

Pacific Community Communauté du Pacifique



# FINAL PROJECT REPORT NORTH EFATE, VANUATU









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## **Overview of the objectives and components of RESCCUE project:**

The *Restoration of Ecosystem Services and Adaptation to Climate Change* (RESCCUE) project is a regional project implemented by the Secretariat of the Pacific Community.

The overall goal of RESCCUE is to contribute to increasing the resilience of Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs) in the context of global changes. To this end RESCCUE aims at supporting adaptation to climate change (ACC) through integrated coastal management (ICM), resorting especially to economic analysis and economic and financial mechanisms.

The RESCCUE project operates both at the regional level and in one to two pilot sites in four countries and territories: New Caledonia, Vanuatu, Fiji and French Polynesia.

RESCCUE is funded primarily by the *French Development Agency* (AFD) and the *French Global Environment Facility* (FFEM) for a duration of five years (01/01/2014 to 31/12/2018). The project budget is 8.5 million Euros from AFD/FFEM.

It is structured around five components:

**Component 1**: Integrated coastal management – supporting ICM implementation through ICM plans, ICM committees, and management activities concerning both terrestrial and marine ecosystems, capacity building and income generating activities.

**Component 2**: Economic analysis – using economic analysis to support coastal management and policy decisions.

**Component 3**: Economic and financial mechanisms – setting up economic and financial mechanisms to generate additional and sustainable funding for ICM: review of options (payment for ecosystem services, taxes, user fees, trust funds, quota markets, offsets, labels...); feasibility studies; implementation; monitoring.

**Component 4**: Capitalization, communication, dissemination of project outcomes in the Pacific – going beyond pilot sites activities in order to have impacts at the regional level, by fostering experience sharing between sites, cross-sectoral expertise, and communication and dissemination of the project outcomes.

**Component 5:** Project management – implementing and coordinating the project, by providing technical assistance, organizing local and regional steering committees, conducting audits and evaluations (mid-term and ex-post), etc.

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# List of abbreviations

ACC: Adaptation to Climate Change AFD: French Development Agency **BIORAP: Rapid Biodiversity Assessment** CCCPIR: Coping with Climate Change in the Pacific Islands Region **CEPF:** Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund ELMA: Efate Land Management Area FAME: Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems FFEM: French Global Environment Facility GoV: Government of Vanuatu ICM: Integrated Coastal Management IDD: Initial Diagnosis Document NECM: North Efate Conservation Management PICT: Pacific Island Countries and Territories RESCCUE: Restoration of ecosystem services and adaptation to climate change SPC: Pacific Community VRA: Vulnerability Reduction Assessment

## 1. CONTEXT AND OBJECTIVES OF THE FINAL REPORT

The Vanuatu RESCCUE project has been delivered through collaboration between the Government of Vanuatu, the Pacific Community (SPC), Shefa Province, the Tasi Vanua and Nguna Pele Environment Networks, tourism associations and international and local NGOs and experts.

Since 2015, RESCCUE has been working in Vanuatu to implement environmental protection and climate change adaptation activities with the local government, existing community committees and networks, as a mean to build long-term resilience to benefit future generations. As a fundamental part of this approach, the RESCCUE Project is supporting local environmental networks in their self-development and planning.

At the start of the project an initial diagnosis was carried out, which aimed to provide a qualitative characterisation of the North Efate site in relation to areas where the RESCCUE project can support positive change in terms of adaptation to climate change through Integrated Coastal Management (ICM).

This report describes the project progress in the North Efate pilot site, against the initial diagnosis and the project's objectives, describes the key outcomes and outputs achieved by the project to date, and summarises lessons learned from activities and project outcomes.

# 2. PRESENTATION OF THE RESCCUE PROJECT IN NORTH EFATE

# 2.1 Introduction to the pilot site

The Vanuatu RESCCUE Project (restoration of ecosystem services and adaptation to climate change) covers the northern side of the island of Efate beginning at the village Mangaliliu and ending with the village of Epao (inclusive). The islands of Nguna, Pele, Lelepa, Emao and Moso are also included in the project site, as shown in Figure 1.

In total, the site covers around 50 km<sup>2</sup> of marine ecosystems (coral reefs, seagrass beds, lagoons, mangroves and beaches), 180 km<sup>2</sup> of terrestrial ecosystems (including forests) with a total population of approximately 8,000. The project area also includes an established network of marine protected areas at Nguna-Pele, as well as multiple community-managed marine protected areas.



#### 2.2 Main environmental issues

Figure 1: North Efate RESCCUE Project Area

#### **DEGRADED MARINE RESOURCES AND LIMITED BASELINE INFORMATION**

Communities in North Efate rely heavily on family run fishing and invertebrate harvesting for food security and livelihoods. This high dependence on marine resources strengthens the need for sustainable marine management. Traditionally, management methods have relied upon marine protected areas with various techniques and legal weight.

Marine ecosystems have been degraded and fisheries depleted by a suite of factors, including: overharvesting, natural disasters (e.g. cyclones and crown-of-thorns starfish outbreaks), a lack of conservation areas in some communities, poor management or non-compliance with conservation areas in others and extraction of clamshells from coral with crowbars.

#### INVASIVE SPECIES AFFECTING TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEM QUALITY

There is little data on the ecology of North Efate, and Vanuatu generally. It is known however, that invasive plant and animal species have had, and continue to have, a major negative impact on the ecology and economy of Vanuatu. The isolation of Vanuatu, the favourable terrestrial growing conditions, and a flora and fauna that has evolved in the absence of a diversity of vertebrate predators and intense competition means the indigenous biota is highly vulnerable to competition and predation from introduced exotic species.

Invasive species are having a fundamental effect on Vanuatu and North Efate communities in two ways:

- Impact on food production and village life;
- Impact on the ecosystem function and the natural ecology of indigenous flora and fauna.

North Efate, along with the rest of Vanuatu has a history of natural disturbance events such as cyclones and El Nino droughts. With climate change predictions, the severity of these extreme weather events is likely to increase which in turn is likely to create conditions that further favour invasive species. Furthermore, the subsistence food production systems adopted by North Efate communities, where the vegetation in small plots is cleared and burned to create an area for growing crops and vegetables, provides a further degree of localised disturbance that also greatly favours invasive species. The vulnerability of these farming practices to extreme weather and climate events further increases the opportunities for weed and animal pests to become established.

# COMMUNITY WASTE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Management of waste materials is a significant problem for communities in North Efate. Waste management issues have arisen through the westernisation of the local economy, diet, lifestyle and the corresponding supply chain of goods. In North Efate, as across the Pacific, the trend has been for the production of local foods to decline and be substituted with imported goods. Partly this reflects the convenience of these foods but also reflects the pressure of feeding a growing population from a diminishing marine resource and finite productive land area.

Waste collection and disposal services operate in the immediate Port Vila area but do not extend out to North Efate and the outlying islands. Consequently, there are very limited and fragmented waste collection, reuse and disposal services available to the communities. The accumulation of waste materials at the household and village level results in several adverse outcomes for the communities and the environment, including:

- Widespread littering: Plastic litter that enters marine ecosystems can be detrimental for marine fauna, especially turtles that can swallow plastics. It is also a visual/aesthetic issue that is perceived poorly by tourists.
- Pollution and contamination of soil, groundwater, streams and the marine environment.
- Health risks from the contamination of water supplies from waste, the creation of breeding sites for mosquitoes, encouraging pests, and risk of physical injury from glass or steel litter.
- Air pollution from burning of waste materials including plastics.

# FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR CONSERVATION INITIATIVES

Conservation efforts in Vanuatu have hitherto suffered from a lack of capacity and funding. Consultations with stakeholders and communities identified a number of potential options for economic and financial mechanisms to provide sustainable financing for environmental conservation and integrated coastal management efforts in North Efate. The main needs identified by local communities related to both capacity and funding to undertake conservation activities. This included how to prioritise conservation efforts, sustainable funding for the purchase of materials for conservation activities or to undertake a conservation activity, and knowledge of how to manage funds.

# CLIMATE CHANGE AND COASTAL VULNERABILITY

Vanuatu (like many Pacific Island nations), is extremely vulnerable to the impacts of climate change due to a number of biogeographical and socio-economic factors, such as the concentration of settlements within the coastal zone, and a high reliance on coastal and marine resources for livelihoods and food security. Consequently, climate change will potentially have a major effect on environmental, social, and economic sustainability of communities such as those in North Efate. Adapting to climate change impacts will be crucial for all sectors in North Efate due to the potential implications for natural resource management, livelihoods and food security.

In recognition of the increasing pressures from a rapidly changing climate, and the significant exposure and vulnerability faced by communities in North Efate, the RESCCUE project worked with Vanuatu government agencies, NGOs and communities to improve the capacity for adaptation and resilience planning through the development of an ICM Plan that identifies appropriate on-ground CCA actions to be implemented.

# 2.3 Project focus

The focus of the project has been to develop and implement actions to address the main environmental issues in order to build resilience of both ecosystems and populations to climate change via achieving the following high-level project outcomes:

- 1. Protected Marine Resources and Improved Decision-making for their management
- 2. Enhanced management and protection of terrestrial ecosystems
- 3. Improved waste management practices
- 4. Financial support provided for conservation
- 5. ICM plan has been developed for the pilot site

#### **3.** Key project outcomes

#### 3.1 Marine resources management

#### Outcome: Protected Marine Resources and Improved Decision-making

Efforts have focussed on empowering communities to understand and manage their marine resources effectively, including tools for monitoring marine resources, enhancing knowledge and awareness of marine resource management techniques, and improving existing protections for marine areas. Key project outputs are described below.

#### VANUATU COMMUNITY MARINE MONITORING TOOLKIT

Monitoring the health of marine environments helps to detect changes caused by human activities and natural events. There is limited capacity within government departments in Pacific nations to conduct regular monitoring, and so community monitoring is important as it can provide regular information from many locations collected by people familiar with their environment. Such monitoring methods must balance the need to be simple for effective community-level participation while also being technical enough to provide meaningful data.

Environmental Networks in the North Efate region of Vanuatu have a strong history of applying community-based coastal management, especially through local marine protected areas. However, their sustainability and effectiveness has been questionable. Communities identified that a key reason for this was that previous monitoring approaches were not designed to inform local decisions.

#### Development of the toolkit

The Vanuatu Community Marine Monitoring Toolkit ('the toolkit') has been developed to address this need in partnership with the Vanuatu Fisheries Department of the Government of Vanuatu, the environmental networks in North Efate, Wan Smolbag, Live and Learn Vanuatu, and international marine specialists from C2O and OceansWatch.

The toolkit is designed to empower communities and increase the sustainability of their marine conservation activities, and to inform the development of formal and effective community-based resource management.

The aim of the toolkit is to provide a series of monitoring modules that directly inform community-based decisions to improve local marine resource management. It includes survey methods for monitoring



Figure 2: Marine Monitoring Toolkit

marine habitats and animals and provides a simple guide for making appropriate village-based decisions regarding the management of marine resources; such as size, number and species appropriate for harvesting (in addition to and in alignment with national rules). Effective management relies on the support of the whole village and the toolkit modules have been developed to make it a simple process to include village members in the process.

It has also been designed to align with national policy and provide meaningful information that can be used by the Vanuatu Fisheries Department. Importantly, the scientific basis of the data reporting

outputs means that community-based monitoring can complement more technical scientific and regional monitoring that is conducted less frequently.

# What has the toolkit achieved?

A significant benefit of the toolkit is enhanced awareness among communities of marine resource issues, their causes, and potential solutions. Marine Champions have been trained in these subjects and how to train other resource monitors and interested community members. In doing so, these Marine Champions have established themselves as community leaders (one has since become a local councillor) and are championing conservation efforts (from waste management to invasive species management) in their villages and across North Efate.

The toolkit has been endorsed by the Vanuatu Fisheries Department, who consider the approach consistent with their aims. Marine Champions and Marine Monitors are compiling monitoring data in the Tasi Vanua Environmental Education and Resource Centre and sharing it with the Vanuatu Fisheries Department. Monitoring data from each of the toolkit modules (including fish catch and reef health) has been collected from over 10 locations with some locations monitored repeatedly. This monitoring involved the 12 Marine Champions and about 20 local community members who are interested in marine monitoring and the health of their marine resources.

Following the annual meeting of the Vanuatu's National Vanua Tai Environmental Network, the Network proposed that Marine Monitoring Toolkit and capacity building exchanges be held with the many communities represented on the Vanua Tai Network. SPREP has also expressed interest in using this Toolkit and furthering its work within the Pacific Ecosystems-based Adaptation to Climate Change (PEBACC) Project in Vanuatu. This has extended to interest from other Pacific nations, namely Fiji. These exchanges will focus on sharing knowledge and skills about the standardized monitoring toolkit with local monitors and building capacity in Vanuatu Marine Champions in training local monitors in other Pacific nations.

# Learnings

- Early, comprehensive and effective relationship building across relevant government departments (especially the Vanuatu Fisheries Department), local networks and project teams is critical.
- Effectively identifying and responding to community needs through a partnership approach is key to uptake of the toolkit.
- Empowering communities is key to sustainable uptake of the toolkit. The Marine Champions training program proved to be an effective mechanism for achieving this.
- The toolkit is a powerful awareness raising tool for the wider community, further empowering communities.
- Governance and institutional organisation within and between the environmental networks and Government of Vanuatu is critical for the longer-term sustainable use and uptake of the toolkit.

#### **TABU AREA GUIDE**

Tabu or marine protected areas (areas where fishing is not allowed) are used as community-based management tools in Vanuatu primarily to protect marine resources. When implemented successfully, tabu areas have the potential to ensure activities in coastal marine areas, particularly fishing, are sustainable. However, their effectiveness in many locations is unknown or doubtful due to their design and implementation.

For communities, a key motivation is the belief that these areas will result in improved catches of seafood in nearby fishing areas. However, tabu areas must be carefully designed and managed to achieve this aim. Often, tabu areas are re-opened after only 2–3 years for increased catches for a short-term gain before closing it again,



Figure 3: Tabu Area Guide

while foregoing the greater and continued longer-term gain that more permanent closures would bring. Also, tabu areas that are positioned in ecologically 'poorer' habitats, for example, bare sand or coral rubble, are unlikely to be of much value in terms of either conservation or increased fisheries production. Another common issue is that many marine areas owned by villages or clans are too small to set aside a tabu area large enough to be effective in protecting reef fish species.

#### **Development of the Tabu Area Guide**

The guide summarises the key design principles needed to ensure that tabu areas can be effective in helping to provide marine resources for future generations.

It addresses:

- Governance: setting clear objectives, the need for long-term protection, enforcement, monitoring effectiveness, and the importance of holistic coastal resources management
- Design principles to maximise the benefits of a tabu area for conservation and fisheries: size requirements for target species, location and habitats within the tabu area, and determining what activities will be allowed
- Community engagement: the importance of consultation and involving the whole community and neighbouring communities in the development of tabu areas.



Figure 4: Tabu Area Guide Poster

A poster was also developed to promote the guide.

#### What has the area guide achieved?

Local communities and Marine Champions have expressed positive feedback on the guide as it was developed, and the final version distributed to them. People are learning from it and it has been used to advise improved tabu area management, extend tabu area boundaries, clarify permitted activities in the area and improve enforcement for 11 communities – Utanlangi, Farealapa, Nekapa, Taloa, Unakap, Worearu, Worasiviu, Launamoa, Saama, Siviri and Sunae. These tabu areas and any agreed changes are listed in Annex 3. There is increased energy and direction within communities and by Marine Champions to improve the governance around tabu. However, at this stage it is too early to know how far it will go to achieve ecological outcomes.

#### Learnings

Tabu areas are for the benefit of communities and can only be successful with the support and agreement of the local community. Consequently, community involvement in the development of a tabu area is critical for the area to be effective. During the project, the resources provided in the *Tabu Area Guide* were effective in supporting the Marine Champions to help their communities improve tabu management.

Although the Tabu Area Guide was developed in response to requests from communities in North Efate, it provides a set of design principles that are applicable to community-based management across Vanuatu. It is anticipated that this Guide will accompany the Community Marine Monitoring Toolkit as the Vanuatu Fisheries Department seeks to improve community led marine management around Vanuatu.

#### TABU AREA MAPS

Historically, tabu areas have been poorly defined, leading to uncertainty about where they are, and what rules apply. They were marked by a stick and leaves (see Figure 5), and there has often been no agreement by different members of the local community on what rules apply within the area and on which activities are restricted.

During this project, and with the help of the Tabu Area Guide, existing tabu areas were mapped and the activities permitted in the area were debated and agreed. The map and agreed permitted activities were then documented and signed by the chief and village committee, formalising the changes to the tabu area. Communities have agreed to mark their tabu areas with signs in 2019 with the help of the NECM



Figure 5: Traditional marking of a tabu area

Trust. The signs will illustrate the tabu area boundaries and its permitted activities, educating and empowering communities and visitors to the area to ensure the ongoing protection of these areas.

#### What have the Tabu area maps achieved?

The mapping of community tabu areas has led to their improved protection, as locations and restrictions are now agreed and formalised with plans to clearly communicate this with signs on the beach. While it is too early to see the ecological outcomes of this improved protection, formalising the protection of existing tabu areas is a key step in protecting the biodiversity in these areas.

The process of developing the maps, defining the tabu area and confirming permitted activities increased the interest and engagement of community members in the management and governance of protected areas. This engagement helped educate communities about the importance of tabu areas and having rules that are followed and enforced, fostering the local community to take responsibility for their tabu area. This improved responsibility for tabu area protection and enforcement improves the ability of communities to source marine resources into the future.

#### Learnings

Getting agreement from a community on where the boundaries of protected areas should be and what the rules are can be a time-consuming process with a lot of discussion and disagreement. The project team visited community's multiple times to help facilitate such discussions, and were available to advise from a distance as the discussions continued in village committees. This process forces the community to start thinking about the governance of these areas and going through this process lead to improved community engagement and ownership of the governance of their tabu areas.

#### **AUSTRALIA-PACIFIC EXCHANGE PROGRAMME**

An exchange programme was developed with the aim of providing four government fisheries officials from Vanuatu, Marshall Islands and Tonga with an opportunity to experience different Australian approaches to marine resource management, to share experiences between different Pacific nations about fisheries management and policy, and to establish a network of fisheries specialists in the Pacific and Australia for future knowledge exchange and discussions.

The exchange took place in October 2017. The two-week programme included meetings, exchanges, site visits, demonstrations and social networking with different fisheries stakeholders in different parts of Australia.

#### What has the exchange programme achieved?

There were several key outcomes from the program including:

- Enhanced knowledge and awareness of all aspects of coastal fisheries management that are applicable to Pacific Island nations.
- Enhanced knowledge and learnings from other Pacific island nations and how each other approach coastal resource management.
- Greater self-awareness and leadership gualities for the participants, enhancing their capacity to make positive change in coastal fisheries in their respective nations.
- Innovative ideas (I.e. linking tourism, food and fisheries) for fisheries development opportunities.
- Linked Pacific fisheries officials with key Australian professionals to assist them as needed.

In addition, the programme was very positively received by participants, some feedback includes:

- "I would recommend this trip particularly to fisheries fisheries visit officers...in the Pacific...so it will help to enhance their skills in order to better manage their fisheries in our particular part of the world"
- "It is very interesting for us Pacific Islanders to take all these concepts....in how management is done in relation to fisheries...and try to put them into context for us back at home"
- "...it's a really good program...I thought it would be just another fisheries workshop, but I was surprised, and I was able to pick up a lot of key lessons"

#### OFFICIAL LAUNCH OF THE COMMUNITY MARINE MONITORING TOOLKIT AND TABU AREA GUIDE

The Community Marine Monitoring Toolkit and accompanying poster and guide on effective marine tabu areas was officially launched by MP for Rural Efate, Killion William, at the Tasi Vanua Resource Centre on 9 August 2018. The launch was an opportunity for the Marine Champions to be recognised as leaders in their community and have their work acknowledged.







Members of the Fiaure 6: exchange programme



Fiaure Exchange 7: proaramme

#### 3.2 Terrestrial biodiversity protection, invasive species management and agriculture

#### Outcome: Enhanced management and protection of terrestrial ecosystems

Work towards this outcome has involved projects aimed at improving local knowledge and understanding of the biodiversity in the area and developing techniques on how to restore degraded environments and control terrestrial pests. Key project outputs are described below.

#### **ELMA BIOBLITZ**

Shefa Province has recognised central Efate as a biodiversity site that would benefit from protection. The project to establish this protected area is the Efate Land Management Area (ELMA). There is currently relativity little data on the ecology of the ELMA and North Efate.

The Bioblitz was a three-day rapid biodiversity survey of the ELMA, jointly organised by Shefa Province and RESCCUE project members. Its aims were to learn more about the biodiversity of the forests of north-western





Efate to support the proposed ELMA, begin the establishment of a baseline of flora and fauna species present, and to stimulate community interest and awareness of the importance of indigenous biodiversity to community resilience and long-term sustainability.

The Bioblitz was a small-scale trial of the planning, logistics, field operations and reporting required to undertake a larger survey, or BIORAP, over the full ELMA area at some future time.

#### **Conducting the Bioblitz**

The study site was a 2 kilometre stretch of ridgetop forest in north-west Efate. Survey teams covered the collection and observation of native species from five taxa – bats, birds, herpetofauna (reptiles and amphibians), insects, flowering plants (Angiosperms) – and introduced rats. A variety of methodologies were used to see, listen to, record and collect evidence of different kinds of species in the forest.

Nineteen government, local and international specialists, environmental network members, and community members worked together to plan and undertake the Bioblitz. The Department of Forests, the Department of Environmental Protection and Conservation, and the Shefa Province were the key Government partners involved in this activity. Most of the community and non-specialist assistants remained in the same team for the duration of the field work, which helped to increase their identification skills for the taxa in which their team specialised.

#### What did the Bioblitz Achieve?

The Bioblitz was used to establish a baseline inventory of plant and animal species present in one forest type in central Efate. This baseline will help the ELMA Project identify and communicate about the biodiversity it aims at protecting. This Bioblitz also sets a baseline for biodiversity surveys on Efate and helps Shefa Province and their ELMA Project prepare for larger biodiversity surveys of the entire ELMA area in the future. Key findings include:

 420 species were observed and recorded. 25 endemic, restricted range and indigenous bird species, including the vulnerable and endemic Vanuatu Megapode, were identified. Three lizard species and 14 plant species were also identified as endemic.



*Figure 10: A giant gecko* (Gehyra vorax)

- No new species were discovered, however the Vanuatu (Genyra Vorax)
  Megapode, which had previously not been recorded in Efate for some time, was observed.
  Also, two microbat species were recorded that were not considered to be abundant on Efate.
- Considering the Bioblitz consisted of only three full days (and nights) in the field, and costing 44,150 EUR, this result is excellent.
- The ELMA forest area surveyed was found to be in surprisingly good health considering the devastating impact of Cyclone Pam in 2015 and the presence of a wide range of invasive plants and animals around the coast of Efate.

The Bioblitz helped establish and strengthen links between communities and their local natural environment, strengthen their knowledge of local indigenous biodiversity and increase their understanding of the direct link between the health of their natural terrestrial environment and community resilience.

#### Learnings

The local community members demonstrated keen powers of observation and contributed traditional knowledge, which complimented and added insight to the scientific knowledge of the team. It is advisable that any future assistance given to local communities in the field of biodiversity education, draws on this local knowledge and these skills.

The logistics and cost to run the Bioblitz were as expected, the planning was good, and the exercise ran to budget with few operational problems encountered. From a logistical perspective the Bioblitz demonstrated what could be achieved at a small scale and is a starting point from which a larger and longer-term biodiversity survey, or a BIORAP, could be delivered. Such a survey would need to include the forest types that were not covered by this Bioblitz, like valleys and wetland forest areas, with costs scaled in proportion to the additional logistics and specialists required. This activity would capture the biodiversity value of Efate's entire forest and make a substantial contribution to the collective knowledge of Efate's ecology.

#### EMUA GARDEN: LOCAL PEST PROOF FENCE TRIAL

Vanuatu has many vertebrate pests, some of which have a significant effect on food production. Under direction from the Tasi Vanua Environment Network and the Shefa Province Agricultural Extension Officer, a trial was undertaken to set up a pest-proof fence around a garden used to grow food, with the aim of excluding key pest species (rats, mice and Giant African Snails).

#### Conducting the pest proof fence trial

The trial involved fencing off a garden area, removing all pests from within the fenced area, and then monitoring for the presence of pests within the garden. A pest proof fence was dug into the ground to prevent pests from burrowing underneath and capped on the top to prevent pests from climbing over.

The trial was conducted in two phases to test two types of pest-proof fence:

- A purpose-built pest-proof fence constructed from corrugated steel and mesh, designed to prevent rodents from burrowing underneath, and a hood along the top to prevent species from climbing over.
- 2. A fence made from locally available materials (bamboo) to replicate the pest-proof techniques of the original metal fence.

The first phase of the trial showed that the target pests could be effectively excluded from the garden using the metal and mesh fence.

The rodent traps and monitoring tunnels continued inside the garden fence to test whether the bamboo pest-proof fence was effectively keeping pests out of the garden.

#### What has the trial achieved?

The first phase of the trial showed that rats and mice could be effectively excluded from gardens using pest-proof fencing. The trial was unable to test defences against giant African snails because there were none present in the trial area at the time due to conditions being too dry for them.

The second phase of the trial was inconclusive. For the trial to be effective the bamboo fence needed the gate to be kept shut, the rat trap loaded, and nearby trees and branches kept off the fence. Unfortunately, these conditions were not maintained by the Environmental Network. Subsequently, traces of rat damage were identified on the kumala root crops in the garden, showing that rats were getting into the garden. Community members responsible for the garden and fence were willing to accommodate such damage to the kumala and were not interested in continuing the fence futher. Rather, they were interested in using the steel fence to construct a small storage shed on the site.

#### Learnings

• The initial diagnosis found that terrestrial garden pests (specifically rats and snails) were causing damage that communities wanted minimised. However, community members did not consider the benefit of minimised garden pests to justify the work required to operate and



Figure 11: Constructing the metal pest-proof fence



Figure 12: The bamboo pest-proof fence

maintain a pest-proof garden fence. This calls for more robust diagnosis and activity design. Importantly, diagnoses and action plans require flexibility to adapt to feedback from communities as they arise.

• Monitoring project outcomes and helping the community to work through any issues that arise should be an integral part of projects such as this.

#### **RESTORATION SKILLS ACTIVITY**

The Tasi Vanua Environment Network and the village of Epau identified a need for forest restoration skills and planning. The Epau community and participating Environmental Network members wanted to devise and implement actions that respond to the invasive species that dominate a deforested site inland from Epau village.

These plans and actions needed to deliver direct benefits to the community to incentivise their control of the invasive species so as to facilitate ecological restoration.



Figure 13: Epau restoration area

The site is about one hectare on the eastern part of ELMA and was cleared of native forest in 2007. It has less than 10 trees standing and a few shrubs that are heavily suppressed by *Merremia peltata* (Big Leaf Vine).

The only feasible on-site control of *Merremia* is three or four people cutting the *Merremia* back about one or two times every week. To incentivise this work to be done, the Department of Forests and the Epau Kava Association proposed the planting kava and garden vegetables beneath the planted forest species. The care required for these crops will ensure that the *Merremia* is controlled and the planted forest trees can become established. A pig-proof fence was also identified as being necessary to protect the gardens, kava, and young trees from pig damage. These efforts will establish a protected ecological core that will be ready to be expanded upon by the community in the future.

The Department of Forests and the Epau community agreed that native whitewood trees would be most suitable to the site and offer a good timber price when ready for selective harvest. The Department of Forests offered to help the community source the saplings from their nursery, plant about 50 whitewood trees in November 2018, monitor their performance and advise when ready for selective harvest and replanting.

#### What has the restoration activity achieved?

The Department of Forests, the Epau community and the Tasi Vanua Network now share a close relationship



Figure 14: Pig-proof fence protecting the restoration site

and a plan (see Annex 4) to ensure that this restoration is beneficial to the community and achieves a closed canopy in 15 years. The fence has been installed and is ready for the community to begin clearing the undergrowth and planting.

# Learnings

The key learnings from this project include:

- Control of *Merremia peltata* is time-intensive and restoration design needs to ensure that people are regularly on site.
- Communities need an incentive to clear the *Merremia*. This was resolved by planning for food and cash crop species at the site that the community will gain short and mid-term benefits from such as kava and vegetables.
- Feral pigs were a known risk to the plot. The site was fenced to exclude them and ensure the safety of the community's crops.
- Close collaboration and involvement of the Department of Forests was very important to ensure that restoration and agroforestry plans and activities benefit from local leadership, expert advice and support in the long-term.

# 3.3 Waste management

#### Outcome: Improved waste management practices

Efforts in this area have focussed on raising community awareness of the issues associated with poor waste management, and to support communities as they transition away from the use of plastics following the Vanuatu Government ban on certain single-use plastics (plastic bags, straws and polystyrene take-away boxes). Key project outputs are described below.

#### COMMUNITY WASTE COMMITTEES AND TOOLKIT

Community Waste Committees were established in three villages to monitor waste and identify, plan and implement activities to manage waste with the help of the Community Waste Toolkit.

The Community Waste Toolkit was developed to help communities across North Efate understand the waste in their villages and to train them in waste management techniques.

Community Waste Committees have facilitated three to four Waste Management Workshops to familiarise themselves with the waste issues in their villages and agree to solutions using the Waste Management Toolkit; such as where waste will be collected and how it will be disposed of. These Committees have integrated these practices and their review



Figure 15: Waste Management Toolkit and community training

into their community structure under their Village Environment Committees.

#### Learnings

Waste is clearly an important issue for North Efate and this Toolkit was received with great interest. The Toolkit is easy to use with simple messages and management options. It remains a valuable piece of guidance for communities and continues to be shared across North Efate and within the Environment Networks.

# WASTE PLAY, WORKSHOPS AND SCHOOL COMPOSTING FACILITIES

The waste management play was performed by local NGO Wan Smolbag in five villages to educate members about waste issues, waste separation, recycling, composting and garden fertiliser.

After the play community members workshopped their own waste management issues and were trained waste separation and composting.

In the weeks following the play, 15 members received ocean

additional training in waste management, waste separation, composting and garden management in Port Vila. They then applied these skills to the waste management plans and systems in their

communities and individual households. These community members also learnt how to make crafts from recycled items to supplement their income.

Furthermore, five school composts have been established and training provided to children and teachers. Environmental Committees were set up in each school and members were trained in waste management, reduction, reuse and recycling. School children also rehearsed and preformed a short play on waste management.

# Learnings

The Waste Play was very effective at engaging communities, reaching all ages, and inspiring action. So much so that the method was used again during the Plastic Waste Campaign. Following this engagement with practical waste management workshops and installing composting facilities ensure that the energy generated was harnessed by impactful activities. These activities have continued and complemented the Waste Management Toolkit and Committees.

#### WASTE COLLECTION TRIALS

Community Waste Committees have established waste and recycling bins in three villages. The Port Vila Municipality have agreed to collect this waste when requested to by the Community Waste Committee. Community Waste Committees are selling the Port Vila Municipality yellow plastic rubbish bags to community members to collect their rubbish and place it in the road side collection stations for the Port Vila Municipality to collect. The sales of these bags is helping to fund the activities in the Waste Committee's Waste Management Action Plans.

This collection arrangement has proven so successful that from September 2018 almost all the other villages around the island have set up road side waste collection stations and are buying the Port Vila Municipality yellow plastic rubbish bags. The Port Vila Municipality now circle the island ring-road once a week to collect the bags.

#### Learnings

Waste management and the collection of waste emerged as a key issue for communities as the project progressed and the success of this collection service is a clear illustration of that. It became very

Figure 16: Pele children learning about rubbish in the



Figure 17: Children on Pele Island learning about waste separation and composting

important to ensure that the project could adapt to support these efforts, despite them not being a priority at earlier stages of the project.

#### NORTH EFATE PLASTIC WASTE CAMPAIGN

In early 2018 Vanuatu became the first nation in the world to ban plastic straws, plastic bags and Styrofoam takeaway containers. A plastic waste campaign was organised to support the Vanuatu Government's initiative to ban plastics in Vanuatu, and to generate resources that could be compiled in a plastic waste awareness toolkit that the Vanuatu Government can use in other parts of Vanuatu. It included the following activities:

#### Plastic Waste Play

The play 'Plastic Waste Play' was performed by acting group 'Wan Smolbag' across communities and schools in North Efate.

The play is a story of how plastic was discovered and celebrated, but then became a major problem for our oceans, the animals that live within it and the ability of people to depend on the ocean for their livelihoods.

#### Plastic Free 'Taleva' Parade

A parade across North Efate was organised by Tasi Vanua and Nguna Pele environmental networks and Live and Learn Vanuatu, to help the communities in the area to transition away from the use of plastic bags and single-use plastic items. The Parade was organised to increase community awareness of the plastic ban and help to find alternatives to single-use plastic, and to support the Government of Vanuatu in its plastic ban.

The Plastic Free Taleva Parade began at Lelepa Landing, and travelled through 17 villages, including Tanilou, Malafau, Meten, Siviri, Emua, Paunagisu, Epao, and concluding at Pang Pang. Local speakers at each village described and reinforced the ban's principles and rationales. Local radio stations covered the parade, connecting to as many people as possible. T-shirts and posters displaying the plastic free logo were given away in each village, as reminders of the ban and its importance.



Figure 18: A performance of the Plastic Waste Play



Figure 19: Students at Manua School watch the plastic waste play



*Figure 20: Poster providing information during the parade* 

## Comic book

'Wan Smol Bag' also created a comic book to communicate and raise awareness of the issues associated with plastic waste in the ocean. This was distributed as the Waste Play toured North Efate.

#### What has the plastic waste campaign achieved?

The campaign was successful in raising awareness of the issues associated with plastic waste, and the government ban on plastics. The campaign is thought to have reached thousands of people across Efate so far.



Figure 21: Plastic waste awareness comic book

Live and learn also captured feedback from community for the government on implications of the ban on their lives as well as potential alternatives and the costs associated with these.

The campaign also generated resources and information available to the Government of Vanuatu to use in the plastic waste awareness toolkit for the Vanuatu Government to use elsewhere in the country.

## Learnings

- Local advocates and NGOs have a good understanding of the best mechanisms to deliver awareness campaigns and materials. Ensuring their advice is followed closely helps ensure effective outcomes for communities.
- There is a room for further waste management improvement in North Efate, future projects would do well to leverage the progress RESCCUE has made, such as expanding the collection service, composting facilities, and community waste separation.
- Many of the alternatives to the plastics currently used (such as woven bags in place of plastic shopping bags, or compostable containers for selling soup) are time-consuming to produce or more expensive to purchase, so community members are not very willing to adopt them.
  - Rather than weaving bags, community members prefer to buy ready-made cloth bags.
  - The ban on plastics is expected to affect the women in the communities who cook and sell food for an income because they will need to find alternatives to the polystyrene takeaway boxes to serve their food in. It's likely these alternatives will be clear hard-plastic containers.

# 3.4 Innovative economic and financial mechanisms

#### Outcome: Financial support provided for conservation

The focus of the project towards this outcome has been to support existing local environmental networks, as well as to develop new relationships and provide a sustainable income stream for conservation activities in North Efate.

# **TASI VANUA ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION AND RESOURCE CENTRE**

The Tasi Vanua Environmental Education and Resource Centre has been established in Emua village in North Efate and officially opened on 25 May 2018.

It is intended to be the central hub for the North Efate Tasi Vanua Environment Network, to support its members in organising and coordinating conservation activities and as an environmental education and tourism information venue for North Efate.

The Centre was built to serve several purposes:

- As a central contact point for government, the public and stakeholders to be able to connect with ٠ the Tasi Vanua network.
- As a meeting space.
- As a display centre for environmental materials, including pamphlets, fact sheets, and posters.
- As a small library providing access to climate change and environmental management books, articles, and other reference materials.
- As an Internet connection point, where school students and community members can use the computer to research on-line environmental resources and access emails.
- As an eco-tourism information centre displaying information about North Efate and promoting eco-friendly activities.

At the opening event, Mr Kenneth Lango, the chair of Tasi Vanua Network, said "We have been needing a place to meet for many years. This centre will be a central point to give learning to our youth and communities on environmental protection and climate change. It will also be a central contact point for organisations to contact the Tasi Vanua Network and work in collaboration with us."

Both the Tasi Vanua and Nguna Pele environmental groups will local RESCCUE project officer, at the Centre use the Centre and it is available for other groups to rent. This will allow for some income for the Centre.

#### **Building the Centre**

The resource centre is a traditionally-designed building constructed from bamboo, plywood and natungura (thatch) roof. The centre was crafted with the help of local builders and overseen by local Kenneth Lango, who also donated the land for the project.

When considering options for design of the resource centre, the Steering Committee opted for a traditionally built structure over a more cyclone-resistant design due to lower cost (hence more

funding available for other project activities), aesthetics, preference for traditional design and materials, and higher local capacity to maintain and fix any damage caused by extreme weather events.



Figure 24: The building crew and members

of the Tasi Vanua Network



Figure 22: Tasi Vanua Resource Centre

Figure 23: Kenneth Lango and Emil Samuel,

#### What has the Centre achieved?

The Centre has been a helpful place for Tasi Vanua and Nguna Pele Networks to meet and plan their conservation activities, collaborate with Tourism Operators for the Conservation Trust and celebrate their successes with the RESCCUE project. The Centre also houses the Tasi Vanua Network's computer and printing facilities, so is the depository and management centre of environmental monitoring data (especially marine monitoring data) that the network collects. The environmental networks collaborate with government partners (like the Vanuatu Fisheries Department) to share this data and the monitoring programmes and methodologies undertaken.

More generally, the Centre has empowered the Tasi Vanua Network with a central hub and place from which to draw its identity and add weight to its role, function and relevance to North Efate communities.

## Learnings

- Following the construction of the Centre, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs expressed concerns about the building not being cyclone-proof. Following this, remedial works to strengthen the Centre were implemented. These remedial works were costly and distracted from Tasi Vanua's pride at the Centre's completion. While the design decisions were made by the National Steering Committee, it is important to continually check that the implications of such decisions are clear.
- Construction monitoring is critical and was a very involved process. Mistakes were made and needed to be repaired before the Centre could be used. This may have been exacerbated by the fact that the builders were not from Emua and may not have felt accountable to the local community and the stakeholders of the Centre.

#### **CONSERVATION TRUST**

The aim of the Conservation Trust is to provide a sustainable income stream for conservation activities in North Efate. The source of on-going funding is a conservation levy on accommodation rooms and tourism activities.

# Deed to establish the North Efate Conservation Management (NECM)

The NECM is the deed under which Tasi Vanua, Nguna Pele, the Shefa Tourism Council and Live and Learn Vanuatu agree to work together to deliver conservation and ICM activities. The NECM outlines the management systems the parties will follow. It also details the 10% levy on tourism activities that the North Efate and Nguna, Pele and Emao Tourism Associations will collect from their membership.

The NECM recognises the importance of tourism to the economy of North Efate and that a healthy environment is crucial to a resilient people. By bringing the environmental networks and the tourism associations together under the NECM, Vanuatu RESCCUE is helping North Efate continue its conservation activities, and protect the tourism business it depends upon. To support the tourism operators that are contributing to the Trust a series of conservation stories have been published in a booklet for tourists to demonstrate the conservation impact that the NECM and the levy is having.

#### Deed to establish the Trust

The independent Trustee and local barrister, Barrett and Partners, signed the Trustee Agreement that establishes the Trust and themselves as Trustee. This separate agreement protects the Trust's funds and the Trustee from the decisions taken by the NECM and ensures that funds from the Trust are only

dispersed through the formal channels and process. Although, it is only the NECM that decide how the Trust funds are used.

# **Conservation Action Plan and Business Plan**

Both Tasi Vanua and Nguna Pele Environment Networks have identified conservation priorities and business plans (see Annex 5 and 6) that will benefit the fisheries, forests, gardens, health, sanitation and tourism businesses in their communities. Importantly, these plans are developed alongside tourism operators and associations in North Efate and will guide the implementation of the NECM.

# Seed funding to the Trust

To get the NECM and Trust started, AFD and SPC were able to offer EUR 90,000 of seed funding to the Trust in support of the Conservation Action Plan and Business Plan. Some of the key activities planned include the installation of tabu area maps and signboards, yacht moorings to protect the reef from anchor damage, coral replanting and monitoring activities. The planned revenues from the 10% levy is about 1 million vatu per year (around EUR 8,000), and the NECM expect to spend about 80% of that on coordination and implementation of conservation activities. The remaining will be spent of operating costs.

Setting up and running the fund was an expensive and complicated exercise. Establishment cost was about EUR 150,000 with numerous legislative and legal surprises along the way. An important surprise was that none of the NECM members were officially registered with the Government of Vanuatu, but they needed to be to form the NECM. Operational transaction costs are expected to be about EUR 15,000 per year.

# What has the Conservation Trust achieved?

The NECM has brought together and empowered the environmental and tourism networks across North Efate. It has developed a framework and system around which the tourism economy can protect its natural assets and the environmental networks can fund the work important to ensuring the sustainability of their communities.

# Learnings

Establishing this framework and Trust mechanism has been extremely complicated and required considerably more effort than anticipated. A key learning has been to do thorough due diligence before pursuing such an approach and to ensure there is sufficient contingency funding for manage any surprise costs. The successful implementation of the NECM is yet to be proven and its activities during 2019 will test this.

# 3.5 Integrated Coastal Management Plan

# Outcome: ICM plan has been developed for the pilot site

The North Efate ICM Plan has been developed based on an Initial Diagnosis Document (IDD) prepared by the RESCCUE project for North Efate and individual diagnosis and actions plans that addressed waste management, terrestrial ecology and marine ecology and resource management. The North Efate ICM is consistent with and gives local effect to the National Integrated Coastal Management Framework and Implementation Strategy for Vanuatu. The main purpose of the ICM Plan is to establish integrated coastal management arrangements for North Efate to build resilience to climate change, address environmental degradation, and sustainably manage the natural resources within North Efate for current and future generations. These efforts are led primarily by the Tasi Vanua and Nguna Pele Community Conservation Groups in partnership with Government Departments and the Shefa Provincial Government. The ICM Plan covers the 5-years from 2017 to 2022.

The goal of the ICM Plan is to increase resilience of communities and ecosystems to climate change through improved ridge to reef resource management. For North Efate communities, this will ensure management of natural resources is sustainable in the long term with communities developing a greater level of self-sufficiency in their management of resources. Resource management decisions made by the Tasi Vanua and Nguna Pele Networks and individual communities, with guidance from government and provincial bodies will be made using up-to-date information on the health of resources.

The objectives of the North Efate ICM Plan are to:

- maintain ecosystem services through the protection and enhancement of the functional integrity and health of coastal ecosystems and environments; protection of indigenous biodiversity; preservation of resources and sustainable fisheries and livelihoods of communities;
- 2. harmonise coastal management processes in North Efate provided for by relevant legislation, strategies, policies and plans;
- 3. enhance and strengthen collaboration of all stakeholders including government agencies, NGOs and communities in the management process in North Efate;
- 4. ensure ecosystem considerations are efficiently and adequately taken into consideration during any development or management of resources to minimise detrimental impacts on the environment and achieve sustainability;
- 5. reduce resource use conflicts;
- 6. maintain aesthetic appeal of the coastal environment for the enjoyment of the population and for sustainable development;
- 7. preserve customary, cultural and traditional values; and
- 8. facilitate and strengthen climate change adaptation activities.

These objectives are the basis for the strategies and actions in the North Efate ICM Plan.

# What has the ICM Plan Achieved?

The activities described above are all components of the ICM Plan and their achievements have been an exercise of the ICM Plan. In addition, the ICM Plan has offered a central reference point through which Vanuatu RESCCUE stakeholders have orientated their efforts from and has served as a justification for such efforts.

# Learnings

The ICM Plan and its activities described above have been of most use to the Environmental Networks and communities of North Efate. While the Vanuatu Government supports the ICM Plan in principle, it wants to see its action plan given effect to and proved as valuable to the communities of North Efate before they consider formally adopting and endorsing it.

# 4. CROSS-CUTTING LEARNING THEMES

# 4.1 Support to public policies

The contribution of the Vanuatu RESCCUE project to Vanuatu public policy and legislation is detailed in Annex 2. This was developed in response to the Government of Vanuatu's request for such an overview.

The project has worked closely with the Vanuatu Fisheries Department to ensure the projects marine activities and plans align and progress Government policy priorities. Key collaboration has included reef health survey data to inform near shore catch limit policy and enforcement. Additional collaboration has also involved tabu area mapping and management policy guidance, the formal endorsement of the Marine Monitoring Toolkit, and the regional fisheries exchange to Australia.

The Vanuatu RESCCUE Project also collaborated closely with the Department of Forests and the Department of Environmental Protection and Conservation on the terrestrial ecology action plans and implementation, notably the Bioblitz and the restoration site.

The Shefa Province was also a close partner and leader on the ELMA Bioblitz and the Emua Garden local pest-proof fence trial, via their local agricultural extension officer who guided the work and design. Shefa Province and the Port Vila Waste Municipality are also key partners in the design and implementation of the waste collection pilot.

The Government of Vanuatu also requested that the Vanuatu RESCCUE project contribute to the revised the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2018-2030. The Vanuatu RESCCUE Project's contributions to the NBSAP objectives and actions were integrated into its revision.

Furthermore, the Vanuatu RESCCUE project was called upon when the Government of Vanuatu decided to ban certain single-use plastics. The project was asked to develop campaign materials to be available for the Government of Vanuatu's nation-wide implementation of the single-use plastic ban.

In addition to the above instances, the National Steering Committee Meetings were regular events where all parties could come together to review and adjust the projects priorities as necessary.

# 4.2 Public participation

Traditionally, governance in Vanuatu has been at the village level where issues are discussed and decided by the entire community. This community-based decision-making structure is guided by the Chief, who is the primary and ultimate authority within the community, followed by the Village Council. Actions are then carried out by a variety of committees (such as Community Disaster Committee, Environment Committee, and Water Committee).

Villages usually have a monthly meeting to decide all issues that concern the community at the time. Participation in these meetings is not compulsory, but any decisions made at the meetings must be adhered to by all community members, regardless of attendance. Both women and men attend meetings, however men tend to be more vocal in the decision-making process. Communities repeatedly emphasize that successful resource management depends heavily on the Chief understanding and engaging with the issues at hand, setting priorities for long-term needs over short-term gains. Communities with strong traditional leadership were found to be better able to manage their local resource bases. As such, the success of the Vanuatu RESCCUE project has depended on its ability to work within and fortify this existing governance structure.

The project worked closely with the chiefs, the village councils, and the committees (including Mangaliliu, Tanoliu, Sunae, Saama, Emua, Epau, Nguna & Pele) which then appointed 'role models' or 'champions' that are responsible as leader of each committee and its actions. This technique has proved very successful as these leaders have a personal interest in motivating the community to act and become highly respected leaders. The committees and their leadership proved active and effective when supplied with the capacity, tools and support they required. This tends to be so successful that the champions find themselves in high demand from other projects and organisations, drawing them away from their village commitments.

# 4.3 Knowledge and capacity building

The capacity building requested by the Tasi Vanua and Nguna Pele Environmental Networks was implemented in several ways. Primarily this involved the development of technical and management capabilities, specifically strategic planning, governance, administration and coordination.

Capacity building and training was provided in partnership with local organisations and across the projects activities. Twelve Marine Monitoring Champions from the Tasi Vanua and Nguna Pele Environmental Networks have been training in marine science, the planning and coordination of Network monitoring activities, management and governance of community resources, and the administration of monitoring activities and data. Monitoring Champions publicly graduated as respected community leaders at the end of the Project in an official ceremony attended by their peers and North Efate leaders.

Additionally, groups of community members and leaders (about 30-40 people) have been trained in the establishment and operation of community waste committees, community waste and composting facilities, and village and household waste audits. This has increased the capacity of community members to manage waste in their villages. It also improved the confidence of Tasi Vanua and Nguna Pele Environment Network members to lead such interventions, culminating in their development of awareness materials and public events to assist the Government of Vanuatu's national ban on single-use plastic.

The first part of two key capacity building sessions (social leadership and management, and financial accounting and management) was provided by the Shefa Provincial Council to 10-15 community leaders, Tasi Vanua and Nguna Pele members, and youth and women representatives. The objectives of the training were for participants to:

- 1. Understand the elements of leadership;
- 2. Discuss governance structures appropriate to community networks;
- 3. Develop and agree on strategic a mission of each of the community networks and identify their key purpose;

- 4. Develop and agree on strategic goals for both community networks and what they would do to work towards to achieve their key purpose;
- 5. Develop an action plan to achieve the strategic goals;
- 6. Understand the roles of committee members to strengthen network governance;
- 7. Develop or update each groups constitution to show how each network would work, and their principles and values;
- 8. Develop and update governance mechanisms and identify what is needed to make committees and groups function better.

Following this, and alongside the RESCCUE Project, Blue Finance and Wan Smolbag, in partnership with the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) had planned to provide capacity building on financial accounting and management. This capacity building focused on Tasi Vanua and their establishment of permanent and paid members that are financially independent from grants and donations. The training focused on strengthening Tasi Vanua's revenue strategy and operational and capital expenditure for their Resource Centre, ecosystem monitoring and improvement, community engagement and livelihood enhancement, protected area management and supporting local tourism.

This financial accounting and management capacity building was then extended by the five-day ANZ Bank MoneyMinded Training that five Tasi Vanua and Nguna Pele representatives attended. This provided a comprehensive suite of financial education resources to assist people to build their money management skills, knowledge and confidence.

The above capacity building culminated in 2018 by Tasi Vanua and Nguna Pele developing five-year activity and business plans for the North Efate Conservation Management Trust. This was a complicated engagement exercise with Network members and their communities to prioritise their conservation activities across North Efate, develop budgets, and build an operational and capital expenditure plan for the Trust to ensure its perpetuity.

#### 4.4 Gender mainstreaming and youth involvement

Women hold leadership positions across the project and have drawn women from the Networks and North Efate into the project. Some of the key female leaders include Leisavi Joel, Salome Kalo, Glarinda Andre, Jessie Kampai, Johanna Johnson, Eryn Hooper, Vanessa Organo and Kylie Mullins. This leadership has ensured a high participation of women in project activities, from consultation design and initial diagnosis, to the design of activities and their implementation.

Youth community members were involved in a variety Figure 25: Leisavi Joel, Jessie Kampai, Dora Zacharie and



of ways, from schools to individuals. Schools were Glarinda Andre during a marine monitoring refresher

involved in five composting activities; both the waste and plastic-waste plays that toured North Efate; the Plastic Free Taleva Parade; three waste clean-ups organised by Waste Committees in Sunae, Epau and Pele; an environment conservation parade organised by Marine Champions in Sunae, and conservation education sessions at the Tasi Vanua Resource Centre. Five additional youth members developed their own conservation and climate change adaptation videos that have been posted to the RESCCUE Youtube channel. Youth community members have also involved themselves in the activities of the ICM Plan presented above, especially the waste activities, marine monitoring, bioblitz, Emua garden, and the restoration site.

# 5. **RESOURCES FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

# 5.1 Final reporting on the pilot sites log frame indicators

The vast majority of log frame targets were reached (see Annex 1). Some of the notable results are discussed below:

- The reach of capacity building activities was greatly extended through the plastic waste awareness campaign and its goal of increasing people's ability and drive to reduce their consumption of single-use plastic waste. The campaign ran across North Efate and reached many people.
- Less economic and financial mechanisms were established than anticipated. The establishment of the North Efate Conservation Management Trust proved to be a major undertaking and dominated the Project's economic and financial mechanisms effort.
- Economic Analysis was not considered appropriate for this pilot site, largely because there was no specific demand from local and national stakeholders. In particular, it was decided that the exercise of valuing ecosystems was not warranted in this context. Rather the North Efate Conservation Management Trust adopted basic principles of cost benefit analysis and ecosystem services valuation when the Networks prioritised activities to accommodate scarce funding resources.
- Foreign owned businesses were not particularly interested in being involved with the project or the North Efate Conservation Management Trust. This was unfortunate but may reflect the governance differences that actors anticipate between local and foreign business. The community led nature of Vanuatu RESCCUE and the North Efate Conservation Management Trust likely deterred some foreign actors.

# 5.2 Vulnerability Reduction Assessment (VRA)

The first VRA in 2015 held workshops with five to ten community members in North West, Central North, and North East Efate. These workshops identified the top three priority issues, and for each issue discussed and scored:

- how serious they are now,
- how serious they would be if they were twice as bad due to climate change,
- how difficult they are to solve,
- how willing the community are to work to solve them.

In 2015, the priority issues identified were water resources, land and marine management. Whereas in 2018 the priority issues were waste, land and marine management, so waste management replaced water resources as a priority issue.

The results of the VRA score at beginning and end of the Project in Table 1 below show either no change or an improvement across each of the questions and areas of North Efate. The score ranges from 1 (serious, difficult or unwilling) to 5 (not serious, not difficult or willing). The average change in VRA score across North Efate is an improvement of 0.44.

	North West Efate		Central North Efate		North East Efate		North Efate			
	2015	2018	Change	2015	2018	Change	2015	2018	Change	Change
1. How serious	1. How serious are these issues?									
VRA score	1.3	1.3	0.00	1.3	1.7	0.40	2.1	1.7	-0.40	0.00
2. If the issues were twice as bad because of climate change, how serious would it be?										
VRA score	1	2	1.00	1	1.7	0.70	1.1	1.7	0.60	0.77
3. How difficult is it to solve these issues?										
VRA score	2.5	4	1.50	2.6	1.7	-0.90	2.75	2.6	-0.15	0.15
4. How willing do you think the community would be to work to solve these issues?										
VRA score	3	3.2	0.20	3	4.3	1.30	3	4	1.00	0.83
Total change 0.68			0.38			0.26		0.44		

#### Table 1: Comparative VRA results between 2015 and 2018

Generally, these communities felt that the issues were just as serious as they were in 2015. However, if they were twice as bad under climate change they did not think they would be as serious as they did in 2015. But they remained serious with scores under 2.

The difficulty to solve these issues ranged from 1.5 in North West to -0.9 in North East. This suggests that communities in the North West benefitted more from the project than those in the Central North and North East. However, conversely, the reasons that Central North communities gave for marine and waste issues being so difficult to solve, such as lack of awareness, expertise, training, enforcement and waste collection infrastructure, seemed to reflect the marine and waste work that RESCCUE has done. This suggests that RESCCUE has increased the community's awareness of the scale and complexity of these issues and, in doing so, increased their understanding of the complexity of the tasks required to solve them; making these issues seem more difficult to solve in 2018 than in 2015.

Positively, each of the three regions felt that their communities were more willing to work to solve these issues in 2018 than they were in 2015.

# 5.3 Partnerships and co-funding

The consortium developed partnerships across North Efate and connected these with its national and global network. Key partnerships involved the Tasi Vanua and Nguna Pele Environmental Networks, and their linking into the National Vanua Tai Network. This network extended the impact of the capacity building in North Efate across Vanuatu's national environmental management network through workshops, meetings and distributing material. This also strengthened the collaboration and co-funding with relevant departments of the Vanuatu Government. Key additional co-funding involved the GIZ/SPC CCCPIR project and SPC FAME when collaborating on marine workshops and surveys. Co-funding from Blue Finance and Wan Smolbag, in partnership with CEPF, also assisted with capacity

building activities, and the North Efate Conservation Management Trust. Total co-founding was about EUR 60,000 (see table in Annex 7).

# 5.4 Issues encountered and steps taken to solve them

Issues arose over the term of the Project. Most were able to be quickly addressed, while others proved more terminal and persisted. Of those that were most problematic, engaging with the Government of Vanuatu proved difficult, and made information sharing and planning and implementing activities more challenging. In this context, and the Project's drive to deliver results, there were times when the Government of Vanuatu found themselves surprised by project developments and found it difficult to support Project activities. A number of actions were taken to address this. Special meetings were held upon the Government's request to address progress, approve action plans, and examine policy alignment. Special relationships and risk points were also identified, and the Project ensured these Government parties (like the Department of Forests, the Vanuatu Fisheries Department, and the Department of Environmental Protection and Conservation) were regularly contacted and met in person to discuss developments and activity implementation. This was particularly important as some parties could not attended every National Steering Committee Meeting. Factsheets were also shared that show how the Project contributes to national policies and these stakeholders.

Coordination issues also arose during a change in the lead local coordinator, the project coordinator, and the recruitment of a local field officer. The Project team's coordination culture took time to form and the local coordination was not very strong for the first year and a half of the project. But empowering the local coordination team, proactive coordination and communication and a team calendar helped respond to these issues. Coordination challenges were complicated by timeframes, resource availability and adaptive management issues typical of in long-term projects. This added pressure to the team to adapt and deliver their action plans with more or different resources than anticipated. To address this, resources were re-allocated from low-priority deliverables and actions and towards the activities prioritised by the National Steering Committee and listed in the project contract.

# 5.5 Viability analysis

The continuation of benefits from key project activities and their resilience to risk over time are summarised in Table 2 below. The development of capacities is a central element to viability and sustainability. Human, organisational (including policies and institutions) and financial factors, as well as environmental and gender, are the main factors influencing viability and sustainability.

	Viability/ Sustainability						
Activities / outcomes	A Most likely excellent	B Probably good	C Worrying	D Highly unlikely			
ICM Plan		ICM Implementation is intertwined through the NECM and Network Plans					

#### Table 2: Activity Viability/Sustainability analysis summary

North Efate Conservation Management (NECM) Trust	Viability greatly increased by granting of Trust seed funding and close relations between Environment Networks and Tourism Partners			
Tasi Vanua Environmental Education and Resource Centre	Community identity closely linked to this Centre and activities. The centre is designed to be cheap and simple to rebuild if damaged by cyclone event.			
Community Marine Monitoring	Marine Champions very likely to continue and share with neighbouring communities and toolkit endorsed by VFD The mapping of tabu			
Tabu Area Management	areas and defining of rules welcomed and			
Pest Proof Garden Fence				Tasi Vanua decided to prioritise other activities and stop this activity
Restoration Agroforestry Plot		Close links with the Kava Association and the Dept of Forestry promise continuation		
ELMA Bioblitz		Model likely to inform future conservation area establishment in Vanuatu		
Waste Management Committees and Plans		Once established and with local championing, local committees regularly persist. Activity implementation may depend on NECM resourcing		
Waste Collection Stations			The stations will persist, but the pickup service from Port Vila is tenuous and relies on strong local leadership	
Compost stations	Their location at schools and			

	community facilities promise their continuation in some form		
Reduced single- use plastic waste consumption	Strong local leadership and national legislation. ' <i>Plastic Free</i> <i>Taleva</i> ' identity and		

# 6. **RECOMMENDATIONS**

The recommendations following the closure of the Project cover the ICM Plan, the NECM Trust, and the marine, terrestrial, and waste activity components.

The Government of Vanuatu has not formally adopted the North Efate ICM Plan as it wanted to see the Project prove the Plans effectiveness. It is recommended that this formal approval is revisited following Project closure and as the operation of the NECM Trust is underway and proving its ability to deliver ICM activities.

It is recommended that the NECM Trust continues to focus on fostering the relationships between its members to encourage close collaboration on activity selection and implementation. This is crucial to ensure tourism partners continue to realise value from their effort to administrate and contribute the levy to the NECM Trust. The NECM Deed details processes to be followed that will help ensure that members collaborate closely, and the mechanism operates smoothly. The success of the Trust will be heavily influenced by these processes and it is highly recommended that the NECM members become very familiar with them and their implementation. This will be especially important for Live and Learn Vanuatu who will be guiding their local NECM partners though the implementation of the Trust.

The marine, terrestrial and waste activities are in variable ways dependent on the NECM success, as it is the primary collaborative and financial mechanism to sustain conservation activities in the ICM Plan. Besides the NECM, it is recommended that local leaders and champions continue their work to support each other, their networks, and inspiring their communities to value environmental conservation and climate resilience. The capacity and activities that the Project has contributed to will have a greater chance of continuing to help communities adapt to climate change if its effects are valued by local people. Further to this, it is recommended that this model and ICM approach is shared with other small island states, where ecosystems serve tangible cultural, social, economic and financial (i.e. tourism) wellbeing outcomes for isolated and at-risk communities. Crucially, households understand the direct connections between ecosystem restoration and economic sustainability, and they benefit directly from aligning these.

Further to this, it is recommended that the relationships that Tasi Vanua and Nguna Pele have fostered with the Government of Vanuatu and its departments are continued. These relationships help ensure that the work in North Efate continues to contribute to national efforts. Specifically, it is recommended that the Vanuatu Fisheries Department continues to collaborate with Tasi Vanua and Nguna Pele to ensure the community marine monitoring data stored in the Tasi Vanua Environmental Education and

Resource Centre is available to advise national marine policy, practice and enforcement efforts. This is a great opportunity to showcase how the Government of Vanuatu and local communities can work together and leverage each other's strengths to deliver sustainable marine management. The support of the NECM Trust to encourage marine monitoring and data collation will likely be important in this. Similarly, it is recommended that these parties continue to share information and progress regarding North Efate's tabu area management, mapping and signage efforts, so lessons and models might be shared across Vanuatu. This is especially relevant for the Community Marine Monitoring Toolkit, which has received widespread interest from the national Vanua Tai environmental network and SPREP. It is recommended that the NECM, Wan Smolbag and Live and Learn help the Marine Champions pursue this national and international interest to lift the capacity and resilience of coastal communities.

It is also recommended that Tasi Vanua and Nguna Pele continue to collaborate with Forestry Department and Live and Learn Vanuatu, particularly on the forest restoration and kava agroforestry pilot in Epao. It is important that the Forestry Department is involved to ensure quality management and harvest of the timber plantation to ensure restoration outcomes are achieved. Additionally, this collaboration will enable the lessons from this pilot to be available to the rest of Vanuatu and the projects the Forestry Department and Live and Learn Vanuatu are involved with.

The same principle applies to the relationships Tasi Vanua, Nguna Pele and Live and Learn Vanuatu share with the Department of Environmental Protection and Conservation. It is likely that the efforts and capacity built during the ELMA Bioblitz will offer value to the establishment of protected forest areas in other parts of Vanuatu, which the Department of Environmental Protection and Conservation are often involved with. Such collaboration promises opportunities to skilled and passionate members of Tasi Vanua, Nguna Pele and the rest of the Bioblitz team to continue their forestry conservation work and influence in North Efate and farther afield.
### **ANNEX 1: Log frame**

**Overall goal:** Contribute to increase the resilience of PICTs in the context of global changes

Overall objective: Strengthen and sustain integrated coastal management in a climate change perspective

### Specific objectives:

- Develop ICM planning practice and pilot implementation in selected sites.
- Strengthen the use of economic analysis, including ecosystem services valuation, for integrated coastal management in selected pilot sites.
- Ensure economic and financial sustainability of integrated coastal management in selected pilot sites.
- Facilitate learning, dissemination and replication of experiences gained from pilot sites; and provide regional technical expertise on key issues of shared interest.
- Effectively support Project implementation

Expected outcomes	Regional indicators	Vanuatu RESCCUE / North Efate Site indicators	North Efate site specific targets	Site-specific risks and assumptions (connected to outcomes)	Operator's activities	Site-specific means of verification	Results as of 01/09/2018
	1.1.1 Ratio of sites where an ICM plan has been developed	1.1.1.1 North Efate ICM plan developed	1	The North Efate pilot site	With communities, develop an ACC- specific ICM for North Efate.	ACC-specific ICM plan developed for North Efate	North Efate ICM plan is developed
Outcome 1.1: The pilot sites have ACC-explicit ICM plans and active participatory platforms	1.1.2 Ratio of ACC- explicit ICM plans	1.1.2.1 North Efate ICM plan links ICM with ACC	1	with the RESCCUE team to contribute to planning. Adoption and implementation depends on a timely decision by the village	With communities, develop an ACC- specific ICM for North Efate.	ACC-specific ICM plan developed for North Efate.	The ICM plan details action plans that were developed with communities to help them adapt to climate change
	1.1.3 Ratio of sites where an ICM plan has been adopted	1.1.3.1 North Efate ICM plan adopted	1	chief and national administrations.	Facilitate community discussion and decision-making processes to adopt ICM plan.	ACC-specific ICM plan developed for North Efate.	ICM plan has been adopted by North Efate communities.

Expected outcomes	Regional indicators	Vanuatu RESCCUE / North Efate Site indicators	North Efate site specific targets	Site-specific risks and assumptions (connected to outcomes)	Operator's activities	Site-specific means of verification	Results as of 01/09/2018
	1.1.4 Ratio of sites where the adopted ICM plan is being implemented	1.1.4.1 North Efate ICM plan 70% implemented.	1		Provide technical support and capacity building to support implementation of ICM at sites.	Monitoring trips to North Efate to see implementation of ICM Activities. Quarterly implementation reports from ICM participants. Submission of 6- month project progress report	Activities in the ICM plan are about 70-80% complete
	1.1.5 Ratio of sites where an ICM platform is active (meeting regularly)	1.1.5.1 North Efate local stakeholders are regularly (quarterly) participating in project meetings.	4 project meetings held per year with North Efate representatives		Provide resources (transport costs and secretariat support) for project meetings for North Efate ICM participants.	Attendance lists and minutes for project meetings.	4 – 8 meetings meetings/ year.

Expected outcomes	Regional indicators	Vanuatu RESCCUE / North Efate Site indicators	North Efate site specific targets	Site-specific risks and assumptions (connected to outcomes)	Operator's activities	Site-specific means of verification	Results as of 01/09/2018
Outcome 1.2: Pilot sites' environmental issues, including climate change and the loss of ecosystem services, are successfully addressed through ICM activities	1.2.1 Activities undertaken on sites address key issues as identified in ICM plans and participatory processes	1.2.1.1 Activities undertaken addresses at least one of identified marine and terrestrial key issues as identified in the ICM plans and participatory processes	Undertaken activities address at least one of the marine and terrestrial management issues identified in the ICM plan and participatory processes.	Internal community disputes will not hinder progress in implementing activities. Community support will be forthcoming to implement activities. Vanuatu National and Local government will support RESCCUE objectives and initiatives.	Awareness activities on climate change and ICM. Assessment and capacity building of waste management. Assessment and support to reduce impact of invasive species. Ecological restoration and rehabilitation. Assisting communities to improve sustainability of fisheries. Assisting communities to revive traditional methods of climate resilience. Supporting community capacity to develop, register and implement Community Management Plans for land and marine resources. Supporting community capacity to protect water catchments	Initial / mid-term / final sites diagnoses Monitoring visits Submission of 6- month project progress report	All implemented activities address Terrestrial or Marine issues in the ICM Plan

Expected outcomes	Regional indicators	Vanuatu RESCCUE / North Efate Site indicators	North Efate site specific targets	Site-specific risks and assumptions (connected to outcomes)	Operator's activities	Site-specific means of verification	Results as of 01/09/2018
		1.2.1.2 Number of beneficiaries affected by improved ICM	90% of North Efate sites' population (1,000 people) affected by improved ICM		As for 1.2.1.1	Initial / mid-term / final sites diagnoses Monitoring visits Submission of 6- month project progress report	RESCCUE has activities in communities across North Efate (21 villages, 32 communities, 10,500 people).
	1.2.2 Mid-term and final sites diagnoses show significant progress on key issues identified in ICM plans and participatory processes (as compared to initial sites diagnoses)	1.2.2.1 Mid-term and final sites diagnoses show progress on key issues identified in ICM plans and participatory processes (as compared to initial sites diagnoses)	Progress of 'improved or significantly improved' at site		As for 1.2.1.1	Initial / mid-term / final sites diagnoses	Waste management issues have significantly improved in pilot communities. Local marine knowledge and management systems are significantly improved. Support for cross boundary ELMA forest conservation project has improved. Support of local conservation efforts improved through Conservation Trust.

Expected outcomes	Regional indicators	Vanuatu RESCCUE / North Efate Site indicators	North Efate site specific targets	Site-specific risks and assumptions (connected to outcomes)	Operator's activities	Site-specific means of verification	Results as of 01/09/2018
	1.2.3 Mid-term and final sites diagnoses show significant progress on vulnerability index	1.2.3.1 Mid-term and final sites diagnoses show progress on vulnerability index	VRA score is 'improved' or 'significantly improved' at site – increase of VRA score by minimum of 1.0		As for 1.2.1.1	Initial / mid-term / final sites diagnoses	Increase of VRA score by 0.44
Outcome 1.3 ICM- and ACC-related national / provincial policies, strategies and legal frameworks are improved	1.3.1 Number of new / improved policies, strategies and legal frameworks <sup>1</sup>	1.3.1.1 Improved knowledge of government officers of environmental policies, strategies and legal frameworks.	At end of project, 8:10 of national and provincial government staff engaged in RESCCUE have improved knowledge of the Vanuatu legislative and regulatory framework for ICM	Engagement of government in different sectors depends on staff availability.	Organise awareness sessions for GoV to share information with community and stakeholders on legislative and regulatory framework for ICM Assist with reproduction and dissemination of printed materials.	Initial / mid-term / final sites diagnoses Event programme and reports. Evaluation forms completed by workshop / training participants.	Government staff engaged with RESCCUE have improved knowledge of ICM regulatory framework.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> This IDD has found that ICM related legislative and regulatory frameworks already exist and are generally adequate. However, the legal framework and policy guidelines are not well publicised or enforced. At community level there is very little knowledge of the national regulatory framework relating to ICM. The Vanuatu RESCCUE project proposes to raise knowledge about the existing legislation, regulations and policies, within government departments (including police), provincial government, and community level. However, there will be little data on changes to enforcement rates within timeframe of project (records on reports received / charges / convictions or fines would be unlikely for 2017 and 2018 to be collated by DEPC and if were, unlikely to be shared with external projects).

Expected outcomes	Regional indicators	Vanuatu RESCCUE / North Efate Site indicators	North Efate site specific targets	Site-specific risks and assumptions (connected to outcomes)	Operator's activities	Site-specific means of verification	Results as of 01/09/2018
		1.3.1.2 Increased knowledge at community level of environmental policies, strategies and legal frameworks in comparison to initial site diagnoses and VRA.	Score on 'knowledge of legislation' measures is 3 or more in North Efate.		As for 1.3.1.1	Observation and verbal reports from government staff on reports received regarding breaches of regulations	Score of 3. Marine monitoring, reporting and tabu area management training has increased understanding of the purpose of regulations and has reduced the number of breaches of regulations
		1.3.1.3 Increased knowledge at community level of reporting avenues for lack of compliance.	Average score on 'knowledge of legislation' measures is 3 or above (somewhat confident to very confident) or more in local implementation sites.		As for 1.3.1.1	Observation and verbal reports from government staff on reports received regarding breaches of regulations.	Score of 3. Marine monitoring, reporting and tabu area management training has increased understanding of the purpose of regulations and avenues to report breaches

Expected outcomes	Regional indicators	Vanuatu RESCCUE / North Efate Site indicators	North Efate site specific targets	Site-specific risks and assumptions (connected to outcomes)	Operator's activities	Site-specific means of verification	Results as of 01/09/2018
	1.3.2 Ratio of pilot sites where coordination between sectoral administrations has been enhanced through the project	1.3.2.1 Increase in community access to national agencies for environmental or climate change issues.	Communities in local implementation sites report improved government response on environmental matters.		As for 1.3.1.1	Observation and verbal reports from government and communities on access.	Action Plans have improved coordination between Government Departments and community groups by developing working relationships

Expected outcomes	Regional indicators	Vanuatu RESCCUE / North Efate Site indicators	North Efate site specific targets	Site-specific risks and assumptions (connected to outcomes)	Operator's activities	Site-specific means of verification	Results as of 01/09/2018
		1.3.2.2 Increased communication between sectoral administrations.	Attendance from 2 or more department at 3 joint events per year.		Steering Committee meeting twice per year Organise joint workshops / awareness sessions	Steering Committee minutes and attendance lists. Workshop minutes and attendance lists.	6 monthly steering committee held in March and Sept each year with attendance from MFA, DEPC, Forestry Department, Waste Department, Shefa Tourism, and SHEFA Province. These Government Stakeholders were brought together and engaged during activity planning and implementation. Such as the Bioblitz and the Conservation Trust.
Outcome 1.4: Individual and institutional capacities to implement ICM for increased resilience are strengthened	1.4.1 Number of capacity building activities undertaken	1.4.1.1 Implementation of activities under the Vanuatu RESCCUE capacity building plan.	8:10 of the activities planned under the capacity building plan are implemented.	A significant proportion of the community members invited attend the capacity building activities. A significant proportion of the community	Outlined within Vanuatu RESCCUE Capacity Building and Awareness Plan	Capacity building activities reports Before/ after surveys Initial / mid-term / final sites diagnoses	All planned capacity building activities have been implemented.

Expected outcomes	Regional indicators	Vanuatu RESCCUE / North Efate Site indicators	North Efate site specific targets	Site-specific risks and assumptions (connected to outcomes)	Operator's activities	Site-specific means of verification	Results as of 01/09/2018
	1.4.2 Number of individuals targeted by capacity building activities	1.4.2.1 Number of individuals targeted by capacity building activities	400	members engaging in capacity building remain living within North Efate.	Outlined within Vanuatu RESCCUE Capacity Building and Awareness Plan	Interviews Submission of 6- month project progress report	4530
	1.4.3 Number of organisations targeted by capacity building activities	1.4.3.1 Number of organisations, committees and networks targeted by capacity building activities	15		Work with local organisations and networks to implement the RESCCUE Capacity Development Plan	Capacity building activities reports Before/ after surveys Initial / mid-term / final sites diagnoses	31
	1.4.4 Number and % of people and organisations who demonstrated improved capacity following participation in capacity building activities	1.4.4.1 Number and % of people who demonstrate improved knowledge of core concepts of the capacity building topic following participation in capacity building activities	280 people / 70%		Outlined within Vanuatu RESCCUE Capacity Building and Awareness Plan	Interviews Submission of 6- month project progress report	3620 people / 80%

Expected outcomes	Regional indicators	Vanuatu RESCCUE / North Efate Site indicators	North Efate site specific targets	Site-specific risks and assumptions (connected to outcomes)	Operator's activities	Site-specific means of verification	Results as of 01/09/2018
		1.4.4.2 Quality level of implementation of community-based ICM activities, in comparison to initial site diagnoses and VRA.	Average score of 3 or above (somewhat confident to very confident) on knowledge and use of techniques		Outlined within Vanuatu RESCCUE Capacity Building and Awareness Plan	Training feedback and follow up	Score of 3. Champions and Resource Monitors are co- designing technical content and are teaching it to community members
		1.4.4.3 Demonstrated improvement in individuals' confidence to provide leadership and training to others in ICM and CC resilience, in comparison to initial VRA.	Average score of 3 or above (somewhat confident to very confident) in individual confidence levels		Outlined within Vanuatu RESCCUE Capacity Building and Awareness Plan	Training feedback and follow up	Score of 3. Champions and Resource Monitors are training community members and leading groups
Outcome 1.5: New or	1.5.1 Number of existing local businesses supported	1.5.1.1 Completion of Alternative Income Generating Activities Diagnosis and Action Plan	Completed by October 2016	Local businesses are supported (via skills and promotion) by Shefa Tourism Office and Department of Cooperatives and Local Business Development.	Develop Alternative Income Generating Activities Diagnosis and Action Plan	Alternative Income Generating Activities Diagnosis and Action Plan Report	This plan was removed.
businesses are supported in a way that contributes to more integrated coastal management		1.5.1.2 Number of existing sustainable local businesses supported	As recommended in Alternative Income Generating Activities Diagnosis and Action Plan	Natural disaster events or other external events in 2016 – 2018 could significantly impact market, including tourism market.	Support existing sustainable local businesses through providing targeted training, as identified in Diagnosis and Action Plan	Monitoring visits. Reports on awareness raising activities. Submission of 6- month project progress report	About 50 Tourism business members of the Nguna Pele Emua Tourism Association and the North Efate Tourism Association will benefit from the activities of the

Expected outcomes	Regional indicators	Vanuatu RESCCUE / North Efate Site indicators	North Efate site specific targets	Site-specific risks and assumptions (connected to outcomes)	Operator's activities	Site-specific means of verification	Results as of 01/09/2018
							Conservation Networks and the Trust.
	1.5.2 Number of new local businesses supported	1.5.2.1 Number of new sustainable local business concepts identified.	As recommended in Alternative Income Generating Activities Diagnosis and Action Plan		Identify new sustainable local business concepts in North Efate area.	Monitoring visits. Reports on awareness raising activities. Submission of 6- month project progress report	Economical and Financial Mechanisms Plan identifies two new sustainable local business concepts.
		1.5.2.2 Number of new sustainable local businesses that commence operation through RESCCUE support.	As recommended in Alternative Income Generating Activities Diagnosis and Action Plan		Support new sustainable local businesses through providing targeted training, as identified in Diagnosis and Action Plan.	Monitoring visits. Reports on awareness raising activities. Submission of 6- month project progress report	Five new business concepts through Tasi Vanua and Nguna Pele groups.
	1.5.3 Number of businesses with increased involvement in ICM	1.5.3.1 Number of local businesses demonstrating awareness of ICM and sustainability in their operations.	80% of North Efate business		Monitor local business awareness of ICM and sustainability	Monitoring visits. Reports on awareness raising activities. Submission of 6- month project progress report	50 businesses (about 50% of all business) working with the Conservation Trust.
		1.5.3.2 Number of foreign landowners and foreign business operators in the region who improve land/ marine-use practice to contribute to improved ICM.	80% of foreign landowners and foreign business operators in North Efate		Provide awareness, liaison and education to foreign landowners and business owners to improve their land/marine use practice	Monitoring visits. Reports on awareness raising activities. Submission of 6- month project progress report	Two foreign owned businesses (about 5% of all foreign owned landowners and businesses) are working with the

Expected outcomes	Regional indicators	Vanuatu RESCCUE / North Efate Site indicators	North Efate site specific targets	Site-specific risks and assumptions (connected to outcomes)	Operator's activities	Site-specific means of verification	Results as of 01/09/2018
							Conservation Trust.
Outcome 2.1: Governmental and non-governmental stakeholders are aware of the various uses they can make of a wide range of economic analyses	2.1.1 Economic and management literacy of key ICM stakeholders	2.1.1.1 Community and government stakeholders demonstrate improved understanding of budgeting	90% of participants are able to create a sample budget and expenditure report.		Host training on financial and economic tools.	Capacity building activity reports Submission of 6- month project progress report	Selected Tasi Vanua and Nguna Pele members can develop budgets and report expenditure for the Conservation Trust.
		2.1.1.2 Community and government stakeholders demonstrate improved understanding of expenditure reporting	90% of participants are able to create a sample budget and expenditure report.	That this training can be provided within existing programme of capacity building.	Host training on financial and economic tools.	Capacity building activity reports Submission of 6- month project progress report	Selected Tasi Vanua and Nguna Pele members can develop budgets and report expenditure for the Conservation Trust.
		2.1.1.3 Community and government stakeholders are introduced to valuation of ecosystem services.	Two training sessions are held on CBA and valuation of ecosystem services.		Host training on financial and economic tools.	Capacity building activity reports Submission of 6- month project progress report	Valuation of ecosystems concept too sophisticated for audience. The Conservation Trust has involved CBA and ecosystem valuation principles.

Expected outcomes	Regional indicators	Vanuatu RESCCUE / North Efate Site indicators	North Efate site specific targets	Site-specific risks and assumptions (connected to outcomes)	Operator's activities	Site-specific means of verification	Results as of 01/09/2018
Outcome 2.2: A range of economic analyses are used in support of ICM (decision-making, technical design of economic and financial mechanisms,	2.2.1 Number of economic analyses effectively used in support of ICM	2.2.1.1 Appropriate economic analyses are identified to support key ICM activities	Where feasible, at least two economic analysis are conducted in support of key ICM activities		Report on economic analysis of ICM activities in North Efate (L4.3)	Feasibility study	Study complete, economic and financial mechanisms identified.
advocacy)		2.2.1.2 Community and government stakeholders utilise economic analyses in decision making	At least one economic analysis conducted within the project has been used in decision-making		Host training on economic analysis and their utilisation Provide ongoing support on the use of the economic analyses conducted	Capacity building activity reports. Submission of 6- month project progress report	Each of the marine, terrestrial and economic feasibility analyses have been used to decide on the design of the action plans.
Outcome 2.3: Economic profitability of key ICM activities is demonstrated wherever possible	2.3.1 Costs / benefits ratios (costs of activities and associated benefits in terms of ecosystem services)	2.3.1.1 Cost/benefit ratios are produced for key activities	30% of activities have completed a cost/ benefit ratio		Host training on financial and economic tools. Provide ongoing support via email.	Activity reports Monitoring visits.	Benefits of activities have not yet been realised to inform a cost/benefit ratio
Outcome 3.1: Potential economic and financial mechanisms are identified and their feasibility studied; existing ones are	3.1.1 Number of new economic and financial mechanisms of which the feasibility is studied	3.1.1.1 Feasibility study completed on economic and financial mechanisms	Feasibility study completed on economic and financial mechanisms by October 2016.	A substantial proportion of the community members invited attend the capacity building activities.	Complete feasibility study.	Feasibility study on economic and financial mechanisms	Feasibility study completed December 2016
assessed		3.1.1.2 Number of new economic and financial mechanisms of which the feasibility is studied	15		Complete feasibility study.	Feasibility study on economic and financial mechanisms	1 new mechanism was identified – Conservation Trust.

Expected outcomes	Regional indicators	Vanuatu RESCCUE / North Efate Site indicators	North Efate site specific targets	Site-specific risks and assumptions (connected to outcomes)	Operator's activities	Site-specific means of verification	Results as of 01/09/2018
	3.1.2 Number of existing economic and financial mechanisms reviewed	3.1.2.1 Number of existing economic and financial mechanisms reviewed	15		Complete feasibility study.	Feasibility study on economic and financial mechanisms	14 existing mechanisms were reviewed.
Outcome 3.2: Selected new economic and financial mechanisms are set up and implemented; existing ones are strengthened, in a cost-effective and sustainable way	3.2.1 Number of economic and financial mechanisms set up	3.2.1.1 Number of economic and financial mechanisms set up	As recommended in Feasibility Study on Economic and Financial Mechanisms		Complete feasibility study. Support set up of economic and financial mechanisms as recommended in Feasibility Study	Capacity building activity reports. Annual monitoring via interview (review of mechanisms)	Implementation of 1 mechanism (Conservation Trust) to spread benefit across site and maximise probability of program success.
	3.2.2 Cost / benefits ratio (financial flows generated by the mechanisms and associated transaction costs)	3.2.2.1 Cost / benefits ratio (financial flows generated by the mechanisms and associated transaction costs, including valuation of intangible costs and benefits)			Monitor cost / benefits ratio	Submission of 6- month project progress report	Economic Analysis was not considered appropriate for this Vanuatu pilot site. Benefits are not yet realised or measured.
Outcome 4.1: Experiences are exchanged and expertise is shared between pilot sites	4.1.1 Number of experience- and expertise-sharing activities undertaken	4.1.1.1 Creation and/ or strengthening of a local (North Efate) information-sharing network.	Creation / strengthening of local information- sharing network by December 2016.		Creation / strengthening of local information-sharing network by December 2016.	Before/after surveys Report on information- sharing network. Collation of stories shared	Tasi Vanua Environmental Network has been strengthened greatly

Expected outcomes	Regional indicators	Vanuatu RESCCUE / North Efate Site indicators	North Efate site specific targets	Site-specific risks and assumptions (connected to outcomes)	Operator's activities	Site-specific means of verification	Results as of 01/09/2018
		4.1.1.2 Number of methods or stories shared.	10 methods or experiences are shared over course of project.		Support sharing of information through communications plan activities.	Report on information- sharing network	8 videos shared on Youtube. 7 stories shared on Facebook.
Outcome 4.2: Lessons learnt from pilot sites are disseminated nationally and to other Pacific Island Countries4.2.1 Number of dissemination activities conducted4.2.1.1 Number of dissemination activities conducted94.2.1 Number of dissemination activities conducted4.2.1.2 Number of short videos produced and uploaded.6 (2	9		Disseminate communication products	Dashboard report from Communications Plan	10 dissemination activities		
	4.2.1.2 Number of short videos produced and uploaded.	6 (2 short clips per year uploaded)		Support communities to produce and upload short videos	Short video clips	8 videos shared on Youtube	
		4.2.1.3 Production of a 10-minute documentary on lessons learned	1 produced by May 2018		Produce 10-min documentary	Documentary	Documentary produced
	4.2.2 Number of sites where replication of RESCCUE's approach is underway or planned	4.2.2.1 Number of community-to- community information sharing sessions	6 sessions held		Support creation and activities of a knowledge sharing hub with regular exchange of information	Observation report from community-to- community information sharing sessions	31 community- to-community sharing sessions
		4.2.2.2 Number of households in North Efate planning to trial RESCCUE's approach or activities following information sharing sessions	30 households by 2018		Support creation and activities of a knowledge sharing hub with regular exchange of information	Final diagnosis synthetic document	9 households using waste toolkit, 15 households using the marine monitoring toolkit, 50 businesses (households) involved with Conservation Trust.

Expected outcomes	Regional indicators	Vanuatu RESCCUE / North Efate Site indicators	North Efate site specific targets	Site-specific risks and assumptions (connected to outcomes)	Operator's activities	Site-specific means of verification	Results as of 01/09/2018
	4.2.3 Ratio of regional activities that build, among other, on pilot sites activities	4.2.3.1 Number of households observed to have trialled RESCCUE's approach or activities	10 households by 2018		Support creation and activities of a knowledge sharing hub with regular exchange of information. Monitor household level implementation of RESCCUE approach or activities.	Final diagnosis synthetic document	10 waste toolkit, 50 businesses (households) involved with Conservation Trust, 15 using marine monitoring toolkit.
Outcome 4.3: Regional and local stakeholders are better equipped to address key issues of shared interest	4.3.1 Ratio of regional activities that are of relevance to more than half of pilot sites	4.3.1.1 Ratio of local activities that are of relevance to more than 80% of communities within North Efate.	80% of activities are relevant to wider North Efate area		Use IDD, local diagnoses documents, and consultations with local stakeholders to design relevant activities. Monitor relevance of activities to North Efate communities.	Initial Diagnosis Document, mid- diagnosis document and final diagnosis document Annual monitoring via interview	Activities are targeted at the Tasi Vanua and Nguna Pele community groups. All communities within North Efate are members of either group.
	4.3.2 Level of satisfaction from regional stakeholders with regard to regional project activities	4.3.2.1 Level of satisfaction from local stakeholders with regard to local project activities	High level of satisfaction from local stakeholders		Provide quality technical support. Measure level of satisfaction from local stakeholders with regard to local project activities	Satisfaction surveys for workshops and trainings Annual monitoring via interview	RESCCUE members report community satisfaction in North Efate

Expected outcomes	Regional indicators	Vanuatu RESCCUE / North Efate Site indicators	North Efate site specific targets	Site-specific risks and assumptions (connected to outcomes)	Operator's activities	Site-specific means of verification	Results as of 01/09/2018
	4.3.3 Improved literacy of stakeholders on key issues addressed regionally	4.3.3.1 Improved literacy of stakeholders on key issues addressed locally and regionally	Improved scores on confidence levels of leaders and trainers. Improved level of knowledge in capacity building participants.		Provide capacity building activities as per Capacity Building and Awareness Plan.	Before/after surveys for workshops and trainings Capacity building activity reports. Annual monitoring via interview Initial / mid-term / final sites diagnoses	Conservation Champions and Network leaders are able to present the RESCCUE approach to international and local audiences.
Outcome 4.4: The full range of interested stakeholders, from local to international, is informed about the project and its activities	4.4.1 Communication plan effectively implemented	4.4.1.1 Communication plan effectively implemented	85% of activities in Communication Plan are implemented according to schedule and budget.	That media channels (print, radio, internet) remain operational in Vanuatu for the duration of the project. That project staff are able to contribute information for	See Communications Plan.	Communication Plan Dashboard Collation of published materials	All activities in Communications Plan have been delivered and have adapted as the project has developed.
	4.4.2 Stakeholders' level of awareness about the project and its activities	4.4.2.1 Stakeholders' level of awareness about the project and its activities	85% of local pilot disser site community stakel indicate awareness of the project and its activities.	dissemination to stakeholders.	See Communications Plan.	Annual monitoring via interview Feedback from SPC. Mid-diagnosis document and final diagnosis document	All conservation network members are aware of the RESCCUE Project. All villages in North Efate are members of the Conservation Networks
Outcome 4.5: Lessons from the design and implementation of	4.5.1 Level of awareness of SPC Senior Leadership Team about lessons learned	Not the responsibility of the operator					

Expected outcomes	Regional indicators	Vanuatu RESCCUE / North Efate Site indicators	North Efate site specific targets	Site-specific risks and assumptions (connected to outcomes)	Operator's activities	Site-specific means of verification	Results as of 01/09/2018
RESCCUE are learnt by SPC and AFD/ FFEM	4.5.2 Level of awareness of AFD/ FFEM senior management about lessons learned						
Outcome 5.1: Technical and financial reporting matches requirements	5.1.1 Dates of reports match set deadlines	5.1.1.1 Dates of reports match set deadlines	All reports are submitted in accordance with reporting		Prepare 6-month technical and financial project progress reports.	Project reports. Feedback from SPC.	All reports submitted and approved.
	5.1.2 Quality of reports	5.1.2.1 Reports supply all required information, to the level of detail required by SPC and documentation of evidence.	all schedule and to required quality.		Prepare 6-month technical and financial project progress reports. Organise Audits.	Project reports. Feedback from SPC.	Reports prepared according to deliverables outlined within TOR.
Outcome 5.2: Regional and national/provincial steering committee members are involved and feel ownership	5.2.1 Ratio of agreements of implementation signed	5.2.1.1 Number of agreements of implementation signed.	Agreements of implementation are signed with key parties	Difficult to achieve quorum in national and provincial steering committee meetings.	Drafting and negotiation of Agreements of implementation.	Agreements of implementation.	Agreements signed with Tasi Vanua and Nguna Pele community groups.
	5.2.2 Rate of members participation in regional and national/provincial steering committee meetings	5.2.2.1 Number of key stakeholders' participating in Vanuatu steering committee meetings.	Minimum 60% members attending each meeting.		Drafting and negotiation on Terms of Reference or Agreement. Chair national steering committee meetings and prepare minutes	Minutes of Meeting	60-70% of invitees attend the NSC meetings

Expected outcomes	Regional indicators	Vanuatu RESCCUE / North Efate Site indicators	North Efate site specific targets	Site-specific risks and assumptions (connected to outcomes)	Operator's activities	Site-specific means of verification	Results as of 01/09/2018
	5.2.3 Level of satisfaction from regional and national/provincial steering committee members	5.2.3.1 Level of satisfaction from national steering committee members	High		Drafting and negotiation on Terms of Reference or Agreement. Chair national steering committee meetings and prepare minutes. Monitoring satisfaction of steering committee members.	Minutes of meeting. Interviews of national steering committee members.	Steering committee has endorsed action plans and members report satisfaction with delivery of the project activities.
Outcome 5.3: The monitoring and evaluation system provides a clear idea of project progress at any time	5.3.1 Existence of a revised logical framework	5.3.1.1 Existence of a site specific logical framework	Finalise a site specific log frame	That sufficient time will be available to project staff to collect data following activities.	Finalise log frame for approval. Complete initial/mid- term/final sites diagnoses. Continuous data production and information generation.	Log frame.	This log frame.
	5.3.2 Data availability for monitoring and evaluation	5.3.2.1 Data availability for monitoring and evaluation	Data requirements mapped at commencement of project; collection plan developed for timely data collection		Map data requirements at commencement of project; Develop collection plan for timely data collection	Initial/ mid- term/ final sites diagnoses. 6-month implementation reports. Data collection plan.	Data is collected and available.
Outcome 5.4: Operators are successfully contracted on each site and	5.4.1 Operators' contracts signed	5.4.1.1 Sub-contractors contracts signed	All sub-contracts signed before commencing work.		Prepare sub-contracts for signing and have signed.	Sub-contracts.	All in place

Expected outcomes	Regional indicators	Vanuatu RESCCUE / North Efate Site indicators	North Efate site specific targets	Site-specific risks and assumptions (connected to outcomes)	Operator's activities	Site-specific means of verification	Results as of 01/09/2018
operate according to expectations	5.4.2 Quality and timeliness of operators' reports	5.4.2.1 Quality and timeliness of sub- contractors' reports	High quality work, in a timely fashion.		Prepare reports.	Operators' reports.	Most reports submitted and approached with deadlines set, or with approved extension.
	5.4.3 Level of satisfaction of partner governments and administrations with regard to operators	5.4.3.1 Level of satisfaction of partner governments and administrations with regard to operators and sub-contractors	High satisfaction from Vanuatu National and Local government.		Maintain relationships with Vanuatu national and local government through frequent and responsive communications.	Interviews with partners, operators and sub-contractors.	Vanuatu Government partners are satisfied.
	5.4.4 Level of satisfaction of operators with regard to SPC's supervision	5.4.4.1 Level of satisfaction of operators with regard to SPC's supervision	High satisfaction rs from operators and sub-		N/A	Interviews with partners, operators and sub-contractors	Satisfaction with supervision
		SupervisionContractors v5.4.4.2 Level of satisfaction of sub- contractors with Opus's supervisionsupervision.	supervision.		Provide consistent, responsive supervision and guidance on activities.	Interviews with sub-contractors	Some satisfaction with supervision
Outcome 5.5 Co- funding is mobilized according to stated objectives (1:1).	5.5.1 Level of co-funding	5.5.1.1 level of co- funding in the register is as high as possible	Co-funding is received from relevant government departments and projects operating in North Efate.		Foster relationships, build partnerships so projects can collaborate and share benefits and outcomes	Co-funding realised in the register	Co-funding is received from 12 relevant government departments and projects.

Expected outcomes	Regional indicators	Vanuatu RESCCUE / North Efate Site indicators	North Efate site specific targets	Site-specific risks and assumptions (connected to outcomes)	Operator's activities	Site-specific means of verification	Results as of 01/09/2018
Outcome 5.6: Project implementation integrates recent practical experiences in the Pacific and worldwide, as well as	5.6.1 References to recent practical experiences in RESCCUE guidance documents	5.6.1.1 Engagement and collaboration with other SPC project staff working in Vanuatu	1 documented meeting per year with other SPC projects in Vanuatu		Meet with other SPC projects in Vanuatu.	Written record of meeting.	Close and regular collaboration with SPC's FAME project
the best available science	he best available cience 5.6.1.2 Engagement with local communities of practice	Regular attendance at VCAN and Tasi Vanua meetings		Production of guidance documents Attendance at meetings	Production or reproduction of guidance documents Attendance at meetings; minutes.	All operator activities and publications are based on practiced experience and leverage lessons of existing and prior work.	
	5.6.2 Number of peer- reviewed publications based on project outcomes and lessons learned	5.6.2.1 One peer- reviewed publication produced based on project outcomes and lessons learned.	Publication of peer-reviewed material		Preparation and publication of peer- reviewed material.	Publication of peer-reviewed material.	1 peer reviewed paper published on the Community Marine Monitoring Toolkit

### Annex 2: Public Policy and Priority Alignment Factsheet

All Vanuatu RESCCUE Marine, Terrestrial, Waste and Economic activities align with the policies listed below:

### National Sustainable Development Plan M&E Framework

**ENV 3.1:** Institutionalise climate change and disaster risk governance, and build institutional capacity and awareness

**ENV 2.2:** Ensure new infrastructure development activities cause minimal disturbance to the natural land and marine environment

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

ENV 4.7: Build capacity and support local communities to manage natural resources

**ENV 5.1:** Protect biodiversity and ecosystems and their significant role in our culture, society and environment

**ENV 5.3:** Support local conservation and protection of endangered, threatened or endemic species and ecosystems including through traditional knowledge and practices

**ENV 5.5**: Increase awareness on biodiversity conservation and environmental protection issues across government and publicly

### Vanuatu Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Policy 2016-2030

7.1.1 Institutional Structures

7.3.3 Knowledge Sharing

7.3.6 Research

7.3.7 Risk Assessment

7.4.1 Climate and Disaster Vulnerability and Multi-Sector Impact Assessment

7.4.2 Integrated Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction

7.4.3 Community-Based Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction

7.4.5 Ecosystem-Based Approaches

### Vanuatu National Environment Policy and Implementation Plan 2016–2030

**PO 7.2:** Promote participation of individuals, CSOs, and the private sector in environmental protection through fiscal incentives and voluntary agreements.

**PO 5.1:** Increase awareness on biodiversity conservation and environmental protection issues across government and publicly.

**PO 5.2:** Build capacity and support local communities to manage natural resources.

**PO 5.4:** Strengthen environmental institutions and governance to meet national and international obligations.

**PO 2.1:** Promote sustainable resource management and ensure compliance with and implementation of national polices and laws.

**PO 1.5:** Protect biodiversity and ecosystems and their significant role in our culture, society and environment.

**PO 1.6:** Promote appropriate modern technology to benefit conservation practices.

### National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan;

2. Reduce threats to Vanuatu's biodiversity.

3. Protect indigenous biological resources.

3. Recognise the rights of all custom chiefs and local communities to safeguard biodiversity in the areas under their control for the benefit of present and future generations.

2. Strengthen and support local communities and land owners so they are better able to execute sustainable biodiversity management activities.

- 3. Encourage strong local participation in activities that promote sustainable use of biodiversity.
- 6. Support effective traditional biodiversity management systems.
- 2. Raise wider awareness of biodiversity and its values.

3. Encourage information sharing and cooperation within and between sectors and between local communities to conserve and wisely use natural resources

1. Support cooperation of chiefs, local communities, resource owners and users to better manage the biodiversity.

2. Recognise and strengthen local communities' rights and traditional conservation practices to manage and wisely use biodiversity.

3. Involve local communities with biodiversity field surveys and conservation programmes.

4. Strengthen and support local community decision making bodies.

### National Integrated Coastal Management Framework and Implementation Strategy for Vanuatu;

- Enhance and strengthen collaboration of all actors including government agencies, NGOs and communities in the management process;
- Facilitate the progress of sustainable multi-sectoral development;
- Reduce resource use conflicts;
- Preserve customary, cultural and traditional values;
- Facilitate climate change adaptation activities.

### **Marine Activities Factsheet**

Policies that all Marine activities align with	PESCOLIE Marine Activity	Specific Activity Policy Alignment
	RESCOE Marine Activity	Vanuatu National Environment Daliau and Implementation
National Sustainable Development Plan M&E Framework	Support national initiatives to map and protect marine habitats	Plan 2016–2030 PO 1.3: Facilitate and guide the protection of the biodiversity
ENV 4.4: Promote the sustainable development of the fisheries sector that values the protection and conservation of marine and freshwater resources		species through strong collaboration.
Vanuatu National Environment Policy and Implementation Plan 2016–2030		Vanuatu National Environment Policy and Implementation Plan 2016–2030 PO 5.3: Enhance environmental monitoring, evaluation and
PO 1.4: Promote traditional knowledge and practices related to biodiversity conservation.		among relevant agencies.
National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan;		<ul><li>National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan;</li><li>2 Collect information on changes that are taking place among</li></ul>
1. Better manage and more wisely use biodiversity, whether as species, varieties or ecosystems, for our benefit to day and for the benefit of future generations.		species and their ecosystems so that appropriate management decisions can be made.
4. Manage and protect endangered species and places that are under threat.	Community Marine Monitoring Toolkit for the	National Invasive Species Strategy and Action Plan 2014- 2020;
National Integrated Coastal Management Framework and Implementation Strategy for Vanuatu;	TasiVanua and Nguna-Pele Networks	Development of community focussed education and awareness resources
<ul> <li>maintain the functional integrity and health of coastal ecosystems and environments through maintenance of ecological balance, protection of biodiversity, preservation of resources and sustainable fisheries and livelihoods of communities;</li> </ul>		National Invasive Species Strategy and Action Plan 2014- 2020; Development of awareness materials for wider public
<ul> <li>harmonise coastal management processes provided for by relevant legislation, strategies, policies and plans;</li> <li>ensure coastal ecosystem considerations are efficiently and adequately taken into consideration during all stages of development to minimize detrimental impacts on the coastal environment and achieve sustainability:</li> </ul>		National Fisheries Policy 2016–2031 9: Undertake research and development in wild fisheries;
<ul> <li>maintain aesthetic appeal of the coastal environment for the enjoyment of the population and for tourism development;</li> </ul>		National Fisheries Policy 2016–2031 11: Strengthen coastal and near shore fisheries development
National Invasive Species Strategy and Action Plan 2014-2020;		National Sustainable Development Plan M&E Framework ENV 5.2: Create and manage conservation and protected areas
Review the likely implications of climate change on the distributions and impacts of invasive species		Vanuatu National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) 2007:
National Fisheries Policy 2016–2031		SHEFA Province: Adaptation Options
1: Strengthen institution that administer and enforce the fisheries sector policy and regulations that promote good	Training and support for Conservation Networks to collect, analyse and use monitoring results to inform	Vanuatu National Environment Policy and Implementation
3: Inform and educate the public on relevant fisheries developments	local management	Plan 2016–2030
5: Strengthen Participation of stakeholders		using sustainable practices
6: Provide equal opportunity to all sectors of community		
14: Increase production of seafood at the national level		National Fisheries Policy 2016–2031
16: Sustain production of fish at national level		2: Train all workers in the fisheries sector
23: Undertake baseline assessments marine environmental;		National Fisheries Policy 2016–2031
24: Implement mitigation and adaptation activities in readiness for disasters;		26: Develop standard procedures for information security;
25: Promote community based management;		National Sustainable Development Plan M&F Framework
39: Partnership with other external partners Vanuatu's National Ocean Policy 2016	Modify monitoring manual for government officers to	ENV 5.6: Enhance environmental monitoring, evaluation and research with relevant, open and transparent data sharing
	apply nationally	
3.2.2.1 Recognise and support traditional marine resource management, use and governance systems including, where appropriate, within formal legal arrangements.		National Fisheries Policy 2016–2031 2: Train all workers in the fisheries sector

Policies that all Marine activities align with	RESCCUE Marine Activity	Specific Act
<ul> <li>3.2.3.1 Establish and implement clear, coordinated institutional mechanisms for integrated marine management across relevant sectors such as fisheries, tourism, transport, mining and environment including, where appropriate, partnerships between the different levels of government, private sector and civil society and supporting traditional management systems.</li> <li>3.2.4.2 Promote local (traditional leader, Malvatumauri Council of Chiefs and provincial), national and international</li> </ul>	Improved local marine resource management by the TasiVanua and Nguna-Pele Networks in partnership with Government	National Su ENV 1.1: Ind using sustai affordable a Vanuatu's I 3.2.9.3 Prot coral reefs
collaboration to prevent illegal activity and enforce traditional, national and international management systems and obligations		coastal wet
3.2.4.4 Build capacity, including of local government and communities, to conduct monitoring, surveillance and enforcement and to share information on same.	Support National Fisheries Policy (2016) implementation at the regional and local level	
3.2.5.1 Conserve and enhance the overall quality of the marine environment through protection, maintenance or restoration of natural and physical features, processes and biological diversity including through traditional management systems.	Further data analysis and resurvey of finfish populations to inform regional management	National Fis 9: Undertak
3.2.5.2 Ensure the ecologically sustainable use of marine resources through relevant legal and traditional management frameworks.	Provide training and support for Network monitors to	Vanuatu Na Plan 2016–2 PO 1.1: Crea
3.2.5.3 Engage and empower traditional leaders and communities in marine resource protection	and enforcement	National Fig
<ul> <li>3.2.7.1 All relevant government agencies, Chiefs and other marine users are to:</li> <li>Be involved in awareness raising also raise public awareness, understanding and appreciation of the importance of</li> </ul>		2: Train all v
<ul> <li>the ocean.</li> <li>support and promote public awareness of, and access to information about, oceans and ocean issues and engagement in stewardship initiatives.</li> <li>promote and, as appropriate, apply traditional marine resource management knowledge and systems</li> </ul>	Educate communities on design and implementation of effective marine area management	Vanuatu Na Plan 2016–2 PO 1.1: Crea National Inv
3.2.7.2 Ensure, as far as possible, that all relevant stakeholders (including local communities, Chiefs, Area Sectretaries and Provinces) have the opportunity to participate in the development of new policies that pertain to ocean		2020; Developme awareness
management. 3.2.8.4 Increase our understanding of the marine environment, its natural processes and our cultural marine heritage	Support regional marine resource management through improved awareness and actions led by Champions and Networks	National Fis 36: Strength
and develop our capacity for informed decision-making.	Communication, outreach and tabu maps	National Fig
3.2.9.1 Recognise and manage the increasing risk to the whole marine area and climate change through the incorporation of appropriate adaptation and resilience-building strategies into sustainable development, conservation and governance actions at all levels.		36: Strengtl
3.2.9.6 Apply adaptive management in coastal and marine areas, including working with traditional leaders, when implementing this policy.	Baseline habitat mapping on Moso and Lelepa islands	

### tivity Policy Alignment ustainable Development Plan M&E Framework acrease agricultural and fisheries food production ainable practices to ensure sufficient access to and nutritious food National Ocean Policy 2016 tect naturally resistant or resilient areas including

tect naturally resistant or resilient areas including that still have high coral cover and mangroves and tlands which can migrate inland

## sheries Policy 2016–2031

ke research and development in wild fisheries;

### ational Environment Policy and Implementation -2030

ate and manage conservation and protected areas.

# sheries Policy 2016–2031

workers in the fisheries sector

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ate and manage conservation and protected areas. wasive Species Strategy and Action Plan 2014-

ent of community focussed education and resources

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hen fisheries law enforcement and prosecution

## sheries Policy 2016–2031

hen fisheries law enforcement and prosecution

## **Terrestrial Ecology Activities Factsheet**

Policies that all Terrestrial activities align with	RESCCUE Terrestrial Activity	Specific Activity Policy Alignment
Vanuatu National Environment		National Sustainable Development Plan M&E Framework ENV 1.1: Increase agricultural and fisheries food production using sustainable practices to ensure sufficient access to aff
2016–2030	Demonstration of invasive	Vanuatu National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) 2007; SHEFA Province: Adaptation Options: Develop improved crop varieties and implement best agricultural practices and div
PO 1.3: Facilitate and guide the protection of the biodiversity and	gardens with community Champions	Vanuatu National Environment Policy and Implementation Plan 2016–2030 PO 2.5: Increase agricultural and fisheries food production using sustainable practices.
livelihoods of Vanuatu from the impacts of invasive species through strong collaboration.		National Invasive Species Strategy and Action Plan 2014-2020; Development of community focussed education and awareness resources
PO 1.4: Promote traditional knowledge and practices related to biodiversity conservation		National Sustainable Development Plan M&E Framework ENV 2.5: Strengthen environmental institutions and governance to meet national and international obligations
National Biodiversity Strategy and		National Sustainable Development Plan M&E Framework ENV 5.2: Create and manage conservation and protected areas
1. Better manage and more wisely use biodiversity, whether as	ELMA Rapid Biodiversity Survey (bioblitz)	Vanuatu National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) 2007; SHEFA Province: Adaptation Options Develop provincial adaptation plans or incorporation of climate change into provincial planning
species, varieties or ecosystems, for our benefit to day and for the		Vanuatu National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) 2007; SHEFA Province: Adaptation Options: Establish reserve in central Efate.
benefit of future generations.		Vanuatu National Environment Policy and Implementation Plan 2016–2030 PO 2.3: Protect vulnerable forests, watersheds, catchments and freshwater resources, including community water source
and Action Plan 2014-2020;		Vanuatu National Environment Policy and Implementation Plan 2016–2030 PO 1.1: Create and manage conservation and protected areas.
Review the likely implications of climate change on the distributions		Vanuatu National Environment Policy and Implementation Plan 2016–2030 PO 1.2: Support local conservation and protection of endangered, threatened or endemic species and ecosystems, inclu
Vanuatu's National Ocean Policy		National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan;           4. Manage and protect endangered species and places that are under threat.
2016		National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan; 2 Collect information on changes that are taking place among species and their ecosystems so that appropriate manage
3.2.6.4 Incorporate sound environmental and social practices into economic development		National Sustainable Development Plan M&E Framework ENV 4.6: Reduce deforestation and ensure rehabilitation and reforestation is commonplace
activities.		Vanuatu National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) 2007; SHEFA Province: Adaptation Options Replanting of trees with the assistance of the department of forests.
	Biodiversity Restoration	Vanuatu National Environment Policy and Implementation Plan 2016–2030 PO 1.2: Support local conservation and protection of endangered, threatened or endemic species and ecosystems, inclu
		National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan;         4. Manage and protect endangered species and places that are under threat.         National Investive Species Strategy and Action Plan;
		Restore sites and biodiversity after invasive species management occurs.
	Production of Biodiversity Identification Resources	National Invasive Species Strategy and Action Plan 2014-2020; Development of community focussed education and awareness resources
		National Invasive Species Strategy and Action Plan 2014-2020; Development of awareness materials for wider public

ordable and nutritious food
versification of crops
ces
ding through traditional knowledge and practices.
ment decisions can be made.
ding through traditional knowledge and practices.

	National Invasive Species Strategy and Action Plan 2014-2020;
	Development of a IS Management Model for community management of Merremia peltata

## Waste Management Activities Factsheet

Policies that all Waste activities align with	RESCCUE Waste Activity	Specific Activity Policy Alignment
Vanuatu National Environment		National Sustainable Development Plan M&E Framework ENV 2.4: Reduce waste and pollution through effective waste management and pollution control
Policy and Implementation Plan 2016–2030	1. Establish Waste committees at	National Waste Management and Pollution Control Strategy and Implementation Plan 2016-2020 5 To implement effective waste collection and disposal throughout Vanuatu and limit the impact of waste and poll
PO 5.4: Strengthen environmental institutions and governance to meet	Village/ Area Level	National Invasive Species Strategy and Action Plan 2014-2020; Development of community focussed education and awareness resources
national and international obligations.		National Invasive Species Strategy and Action Plan 2014-2020; Development of awareness materials for wider public
National Waste Management and Pollution Control Strategy and		National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan; 1. Improve environmental education within the school system.
3 Develop skilled and trained people	2. Waste Management Education – through waste management play	National Invasive Species Strategy and Action Plan 2014-2020; Development of community focussed education and awareness resources
in Vanuatu to effectively manage waste management and pollution control systems		National Invasive Species Strategy and Action Plan 2014-2020; Development of awareness materials for wider public
4 To reduce the amount of waste generated and landfilled.		National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan; 1. Improve environmental education within the school system.
their WM responsibilities. 9 To introduce and enhance	5. School Composting workshops	National Invasive Species Strategy and Action Plan 2014-2020; Development of community focussed education and awareness resources
community participation on waste management.		National Invasive Species Strategy and Action Plan 2014-2020; Development of awareness materials for wider public
	6. Scoping Waste Collection Viable options	Vanuatu National Environment Policy and Implementation Plan 2016–2030 PO 3.3: Establish incentive schemes that implement the polluter pays principle by encouraging cleaner production
		National Waste Management and Pollution Control Strategy and Implementation Plan 2016-2020 2 To make waste management systems and programmes financially self-sustaining. (Establish incentive schemes th encouraging cleaner production and waste recovery).
		National Waste Management and Pollution Control Strategy and Implementation Plan 2016-2020 5 To implement effective waste collection and disposal throughout Vanuatu and limit the impact of waste and poll
	7. Support on plastic bags ban implementation	

ution on urban areas and ecosystems.
and waste recovery
at implement the polluter pays principle by
ution on urban areas and ecosystems.

### **Economic and Financial Activities Factsheet**

RESCCUE Economic Activity	Specific Activity Policy Alignment
TasiVanua Resource Centre (to ensure ongoing	
sustainability of North Efate conservation	
activities)	
	National Sustainable Development Plan M&E
	Framework
	ENV 2.6: Ensure adequate financial resources
	to support our sustainable development
	aspirations
	Vanuatu Climate Change and Disaster Risk
	Reduction Policy 2016-2030
Conservation Trust and Fund	7.1.4 Strategic and Business Plans
	Vanuatu Climate Change and Disaster Risk
	Reduction Policy 2016-2030
	7.2.3 Small Grants Schemes
	Vanuatu National Environment Policy and
	Implementation Plan 016–2030
	PO 7.1: Ensure adequate financial resources to
	support our sustainable development
	aspirations.

### Annex 3: Tabu area verification sheets

## Farealapa tabu area



## Community approval of village tabu area maps/signs

VILLAGE: Saama N/ Exte

1. Has the village Chief, Environmental Committee and community signed off on the tabu area map? (YES) NO

No If not, are there changes needed to the maps or borders? \_ anges Map or porder. the Maping the. Needed OK ane

2. What activities are <u>allowed</u> inside the village tabu area?

	Reef walking	1	Boating/canoeing
1	Swimming/snorkelling		Tourism
	Line fishing		Anchoring
	Spearfishing		
	Netting		
	Collecting (e.g. trochus, green snail, clam etc.)		

Chief Same



the second se

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	VILLAGE: UTANLANG	
1. F t	Has the village Chief, Environmental Committee and community sign tabu area map? YES NO	ned off on the
I	If not, are there changes needed to the maps or borders?	
-		
-		
- - 2. V	What activities are <u>allowed</u> inside the village tabu area?	
- - 2. V	What activities are <u>allowed</u> inside the village tabu area?	
- - 2. V	What activities are <u>allowed</u> inside the village tabu area?       Reef walking    Boating/canoeing      Swimming/snorkelling    Tourism	
- - 2. V	What activities are allowed inside the village tabu area?         Reef walking       Boating/canoeing         Swimming/snorkelling       Tourism         Line fishing       Anchoring	

signature:	Jif J.K	Marivoota	matua	Tapon	TAND 3
	Conservation:	Tapanga	9 Shem	B	

Netting

snail, clam etc.)

Collecting (e.g. trochus, green

69



#### Launamoa tabu area

	Community approval of	villago	tahu aroa mans/signs		
	Community approval of village tabu area maps/signs				
	VILLAGE: LAUN	IAMOP	+, Pete 1s		
1.	Has the village Chief, Environmental tabu area map? YES NO	l Comm	ittee and community signed off on	the	
	If not, are there changes needed to t	he map	s or borders?	<u>)</u>	
	• <b>;</b> *				
1					
2.	What activities are <u>allowed</u> inside th	ie villag	e tabu area?		
	Reef walking	V	Boating/canoeing		
	Swimming/snorkelling		Tourism		
	Line fishing		Anchoring		
	Spearfishing		40		
	Notting				
	Netting				

Launanion village Chief Jacons TOM WATT Launamoa village Chairman Charlie Louis


### Nekapa tabu area

DATE: 27/11/2017 SUBJECK NEKAPA CONSERVATION AREA DEAR, RESSCU MARINE TEAM. MI STAP RAITEM LETA IA BLONG LETEM YUFALA ISAVE SE NERAPA CONSERVATION AREA EMÍ STILL STAP LONG SEM PLES OLSEM WE ISTAP. MIFALA I WANTEM EXTEMDEM SMOL PLES NOMO BLONG PUTUM I KAM TAPU AREA. THANK-YOU TUMAS LONG ANDASTANTING BLONG YU. SINCERELY . CHAIRMAN NEKAPA CONSERVATION AREA: TONY MALESU, CHIEF NERAPA COMMUNITY : CHIEF MATAKOROLIU ( itteles Nguna Efate Legend Nakapa Conservation Area

0

0.2

0.2

Prepared by the RESCCUE Marine Team 2017

0.4 km

## Taloa tabu area

Nguna Taloa 0.2 0 0.2 0.4 km Parauduate: Alter Kolavado John : Monitor - James John Telangis

### Sunae tabu area

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Community approval of village tabu area maps/signs

VILLAGE: Since, Moso Island.

1. Has the village Chief, Environmental Committee and community signed off on the tabu area map?

If not, are there changes needed to the maps or borders? \_\_\_\_\_

2. What activities are <u>allowed</u> inside the village tabu area?

	Reef walking		Boating/canoeing	
17	Swimming/snorkelling	V	Tourism (wit claim shell)	
	Line fishing	1	Anchoring (Boat)	·
	Spearfishing	V	Net filing occurs occasionally	during species
	Netting (occurs acarronally)			
	Collecting (e.g. trochus, green			
	snail, clam etc.)			_

### Siviri tabu area

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Reef walking	Boating/canoeing
Swimming/snorkelling	Tourism 🗸
Line fishing	Anchoring
Spearfishing	
Netting	
Collecting (e.g. trochus, green snail, clam etc.)	

Kakau Stele Chairman consernation Emil Komas / Monitor. DASSETEN II: KALENGORD GEELE MASERLAWOTA. 7745429.



## Annex 4: Plan for Epau restoration plot

50m x 50m plot plan (show on 1m x 1m grid below)

• W= Whitewood tree, 6x8 spacing, 49 in total

• N = Natapoa tree on eastern side as wind break, 6m x 6m spacing, 6 in total

Rows across plot area:

- K = Kava, 2m x 2m spacing
- FT = Fijian taro row, 3m x 3m spacing
- V = Vegetables row, island cabbage (to fill space around trees and crops)



### **Annex 5: NECM conservation priorities**

## Conservation Action Plan for the North Efate Conservation Management (NECM)

- This Conservation Action Plan detail each conservation action and its priority that the NETEN and NPMLPAN have agreed to implement under the NECM.
- The priority number of these actions is the order within which NETEN and NPMLPAN will implement the actions.
- The number of actions implemented in the coming year will be determined by the budget available in the NECM Business Plan.
- The Conservation Action Plan and the Business Plan are living documents. The Parties to the NECM will update the Conservation Action Plan and the Business Plan at their Annual General Meetings and agree on the actions for the following year, as per the NECM Deed.

Priority	Issue	<b>Conservation Action</b>	Where	What is needed	Cost per Item	Total Costs	What is going to be monitored	Who is involved
1	Poor tabu area management	15 tabu area signboards that show location of tabu area	Siviri, Sunae, Saama, Worasiviu, Nekapa, Taloa, Utanlang, Farealapa & Launamoa	<ul> <li>Printing signs (1mx1m) (from Classic Signs, Port Vila)</li> </ul>	12,000vt/sign: vinyl sticker on 1x1m ACM board	180,000vt	Tabu area marine health	Community environment resource monitors + Classic Sign Team
				<ul> <li>Computer design/layout of signs</li> </ul>	puter 3 hours of design = 22500vt gn/layout of signs Cost is based on needing 12 hours of design work			
				<ul> <li>Posts</li> <li>Each sign requires two</li> <li>3.6m posts and 1/2 of a</li> <li>4.2m post</li> </ul>	30x 3.6m posts @ 4200vt/post; 8x 4.2m posts @4900vt/post; Size 100mm x 100mm posts. Contingency: 4x 3.6m posts and 1x 4.2m post	186,900vt		
				• Screws	6 boxes 50mm screws (240 screws) @ 460vt/box	2,760vt		
				<ul> <li>Cement</li> <li>(2 bags Portland</li> <li>cement/sign – use</li> <li>stronger cement to</li> <li>better resist high winds)</li> </ul>	30 x 40kg bag @ 1180vt/bag	35,400vt		
				• Truck Hire	To get materials to North Efate	12,000vt		
				• Boat Hire	To Nguna and Pele islands	7,000vt		
				TOTAL (with 20% contingency)		514,060vt 616,872vt		
2	Tourism boats anchoring and damaging the reef	Install moorings	Siviri, Emua, Pele & Nekapa	• LC Kiwi Shipping charter	To transfer moorings to site	497,631vt	Tourism mooring locations and reef damage	Captain Dick Daniel, LLV, chairs of NETEN & NPLMPA

				<ul> <li>Materials &amp; Labour Cost</li> </ul>	Materials & LabourFour mooring buoys,Costshackles, swivel, robe,gimbal, chain, fog buoy andlabour costs			
				• VATE electric Hire	Crane hire for transport and delivery of mooring block	100,000vt		
				TOTAL (with 20% contingency)		2,432,491vt 2,918,989vt		
3	Overfishing and damaged coral	Coral Planting	Mangaliliu, Saama	• 4 mess wire	4 mess wire 2000vt/mess wire x 4 Mesh for all		Fishing Activity, Reef Health, Behavioural Change, & Marine biodiversity	4 Champions – Tatu, Willie, Salome & Charlie John
				• 2 steel rods – size 10	Steel Rods (10mm x 5.8m) x 2 x 720vt	1440vt		
				<ul> <li>4 pkt (large &amp; medium) cable ties</li> </ul>	Cable ties – tie wire (1 roll) – 4000vt	4000vt		
				<ul> <li>2 bag 40kg cement (Chinese)</li> </ul>	1000vt/Cement bag	2000vt		
				Welding Construction	Welding Construction Fee – 5000vt	5000vt		
				Welding Rod	Welding Rod – 2000vt	2000vt		
				<ul> <li>Transport (Vila – Mangaliliu – Saama)</li> </ul>	Transport trip Cost – 6000vt/trip	6000vt		
				<ul> <li>4 Champions (Willie, Tatu, Charlie &amp; Salome)</li> </ul>	Champions – 250/hr x 8hr x 4 champions – 8000vt	8000vt		
				TOTAL (with 20% contingency)		36,440vt 43,728vt		
4	Overfishing of local marine resources	Monitoring Activities	NP (Launamoa, Utanlang) Main island (Siviri)	<ul> <li>Transport (Boat) NPMLPA</li> </ul>	Transport (Boat) Trip – 2000vt/Community (2 communities)	4000vt	Fishing Activity, Reef Health, Behavioural Change, & Marine biodiversity	Champions – Charlie & Kenneth Lango (Tasivanua) Tatu, Willie, Salome & Api (NPMLPA)

				• Truck – Tasivanua	Truck –	2000vt		
					500vt/way/champion			
					(2 champions)			
				<ul> <li>Champions</li> </ul>	Champions – 250vt/hr x 8hr	12,000vt		
				2 Tasivanua	x 6 champions – 12000vt			
				4 NPMLPA (2 on				
				Launamoa & 2 on				
				Utanlang)				
				TOTAL		18,000vt		
				(with 20% contingency)		21,600vt		
5	<b>Overfishing of local</b>	Marine awareness	Taloa, Rewoka	• 4 NPMLPA Champions	Champions – 250vt/hr x 8hr	8000vt	Behavioural	Tatu, Salome,
	marine resources	campaigns		(2 @ Taloa & 2 @	x 4 champions – 8000vt		Change	Willie & Charlie
				Rewoka)				Or
								2 champs from
								NPMLPA and 2
								Champs from
								Tasivanua
				Venue Hire	Venue Hire – 1500vt/venue	3000vt		
					x 2 villages			
				Lunch	Lunch – 350vt/lunch x 35pax	24,500vt		
					x 2 villages			
				TOTAL		35,500vt		
				(with 20% contingency)		42,600vt		
6	Coastal Erosion	Coastal	Paunangisu	<ul> <li>Champions (2</li> </ul>	Champions – 250vt/hr x 8hr	20,000vt	Progression of	Champions,
		Rehabilitation	(Mangrove)	champions/village)	x 10 champions – 20,000vt		coastal erosion	And identify
		(Replanting	Savaki					community
		Mangroves + Vetiver	(Mangrove)					youths
		grass)	Takara					
			(Mangrove)					
			Epau					
			(Mangrove)					
			Wiana (Vetiver					
			grass)					
				• Youths (5 youths/	Youths – 1000vt/day x 5	25,000vt		
				community)	youth's x 5 communities –			
					25,000vt			

				<ul> <li>Lunch (2 champions + 5 youth in each village)</li> </ul>	Lunch – 350vt/pax x 35 pax – 12,250vt	12,250vt		
				Transport	Transport – Truck Trip (Paunangisu – Epau) - 6000vt Boat (Takara – Emau +	6000vt 6000vt		
				Vetiver Grass	return) – 3000vt/trip 2 bags Vetiver grass – 1200vt/bag	2400vt		
				TOTAL (with 20% contingency)		71,650vt 85,980vt		
7	Waste accumulation on the islands	Community awareness campaigns	Lelepa Island, Tanoliu, Tasiriki, Nekapa, Woralapa	Transport	Boat Trip Mainland – Lelepa = 1000vt/way Mainland – Tasiriki = 1000vt/way Pele – Nekapa = 1000vt/way	6000vt 5000vt	Amount of waste in communities	Community, Champions, Waste Management Committees
					<b>Truck Trip</b> Emua – Tanoliu – Lelepa Landing = 2500vt/way			
				<ul> <li>Champions</li> <li>2 Champions/ community</li> </ul>	<b>Champions</b> 250vt/hr x 8hr x 10 champions = 20,000vt	20,000vt		
				Lunch	<b>Lunch</b> 350vt/lunch x 50pax x 5 village = 87,500vt	87,500vt		
				Venue Hire	<b>Venue</b> 1500vt/Venue x 5 = 7,500vt	7500vt		
				TOTAL (with 20% contingency)		126,000vt 151,200vt		
8	Communities want to compost their waste	Install composting facilities and train community	Ekipe, Fareavau	<ul> <li>Materials</li> </ul>	Materials required per compost Timber (5 x 15m @ 500vt) x 2 –1000vt Timber (6 x 2m) – 3000vt		Amount of compost generated and used on gardens,	4 Champions, Community Rep

					1 copper mesh wire – 4000vt 3 inch Nail 2kg – 400vt 2 inch Nail 2kg – 400vt 2 x door inch – 6000vt 2 x door knob – 6000vt 1 bushman saw – 2000vt 1 cutter (small) – 2000vt		landfill waste reduced	
					1 Plywood – 3000vt Cost/compost: 27,800vt	55,600vt		
				Transport	Transport Truck (Port Vila to Emua to Ekipe) – 8000vt (Urapua – Fareavau) – 3000vt Boat (Emua – Nguna) – 3000vt			
				Champions	<b>Champions</b> 2 champion/Site 250vt/hr x 8hr x 4 champions – 8000vt	8000vt		
				TOTAL (with 20% contingency)		77,600vt 93,120vt		
9	Ban on plastic bags, plastic waste accumulation in communities, poor community awareness of alternatives	Basket weaving training	Sunae & Epau	Champions	<b>Champions</b> 2 champions (Salome & NETEN) 250vt/hr x 8hr x 2champions x 2 days – 8000vt	8000vt	Alternative to Ban Plastic Bag. To reduce the mass number of Plastic Bags in communities	Salome and another champion + Waste Committees of the 2 communities
				Venue	<b>Venue</b> 1500vt/Venue x 2 – 3000vt	3000vt		

				Transport	Transport			
					Boat (Pele – Emua) – $1000Vt$	2000 +		
					x 2 days – 2000vt (Salome)	2000vt		
					(Mainland to Sunae) –	2000 +		
					1000vt/trip (2 trips)	2000vt		
					Truck (Emua to Epau)	6000 I		
					3000vt/way (return)	6000vt		
					(Emua to Moso landing)			
					1500vt/way (return)	3000vt		
				Lunch	Lunch	7000vt		
					350vt/lunch x 10pax x 2			
					days – 7,000vt			
				TOTAL		31,000vt		
				(with 20% contingency)		37,200vt		
10	Invasive species &	Nursery Shed that	Emua & Piliura	<ul> <li>2 Nursery Sheds</li> </ul>	Materials required per shed		Amount of	4 champions
	deforestation	will supply seedlings		(NPMLPA & NETEN)	Green Net x 2 x 50m –		terrestrial	10 youths (5 for
		and encourage			50,000vt		replanting	NETEN & 5 for
		replanting activities			Nails – 4 ins x 4kg – 2000vt		activities	NPMLPA)
		on Malafau, Emua,			4 ins x 3kg – 800vt		completed and	
		PangPang, Malaliu,			Chicken wire Netting 30m of		number of	
		Mere, Farealapa			2m height x 3 rolls		seedlings	
					(@6000vt/roll) – 18,000vt		planted.	
					Door inches x 2 – 1000vt			
					Pine timber 2 x 3m for 3			
					pieces – 3000vt			
					Materials cost/shed:			
					74,800vt	149,600vt		
					Cost for 2 nursery sheds			
					Seeds per shed			
					Seeds (water melons,			
					Chinese cabbage, carrots,			
					lettuce, corn, cucumber)			
					50pckt each – 200vt/pckt x			
					50pckt x 6 seed types –			
					60,000vt			
						120.000vt		

					r	
			Seed costs for 2 nursery			
			sheds			
			Poly Bags			
			2000 small (@			
			15vt/polybag) – 30,000vt			
			500 medium (@			
			60vt/polybag) – 30.000vt			
			500 big (@ 180vt/polybag) –			
			90,000vt			
			Polybag cost/shed:			
			150,000vt			
				300,000vt		
			Cost for 2 nursery sheds			
		Transport	Transport			
			Truck (Port Vila –Emua) –			
			6000vt	6000vt		
			Boat (Emua – Pele) – 3000vt	3000vt		
		Champions (2	Champions	16,000vt		
		champions on each	250vt/hr x 8hr x 4			
		site)	champions x 2 days –			
		,	16,000vt			
		<ul> <li>Labour Cost (for</li> </ul>	Labour Cost	20,000vt		
		clearing land and help	1000vt/day x 2 days x 10			
		in construction)	pax – 20,000vt			
		TOTAL		614,600vt		
		(with 20% contingency)		737,520vt		

			Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5	
			8-2019	201	9-2020	202	0-2021	202	1-2022	202	2-2023	
Incoming		Euro	Vatu									
	SPC Trust Request	90,542	9,959,575									
	Levy revenue (Scenario 2: pre-Pam occupancy + 2% growth voy)			10.104	1.111.398	10.306	1.133.626	10.512	1.156.298	10.722	1.179.424	
	Balance from previous year			35,719	3,929,066	22,937	2,523,015	21,327	2,345,993	19,924	2,191,642	
	TOTAL Incoming	90,542	9,959,575	45,822	5,040,464	33,242	3,656,641	31,839	3,502,291	30,646	3,371,067	
Outgoing												
	Trustee fee	1,864	205,049	1,864	205,049	1,864	205,049	1,864	205,049	1,864	205,049	
	NECM member fees + travel	327	36,000	327	36,000	327	36,000	327	36,000	327	36,000	
	NECM independent representative (initially LLV) incl. accountancy function	2,433	267,600	2,433	267,600	2,433	267,600	2,433	267,600	2,433	267,600	
	Meeting venue hire	82	9,000	82	9,000	82	9,000	82	9,000	82	9,000	
	Conservation Activities Coordinator	9,627	1,059,000	9,627	1,059,000	3,209	353,000	3,209	353,000	3,209	353,000	
	Installation of 4 yacht moorings	26,536	2,918,989									
	Installation of 15 tabu area signs	5,401	594,072									
	Conservation activities	8,553	940,800	8,553	940,800	4,000	440,000	4,000	440,000	4,000	440,000	
	TOTAL Outgoing	54,823	6,030,510	22,886	2,517,449	11,915	1,310,649	11,915	1,310,649	11,915	1,310,649	
Balance		35,719	3,929,066	22,937	2,523,015	21,327	2,345,993	19,924	2,191,642	18,731	2,060,418	

## Annex 7: Co-funding

Co-funders / sources	Activities	Nature of expenses	Period concerned	Mobilization status	Amount (Eur)	Comments
Department of Foreign Affairs	<ul> <li>Lead Vanuatu Steering</li> <li>committee meeting.</li> <li>organise and lead Core Group</li> <li>meetings</li> <li>Assist in coordination with</li> <li>Govt Stakeholders</li> </ul>	Time commitments from Toney Tevi Head of the Maritime Division and Roel Tari, RESCCUE coordinator for MFA	October 2015 – End of the project	Ongoing	5,000	Toney and Roel are playing an active role in the coordination of the RESCCUE project with Government Departments.
Department of Environment	<ul> <li>Meet with RESCCUE teams</li> <li>when in Vanuatu</li> <li>Provide information, guidance</li> <li>Attend Vanuatu Steering</li> <li>committee meeting.</li> <li>Attend Core Group meetings</li> </ul>	Time commitments to attend meetings and attend Steering committee and core group meetings	October 2015 – End of the project	Ongoing	1,000	Limited involvement in project so far to due Department resource commitments
Vanuatu Fisheries Department	<ul> <li>Meet with RESCCUE teams when in Vanuatu</li> <li>Provide information, guidance</li> <li>Attend Vanuatu Steering committee meeting.</li> <li>Attend Core Group meetings</li> <li>attend 2-day meeting at SPC office in Noumea to 2-day meeting provided an opportunity to discuss RESCCUE activities in North</li> </ul>	Time commitments to attend meetings and attend Steering committee and core group meetings	October 2015 – end of the project	Ongoing	10,000	Limited involvement in project so far to due Department resource commitments. RESCCUE sharing data/ information obtained in North Efate with VFD
Vanuatu Meteorology and Geo-Hazards Department	<ul> <li>Attend Vanuatu Steering committee meeting.</li> <li>Attend Core Group meetings</li> <li>Organised Early warning climate (ENSO) workshop which RESCCUE attended and presented preliminary RESCCUE results from North Efate.</li> </ul>	Time commitments to attend meetings and attend Steering committee and core group meetings	October 2015 – end of the project	Ongoing	1,000	Limited involvement in project so far to due Department resource commitments

Co-funders / sources	Activities	Nature of expenses	Period concerned	Mobilization status	Amount (Eur)	Comments
	- co-presented workshop on Traditional and Local Knowledge Indicators for Marine Resource Management in the North Efate Area during RESCCUE workshop					
Vanuatu Department of Forests	in Vanuatu - Provide information, guidance - Attend Vanuatu Steering committee meeting. - attend RESCCUE ecology and restoration activities	Time commitments to attend meetings and attend Steering committee and core group meetings	October 2015 – end of the project	Ongoing	500	Limited involvement in project so far to due Department resource commitments
Vanuatu Department of Agriculture and Rural Development	Meet with RESCCUE teams when in Vanuatu - Provide information, guidance - attend RESCCUE ecology and restoration activities	Time commitments to attend meetings and attend Steering committee and core group meetings	October 2015 – end of the project	Ongoing	500	Limited involvement in project so far to due Department resource commitments
Shefa Province	<ul> <li>Attend Vanuatu Steering committee meeting.</li> <li>Attend Core Group meetings</li> <li>Input into RESCCUE Waste Management Plan and RESCCUE Terrestrial Ecology Plan</li> <li>Leading Climate change / land based protected areas workshop with North Efate Chiefs, RESCCUE supporting</li> </ul>	Time commitments to attend meetings and attend Steering committee and core group meetings.	October 2015 – End of the project Workshop July 2016	Ongoing Obtained	80,000vt for workshop (660 euro) Staff hours 5,000	
Tasivanua Community Network	-attended Marine Monitoring Workshop in May with second round in August - Community attended workshops on the Vulnerability Risk Assessment October 2015.	Community member time in attending workshops and team meetings.	October 2015 – End of the project	Ongoing		

Co-funders / sources	Activities	Nature of expenses	Period concerned	Mobilization status	Amount (Eur)	Comments
	- Input into RESCCUE Waste Management Plan and RESCCUE Terrestrial Ecology Plan				()	
Nguna Pele Community Network	<ul> <li>-attended Marine Monitoring</li> <li>Workshop in May with second</li> <li>round in August</li> <li>- Community attended</li> <li>workshops on the Vulnerability</li> <li>Risk Assessment October 2015.</li> <li>- Input into RESCCUE Waste</li> <li>Management Plan and RESCCUE</li> <li>Terrestrial Ecology Plan</li> </ul>	Community member time in attending workshops and team meetings.	October 2015 – End of the project	Ongoing		
GIZ/SPC CCCPIR project	<ul> <li>Attended Marine workshops in May, and will attend in August.</li> <li>Attend Vanuatu Steering committee meeting.</li> <li>Co-finance Field Officer (Emil Samuel).</li> </ul>	Time to attend workshops and attend steering committee meetings Funding for Emil/ Field Officer	February 2015 – end of CCCPIR/ RESCCUE May 2015 – December 2015	Ongoing Obtained	For Emil Samuel Euro 2,320 10,000	
SPC FAME	<ul> <li>-1 agent conducted finfish surveys</li> <li>-2 agents attended 2-day workshop in Noumea to discuss collaboration and synergies between RESCCUE and VFD activities in North Efate</li> <li>- 2 agents attended second 2- day session of the community training workshop on marine resource management and monitoring.</li> </ul>	Time to conduct finfish surveys Time to attend workshops	May 2015	Obtained	10,000	

Co-funders / sources	Activities	Nature of expenses	Period concerned	Mobilization status	Amount (Eur)	Comments
Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science (Cefas)	-took part in May marine field work, joined team and assessed water quality	Contributed to field work funding Provided expertise on water quality	May 2015	Mobilised for field trip only.	12,000 euro	