

South Santo VCAP Site, Sanma Province



VULNERABILITY & NEEDS ASSESSMENT RESULTS - VCAP SITE

Community-based vulnerability & needs assessments conducted by the Department of Local Authorities, facilitated by Noel Jacob, Devni Toa, Vuti Tahasi, Francis Batalafo and Matthew Hardwick from 25.09.16 to 05.10.16.



PHOTO: SOUTH SANTO 2 AREA COUNCIL & VDC REP MEETING ON TANGOA ISLAND

SANTO ISLAND, SANMA PROVINCE

REPUBLIC OF VANUATU

Results elicited from communities during vulnerability & needs assessments conducted at Araki Island, Tangoa Island, Nakere, Naone & Wailapa communities in September and October of 2016.

This report developed with the support of the UNDP and "Adaptation to Climate Change in the Coastal Zone of Vanuatu" or "VCAP", which is implemented by the Vanuatu national government through the Ministry of Climate Change Adaptation.



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1. METHODOLOGY FOR VULNERABILITY AND NEEDS ASSESSMENTS

The Vulnerability and Needs Assessment (VNA) is a participatory social engagement tool that elicits information in a group setting about communities in a comprehensive, multi-sector approach. VNA's allow for community members to identify for themselves any relevant vulnerabilities using their contextual knowledge (including those posed by climate change and natural disaster), contribute valuable baseline data about their community as well as define community priorities for development in a fairly short span of time.

There have been multiple methodologies and templates utilized by various stakeholders to collect multi-sector community information through VNA's and community profiles within Vanuatu, however, the Department of Local Authorities (DLA) is attempting to standardize this process. The DLA approved the use of the draft assessment tool and methodology used to collect the data contained within this report. The vulnerability and needs assessment tool utilized the pidgin language, Bislama, and is intended for use by non-technical Ni-Vanuatu facilitators (a generalist with a secondary level of education should be able to facilitate the assessment process with minimal training). The template for the assessment tool is currently in draft format and will be further refined by the DLA with the support of UNDP and other stakeholders.

The information contained within this report summarizes the results collected from vulnerability & needs assessments conducted at the **Santo VCAP site in September and October of 2016**. These vulnerability and needs assessments were conducted in a community meeting format that was open to the general public. Data was collected from community members through the assistance of facilitators, who led several public meetings and encouraged active participation throughout the meetings by asking a series of questions and putting forth discussion points, as detailed in the "Komuniti Profael Form" version 2.6. The facilitators attempted to elicit data without influencing the results provided by the community. At times, the facilitator attempted to help community members arrive at a consensus or agree upon an approximate answer if there happened to be any disagreement or varying answers provided by the group.

The results from these community VNA's often consist of estimations, provided by community members to the best of their knowledge. While the results contained within this report should provide relatively accurate information about a community's vulnerabilities and resources, there may contain some inaccuracies as respondents are community members and not technical specialists. Information is also obtained primarily in a community meeting format and not a door to door survey. Data within this report should be considered as approximations made by community members (*example - population figures*).

The facilitators also utilized focus groups as part of the approach in completing the vulnerability and needs assessments, allowing for further in-depth discussions regarding vulnerabilities and priorities for community development with inclusivity for local youth and women who sometimes face cultural limitations or inhibitions when expressing themselves publicly during community meetings. Focus groups utilized during this initiative included women's groups, youth groups (under the age of 25) and men's groups.

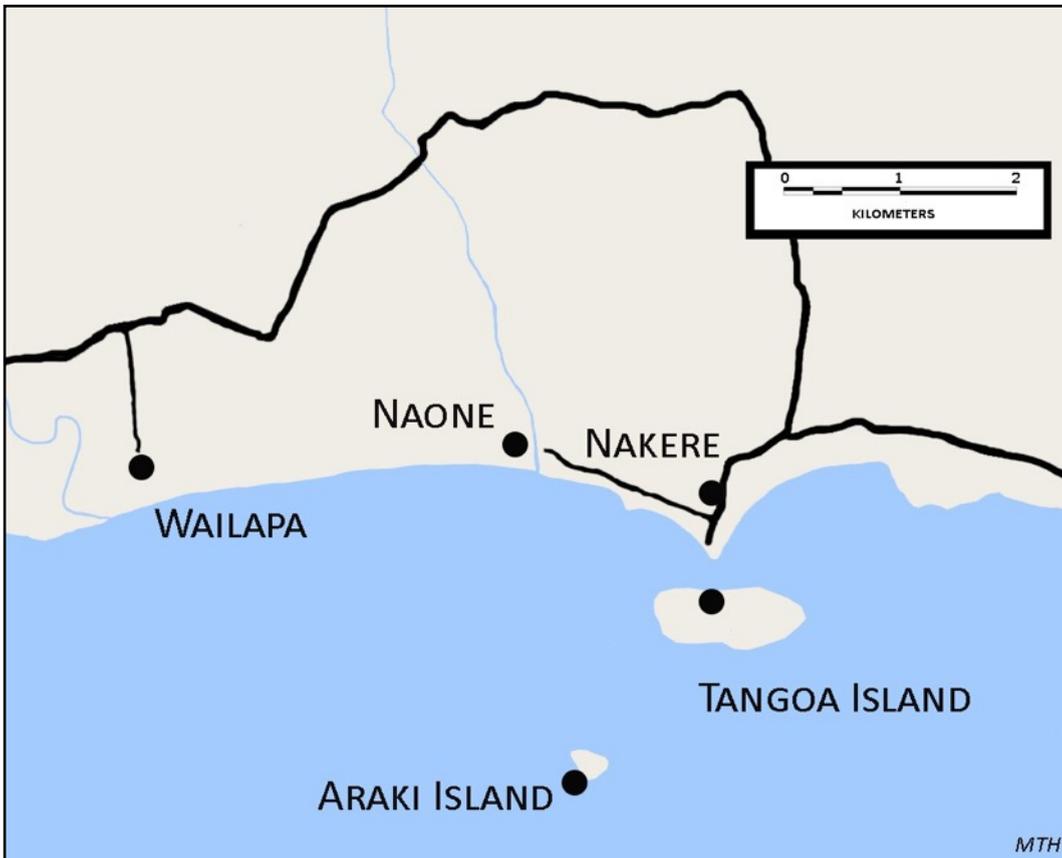
Key respondent interviews were also utilized to engage community leaders, including teachers, health workers, chiefly authorities and woman's group leaders. Sector leaders of existing groups such as chiefly councils, women's groups, youth groups, water committee, etc. were assembled together to form a Village Development Committee (VDC), and also contributed information within this VNA report.

Relevant chiefs and members of chiefly councils were informed of the VNA process and its potential benefits before any data was collected and permission was granted to carry out the assessments in accordance with local governance practices.

Chiefly representatives participated in the community profiling initiative at all locations consulted in the Santo VCAP site: **Araki Island, Tangoa Island, Wailapa, Naone and Nakere**. The provincial governance representative who helped to lead the VNA team was the **Area Secretary for the South Santo 2 Area Council, Mr. Vuti Tahasi**. Another community level stakeholder involved in the VNA facilitation was the field officer employed by the project “*Adaptation to Climate Change in the Coastal Zone of Vanuatu*” or VCAP (*Vanuatu Coastal Adaptation Project*), the **VCAP Site Coordinator, Mr. Francis Batalofo**. From the DLA, leading the VNA mission was the **DLA VCAP Coordinator, Mr**

Noel Jacob; student attachment Ms Devni Toa and the Community Adaptation Planning Specialist, Mr. Matthew Hardwick.

Notice was given to communities prior to each meeting regarding participating in the VNA’s and the entire community was encouraged to attend, including women, youth



(Map of Santo VCAP Site)

and people with disabilities. Meeting attendance was encouraged regardless of land ownership claims, ethnicity, education, religion or gender. **Meetings took place in Wailapa Village (27.09.16); Naone Village (28.09.16); Araki Island (29.09.16); Nakere Village (02.10.16); and Tangoa Island (03.10.16).**

Transect walks through the communities were also conducted by the facilitators before and after VNA’s were completed. Photos were taken by the facilitators at these times.

This report will be shared with **Sanma Provincial Government Council as well as the South Santo 2 Area Council**, along with nationally implementing stakeholders and partners of VCAP.

VULNERABILITY & NEEDS ASSESSMENT LOCATION	Male Participants	Female Participants
<u>Wailapa Village</u> (including the sub-communities of Parisa & Namalo) — Meeting held in community hall in Wailapa on 27.09.16.	16	25
<u>Naone Village (Asevae)</u> - Meeting conducted in community hall on 28.09.16.	12	11
<u>Araki Island</u> - Meeting conducted outside of church building on 29.09.16.	21	18
<u>Nakere Village</u> - Meeting conducted outside of church building on 02.10.16. Area Secretary facilitated majority of information collected on community profile form. Information verified by Site Coordinator.	22	14
<u>Tangoa Island</u> - Meeting conducted in community hall on 03.10.16.	43	9



(Village Development Committee meeting on Araki Island)

2. SUMMARY OF KEY VULNERABILITIES AT SOUTH SANTO VCAP SITE

Summary of key vulnerabilities identified by communities during vulnerability & needs assessments. Please note that further information regarding these key vulnerabilities may require input or confirmation from technical experts.

<p>Water Security</p>	<p>Throughout the South Santo VCAP site, there are major water security vulnerabilities reported by locals who indicate that improving access to clean & safe water is a top priority. During dry conditions and drought periods, water tables drop and disturb the performance of gravity feed water supply systems. Villagers in some locations resort to using coastal springs, which some feel may be polluted by the presence of bush toilets and agricultural activity in the immediate upland area. The cutting of water supply pipes has been a major problem throughout the site and man-made destruction by other communities continues to be a major threat to water security in the area.</p>
<p>Area Council Office</p>	<p>The South Santo 2 Area Council has previously met and agreed with community leaders in Nakere, that a small plot of ground near the playing field would be allocated for the construction of a new AC office to serve the South Santo 2 AC. Through VCAP, materials for the construction of an AC office will be provided to Sanma Province, who will be responsible for paying for labour for the AC office starting in 2017. The AC feels strongly that it needs an office to support local governance and to possibly house a police officer for the area.</p>
<p>River Crossings near Wailapa</p>	<p>There are significant challenges posed within the South Santo VCAP site regarding water crossings and the ability of locals to safely access services, especially during periods of heavy rainfall. Wailapa Village is located between two rivers that frequently flood and prevent access to and from the community. The PWD has attempted to install bridge crossings on two occasions at one of these crossings along the primary roadway but the bridges were washed away due to extreme erosion and heavy flooding. The other crossing along the western border of the South Santo VCAP site just outside of Wailapa is much wider and there has never been a bridge at this location. These rivers can currently only be crossed on foot or by trucks with 4 wheel drive capability.</p>
<p>River Crossings near Naone</p>	<p>Accessing Naone Village from Nakere is very difficult and a majority of households and visitors depend on a small canoe to ferry passengers and items across the river as there is no bridge. During heavy rains, canoes are unable to cross this river. Near Naone Village and Ebenezer Centre School, there is a small cement culvert used as a vehicular crossing along the primary road that is difficult to cross during periods of heavy rain.</p>
<p>Improve safety of marine crossing from Tangoa Island</p>	<p>While there is no bridge or reported plans to build a bridge to connect Tangoa Island with the mainland, this idea was proposed by villagers during the VNA as there is considerable fear about the potential for tiger shark attacks. Villagers asked for assistance to possibly obtain or build larger canoes to provide safer access to the mainland, should building a bridge not be a feasible activity. The typical outrigger canoes used are reportedly small and low-lying to the surface of the water - and some of these canoes are older and in need of repair. A child was last killed by a tiger shark in nearby Tasmalum in 2015.</p>
<p>Disaster Planning</p>	<p>World Vision has assisted the CDC on Tangoa Island to create an evacuation plan for times of disaster- but villagers state that it is not a comprehensive disaster plan. In Wailapa, the community reported that there were no disaster plans developed.</p>
<p>Protection of water catchment areas</p>	<p>There is concern about pollution possibly caused by livestock, agriculture and forestry activities affecting local rivers. High levels of nutrients in the water were suspected as being caused by sedimentation from agriculture and cattle grazing in upland areas. Livestock reportedly were allowed in waterways without control and are producing waste that may contaminate the waterways. Algae blooms are reportedly common now, where as historically they did not occur. Logging takes place without respect to buffer zones in the water catchment areas.</p>

3. GENERAL INFORMATION FOR SOUTH SANTO VCAP SITE

3.1 POPULATION

These figures have been provided by community members in consultation with the Provincial Area Council Secretaries. Youth has been defined as under the age of 25 years, household defined by VNSO as per kitchen rather than by individual housing units. Only those present in communities in **South Santo** during the time of assessment are included in figures.

	Men	Women	Youth	Disability	Total Pop	Households
TOTAL	789	807	908	35	1596	260
Wailapa	210	170	228	10	380	65
Naone	95	77	103	5	172	34
Araki	58	71	65	8	129	36
Nakere	166	195	180	6	361	55
Tangoa	260	294	332	6	554	70

HOUSEHOLDS (HH's) PER SUB-COMMUNITY— 1.) Wailapa : Wailapa- 30 HH's; Parisa- 22 HH's, Namalo- 13 HH's

3.2 ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURES

3.2.1

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT / AREA COUNCIL

Area Secretary (AS)

The Area Secretary for the South Santo 2 Area Council during the VNA was Mr. Vuti Tahasi, although at the time of the VNA Mr. Tahasi had been notified that he would be replaced in the next few months. While responsible for the entire Area Council, Mr. Vuti Tahasi primarily resides in Nakere Village. **Note- As of early 2017, a new Area Secretary for South Santo 2 AC named Simon Tadui had been appointed who resides in Pelmol, an upland area outside of the South Santo 2 AC.*

Area Council (AC) (Governance body)

The members of the South Santo 2 Area Council (AC) report that AC members were unclear regarding their roles and responsibilities as AC members. There was confusion and a belief that AC members should be receiving a budget from which to personally implement activities in communities themselves instead of deciding on how to allocate funding to community organizations based on priorities and needs.

At the time of the VNA, 2 out of the 5 AC members were not able to serve on the AC. One had left the country to take part in seasonal work activities and another has failed to show up to AC meetings even though he still resides on Santo Island. There are no designated alternate AC members, leaving only 3 functional members to represent the entire AC. The AC reported having meetings at irregular intervals but stated they should meet 3 times annually.

Around 1 million VT is allocated annually to the South Santo 2 AC although AC members have little understanding of how this funding has been spent to date. According to the Area Secretary, around 500,000 VT of this allocation is spent on administration (including the 30,000 VT monthly salary of the AS). There was reportedly no financial reporting delivered from the AC to the province in past years.

The selection process of AC members was reported as being very political and largely facilitated by the AS, Mr. Vuti Tahasi. A transparent selection process was requested by community members consulted. The current term of the AC expires in 2017. Training and capacity building were started as urgent needs by the AC.

AC Offices / Resources	<p>At the time of the VNA, a private building belonging to the outgoing Area Secretary, Mr. Vuti Tahasi was being utilized as the AC office for South Santo 2 AC. It appears that this temporary office was used primarily as a working space for the AS and communities did not regularly access services from the office.</p> <p>The AC had previously met and agreed with community leaders in Nakere, that a small plot of ground near the playing field would be allocated for the construction of a new AC office to serve the South Santo 2 AC. Through VCAP, materials for the construction of an AC office will be provided to Sanma Province, who will be responsible for paying for labour for the AC office starting in 2017.</p> <p>There were no land transport vehicles, laptop computers or other office equipment reported as property of the South Santo 2 AC.</p>
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3.2.2

OTHER GOVERNMENT OFFICERS

VCAP Site Coordinator	The field based coordinator hired under the Ministry of Climate Change for the Vanuatu Coastal Adaptation Project (VCAP) is Francis Batalovo, from Nakere Village, who is helping to facilitate VCAP activities w communities as part of the five year CCA project.
Education	Government teachers are located in Nakere Village where there is the Tata Primary & Junior Secondary School (Years 1 - 10); and near Wailapa Village at Ebenezer Centre School (Years 1 - 8).
Health	There are government supported nurse and nurse aids at the clinic in Nakere Village and the dispensary in Wailapa Village.

3.2.3

TRADITIONAL CHIEFLY STRUCTURES

Status and Role of Chiefly System	<p>The traditional Ni-Vanuatu chiefly system is a prominent governance system in the South Santo. However, a majority of communities in the South Santo VCAP site indicated that chiefly leadership did not arrange regular community meetings or community work but instead the chiefly councils meet on occasion to resolve social problems as need requires.</p> <p>The chiefly council was reportedly very organized and functioning well on Araki Island and in Nakere Village.</p> <p>However on Tangoa Island, the community reported that the chiefly authorities rarely took a leadership role and that instead church leaders facilitated community meetings and work. Communities in Wailapa and Naone also reported that chiefly systems were not well-organized.</p> <p>Communities in Wailapa and Tangoa Island reported that there were active disputes over chiefly titles within the communities located in the South Santo VCAP site.</p>
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3.2.4

NGO'S & INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

UNDP	The Vanuatu Coastal Adaptation Project (VCAP) is facilitated by the Vanuatu government with support from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and is just starting to support adaptation to climate change by communities in late 2016, specifically regarding resource management.
World Vision	Supported creation of disaster committees, disaster plans, and provided disaster training in communities including Wailapa, Nakere and Naone. Funded training by Fisheries Department including preservation of fish through drying on Araki Island and Tangoa Island along with possibly funding the provision of rafts or FAD's by Fisheries in the past. Also supported income generating activities such as an organic copra farming, copra driers and small "Savings & Loan" projects within the Santo VCAP site.
ADRA	ADRA has supported water security and home gardening initiatives on Araki Island and Tangoa islands.
Live & Learn	Has created a small demonstration plot for resilient agro-forestry species in Nakere Village. Has performed some community profiling initiatives but results were not shared with communities.
Wan Smol Bag	Staff provided awareness on health and social issues during mission trips to the area.
Save the Children	Has supported a small store operated by community youth group.
VANWODS	Has provided some financial training and micro-finance opportunities for local women who have joined the organization.

3.2.5

FAITH BASED ORGANIZATIONS (FBO'S)

Wailapa	The largest church is Presbyterian with approximately 170 members and it has a building constructed with permanent materials. There are some families who affiliate with the SDA and Apostolic faiths, with around 20 members each.
Naone	There are around 120 members of the Presbyterian Church and 50 members of the Pentecostal Church, both of which have permanent buildings.
Araki	The only church on Araki Island is the Presbyterian Church and it has a church constructed with permanent materials.
Nakere	The largest church is Presbyterian with approximately 200 members and it has 2 buildings constructed with permanent materials. There are some families who affiliate with the SDA, CMC and NTM faiths, with around 50 members each who meet at semi-permanent shelters. There is also a New Methodist church with around 30 members in Nakere as well.
Tangoa	The only church on Tangoa Island is the Presbyterian Church and it has a church constructed with permanent materials.

Note- These church networks have organized associations for women & youth members (among the only formally organized woman's and youth groups on the islands are through FBO's).

3.2.6

COMMUNITY BASED ORGANIZATIONS (CBO's) & COMMITTEES

Wailapa	Organized committees and groups in Wailapa Village include a chiefly committee, a woman's group affiliated with the Presbyterian church, a men's football club, a water committee, a school committee, a Community Disaster Committee (CDC), a church committee and a health committee.
Naone	Naone Village has an organized chiefly committee, a woman's group affiliated with the Presbyterian church, a church committee, a pre-school committee, a primary school committee, a Community Disaster Committee (CDC), a cooperative committee, and a VANWODS committee.
Araki	Active committees and organized groups on Araki Island include a chiefly committee, a woman's group affiliated with the Presbyterian church, youth groups affiliated with the church, a water committee, a school committee, a farmer's and fishermen's committee, and a "Savings and Loan" committee.
Nakere	Active committees and organized groups in Nakere include a chiefly committee, women's groups affiliated with churches, youth groups affiliated with churches, a water committee, a Community Disaster Committee (CDC), a school committee, a health committee and a church committee.
Tangoa	Committees organized on Tangoa Island include a chiefly committee, women's groups affiliated with the Presbyterian church, youth groups affiliated with the church, a Community Disaster Committee (CDC), a water committee, a "Fisherman and Farmers" committee, church committees, a "Savings and Loan" committee, and a VANWODS committee.

**Only CBO's & committees considered functional and active by community members are listed in this report (example, if a village committee was formed for water security purposes but it does not hold regular meetings or perform any recent tasks, it is not cited).*

3.2.7

VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEES (VDC's)

VDC's	<p>There are 4 *Village Development Committee's present within the South Santo VCAP site. These VDC's were initially established in September and October of 2016 by the Department of Local Authorities through VCAP to organize existing community groups in preparation of implementing activities relating to climate change adaptation.</p> <p>VDC's are located in Wailapa, Naone, Araki Island and Tangoa Island (<i>includes Nakere community or Tangoa mainland as well</i>). Relevant provincial or VCAP stakeholders may choose to create an additional VDC for Tangoa mainland or Nakere Village, but as of late 2016, community members from the mainland joined with the VDC on Tangoa Island.</p>
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**VDC's are voluntary technical working groups comprised entirely of locally-based membership that addresses community oriented, multi-sector development issues and attempts to utilize representation from all existing organizational structures present within a community- such as chiefly systems / NGO's / FBO's / CBO's / Committees, such as those listed in previous tables above. VDC's are often used for planning or monitoring and evaluation purposes.*

VDC's are flexible, voluntary working groups whose membership comes from EXISTING organizational structures. VDC's should not be viewed as an additional organization within a community but rather as a collection of representatives from a community's existing structures, providing a wide-range of skill sets and the knowledge base necessary to create an informed technical working group familiar with local context and conditions.

3.3 LIVELIHOODS

3.3.1

INCOME GENERATION

Main Sources of Income	The communities within the South Santo VCAP site generate a majority of their income through the production of copra and the sale of agricultural produce at the market in Luganville.
Alternative Sources of Income	There are 33 small household stores within the South Santo VCAP site, where food and basic household commodities are sold. Regular salaries are paid to government officers working at the local schools and health centres. There are a few reported tourism activities based only on Nakere. Fishermen from Tangoa Island and Araki Island regularly sell their catch in Luganville, Santo. Logging of local timber and the sale of livestock also provides some income to the local population. Kava that is grown by other communities in upland areas is sold at ready-made kava bars throughout the site.

LIVELIHOODS INVENTORY 3.3.2

	Wailapa	Naone	Araki	Nakere	Tangoa	TOTAL
Stores (selling basic commodities)	7	5	3	8	10	33
Cooperatives	1	1	1	1	1	5
Guest Houses / Bungalows	0	0	1	0	3	4
Fuel Sales	2	0	2	3	2	9
Boat Transport	0	0	4	1	1	6
Truck Transport	0	2	0	1	0	3
Ready-Made Kava Bars	4	1	1	9	4	19
Markets (fresh produce, fish, etc)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seamstress / Tailor	0	2	0	0	2	4
Baker (either local bread or "gato")	1	3	0	5	8	17
Tourism related (tours or activities)	0	0	0	4	0	4

3.3.3

MISCELLANEOUS - LIVELIHOODS

Outside Investors	There was no reported investment or payment of land in the South Santo VCAP site by outside investors.
Employment Abroad	At the time of this assessment, 21 locals from the South Santo VCAP site had performed seasonal work in New Zealand or Australia within the previous 12 months.
Cooperatives	The cooperative in Wailapa was considered by locals to be operating successfully while cooperatives Naone and Araki were considered to have problems with management or were considered only somewhat successful. A new cooperative near Nakere was recently launched by government stakeholders.
Markets	While there are no markets within the South Santo VCAP site, groups of local farmers from each community reported that they sold agricultural produce at the market in Luganville approximately twice a month.
Value Added / Exports	An impressive small value-added business has been established by a farmer on Araki Island who produces coconut jam & other products for sale. Other communities produce value-added goods such as mats, dried kava, dried cacao and copra for export. Non value-added goods exported include timber and agricultural produce.

3.4 SERVICES 3.4.1

HEALTH

<p>Health Facilities</p>	<p>The Vulesepe Dispensary located just outside of Nakere and the Isu Health Dispensary in Wailapa each have a Nurse and Nurse Aid working within their respective facilities. The health staff are able to assist mothers with childbirth in emergency situations, provide medicines including antibiotics, share family planning methods and provide general treatment for mild to moderate medical conditions.</p> <p>There are no Aid Posts located with the South Santo VCAP site, health concerns are addressed at the dispensaries instead. There was previously an Aid Post established on Tangoa Island from 2005 - 2010. There was reportedly some interest in establishing an Aid Post again but the community has yet not been able to provide a building from which to operate.</p> <p>Serious medical problems are referred to the hospital in Luganville. However, during periods of heavy rain, access to Luganville can be difficult due to flooding of local rivers, preventing access to health care for some.</p>
<p>Health Concerns / Common Illnesses</p>	<p>NCD's such as heart disease, hypertension and diabetes are reportedly common within the South Santo VCAP site. Consumption of store-bought foods such as rice and tinned meats, heavy smoking, infrequent health screenings and the sedentary lifestyles practiced by some are among the major causes of the rise of NCD's in South Santo.</p> <p>Malaria has reportedly been on a steady decline throughout the past decade in the South Santo VCAP site until 2016, when there was a large surge of reported cases. In September on 2016, the nurse working at the Isu Health Dispensary in Wailapa stated that there were 27 documented cases of malaria that had been diagnosed with the previous few months alone. Many locals consulted reported that there was irregular use of mosquito nets in recent years.</p> <p>Scabies, sores and diarrhea are common ailments reported across the South Santo VCAP site. The use of traditional medicine and the belief of black magic or poison throughout this location is very common, both of which may impact an individual's decision to seek out a health care professional.</p>

3.4.2

EDUCATION

<p>Pre-Schools</p>	<p>There are 6 pre-schools located within the South Santo VCAP site. These schools are funded by school fees paid by parents each term.</p>
<p>Primary Schools</p>	<p>Tata Primary School is an anglophone school near Nakere Village has 230 students ranging from Year 1 - 6, staffed by 6 government teachers and 2 unregistered teacher from the community. The buildings on the school compound are in good condition.</p>
<p>Centre Schools</p>	<p>Ebenezer Centre School is an anglophone school with 281 students ranging from Year 1 - 8, staffed by 11 government teachers and 1 unregistered teacher from the community. The buildings on the school compound are in good condition.</p>
<p>Secondary Schools</p>	<p>Tata Junior-Secondary School is an anglophone school with 200 students ranging from Year 7 - 10, staffed by 10 government teachers. The buildings on the school compound are in good condition.</p>
<p>Technical Schools</p>	<p>There are no technical schools in the South Santo VCAP site.</p>
<p>Continued Education</p>	<p>Students wishing to further their education and who have passed their exams often attend secondary school in Luganville. Some youth opt to enroll in technical courses in Luganville or in East Santo.</p>

3.4.3

OTHER SERVICES

Airport	The closest airport is located in Luganville, Santo which is approximately a 1 hour drive from the South Santo VCAP site.
Shipping	Due to the proximity to Luganville and the ability to transport materials via truck to the South Santo VCAP site, there is no regular use of cargo shipping services by local communities. Occasional shipments to Araki Island and Tangoa Island are usually arranged with small boats. Whereas there is easy access on Tangoa Island, there is not a very safe anchorage or access point for Araki Island.
Financial	Banking services are available in Luganville for locals to use. There are also a few “Savings & Loans” projects initiated throughout the communities where community members are able to save their money and access small-scale loans at a comparatively low interest rate.
Communications	<p>Mobile phone reception is available through both TVL and Digicel networks throughout the South Santo VCAP site. A basic internet connection is available using mobile phone network providers, although the speed is not considered reliable by locals. The Digicel network reportedly provides more efficient internet connectivity at the time of this VNA.</p> <p>Household radios were reportedly able to receive clear signals from the various radio stations servicing Vanuatu. There was no reported use of HF radios within the site.</p>
Security	<p>The closest police presence to the South Santo VCAP site is the police station located in Luganville. However, many community members indicated throughout the VNA consultations that there was a need to have police officers stationed in South Santo to help address social problems and crime within the site, in particular disputes involving physical violence and the destruction of property. While the police occasionally visit the South Santo VCAP site, they are not able to respond to many of the reported cases of violence and destruction of property in a timely manner.</p> <p>The cutting of water supply pipes during disputes between communities or households was a commonly reported problem throughout the site that chiefly systems have been unable to effectively control to date, which will continue to impact future water security initiatives in South Santo.</p> <p>Upon consultation, the South Santo 2 Area Council indicated a willingness to accommodate a police officer inside of the Area Council office after construction takes place in Nakere perhaps by late 2017. A retired high-ranking police officer living in Naone Village reported that he has begun dialogue with the national police force to request the placement of an officer within the site.</p>
Community Halls or Meeting Venues	There are community halls that serve as meeting venues located in each community within the South Santo VCAP site.

4. CONVEYANCE INFRASTRUCTURE IN SOUTH SANTO VCAP SITE

Roads / Vehicles	<p>There is a primary road in good condition leading from Luganville and proceeding in a westward direction through the South Santo VCAP site until it reaches Tasariki Village. The road is regularly maintained by the PWD, although these roads are frequently impassable after heavy rains due to flooding of rivers.</p> <p>The conditions of this road reportedly deteriorate drastically proceeding further West until the road's end at Tasariki. While a taxi or a car is able to reach Nakere Village easily, a truck is required to access Wailapa due to a river crossing where the vehicular bridges have been damaged.</p> <p>Minor flooding of roadways during periods of heavy rain was reported as taking place along the white road leading down from the primary road to Nakere Village as well as the road connecting to Wailapa Village (near the dispensary) and may require drainage works to improve access. There are several feeder roads leading to gardens and upland communities in the South Santo VCAP site & locals complained that many are in poor condition.</p>
Footpaths	<p>There are footpaths in every community used to access gardens or create shortcuts between households. These footpaths appear to be in good condition with little to no erosion or flooding affecting access to services.</p> <p>However, some access points of footpaths near shorelines of rivers & coastal areas are dangerous due to steep inclines. Some coastal areas of Araki Island that are used by boat passengers are very steep and experience extreme erosion over a distance of around 50 meters before leveling out. Likewise, the access point to the community of Naone Village when crossing the river by canoe or boat is not easily accessible for vulnerable people due to a steep incline and this part of the footpath experiences extreme erosion over a distance of around 30 meters just before entering the village.</p>
Bridges / Water Crossings	<p>There are significant challenges posed within the South Santo VCAP site regarding water crossings and the ability of locals to safely access services, especially during periods of heavy rainfall.</p> <p>Wailapa Village is located between two rivers that frequently flood and prevent access to and from the community. The PWD has attempted to install bridge crossings on two occasions at one of these crossings along the primary roadway but the bridges were washed away due to extreme erosion and heavy flooding. The other crossing along the western border of the South Santo VCAP site just outside of Wailapa is much wider and there has never been a bridge at this location. These rivers can currently only be crossed on foot or by trucks with 4 wheel drive capability.</p> <p>The Chinese government had previously indicated an interest in providing support to the Vanuatu government by possibly funding the construction of bridges along this stretch of road according to the Sanma PWD. However, over the past 5 years there has been no confirmation that the Chinese government will support the funding of bridges here.</p> <p>Near Naone Village and Ebenezer Centre School, there is a small cement culvert used as a vehicular crossing along the primary road that is difficult to cross during periods of heavy rain. Accessing Naone Village from Nakere is very difficult and a majority of households and visitors depend on a small canoe to ferry passengers and items across the river as there is no bridge. During heavy rains, canoes are unable to cross this river.</p> <p>While there is no bridge or reported plans to build a bridge to connect Tangoa Island with the mainland, this idea was proposed by villagers during the VNA as there is considerable fear about the potential for tiger shark attacks. Villagers reported that they were unsure about the feasibility of creating a bridge but that they wanted safer access.</p>

Wharves	There is not a wharf located within the South Santo VCAP site. Access to Araki Island is especially difficult in poor marine conditions.
Boats	<p>Travel by boat is sometimes the only available method of transport in South Santo VCAP site if there have been heavy rains and the rivers have yet to subside.</p> <p>Otherwise boats are used on a regular basis to access Tangoa Island and Araki Island.</p> <p>Canoes are commonly used to access Tangoa Island as well, but there is some reported concern about the safety using canoes here, especially for smaller children, due to a history of tiger shark attacks in this location. The villagers on Tangoa Island expressed during the VNA some sort of support in possibly obtaining larger canoes or a boat to provide safer access to the mainland, should building a bridge not be a feasible activity. The typical outrigger canoes they used are reportedly small and low-lying to the surface of the water - and some of these canoes were older and in need of repair.</p>



(River crossing with eroded bridges in South Santo VCAP site)

5. UPLAND RESOURCES IN SOUTH SANTO VCAP SITE

5.1 WASH (WATER AND SANITATION, HYGIENE)

5.1.1 Inventory of Drinking Water

Sources by Community

	Wailapa	Naone	Araki	Nakere	Tangoa	TOTAL
1) Gravity Supply System	1	0	0	1	1	3
2) Poly / Fiber-Glass Rain Tanks	3	14	4	1	12	34
3) Above Ground, Cement Rain Tanks	0	1	2	0	2	5
4) Enclosed Ground Wells (<i>Cement bottom</i>)	0	0	0	0	0	0
5) Open Ground Wells (<i>No cement</i>)	0	0	0	0	2	2
6) Powered Pumps (<i>Generator / Solar</i>)	0	0	0	0	0	0
7) Hand Pumps	2	0	0	0	0	2
8) Coastal springs (<i>water directly accessed from a spring located on the immediate coastline</i>)	3	0	2	0	0	5
9) River / spring (<i>water directly accessed and used at a river or spring, no use of pipes</i>)	0	1	0	0	0	1

**Note- inventory includes functional water sources only, not those in need of repair or not utilized for drinking purposes.*

5.1.2

WASH

Brief Summary of Water Resources by Community

Throughout the South Santo VCAP site, there are major water security vulnerabilities reported by locals who indicate that improving access to clean & safe water is a top priority. During dry conditions and drought periods, water tables drop and disturb the performance of gravity feed water supply systems. The cutting of water supply pipes is a major problem throughout the site and man-made destruction by other communities continues to be a major threat to water security in the area.

In Wailapa, the gravity water supply functions currently but has been affected in the past by the cutting of pipes, periods of drought, and sedimentation of water during periods of heavy rain. The nearby river is often full of algae due to livestock and logging activities in the upland area & is considered unsafe to use for drinking / cooking but coastal springs are sometimes used. Hand-pumps are used for drinking water in Namalo.

Naone Village had a gravity feed water supply system installed but it no longer works, as the supply has been diverted to supply Ebenezer Centre School and no longer provides water to the community. There is a history of destruction of pipes here and now the community depends primarily on rain-water harvesting.

On Araki Island, a gravity feed system was installed recently with support by ADRA but the source ran dry in late 2015 due to drought conditions worsened by a strong El Niño cycle. The community now depends on rain-water harvesting, cement wells, and a few coastal springs for their water supply. There is no history of cutting pipes here on Araki.

In Nakere, the gravity feed system is used primarily by locals, who fill up water in containers and drums to serve as additional storage when the supply stops or the flow rate decreases during dry conditions. Tangoa Island has its own gravity supply system from its own source that also ceases to work in drought conditions. Both locations have a history of other communities cutting their pipes, although this has not happened since 2010. Tangoa Island has more rain harvesting tanks available compared to Nakere.

Toilets	<p>A majority of toilets in the South Santo VCAP site consist of uncovered, open pit latrines referred to locally as “bush toilets”. However, on Tangoa Island there is a majority of water-seal toilets and Namalo (a sub-community of Wailapa) has a majority of VIP toilets.</p> <p>In Wailapa Village, the community was concerned that the “bush toilets” were affecting the coastal springs that are sometimes used to collect water for drinking / cooking.</p>
Water Committees	The water committees in Wailapa and on Araki Island are active and collect a fee of 500 VT and 100 VT per month respectively. The water committees in Naone, Nakere, and on Tangoa Island have been established but there is no fee collection and the committees have reportedly become somewhat inactive.
Hand-Washing Access <i>(Access to Water + Soap)</i>	Community members in Nakere, Tangoa Island and Wailapa report that they have easy access to clean water and soap near a majority of all toilets and kitchens. However, on Araki Island and in Naone, community members reported that they found it difficult to access clean water and soap to wash their hands with.
Waste Disposal	<p>It is common for households to dig large holes in order to dispose of their waste, burn garbage including plastics or to throw waste in a heap pile. No recycling service for used materials is available in the South Santo VCAP site.</p> <p>Improper waste disposal was considered to be small problem in Naone, Tangoa Island and Wailapa - and a large problem in Nakere. It was not considered to be a problem at all on Araki Island.</p>
Access to Community Rain Catchment Tanks	There are rain catchment tanks located at schools and churches and private homes (that have been funded by community projects) that are available for the entire community use throughout the South Santo VCAP site.

5.1.3 Inventory of Improved Toilets	Wailapa	Naone	Araki	Nakere	Tangoa	TOTAL
Flush Toilet	0	0	0	0	1	1
Water-Seal Toilet	0	3	3	4	40	50
Compost Toilet	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ventilated Improved Pit Toilet (VIP)	14	4	4	0	7	29

5.2 AGRICULTURE

5.2.1	AGRICULTURE
Primary Crops	Primary staple crops for consumption include sweet potatoes, wild yam, Fijian taro, manioc, bananas and island cabbage.
Garden Space	Community members indicate that they believe there is sufficient space for gardening activities on the island over the next ten years.
Agricultural Sales & Activity	<p>The market price for copra fluctuates greatly so production of copra periodically slows if the market price should drop. NGO's have assisted communities in South Santo in obtaining certification for organic copra production, increasing the value of their product.</p> <p>Sale of other agricultural produce such mangos, island cabbage and root crops takes place approximately twice a month when groups from each community within the South Santo VCAP site travel to Luganville, Santo to sell at the market house for several days at a time.</p> <p>There is an Agriculture Extension officer based nearby Nakere who provides some support to communities in the South Santo VCAP site. This officer has supported communities to replant coconut plantations and distributed seedlings.</p>
Food Security	Food security is reportedly a concern to community members in Nakere Village and also on Tangoa and Araki islands. El niño weather patterns, along with pests and diseases have affected crop yields - however, there are still regular sales of local produce by some households from these communities each month at the Luganville market indicating that perhaps the food security threat is not extremely dire.
Agricultural Pests / Diseases	Community members reported agriculture being affected by many pests including worms and "African snails" that spoil cabbage; beetles that spoil taro, manioc and yam crops; along with diseases harming papaya fruit and "lap-lap" leaves. A type of fungus is reported to be harming cacao trees.
Impact from Invasive Species	Wild pigs, chickens, and rats reportedly cause much damage to local gardens. The invasive vine known as "big leaf" or "American rope" has caused much damage to local gardens as well if not regularly groomed.
Diet (Use of Store-Bought Foods)	Households in the South Santo VCAP site report high levels of consumption of store-bought foods. Store owners have relatively easy access to Luganville and the consumption of rice, bread, "gato", biscuits, noodles and tinned goods is reportedly high.

5.2.2 Agriculture Inventory	None Available	Some Available	Plentiful
Coconuts			✓
Kava		✓	
Coffee	✓		
Vanilla		✓	
Pepper (<i>black or white</i>)		✓	
Cacao		✓	

5.3

FORESTRY

Summary of Forestry Activities	<p>There are ongoing forestry activities taking place within the South Santo VCAP site and in upland areas outside of the immediate site. There have been a small level of agro-forestry trainings that took place recently in Nakere & Tangoa Island. The Agriculture Extension officer has helped to distribute whitewood, mahogany, sandalwood and tamarind seedlings.</p> <p>There are reports of logging activities taking place throughout the site.</p>
Primary Species	Logging of rosewood, whitewood and blue water trees. Planting of sandalwood, mahogany, whitewood and tamarind.
Nurseries	There are reports of a few small private nurseries present in the South Santo VCAP site.
Timber Sales	Timber is sold primarily by the communities in Naone, Nakere and Tangoa Island - perhaps due the relative ease of transport to Luganville. Road conditions leading to Wailapa, especially the river crossings, make their timber somewhat inaccessible. A small company from Port Vila reportedly harvests the timber and shares a percentage of sales with community members in Naone.
Erosion Control	<p>There are urgent concerns about erosion in the communities of Naone and Wailapa, due to its proximity to rivers. Locals reported their belief that logging by upland communities was impacting the flow and course of the rivers, exacerbating erosion in these communities (as the logging takes place adjacent to rivers, not respecting established buffer zones).</p> <p>However, there have been few organized attempts to control erosion at the site - only a few private individuals planting natangura and a few other trees in an attempt to control erosion.</p>

5.4.1 Livestock Inventory

5.4 LIVESTOCK	Chickens	Ducks	Goats	Pigs	Cattle
Wailapa	730	3	3	45	138
Naone	200	2	6	100	50
Araki	200	0	6	20	8
Nakere	500	10	20	150	300
Tangoa	300	1	0	75	100
TOTAL: SOUTH SANTO VCAP SITE	1930	16	35	390	596

**Numbers reflect general estimates made by the communities during the VNA*

5.4.2 Livestock Summary

Summary of Livestock Activities	<p>The sale of livestock contributes significantly to income generation within the South Santo VCAP site. Poultry is raised both for consumption rather and for sale. The sale of pigs and cattle helps to provide an irregular supplement to the income of local communities. Livestock are also highly valued for social and customary purposes as often cattle and pigs are consumed during weddings, funerals or during celebrations.</p> <p>Livestock managed by some households in the upland areas, including those not located inside of the immediate South Santo VCAP site, are reported to be adversely affecting the water quality of local rivers nearby Wailapa and Naone, as buffer zones are not enforced.</p>
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5.5

ENVIRONMENT - UPLAND

Geography / Description of Environment	As the largest island in Vanuatu, Santo has an extensive mountain range along its southern & western coasts with many large rivers and creeks extending into the uplands. The interior of the island is inaccessible and populated sparsely by tribes of Ni-Vanuatu living traditional subsistence agrarian lifestyles, many of whom do not speak Bislama or wear Western clothing. A majority of the offshore islands in Sanma Province are located off of the southeast corner of Santo.
Pollution	While there were concerns reported about improper waste disposal there was also a concern about pollution caused by livestock, agriculture and forestry activities affecting local rivers. High levels of nutrients in the water were suspected as being caused by sedimentation from agriculture and cattle grazing in upland areas. Livestock reportedly were allowed in waterways without control and are producing waste that may contaminate the waterways. Algae blooms are reportedly common now, where as historically they did not occur.
Persistent Organic Pollutants (POP's)	There is no reported use or presence of POP's.
Water Catchment Areas	Water catchment areas are believed by locals to be at particular risk from agriculture, livestock and forestry activities. Buffer zones that have legislated as being necessary by government stakeholders have not been enforced in South Santo. There is heavy sedimentation and pollution reported in local rivers - and erosion may be worsened as well by the activity taking place in water catchment areas. Water security is reportedly threatened, as logging, livestock and agricultural activity in the upland by communities located outside of the South Santo VCAP site continues to take place.
Conservation Areas	The only upland protected areas or conservation areas where resources are protected by chiefly decree in the South Santo VCAP site is located in Naone alongside the river.
Erosion Related to Logging, Buildings	It is believed that erosion along the primary roadways at the river crossings and near the villages of Naone and Wailapa might be a result of logging activities in the upland area.
Invasive Species	There are a large number of wild pigs, chickens and rats as well affecting food reserves throughout the upland area in the South Santo VCAP site, as well as the invasive vine species, "American rope" or "big leaf".
Mining	There are no reported mining activities in the South Santo VCAP site.
Management Plan	There are no reported management plans for upland resources but some communities expressed an interest in establishing one during the VNA.

5.5.1 Environmental Resource Inventory

While resources differ by community- results indicated below are inclusive of results from entire **South Santo VCAP site.*

	None	Some	Many
"Nawempa"		✓	
Flying Fox		✓	

	None	Some	Many
Fresh Water Prawns		✓	
Fresh Water Fish		✓	

6. COASTAL RESOURCES IN SOUTH SANTO VCAP SITE

6.1

FISHERIES

<p>Inshore Fisheries Summary</p>	<p>Fishing is an important means for income generation and for providing food for households in the South Santo VCAP site, especially for locals on Tangoa Island and Araki Island. Nets are used without regulation and the fish collected are sold weekly in Luganville. Some bottom-fishing takes place and trolling was common before the installed FAD's went adrift. A majority of fishermen within the target site use canoes for fishing along the coastline although there are a few fishermen who use small boats with engines. There is a considerable fear of tiger shark attacks near Tangoa Island and along the southern coast of Santo, so many locals do not engage in traditional spear-fishing but depend on canoes and boats. A youth was killed recently in 2015 in Tasmalum from a tiger shark attack.</p> <p>Fishing activities in Wailapa, Naone and Nakere do take place, but are not substantial or regular compared to Tangoa and Araki. The community in Naone has created a protected area in the river to protect fresh-water fish, as the use of nets and spears for collecting fresh water fish does take place in Naone.</p> <p>The presence of a coral reef system is minimal at the South Santo VCAP site and locals reported that there are very small portions of reef near Naone, Araki and Tangoa. Fisheries conducted a training on Araki Island, Nakere, and Tangoa Island in 2015.</p>
<p>Coconut Crab</p>	<p>There are reports in some communities within the South Santo VCAP site of harvesting a very small amount of coconut crabs, mainly for consumption.</p>
<p>Offshore Fishing</p>	<p>Fishermen previously reported trolling when there were F.A.D.'s present but after Cyclone Pam most trolling activities ceased. Small levels of bottom-fishing occur.</p>
<p>Inshore Fishing Methods</p>	<p>Inshore fishing methods include primarily the use of nets.</p>
<p>Fisheries Exports / Sales</p>	<p>The export & sale of fish to Luganville regularly occurs and plays an important part of the local economy, especially for households on Tangoa Island and Araki Island.</p>
<p>Preservation</p>	<p>There are only a few ice-boxes occasionally used by fishermen within the South Santo VCAP site. One is located on Tangoa Island, one is located in the Wailapa sub-community of Namalo and there are a few in and nearby Nakere.</p>
<p>Fish Aggregating Devices (F.A.D.'s)</p>	<p>There were 2 F.A.D.'s deployed by the Fisheries department within the South Santo VCAP site in recent years, reportedly with financial assistance from World Vision, however these rafts went missing due to Cyclone Pam. For the 5 months the rafts were in use, locals reported that they were extremely effective.</p>
<p>Resource Monitors</p>	<p>There are no "resource monitors", recognized by the Fisheries Department as having the authority to enforce fishing regulations and standards and sometimes receiving training support from Wan Smol Bag, located within the South Santo VCAP site.</p>
<p>Coral Reef</p>	<p>There is very little coral reef to be found within the South Santo VCAP site.</p>
<p>Crown of Thorns Starfish (COTS)</p>	<p>COTS are reported as plentiful along the small area of reef located close to Araki Island and Tangoa Island.</p>
<p>Sea Cucumber</p>	<p>Very small number of sea cucumbers found within the site, they are not sold from this location.</p>
<p>Traditional Conservation Methods</p>	<p>A small number of customary or "tabu" marine managed areas have been established by communities in Wailapa and Araki Island only. These are managed through traditional management systems with decisions made by chiefly councils, customary landowners or selected representatives. Other communities have no marine conservation areas.</p>
<p>Marine Protected Areas (MPA's)</p>	<p>There are no Marine Protected Areas located within the South Santo VCAP site.</p>

6.1.2 Inventory of Canoes & Boats per community occasionally used for fishing activities

	Wailapa	Naone	Araki	Nakere	Tangoa	TOTAL
Canoes	40	7	8	10	10	75
Boats with motors	0	2	3	1	1	7

6.2

ENVIRONMENT - COASTAL RESOURCES

Marine Pollution	There was a limited amount of reported marine pollution noticed by locals within the area as their is little coral reef in the area. It is believed that sedimentation deposited by rivers because of upland erosion, household waste and discarded batteries from flashlights are causing marine pollution but it is hard for locals to observe.
Coastal Erosion	Coastal erosion threatens a cemetery and one household on Tangoa Island and has affected some coastal trees along the mainland - but for the most part erosion on the coastline is not heavily impacting communities within the South Santo VCAP site. Severe erosion caused by rivers near Wailapa and Naone is of greater concern.
Sedimentation	Extremely high levels of sedimentation are reported due to intensive agriculture, livestock and logging practices taking place in water catchment areas, however the impact is difficult to observe on the marine environment with the absence of a large coral reef ecosystem.
Dugongs	Dugongs are reported as being plentiful throughout the South Santo VCAP site from Tangoa Island to Wailapa.
Sea Turtles	Communities within the South Santo VCAP site estimated that around 25 sea turtles are harvested for consumption each year. <i>(On Araki Island, the community estimated that annually they consume over 15+ turtles and locals on Tangoa Island estimated they harvested 10+ turtles consumed per year).</i> In Naone Village, locals reported the consumption of sea turtle eggs from local beaches, even though they did not actually harvest turtles from the sea.
Mangrove Ecosystems	The only reported mangrove ecosystems reported within the South Santo VCAP site is alongside Naone Village, along the mouth of the river.
Sand Mining	Some commercial sand-mining takes place on the beach between Nakere and Naone Village. The sand is collected by a business in Luganville and transported by camion. Smaller levels of sand-mining take place in other communities within the South Santo VCAP site.

6.3 COASTAL RESOURCE INVENTORY

	None Available	Some Available	Plentiful
Reef Fish		✓	
Bottom-Fish		✓	
Sea Cucumber		✓	

	None Available	Some Available	Plentiful
Trocha shellfish	✓		
Lobster		✓	
Coconut crabs		✓	

*While resources differ by community- results indicated below are inclusive of results from entire **South Santo VCAP site**.

7. NATURAL DISASTER & CLIMATE CHANGE - SOUTH SANTO VCAP SITE

7.1	NATURAL DISASTER
Tsunami / Storm Surge / Cyclone	<p>There are reports that a tsunami affected the low-lying coastal area close to Nakere around 1969. As a result, most home in Nakere have not been built in this low-lying area throughout the past decades, but have shifted inland.</p> <p>Most homes on Araki Island, Tangoa Island, and Naone are located at a high enough elevation that most locals do not feel immediate exposure to storm surge or tidal waves. A bigger concern in Naone is the effect of the nearby river when it floods during heavy rains.</p> <p>In Wailapa Village, there is some concern that locals could be threatened by a tsunami, but the settlement is located inland on top of a small hill. Threats from flooded rivers during cyclones is also a major fear in Wailapa as the course of the river has recently shifted closer to the village.</p>
Volcanic Activity	There is no reported volcanic activity affecting the population in the immediate area.
Flooding	Infrequent flooding of homes and gardens was reported in some parts of Wailapa Village during heavy rain, and also in some parts of Nakere Village.
Erosion to Infrastructure	Villagers on Tangoa Island have a cemetery and one household that is threatened by coastal erosion. The bridges that were installed along the primary roadway were damaged by erosion caused by the river during floods
Landslides	A significant landslide in the mountainous upland area of Purante resulted in deaths a few years ago, however, within the immediate South Santo VCAP site, landslide were not reported as impacting the population.
Drought	Recent drought conditions caused by El Niño weather patterns have major and severe impact on community food and water security levels.
Recent Disasters of Note	<p>The extreme drought conditions experienced in 2015 - 2016 has had a major impact on food and water reserves on the island and will continue to have an impact on the island for some time.</p> <p>The gravity feed water supply system on Araki has stopped working as the source has recently run dry. Rain water harvesting is relied upon in Naone Village, but with the extreme drought villagers resorted to collecting water from coastal springs, which they believe may be contaminated by bush toilets in the immediate upland area. Agricultural crops have been adversely affected, impacting food security and income generation as sales of produce have dropped at the market in Luganville.</p>
Community Disaster Committees (CDC's)	CDC's have been established throughout the South Santo VCAP site. However, the Wailapa community reports that their CDC is not currently active. On Tangoa Island, the community reported that while there is a CDC, the community has not taken part in disaster training or awareness talks.
Disaster Plan	<p>Nakere, Araki Island and Naone communities reported that they each have a disaster plan.</p> <p>World Vision has assisted the CDC on Tangoa Island to create an evacuation plan for times of disaster- but villagers state that it is not a comprehensive disaster plan. In Wailapa, the community reported that there were no disaster plans developed.</p>

7.2	DISASTER WARNING
Radio	Radio Vanuatu and other FM stations assist to relay disaster warnings to some households.
CDC's	The communities reported that CDC's play a part in relaying disaster warnings within a community, with the exception of Wailapa Village where the CDC has not been effective.
Mobile Phones	SMS warnings are received by communities throughout the South Santo VCAP site.
Traditional Knowledge	Traditional knowledge is not heavily relied upon to predict disasters or issue warnings, although many locals can recognize impending signs of a cyclone.
No Warning	Locals report that occasionally they do not receive any advanced warning before a disaster strikes. This is especially true regarding tsunami warnings.

7.3	DISASTER SHELTER
Status of Disaster Shelters	Private homes and church buildings are used as disaster shelters throughout the South Santo VCAP site. Disaster shelters are considered to be of inadequate condition by the residents in the area.
Additional Community Buildings Used as Shelter	On Araki, some households take refuge in a cave in addition to the church. In Naone, some villagers seek shelter at Ebenezer Centre School. In Wailapa, the church serves as the primary disaster shelter.
Typical Building Materials Used / Condition - Housing	Most homes in the South Santo VCAP site are semi-permanent. There is frequent use of copper and cement as well as traditional building materials such as natangura leaves and bamboo walls.

7.4	CLIMATE CHANGE
Sea Level Rise Observed?	Yes sea level rise has been observed in some areas marked by the fallen trees along the coastline of Nakere, Naone and Wailapa.
Sea Level Rise Affecting Infrastructure?	Sea level rise is threatening a cemetery on Tangoa Island but otherwise is not impacting any infrastructure in the South Santo VCAP site.
Water Security - Impacted by Climatic Effects?	Yes, heavy impact on water security due to impact from drought. Water source on Araki Island has run dry while other communities report low water pressure and a low flow rate for their gravity feed systems. Community of Naone forced to use coastal spring water when water from rain harvesting is no longer available.
Food Security - Impacted by Climatic Effects?	Yes, food security impacted by disasters and extreme weather events, increased temperatures and seasonal fluctuations. Proximity to Luganville ensures access to store-bought food however.
Gender Specific Impact	As women are tasked with food preparation, bathing children and cleaning at households, they report feeling especially vulnerable during drought periods in the South Santo VCAP site. Throughout the site, women's focus groups reported that it was burden collecting water from coastal springs for domestic use. In Naone and Wailapa villages, the women felt especially impacted during periods of heavy rain when crossing the river is not possible due to a lack of bridges or safe crossings. They felt isolated and at risk when unable to access health services for both themselves and their children.

7.5 OBSERVED CLIMATIC CHANGES BY COMMUNITY (OVER LAST 20+ YEARS)

**While observations differ slightly by community, the results indicated below are inclusive of results entire South Santo VCAP site.*

	Yes	No
Increased Rainfall (total amount per year)?		✓
Increased Occurrence of Drought?	✓	
Increased Temperature?	✓	
Seasonal Changes? (timing of rainy / dry season)	✓	
Bleaching of Coral Reef?		✓



(View of Araki Island from river crossing leading to Naone Village)

8.COMMUNITY PRIORITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT - SOUTH SANTO VCAP SITE

*At the conclusion of each Vulnerability & Needs Assessment, communities were asked to divide into focus groups and identify two leading priorities for development for their entire community, not necessarily for the membership of their focus group alone. This activity allowed for group discussion of community vulnerabilities and for the prioritization of needs. Communities were encouraged to identify actions that could be taken themselves instead of being wholly dependent on external donors.

8.1	No of Participants	WAILAPA
Women's Focus Group	13	1) <u>Complete community bungalow construction</u> - to assist with income generation for local women's group 2) <u>Access to reliable truck transport</u> - due to the difficulty in obtaining transport to sell agricultural produce at the market, the women in Wailapa said it was a priority for a local to purchase a truck to assist with transport of their goods.
Men's Focus Group	7	1) <u>Upgrade water supply system</u> - install an additional storage tank as currently the 6,000 liter holding tank is not sufficient 2) <u>Improved toilet project</u> - upgrade toilets to water-seal throughout the main village of Wailapa
Youth Focus Group	21	1) <u>Revive youth committee</u> - currently youth are unorganized and there are few organized youth activities. Attempting to reform an active committee is a priority. 2) <u>Business training</u> - training for community to support income generation, planning and financial management

8.2	No of Participants	NAONE
Women's Focus Group	9	1) <u>Water Security</u> - restore gravity feed system or provide additional clean water sources to households in Naone 2) <u>Bridge or river crossing</u> - to improve access to services such as health care as river requires canoe in good conditions and is impassible during heavy rain
Men's Focus Group	11	1) <u>Bridge or river crossing</u> - to improve access to services such as health care as river requires canoe in good conditions and is impassible during heavy rain 2) <u>Water Security</u> - restore gravity feed system or provide additional clean water sources to households in Naone
Youth Focus Group	N/A	<i>N/A - Insufficient number of youth present in village to form separate focus group</i>

8.3	No of Participants	ARAKI
Women's Focus Group	10	1) <u>Water Security</u> - restore gravity feed system or provide additional clean water sources to households in Araki 2) <u>Health care</u> - currently the Aid Post on Araki is not functioning. Basic health care provider needed without having to travel by boat.
Men's Focus Group	19	1) <u>Water Security</u> - restore gravity feed system or provide additional clean water sources to households in Araki 2) <u>Assist conservation area</u> - support to encourage sustainable management of marine and upland resources.
Youth Focus Group	6	1) <u>Water Security</u> - restore gravity feed system or provide additional clean water sources to households in Araki 2) <u>Agro-Forestry support</u> - replanting of coconut plantation, support to cacao and sandalwood farmers

8.4	No of Participants	TANGOIA (& NAKERE)
Women's Focus Group	5	1) <u>Improve Household Access to Water</u> - improve access to clean water, possibly installing additional taps at individual households 2) <u>Aid Post</u> - attempt to initiate Aid Post once again so women are not required to cross by boat or canoe to mainland to receive basic medical care
Men's Focus Group	16	1) <u>Improve Water Security</u> - upgrade water source to provide more reliable supply of water and improve water security. 2) <u>Improve access to mainland</u> - concern about the crossing to the mainland due to tiger shark attacks. Consider bridge crossing or provision of boats or improved canoes that would be relatively safer for crossing.
Youth Focus Group	8	1) <u>Instruments— Support youth music</u> - youth interested in obtaining instruments to use for church purposes and to learn music 2) <u>Livestock support</u> - training and assistance to start a small piggery or poultry project

8.5 LIST OF REMAINING PRIORITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT IDENTIFIED BY COMMUNITIES

Each focus group was previously asked to identify priorities for development in their communities and then decide as a group which priorities qualified as the top two priorities during the VNA. Priorities that were identified within the focus groups but did not qualify as the top two priorities for any focus groups in the **South Santo VCAP site are listed in the table below, in no particular order:*

REMAINING IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES (NOT SELECTED AS TOP 2 PRIORITIES BY FOCUS GROUPS)

- 1) Agro-forestry training
- 2) Livestock training and assistance
- 3) Improve footpath from Ebenezer School to Naone Village to make it easier to access during rainy conditions
- 4) Financial & small business training
- 5) Sewing machine and training for women in Wailapa
- 6) Ice-box in Wailapa to assist with preservation of fish for sale and consumption
- 7) Bridge for primary road leading to Wailapa
- 8) Forestry training, erosion control
- 9) Assistant to protecting water catchment areas
- 10) Safe boat landing for Araki Island
- 11) continued Fisheries trainings
- 12) Tourism training on Araki Island
- 13) Improved disaster shelter on Araki Island & Tangoia Island
- 14) Build a youth hall
- 15) Create agro-forestry nursery on Tangoia Island
- 16) Create Marine Protected Area for coastal area off Tangoia Island
- 17) Build storage house for fisheries activities on Tangoia Island
- 18) Build wharf on Tangoia Island