 20 months over 6 years @ \$10,000 +200,000 (1.2.1) +1.3.2 International safeguards specialist 40 days @ \$500 +20,000 +1.3.2 Independent consultant - Conducting Strategic Environmental and Social Impact 40 days @ \$500 = 20,000 +1.3.2 Independent consultant - Conducting the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) 40 days @ \$500 +20,000 +1.3.2 Independent consultant Developing and Establishing the Environmental Management Plan(ESMP) 40 days @ \$500 = 20,000 Total \$1,160,000 	580,000				580,000			580,000	UNDP
International Consultants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> +1.1.1 Community CC Planning - local governance Specialist - 2@ \$10,000 = \$20,000 +1.1.2 Governance Specialist - 1.5 @ \$10,000 = \$15,000 +1.1.2 M&E Framework Specialist / DRR - 1.5 @ \$10,000 = \$15,000 +1.2.1 Community PA Planning Specialist - 2@ \$10,000 = \$20,000 +1.2.2 Specialist inputs - 1 month @ \$10,000 = \$10,000 +1.3.1 Governance and Area Council information system Planning - 5@ \$10,000 = \$50,000 +1.3.2 Local Governance Specialist (Incorporating Gender) - 2@ \$10,000 = \$20,000 Total \$150,000 	150,000		150,000		150,000			150,000	MCCAMGEEDM
International Consultants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> +1.1.1 Community PA Planning Consultant 4 months @ \$10,000 = \$40,000 +1.1.2 Training specialist - 4 months @ \$10,000 = \$40,000 +1.1.2 Gender and Social inclusion specialist 3@ \$10,000= \$30,000 Total \$110,000 			110,000		110,000			110,000	UNDP

Local Consultants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> +1.1.1-1.3.2 Planning, Monitoring and evaluation officer - Full time (\$2,500/month) for 60 months = \$150,000 +1.1.1.3.2 Gender, Safeguard, and Social Inclusion Officer - Full time 72 months (\$2,000/month) for 6 years = \$144,000 +1.1.1-1.3.2 Administration and Procurement Officer - 40% of full time (\$2,000/month) for 6 years = \$800 x 72 months = \$57,600 +1.1.1 Protected Area Component Coordinator - PA and Environment - 72 months @ \$3,000 /month = \$216,000 +1.1.1 Protected Areas Specialist - 54 months @ \$2,000 /month = \$108,000 +1.1.1 Community engagement specialist - 54 months @ \$2,000 /month = \$108,000 +1.1.1 Training and information officer - 45 months @ \$1,500 /month = \$67,500 +1.1.1, 1.2.1, 1.3.1 and 1.3.2 GIS Analyst - 41.5 months @ \$2,000 /month = \$83,000 +1.1 Admin officer- Department of Environment (1.1.1) - 30 months @ \$2,000 /month = \$60,000 +1.1.1 Specialist inputs national consultant - PA, fisheries and species - 300 days @ \$200/day = \$60,000 +1.1.1 and 1.1.2 PA + SLM field officer - 3 sites Santo, Ambrym & Torres and - @ 48 months / site for three sites = 144 months @ \$200 /month = \$43,200 +1.2.1 SLM Component coordinator - 72 months @ \$2,250 /month = \$162,000 +1.2.1 Monitoring and evaluation Officer - 45 months @ \$2,000 = \$90,000 +1.2.1 Specialist inputs in forestry and SLM specialist areas - 300 days @ \$200/day = \$60,000 +1.2.1 Awareness and training specialist - 180 days @ \$100/day = \$18,000 +1.3.1 Climate Smart Agriculture Component Coordinator - 50% for 4 years = 24 months @ \$3,000 /month = \$72,000 +1.3.1 Awareness and training specialist - 180 days @ \$100/day = \$18,000 +1.3.2 DLA Component coordinator - 80% 72 months @ \$1,600 = \$115,200 +1.3.2 Water Resources Component Coordinator (1.3.2) 45 months @ \$2,000 = \$90,000 +1.3.2 National Safeguard Consultant/expert (ESIA) 25 days @ \$300 = \$7,500 +1.3.2 Specialist inputs - Infrastructure and water - 300 days @ \$200 = \$60,000 +1.3.2 Tracking tools update- Consultant - 2 @ \$5,000 = \$10,000 +1.3.2 Awareness and training specialist - (1.3.2) - 180 days @ \$100/day = \$18,000 +1.3.2 - 7 field coordinators @ \$300 /month for 48 months - \$138,600 <p>Total \$1,956,600</p>	1,956,600				1,956,600		1,956,600	MCCAMGEEDM/ UNDP
Local Consultants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> +3.1.1 Component Coordinator - Area Council Planning Processes - 48 months @ \$2,500 = \$120,000 +3.1.1 Community engagement specialist - 24 months @ \$2,000 = \$48,000 +3.1.1 GIS Analyst - 6 months @ \$2,000 = \$12,000 +3.1.1 Specialist inputs - various 4 @ \$2,000 = \$8,000 +3.1.1 Awareness and training specialist - 80 days @ \$100 = \$8,000 +3.1.2 Specialist - Decentralization act 3 months @ \$3,000 = \$9,000 +3.1.2 Specialist - M&E Framework for DRR 3 months @ \$1,000 = \$6,000 +3.2.1 National Protected Areas Specialist - 4 months @ \$2,000 = \$8,000 +3.2.1 National Community engagement specialist - 4 months @ \$2,000 = \$8,000 +3.2.1 National Protected Areas Specialist - coastal review - 4 months @ \$2,000 = \$8,000 +3.2.1 National Mainstreaming Biodiversity into Agriculture and forestry - 4 months = \$8,000 +3.2.2 National Consultant - SLM and local planning - 3 months @ \$3,000 = \$9,000 +3.2.2 Protected Areas Specialist & RUS linkages policy - 6 months @ \$3,000 = \$18,000 +3.3.1 Analysis specialist - Database establishment 4 months @ \$2,500 = \$10,000 +3.3.1 Component Coordinator - DLA - \$28,800 +3.3.1 GIS and database Analyst (3.3.1) 412 months @ \$2,000 = \$24,000 +3.3.1 Species Strategies Specialists 12 months @ \$3,000 = \$36,000 +3.3.2 Community engagement specialist 39 @ \$3,000 months = \$117,000 <p>Total \$485,800</p>			485,800					MCCAMGEEDM/ UNDP
Local Consultants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> +Metrology Technical coordinator - 72 months @ \$2,000 = \$144,000 +National Local Consultant - Early Warning System Consultant 400 days @ \$350 = \$140,000 <p>Total \$284,000</p>	284,000				284,000		284,000	MCCAMGEEDM/ UNDP
Local Consultants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> +4.1.1 (50%) & 4.1.2 (50%) Communication & training Officer 72 months = \$144,000 +4.1.1 Communication specialist 10 months @ 3,000 = \$30,000 +4.1.1 Awareness and training specialist 180 days @ 100 = \$18,000 <p>Total \$192,000</p>				192,000	192,000		192,000	MCCAMGEEDM
Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> +1.1.1 Meeting expenses - 150 local meetings with communities @ 233.33 = \$35,000 +1.1.1 Formal site meeting / community consultations 108 meetings @ \$200 = \$21,600 +1.2.1 Meeting expenses - various local meetings with communities 150 @ \$15,000 +1.1.1 Annual Provincial review 6 @ \$500 @ 6 years = \$18,000 +1.1.1 National PA Workshop - 3 @ \$5,000 = \$15,000 +1.1.1 National PA training (N-CAP II) 10 @ \$2,500 = \$25,000 +1.1.1 Community training / management plan - various meetings = \$87,999 +1.1.1 Various training / awareness activities - local 48 events @ \$500 = \$24,000 +1.1.1 Support Vanuatu participation in international training 5 courses @ \$5,000 +1.2.1 Annual Provincial review 6 @ \$500 @ 6 years = \$18,000 +1.2.1 National training - all sites 2 @ \$15,000 = \$30,000 +1.2.1 Community SML training various - 6 training @ 10 / Area Council @ \$1,000 = \$60,000 +1.3.2 Model farm training 27 @ \$1,000 / Area council = \$27,000 +1.3.2 Various training / awareness - local community - 24 training @ \$1,000 = \$24,000 +1.3.2 Wash - local training courses - local community - 24 training @ \$1,000 = \$24,000 +1.3.2.6 meetings @ \$10,000 = \$60,000 <p>Total \$489,599</p>	489,599				489,599		489,599	MCCAMGEEDM

Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Installation and maintenance training for Observers - 1 @ \$2,000+\$2,000 •Training for Forecasters on the use of flood forecasting system - 1 training course @ \$1,000+\$1,000 •Training on quality control - 2 @ \$1,000+\$2,000 •Training on TV Weather presentation +\$4,000 •Provincial Training delivered to VRN and provincial officers 2 @ \$5,000+\$10,000 •Case studies and lessons learnt 6 @ \$500+\$3,000. Total \$22,000		22,000			22,000			22,000	MCCAMGEEDM
Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •3.1.1 Meeting expenses -various +\$4,800 •3.1.2 Support to the NRP Process \$50,000 •3.3.2 Community meetings 72 @ \$100=\$7,200 •3.1.1 National training course on community approaches 3 @ \$5,000+\$15,000 •3.1.1 Area Council training -9 Area Councils @ \$500+\$4,500 •3.1.1 Area Council training with communities - 1 training/9 Area Council / 6 years @ \$200=\$10,800 •3.1.1 Various training / awareness -30 training @ \$1,000=\$30,000 •3.2.1 National consultation meetings 6@ \$4,000=\$24,000 •3.2.2 Training on links R/R planning with CAPs = \$22,000 •3.2.2 Various training / awareness - local 24 @ \$1,000=\$24,000 •3.3.1 Training for DLA and Area Council officers in data collection - 12 @ \$2,000=\$24,000 •3.3.1 Various training / awareness - national 24 @ \$1,000=\$24,000 •3.3.2 Misc training costs-\$2,800 Total \$243,100			62,000		62,000			62,000	MCCAMGEEDM
Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •3.1.1 Meeting expenses - various +\$4,800 •3.1.2 Support to the NRP Process \$50,000 •3.3.2 Community meetings 72 @ \$100=\$7,200 •3.1.1 National training course on community approaches 3 @ \$5,000+\$15,000 •3.1.1 Area Council training -9 Area Councils @ \$500+\$4,500 •3.1.1 Area Council training with communities - 1 training/9 Area Council / 6 years @ \$200=\$10,800 •3.1.1 Various training / awareness -30 training @ \$1,000=\$30,000 •3.2.1 National consultation meetings 6@ \$4,000=\$24,000 •3.2.2 Training on links R/R planning with CAPs = \$22,000 •3.2.2 Various training / awareness - local 24 @ \$1,000=\$24,000 •3.3.1 Training for DLA and Area Council officers in data collection - 12 @ \$2,000=\$24,000 •3.3.1 Various training / awareness - national 24 @ \$1,000=\$24,000 •3.3.2 Misc training costs-\$2,800 Total \$243,100			181,100		181,100			181,100	UNDP
Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	•4.4.2 Training package 8 supplies=\$19,600					19,600	19,600		19,600	MCCAMGEEDM
Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •4.1.1 Awareness raising activities 18 activities @ \$1,500=\$27,000 •4.1.1 Website management 72 months @ \$100=\$7,200 Total \$34,200					34,200	34,200		34,200	MCCAMGEEDM
Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •4.1.1 Various training workshops national level (GESI, etc) = 15@ \$2,000=\$30,000 •4.1.1 training -local level around 40 events @ \$500=\$20,000 •4.1.1 Annual national project meetings +\$6,000=\$30,000 •4.1.1 Annual provincial review +5 @ \$3,000=\$15,000 •4.1.2 Annual provincial planning PA meeting 6 provinces @ 6 years @ \$300=\$18,000 •4.1.2 Meeting expenses on R/S \$10,800 •4.1.2 National training events - 15 events = \$28,000 Total \$147,707					147,707				MCCAMGEEDM/UNDP
Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	•PIU Inception meeting \$ 515,050							15,050		MCCAMGEEDM
Travel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •1.1 Flights and travel to field sites --\$64,000 •1.1 Perdiem - 10 days / trip @ 2 pax @ 9 sites @ 6 years @60/day Perdiem = \$64,800 •1.1 Local transport - \$400 @ 9 field site @ 3 missions @year = \$4 mission @ \$400 = \$1,600 •1.2 Flights and travel to field sites --72 field trips@ 600 / trip = \$43,200 •1.2 Perdiem - 10 days / trip @ 1 pax @ 6 sites @ 6 years @60/day Perdiem = \$21,600 •1.2 Local transport - \$400 @ 9 field site @ 3 missions @year = 36 mission @ \$400 = \$14,400 •1.3.1 Flights and travel to field sites --54 field trips (3 to each site) @ 1 person @ 600 / trip = \$32,400 •1.3.1 Perdiem - 5 days / trip @ 2 pax @ 9 sites @ 6 years @60/day Perdiem = \$21,600 •1.3.1 Local transport - \$400 @ 9 field site @ 3 missions @year = 27 mission @ \$400 = 10,800 •1.3.2 Flights and travel to field sites --\$64,000 •1.3.2 Perdiem - 10 days / trip @ 2 pax @ 9 sites @ 6 years @60/day Perdiem = \$64,800 •1.3.2 Local transport - \$400 @ 9 field site @ 3 missions @year = 50 mission @ \$400=\$20,000 •1.3.2 Travel for SEA and safeguards specialists--local travel \$16,200 Total \$459,400		459,400			459,400			459,400	MCCAMGEEDM
Travel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Travel costs for AWS installation •Perdiem 7 missions of 4 nights + 56 days @ \$50/day=\$2,800 •Installation River Gauges/Water Level Markers •Travel for installation of River Gauges and WS -- 6 trips @ 2 persons = \$3,600 •Perdiem 7 missions of 3-4 nights + 48 days @ \$50/day=\$2,400 •Installation of HF Radio/Camera live feed/Sensors/sensors •Travel for installation 6 trips @ \$700 = \$4,200 •Perdiem 7 missions of 4 nights + 56 days @ \$50/day \$2,800 Total \$18,800		18,800			18,800			18,800	MCCAMGEEDM

Travel	+3.1.1 Flights and travel to field sites – 54 field trips @ \$600 / trip = \$32,400 +3.1.1 Per diem – 5 days / trip @ 2 pax @ 6 sites @ 6 years @ \$60/day Per diem = 21,600 +3.1.1 Local transport – 9 field sites @ 3 missions @ year = \$4 mission @ \$100 = \$6,400 +3.2.1 Flights and travel to field sites – 12 trips @ \$600 / trip = \$7,200 +3.2.1 Per diem – 60 days @ \$60/day Per diem = 3,600 +3.2.1 Local transport – 12 @ \$400 = \$4,800 +3.2.2 Support local participation in VPLAS – 20 trips @ \$300 = \$6,000 +3.2.2 Per diem 8 days @ \$600 = \$4,800 +3.2.2 Local transport – 20 days @ \$100 = \$2,000 +3.3.1 Flights and travel to field sites – 9 trips @ \$600 / trip = \$5,400 +3.3.1 Per diem – 180 days @ \$60/day Per diem = 10,800 +3.3.1 Local transport – 9 @ \$100 = \$900 +3.3.2 Flights and travel to field sites – 30 trips @ \$300 / trip = \$9,000 +3.3.2 Per diem – 300 days @ \$60/day Per diem = 18,000 +3.3.2 Local transport – 36 @ \$100 = \$3,600 Total: \$135,500			135,500		135,500		135,500	OLA/DCC/DEPC
Travel	+4.1.1 Flights and travel to field sites – 6 visits with 2 pax @ \$600 / trip = \$7,200 +4.1.1 Per diem – 120 days @ \$60/day Per diem = 7,200 +4.1.1 Local transport – 9 field sites @ 2 missions @ \$200 = \$3,600 Total \$18,000				18,000	18,000		18,000	MCCAMGEEDM
Travel	+PIU Flights and travel to field sites = \$5,100 +PIU Per diem = \$5,040 +PIU Local transport = \$6,780 Total \$16,920					-		16,920	MCCAMGEEDM
Other Operating Costs	+Awareness raising and knowledge management materials under 1.1.1, 1.2.2, 1.3.1, 1.3.2 @ \$48,600	48,600				48,600		48,600	MCCAMGEEDM
Other Operating Costs	+Knowledge management materials 8 @ \$1,000 = \$8,000 +Audio /visual, and meeting printing costs \$8,500. Total: \$16,500		16,500			16,500		16,500	MCCAMGEEDM
Other Operating Costs	+3.1.1 Awareness and Knowledge management materials 4 @ \$2,700 = \$10,800 +3.1.2 Awareness and Knowledge management materials 4 @ \$1,000 = \$4,000 +3.1.2 Knowledge management materials 3 @ \$2,700 = \$8,100 +3.2.2 Awareness and Knowledge management materials 4 @ \$2,700 = \$10,800 +3.3.1 Awareness and Knowledge management materials 4 @ \$2,700 = \$10,800 +3.3.2 Knowledge management materials 2 @ \$2,000 = \$4,000 Total \$48,500			48,500		48,500		48,500	MCCAMGEEDM
Other Operating Costs	4.1.1 Communication materials 8: Awareness materials = \$25,000 +4.2.1 Knowledge management materials = \$10,800 Total \$35,800				35,800	35,800		35,800	MCCAMGEEDM
Other Operating Costs	Local audit cost 6 years = \$48,000					-		48,000	UNDP
Grand Total		8,707,460	1,500,000	1,101,800	557,307	11,866,567	125,050	552,420	12,544,037

ANNEX F: (For NGI only) Termsheet

Instructions. Please submit an finalized termsheet in this section. The NGI Program Call for Proposals provided a template in Annex A of the Call for Proposals that can be used by the Agency. Agencies can use their own termsheets but must add sections on Currency Risk, Co-financing Ratio and Financial Additionality as defined in the template provided in Annex A of the Call for proposals. Termsheets submitted at CEO endorsement stage should include final terms and conditions of the financing.

ANNEX G: (For NGI only) Reflows

Instructions. Please submit a reflows table as provided in Annex B of the NGI Program Call for Proposals and the Trustee excel sheet for reflows (as provided by the Secretariat or the Trustee) in the Document Section of the CEO endorsement. The Agencies is required to quantify any expected financial return/gains/interests earned on non-grant instruments that will be transferred to the GEF Trust Fund as noted in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy. Partner Agencies will be required to comply with the reflows procedures established in their respective Financial Procedures Agreement with the GEF Trustee. Agencies are welcomed to provide assumptions that explain expected financial reflow schedules.

ANNEX H: (For NGI only) Agency Capacity to generate reflows

Instructions. The GEF Agency submitting the CEO endorsement request is required to respond to any questions raised as part of the PIF review process that required clarifications on the Agency Capacity to manage reflows. This Annex seeks to demonstrate Agencies' capacity and eligibility to administer NGI resources as established in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy, GEF/C.52/Inf.06/Rev.01, June 9, 2017 (Annex 5).