



# PROJECT PROFILE FORM

[Please keep responses brief and limit each to 200 words]

NAB Project No [completed by NAB]
GIP code/Project No [obtain from DSPPAC]
Cost Centre/Activity No [obtain from Dept.]
Donor/DSPPAC file No [obtain from DSPPAC]

<b>1. Project title:</b> Climate-smart regenerative ridge to reef landscapes for sustaining livelihoods of communities on custom land and food security in Vanuatu.	
<b>Project description:</b> The aim of the project is to apply Critical Participatory Action Research (CPAR) to empower targeted communities in Community Conservation Areas (CCA's) to develop rights-based regenerative climate-smart ridge to reef landscape and food system design and management plans that support food and nutrition security and overall well-being.	
<b>2. Approval sought:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Identification* <input type="checkbox"/> Concept <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Funding Proposal *For identification of project, use first page only <input type="checkbox"/> Continuation of existing project	
<b>3. Funding envelope:</b> Australian Centre for International Agriculture Research (ACIAR)	
<b>4. Total funding (Vatu and USD):</b> 1,650,000AUD	<b>5. Access modality:</b> <i>International</i>
<b>6. Implementing entity/organisation:</b> <i>University of Sunshine Coast</i>	<b>7. Executing entity/lead government agency:</b> Regenerative Vanua, Live and Learn and DoEPC
<b>8. Other government / partner agencies</b>	<b>9. Project contact details:</b> Laurana Rakau-Tokatakee
<b>10. Location:</b> <i>TBA</i>	<b>11. Duration:</b> Years .....4..... months ..... From ..... to .....
<b>12. Theme(s):</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Mitigation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Adaptation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cross cutting <input type="checkbox"/> DRR / DRM	<b>13. Climate/DRR relevancy (% of budget)</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High (≥80%) <input type="checkbox"/> Medium (≥50%) <input type="checkbox"/> Low (≥25%) <input type="checkbox"/> Marginal (≥5%)
<b>14. Sector(s) by ministry:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fisheries and biosecurity <input type="checkbox"/> Lands and natural resources (geology, mines, water) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change adaptation, meteorology, geo-hazards, environment, energy and disaster management <input type="checkbox"/> Education and training <input type="checkbox"/> Finance and economic management <input type="checkbox"/> Foreign affairs, international cooperation and external trade <input type="checkbox"/> Health <input type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure and public utilities <input type="checkbox"/> Internal affairs (custom and culture, labour and employment services) <input type="checkbox"/> Justice and community services <input type="checkbox"/> Trade, tourism, industry and commerce <input type="checkbox"/> Youth and sports development	<b>15. Scope:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Regional <input type="checkbox"/> National <input type="checkbox"/> Provincial <input type="checkbox"/> Community <b>16. Number of people impacted/affected:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Direct ..... <input type="checkbox"/> Indirect ..... <input type="checkbox"/> Women ..... <input type="checkbox"/> Youth (<30 years) ..... <b>17. Project Type:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity building <input type="checkbox"/> Community awareness <input type="checkbox"/> Disaster response <input type="checkbox"/> Field implementation <input type="checkbox"/> Formal education program <input type="checkbox"/> Funding - small grants <input type="checkbox"/> Informal training courses <input type="checkbox"/> Knowledge communication <input type="checkbox"/> Pilot / trial / demonstration Project <input type="checkbox"/> Planning and governance <input type="checkbox"/> Policy formulation and integration <input type="checkbox"/> Policy support <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Research (feasibility study etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> Other

**STOP HERE IF PROJECT ONLY AT IDENTIFICATION STAGE**

**18. Project rationale:**

In 2002, the National Parliament of Vanuatu passed the Bill for the Environmental Management and Conservation Act with the purpose of conservation, sustainable development and management of environment and regulation of related activities. The Act allows for the identification and registration of Community Conservation Areas (CCA's) dedicated to the protection, maintenance and sustainable use of biological diversity and of natural and associated cultural resources in Vanuatu managed through legal and effective means. There has been significant buy-in from local communities and organisations to the model of CCAs, as reflected in the considerable number established to date.

**The strength of CCA's comes with its commitment and registration of all Ni Vanuatu with rights to that land. This helps to prevent future land disputes once communities start to further manage the area. However, support is needed in the development, planning and implementation of CCA management plans ensuring that they not only respond to conservation objectives but also support food and nutrition security, climate adaptation and mitigation and enable mitigation of disadvantages experienced by Ni Vanuatu women.**

At present the gap in the development, planning and implementation of CCA management plans exists in understanding the internal and external drivers of natural resource use, food system design and custom, cultural and social practices and behaviours that are leading to vulnerability and resilience to climate change and a clear strategy to support communities to develop these plans. By seeking to understand the decision processes in each community and imbalances of power and how livelihoods are impacted by them the research can address barriers and opportunities at multiple scales in enabling communities to develop rights based regenerative climate-smart ridge to reef landscape and food system designs in CCA's that bring women's participation and leadership to the forefront of rights based adaptation.

**19. Project objective against the baseline:**

This research project aims to work with the communities that are either in the process of acquiring CCA's or have already registered CCA's to develop a model for guiding management plans within the CCA and buffer areas that support climate smart ridge to reef regenerative landscapes for sustaining livelihoods and supporting food and nutritional security. Without determining the outcome and an a-priori transformative approach, this research intends to support the development and selection of a participatory and inclusive rights-based Community Based Adaptation (CBA) and sustainable livelihood options by empowering communities to make grounded decisions on how to adapt to incumbent changes. The model will support community decisions regarding livelihoods and transformative adaptation to experienced and anticipated environmental and social change. Decisions are influenced by empirical research and take the needs of women/other genders and vulnerable groups into account and lead to informed, more sustainable, and just livelihood outcomes.

This research establishes the model and makes connections with other, non-community, higher-level stakeholders to anticipate scaling. This includes a policy engagement process and a plan to communicate the model to next users. If successful, actual scaling may occur through follow-on investments by ACIAR. What is important, however, is that this research outlines a pathway for successful adaptation based on informed and just decisions. Case studies with 3 communities will be used to build the models using an iterative and interdisciplinary approach that builds on local knowledge and understanding of the existing situation within the CCA's. The models can then consider options for future actions within the CCA that the communities can develop into positive outcomes to deal with climate change and related impacts on sustainability for livelihoods and food and nutritional security.

**20. Policy coherence and alignment:**

In recent years, agriculture in Vanuatu has undergone an important transformation. There is a shift away from subsistence systems, towards commercialisation of agriculture and increased food imports at the expense of local and Indigenous food production and associated environmental benefits. This shift in livelihood activities in rural areas of Vanuatu is also leading to a public health emergency which can be shown in a 2013 Demographic Health Survey which found concerning incidents of wasting (4.4%), stunting (28.5%), and underweight (10.7%) amongst children under five years old. More recent studies show that 20.9% of ni-Vanuatu (61,700 people) experienced moderate levels of food insecurity and 2.4% (7,000+ people) were exposed to severe levels of food insecurity in 2019. This is a result of changes in food crop cultivation away from a more diverse cropping pattern into a more market oriented cropping pattern that reduces the diversity in the diets and reduces the resilience in the food production to climatic impacts.

In response to this the Vanuatu Government released “Vanuatu’s Roadmap for Food Systems Transformation by 2030”. The design of the roadmap fits well with Vanuatu’s National Sustainable Development Plan; 2030 The People’s Plan, and Vanuatu’s national vision: A Stable, Sustainable and Prosperous Vanuatu. It also aligns with Vanuatu’s Gudfala Kakae (Good Food) Policy 2020-30 (GKP 2030) vision: A healthy, wealthy, food secure Vanuatu that enjoys a high quality of life. This policy brings together the objectives of Codex, the Slow Food Movement and food sovereignty together with national priorities on food production, safety, and nutrition, to improve coordination of national action. It represents the shared commitment of six focus Ministries (Agriculture, Health, Trade, Internal affairs, Education and Land and Natural Resources), the private sector, Civil Society Organisations, and other Government agencies and partners (VRM, 2021).

To ensure integration of research across ACIAR, as well as a coherent regional approach, it will be critical to coordinate closely with the regional ACIAR office in Suva. The following ACIAR projects while not in Vanuatu will be beneficial to coordinate with on research findings:

- ACIAR, CLIM/2020/178 Transformation pathways for Pacific coastal food systems
- ACIAR, FIS/2016/300; Strengthening and scaling community-based approaches to Pacific coastal fisheries management in support of the New Song
- ACIAR, FIS2020/172; Coalitions for change in sustainable national CBFM programs in the Pacific
- ACIAR, FIS/2019/124; Innovating fish-based livelihoods in the community economies of Timor-Leste and Solomon Islands
- ACIAR, CLIM/2021/110; Institutional barriers to climate finance through a gendered lens in Fiji, Samoa, and Solomon Islands
- ACIAR, FIS/2020/111; Spatially Integrated Approach to support a Portfolio of Livelihoods

There are a number of projects operating in Vanuatu that could support further scale out of research findings:

- Pacific Community’s SPC division. Climate adaptation options are called for at every level of governance and need to acknowledge local biophysical social, economic, cultural, and political conditions ([www.spc.int](http://www.spc.int)).
- DFAT’s Pacific Women programme works towards gender equality and women’s empowerment in the region and focuses on decision support, economic empowerment, enhancing agency, and violence against women – all issues that are salient in rural coastal communities ([www.pacificwomen.org](http://www.pacificwomen.org)).
- The International Spotlight Initiative’s Pacific Regional Programme, a UN-EU joint effort, works to combat structural violence against women and girls “[...] focus[es] on addressing domestic violence and intimate partner violence, which takes many forms including violence against women during pregnancy, reproductive coercion, violence against women with disabilities, violence against adolescent girls, sexual harassment and early marriage.” ([www.spotlightinitiative.org](http://www.spotlightinitiative.org))

- SPREP’s Environmental Governance and Monitoring programme develops capacity in environmental governance and assists in policy development for sustainable socio ecological outcomes. As environmental legislation and policy is rolled out in Vanuatu, with the help of SPREP, it will be critical to ensure Goal 5 of the SPREP Strategic Plan 2017-2026, which is to “strengthen synergies between science, policy, and traditional and local knowledge to guide decision making”.
- World Vision and the Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT with support from International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) are conducting a research for development project under the Melanesia Rural Market and Innovation-driven Development Programme (MERMAID) in Solomon Islands and Vanuatu with a goal “to establish scalable pathways for increased consumption of local, nutritious foods, and improved incomes”.
- In May 2022 the Green Climate Fund approved a \$26.2 million grant for an 6 year adaptation program in Vanuatu. The project has been billed as the Pacific region's largest-ever investment in community-based climate adaptation. The project aims to advance access to climate information and early warning systems and support local efforts to boost food security and climate resilience by restoring and protecting coastal areas. GCF Executive Director, Yannick Glemarec stated that “the project aims to give out small grants for communities to undertake adaptation activities”. This could be a very viable option for scale out of the research findings from this ACIAR project. The project design has found a niche within these larger initiatives that is unique to ACIAR and delivers cutting-edge evidence-based knowledge to rural communities and relevant policy processes.

**21. Current status:**

The proposal has passed internal review with ACIAR. The team are now preparing a document for External review, once this is completed the contracts will be developed.

**22. Market overview:** *[If the project involves a particular market describe the products or services including the historical data and forecasts. If applicable, provide the key competitors with market shares and customer base. Also provide, if any, pricing structures, price controls, subsidies available and government involvement.]*

**23. Implementing / executing entity background / justification:**

The project team will actively engage with farmers, fishers, industry, and government groups to gauge the focus, interest, opportunities, scale, and any impediments to transition to climate smart regenerative landscapes in CCA’s and buffer areas. This will be done by applying a case study methodology, CPAR and an iterative learning approach. Stakeholders that will directly benefit from the project, will have direct input into where the project is rolled out, how best to do it and to whom the benefits are distributed.

A large component of this work will not only focus on engagement but also education around climate smart regenerative agriculture with capacity building given to communities, local rangers, Government and NGO staff from USC experts and partners in the field. The lead institution shall commit a co-funded study scholarship in regenerative agriculture with preference given to a female candidate. Documentation of the process, methods and resulting models and outcomes will build the knowledge base for further capacity building in Vanuatu and be a support for regional capacity building related project activities in the Pacific.

**24. Institutional / implementation arrangements:**

**Project Advisory Group**

**Ministry of Climate Change Adaptation (MoCCA)**

MoCCA through Vanuatu's National Designated Authority (NDA) has announced two significant projects on Climate Change Adaptation, the Climate Change in the Coastal Zone in Vanuatu (VCAP 2) and Vanuatu Climate Change Resilience Project (VCCRP). The MoCCA will work as an advisory body for the project to ensure research outcomes are communicated to these larger climate adaptation projects.

### **Green Climate Fund (GCF) National Designated Authority (NDA); Vanuatu Community-based Climate Resilience Project (VCCRP)**

The Vanuatu Community-based Climate Resilience Project (VCCRP), funded by Green Climate Fund (GCF) program with the support of the Accredited Entity, Save the Children, sets to be implemented over the next six years in 282 villages through provincial governments in the six provinces. Programs will increase community access to climate information and early warning systems, as part of disaster risk reduction measures. The project will also support locally led adaptation plans to increase food security and build climate-resilient livelihoods, by restoring and protecting coastal areas, enabling women-led enterprises, and supporting climate-resilient agriculture and fisheries techniques. Research outcomes from the ACIAR project will be delivered to the VCCRP for scale out.

### **Malvatumauri Council of Chiefs (MCoC) & Vanuatu Cultural Centre (VCC)**

The Vanuatu Cultural Centre is a statutory body that is mandated to provide the necessary services for the preservation, protection and development/promotion of important aspects of Vanuatu's rich and diverse cultural heritage. The primary objective of both the Vanuatu Cultural Centre and the Malvatumauri Council of Chiefs is to ensure that Vanuatu's cultural heritage is preserved and protected to ensure a better, peaceful and respectful atmosphere for the citizens of Vanuatu. Research permits will be obtained by the Vanuatu Cultural Centre and all research activities on custom land will be first passed by the MCoC.

### **Provincial Government (PA)**

All research activities in case study locations will be communicated and cleared by the Provincial Government. PA representatives will attend all workshops and meetings in the Provinces.

### **Project Management**

#### ***University of Sunshine Coast***

The University of Sunshine Coast has achieved world standard or above in Excellence in Research falls in the top 200 universities in the world according to the Times Higher Education Rankings and in the top 350 universities for Agriculture and Forestry. USC has successfully collaborated in numerous ACIAR funded projects in the Pacific Islands and elsewhere in Asia over the last 20 years and has a long history of working with ACIAR. Additionally, USC boasts considerable capacity and experience in environmental, marine and forest science as well as plant science and regenerative agriculture and is ideally placed to conduct the research proposed here.

#### ***In Country Government stakeholder: Department of Environmental Protection and Conservation***

The Project team will work with staff from the DoEPC to review CCA management plans and their implications for integrating CBA for climate smart regenerative ridge to reef landscapes. Researchers from Southern Cross University will capacity build designated DOEPC staff in the areas of GIS mapping, biodiversity, regenerative landscapes and social science. The DoEPC resides under the Ministry of Climate Change, Environment, Energy, Meteorology and Disaster Management. The Department administers the Environmental Protection and Conservation ACT [CAP 283]. The EPC Act defines a "Conservation Area" as "An area of land and/or sea especially dedicated to the protection, maintenance and sustainable use of biological diversity, and of natural and associated cultural resources, and managed through legal or other effective means". Community Conservation Areas have garnered strong interest among Ni-Vanuatu villages. It is estimated that the total number of informal CCAs is over 250 across the archipelago.

### ***In Country Project Lead: Regenerative Vanua***

Regenerative Vanua are developing their Climate Smart Communities Program in which the ACIAR project will play a key capacity building role to ensure ongoing sustainability of the research outcomes to be managed by Regenerative Vanua under this program in collaboration with the DOEPC. Technical staff within Regenerative Vanua will receive capacity building from Southern Cross University researchers. Regenerative Vanua is a not for profit that was established with assistance from the Ministry of Tourism, Trade, Cooperative and Ni Vanuatu Business. Regenerative Vanua answers the need for an independent, national peak body for overseeing the diversification of rural communities in the provinces and the management of standards for regenerative agriculture. Regenerative Vanua objectives align with a number of Government policies such as: the National Sustainable Development Plan for Vanuatu (2016-2030); Vanuatu's Sustainable Tourism Policy (2018-2030); National Environment Policy and Implementation Plan (2016-2030); Vanuatu Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Policy (2016-2030) and has a goal of achieving and maintaining Sustainable Tourism Accreditation from the Global Sustainable Tourism Council (GSTC) Criteria for Destinations.

### **Project Implementation**

#### **Community Engagement activities: Live and Learn Vanuatu**

Live and Learn Vanuatu staff will oversee community engagement activities throughout the project. Live & Learn works with communities throughout the Asia-Pacific to encourage individual and community attitudes, values and actions that are ethical and sustainable, their priority is to support communities in sustaining their environments by improving practice.

#### **Area Secretaries**

Area secretaries representing the case study locations in Vanuatu will be the chain of communication to community representatives as well as assisting in travel logistics for research activities.

#### **25. Results Areas** *[GCF projects only]*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| Reduced emissions from (mitigation):                                | Increased resilience of (adaptation):  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Energy access and power generation         | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Most vulnerable people and communities   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Low emission transport                     | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Health/well-being, & food/water security |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Buildings, cities, industries & appliances | <input type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure and built environment                |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forestry and land use           | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ecosystems and ecosystem services        |

#### **26. Expected performance against investment criteria** *[GCF projects only] [brief description]*

- a) Impact Potential:** *[Potential of the project to contribute to the achievement of the GCF's objectives and result areas]*
- b) Paradigm Shift Potential:** *[Degree to which the proposed activity can catalyse impact beyond a one-off project investment]*
- c) Sustainable Development Potential:** *[Environmental, social and economic co-benefits, including gender-sensitive development impact]*
- d) Needs of the Recipient:** *[Vulnerability and financing needs of the beneficiary country and population]*
- e) Country Ownership:** *[Beneficiary country's ownership of, and capacity to implement, a funded project]*
- f) Efficiency and Effectiveness:** *[Economic and financial soundness of the project]*

#### **27. Consultation** *See section 24.*

**28. Potential overlaps / duplication to be resolved:**

**Green Climate Fund (GCF) National Designated Authority (NDA); Vanuatu Community-based Climate Resilience Project (VCCRP)**

The Vanuatu Community-based Climate Resilience Project (VCCRP), funded by Green Climate Fund (GCF) program with the support of the Accredited Entity, Save the Children, sets to be implemented over the next six years in 282 villages through provincial governments in the six provinces. Programs will increase community access to climate information and early warning systems, as part of disaster risk reduction measures. The project will also support locally led adaptation plans to increase food security and build climate-resilient livelihoods, by restoring and protecting coastal areas, enabling women-led enterprises, and supporting climate-resilient agriculture and fisheries techniques. Research outcomes from the ACIAR project will be delivered to the VCCRP for scale out.

**29. Technical feasibility/evaluation:** see section 24.

**30. Economic and financial analysis/viability:**

The budget is split with over 65% going to Vanuatu. This is because many of the USC team members are playing a supportive role to the in-country stakeholders via online engagement methods. The role of USC will be a mentoring one with most of this taking place in fortnightly zoom sessions with the team in Vanuatu. The USC team will visit Vanuatu early on in the project to gather data for Objective 1 and 2. The remainder of their time will be mostly desktop and capacity building their local counterparts to communicate information down to the community. Majority of the budget is covering employment of Indigenous Ni Vanuatu. Government are allocating staff in kind with the commitment from ACIAR to cover all travel costs for Government staff to be in the field.

**31. Financial management and procurement:**

The University of Sunshine Coast will be the commissioned organisation responsible for the financial management of the project.

**32. Environmental and social considerations:**

**33.**

This area of work will seek to identify drivers of vulnerability to understand how and to what degree potential climate-related risks can affect ecology, natural resource availability and selected communities. Understanding and defining drivers of vulnerability and how it influences decision making at all levels can help in developing targeted adaptation measures to support resilience and which actions, communities, sectors, and stakeholders should be prioritized. The concept of vulnerability is multifactorial because it includes interactions with other elements such as exposure, sensitivity, and adaptive capacity (IPCC 2007, 2014a). Understanding drivers of resilience can be categorised into 3 areas:

1. Buffer or coping capacity: The capacity of a system to recover from incremental and abrupt change by absorbing shocks and finding a new stability domain that includes the loss of some functions, structures, or identities (Speranza 2013).

2. Adaptability: The capacity to allow a system to shift between basins of attraction and purposefully transition into new stability domains. SESs can move from one basin of attraction to another by leading the system across a threshold to a new state in which system functions and integrity are maintained (Walker et al. 2004, Darnhofer et al. 2010).

3. Transformability: The capacity to bounce back better from change, reconfiguring the system and being able to identify new opportunities and development pathways (Bousquet et al. 2016, Folke 2016).

Through the lens of vulnerability and resilience this area of work will seek to understand natural systems function and investigate access to natural resources leading to an understanding of imbalances within society to develop resilience strategies and livelihood options. Research will be based on historical and current resource use data - OR – if not available, based on ground-truthed

models in selected communities, capturing critical dimensions of local resource use to frame livelihood options according to their biophysical and economic limits, such as: Climate, soils, land availability; Current and historical production data; Current and historical land use; Population trends; Food requirements vs. local food production; Food and nutritional security; Food imports vs food exports; Labour and time use analysis; Income sources and livelihood strategies; Economic productivity; Loss and damage due to extreme events; Loss and damage due to climate change symptoms.

**34. Gender and social inclusion considerations:**

The research approaches in this project will offer an exploration of how - using an embodied, place-based, community driven approach - factors leading to gender disadvantage can be alleviated through the planning, implementation and success of authentic gender sensitive research methods and research outcomes. In this research the engagement of women will not be confined to a single project objective or activity; instead, it is interwoven throughout the project objectives and activities in an interdisciplinary and intersectional manner. A local, place-based research which employs greater attention to intersectionality provides a more thorough and nuanced understanding of both the challenges and opportunities presented in particular contexts. Thus, the research approaches in this project will intertwine internal and external factors within a localised context to bring women's participation and leadership to the forefront of rights based adaptation and enable mitigation of disadvantages experienced by Ni Vanuatu women.

The project team will use methods such as gendered storian sessions, data collection through food preparation (ensuring research activities do not add to women's schedules) and methods that challenge stereotypes (such as local male technical advisors participating in gendered roles such as food preparation and gardening) to ensure project activities are gender-transformative. The project team is also predominantly female particularly in high level positions such as in country project lead and community engagement. In addition, it is expected that inclusion and participation go well beyond gender and specifically targets un- and underrepresented social groups within the target communities. Furthermore, it is expected that any results, outcomes, or suggested solutions will be tested against their appropriateness for all genders to explicitly prevent solutions that are non-inclusive.

**35. Monitoring, reporting and evaluation:**

The project performance monitoring plan comprises defined outputs with associated output measures and methods of proving efficacy of outputs.

Proving methods include

1. Internal review by nominated academics at University of Sunshine Coast
2. Critical reviews of methodologies in the light of data gathered by such methods.
3. Return stakeholder surveys that assess quality of data or response to recommendations.
4. Peer reviewed publications where research outputs are of a scope to accommodate publication.

**36. Sustainability measures:**

Research outcomes from the ACIAR project will be delivered to the VCCRP for scale out.

**37. Supporting documents [where applicable]**

- |   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Budget template <i>[mandatory]</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> Risk assessment <i>[mandatory]</i>                                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Logical framework  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Concept note                       | <input type="checkbox"/> Funding proposal  | <input type="checkbox"/> Financial analysis |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental analysis             | <input type="checkbox"/> Project timetable   | <input type="checkbox"/> Letter of support  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Consultation evidence              | <input type="checkbox"/> Location map <i>[detailed plans where construction is involved]</i> |   |

**38. Provincial consultation certification by implementing/executing entity**

*I certify that the Province has been consulted with and the project is consistent with the Provincial Governments Provincial Plan. I also confirm that I am not aware of any ongoing disputes or disagreements that may adversely impact on the implementation of the project. A letter of support is attached.*



Name	Signature	Date
<b>39. Director of Lead Government Agency</b>		
<i>I certify I have checked the project profile, and any other supporting information for screening this project. I am satisfied that this project proposal is ready for presentation for approval.</i>		
Name	Signature	Date
<b>40. DSPPAC Sectoral Specialist sign off</b>		
<i>I certify I have checked the project profile, and any other supporting information for screening this project. I am satisfied that this project proposal is ready for presentation for approval.</i>		
Name	Signature	Date
<b>41. Director General's Certification</b>		
<i>I certify that I have checked the project profile, and any other supporting information for screening this project. I am satisfied that this project proposal is ready for presentation for approval. I understand that no Government funding will be released for the project until the project has been approved by the appropriate government authorities, any additional government contribution has been appropriated, the approved donor funding has been released and a detailed project income and expenditure form has been submitted.</i>		
Name	Signature	Date

**42. Logical framework (objectives, impacts, outcomes, outputs, activities and inputs) \***

<b>Objective</b> <i>[The theory of change represents the long-term vision of the project (adaptation, mitigation or disaster risk reduction) and how this can be achieved through short-, medium- and long-term changes]</i>						
<i>[Adaptation, mitigation, disaster risk reduction]</i>	<i>[Elaborate on the objectives to which the project contributes] [For GCF projects a shift to low-emission sustainable development pathways, or increased climate-resilient sustainable development]</i>					
Expected Result	Indicator	Means of Verification	Baseline	Target		Assumptions
				Mid-term	Final	
<b>Impacts</b> (that contribute to the objective)						
<i>[For GCF projects refer to the performance measurement framework]</i>						
<b>Project outcomes</b> (that contribute to impacts)						
<b>Project outputs</b> (that contribute to outcomes)						
1.						
Activities	Description	Inputs		Description		
1.1		1.1.1.		<i>[Expand tables as needed]</i>		

*\*please use this format only if there is not a mandatory format required by the implementing/executing entity*

**43. Project budget summary (estimated in Vatu '000)**

Items/component	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total	% of Total
Loans <i>[specify source]</i>							
Grants <i>[specify source]</i>							
Aid in kind*							

*[Information provided on this form will be made publicly available unless otherwise agreed with the NAB Secretariat]*

Government of Vanuatu							
Other e.g. GCF, community							
<i>expand table as needed</i>							
Total							100%

\* contributions made directly towards projects realisation such as equipment, materials, labour, T/A, building works, vehicles, time etc. and other quantifiable resources that count towards the achievement of the project results

#### 44. Project component costs (estimated in Vatu '000)

Items/component	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total	% of Total
Equipment/materials							
Personnel/staff/labour							
- e.g. technical assistance							
- e.g. local salaries							
Training/workshops etc.							
Travel							
<i>expand table as needed</i>							
Total							100%

This is for the main project components only. Not every cost needs to be specified. Other examples of components might be accommodation, vehicles, fuel, freight, allowances, VNPF contributions, telephone, computers, stationery, an implementing entity administrative fee (if included as part of the loan/grant), project monitoring, contracts, rent, printing, overheads etc.

#### 45. Project risk factors, mitigation measures, and assessment tool\*

[Use tool to describe the financial, technical/operational, social/environmental and other risks that may prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and proposed risk mitigation measures.]

Selected Risk Factor 1				
Description	Risk category	Level of impact	Probability	Score
[Description of risk factor, e.g. new government regulations, loss of key staff, delays in delivery of equipment etc.]	Select [financial, technical/operational, social/environmental, other]	Select [low <5% of project value, medium 5-20%, high >20%]	Select [low, medium, high]	
Mitigation Measure(s)				
[Describe how the identified risk will be mitigated or managed. Do the mitigation measures lower the probability of risk occurring? If so, to what level?]				
Selected Risk Factor 2				
Description	Risk category	Level of impact	Probability	Score
	Select	Select	Select	
Mitigation Measure(s)				
Selected Risk Factor 3				
Description	Risk category	Level of impact	Probability	Score
	Select	Select	Select	
Mitigation Measure(s)				
Selected Risk Factor 4				
Description	Risk category	Level of impact	Probability	Score
	Select	Select	Select	
Mitigation Measure(s)				

[Information provided on this form will be made publicly available unless otherwise agreed with the NAB Secretariat]

[Expand table as needed]

Total score (add all the scores and divide by the total number of risk factors)

[Describe other potential issues which will be monitored as “emerging risks” during the life of the project (i.e. issues that have not yet raised to the level of “risk factor” but which will need monitoring). This could include issues related to external stakeholders such as project beneficiaries or the pool of potential contractors.]

\*These are project related risks, not broader, general, global climatic and environment risks

	<b>Probability</b>	Low	Medium	High
<b>Impact</b>	Score	(1)	(2)	(3)
Low	(1)	1	2	3
Medium	(2)	2	4	6
High	(3)	3	6	9

Multiply the impact of each risk factor by the probability of each risk factor to give an individual risk factor score. Then add all the individual risk factor scores and divide by the number of risk factors to give an overall project risk score.

Key 1 Negligible 2 Minor 3 Moderate 4 Major 6 Severe 9 Extreme

#### History of the document

<b>Version</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Nature of revision</b>
1.0	NAB Meeting 9 February 2018	Initial endorsement