

2019

Project Implementation Review (PIR)

**Vanuatu LDCF**

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# Basic Data

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| **Project Information** | |
| UNDP PIMS ID | 4866 |
| GEF ID | 5049 |
| Title | Adaptation to Climate Change in the Coastal Zone in Vanuatu |
| Country(ies) | Vanuatu, Vanuatu |
| UNDP-GEF Technical Team | Water and Oceans |
| Project Implementing Partner | Government |
| Joint Agencies | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Project Type | Full Size |

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| **Project Description** |
| Vanuatu ranks as the world’s most vulnerable country due to its high exposure to natural disasters, scattered island geography, narrow economic base, inadequate communication and transportation networks, and limited capacity to cope with disasters including those caused or exacerbated by the effects of climate change. Annually Vanuatu is impacted by a number of cyclones, which are expected to become more intense under current climatic projections, with coastal communities and ecosystems being most vulnerable and impacted by these events. Vanuatu will be heavily impacted by climate change with future scenarios projecting increased temperatures, sea-level rise, and increased severity of cyclones, increased ocean temperatures and ocean acidification. In addition, an increased likelihood of an increase in the frequency of El Niño events will present its own long-term seasonal challenges. These challenges, combined with rapid population growth spread over 80 islands, an agricultural and coastal-based economy facing acute medium-term challenges and inadequate delivery of government services, especially in remote areas will continue to limit the potential for long-term sustainable development and achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.  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. The project will explicitly address three of eleven priorities identified in the NAPA including: 1) community-based marine resource management, 2) integrated coastal zone management, and 3) mainstreaming climate change into policy and national planning processes. The NAPA places particular emphasis on the need for community-based marine resource management, embracing both traditional and modern practices and enhancing the resilience of vulnerable coastal communities. To address these priorities, the project will focus on five of the 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) awareness raising and capacity building, and v) coastal re-vegetation and rehabilitation |

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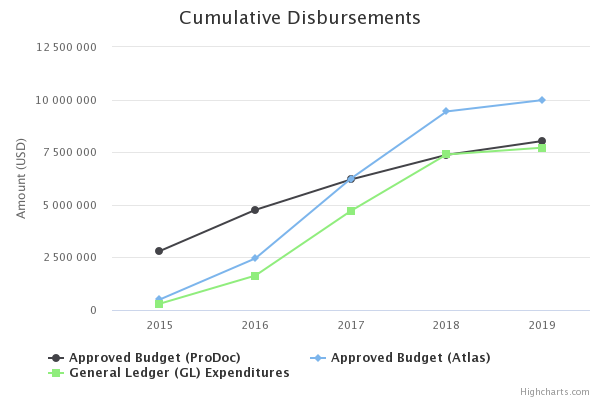
# Overall Ratings

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| Overall DO Rating | Highly Satisfactory |
| Overall IP Rating | Highly Satisfactory |
| Overall Risk Rating | Substantial |

# Development Progress

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| **Description** | | | | | | |
| **Objective**  **To improve the resilience of the coastal zone to the impacts of climate change in order to sustain livelihoods, food production and preserve and improve the quality of life in targeted vulnerable areas** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| ·  Number of vulnerable communities/villages/areas with enhanced resilience to climate change through effective planning and action for climate change | Currently no comprehensive community adaptation plans supported by community adaption actions | *(not set or not applicable)* | 30 villages in 8 Local Area councils designing and implementing effective CC adaptation plans to enhance CC resilience | From 32 villages in 8 area council reported in 2017, an additional 39 villages in 4 area council have been trained on planning and implementing CC plans.    The Project has over achieved its target.    Training workshops on how to be resilient were conducted in these villages especially when faced with cyclones, droughts, earthquakes, tsunamis and floods. Men, women, youth and children in these villages were engaged in setting up their adaptation plans in order to sustain livelihoods, food production and water security in these targeted vulnerable project sites for improving the quality of living. | Fisheries team deployed a total of 8 FADs in these following project sites:  • 5 at Epi (4 made out of local materials and was installed few meters away from the reefs where it can be access by canoes for fishing. While 1 was made out of some modern materials and was installed kilometers away from the shore which can only be access by boats).  • 3 at Aniwa (2 made out of local materials and 1 out of modern materials).  Fisheries team also installed 8 solar freezers at these project sites:  • 3 at Aniwa  • 3 at South Malekula  • 1 at North Erromango  • 1 at Futuna  35 technical package trainings for small and improved livestock breeds, new resilient crops and maintenance of these project sites:  Small livestock trainings: Epi: 1, Aniwa: 1, South Santo: 1, South Malekula: 2, Torres: 1, North Erromango: 1. Agroforestry trainings at Epi: Farming system: 1, Alley cropping: 1, Grafting: 1, Soil erosion on coastal area: 1, Coffee production: 1, Nursery management: 1, Root cropping: 2, Crop calendar: 1. Aniwa: Root crop: 1, Crop calendar: 1, Grafting: 1. Torres: Composting: 1, Yam minisett: 1, G3PH coconut planting method: 2, Root crop: 1, Crop calendar: 1. South Malekula: Root crop: 1, Vegetable production: 1, Crop calendar: 1, Nursery management: 1. South Santo: Root crop: 1, Yam minisett: 1, Crop calendar: 1, Kava production: 1, Grafting: 1. North Erromango: Nursery management: 1.  Improved Livestock breeds especially pig (landrace and large white) and chicken (Sussex breeds) were distributed to communities at the project sites.  Also new resilient crop varieties for sweet potato (30 varieties),(can produce good yield during offseason, resistant to leaf scab disease, and borer, early maturity within 3 months, resistant to cyclone and have good quality taste) Dry land taro (20 varieties) (3 varieties are resistant to drought, produce good yield) Taro Fiji (10 hybrid varieties) resistant to drought and tuber borer (pest), cassava (9 varieties)( resistant to drought and 2 dwarf varieties are resistant to cyclones)  Improve Grafted citrus (orange, Tahitian lime and mandarine) were also distributed to communities. |
| ·  Percentage of the population in target sites covered by effective the 24/7 early warning system | Many communities in V-CAP sites are remote and not able to receive warning | *(not set or not applicable)* | 100% of Vanuatu population receives high quality early warning in a timely manner using of the multiple communication lines | VMGD component has completed its output activities and 100% of Vanuatu population is now receiving high quality early warning in a timely manner using of the multiple communication lines such as mobile phones, national radios, national television, newspapers and internet links. VMGD is now using the networks of Digicel and TVL for disseminating the early warnings using the Integrated Weather Forecasting System which has been installed in the Forecasting Unit at VMGD and Automatic Weather Stations installed in the 6 sites throughout the Country.    The target has been achieved fully. | Target has been fully achieved during the last reporting period. |
| ·  Policies in place to support Climate change adaptation enabling policies and supportive institutions in place | No approved framework for integrated coastal zone management and limited coastal planning policies to support coastal climate change adaption | *(not set or not applicable)* | Integrated coastal zone management framework incorporating resilience though climate change adaptation supported by appropriate sectoral and cross sectoral policy and legislation | The National Advisory Board(NAB) at the Ministry of Climate Change is now working with the Department of Environment, Fisheries Department, Agriculture Department and Forestry Department to review the Integrated Coastal Zone Management Framework. A revised framework should be finalized and approved by end of Q4- 2018. | These 9 tabu areas are at Aniwa and Epi after the team conducted awareness trainings for the people during the implementation of output activities on ground. 6 coastal tabu areas were established at Epi and 3 established at Aniwa, while 2 upland protected areas was established at Epi, especially around the water sources. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Achieved** | | | | |
| **Outcome 1**  **Integrated community approaches to climate change adaptation** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| • Development of Community CC-Development Adaption Strategies (CCCADS) at the village level using common indicators across all project sites    • Community Disaster Committees established and operational with specific plans developed in targeted communities and at Area Council level | • In most V-CAP target areas communities have not developed community adaptation strategies  • 12 of 30 villages have Community Disaster Committees  • 6 disaster management plans have been finalised at community level  • 0 Area Councils have Community Disaster Plans | *(not set or not applicable)* | • 30 Community CC-Development Adaption Strategies (CCCADS) at the village level using common indicators across all project sites  • CDC established and operational in at least 30 communities, 8 Area Councils & 1 District  • 8 Area Councils with operational Disaster Plans and equipped to respond to enhance resilience to climate related natural disasters | The Department of Local Authorities (DLA) team has conducted the workshop planning to develop the Community Climate Change Development Adaptation Strategies (C3ADS).    A total of 48 drafts of the C3ADS has been developed from across all project sites. Five C3ADS were rolled out in Epi sites and have been endorsed by the communities. The Project Board has approved in principle all these 48 C3ADS and DLA will continue to work with communities to finalise and endorse them accordingly. Implementation plans are being developed for the C3ADS.    The project has exceeded its target pending finalization of the C3ADS.  The Department of Local Authorities (DLA) team had established 48 Community Development Committees (CDC) so far and are now operational in all the project sites.  The project has exceeded its target.    DLA is now consulting with the Department of National Disaster Management (NDMO) and Red Cross Vanuatu NGO for developing the Disaster Plans for the Local Area Councils within the project sites. The approved Disaster Plans should be available in Q4 of 2018. | 24 C3ADS (target of 30 C3ADS) were completed on the village level at sites located on Epi (5 C3ADS), Aniwa (3 C3ADS), Torres (4 C3ADS), Santo (5 C3ADS), and Malekula (7 C3ADS) islands.  The C3ADS methodology was changed following recommendations from the MTR to link more closely with long-term strategic planning documents from the national government. Thus the 48 previous drafts were reduced to 24 finalized C3ADS. Budget constraints resulted in producing less than the end target of 30 C3ADS.  The finalized C3ADS are framed with relevant outputs from long-term strategic planning documents such as the National Sustainable Development Plan (NSDP) 2016-2030 & the National Environment Policy and Implementation Plan (2016-2030) and also include outputs from the Vanuatu Climate Change & Disaster Risk Reduction Policy 2016 - 2030.  A total of 16 CDC’s (target of 15 CDC’s) have been established or strengthened with the support of VCAP working in partnership with the Vanuatu Red Cross Society (VRCS) at Malekula (2 established & 4 strengthened); Torres (2 strengthened); Epi (3 CDC’s established); and Santo (5 CDC’s established).  10 Area Councils (target 8 AC’s) and 1 District (1 target District) equipped with assets for disaster risk reduction and trained in disaster response out of the Target of 8. Area Council equipment and assets were shared to: Aniwa AC (equipment), South Erromango AC (renovation of AC office); North Erromango AC (provision of boat for AC); Vermaul AC & Vermali AC (equipment, office, quad bike, disaster plans); South Santo 2 AC (equipment, office, quad bike, disaster plans); South Malekula AC (disaster plans), Central Pentecost 1 AC (office, equipment); Central Pentecost 2 AC (office repairs); Torres AC (equipment, office – partially complete, disaster plans), Epi Island District (disaster plans)  5 Area Councils trained on Disaster Management Response and have Disaster Management Plans developed (5 Area Councils were targeted). Women were included and gender breakdown of individual daily meeting attendance over weeks of workshops is available for analysis. Area Councils included were Vermaul AC, Vermali AC, Torres AC, South Santo 2 AC, and South Malekula AC. |
| • 1.2.1 : Length of coastline placed under improved integrated coastal management to improve ecosystem-based adaptation | • No formalised management plans have been developed and approved for areas  • Currently a “tabu” areas are developed in “haphazard” manner without systematic measuring of coverage and without long-term management plans or monitoring  • Some tabu areas do exist for the purpose of managing fish harvesting on a short term basis without long term conservation measures integrated into management  • Small number of Marine Protected Areas in selected sites (6 in total) | *(not set or not applicable)* | • Community Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plans (CICZM Plans) established integrating “kustom tabu” areas to enhance ecosystem resilience food production and livelihood support for local communities in 30 locations  • Six additional 6 additional Community Conservation Areas (CCAs) to national PA network  • Tabu areas / CCAs/ MPAs linked together through Area Council ICZM Plans to ensure integration of planning processes  • Knowledge sharing and integrated development of coastal areas.  • Community, including women and youth, participating in the monitoring, evaluation and management of CICZM Plans in 30 sites  • Improve ecosystem resilience and health | Fisheries Department has conducted assessments in these 6 sites: West Epi, Aniwa, Futuna, South Erromango, North Erromango, Torres islands totaling up to 21 communities and are now working on the draft CICZM plans for these 6 sites. The plans have identified “kustom tabu” areas that will encourage communities to preserve these areas for enhancing ecosystem resilience food production and livelihood support for local communities in 30 locations or more. There were 9 kustom tabu areas identified so far within the project sites.    Fisheries Department has identified 9 additional Community Conservation Areas and now working with the lands owners to formalize these areas to national PA network.    So far Fisheries team had established 9 tabu areas within the project sites which will link together through Area Council ICZM plans to ensure there is integration of planning process. These 9 tabu areas are at Aniwa and Epi after the team conducted an awareness training for the people during the consultation trips. The communities’ leaders and chiefs of the villages decided to extend and established these additional tabu areas to effectively manage their marine resources.    Fisheries team is now working together with the DLA team and Upland team with the knowledge sharing for the integrated development of the Upland, Fisheries and Communities development plans.    Communities including women, men, children and youths have been involved in the assessments and consultations of CICZM management plans and will continue the monitoring and evaluation of CICZM plans in all 30 sites or more.    Fisheries team had so far developed 6 detailed marine ecosystem health baselines with quantitative and qualitative data on fisheries including coral and mangrove health at Aniwa, Epi, Torres, North and South Erromango and Futuna. There are histories for sharks attacks at South Santo site, thus all the underwater surveys were suspended when the Fisheries team carried out the surveys. Team yet to go to Pentecost, Malekula and Anietyum. | Fisheries team had established a total of 9 “tabu” areas within the project sites which will link together through Area Council ICZM plans to ensure there is integration of planning process. These 9 “tabu” areas are at these sites:   3 at Aniwa   6 at West Epi  The team conducted awareness trainings for the people during the consultation trips. The communities’ leaders and chiefs of the villages decided to extend and established these additional “tabu” areas to effectively manage their marine resources.  Within these “tabu” areas Fisheries Department had trained and strengthening 9 fisheries associations for monitoring and evaluate the success difficulties, benefits and challenges from these ecosystems based fishery and “tabu” areas. The data from these sites are continuously reporting to the Fisheries Department for future sustainability.    More than 40% of trained people in the project sites communities were youths and men who are able to implement ecosystem based. These were identified in the participatory sessions during the trainings throughout the project sites. |
| • 1.2.2 Enhanced resilience of terrestrial coastal areas to minimize erosion, provide clean water resources to both communities and ecosystems enhancing the livelihoods of coastal communities | • Poor catchment management is resulting in high sediment loads, high level of nutrients  • Coastal ecosystems are being degraded by poor water quality  • Poor sanitation is creating health issues in some coastal communities, particularly for children  • Water shortages during climate related events  • Loss of food production through disease and pests | *(not set or not applicable)* | • Development of 30 Upland Management CCA Plans (UMCCAP) for coastal catchment with actions to reduce run-off resulting in improved turbidity of rivers, streams and coastal waters and a reduction of nutrient-rich sediment reaching the coastal area  • 20 Erosion “hotspots” with action resulting in reduced erosion  • Reduction in cases of water borne illnesses in communities affected by improved catchments  • Enhanced agricultural productivity  • Increased water security for 2,000 people | 49 Upland Management Climate Change Adaptation Plans have been developed for the following sites:  West Epi: 5, Aniwa: 3, Central to East Pentecost: 5 at Central and 7 at East Pentecost = 12,Torres: 4, South Malekula: 5, South Santo: 4, North Erromango: 3, South Erromango: 7, Futuna: 3,Anietyum: 3, South Santo: 4.    The project has exceeded its project target    20 Erosion “hotspots” were identified by the Upland team at the various project sites so far with actions on ground to reduce the erosion activities. Such activities carried out were as follows:  •Planting of Vertiver grass with a deep root system of 2 meters into the ground which can hold the soil in place from eroding away during heavy rainy season.  •Raised up trees and fruit seedlings in an established permanent nursery in the project sites and distributed these seedlings to the farmers in the communities for replanting of these trees seedling upland in places where deforestation has been taken place.    Replanting of the trees seedlings which were raised in the permanent nurseries in the project sites and distributed to farmers in the communities for planting upland, especially at the water catchment areas where trees have been cut down for gardens. This replanting activity will reduce the water borne illnesses in the communities and also Upland team is now working with the communities leaders at various project sites for setting up “tabu areas” around the water catchment areas to prevent water borne illnesses in the communities where the vulnerable group such as women and children are mostly affected.  Upland team has established the nursery plots at these following sites: Epi: 1, Aniwa: 1, South Malekula: 1, Santo: 1, North Malekula: 3, Pentecost: 1  In these plots the team raised hybrid climate-resilient crops which were brought from the Vanuatu Agriculture Research Centre in Luganville, Santo. The seedlings and cuttings of these crops have been distributed to the local farmers for planting in the gardens. These hybrid crops such as manios, kumalas, taros, will sustain the people in the communities in times of disasters such as droughts since these crops can grow well and the yields are very high. For instance, the mothers will still harvest their hybrid crops during disaster periods and sell them at the market for cash earnings to support their families, while the local crops cannot withstand such situations as droughts, thus productivities are reduced in such times.  Upland component is working with the Department of Water resource and the team has installed 5 water pump systems at Torres Islands. These water systems are providing clean and safe water to the population of 931 in Torres Islands whom are mostly affected by during drought seasons and cyclone seasons.  The project is now working at Epi to installing the rain water catchment systems and gravity feed water systems. These water supply systems at Epi are now benefitting a population of 5,647 who are accessing the clean and safe water. Thus, from only these 2 sites, a target has been achieved with 6,578 people who are accessing clean and safe water.    The upland component has conducted small livestock training, awareness and has established demonstration plots in the following areas - Epi: 50, Aniwa: 47, North Erromango: 30, South Erromango: 40, Anietyum: 30, Futuna: 30, South Malekula: 70, Torres: 80. These are all part of the upland management plan implementation activities. The objective of this activity is share the knowledge to the local communities so they are aware of the importance of the development of livestock sector and how to manage it, increase household incomes, improve farming practices, create employment, enable environment sustainability, adaptation to climate change and support other livestock based commercial industries. These demonstration plots established were mainly for poultry and piggery. The team has also conducted livestock and agroforestry trainings to local farmers throughout the project sites as shown below: Small livestock trainings: Epi: 1, Aniwa: 1, South Santo: 1, South Malekula: 2, Torres: 1, North Erromango: 1. Agroforestry trainings at Epi: Farming system: 1, Alley cropping: 1, Grafting: 1, Soil erosion on coastal area: 1, Coffee production: 1, Nursery management: 1, Root cropping: 2, Crop calendar: 1. Aniwa: Root crop: 1, Crop calendar: 1, Grafting: 1. Torres: Composting: 1, Yam minisett: 1, G3PH coconut planting method: 2, Root crop: 1, Crop calendar: 1. South Malekula: Root crop: 1, Vegetable production: 1, Crop calendar: 1, Nursery management: 1. South Santo: Root crop: 1, Yam minisett: 1, Crop calendar: 1, Kava production: 1, Grafting: 1. North Erromango: Nursery management: 1. | The project had assisted the rural communities at West Epi and Central Pentecost for managing sustainable community water systems and increasing water security for a total of 8,190 people. From this total:     1,774 people are from West Epi.   6,416 people are from Central Pentecost.  Intervention were carried out in the 20 identified erosion hotspots purposely for reducing the erosion activities. Such intervention like:   Planting of vetiver grass with a deep root system of 2 meters into the ground for retaining the soil from eroding during heavy rainy seasons.   Raised up trees and fruit seedlings in an established permanent nursery in the project sites and distributed these seedlings to the farmers in the communities for replanting of these trees seedling upland in places where deforestation has been taken place.   Replanting of the trees seedlings which were raised in the permanent nurseries in the project sites and distributed to farmers in the communities for planting upland, especially at the water catchment areas where trees have been cut down for gardens. This replanting activity will reduce the water borne illnesses in the communities and also Upland team is now working with the community’s leaders at various project sites for setting up “tabu areas” around the water catchment areas to prevent water borne illnesses in the communities where the vulnerable group such as women and children are mostly affected.      49 communities have defined "Taboo Areas" in up-lands and implementing actions/practices to address Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) in crops lands.    49 communities were trained to monitor the effectiveness of the Land Degradation Neutrality and such trainings were carried out as follows:  Agroforestry trainings at Epi: Farming system: 1, Alley cropping: 1, Grafting: 1, Soil erosion on coastal area: 1, Coffee production: 1, Nursery management: 1, Root cropping: 2, Crop calendar: 1. Aniwa: Root crop: 1, Crop calendar: 1, Grafting: 1. Torres: Composting: 1, Yam minisett: 1, G3PH coconut planting method: 2, Root crop: 1, Crop calendar: 1. South Malekula: Root crop: 1, Vegetable production: 1, Crop calendar: 1, Nursery management: 1. South Santo: Root crop: 1, Yam minisett: 1, Crop calendar: 1, Kava production: 1, Grafting: 1. North Erromango: Nursery management: 1. |
| • 1.2.3 Number of public conveyances climate proofed to provide long-term use by vulnerable coastal communities | • Current public conveyance infrastructure (including roads, bridges, pedestrian walkways, river crossings and walking tracks) in poor and deteriorating condition due to flooding and erosion severely limits access to basic services  • Pedestrian river crossings do not exist resulting in injury and death, especially of children, people who are ill and those with physical disabilities during severe flooding.  • Erosion, water and climate related factors making public conveyance infrastructure to vehicles  • Limited access to health, education and markets in extreme weather conditions. | *(not set or not applicable)* | • 10 pedestrian bridges established  • 4 water crossings rehabilitated  • 10 km of road rehabilitated  • 6 pedestrian walking paths “climate proofed”  • Total of 10,000 community members with better access to markets, education and health | 2 pedestrian bridges has been completed, one at West Epi and the other one is at Central Pentecost. 7 pedestrian bridges are now under construction at Central to East Pentecost and 2 at South Malekula. Deadline for completing these pedestrian bridges at South Malekula is in Q3 of 2018, while Pentecost will be in Q4 of 2018.    5 water crossings have been rehabilitated at Epi while works are still ongoing for 6 water crossings at Pentecost and 2 water crossings at South Malekula. Deadline for completing these water crossings at Pentecost and South Malekula will be the same for pedestrian bridges above.    4.6km of road rehabilitation at Aniwa has completed.    14 km of road rehabilitation at Central to East Pentecost is still ongoing with 9km of road rehabilitation at South Malekula.    1 pedestrian climate proofed walking path has been completed at Epi, while 4 pedestrian climate proofed walking paths, works are still on going at South Santo.  16 more climate proofed walking paths is planned for Futuna, but these will depend much on the availability of budget funds.    5,647 community members at West Epi and 341 at Aniwa who are now enjoying the better access to markets, education and health services after the rehabilitation of the road works. | 5 pedestrian bridges were established (1 at West Epi, 2 at Central Pentecost and 2 at South Malekula).  9 water crossings have been rehabilitated ( 5 at West Epi, 2 at Aniwa and 2 at South Malekula).  24.1 km of road which had been rehabilitated at these project sites: 4.6 km at Aniwa, 10.5 km at Central Pentecost and 9 km at South Malekula.  5 pedestrian “climate proofed” walking paths have been constructed in these project sites: 1 at Aniwa, 1 at West Epi, 1 at Central Pentecost and 2 at Araki Island, South Santo.  Total population of 16,049 at these following project sites who are now have better access to government services such as markets, education and health.   1,774 community members at West Epi.   6,416 community members at Central Pentecost.   492 community members, at Aniwa.   7,367 community members at South Malekula. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Achieved** | | | | |
| **Outcome 2**  **Information and early warning systems on coastal hazards** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| • Better quality accuracy and timeliness in weather forecasting, particularly for extreme events such as extreme rainfall events, storm surges, tropical depressions and cyclones informing EWS  • Strengthened capacity within VMGD to deliver timely climate related information to all communities in Vanuatu | • A warning system exists, however it is limited by access to up-to-date information and high quality information.  • Collection of weather related data is manual, relies of 24/7 staffing and limited during weather related events  • A warning system exists, however it is limited by access to up-to-date information, distribution networks and capacity of government to delivery timely warnings and information  •  • There are no special provisions or considerations regarding the needs of vulnerable groups of people including children, older people and those with a disability | *(not set or not applicable)* | • 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 and respond to early warnings and take the appropriate actions following the warning (disaggregated by gender and age)  • Better quality meteorological forecasting available for all people of Vanuatu  • Higher quality data available for meteorological forecasting available for all people of Vanuatu  • Better quality metrological forecasting in Vanuatu, particularly in relation to extreme climate events | Project activities under this component is now 100% completed and the communities throughout the country are already receiving timely and accurate early warnings of coastal hazards including cyclones and other natural disasters. These were accomplished by the installation of Integrated Weather Forecasting System(IWFS) by Meteo France International(MFI) at the Vanuatu Meteorology and Geo-Hazard Department, and Automatic Weather Station(AWS) by New Zealand National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research Ltd(NIWA) at the 6 provinces throughout the Country. Early warnings are accessible to all women, men, youths and children.    The project has achieved its target.    The installation of Integrated Weather Forecasting System(IWFS) at the Vanuatu Meteorology and Geo-Hazard department(VMGD) has upgraded the quality of the meteorological forecasting available to all the people of Vanuatu. The system disseminated the forecasting to all the media outlets such as mobile phones, internet, national radio, national television and newspaper in a click of a pattern of a computer. The system is automatically updated in every 3 to 5 minutes and all the people throughout the Country are receiving the updated forecasting every 3 to 5 minutes.    The installed Automatic Weather Stations(AWS) at 6 provincial sites which link to the main server installed at the Vanuatu Meteorology and Geo-Hazard Department, including the installed Integrated Weather Forecasting System(IWFS) high quality data are stored in the servers at the department as well as in the 6 sites at the provinces and are available to all the people of Vanuatu to access.    These 2 installed systems (Integrated Weather Forecasting System and Automatic Weather Stations) are integrated with other high quality climate equipment such as for tsunami, earthquake and volcanoes, which have been installed by the World Banks projects at the Vanuatu Meteorology and Geo-Hazard Department, all forecasting disseminated to all the people in the Country by all means of media outlets as mentioned above covers all the climate events and all the data are available for access to everyone in urban and rural areas.    The project has achieved its target fully | Target has been fully achieved during the last reporting period. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Achieved** | | | | |
| **Outcome 3**  **Climate Change Governance** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Number of sectoral policies, plans and strategies explicitly recognising approaches to climate change adaption and a reform agenda adopted | • Currently there are limited number of national sectoral policies, plans and strategies that incorporate climate change adaptation  • Currently there is no strategic framework for developing reform  • agenda for key sectors  • NICZM Framework is draft form (2010)  • Currently there are no written guidelines concerning incorporation of gender and social inclusion in national or sector strategic or business plans regarding climate change | *(not set or not applicable)* | • Reform agenda established to incorporate climate change into key sectors  • NICZM Framework is finalised and approved  • Revised EIA policy and legislation  • 1 additional sectoral policy recognising and incorporating CC inclusive of gender and social inclusion considerations; | Project has been supporting the development of the National Planning Framework at the Department of Strategy Policy Planning and Aid Coordination Unit to incorporate climate change into key sectors. The launching of this policy will be done in Q3 of 2018.  Project is working with NAB and Environment Department to recruit the Local Consultant for reviewing the NICZM Framework. The recruitment process is ongoing and hoping for the Local Consultant to be on board in Q3 of 2018.    Environment Department has indicated to revise the EIA policy which the project will be supporting in Q3 of 2018.    Additional sectoral policies such as Water policy, the project will be supporting in Q3 of 2018. Decentralization Strategy, project is continuing to support with the Department of Local Authorities for formalizing this at the Provincial and Community level. This Strategy will incorporate the climate change inclusive of gender and social inclusion by strengthening and improving the human resource capacity at the Local Area Councils. Where promotion of gender will be much encourage here with merit conditions by the Vanuatu Public Service Commission regulations and not political interference.  This will lead onto the strengthening of developments at the Local Area Councils for addressing the climate change issues which are affecting the people both in urban and rural areas. | Project has supported the development of the National Planning Framework which is directly link to the National Sustainable Development Plan and Global Sustainable Development Plan. The launching of this policy was done on 9th November 2018 by the Honorable Prime Minister Charlot Salwai Tabimasmas. All sectorial/ministries/departments business plans are now link to this National Planning Framework for addressing the CCA/DRR/Natural Resource Management and livelihood improvement for the people of Vanuatu.    Project had completed the development of the NICZM Framework and R2R-FAO project will meet the cost of the consultant for completing this task. This has incorporated into R2R output activities. This project is commencing this year 2019 and for a period of 4 years. |
| Number of trained staff with sufficient resources to implement CC resilience and adaptation at the national, provincial and community levels | Currently few staff with capacity for integration of CC Adaptation approaches at provincial and community levels | *(not set or not applicable)* | 60 staff trained and implementing approaches to planning for integration of climate change into local level planning at provincial and community levels (gender-disaggregated data will be presented) | NA | A total of 16 Community Disaster Committees (CDCs) trainings were carried out at these project sites:   3 at West Epi   2 at Torres   5 at South Santo   6 at South Malekula    5 Local Area Councils with community resilience in terms of disaster risk and climate change adaptation community planning, which include chiefs (communities’ leaders), men, women, youths and people with special needs (disabilities). These 5 Local Area Councils are:   West Epi Area Council   South Santo Area Council   Torres Area Council   South Malekula Area Council   Aniwa Area Council |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Achieved** | | | | |
| **Outcome 4**  **Increased awareness and ownership of climate risk reduction** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| • Practices demonstrated and shared by the project adopted by other parties (replication) and adopted by local communities  • Development of 10 sets of training and awareness materials | • Few (if any) villages adopting and using climate change and risk reduction approaches and incorporated into local and provincial level policies, plans and practices  • Currently few opportunities for communities and local authorities who are practicing or are interested in practicing innovative CC solutions to exchange information and learn from one another  • Links between isolated communities and private sector in CCA are limited | *(not set or not applicable)* | • Traditional conservation practices strengthened and implemented in climate change adaptation plans, policies and action (10 sites) to enhance R2R resilience to CC  • Increased awareness and action incorporating the role of “natural solutions” natural resource plans and management (10 sites)  • Specific exchange programs for field staff, women’s and youth groups on identified climate change resilience topics  • Increased private sector awareness and identification of opportunities to engage in building CCA resilience.  • Approaches demonstrated by V-CAP shared by and adopted by other local communities (replication)  • Secondary schools in V-CAP sites undertaking climate awareness and capacity building activities | Climate change unit at Vanuatu Meteorology and Geo-Hazard Department with project team has conducted workshops in 2 sites for identifying traditional conservation practices. The team will continue with other 8 sites for identifying these practices for implementing them in climate change adaptation plans and policies.    The team has conducted 2 awareness for encouraging the role of natural solutions and resource plans including management in the local communities. The team will continue for the next 8 sites in Q3 of 2018.    Cchange consulting NGO has assisted the project to developing the exchange programs tools on identified climate change resilience issues. These tools are now ready for printing before the project team will carry out this activity in various communities at the project sites starting in Q3 of 2018.  Awareness tools have been developed by Cchange consulting NGO and the project team will use these tools to increase private sector awareness to engage in building climate change adaptation resilience in the communities.  Local communities has learned a lot from the project by its approaches to the communities. The approaches shared and encouraged to adapt is by working with the existing structures in the villages or communities. For instance, the focal point of conduct on ground is the Community Development Committees(CDCs). VCAP has been working closely with these CDS throughout the project sites to develop their capacities for owning the activities, which the project has implemented on ground. This approach is very effective for moving forward with.    VCAP and climate change unit has conducted 2 climate awareness at Teruja Secondary School, Anietyum and at Burumba Secondary School, Epi (approx. total 200 participating students) The team will continue to the other secondary schools within the project sites in Q3 of 2018.    Cchange consulting NGO has developed the training and awareness materials which the team will be using for awareness in the secondary schools and communities. | The project is now working with the department of Climate Change at the Ministry of Climate Change to incorporate the role of natural solutions, natural resource plans and management into the department’s business plan or annual plan for the adaptation officer and the communication officer in the department to continue advocating for adaptation solutions with the good management of the natural resources in the communities throughout the Country. This outreach activity has already inserted in the department’s business plan for this year 2019 and will continue every year.  An international NGO called cChange was hired by the project to develop the specific exchange programs for field staff, women, men, communities’ leaders (chiefs) and youth groups on identified climate change resilience. This program tool called “Laef Blong Yumi, Lukaotem gud graon mo solwara blong Vanuatu” (Our lives, take care of our natural and marine resources for Vanuatu). This campaign tool is now ready and will be printed and share with the Department of Climate Change, Department of Local Authorities, Department of Agriculture, Department of Fisheries, Department of Forestry, Provincial Governments and Local Area Councils for their respective field offices to continue the awareness programs for the better management of the natural resources. The Government through the Department of Climate Change and its responsible partners/departments use this tool (Laef Blong Yumi) for providing capacity building to the communities for managing their upland and marine resources to improve their livelihoods.  2 secondary schools at Tafea Province and Shefa province have undertaking climate awareness and capacity building activities. This activity has also incorporated into the Department of Climate Change business plan/annual plan to continue the climate awareness in schools. For instance, the Department of Climate Change had started the awareness already by inviting all the secondary schools in the Country to take part in the logo competition for the department. And as a result, a female student at Malapoa College in Port Vila won this logo competition with a cash price of 50,000vt. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Achieved** | | | | |

# Implementation Progress



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| Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc): | 96.07% |
| Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year: | 96.07% |
| Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August): | 7,714,041 |

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| **Key Financing Amounts** | |
| PPG Amount | 250,000 |
| GEF Grant Amount | 8,030,000 |
| Co-financing | 30,897,253 |

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| **Key Project Dates** | |
| PIF Approval Date | Feb 7, 2013 |
| CEO Endorsement Date | Sep 26, 2014 |
| Project Document Signature Date (project start date): | Nov 17, 2014 |
| Date of Inception Workshop | Jun 15, 2015 |
| Expected Date of Mid-term Review | Mar 1, 2018 |
| Actual Date of Mid-term Review | May 8, 2018 |
| Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation | Sep 30, 2019 |
| Original Planned Closing Date | Dec 31, 2019 |
| Revised Planned Closing Date | *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2018 to 1 July 2019)** |
| 2018-07-13 |
| 2018-11-27 |

# Critical Risk Management

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| Current Types of Critical Risks | Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period |
| Environmental | In this reporting period, the project has encountered bad weather and tropical cyclones Liua and Oma between November 2018 to April 2019. The rainy season during this period really delayed and affected most of the work at site level especially with the rehabilitation of road works at South Malekula. The project has extended the contract period and applied the liquidated damages penalty of 0.1 % of the contract value per day to the contractor as a way to push him to complete the works. The completion works are expected to be completed by end of August 2019. |
| Financial | The co-financing part for Torres climate proofed field office facility from Torba Province Local Area Council is quite slow, thus dragging the completion of the office facility. The project is following up with Torba Provincial Government and its Secretary General had provided an official assurance for the completion of works to be completed by Torba Provincial Government before end of this year 2019. |

# Adjustments

**Comments on delays in key project milestones**

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| **Project Manager: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| The Mid-Term Review (MTR) was delayed till December 2018, since the implementation of the output activities of the project was delayed 1 year due to the devastated category 5 tropical cyclone Pam in 2015. |

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| **Country Office: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| There are no delays to the Terminal Evaluation even though the MTR was completed in December 2018. The Terminal Evaluation report is currently under development. |

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| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| No significant delays. |

# Ratings and Overall Assessments

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| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Manager/Coordinator** | Highly Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | The project team in collaboration with its responsible partners have been working very hard towards achieving the end of project targets and at the same time provided capacity building to the local communities within the project sites for improving their livelihoods with their food production, water security, marine and upland resources. We have come a long way with an intention to proper educate our vulnerable local people in the project sites communities throughout the Country to be more resilient to the impacts of climate change. In order to achieve this goal, the various teams of the project went down to the rural communities and thoroughly conducted awareness and trainings to the men, women, youths and children including people with special needs for understanding the importance of ownership and management of their natural marine and upland resources.  The teams continuously conducted repeated trainings and awareness until the people saw the importance of owning these resources and know how to better manage these resources for the improvement of their livelihoods in the villages. This change of mind set of the people from ignorance, carelessness, reluctance to responsible, caring and ownership had produce drastic results achieved in various communities. For instance, the project had involved the men, women and youths for implementing the output activities on ground such as: road works, demonstration plots, nurseries, “taboo areas”, water systems, Local area councils climate proofed facilities, FADs, early warning systems (AWS) and reforestation at the project sites and once they were taking part in carrying out these activities, they felt the responsibilities for owning these activities and maintaining them for the future of their children.    These activities like the “taboo areas” along the coast lines for encouraging the reproduction of marine lives on the reefs again. The results received from these “taboo areas” as witnessed by the communities such as turtles returning back to the beach for laying their eggs at West Epi, reproduction of shell fishes on the reefs at Aniwa, returned smiles on the faces of the hard-working mothers in the communities.    The vulnerable groups like the women and children in the project sites communities are now accessing the government services like the markets, schools and health centers by using the improved climate proofed access roads which were implemented by the project is and will reduce the rate of deaths of the people, especially the women and children in the remote project sites communities. This was a very huge achievement from the project which the government is encouraging to see more of it in the future with other projects for providing the accessibilities to the remote communities of Vanuatu.    Receiving timely early warnings on the mobile phones now a days using the networks systems from the telecommunication providers such as Digicel and Telecom Vanuatu is another great achievement from the project as well. This was a very huge improvement compare to previous years where the reception of the national radio is not available in the remote areas and Islands throughout the Country and people hardly received any warnings at all. Today, as long as a person owns a mobile phone, wherever they are and whenever cyclone strikes for instance, hourly warnings are receive in the mobile phones to all the people in Vanuatu. This was successfully achieved by the installations of Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) throughout the Country and again, the project had engaged the men and youths in the communities to be part of the installation works of these AWS. These weather stations provided an automatic weather updates every 3 to 5 minutes to the Forecasting Center at the Department of Meteorology and Geo-Hazard before disseminating the warnings, weather forecasts to all the media outlets. The people in the project communities take the responsibilities to maintain these stations since they were been involved in the installation process.    The project team is very happy to witness and received positive feed backs from the people throughout the project sites, where the project had supported the improvement of the peoples’ livelihoods to climate change resilience in terms of food, water security and accessibilities to government services. Also the continuous sustainability of various project activities on ground at different project sites by the communities now a days reflects the great achievement which the project team would like to achieve at the very beginning of the project for changing the mindset of the people. Our collaboration team work had achieved these results which provided more weight for rating our deliverables as highly satisfactory. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP Country Office Programme Officer** | Highly Satisfactory | Highly Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | The VCAP project has done extremely well in this reporting period. As per amended targets recommended in the MTR, the project has met some of them accordingly while others have been met way beyond what was identified.  One of the greatest success under outcome 1 is the climate proofing of infrastructures under the partnership of Public Works which has had many positive impacts to the local communities in the various project sites. These included climate proofing of roads, footpaths, pedestrian bridges, water crossings and area council offices. This simply because it allowed many of the local communities to better access markets, health centers and schools. Even though the project interventions specifically for climate proofing did not cover all the 6 sites, it was still able to achieve the collective targets set across the 6 sites. For example, in the target of 10km of road rehabilitated, the project was able to complete 24.1 km from across 3 sites alone. Similarly, in 4 water crossing rehabilitated, the project was able to achieve 9 in 3 sites. Before the project ends in November 2019, the construction of 10 pedestrian bridges is expected to be completed which is currently being reported as 5 completed. Through the partnership of DLA, the project was able to support the development of C3ADs in at least 23 communities. The under achievement of the C3ADS as reported is due to limited budget available to cover the remaining sites. During the MTR, it was recommended that the methodology used to develop the C3ADS be changed and because it was late in the implementation period (December 2018), also noting that a lot of investment was already made towards the process, the project was only able to cover 23 sites instead of 30. A lot of lessons though can be generated from the C3ADS that could be replicated across Vanuatu should there be further funding opportunities.    The project on the other hand was able to successfully set up 16CDCs and train a total of 5 Area Councils on Disaster Management Response. Through the partnership of Fisheries Department, the project was able to identify 9 community taboo sites and set up 9 fisheries association. The upland activities of the project under outcome 1 has also performed well. The project also worked with Agriculture and Forestry Department to support the setup of water systems to cater for a large number of populations on 2 key project sites. Nurseries were set up to raise seedlings for food security and also for addressing coastal erosions etc. Out of the 30 communities setting up taboo areas in the upland, the project was able to successfully work with 49.    Component 2 of the project was completed early in 2018 and was reported accordingly in the last PIR. No work on this component was conducted in this reporting period. The early warning systems installed are now providing timely and accurate climate/weather reporting to the population of Vanuatu to be better prepared during disastrous weather etc. Under Component 3, the project was able to deliver the development of 2 policies which are now being implemented in-country. The project had also supported the development of an ICZM which is at a final draft and will be finalized through Fisheries Department after the project ends. Through this component, the project has also facilitated trainings where needed and has been able to meet the training targets accordingly. Outcome 4 has not only built a platform on the reputation of VCAP in Vanuatu but also on the issues of climate change and community adaptation to be able to reduce their vulnerability. This project component in the year has developed awareness materials on climate change issues while also supporting a training tool that is now being used the Department of Climate Changes. The project has also reached out to secondary schools to build children’s understanding on the climate change issues.    In regard to project budget spending, the project has spent relatively well over the years. Budget spending has been rigorously monitored to ensure that there is no overspending across the projects total budget. Some overspending by outcome has been observed however it is still within the +/- range of the GEF budget reallocation guidelines. The project has received a lot of positive support from in-country key stakeholders and partners and through the project implementation period, it has received a total of US$1,995,475 in co-financing from government and US$82,669 from partner agencies all of which has been in-kind.    The project overall has performed very well and is one of UNDP Pacific Office project that is completing on time. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **GEF Operational Focal point** | Highly Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | The overall progress of the project has been highly satisfactory.  Project outputs and outcomes are achieving nearly 100% success rate. It is expected to reach 100% success rate by end of 2019.    Observing the deliverables for each component of the project, breeding livestock, resilient crops, seeds and seedlings were distributed to farmers in the project areas. All rehabilitated access roads, bridges and river crossings were constructed in various places including Epi, Aniwa, South Malekula and Central Pentecost to allow for all weather access for the vulnerable people in the communities to Government services such as education, markets and health. Upgraded Early warning systems by the project at the Ministry of Climate Change really pushed the Country to a next higher level in terms of disseminating early warnings and real time data to all users as required is a very huge achievement for the Country.    In support of the Government policy to decentralize its services, VCAP has assisted in the climate proofing of the Local Area council facilities in Shefa Province, Tafea Province, Penama Province, Torba Province and Sanma Province. 4 Local Area Council facilities were climate proofed successfully and a final one at Torres is progressing to complete by the assistance from Torba Provincial Government. These facilities are being will be used as evacuation centers at any time during disasters periods.    VCAP has been supporting the development of the Country’s National Planning Framework and this is also a big achievement that the project has been supporting the Government. This framework connects all the various Ministries’ annual business plans to the National Sustainable Development Plans and Global Sustainable Development Goals for addressing the climate change issues and creating resilient measures for the people of Vanuatu.    The project has gained good recognition from the public through the different media strategies and outlets including newspapers, radio talks, documentaries, facebook, twitter, nab portal, etc.  All in all, VCAP project has been progressing very well with good tangible results and would like to acknowledge the good team work of the project. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Implementing Partner** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Other Partners** | Highly Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | The VCAP components relating to decentralization of services to the Area Council level has been excellent. The building designs have met the standards to be utilized as evacuation centers. Most of these buildings are currently being used with Torba yet to be completed. Training conducted on resilience to CC has been well delivered and the documentation has been very useful for future replications. From the Director of DLA (Department of Local Authorities), Mr Leith Veremaito.    The VCAP upland component which comprises of agricultural activities, livestock and forestry were successfully implemented in various project sites. Establishment of resilient agroforestry nurseries, supplying of improve livestock breeds (pig and chicken), supplying of improve resilient crop species (Root crops) to communities to diversified and improve food security is excellent. Training of communities, and dissemination of information along with practical demonstration is also excellent. The involvement of Assistant agriculture officers (AAO) on site is well established and the department is looking forward for more collaborations between DLA and DARD to implement other UNDP projects in the near future. From the Director of Agriculture and Rural Development, Mr Antoine Ravo. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser** | Highly Satisfactory | Highly Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | .  This is the 4th PIR and the last PIR as the V-CAP project will be ended this year. Last year, V-CAP project managers, country office programme officers and regional technical advisors allocated Development Objectives (DO) progress as satisfactory, the Implementing Progress rating also yielded a similar result, satisfactory.    This year, the DO rating given by the project manager and country office is highly satisfactory, and the country office programme officer rates the Implementation Progress (IP) rating as highly satisfactory. RTA ratings follow those from the Country Office at HS for both DO and Implementation progress. In most instances, the achievements of the project exceeded the end-of-project targets justifying the HS rating.  VCAP has been greatly appreciated by the government. As a testament to this is the request to UNDP for a second phase of the project to blend GEF7 STAR and LDCF following the scope and implementation arrangements of VCAP.    Outcome 1: It is noted the due to budget constraint, the project could support 24 Community CC-Development Adaption Strategies (C3ADS). This was based on MTR recommendation to focus on long-term strategic planning. However, this represents 80% from the End of Project target of 30. These C3ADS has been developed in the context of the Vanuatu Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Policy 2016-2030.    16 CDs established; 5 Local Area Councils trained on Disaster Management Response and Disaster management Plans; 9 Taboo areas established in Aniwa and Epi (as mentioned in 2018 PIR); 9 fisheries associations trained on monitor and evaluate lessons learnt from ecosystem based fishery and taboo areas; 40% young and men trained on fishery monitoring and evaluation procedures; 8,190 villagers in West Epi and Central Pentacost benefit from water security (increasing from last year figures of 6,500 villagers); intervention (e.g. re-plantation activities, seedlings, nurseries) carried out in 20 erosion-prone areas; 49 communities defining Taboo areas & implementing plans to address LDN; 49 communities monitoring the effectiveness of action plans and receiving trainings on LDN; 8 Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs) installation and 8 solar freezers delivered; 35 technical training packages conducted; pig livestock and poultry improved.    For progress under rehabilitation activities, the project successfully achieves more than 100% from the targets. That is, the project constructed 9 climate resilient water crossings (EoP =4), 24-KM road (EoP = 10km), with 16,049 beneficial villagers (EoP 10,000 people). The number of beneficiaries is almost double from the figure reported last year (5,900 beneficiaries). It is noted that there are slight shortfalls with pedestrian bridges (5 bridges, instead of 10) and climate-proofed pedestrian walkways (5 pedestrian walk instead of 6). However, this deviation/shortfall was the result of prioritizing road construction, instead of pedestrian bridges. As mentioned last year, there was a request to build additional 16 climate-proofed walkway in Futanan; however, the project could not accommodate this request due to a budget constraint.    Outcome 2: As reported last year, the Integrated Weather Forecasting System (IWFS) at the Vanuatu Meteorology and Geo-Hazard department (VMGD) has been upgraded. In addition, the target to reach 100% V-CAP communities to receive real time and accurate early warnings/weather monitoring of natural hazards has been achieved 100%. The monitoring task is now under the supervision of VMGD. At 6 provincial sites, people receive 24/7 updates & warnings for coastal hazards and other natural hazards from mobile phones, social media and FM radio.    Outcome 3: Out of a total 3 resources management policies, the project completed the development of 2 frameworks: National Planning Framework and the CICZM Framework. The formulation of the NICZM framework is ongoing in collaboration with the R2R FAO project. For capacity building activities, the project has already achieved more than 100% of EoP target. There were 16 trainings with Community Disaster Committees (CDCs) carried out during this reporting year, in addition to 21 trainings reported last year.    Outcome 4: The project conducted 2 awareness raising workshops on natural solutions and resource plans including management in the local communities. The Department of Climate Change will continue organizing awareness workshops to other communities nationwide in the future. The project has engaged an international NGO named “cChange”, to develop exchange programs “Laef Blong Yumi” for field staff youth, and community leaders, and villagers on climate changes resilience. This is an ongoing outreach program for schools and communities countrywide.  After the project document had been signed in November 2014, V-CAP project faced a significant delay in implementation. To begin with, there was a delay in recruitment of all project staff. Then, Cyclone Pam (March 2015) caused a 10-month delay as the project needed to re-prioritize activities. In addition, some activities had been delayed when a technical advisor, a national climate change resilience specialist and a climate change adaptation policy specialist positions remained vacant. Nevertheless, the project has made effort and gained its momentum and accomplished significant progress targets.    The mid-term review (conducted in Dec. 2018) provided clear guidance to tackle bottlenecks. This year, the project encountered external challenges from tropical cyclones (Liua and Oma: Nov. 2018- early 2019). Rainy season delayed most of the rehabilitation of road construction at South Malekula. Nevertheless, the construction work had expected to complete at the end of August. Progress with South Malekul road construction will be reported in the project’s terminal evaluation.    The requested budget for 2019 is $538,194 with the expenditure in the first 2 quarters at $ 321,786 , (delivery rate 60%) . It is projected that all funds will be fully spend when the project closes before the end of the year. | |

# Gender

**Progress in Advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment**

This information is used in the UNDP-GEF Annual Performance Report, UNDP-GEF Annual Gender Report, reporting to the UNDP Gender Steering and Implementation Committee and for other internal and external communications and learning.  The Project Manager and/or Project Gender Officer should complete this section with support from the UNDP Country Office.

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| **Gender Analysis and Action Plan:** [Annex 8 - V-CAP Gender \_social inclusion Strategy\_ Final 40314.pdf](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4866/213628/1674122/1674403/Annex%208%20-%20V-CAP%20Gender%20_social%20inclusion%20%20Strategy_%20Final%2040314.pdf) |
| **Please review the project's Gender Analysis and Action Plan. If the document is not attached or an updated Gender Analysis and/or Gender Action Plan is available please upload the document below or send to the Regional Programme Associate to upload in PIMS+. Please note that all projects approved since 1 July 2014 are required to carry out a gender analysis and all projects approved since 1 July 2018 are required to have a gender analysis and action plan.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **Please indicate in which results areas the project is contributing to gender equality (you may select more than one results area, or select not applicable):** |
| Contributing to closing gender gaps in access to and control over resources: Yes |
| Improving the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance: Yes |
| Targeting socio-economic benefits and services for women: No |
| Not applicable: No |

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| **Atlas Gender Marker Rating** |
| **GEN1:** some contribution to gender equality |

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| **Please describe any experiences or linkages (direct or indirect) between project activities and gender-based violence (GBV). This information is for UNDP use only and will not be shared with GEF Secretariat.** |
| The project has rehabilitated access roads to government services like health centers. Quoted from one of the women from South Malekula, “in the past women from South Malekula were facing hard times travelling to Lamap health center to get treated. We used to go by boats because there were no vehicle roads. Mothers gave births in the boat during rough seas, while trying to get to Lamap health center. A few times we were lucky to get to Lamap, but in most cases either a mother or a child died in a boat during a process of giving birth. Now we are so happy and would like to thank VCAP and the Government for listening to our cries to improve the road conditions, so deaths in the boats will not be happing again.” For this reason, these incidents are referred to as gender-based violence in South Malekula because mothers and children’s needs in communities have been neglected and ignored over the years. Women have not had much choices in the past, but to face the rough seas while trying their best to reach Lamap health center for 2 to 3 hours on the boat. |

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| **Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and the empowerment of women.**    **Please explain how the results reported addressed the different needs of men or women, changed norms, values, and power structures, and/or contributed to transforming or challenging gender inequalities and discrimination.** |
| The improvement of climate proofed field office facilities for Local Area Councils have created a safe, clean and secured working environment for women to work in. When comparing such facilities in the past, the old facilities had no proper toilets for women, no proper office furniture, no proper kitchen, no lights. The working environment have not been safe and had discouraged women to apply for positions and for these reasons, the local area secretaries’ positions were often taken up by males. Through the project interventions at the Area Council Offices, the project had noticed the increase number of women applicants in the Area Council positions being advertised because a health and safe working environment has been provided to them. |

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| **Please describe how work to advance gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes.** |
| The engagement of women to be in-charge of some key project activities such as managing agro-forestry demonstration plots and nurseries has resulted to the increase survival rates of crop cutting and seedlings. Women were able to take lead in cleaning and maintaining of the nurseries and as a result the nurseries were growing more healthy crops and seedlings and caused an increase in the distribution of plants to communities for food security. Project sites were able to access more variety of crops that they were able to transplant successfully. |

# Social and Environmental Standards

**Social and Environmental Standards (Safeguards)**

The Project Manager and/or the project’s Safeguards Officer should complete this section of the PIR with support from the UNDP Country Office. The UNDP-GEF RTA should review to ensure it is complete and accurate.

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| **1) Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during project implementation?** |
| No |

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| **If any new social and/or environmental risks have been identified during project implementation please describe the new risk(s) and the response to it.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **2) Have any existing social and/or environmental risks been escalated during the reporting period? For example, when a low risk increased to moderate, or a moderate risk increased to high.** |
| No |

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| **If any existing social and/or environmental risks have been escalated during implementation please describe the change(s) and the response to it.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **SESP:** [Annex 11 - Environmental and Social Screening v2.pdf](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4866/213628/1674119/1674400/Annex%2011%20-%20Environmental%20and%20Social%20Screening%20v2.pdf)  **Environmental and Social Management Plan/Framework:** *not available* |
| **For reference, please find below the project's safeguards screening (Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) or the old ESSP tool); management plans (if any); and its SESP categorization above. Please note that the SESP categorization might have been corrected during a centralized review.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **3) Have any required social and environmental assessments and/or management plans been prepared in the reporting period? For example, an updated Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or Indigenous Peoples Plan.** |
| No |

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| **If yes, please upload the document(s) above. If no, please explain when the required documents will be prepared.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **4) Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential )?** |
| Yes |

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| **If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what action was taken.** |
| The engagement of women to be in-charge of some key project activities such as managing agro-forestry demonstration plots and nurseries has resulted to the increase survival rates of crop cutting and seedlings. Women were able to take lead in cleaning and maintaining of the nurseries and as a result the nurseries were growing more healthy crops and seedlings and caused an increase in the distribution of plants to communities for food security. Project sites were able to access more variety of crops that they were able to transplant successfully. |

# Communicating Impact

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| **Tell us the story of the project focusing on how the project has helped to improve people’s lives.**  **(This text will be used for UNDP corporate communications, the UNDP-GEF website, and/or other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts.)** |
| The Torres Islands have some of the most isolated and vulnerable communities within all of Vanuatu, and water-insecurity was a common problem here at the far northern boundaries of the country. With the support of UNDP-GEF working through VCAP, communities have greatly improved their access to water now. The initiative to support communities to have improved water-security came following a partnership between the Vanuatu National Government after Tropical Cyclone Donna struck the Torres in May of 2017.    VCAP worked with the Department of Water Resources to assist with digging bore holes and installing solar-water pump stations on Loh, Tegua and Hiu islands.    (Picture 1: Headmaster standing in front of solar water pump in Rinua Village, Loh Island)  This activity drastically improved people’s lives. Pregnant mothers, younger children and older people are now able to easily access water by simply turning a tap, whereas before to access water required heavy manual labour by lifting a heavy bucky of water by rope 20 meters out of well. Locals reported WASH related illnesses are down.    (Picture 2 :Women in Torres transporting water from wells long distances)  Often livestock fell into the well, and water-testing reported contamination in the wells as local toilets and cemeteries were located upland from these wells, but now the water-pumps provide clean water to communities. Boats were often hired before from Loh Island to fill-up and transport back drinking-water from Toga Island over an hour by boat during periods of drought – but this is no longer the case. On Toga Island, school children from the main village no longer have to walk daily over 2 hours to access a spring for drinking water to bring back to the school.    (Picture 3: A mother from Loh, Loridalyn Norris, said they had to walk long distances to fetch water from underground sources for cooking and drinking)  Even when it rains, the wells which are not constructed well are always contaminated by surface ground mud, she revealed.Thanks to the Vanuatu Coastal Adaptation Project (VCAP), villagers are now accessing clean water near homes through solar gravity pumps. Mrs Norris said: ““We are so happy that we can now just fetch water from our doorstep to use for cooking, laundry, drinking and bathing our children”.    (Picture 4: Turtles coming back again to the beach for laying their eggs in one of the “Taboo Areas” at West Epi.)    Children are witnessing the returning back of turtles and laying their eggs on the beach at one of the “Taboo Areas” at West Epi. This has not been seen for some many years back before the project implemented its activities at West Epi. One of the mothers at this project site expressed her gratitude to VCAP by saying, “men and youths in our villages have been eating all the turtles in the past and we did not see the turtles laying eggs again on the beach.  I am speaking on behalf of all the mothers at West Epi and would like to say, thank you very much to VCAP for educating us about the importance of managing our marine and upland resources for the better future of our children. Now we starting to witness the turtles coming back to lay their eggs in the beach at our “Taboo area”. Our children are very happy to see these little turtles as they make their way to the sea. We will continue to maintain our “Taboo Areas” so the lives on the reefs will be multiply we will live happily again |

**Knowledge Management, Project Links and Social Media**

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| **Please describe knowledge activities / products as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement /Approval.**    **Please also include: project's website, project page on the UNDP website, blogs, photos stories (e.g. Exposure), Facebook, Twitter, Flickr, YouTube, as well as hyperlinks to any media coverage of the project, for example, stories written by an outside source. Please upload any supporting files, including photos, videos, stories, and other documents using the 'file lirbary' button in the top right of the PIR.** |
| Below are the 2 links which you can see all the photos, video documentaries about the project activities in various communities within the project sites throughout the Country.    Project Face Book Page Account: Vanuatu Coastal Adaptation Project – VCAP https://www.facebook.com/VanuatuCoastalAdaptationProject/    National Advisory Board of the Ministry of Climate Change: www.nab.vu |

# Partnerships

**Partnerships & Stakeholder Engagment**

Please select yes or no whether the project is working with any of the following partners. Please also provide an update on stakeholder engagement. This information is used by the GEF and UNDP for reporting and is therefore very important!  All sections must be completed by the Project Manager and reviewed by the CO and RTA.

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| **Does the project work with any Civil Society Organisations and/or NGOs?** |
| Yes |

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| **Does the project work with any Indigenous Peoples?** |
| Yes |

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| **Does the project work with the Private Sector?** |
| No |

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| **Does the project work with the GEF Small Grants Programme?** |
| No |

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| **Does the project work with UN Volunteers?** |
| No |

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| **Did the project support South-South Cooperation and/or Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year?** |
| No |

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| **CEO Endorsement Request:** [RESUBMISSION\_CEO Endorsement\_Vanuatu LDCF\_4866\_28Aug2014.docx](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4866/213628/1674150/1674431/RESUBMISSION_CEO%20Endorsement_Vanuatu%20LDCF_4866_28Aug2014.docx) |
| **Provide an update on progress, challenges and outcomes related to stakeholder engagement based on the description of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan as documented at CEO endorsement/approval (see document below). If any surveys have been conducted please upload all survey documents to the PIR file library.** |
| The project had engaged Vanuatu Red Cross, a Non-Government Organization for assisting us with the establishment of the Community Disaster Committees (CDCs) and the development of the Local Area Councils Disaster Plans.      The Project continues to work with the local people in the communities in all the project sites to implement the project activities on ground. The project has established 48 Community Development Committees (CDCs)/Village Development Committees (VDCs). These committees are headed by the leading chiefs of the villages and members are made up of local community people in respect of gender balance. The project has worked with these committees in all the project sites and engaged them to do various output activities for each component of the project. This approach has changed the mentality of the local indigenous people in the various communities within the project sites to have ownership of the project and for future sustainability. |

# Annex - Ratings Definitions

**Development Objective Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Project is on track to exceed its end-of-project targets, and is likely to achieve transformational change by project closure. The project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Project is on track to fully achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. The project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Project is on track to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with minor shortcomings only.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is expected to partially achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with significant shortcomings. Project results might be fully achieved by project closure if adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. Project results might be partially achieved by project closure if major adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets without major restructuring.

**Implementation Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Implementation is exceeding expectations. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are fully on track. The project is managed extremely efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are on track. The project is managed efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned with minor deviations. Cumulative financial delivery and management of risks are mostly on track, with minor delays. The project is managed well.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces significant implementation issues. Implementation progress could be improved if adaptive management is undertaken immediately. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are significantly off track. The project is not fully or well supported.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces major implementation issues and restructuring may be necessary. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are off track with major issues and/or concerns. The project is not fully or well supported.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Implementation is seriously under performing and major restructuring is required. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones (e.g. start of activities), and management of critical risks are severely off track with severe issues and/or concerns. The project is not effectively or efficiently supported.