Save the Children

Vanuatu Community-based Climate Resilience Project (VCCRP)

Annex 6: Environmental and Social Assessment and Residual Risk Management Plan

Accredited Entity: Save the Children Australia

Version: B.32

Contents

1 Project Overview

1. The Republic of Vanuatu comprises 83 islands with a distance of about 1,300 km from north to south between islands. The country lies between latitudes 13° and 21°S and longitudes 166° and 171°E. Vanuatu has a population of approximately 272,000 on 68 islands with 94% of the population living within 5km of the coast and 60% living within 1km of the coast (Andrew et al. 2019). Therefore, coastal environments play a vital role in the subsistence and commercial life of in Vanuatu. The population of Vanuatu is over 99% ni-Vanuatu (of Melanesian descent), with less than 1% made up of Europeans, Asians and other Pacific islanders. 100% of people in the targeted remote and rural communities are ni-Vanuatu. In this context the indigenous/non-indigenous characterization is not relevant as all targeted beneficiaries and the vast majority of the population are considered indigenous. For the purposes of this project, the Funding Proposal does not distinguish beneficiaries by ethnicity.

2. Vanuatu leads the world disaster risk index as the country with the highest disaster risk score of 49.74, indicating it is the most highly exposed to natural disasters (World Risk Report 2020). A global analysis of the extent that countries have been affected by the impacts of climate-related loss events (e.g., cyclones, floods, heat waves) ranked Vanuatu 8th globally in the Climate Risk Index for the 1999–2018 period based on losses per GDP % between 1999 and 2018 (Eckstein et al. 2020). This vulnerability is primarily driven by the country's geography, exposure to hazards and the heavy dependence on natural resources for subsistence and income.

3. Save the Children Australia's (SCA) Vanuatu Community-based Climate Resilience Project (VCCRP) responds directly to the Government of Vanuatu's 2030 vision for a vibrant cultural identity underpinning a peaceful, just and inclusive society with enhanced resilience and adaptive capacity to climate change and natural disasters'. This is delivered through the National Sustainable Development Goal of 'a strong and resilient nation in the face of climate change and disaster risks posed by natural and manmade hazards'. In contribution towards this broad vision, the Project has three core desired results that: (i) communities are empowered to understand and manage climate-resilient food systems and livelihoods; (ii) there is enhanced community-based disaster risk reduction; and (iii) adaptive local governance systems are strengthened through sub-national planning. These objectives will be achieved through three complimentary outcomes which will be achieved through a series of project activities. The three outcomes will be:

   1. Increasing the climate-resilience of food systems and livelihoods in vulnerable communities.

   2. Climate change education and disaster preparedness to increase resilience.

   3. Building adaptive governance systems.

4. This report has been prepared to document the environmental and social screening of the project, to identify any residual risks and impacts and sets out the associated actions that will be implemented as part of project delivery.

5. Environmental and Social screening based on a project development discussion, stakeholder meetings and a desktop study of similar projects in the region as well as a review of potential options confirms an assessment of Category C (low risk) for the Project. It finds that the proposed activity package will have minimal or no adverse environmental or social risks or impacts. Furthermore, any minimal identified risks or impacts can be easily avoided through the application of simple management measures. In accordance

with the Green Climate Funds (GCF) Revised Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) (B.BM-2021/18), an environmental and social assessment was required to adequately screen and assess potential environmental and social impacts.

6.   This document has been produced to ensure the ongoing integration of the GCF ESS and ESP into the Project throughout the development and implementation of the community level activities. It provides the set of processes, actions and institutional measures to be taken during the implementation of the Project to ensure the Project remains low risk and that there are minimal or no environmental and social impacts, offset them or reduce them to acceptable levels.

1.1   Integration of ESS Management

7.   It is the responsibility of SCA as the Accredited Entity (AE), and Ministry of Climate Change (MoCC) and Save the Children Vanuatu as co-Executing Entities (EE) to ensure that the requirements of this Residual Risk Management Plan (RRMP) are fully integrated into the Project. It is the AE's responsibility to ensure that that proper ESS processes and reporting is in place to ensure the Project is delivered with minimal or no negative environmental or social impact.

8.   SCA, SCV and MoCC will:

- Ensure that all relevant implementing parties are sensitized on aspects of the plan and received appropriate training to fulfil their individual environmental and social responsibilities
- Ensure that the necessary resources and skills are retained to successfully carry out all mitigation measures
- Formally monitor and report on the environmental and social performances of all activities
- Require that implementing parties manage their environmental and social performance in line with this RRMP.

9.   The AE will also coordinate the Project Management Unit (PMU) to:

- Continually monitor and report as needed issues related to social and environmental risk
- Raise awareness amongst target communities on this RRMP and the VCCRP Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM).

10. The RRMP shall form part of any procurement documentation or Terms of Reference (TOR), and it shall be the AE's responsibility to ensure that all procurement documents and contractual specifications are subject to review against this RRMP to ensure that all appropriate safeguard measures are captured at the bid stage and in all contracts.

11. It is further the responsibility of the AE to ensure that this RRMP is considered in review of any TOR for Technical Assistance developed for the Project. The safeguard requirements for any design or supervision of the Project will be fully integrated into TOR to ensure that all safeguard responsibilities allocated within the RRMP are realized at the tender stage.

12. In this way, the RRMP will be fully integrated within the Project so that the required measures will be fully appreciated by all responsible parties and successful implementation will be achieved.

1.2 Green Climate Fund Safeguard Requirements

13. The objectives of the GCF ESS Policy are to:

    - Avoid, and where avoidance is impossible, mitigate adverse impacts to people and the environment
    - Enhance equitable access to development benefits; and
    - Give due consideration to vulnerable and marginalised populations, groups, and individuals, local communities, indigenous peoples, and other marginalised groups of people and individuals that are affected or potentially affected by GCF-financed activities.

14. The ESP requires that all projects be screened for their environmental and social impacts, that those impacts be identified, and that the proposed project be categorised according to its potential environmental and social impacts. Regardless in which category a project is screened, all environmental and social risks shall be adequately identified and assessed by the AE in an open and transparent manner with appropriate consultation.

15. The scope of the environmental and social assessment shall be commensurate with the scope and severity of potential risks. The assessment should assess all potential environmental and social risks and include a proposed risk management plan, or in this case a Residual Risk Management Plan (RRMP).

16. All projects supported by the GCF shall be designed and implemented to meet the ESP Performance Standards (PS), although it is recognised that depending on the nature and scale of a project not all PS will be relevant to every project. The PS of the GCF and their objectives are listed below.

PS1 Assessment and management of environmental and social risks and impacts
a) Identify the funding proposals environmental and social risks and impacts
b) Adopt mitigation hierarchy: anticipate, avoid; minimize; compensate or offset
c) Improve performance through an environmental and social management system
d) Engagement with affected communities or other stakeholders throughout funding proposal cycle. This includes communications and grievance mechanisms

PS2 Labour and Working Conditions
a) Fair treatment, non-discrimination, equal opportunity
b) Good worker–management relationship
c) Comply with national employment and labour laws
d) Protect workers, in particular those in vulnerable categories
e) Promote safety and health
f) Avoid use of forced labour or child labour

PS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention
a) Avoid, minimize or reduce project-related pollution
b) More sustainable use of resources, including energy and water
c) Reduced project-related greenhouse gas emissions

PS4 Community Health, Safety and Security
a) To anticipate and avoid adverse impacts on the health and safety of the affected community
b) To safeguard personnel and property in accordance with relevant human rights principles

PS5   Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement

a) Avoid/minimize adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use:
   (i)   Avoid/minimize displacement
   (ii)   Provide alternative project designs
   (iii)   Avoid forced eviction
b) Improve or restore livelihoods and standards of living
c) Improve living conditions among displaced persons by providing:
   (i)   Adequate housing
   (ii)   Security of Tenure

PS6   Biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of living natural resources

a) Protection and conservation of biodiversity
b) Maintenance of benefits from ecosystem services
c) Promotion of sustainable management of living natural resources
d) Integration of conservation needs and development priorities

PS7   Indigenous Peoples

a) Ensure full respect for indigenous peoples
   i)   Human rights, dignity, aspirations
   ii)   Livelihoods
   iii)   Culture, knowledge, practices
b) Avoid/minimize adverse impacts
c) Sustainable and culturally appropriate development benefits and opportunities
d) Free, prior and informed consent in certain circumstances

PS8   Cultural Heritage

a) Protection and preservation of cultural heritage
b) Promotion of equitable sharing of cultural heritage benefits

1.3   Disclosure

17.   As part of the requirements of the GCF ESP, this RRMP is to be publicly disclosed by the PMU. The PMU will ensure the RRMP is disclosed in hard copy and online, in a manner that can be easily downloaded with existing network bandwidth and the accessibility that people currently have to the internet. Communities should be made aware of the disclosure during consultations. Likewise, the PMU will ensure that several copies of all prepared safeguard instruments are available locally at the relevant Area Council offices and easily accessible to affected groups and local Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs).

2   Environmental and Social Screening

2.1   Introduction

18.   During project planning, the eight PS of the GCF ESP were assessed. It was determined that, in line with the VCCRP Category C risk rating, only PS 1 has been triggered.

19.   As part of their AE status SCA implement all projects according to their own Program Environmental and Social Sustainability Management System (PESSMS) through a four-step screening and management process on which their Category C GCF accreditation was based. To ensure that all ongoing environmental and social screening of VCCRP activities as they are further developed continue to capture all potential impacts that are outside the Category C rating, the risk categorisation table within the SCAC PESSMS has been tailored to VCCRP and includes expanded aspects of the applicable GCF PSs. The GCF Simplified Approval Process (SAP) has been used as the base document for tailoring of the PESSMS. Table 2 highlights the additional tailored elements in blue.

20.   In addition to tailoring the PESSMS specifically to the VCRRP using the GCF SAP, this RRMP also includes a Gender Equity and Human Rights checklist (Table 3) as part of the screening. The GCF ESP requires every project, regardless of category, screens to ensure compliance with these standards.

3   Screening Methodology

21.   The SCA Project ESSMS has been expanded and tailored for the VCCRP and is used to screen the project activities described in the VCCRP Log frame (Appendix 2).

22.   Given that the Project includes interventions within the activity package will be developed during project implementation through community-based participatory planning, section 2.2.1 defines the maximum scope of community level activities to make clear which types of interventions are eligible or excluded from the VCCRP. The list of excluded activities is composed of activities that could entail medium to high risks.

23.   Section 2.2.2 describes the GCF SAP ESS screening including the final result.

3.1   VCCRP Excluded Activities

Excluded activities	
Activity category	**Description**
Infrastructure	Construction of walled or roofed structures
Fisheries	Introduction of any aquatic species which have the potential to become invasive or to escape into nearby ecosystems
Fisheries	Establishment or refurbishment of any aquaculture in or adjacent to critical natural habitats
Fisheries	Introduction of formalised marine protected or Community Conservation Areas
Forestry	Reforestation with non-native vegetation
Forestry	Activities which may result in unsustainable extraction of native tree species
Agriculture	Use of inputs that are not on the Government list of endorsed inputs, which delimits the use of GMOs
Agriculture	Introduction of any invasive crops or crops not approved by Government of Vanuatu

Natural Resource Management	Any activity that will lead to involuntary resettlement or land acquisition (including non-physical displacement and involuntary restrictions to economic activities)
Natural Resource Management	Any activity that will lead to increased use of agro-chemicals
Natural Resource Management	Any other activity that, during implementation, would lead to medium or high environmental or social risks, as per GCF SAP risk screening

3.2 VCCRP ESS Screening

The SCA PESSMS Screening Tool consists of two parts:

24.   **Part 1:** This part is used to determine the appropriate extent and type of environmental and social assessment required for the design phase. It involves identifying activity-specific environmental and social risks and impacts through an initial assessment of all activities using the questions in Table 1. Where the responses to questions in Table 1 are 'yes' or 'unsure', the extent of that impact must be assessed under Part 2.

25.   **Part 2**: This is a Risk Categorisation Checklist which takes into consideration any potential environmental and social risks including requirements based on specific ESS standards. The checklist identifies any other potential environmental and social issues that will still have to be considered and managed. The result of Part 2 screening will be the basis of the Environmental and Social Action Plan (ESAP).

26.   Answers to the detailed Part 2 questions result in one of three degrees of concern. If any question is answered with a 'yes', the indicated degree of concern will be determined using the PESSMS definitions (Figure 1). Only a 'low' degree of concern is permitted under the AE accreditation. Any 'yes' responses which result in a 'medium' or 'high' (as identified in Table 2) are not eligible activities under VCCRP and must either be changed or removed.

Risk category	Description of risks
Low	Activity is considered to have minimal or no adverse impact (direct or indirect) on the environment – **unlikely** to have a significant impact on the environment.
Medium	Activity **might** have a significant impact on the environment (direct or indirect), particularly in the absence of mitigation measures. Impacts are typically local and short-term and are not in environmentally sensitive areas. Activities where impacts are uncertain are likely to fit into this category.
High	Activity is **likely** to have a significant impact on the environment (direct or indirect), even if mitigation measures are successfully implemented. Impacts typically affect a large or sensitive geographic area or have permanent and long-lasting effects.

Figure 1: SCA PESSMS Risk Categorisation

27.   Below is the full screening tool applied to the VCCRP proposed suite of activities. The answers to the questions and the comments are in Red.

3.2.3 *Part 1: Screening Questions*

Table 1: VCCRP ESS Screening Table Results

PESSMS Part 1 Screening Questions	Yes/No/Unsure
Does the project involve any of the following: • medium to large-scale infrastructure such as roads, bridges, railways, ports, infrastructure for energy generation; or • development of irrigation and drainage, diversion of water; or • land clearing, intensification of land use; or • hazardous materials, wastes, pollutants; or • activity in mining, energy, forestry, fisheries, water supply, urban development • (construction), transport, tourism or manufacturing sectors?	Yes There will be activities involving forestry and fisheries.
Does the project involve any of the following: • small to medium scale infrastructure such as localised water supply and/or sanitation • infrastructure; irrigation and drainage; rural electrification, rural roads; or • construction/structural renovation /demolition of any building for example: schools, hospitals or public buildings; or • localised use of natural resources, including small-scale water diversion, fisheries, agriculture, commercial animal farming, or other types of land-use change?	Yes There will be installation of food processing equipment and the exploration of value-added agricultural and other natural products
Does the project involve any of the following: • the temporary or permanent dislocation of ((non-)indigenous) individuals or communities; or • negatively impact the availability of community services and/or the quality of life, safety or cultural identity/heritage of ((non-)indigenous) communities and their resources, or • alter, remove or destroy the fabric and/or value of a heritage place or setting?	No
Will the activities potentially generate hazardous waste and pollutants including pesticides and contaminate lands that would require further studies on management, minimization and control and compliance to the country and applicable international environmental quality standards?	No
Does this project need to meet any national environmental standards, requirements or permit conditions?	No Permits are not required for project activities of the scale proposed under this project.
Will the proposed activities potentially involve resettlement and dispossession, land acquisition, and economic displacement of persons and communities?	No Any changes proposed to access of lands or resources through management measures will be voluntary and will be based on community decision-making

3.2.4 *Part 2: Environmental and Social Risk Categorisation Checklist*

Table 2: VCCRP Risk Categorisation Checklist Results

	Consider the following questions in order to assess whether the project is likely to have significant (negative) environmental or social impacts.			
		Y/N/?	**Concern**	**Comment**
1	**Impacts on landscapes and soils**			
	• substantially alter natural landscape features,	N		
	• cause subsidence, instability or substantial erosion, or involve medium or large-scale excavation of soil or minerals?	N		
2	**Impacts on coastal landscapes and processes**			
	• alter coastal processes, including wave action, sediment movement or accretion, or water circulation patterns,	N		
	• permanently alter tidal patterns, water flows or water quality in estuaries,	N		
	• reduce biological diversity or change species composition in estuaries, or extract large volumes of sand or substantially destabilize sand dunes?	N		
3	**Impacts on ocean forms, ocean processes and ocean life**			
	• reduce biological diversity or change species composition on reefs, seamounts or in other sensitive marine environments,	N		
	• alter water circulation patterns by modification of existing landforms or the addition of artificial reefs or other large structures,	N		
	• substantially damage or modify large areas of the seafloor or ocean habitat, such as sea grass,	N		
	• release oil, fuel or other toxic substances into the marine environment in sufficient quantity to kill larger marine animals or alter ecosystem processes, or release large quantities of sewage or other waste into the marine environment?	N		
4	**Impacts on water resources**			
	• measurably reduce the quantity quality or availability of surface or ground water,	N		
	• channelize, divert or impound rivers or creeks or substantially alter drainage patterns, or measurably alter water table levels?	N		
5	**Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention**			
	• generate smoke, fumes, chemicals, nutrients, or other pollutants which will	N		

	substantially reduce local air quality or water quality,			
	• involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or materials,	Y	LOW	There is the possibility of concrete being used for footings to support appliances or solar panels. These activities have not yet been defined so the need for concrete is unknown, however anything would be very small scale and the potential environmental risk would be minimal. Demonstration gardens may lead to the use of pesticides and other chemicals which could encourage their wider use as activities are scaled up leading to contamination of water and soils. Can be managed effectively through promotion of organic or non-harmful techniques. See ESAP for measures to avoid risk.
	• increase atmospheric concentrations of gases which will contribute to the greenhouse effect or ozone damage, or	N		
	• substantially disturb contaminated or acid-sulphate soils, or	N		
	• activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	N		
6	Impacts on plants			
	• involve medium or large-scale native vegetation clearance,	N		
	• involve any clearance of any vegetation containing a listed threatened species which is likely to result in a long-term decline in a population or which threatens the viability of the species,	N		
	• introduce potentially invasive species,	N		
	• involve the use of chemicals which substantially stunt the growth of native vegetation, or	N		
	• involve large-scale controlled burning or any controlled burning in sensitive areas, including areas which contain listed threatened species, or	N		

	• involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	Y	LOW	There will be reforestation to counter existing forest damage and replanting activities on erosion prone areas, however, they will be carried out with native species only which removes any impact risks to plants.
	Impacts on animals			
7	• cause a long-term decrease in, or threaten the viability of, a native animal population or populations, through death, injury or other harm to individuals,	N		
	• displace or substantially limit the movement or dispersal of native animal populations,	N		
	• introduce invasive or exotic species which will substantially reduce habitat or resources for native species, or undertake large-scale controlled burning or any controlled burning in areas containing listed threatened species?	N		
	Impacts on habitats			
8	• Would the project/programme potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g., modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes	N		
	• Are any project/programme activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g., nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	?	LOW	As the project sites have not been finally selected, the status of selected or adjacent habitats are unknown and could potentially include critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas. Risk is assessed as 'Low' as all activities identified in the log frame are low risk. See ESAP for measures to avoid risk.
	• Does the project/programme involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	Y	LOW	This will be at the small scale household level to subsistence. Assessed to be very low risk as fish harvesting is managed and monitored through the wider management of natural resources activities.
	Impacts on people and communities (indigenous and nonindigenous)			
9	• substantially increase demand for, or reduce the availability of, community services or infrastructure which have	N		

	direct or indirect impacts on the environment, including water supply, power supply, roads, waste disposal, and housing,			
	• affect the health, safety, welfare or quality of life of the members of a community, through factors such as noise, odours, fumes, smoke, or other pollutants,	N		
	• cause physical dislocation of individuals or communities, or	N		
	• substantially change or diminish cultural identity, social organisation or community resources?	N		
	• provide for activities to be designed, implemented and monitored to ensure they are safe and prevent Sexual Exploitation, Sexual Abuse and Sexual Harassment (SEAH)	Y	LOW	The small scale and community/household level nature of the activities, the participatory approach to activity design and the GESI Action Plan mean that the risks of SEAH are low. While assessed as low, that risk is from the presence of project staff or consultants spending time in communities and from survivors and/or communities being unable to identify or report instances of SEAH Capacity building and GRM design has been developed to ensure that there is an understanding of preventing SEAH and to provide a survivor centric SEAH pathway within the GRM.
	Impacts on land use and resources			
10	• Would the project/programme possibly result in economic displacement (e.g., loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation), or	N		Any measures under the activity package which manage use of or access to resources will only be implemented based on the directives of the community following traditional methods (tabu), participatory planning consultations and securing board community support. All measures will be voluntary.
	• Would the proposed project/programme possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community-based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	N		Any measures under the activity package which manage use of or access to resources will only be implemented based on the

				directives of the community following traditional methods (tabu), participatory planning consultations and securing board community support. All measures will be voluntary.
	• Does the project/programme involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods?	?	LOW	This is rated as 'low' as it is required to be retained in ongoing project screening. It is not anticipated that this activity will result in any negative impacts. Any proposed measures which create a negative impact will be avoided through E&S screening, activity design changes and by implementing the following process. Any measures under the activity package which manage use of or access to resources will only be implemented based on the directives of the community following traditional methods (tabu), participatory planning consultations and securing board community support. All measures will be voluntary.
11	Impacts on heritage (community level)			
	• permanently destroy, remove or substantially alter the fabric (physical material including	N		
	• structural elements and other components, fixtures, contents, and objects) of a heritage place	N		
	• involve extension, renovation, or substantial alteration of a heritage place in a manner which is inconsistent with the heritage values of the place,	N		
	• involve the erection of buildings or other structures adjacent to, or within important sight lines of, a heritage place which are inconsistent with the heritage values of the place,	N		
	• substantially diminish the heritage value of a heritage place for a community or group for which it is significant,	N		
	• substantially alter the setting of a heritage place in a manner which is inconsistent with the heritage values of the place, or	N		

	• substantially restrict or inhibit the existing use of a heritage place as a cultural or ceremonial site?	N		
	Impacts on landscapes and soils			
12	• substantially alter natural landscape features,	N		
	• cause subsidence, instability or substantial erosion, or	N		
	• involve medium or large-scale excavation of soil or minerals?	N		

Gender Equity and Human Rights Checklist

Table 3: VCCRP Gender Equity and Human Rights Check List Results

Gender Equity and Women's empowerment		**Y/N/?**	**Concern**	**Comment**
1	Is there a likelihood that the proposed project/programme would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	N		
2	Would the project/programme potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	N		
3	Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the project/programme during the stakeholder engagement process and has this been included in the overall project/programme proposal and in the risk assessment?	N		
4	Would the project/programme potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services?	N		Any measures under the activity package which manage use of or access to resources will only be implemented based on the directives of the community following traditional methods (tabu), participatory consultations and securing board community support. All measures will be voluntary.
Access and equity and protection of human rights				
5	Could the project/programme lead to adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	N		
6	Is there a likelihood that the project/programme would have	N		

	inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups?			
7	Could the project/programme potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?	N		
8	Is there a likelihood that the project/programme would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	N		
9	Are there measures or mechanisms in place to respond to local community grievances?	Y	LOW	A compliant GRM has been developed and is described in the RRMP. Early notification of the GRM process will be provided to communities
10	Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the project/programme?	N		
11	Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	N		
12	Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process?	Y	LOW	A fully participatory engagement process has been designed into the VCCRP following GESI principles of equality and inclusion
13	Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project affected communities and individuals?	N		

3.3 Confirmation of Category

Name and location of the project:			Vanuatu Community-based Climate Resilience Project			
Brief summary:			Climate change adaptation project funded by GCF			
Screening carried out by:			Environmental & Social Specialist for SCA			
Result of screening: Category A / High			Category B / Medium		Category C / Low	X

The overall project design, as well as the list of eligible activities at community level, have been screened using the tailored SCA PESSMS screening tool. The screening tool indicates a low degree of concern, i.e., category C.

There is a risk that some of the eligible activities at community level could lead to minimal negative environmental or social impacts, but these can be avoided as per the measures in the VCCRP ESRRMP.

4 Environmental and Social Action Plan

4.1 Introduction

28. This section contains the required management measures for the identified suite of activities for the VCCRP as well as instructions for ongoing environmental and social screening of community-level interventions as they are selected and developed. The plan considers the environmental and social risks identified during the screening, the risk significance, and measures to manage and address the identified risks.

29. In addition to this, the section provides some higher-level guidance to the AE and EE on how to ensure environmental and social safeguards are integrated into any technical advisory activities. This ensures that all contracts, TORs, policies, plans, frameworks, etc developed under this project are screened to ensure that the development process and the recommendations follow the principles of the GCF.

4.2 Management of Identified Residual Risks

30. Due to the small-scale nature of the proposed activities, the environmental and social risks are considered 'Low'. However, some residual risks are possible, as identified by the Part 2 risk screening. These residual risks can be minimised or avoided by following the measures described in the table below.

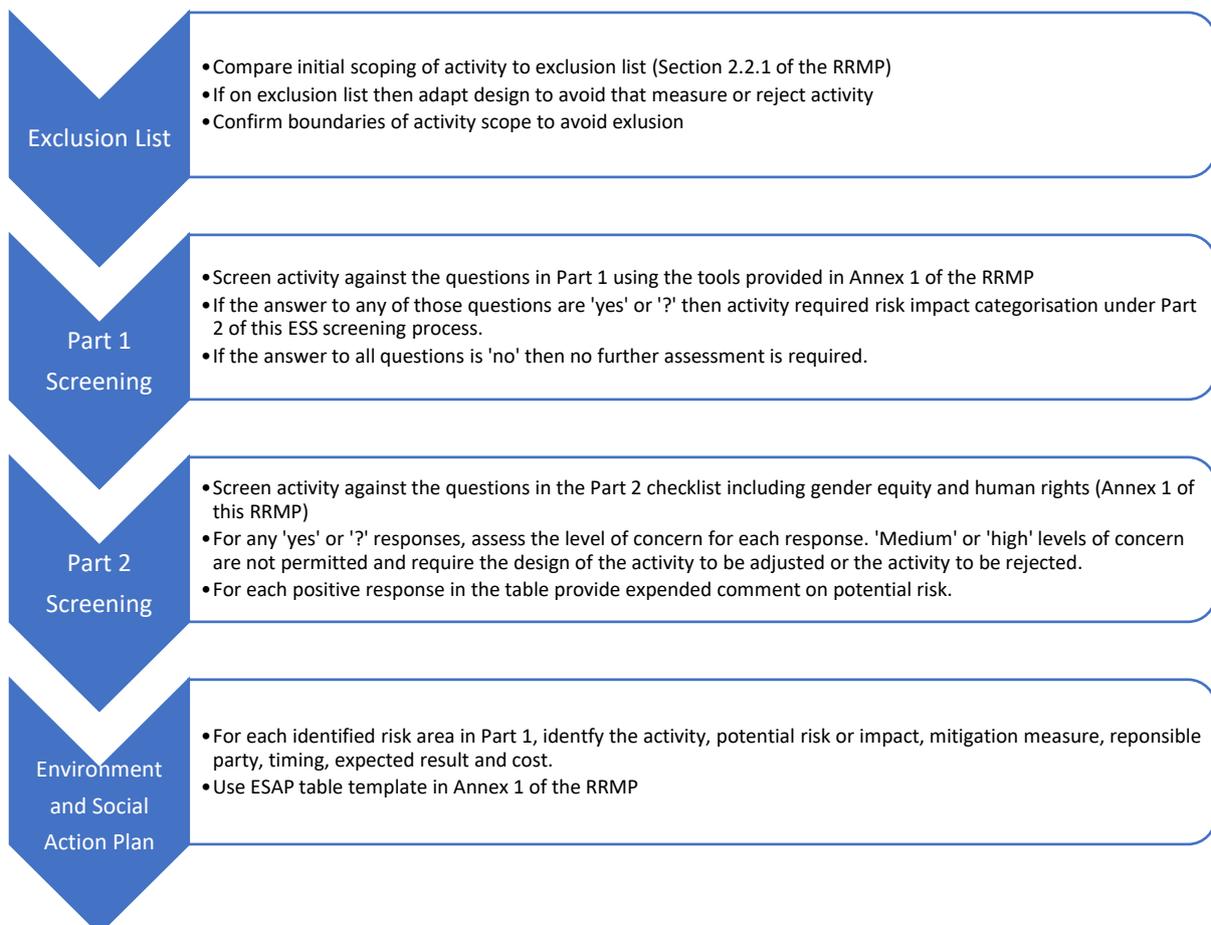| Proposed activity	Residual risks	Mitigation measures	Responsible party/person	Timing	Expected results	Cost implication
Purchase of local materials and deliver training for communities to construct and install selected very small scale and low-tech options for food preservation	Small-scale production and use of concrete for installation footings leading to localised contamination or soils from concrete slurry or wastewater. Sourcing of very small quantities of aggregates from unsustainable locations A very minor risk or workers (in all forms) for any small construction activity may be subject to unsafe, discriminatory, or forced conditions.	Concrete will be prepared on bunded and covered hard stand surface. All wastewater from concrete production will be collected to allow particulates to settle out before being discharged. Slurry from concrete production will be collected allowed to harden Solid and cured concrete waste is considered safe to be reused by the community for infrastructure maintenance. No sand/aggregate for concrete production will be sourced from beaches or newly created borrow pits. The small quantities of aggregates needed will be sourced from already established community sources. Purchase of local materials and delivery of training will include PPE and on-site safety training proportional to the scale of works (very small scale) No child or forced labour will be used. All workers will be reimbursed at fair market rate. Equal opportunity for labour will be offered through	PMU	Mitigation measures to be integrated into planning/design of activity and implemented during building stage	Fully contained concrete use and production with no environmental impacts	No additional costs – part of activity development budget

Proposed activity	Residual risks	Mitigation measures	Responsible party/person	Timing	Expected results	Cost implication
		implementation of the GESI Action Plan.				
Development of land use plans; formal legal registration of Community Conservation Areas; protection and rehabilitation measures for habitats that support fisheries; enhancement or establishment of "tabu" areas for management of forest resources	If not designed in an inclusive and participatory way, management measures to improve natural resources and their habitats have the potential to disrupt access to natural resources for subsistence or livelihood activities for individuals or groups within the community	Activities and associated management measures will be developed through participatory planning and will be community driven to achieve voluntary agreement. Activities will only be implemented with broad community support and only if community agreement support is voluntarily reached. Activities will be screened during their design following the process outlined in this RRMP (section 3.2) and activities will be designed to avoid any form of involuntary physical and/or economic displacement. Activities resulting in this type of displacement are excluded from the project. Participatory planning principles, as detailed in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan will be implemented. Broad community support will be established using GESI principles in engagement	AE and PMU	Mitigation measures to be integrated into the planning and development of activity design and monitored throughout implementation.	Fully inclusive and community driven development of natural resource management measures with no negative impacts on individuals or groups	No additional costs – part of activity development budget

Proposed activity	Residual risks	Mitigation measures	Responsible party/person	Timing	Expected results	Cost implication
Gardens and crops	Potential soil and water pollution by chemical fertilizers and pesticides	No encouragement of agro-chemicals; encouragement of compost as fertilizer and natural remedies against pests	PMU	Mitigation measures to be part of asset design and asset building	Use of agrochemicals is avoided or reduced to the maximum in nutritional gardens. Compost is created and used.	No additional costs as these should be part of the assets building budget.
Introduce local solutions for food processing and preservation, including low-tech methods and renewable technologies	Potential inequitable access to solutions in communities depending on location of intervention	The location of new infrastructure/equipment is decided through community-based participatory planning. New infrastructure/ equipment is owned by either an association or the entire community.	PMU	Mitigation measures part of activity design and implementation	Infrastructure/equipment is managed by an association or by the community.	No additional costs as these are part of design.
Training, capacity building and provision of project inputs to communities	Vulnerable groups or community members are excluded from trainings	GESI principles are applied during the design of training to ensure that vulnerable groups or community members are able to participate in trainings by adapting content/location/time/language to their specific needs All project team members are trained on correct implementation of GESI Action Plan	PMU	Mitigation measures to be part of activity design	Vulnerable groups or community members have equal access to training	No additional costs as these are part of design.

Proposed activity	Residual risks	Mitigation measures	Responsible party/person	Timing	Expected results	Cost implication
	Project staff and consultants spending time in communities including at times overnight and in a position of relative power with regards to the distribution of project inputs and commit SEAH breaches	All staff conducting training and activities directly with communities will be trained on the Prevention of SEAH (PSEAH) principles and Standards. CDCCC members (a male/female rep) to be elected as Child Protection and PSEAH focal points and monitor project implementation. The project will establish project specific GRM in line with GCF ESP requirements, existing government systems and SC policies.	PMU	Mitigation measures to be integrated into staff inductions and training and then further integrated into planning and initiation of community-based activities and monitored throughout implementation.	Staff and consultants are aware of and abide to the PSEAH Policy Community focal points are equipped to monitor project staff during implementation and report concerns or incidents as they arise.	No additional costs as these are part of design
	Community members are not aware of PSEAH policy and may not be able to identify and report SEAH incidents	Make PSEAH policy awareness in the community and inform community people of where/who and how to raise any concern on staff behaviour. CDCCC members (a male/female rep) to be elected as Child Protection and PSEAH focal points. Establish GRM mechanism in line with GCF ESP requirements, existing government systems and SC policies.	PMU	Mitigation measures to be integrated into staff inductions and training and then further integrated into planning and initiation of community-based activities and monitored throughout implementation.	Staff and consultants are aware of and abide to the PSEAH Policy Community focal points are equipped to monitor project staff during implementation and report concerns or incidents as they arise.	No additional costs as these are part of design.

4.3 **Management of ESS Risks for Undefined Activities**

31. As mentioned in the VCCRP Feasibility Report (main document) and in the ESS screening (section 2.2 of this report), some community-level activities under Outcome 3 of the project will be further defined through community-based participatory planning once the project implementation has started. These activities are selected from the suite of activities in the VCCRP log frame and bound by the list of excluded activities, listed in section 2.2.1 of this report, that are likely to have low environmental and social risks.

32. In any case, the activities of output 3 that are defined through the participatory planning will also be screened using the methodology described in earlier sections of this report through the tailored SCA PESSMS Environmental and Social Risk Screening Tool following the process described below and the screening forms in Annex 1 of this report.

33. The PMU will be responsible for undertaking the ESS screening which will then be validated by SCA with support from an International Safeguards Specialist where required. Only 'low risk' activities will be accepted for implementation. Activities whose risk level is medium or high will not be accepted.

34. The PMU ESS and GESI Officer will lead the ESS screening of activities identified by the communities during the implementation of the project.

Exclusion List
- Compare initial scoping of activity to exclusion list (Section 2.2.1 of the RRMP)
- If on exclusion list then adapt design to avoid that measure or reject activity
- Confirm boundaries of activity scope to avoid exlusion

Part 1 Screening
- Screen activity against the questions in Part 1 using the tools provided in Annex 1 of the RRMP
- If the answer to any of those questions are 'yes' or '?' then activity required risk impact categorisation under Part 2 of this ESS screening process.
- If the answer to all questions is 'no' then no further assessment is required.

Part 2 Screening
- Screen activity against the questions in the Part 2 checklist including gender equity and human rights (Annex 1 of this RRMP)
- For any 'yes' or '?' responses, assess the level of concern for each response. 'Medium' or 'high' levels of concern are not permitted and require the design of the activity to be adjusted or the activity to be rejected.
- For each positive response in the table provide expended comment on potential risk.

Environment and Social Action Plan
- For each identified risk area in Part 1, identfy the activity, potential risk or impact, mitigation measure, reponsible party, timing, expected result and cost.
- Use ESAP table template in Annex 1 of the RRMP

4.4 Technical Assistance and Plan Development

4.4.1 *Policy and Plan Development*

35.	Any activities which require the development of policies or plans will follow this RRMP and the GESI Action Plan to ensure that all affected parties are engaged in the process of development and that broader impacts on gender, environment, etc. are considered.

4.4.1.1 Gender Mainstreaming

36.	The design of the Project requires equal and active participation, however, there is a risk that gender may not be mainstreamed into management plans developed under this project.

37.	In order to ensure these activities fully incorporates the GCF Gender Policy, the PMU Gender Officer (supported by an International gender specialist where necessary) should undertake a gender-sensitive review of any plans. The specialist should refer to experiences and tools from previous Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management projects in the Pacific Islands, e.g., PACC, GCCA, IWRM, Pacific Gender & Climate Change Toolkit as well as the VCCRP's GESI Action Plan and the associated guidelines for this plan. The findings from the review will be used to inform and strengthen the final outputs of these activities.

4.4.2 *Consultants*

38.	Consultants may be required for the fisheries, agriculture and land use management design elements of the Project. They may also be required for other technical, governance and capacity building activities. TORs for any consultants will require the consultant to comply with this RRMP, the VCCRP GESI Action Plan and the GCF safeguards and gender policies.

39.	For all technical assistance consultants this RRMP will be included in the TOR and final contract.

4.4.3 *Capacity Building and Materials Development*

40.	Awareness materials will be developed and awareness raising activities will be undertaken under the Project aimed at the general public for raising awareness on climate change. Gender balance shall be considered during the activities to ensure that women are equally represented.

4.5 Grievance Redress Mechanism

41.	The VCCRP Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is included in the project Stakeholder Engagement Plan as well as in this RRMP.

42.	Any parties wishing to raise grievances caused by or associated with the Project will be able to do so. In the first instance grievances will be managed by the VCCRP PMU. The PMU will inform the communities about this GRM early in the stakeholder engagement process and in an understandable format and in the relevant language. This notification will include details of where and how to direct complaints.

43.	A GRM is presented below to uphold the Project's social and environmental safeguards performance. The purpose of the GRM is to record and address any complaints that may arise during the implementation phase of the Project and/or any future operational issues that have the potential to be designed out during implementation phase. It should address concerns and complaints promptly and transparently with no impacts (cost, discrimination)

for any reports made by project affected people (APs). The GRM works within existing legal and cultural frameworks, providing an additional opportunity to resolve grievances at the local, project level.

44.   The key objectives of the GRM are:

- Record, categorize and prioritize the grievances;
- Provide a survivoe centred approach to instances of SEAH;
- Settle the grievances via consultation with all stakeholders (and inform those stakeholders of the solutions);
- Forward any unresolved cases to the relevant authority.

45.   The following process will be used to address the issues and concerns that an affected party may have. Under traditional practices in Vanuatu, the first point of contact for the AP is likely to be the AP's Area Council officer who will be advised to liaise with the PMU directly (this includes via members of the project team in the field). The Area Council officer receiving the complaint will receive and document all matters and issues of concern from the local community and forward copies of all grievances to the PMU's ESS representative. The AP is also able to contact the PMU or project field staff directly to register a grievance if preferred.

46.   Grievances, issues and concerns related to SEAH will be manged through this GRM process but will implemented the additional survivor centred measures described in Section 4.5.1 below.

47.   At all times it is the responsibility of the PMU to record, manage and close all grievances. Management of grievances may include issuing instructions to the relevant party to resolve the matter. If the PMU's ESS representative receiving the grievance is able to effectively resolve the matter to the satisfaction of the AP, they will action this, record the details in the GRM register and provide the Project Manager with the details for reporting purposes.

48.   For concerns such as damage to non-land assets, the AP or Area Council officer will discuss this with the PMU's ESS representative, who will then raise the matter immediately with the offending party or their supervisors, if unresolved at the activity level. If the concern can be addressed without delay, and the outcome is satisfactory to the AP, the matter is closed. This will be reported to the Project Manager as soon as the complaint has been resolved.

49.   For more extensive complaints such as impacts to livelihoods or land issues such as restrictions to access, the Project Manager will document and record the grievance and manage the response process. APs can submit these types of complaints through any number of channels including via the village council or other third party; directly to the Consultant or project team; in writing; anonymously; verbally; etc. The complaint must be acknowledged within 24 hours of it being lodged. The timing and manner in which it will be resolved will be conveyed to the AP within 48 hours. The delegated party will provide a corrective action report to the Project Manager as soon as the action has been taken.

50.   Should the complainant remain unsatisfied with the response of the delegated party, the complaint will be referred by the Project Manager to the AE, SCA.

51.   All grievances received and handled will be reported by the EE to the AE via periodic reporting. SCA will review the handling of grievances to ensure they have been handled correctly.

52.   The five-step grievance management process will be applied to the Project by the following process:

Table 4: Grievance Redress process in tabulated form

Step	Application/How	Responsibility
Publicise the process	Develop a procedure which explains how the grievance mechanism will work in the target community	SCA, EE
	Present the grievance mechanism (including SEAH process) at a public meeting to help with affected communities	PMU
Receive and register	Identify locations to receive grievances and ensure accessibility to all affected stakeholders	Receiving authorities (Area Council, Village Leaders), PMU
	Recognise that some grievances may be submitted in writing while others will be communicated verbally. All grievances are to be treated with the same level of seriousness and respect.	
	Log all complaints into a database	
Review and investigate grievances	Review and investigate grievances	PMU
	Explain the process and the timeframe for the GRM process	
	Appoint an appropriate person to obtain information and investigate.	
Develop resolution options, response to grievances and closeout	Develop a proposed resolution process, involving communities where appropriate	PMU
	Implement the agreed solution	PMU and Receiving Authority
	Follow-up with complainant to ensure satisfaction (either directly or through their receiving authority if preferable)	
	If unsatisfied: Discuss further options. Identify local partners who might be able to assist in finding solutions	
	If still unresolved, refer matter to third-party mediation or external review.	
Monitor and Evaluate	Regularly monitor the number and type of grievances received, resolved and outstanding	EE, SCA

	Evaluate trends over time and stages of project development	
	Report all grievances to SCA via relevant periodic reporting	EE

53.   SCA will also maintain an email-based grievance mechanism, so that the public can also lodge grievances directly to SCA, should they wish to do so. Contact details for this GRM will be available to all project stakeholders and included on project websites and materials as appropriate.

54.   The VCCRP GRM does not prevent any affected person from accessing the GCF Independent Redress Mechanism.

4.5.1   *Grievances on Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment*

Survivor-Centered Approach

In all situations involving complaints related to gender-based violence (GBV), sexual exploitation, abuse or harassment (SEAH), violence against children (VAC) and human trafficking (HT), the MIMIP will use a "*survivor-centered approach*". In line with this approach, the following principles will be systemically applied through all steps and actions:

-   The rights, needs, and wishes of the survivor (or victim) is the foremost priority of everyone involved with the project.

-   The survivor has a right to:

    -   be treated with dignity and respect instead of being exposed to victim-blaming attitudes.

    -   choose the course of action in dealing with the violence instead of feeling powerless.

    -   privacy and confidentiality instead of exposure.

    -   non-discrimination instead of discrimination based on gender, age, race/ ethnicity, ability, sexual orientation, HIV status or any other characteristic.

    -   receive comprehensive information to help her make her own decision instead of being told what to do.

-   The safety of the survivor shall always be ensured. Potential risks to the survivor will be identified and action take to ensure the survivor's safety and to prevent further harm including ensuring that the alleged perpetrator does not have contact with the survivor. If the survivor is an employee, reasonable adjustments may be made to the survivor's work schedule and work environment to ensure their safety.

-   All actions should reflect the choices of the survivor.

-   All information related to the case must be kept confidential and identities must be protected. Only those who have a role in the response to an allegation should receive

case-level information, and then only for a clearly stated purpose and with the survivor's consent.

- The survivor must provide informed consent to progress with each stage of the complaints process. Survivors may withdraw their consent at any time during the process.

5 RRMP Implementation

5.1 Integration of RRMP into Project Management

55. This RRMP will be included in all bid document packages.

56. The safeguards requirements of this RRMP will be referenced in appropriate parts of agreements, technical specifications, contracts or any TORs issued under the Project. The AE will be required to review all bid documents prior to approval.

57. Prior to project implementation, the PMU will be required to attend a safeguards workshop with the AE Safeguards Specialist to ensure that all parties understand their obligations under the requirements of the RRMP and the safeguard policy of the Green Climate Fund.

5.2 ESS Roles and Responsibilities

58. Details of the roles assigned to various agencies / organizations are summarised below

5.2.1 Steering Committee

59. The Project Steering Committee (PSC) is formed of representatives from the AE (SCA) and the co-EEs (MoCC and SCV) as well as other government ministries and other key project partners. The PSC will provide high-level risk management by reviewing and providing feedback on performance reports which will include ESS monitoring, and any grievances raised by communities. The PSC will also endorse management improvement actions arising from audits and addressing serious implementation issues (including sensitive safeguards issues).

5.2.2 Accredited Entity

60. Save the Children Australia is the AE for this project and provides a support to the co-Executing Entities Save the Children Vanuatu and MOCC. As the AE, SCA is fully responsible (legally and financially) for the implementation of this project including the safeguards standards required by the GCF. The AE:

- Acts as a focal point for communications with GCF on project related matters;
- Ensures compliance with GCF funding requirements, including safeguard compliance;
- Provide inputs into project scope and design;
- Provide additional technical capacity to PMU where required
- Updating the RRMP as necessary to reflect changes in the designs.

5.2.3 Project Management Unit

61. The PMU staff will include a: Team Leader, Finance and Compliance Specialist, Procurement Specialist, Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL) Specialist, Communications Specialist, Competent Coordinator and Technical Advisors.

The PMU will also include a combined ESS, GESI and Engagement Specialist to undertake the implementation of RRMP, GESI Action Plan and community consultations. Other staff may also be involved or appointed on a part-time or casual basis as the Project develops.

62. Community Champions will be recruited to assist the PMU in implementing the activities on-ground. The Champions will be responsible for assisting in logistical arrangements, and engaging with the Area Councils, decision-making bodies and other island groups to ensure information from the Project is communicated directly to the Islands.

63. The PMU will have the responsibility to oversee the implementation of the RRMP and their responsibilities include, but are not limited to:

- Acts on behalf of the Project Board and works closely with all parties to ensure that project objectives are delivered in a compliant manner consistent with national and GCF safeguard requirements
- Monitor and evaluate project activities and outputs and report the findings to the AE by periodic progress reports. These reports will include all aspects of safeguards compliance of the Project including the results of scheduled monitoring, and instances of non-compliance, any environmental incidents and any GRM submissions/responses
- Monitors and manages all complaints/incidents reported to the Project GRM
- Updating the RRMP as necessary to reflect project change
- Implement the Stakeholder Engagement Plan to facilitate meaningful, GESI and participatory consultations with stakeholders and communities to enable them to provide meaningful input and direction into the Project
- Publicly discloses any project information and reports including this RRMP
- Receive and review monthly reports/updates from Community Champions and share reports

64. The PMU Team Leader will be responsible for overall project coordination and technical guidance and will support the procurement of various packages and studies. Technical staff will be recruited as necessary to support the implementation of technical advisory components.

5.2.4 *Technical Advisors / Consultants*

65. All technical advisors are required to comply with the RRMP and GCF Safeguards Policy more broadly in terms of the work methodologies and outputs. They will be required to work with the PMU to ensure meaningful community and stakeholder engagement in their work programme.

5.3 **ESS Training**

66. The PMU and other partners will require training to ensure effective implementation and oversight of the RRMP including ESS Screening.

67. Areas recommended for training include the following –

- GCF environmental and social safeguard policies, in particular areas identified during Part 2 screening
- Roles and responsibilities of different key agencies in safeguards implementation
- How to effectively integrate the RRMP into project management, implementation, monitoring and reporting
- Management of the GRM

- How to facilitate meaningful participatory-planning community consultations
- Integration of the RRMP and safeguard specific clauses into the contract and bid documentation.

68.   On-going support will be provided to the PMU by the AE for the duration of the Project.

Annex 1: Environmental and Social Screening Forms

Part 1: Environmental and Social Screening Questions

PESSMS Part 1 Screening Questions	Yes/No/Unsure
Does the project involve any of the following: • medium to large-scale infrastructure such as roads, bridges, railways, ports, infrastructure for energy generation; or • development of irrigation and drainage, diversion of water; or • land clearing, intensification of land use; or • hazardous materials, wastes, pollutants; or • activity in mining, energy, forestry, fisheries, water supply, urban development • (construction), transport, tourism or manufacturing sectors?	
Does the project involve any of the following: • small to medium scale infrastructure such as localised water supply and/or sanitation • infrastructure; irrigation and drainage; rural electrification, rural roads; or • construction/structural renovation /demolition of any building for example: schools, hospitals or public buildings; or • localised use of natural resources, including small-scale water diversion, fisheries, agriculture, commercial animal farming, or other types of land-use change?	
Does the project involve any of the following: • the temporary or permanent dislocation of ((non-)indigenous) individuals or communities; or • negatively impact the availability of community services and/or the quality of life, safety or cultural identity/heritage of ((non-)indigenous) communities and their resources, or • alter, remove or destroy the fabric and/or value of a heritage place or setting?	
Will the activities potentially generate hazardous waste and pollutants including pesticides and contaminate lands that would require further studies on management, minimization and control and compliance to the country and applicable international environmental quality standards?	
Does this project need to meet any national environmental standards or requirements?	
Will the proposed activities potentially involve resettlement and dispossession, land acquisition, and economic displacement of persons and communities?	

Part 2: Risk Categorisation Checklist

	Consider the following questions in order to assess whether the project is likely to have significant (negative) environmental or social impacts.			
		Y/N/?	**Concern**	**Comment**
1	**Impacts on landscapes and soils**			
	• substantially alter natural landscape features,			
	• cause subsidence, instability or substantial erosion, or involve medium or large-scale excavation of soil or minerals?			
2	**Impacts on coastal landscapes and processes**			
	• alter coastal processes, including wave action, sediment movement or accretion, or water circulation patterns,			
	• permanently alter tidal patterns, water flows or water quality in estuaries,			
	• reduce biological diversity or change species composition in estuaries, or extract large volumes of sand or substantially destabilise sand dunes?			
3	**Impacts on ocean forms, ocean processes and ocean life**			
	• reduce biological diversity or change species composition on reefs, seamounts or in other sensitive marine environments,			
	• alter water circulation patterns by modification of existing landforms or the addition of artificial reefs or other large structures,			
	• substantially damage or modify large areas of the seafloor or ocean habitat, such as sea grass,			
	• release oil, fuel or other toxic substances into the marine environment in sufficient quantity to kill larger marine animals or alter ecosystem processes, or release large quantities of sewage or other waste into the marine environment?			
4	**Impacts on water resources**			
	• measurably reduce the quantity quality or availability of surface or ground water,			
	• channelise, divert or impound rivers or creeks or substantially alter drainage patterns, or measurably alter water table levels?			
5	**Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention**			
	• generate smoke, fumes, chemicals, nutrients, or other pollutants which will substantially reduce local air quality or water quality,			

	• involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or materials,			
	• increase atmospheric concentrations of gases which will contribute to the greenhouse effect or ozone damage, or			
	• substantially disturb contaminated or acid-sulphate soils, or			
	• activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?			
6	**Impacts on plants**			
	• involve medium or large-scale native vegetation clearance,			
	• involve any clearance of any vegetation containing a listed threatened species which is likely to result in a long-term decline in a population or which threatens the viability of the species,			
	• introduce potentially invasive species,			
	• involve the use of chemicals which substantially stunt the growth of native vegetation, or			
	• involve large-scale controlled burning or any controlled burning in sensitive areas, including areas which contain listed threatened species, or			
	• involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?			
7	**Impacts on animals**			
	• cause a long-term decrease in, or threaten the viability of, a native animal population or populations, through death, injury or other harm to individuals,			
	• displace or substantially limit the movement or dispersal of native animal populations,			
	• introduce invasive or exotic species which will substantially reduce habitat or resources for native species, or undertake large-scale controlled burning or any controlled burning in areas containing listed threatened species?			
8	**Impacts on habitats**			
	• Would the project/programme potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g., modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes			
	• Are any project/programme activities proposed within or adjacent to critical			

	habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g., nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?			
	• Does the project/programme involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?			
9	**Impacts on people and communities (indigenous and nonindigenous)**			
	• substantially increase demand for, or reduce the availability of, community services or infrastructure which have direct or indirect impacts on the environment, including water supply, power supply, roads, waste disposal, and housing,			
	• affect the health, safety, welfare or quality of life of the members of a community, through factors such as noise, odours, fumes, smoke, or other pollutants,			
	• cause physical dislocation of individuals or communities, or			
	• substantially change or diminish cultural identity, social organisation or community resources?			
	• provide for activities to be designed, implemented and monitored to ensure they are safe and prevent Sexual Exploitation, Sexual Abuse and Sexual Harassment (SEAH)			
10	**Impacts on land use and resources**			
	• Would the project/programme possibly result in economic displacement (e.g., loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation), or			
	• Would the proposed project/programme possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community-based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?			
	• Does the project/programme involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods?			
11	**Impacts on heritage (indigenous and non-indigenous)**			

	• permanently destroy, remove or substantially alter the fabric (physical material including			
	• structural elements and other components, fixtures, contents, and objects) of a heritage place			
	• involve extension, renovation, or substantial alteration of a heritage place in a manner which is inconsistent with the heritage values of the place,			
	• involve the erection of buildings or other structures adjacent to, or within important sight lines of, a heritage place which are inconsistent with the heritage values of the place,			
	• substantially diminish the heritage value of a heritage place for a community or group for which it is significant,			
	• substantially alter the setting of a heritage place in a manner which is inconsistent with the heritage values of the place, or			
	• substantially restrict or inhibit the existing use of a heritage place as a cultural or ceremonial site?			
	Impacts on landscapes and soils			
12	• substantially alter natural landscape features,			
	• cause subsidence, instability or substantial erosion, or			
	• involve medium or large-scale excavation of soil or minerals?			

Gender Equity and Women's empowerment		Y/N/?	Concern	Comment
1	Is there a likelihood that the proposed project/programme would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?			
2	Would the project/programme potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?			
3	Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the project/programme during the stakeholder engagement process and has this been included in the overall project/programme proposal and in the risk assessment?			

4	Would the project/programme potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services?			
Access and equity and protection of human rights				
5	Could the project/programme lead to adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?			
6	Is there a likelihood that the project/programme would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups?			
7	Could the project/programme potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?			
8	Is there a likelihood that the project/programme would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?			
9	Are there measures or mechanisms in place to respond to local community grievances?			
10	Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the project/programme?			
11	Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?			
12	Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process?			
13	Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project affected communities and individuals?			

Environmental and Social Action Plan Template

Summary of risks	Mitigation measures	Risk significance	Responsible party/person	Schedule	Expected results	Cost/Budget
This contains the description of risks and can be derived from the responses to the screening questions in Part 2.	*Options to avoid, reduce, mitigate risks and impacts. This may also indicate additional due diligence and specific management plans*	*This contains a description of the overall level of risk using the SCA PESSMS definitions.*	*Individual person, unit, or entity tasked to carry out the mitigation measures*	*Timing of implementation of measures including any additional due diligence and management plans and may depend on the stage of implementation*	*Expected outputs of the measures*	*Estimated cost of carrying out the measures*

Annex 2: VCCRP Activity List (Log frame)

<table>
<tr><td colspan="4" style="background-color:#1e5945;color:white">LOGICAL FRAMEWORK</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">This section refers to the project/programme's logical framework in accordance with the GCF's Integrated Results Management Framework to which the project/programme contributes as a whole, including in respect of any co-financing.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">E.1. Project/Programme Focus</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Please indicate whether this proposal is for a mitigation or adaptation project/programme. For cross-cutting proposals, select both.

☐ Reduced emissions (mitigation)
☒ Increased resilience (adaptation)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">E.6. Project/programme activities and deliverables</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">All project activities should be listed here with a description and sub-activities. Significant deliverables should be reflected in annex 5 implementation timetable. Add rows as needed.

Please number the activities as shown below to indicate association of activities to the related outputs provided above in section E.5. Similarly, please number sub-activities as shown below to associate to the related activity.</td></tr>
<tr><td align="center">Activity</td><td align="center">Description</td><td align="center">Sub-activities</td><td align="center">Deliverables</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Component 1: Government, civil society and communities are strengthened to support local resilience to climate change impacts, including by providing access to climate information and early warnings</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Output 1.1: Community-based climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction mechanisms are strengthened</td></tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 1.1.1
Establish CDCCCs (where necessary) and build their capacity, including strengthening social inclusion and gender-balance</td>
<td>Establish new, or strengthen existing, CDCCCs and build their capacity, including strengthening social inclusion and gender-balance.</td>
<td>1.1.1.1 DoCC develops and field-tests CDCCC status assessment tool in partnership with DLA

1.1.1.2 Assess CDCCC status using field-tested tool (where CDCCC are established, evaluate gender-balance, engage children/youth and people with disabilities, and consult with community to identify opportunities to strengthen CDCCC)

1.1.1.3 Support the development of CDCCCs as necessary based on the findings of 1.1.1.2, including, where needed, CDCCC kits and community workspace</td>
<td>Assessments of CDCCC in all target communities

100% of target communities have new or strengthened CDCCCs

Activities to strengthen CDCCCs including social inclusion and gender balance in at least 90% target communities

Gender balance in CDCCCs in at least 90% target communities

People with disability represented on CDCCC in at least 60% target communities

Youth representatives on CDCCC in at least 80% target communities

50% participants in education and training sessions are women</td>
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Activity 1.1.2 Increase CDCCC member capacity to identify climate change and disaster risks at the local level	Increase the capacity of CDCCC members in effectively identifying climate and disaster risk.	1.1.2.1 Conduct leadership and technical (DRR/CCA) training with CDCCCs, based on needs identified in 1.1.1.2 1.1.2.2 Conduct targeted training for women in leadership and children/youth engagement in CDCCCs and adaptation planning processes 1.1.2.3 Conduct follow-up refresher training 1 year after initial training with CDCCCs as well as regular monitoring/support visits 1.1.2.4 Establish communication channels through SMS or social media for CDCCCs to request information/support from NDMO/Provincial Disaster Officers in leading community education sessions	CDCCC digitized train-the-trainer sessions conducted in at least 90% of target communities At least 90% of target communities receive community-education sessions At least 80% of target CDCCCs receive refresher training (years 2 onwards) Scaled-up access to information for rural communities through newly established communication channels in 29 Area Councils
Output 1.2: Communities have increased understanding of climate change impacts and are supported to develop inclusive local adaptation plans			
Activity 1.2.1 Community awareness raising on climate change risks to food systems, livelihoods and disaster risk via targeted IEC materials and information sessions managed by Area Council Climate Change Officers and CDCCCs	Build awareness in target communities on climate change and disaster risks to food systems and livelihoods	1.2.1.1 Review existing climate change education and awareness raising materials available at the local level to identify gaps and opportunities for improvement 1.2.1.2 Building on existing efforts by MoET and MoCC to develop standardised participatory climate change education and awareness raising materials and key messages on climate change risks to food systems, role of habitats in supporting fisheries, livelihoods and disaster risk 1.2.1.3 Conduct best practice adult learning approaches to digitized train-the-trainer sessions with Area Council Climate Change Officers and CDCCCs using materials designed in 1.2.1.2 (delivered in tandem with 1.1.2.1 and 1.3.2.2) 1.2.1.4 Disseminate digital and paper-based awareness materials and extend training through local officers, CSOs and communication networks, as well as through participation in public events that provide outreach opportunities 1.2.1.5 Facilitate face-to-face knowledge exchange events with local community representatives, area council representatives and sub-national government officials and representatives to help ensure local issues are considered in sub-national/national adaptation planning processes (linked to 3.2.2.3)	Updated/new community awareness materials on climate change and disaster risks to food systems, livelihoods and disaster risk 5 local officers trained in each Area Council (145 total) on delivering awareness on climate change risks to food systems, livelihoods and disasters Extension of awareness materials and messages through local offices, CSOs, networks and related project activities to be undertaken in at least 95% of target communities and 29 Area Councils to scale-up further At least 95% of target communities receive community awareness sessions 144 community awareness media broadcasts/posts on climate change risks and impacts delivered to public via media sources
Activity 1.2.2 Identify key local issues that drive climate vulnerability and use this to develop local adaptation plans and measure program impact	Support identification of key challenges and barriers that drive climate vulnerability to inform development of local adaptation plans.	1.2.2.1 Build capacity of Area Council climate change officers in community profiling and documenting local vulnerabilities (consistent with National Vulnerability Assessment Framework, GESI principles and child/youth inclusive approaches) 1.2.2.2 Conduct participatory community profiling and documenting of local vulnerabilities to record the key local	At least 90% of target Area Councils participate in technical training on facilitating community profiling and documenting local vulnerabilities Baseline report for biophysical and ecological condition for at least 90% of target communities and 29 Area Councils to scale-up

		issues that drive climate vulnerability to inform the development of Community Adaptation Plans	Baseline report for household-level socioeconomic status and resource dependence for at least 90% of target communities and 29 Area Councils to scale-up
		1.2.2.3 Conduct rapid baseline biophysical and ecological surveys of key natural resources (habitats and species) that support food security and livelihoods and help measure program impact (including technical assessments of threats to watersheds, erosion hotspots, mangrove and reef health checks, fish catch surveys, invasive species, agricultural pests and diseases)	
		1.2.2.4 Conduct household socioeconomic surveys to document resource dependence and important natural resources to inform local adaptation actions	
Activity 1.2.3 Development of inclusive Community Adaptation Plans and identification of key resilience building actions (selected from adaptation package menu)	Facilitate development of Community Adaptation Plans and identification of key climate resilience building actions from the VCCRP 'adaptation package' of interventions.	1.2.3.1 Sub-national government/CDCCCs facilitate participatory stakeholder engagement processes to develop Community Adaptation Plans, based on the data collected via activity 1.2.2, which identify immediate and mid-term adaptation actions to address current and projected climate change risks	100% of target communities develop Community Adaptation Plans and prioritise interventions from VCCRP adaptation package
		1.2.3.2 Sub-national government/CDCCCs and diverse community representatives to select the highest priority and locally appropriate adaptations from the VCCRP 'adaptation package' (Component 2) that are socially acceptable, avoid adverse environmental and social impacts, and address the main drivers of climate vulnerability	100% of Area Councils participate in Community Adaptation Plan processes At least 60% of target communities update Community Adaptation Plans during project lifetime
		1.2.3.3 Finalise Community Adaptation Plan, including key priority activities for implementation by VCCRP and future activities. Validate with community members and Area Council officials and update on a 3 year cycle	
Output 1.3: Communities have increased access to climate information services and early warning systems and the skills to utilise them as adaptation tools			
Activity 1.3.1 Develop and distribute CIS IEC products to support community adaptation awareness raising and adaptation planning processes	Development and distribution of CIS IEC products to inform community-level climate change adaptation planning processes, including enhanced connectivity for CDCCCs. CIS products and knowledge management materials will be developed (including print, digital, audio, and mixed-media) for use in target communities in partnership with national authorities (including NDMO and VMGD), building on materials developed through Van-KIRAP (FP035).	1.3.1.1 Conduct best practice review and baseline study of existing access to EWS in high-risk communities (undertaken in conjunction with 1.2.2)	At least 90% of CDCCCs undertake baseline assessment of existing access to EWS and CIS
		1.3.1.2 Enhance community EWS infrastructure where gaps exist (installation of small rooftop satellite dishes) and establish system for CDCCCs to on-sell data capacity to cover costs	At least 90% of CDCCCs have solar PV systems and internet connectivity with system for on-selling data for financial sustainability
		1.3.1.3 Support CDCCCs to conduct participatory community meetings with an emphasis on the participation of elderly community members to identify, share and capture traditional knowledge for early warning of disaster or weather extremes related to agriculture or fisheries	At least 90% of target communities and 29 Area Councils (to scale-up) reached with delivery of CIS materials and resources
		1.3.1.4 Deliver CIS products and materials to communities from the Van-KIRAP and NDMO/VMGD projects identifying opportunities to further extend tailored materials for	660 CIS communications through social media, text messages, radio and other media

		community-level use in target communities. In support of 1.2.1.2 1.3.1.5 Disseminate climate information to target communities through a range of media, including printed materials, social media, text messages and radio (e.g. radio drama). Linked to 1.2.1.4	
Activity 1.3.2 Build capacity of Area Council Climate Change Officers and CDCCCs to effectively utilize CIS in community planning processes	Activity 1.3.2 will strengthen the capacity of Area Councils and CDCCCs in the use of CIS resources and information to inform community-level planning processes. Collaboration on delivery of CIS technical training with Van-KIRAP (FP035) and national authorities (VMGD and NDMO) will avoid duplication of efforts.	1.3.2.1 Optimise training materials that specifically address community needs and are tailored to community-level understanding of climate change, including integration of GESI considerations and child/youth inclusive approaches (extending CIS delivery from FP035) 1.3.2.2 Train local Area Council Climate Change Officers/CDCCCs to deliver community training on accessing and using climate and early warning information, in conjunction with 1.2.1.3 1.3.2.3 Conduct community trainings on accessing and using climate information relating to fisheries, agriculture and disaster preparedness through CDCCCs building on increased community understanding of climate change from 1.2.1	Training materials and resources developed (including testing through VDPA) CIS/EWS training conducted in 100% of target communities and 29 Area Councils to scale-up Review of CIS-EWS use and future needs in at least 60% target communities in 29 Area Councils (from year 2)
Component 2: Scalable, locally appropriate actions are implemented to meet community adaptation needs to create climate-resilient, sustainable development pathways			
Output 2.1: Local natural resources are more resilient to climate change impacts through implementation of nature-based solutions			
Activity 2.1.1 Support adaptations that strengthen or rehabilitate coastal protection barriers, reduce risk of flood/landslides and improve water-security through nature-based solutions	Deliver community-based education on coastal and upland resource management; develop coastal and upland resource management plans; establish living barriers; support reforestation of damaged forests and water catchments; manage invasive vine species impacting watersheds; and establish new / strengthen existing community conservation areas.	2.1.1.1 Deliver community education and awareness raising on coastal and upland resource management 2.1.1.2 Conduct planning workshops with sector stakeholders for development of community-led coastal and upland resource management plans (including cooperation between communities for cross-boundary resources) – drawing in information from 1.2.2 and 2.1.1.1. Resulting plans will form a component of the Community Adaptation Plans under 1.2.3 2.1.1.3 Establish living barriers (vetiver and/or native trees) to storm winds, erosion or landslide zones to fortify slopes and reduce erosion 2.1.1.4 Support reforestation of damaged forests and water catchments using native species (including native coastal vegetation) and micro check dams for erosion control and groundwater recharge 2.1.1.5 Management of invasive vine species that impact on watersheds 2.1.1.6 Establish or enhance traditional tabu areas for conservation of forest resources, including biodiversity	Education sessions delivered in at least 90% of targeted communities Community-led coastal and upland resource management plans developed in at least 90% of target communities 29 tree nurseries established 11,600 hectares of agricultural and fisheries sites under better management using nature-based solutions

Activity 2.1.2 Introduce/scale up improved agriculture methods to minimise erosion and reduce impact of pests and diseases	Support agriculture technical officers at DARD to develop, produce, and deliver training and education materials on climate-resilient agricultural practices; develop and implement site-specific strategies to combat soil erosion; establish field demonstrations; distribution of trees and plants to prevent erosion and tools to support implementation.	2.1.2.1 Develop and provide training and education materials on climate-resilient agricultural methods to minimise erosion and facilitate groundwater recharge 2.1.2.2 Support communities to develop site-specific strategies to combat soil erosion and loss and facilitate groundwater recharge 2.1.2.3 Establish field demonstrations sites for soil erosion minimisation methods and facilitate groundwater recharge 2.1.2.4 Distribute preventive species for erosion control, including establishing Area Council agro-forestry nurseries, and tools to support implementation (coordinated with 2.2.2.3)	15,645 farmers attend training on climate-resilient agricultural methods and erosion management (at least 50% of attendees are women and ensuring inclusivity for people with a disability) Erosion management demonstration sites developed in at least 90% targeted communities 29 rehabilitated erosion hot spots to reduce soil erosion and sedimentation to coastal areas and scaled-up through Area Council extension
Activity 2.1.3 Support communities to protect and rehabilitate habitats that support fisheries, particularly degraded coral reefs, seagrass meadows and mangroves	Support provincial fisheries officers to develop, produce, and deliver training and education materials on mangrove and reef health, sustainable fisheries practices and coastal zone management; implement protections for local coastal habitats (including reduced mangrove clearing, limited reef gleaning); establish new / enhancing existing 'tabu' areas for environmental conservation (including freshwater resources, reef fisheries); rehabilitate key degraded coastal resources (including mangroves, seagrass meadows and coral reefs).	2.1.3.1 Develop and provide training and education materials on mangrove and reef health, sustainable fisheries practices and coastal zone management 2.1.3.2 Engage communities to establish priority areas and targets for action 2.1.3.3 Establish or enhance traditional tabu areas for conservation of coastal resources and freshwater resources (if applicable), building on 2.3.1.1 2.1.3.4 Where relevant, rehabilitate degraded mangroves, seagrass meadows and coral reefs 2.1.3.5 Management of climate-driven invasive species (i.e. crown of thorns starfish)	282 education sessions on mangrove and reef health, sustainable fisheries practices and coastal zone management 11,600 hectares of agricultural and fisheries sites under better management using nature-based solutions
Output 2.2: Climate-resilient agriculture for food security and livelihood development			
Activity 2.2.1 Support adaptations to traditional farming methods to increase climate-resilience and increase food security	Support DARD technical officers to develop and implement training materials on climate-resilient agriculture and water conservation techniques (including intercropping, seed selection, grafting techniques, and planting management); establish field demonstration sites to showcase climate-resilient agriculture methods using a participatory learning approach.	2.2.1.1 Confirm and document what existing and traditional practices exist in each target community and their seasonal calendar (in combination with 2.1.1.1) 2.2.1.2 Develop training materials on climate-resilient agriculture and water conservation techniques that will best suit changing conditions based on information gathered in 1.2.2 and combined with 2.1.3.1 – including intercropping, seed selection, grafting techniques and planting, management 2.2.1.3 Conduct training on climate-resilient agriculture techniques at community level 2.2.1.4 Establish field demonstrations of climate-resilient agriculture techniques (including traditional methods where appropriate)	1,410 print copies of climate resilient agriculture training manual and education materials developed and circulated Farmers in at least 90% of target communities receive and attend training on climate-resilient agriculture Field demonstration sites established in at least 90% targeted communities Farmers in at least 60% of target communities apply climate-resilient agricultural methods (including bio-controls), scaled-up through Area Council extension At least 80% of engagement includes separate women's, disability and youth focus groups
Activity 2.2.2	Support the adoption (through increased supply and accessibility) of	2.2.2.1 Establish new or support existing nurseries at Area Council level for raising climate-resilient seed stocks,	29 nurseries established / supported

Introduce/scale up adoption of climate-resilient native food and cash crop varieties	climate-resilient native food and cash crops, along with simple agricultural tools (including earth huger, rotavator) to increase productivity. Training will be provided to accompany distribution of new planting materials and tools.	including native food and cash crops varieties, and germinating seedlings for food and cash crops 2.2.2.2 Distribute resilient native food and cash crops planting materials to communities, including identified climate-resilient varieties of: fruit and nut trees, coconut, vegetables, cacao, coffee and kava 2.2.2.3 Distribute simple agricultural tools to communities to increase production of resilient food and cash crops	At least 80% of targeted farmers receive seedlings of climate-resilient native and cash crop varieties At least 80% of targeted farmers receive agriculture tools At least 80% of engagement includes a separate women's, disability and youth groups
Activity 2.2.3 Establish/scale-up community-, school- and home-based kitchen gardens for enhanced nutrition utilising climate-resilient crops	Support adoption (through increased understanding, supply and accessibility) of kitchen gardens to promote enhanced nutrition and climate-resilient crops.	2.2.3.1 Deliver family-based nutrition education based on local food and kitchen gardens with diversified, climate-resilient crops and training to promote nutrition and greater use of traditional foods 2.2.3.2 Distribute seeds, seedlings and plants to schools, communities and households to facilitate seed exchanges and seed saving to increase local independence and resilience 2.2.3.3 Establish demonstration training gardens in schools and/or communities to raise vegetable and tree seedlings for increased climate resilient nutrition	Community members in all 29 Area Councils receive training on kitchen gardens, agroforestry, climate-resilient farming and nutrition 29 vegetable nurseries established 29 kitchen gardens established in schools and/or communities across targeted Area Councils
Output 2.3: Climate-resilient fisheries for food security and livelihood development			
Activity 2.3.1 Build community capacity on coastal resource management and monitoring that supports sustainable fisheries	Build the capacity of target communities on coastal resource management; identify 'community champions'; undertake Coastal resource assessments; development and delivery of coastal resource management training program.	2.3.1.1 Engage communities to determine coastal habitat and resource conditions and threats (in combination with 2.1.1.1) 2.3.1.2 Develop a culturally appropriate and scalable coastal resource management training program that includes key capacity areas: the effects of fishing, habitat management tools, monitoring, and sustainable self-governance, including a youth-focused component 2.3.1.3 Deliver education and capacity development program developed in 2.3.1.2	Coastal habitat area, resource condition and threats determined for 202 target communities At least 80% of target coastal communities engaged to establish participation in coastal resource management activities Subsistence fish catch data collected in at least 90% of target coastal communities Fisheries food security and livelihood program developed and delivered in target coastal communities 404 community Champions (202 male and 202 female) in 202 target communities across 29 Area Councils trained in local monitoring and management At least 80% of engagement includes separate women's, disability and youth focus groups
Activity 2.3.2 Support communities to adopt primary community-based fisheries management to reduce climate change impacts	Support adoption of primary community-based fisheries management; collect local fisheries data using community-based monitoring methods; establish long-term mechanisms for sharing data between communities and government;	2.3.2.1 Develop community-level capacity in leadership, monitoring and effective governance, including management of tabu areas 2.3.2.2 Support community champions to collect local and relevant fishing data using established community-based monitoring methods to inform decision-making	At least 90% of target coastal communities empowered to implement effective coastal resource management At least 80% of target coastal communities establish community-led management of coastal resources

	support implementation of climate-resilient management techniques; distribution of off-shore fishing equipment	2.3.2.3 Support community-level implementation of climate-resilient fisheries management and development of locally appropriate governance mechanisms	At least 80% of target coastal communities establish community-led monitoring
		2.3.2.4 Support diversification and sustainability of fisheries resources (alleviating pressures on inshore fisheries) by providing off-shore fishing equipment in targeted communities	At least 80% of target coastal communities implement sustainable governance mechanisms
			Off-shore fishing equipment distributed to 112 fishing communities (50% of targeted coastal communities)
Output 2.4: Women-led climate-resilient food processing and preservation established to support food security and diversification of livelihoods options			
Activity 2.4.1 Introduce or scale up women-led local solutions for food processing and preservation	Introduce new (or scale up existing) local solutions for food processing and preservation; provide information on relevant food processing and preservation techniques; provide adaptation technologies for food preservation and storage (solar dryers and solar freezers); support long-term use, operation and maintenance of food processing and preservation systems.	2.4.1.1 Local stakeholder engagement to select commodities that exist or can be introduced to communities that are most suitable for preservation and storage (based on existing traditional and cultural practices incorporating the latest best practice across the Pacific). 2.4.1.2 Purchase and install food preservation and storage systems in target communities 2.4.1.3 Support long-term use, operation and maintenance of food processing and preservation systems, including accessing spare parts and skilled labour as needed	90% of target communities assess food processing and preservation options 90% of targeted communities using local food preservation technologies 100% of technology owned and managed by women-led producer groups 30 youth entrepreneurs (100% women) supported to operate and/or maintain perseveration technologies
Activity 2.4.2 Support women to diversify into new agricultural/food commodities and value-add products that deliver greater income generating opportunities	Support targeted communities to develop new women-led agriculture/food commodities and value-added products for income generation, including participatory and inclusive community engagement.	2.4.2.1 Participatory community engagement to select opportunities for diversification into and value-add food and non-food products for income generation 2.4.2.2 Support women to develop value-add products that generate income and access to new (distant) markets for emerging commodities utilizing food preservation systems under 2.4.1	Product processing and preservation options assessed for 141 target communities 60% of assessed target communities conduct feasibility assessment of suitable commodities for preservation and storage 5 new livelihood commodities requiring processing and preservation developed by women in 90 target communities At least 90 women-led income diversification initiatives implemented, with at least 30 led by young women
Activity 2.4.3 Support women-led enterprises to access private partnership options to access new (distant) markets for value-add products	Provide assistance for production and distribution of value-added products and agriculture/fisheries commodities, channelled through producer groups established at the community or Area Councils level. In collaboration with the VCCI, identify and facilitate private sector partnerships to further support community-level enterprise and enhance access to markets.	2.4.3.1 Support women to develop producer groups (at community or Area Council level) for production and distribution of value-added products and agriculture/fisheries commodities 2.4.3.2 Support the establishment of partnerships with private sector entities to facilitate community enterprise and enhanced access to markets in collaboration with VCCI	90 women-led producer groups established for production and distribution of value-added products and agriculture/fisheries commodities 6 partnerships established between producer groups and private sector entities to facilitate community enterprise and enhanced access to markets (in collaboration with VCCI)
Component 3: Institutional adaptive capacity is enhanced by building adaptive governance systems at the local level and enhancing local-provincial-national linkages			
Output 3.1: Adaptive local governance systems strengthened through sub-national planning			

Activity 3.1.1 Support Area Council and Province officials to incorporate climate risk analysis and financing strategies into Area Council development plans and budgets	Enable subnational officials to incorporate climate risk analysis into Area Council development planning and budgeting; develop tailored technical trainings for Area Council members, provincial government officials, and other relevant stakeholders; facilitate links between Area Council and Community Adaptation plans; technical support to enable assessment of gender gaps through gender-responsive climate change budgeting and planning.	3.1.1.1 Consolidate and synthesise community analyses (from 1.2.2) to develop Area Council level vulnerability mapping to inform planning and adaptation action 3.1.1.2 Identify and address gaps in the integration of climate risks and adaptation actions into Area Council planning and budgeting processes 3.1.1.3 Provide training and capacity building to Area Council representatives and technical advisory groups on the integration of climate change risks and adaptation actions into planning and budgeting processes (including gender-based risks of climate change) 3.1.1.4 Provide technical assistance/ resources to subnational officials to undertake new/ updated assessments of climate and disaster risk to inform Area Council development plans and budgets 3.1.1.5 Facilitate linkages between Area Council development plans and Community Adaptation Plans to avoid duplication or contradictions, and ensure consistent planning and budgeting 3.1.1.6 Provide technical assistance/resources to local and sub-national government (Area Councils, provincial government) to assess gender gaps through gender-responsive and inclusive climate change budgeting and planning	29 Area Council vulnerability maps developed Analysis of Area Council gaps undertaken Capacity building trainings on integration of climate risk analysis into planning and budgeting processes delivered in 29 Area Council 29 Area Council budget processes established to fund Area Council adaptation activities that consider climate and disaster risk At least 60% of Area Councils operationalise gender-responsive budgeting practices
Activity 3.1.2 Build the capacity of local authorities to support operations of the CDCCCs and ongoing inclusive local adaptation planning processes	Strengthen the capacity of local authorities (including Area Councils and CDCCCs) to carry out inclusive and effective adaptation planning at the local level; develop and implement technical training materials to address key competencies; ongoing support will be provided to local authorities for the inclusion of sustainable budgeting for CDCCCs as a component of Area Council Development Plans.	3.1.2.1 Undertake Area Council capacity reviews to support local adaptation action in order to identify resource constraints and needs 3.1.2.2 Building on 1.2.1 and 1.2.2, roll out further training to build capacity of Area Councils to support the ongoing operations of CDCCCs 3.1.2.3 Assess the status of formal links between Area Councils and CDCCCs and support increased two-way communication and engagement 3.1.2.4 Support the inclusion of sustainable budgeting for CDCCCs in Area Council Development Plans	At least 50% of Area Administrators/Liaison Officers/Area Secretaries in 29 Area Councils participate in capacity assessment At least 90% of Area Administrators/Liaison Officers/Area Secretaries in 29 Area Councils receive capacity building training At least 60% of CDCCCs in 29 Area Councils are allocated sustainable budgeting as part of Area Council Development Plan
Activity 3.1.3 Support NDMO to design and establish a shock-responsive social protection system designed for the needs of the most vulnerable households	Utilise co-finance from Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade to provide technical assistance to the National Disaster Management Office for the design of a government owned, shock-responsive social protection initiative. NDMO will be supported to develop and pilot locally appropriate targeting criteria (including inputs from Activity 1.2.2) to register the	3.1.3.1 Provide technical assistance to the NDMO to design a government owned, shock-responsive social protection initiative aligned to strengthened sub-national CIS and EWS systems (linked to output 1.3). 3.1.3.2 Develop locally appropriate targeting criteria to register the most vulnerable children and households in communities (linked to 1.2.2). 3.1.3.3 Establish a framework for a cash transfer system.	social protection system designed criteria developed and tested cash transfer framework developed

	most vulnerable children and households in communities and to establish the framework for the system, linked to the strengthened sub-national CIS and EWS systems (including via output 1.3).		
Output 3.2: Enhanced local-provincial-national linkages through knowledge management and creation of feedback loops			
Activity 3.2.1 Capture lessons learned, emerging themes and best practices at the community level to ensure sub-national and national planning processes are informed by local needs and that local actions support national objectives	Promote national and sub-national planning processes that are informed by community level experiences and that community-level actions are in support of national public policy objectives. Bespoke knowledge management products and resources will be produced and disseminated. Participation of community champions in national and regional forums.	3.2.1.1 Produce knowledge management products that capture and emphasise local needs to national stakeholders directly involved in the production of high-level adaptation planning processes (Updated NDC, NAP development, UNFCCC reporting) 3.2.1.2 Facilitate participation of community champions and local community liaison officers in national and regional forums (Pacific Resilience Partnership, PIFS side events, national climate change conferences/events, other CBA/GCF project meetings) supported by governments and development partners. Facilitate visibility and engagement of senior officials through project site visits 3.2.1.3 Disseminate knowledge management products (participatory tools, videos, project reports, technical toolkits) that are translated in all three national languages to encourage meaningful consideration and usage at local level 3.2.1.4 Increase the global adaptation knowledge base by linking project outcomes to national, regional and global processes	30 annual knowledge management products produced 18 annual national, regional and/or international forums participated in to disseminate local CBA knowledge 80% of knowledge management products are translated into each national language Progress on gender equality, disability inclusion and youth participation included in annual knowledge management products
Activity 3.2.2 Support local authorities in monitoring and evaluation of national CCDRR policies at the local level and increasing dialogue between stakeholders at all levels	Support monitoring and evaluation of the national sector policy on climate change and disaster risk reduction. Strengthen linkages and communication between local, provincial, and national stakeholders. Support sub-national government to establish systems to enhance reporting on implementation of the national CCDRR sector policy. Facilitate participatory events to increase emphasis on long-term, community-level priorities within national and sub-national planning and budgeting processes	3.2.2.1 Establish a system to support sub-national authorities (provincial staff, Area Council, Area Administrators/Liaisons) with reporting on implementation of national sector policy in their respective local boundaries 3.2.2.2 Facilitate meetings between national and sub-national government stakeholders, including non-governmental actors, to discuss actions to increase emphasis on long-term community-level priorities within national and subnational planning and budgeting processes; coordinated with VCAN activities	80% of Area Councils capture, evaluate, and report CCDRRR sector policy implementation data to national authorities 7 annual dialogue meetings/forums held to increase communication vertically across government to increase inclusion of local needs in planning decisions 1 national and 29 sub-national planning documents (e.g. strategic plan, business plans, etc.) reflecting long-term community needs identified by local actors

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