



PROJECT PROFILE FORM

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

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

Project title: Restoring and Protecting Biodiversity, Coastal Landscapes and Climate Change Resilience through Nature Based Solutions, Women and Youth Entrepreneurship in New Caledonia, Tonga and Vanuatu

1. Project description:

Pacific Islands are among the world's most vulnerable regions to climate change as they are affected by repeated volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, cyclones, floods, droughts, and invasive sea level rise, which are rapidly eroding nations' exceptional terrestrial and marine biodiversity, green coastal lands, nearshores, blue reefs and other aquatic resources. Economic development, and demographic pressure on land and marine resources, including overfishing, have already exacerbated these challenges. The loss of biodiversity, coastal lands, and aquatic life, has also had major societal and gender implications in shaping the quality of life for women, girls, boys and the elderly, including reduced livelihood opportunities, which are undermining women and youth's voices in the conservation and management of communities' global commons.

New Caledonia, Tonga and Vanuatu, are uniquely more vulnerable than the rest of the Pacific, for reasons related to their exposure to climate variability and in turn natural disasters. Moreover, the decreasing intervals between disasters impact the ability of communities to recover, with approximately two cyclones occurring between September and April every year. The 2022 volcanic eruption in Tonga, and its impacts, is symbolic of how biodiversity, coastal lands, nearshores and reefs are under severe threat across these island countries. Moreover, the COVID-19 pandemic has worsened resilience, by narrowing existing incomes and overall socio economic opportunities. It is also important to note that the lack of data, for example baselines, is a crippling factor for interventions in this context. Against this background, prioritising Nature Based Solutions (NBS) to enhance protection against climate hazards and support low emissions climate resilient development, combined with economic development opportunities for vulnerable groups, offers a long term solution to these countries' ability to develop effective, efficient and equitable solutions for climate adaptation, mitigation, sustainable economic development and biodiversity.

Project objectives and activities: The main objective of this project is to improve climate change resilience, food security and livelihood opportunities through community led NBS in coastal communities in New Caledonia, Tonga and Vanuatu. The project design is centred around the following results:

| Result I | Result II | Result III | Result IV |
|-------------------------------------|--|---|--|
| NBS for women and youth Identified. | Women and youth led NBS entrepreneurship established for about 5,000 households. | A gender sensitive policy to adequately manage coastal ecosystems is developed and implemented. | Public communication campaign promoting NBS developed and implemented via knowledge sharing. |

"Result I and the associated activities" applies a community based approach, to ensure that the project is built on NBS traditional knowledge and practices for restoring and protecting biodiversity, coastal lands, nearshore and aquatic resources. **"Result II and the associated activities"** ensures that the project contributes to improving gender equality by facilitating access to income for women and youth. **"Result III and the associated activities"** strengthens institutional frameworks for managing coastal resources, while improving gender equality by facilitating the participation of women and youth in the conservation of coastal resources. **"Result IV and the associated activities"** demonstrates an important ingredient of sustainability, while linking the project with the FAO managed 'Small Island Developing States (SIDS) [Solutions Platform](#)', which facilitates knowledge sharing over scalable solutions contributing to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in SIDS. In line with this, the project proposes an integrated approach that advances the SDGs, ensuring no one is left behind.¹

The proposed partnership between [UNOPS](#) and [FAO](#) is well placed to successfully deliver the proposed project and associated activities. UNOPS has an excellent comparative advantage to operationally deliver projects with efficiency. This is a perfect marriage with FAO, which has proven technical capacities to work with local stakeholders to restore and protect biodiversity, coastal lands, nearshore and aquatic resources. Moreover, in practical terms, FAO has offices and project teams currently working in Tonga and Vanuatu on these subjects. UNOPS in turn has an office in Noumea.

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|--|--------------|--|------|------------|------------|------------|----------|--------------------|--------------|--------------|---------|------------|----------------|-------|------------|----------------|---------------|------------|----------------|---|
| 1. Approval sought: <input type="checkbox"/> Identification* <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concept <input type="checkbox"/> Funding Proposal <i>*For identification of project, use first page only</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Continuation of existing project | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Funding envelope: KIWA INITIATIVE https://kiwainitiative.org/fr/ https://kiwainitiative.org/en/ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Total funding (Vatu and USD): VUV 736,765,089 EUROS €5,893,558 <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width:33%;">Total</td> <td style="width:33%;">KIWA</td> <td style="width:33%;">FAO Co-Fin</td> </tr> <tr> <td>€5,893,558</td> <td>€4,980,558</td> <td>€913,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>VUV 736,765,089</td> <td>€618,396,558</td> <td>€113,360,048</td> </tr> </table> <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width:33%;">Vanuatu</td> <td style="width:33%;">€2,163,065</td> <td style="width:33%;">VUV268,570,813</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tonga</td> <td>€2,163,065</td> <td>VUV268,570,813</td> </tr> <tr> <td>New Caledonia</td> <td>€1,567,427</td> <td>VUV194,615,115</td> </tr> </table> | | Total | KIWA | FAO Co-Fin | €5,893,558 | €4,980,558 | €913,000 | VUV 736,765,089 | €618,396,558 | €113,360,048 | Vanuatu | €2,163,065 | VUV268,570,813 | Tonga | €2,163,065 | VUV268,570,813 | New Caledonia | €1,567,427 | VUV194,615,115 | 4. Access modality: <i>International TRUST FUND.KIWA</i> |
| Total | KIWA | FAO Co-Fin | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| €5,893,558 | €4,980,558 | €913,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| VUV 736,765,089 | €618,396,558 | €113,360,048 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vanuatu | €2,163,065 | VUV268,570,813 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tonga | €2,163,065 | VUV268,570,813 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New Caledonia | €1,567,427 | VUV194,615,115 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5. Implementing entity/organisation: FAO :Vanuatu and Tonga UNOPS:New Caledonia | | 6. Executing entity/lead government agency: <i>MALFFB MOCC.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7. Other government / partner agencies Vanuatu National Women Centre; Vanuatu Kultural Centre; Vanuatai; Vanuatu Climate Action Network; Foundation of the Betterment of Society; and Santo Sunset Environment Network. | | 8. Project contact details: <i>Mr.Graham Nimoho.AFAOREP Vanuatu]</i> graham.nimoho@fao.org 6787792174 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9. Location: 3 Provinces: Efate, Espiritu Santo and South Pentecost; and 11 Communities: Marou, Wiana, Lausake, Ngurua, Tanokovu, Kerevinopu, Wusi, Raputor, Lombawet, Point Cross and Harop. | | 10. Duration: Years 3 From JAN 2023 to December 2025 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11. Theme(s): <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mitigation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Adaptation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cross cutting <input type="checkbox"/> DRR / DRM | | 12. Climate/DRR relevancy (% of budget) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High (≥80%) <input type="checkbox"/> Medium (≥50%) <input type="checkbox"/> Low (≥25%) <input type="checkbox"/> Marginal (≥5%) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13. Sector(s) by ministry: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fisheries and biosecurity <input type="checkbox"/> Lands and natural resources (geology, mines, water) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change adaptation, meteorology, geo-hazards, environment, energy and disaster management <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education and training <input type="checkbox"/> Finance and economic management <input type="checkbox"/> Foreign affairs, international cooperation and external trade <input type="checkbox"/> Health <input type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure and public utilities <input type="checkbox"/> Internal affairs (custom and culture, labour and employment services) | | 14. Scope: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regional <input type="checkbox"/> National <input type="checkbox"/> Provincial <input type="checkbox"/> Community 15. Number of people impacted/affected: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct <input type="checkbox"/> Indirect <input type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> Youth (<30 years) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 16. Project Type: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Community awareness <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Disaster response <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Field implementation <input type="checkbox"/> Formal education program <input type="checkbox"/> Funding - small grants | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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

| | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Justice and community services | <input type="checkbox"/> Informal training courses |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Trade, tourism, industry and commerce | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge communication |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Youth and sports development | <input type="checkbox"/> Pilot / trial / demonstration Project |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Planning and governance |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Policy formulation and integration |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy support |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Research (feasibility study etc.) |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |

STOP HERE IF PROJECT ONLY AT IDENTIFICATION STAGE

CONTINUE FROM HERE ONLY IF PROJECT AT CONCEPT OR FUNDING PROPOSAL STAGE

17. Project rationale:

The project will improve climate change resilience, food security and livelihood opportunities through community led NBS in coastal communities in New Caledonia, Tonga and Vanuatu. The expected impact is improved and resilient biodiversity, coastal lands, nearshore aquatic resources and livelihoods for the local population.

Primarily, the project will benefit the governments of New Caledonia, Tonga and Vanuatu, and will directly improve the lives of 25,000 people/5,000 households equally distributed across New Caledonia, Tonga and Vanuatu. Women and youth will be prioritised, but because the project aims to improve biodiversity, coastal lands, nearshores and aquatic resources, it will benefit the entire populations of New Caledonia, Tonga and Vanuatu.

The project starts with a participatory approach with stakeholder engagement activities for the identification of NBS and the identification and development of women and youth lead entrepreneurship. Through these approaches, participatory conservation and restoration efforts will be truly led by women and youth groups, in partnership with local authorities, through entrepreneurial activities linked to sustainable tourism and learning, as well as community-fisheries that will ensure the empowerment of women, girls and boys and ensure the long-term sustainability of the project. When planning support to strengthen community resilience, the point of departure is to recognize the ever evolving and dynamic nature of communities and the underlying vulnerabilities that challenge them. Being resilient includes being flexible in the face of changing risks, which are especially accentuated in the Pacific given their exposure to climate variability, and increasingly influencing risk patterns along the steps of a change management process for sustainable development. To enable communities to strengthen resilience through NBS, the below elements will be included in the first phase of the project: (i) a broad understanding of the climate induced risks from inaction and its consequences; (ii) a holistic approach to community resilience, as these are multidimensional systems within wider systems, meaning that coordination should be across sectors and should be operationalized across levels; (iii) responding to communities' own understanding of the risks of inaction and the benefits of sustainable NBS which promote income generation; (iv) people centered, or listening and understanding people's perspectives; (v) being inclusive, without discrimination.

The project has a duration of three years beginning 1 January 2023 and ending 31 December 2025. The first year will be marked by a strong focus on achieving "Result I" while year two will focus on achieving "Result II." During year 3, the project will focus on achieving "Results III and IV."

18. Project objective against the baseline:

The main objective of this project is to improve climate change resilience, food security and livelihood opportunities through community led NBS in coastal communities in New Caledonia, Tonga and Vanuatu. The expected impact is improved and resilient biodiversity, coastal lands, nearshore aquatic resources and livelihoods for the local population.

The specific objectives of the project are to:

1. Restore and protect coastal biodiversity, lands, nearshore and aquatic resources through community led women and youth NBS and entrepreneurship.
2. Develop and implement gender sensitive national policies for ecosystem management.
3. Facilitate knowledge sharing for ecosystem management between communities, islands, countries and territories.

Project description and geographic coverage

The implementation of the project is structured around the four mutually reinforcing results and the associated activities through the following three phases:

Phase I (January to December 2023): This phase will be marked by a strong focus on achieving result 1 and the activities.

Result I: NBS for women and youth Identified

The following activities will be technically designed and led by FAO in close collaboration with UNOPS, local and national authorities and other relevant partners.

- Activity 1.1: Develop community profiles of the loss of biodiversity, coastal lands nearshore and aquatic resources through participatory consultations and mapping in 11, 17 and 11 communities in New Caledonia, Tonga and Vanuatu respectively.
- Activity 1.2: Identify the scope of biodiversity, coastal lands, nearshore and aquatic resources restoration

and protection by consulting 11, 17 and 11 communities in New Caledonia, Tonga and Vanuatu respectively.

- Activity 1.3: Identify and prioritise traditional practices related to NBS by consulting 11, 17 and 11 communities in New Caledonia, Tonga and Vanuatu respectively
- Activity 1.4: Identify at least 5,000 households from New Caledonia, Tonga and Vanuatu on the basis of their ongoing relevant activities and endorsement by local and national authorities to implement NBS entrepreneurship activities.

Phase II (January to December 2024): This phase will be marked by a strong focus on achieving result 2 and the associated activities.

Result II: Women and youth led NBS entrepreneurship established for about 5,000 households.

- Activity 2.1: Select at least one demonstration site for using NBS and entrepreneurship to restore and protect biodiversity, coastal lands, nearshore and aquatic resources in consultation with local and national authorities in each of the targeted communities in New Caledonia, Tonga and Vanuatu.
- Activity 2.2: Train about 5,000 households in NBS approaches to the restoration and protection of biodiversity, coastal lands, nearshore and aquatic resources in New Caledonia, Tonga and Vanuatu. Organise two separate workshops on restoration and protection.
- Activity 2.3: Propagate, replant and regenerate about 600,000 coastal trees and shrubs in New Caledonia, Tonga and Vanuatu, including through direct seeding. This will include distribution of kits to about 5,000 households, each kit containing at least 15 tree seedlings/propagules (mainly food and culturally important trees), information and tools.
- Activity 2.4: Train about 5,000 households in NBS entrepreneurship. This will cover small business skills, agri-tourism, value addition, post-harvest handling of crops and fish, marketing and digitalization.

Phase III (January to December 2025): This phase will be marked by a strong focus on achieving results 3 and 4, and the associated activities.

Result III: A gender sensitive policy to adequately manage coastal ecosystems is developed and implemented

- Activity 3.1: Develop gender sensitive National Policies for ecosystem management with practical and precise action plans, informed by the project experience of scalable solutions in New Caledonia, Tonga and Vanuatu
- Activity 3.2: Implement the gender sensitive National Policies developed with practical and precise action plans, informed by the project experience of scalable solutions in New Caledonia, Tonga and Vanuatu

Result IV: Public communication campaign promoting NBS developed and implemented via knowledge sharing.

- Activity 4.1: Drawing on the [FAO SIDS Solutions Platform](#), which facilitates knowledge sharing, identify and develop electronic and video profiles of at least 15 scalable solutions from New Caledonia (5), Tonga (5) and Vanuatu (5) for learning and learning between countries and territory targeted by this project.
- Activity 4.1: Organise and facilitate at least three virtual knowledge sharing and learning workshops that draw on, and promote scalable solutions from the project experience between the targeted countries and territory.

Project sites: The project will be geographically implemented in the following locations:

- New Caledonia: The Oceanic coast (from Hienghene to Ponerihouen), municipality of Touho and its 11 tribes: Touho mission, Kokingone-Pouiou, Cognouma, Paola-Poyes, Tuai Ou Tiouae, Tiouande, Tiwaka, Koe-Ponandou, Ouanache, Vieux Touho and Pombei.
- Tonga: 2 Provinces/atolls: Ha'apai Province & islands (Foa, Ha'ano, Lifuka and 'Uiha), and 17 communities: Faleloa, Fangale'ounga, Fotua, Lotofo; Muihoa, Ha'ano, Pukotala, Fakakakai; Ha'ato'u, Holopeka, Koulo, Pangai, Tongoleleka; Felemea, Tatafa, 'Uiha.
- Vanuatu: 3 Provinces/atolls: Efate, Espiritu Santo and South Pentecost; and 11 Communities: Marou, Wiana, Lausake, Ngurua, Tanokovu, Kerevinopu, Wusi, Raputor, Lombawet, Point Cross and Harop.

The foregoing project sites have been selected on the basis of the following criteria:

- Criterion 1: That the location is proposed by the national Government / Authorities.
- Criterion 2: That the location is in need of climate mitigation measures and being negatively impacted through declining biodiversity, nearshore and marine resources, and eroding & salinised coastal lands.
- Criterion 3: That the location is technically feasible for the implementation of NBS for restoring and protecting biodiversity, coastal lands, nearshore and aquatic resources.
- Criterion 4: That the local population is interested on the basis of preliminary consultations.

19. Policy coherence and alignment:

. The project will impact the lives of 25,000 people/5,000 households equally distributed across New Caledonia, Tonga and Vanuatu, as well as each country's respective government and will be informed by guidance from national and local stakeholders, from the relevant ministries and civil society groups through a steering committee structure. Specifically from:

- New Caledonia: the institutional stakeholders will include the Touho Municipality and eventually other municipalities of the Oceanic coast, the North Province, and local associations (local NGOs) as well as the local communities (tribes) and selected economic interest groups.
- Tonga: the institutional stakeholders will include the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forests; Ministry of

Fisheries; MORDI; National Youth Congress; Langafonua Women's Association; and Growers Federation of Tonga.

• Vanuatu, the institutional stakeholders will include Ministry of Climate Change; Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fisheries and Biosecurity; Ministry of Youth and Sports; Vanuatu National Women Centre; Vanuatu Kultural Centre; Vanuatai; Vanuatu Climate Action Network; Foundation of the Betterment of Society; and Santo Sunset Environment Network.

20. Current status: *Cn Submitted For Approval 4th April 2022*

21. Market overview NA

22. Implementing / executing entity background / justification: *FAO Vanuatu*

23. Institutional / implementation arrangements: *[Governance structure of the project, organisation structure, roles and responsibilities of the project management unit, steering committee, executing entities and flow of funds structure. construction and supervision methodology with key contractual agreements, operational arrangements with key contractual agreements following the completion of construction]*

24. Results Areas *[GCF projects only]*

Reduced emissions from (mitigation):

- Energy access and power generation
- Low emission transport
- Buildings, cities, industries & appliances
- Forestry and land use

Increased resilience of (adaptation):

- Most vulnerable people and communities
- Health/well-being, & food/water security
- Infrastructure and built environment
- Ecosystems and ecosystem services

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

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

26. Consultation *[Specify the plan for multi-stakeholder engagement, and what is been done so far in this regard, e.g. National, Provincial, Community, Civil Society, Private Sector]*

27. Potential overlaps / duplication to be resolved: *[What related projects are being undertaken in the area?]*

28. Technical feasibility/evaluation: *[Brief summary of technical feasibility of project. Will the project fund local staff? If so, where? Are there additional staff required (e.g. counterparts, proposed T/A Positions)? TOR must be included for all T/A positions.]*

29. Economic and financial analysis/viability:

30. Financial management and procurement: *TBD*

31. Environmental and social considerations: *TBD*

The project aims to restore and protect biodiversity, coastal lands, nearshore and aquatic resources by identifying, and procuring and propagating native tree species, including endangered trees species and agrobiodiversity (traditional cultivars) such as on Ha'apai, the Tutu'ila pandanus for weaving white mats, cyclone resistant local dwarf coconuts (Niu leka-types) for virgin coconut oil and coconut water, ahi sandalwood (*Santalum yasi*), locally endangered mangrove Fo'onelua (*Bruguiera gymnorhiza*), heilala

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(*Garcinia sessilis*), endangered cultivars of breadfruit (*Artocarpus altilis*) and traditionally improved nut morphotypes of beach almond (*Terminalia catappa*) and other locally endangered nut trees such as *Manilkara dissecta*. Targeted project activities to improve the health and extent of coral reefs and sea-grass beds will have major benefits for marine biodiversity. The greatest risks come from extreme climatic events such as category 5 tropical cyclones and prolonged sea warming which can trigger coral bleaching and death

32. Gender and social inclusion considerations:

Gender equality: The project will positively impact gender by working together with women and youth, especially with and through their representative groups, over the identification of needs, priorities of action and the co-design of solutions and entrepreneurial activities. Focusing on the economic empowerment of women and youth, the project will carefully consider the broader gender implications of women focused sustainable and inclusive growth. The project has been designed to contribute to the wellbeing of women and progress will be monitored using the UN Gender Equality Marker (GEM) scale to track the degree of resources allocated by the project to support Gender Equality and Women Empowerment (GEWE). The project can be classified as a GEM2 project⁴, as GEWE is a significant objective of the key program activities overall. This is evidenced through the results framework of the project, and its accompanying indicators, which clearly capture that gender impacts are significantly mainstreamed into the broader work planned.

Social well-being and reduction of social inequalities: The project will contribute to the reduction of social inequalities by developing and applying an approach that restores and protects biodiversity for communities that are the most vulnerable to natural disasters. The project assumes that at the end, it will bring social and environmental stability to the targeted communities. The project specifically targets less well off and impoverished rural communities that have suffered from recent extreme climatic events and other natural disasters. Particular attention will be paid to youth, given the high proportion of youth population across the target areas, and the importance of their inclusion in the sustainable development processes. This is in line with the UN principle of Leaving No One Behind (LNOB), a central and transformative promise of the SDGs. This approach is significant given the impact of the COVID19 pandemic on people in the Pacific, which has resulted in health and economic related shocks for several vulnerable communities across the 3 countries. A gender analysis and Gender Action Plan (GAP), will be developed during the implementation of Result I.

33. Monitoring, reporting and evaluation:

| Phase/Activity | Target/result | Achievement indicator | Means of verification |
|---|--|---|---|
| Inception workshops: <i>to update and validate success indicators</i> during the first three month of 2033 | The project evaluation framework is updated; M&E indicators are updated | Project M&E framework validated by project steering committee and shared with Kiwa | Reading of project inception workshop report |
| Mid-Term Review: To review achievements and recommend adjustments if necessary at the end of the first 18 months | Mid-term review is completed | Mid-term review report is validated by project steering committee and shared with Kiwa | Reading of project mid-term review report. |
| Final Evaluation: to qualify the overall success of the project and provide guidance for learning at the end of the project | Final evaluation completed | Final evaluation report is validated by project steering committee and shared with Kiwa | Reading of project final evaluation report. |
| Ongoing monitoring: to regularly track implementation, | Project mid-term and final evaluation are informed by ongoing monitoring | Project mid-term and final evaluation reflects information from ongoing monitoring | Reading of project mid-term and final evaluation report |

34. Sustainability measures: *[Exit strategy/ how will the project be sustained after project funding? What is the Vanuatu Government funding source? What is the future maintenance requirement? What are the future recurrent cost implications for the Government?*

35. Supporting documents *[where applicable]*

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

36. Provincial consultation certification by implementing/executing entity

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

Name

Signature

Date

37. Director of Lead Government Agency

I certify I have checked the project profile, and any other supporting information for screening this project. I am satisfied that this project proposal is ready for presentation for approval.

Name

Signature

Date

38. DSPPAC Sectoral Specialist sign off

I certify I have checked the project profile, and any other supporting information for screening this project. I am satisfied that this project proposal is ready for presentation for approval.

Name

Signature

Date

39. Director General's Certification

I certify that I have checked the project profile, and any other supporting information for screening this project. I am satisfied that this project proposal is ready for presentation for approval. I understand that no Government funding will be released for the project until the project has been approved by the appropriate government authorities, any additional government contribution has been appropriated, the approved donor funding has been released and a detailed project income and expenditure form has been submitted.

Name

Signature

Date

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

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

| OUTCOMES AND TENTATIVE MENU OF OUTPUTS – COUNTRY BY COUNTRY | |
|--|--|
| OUTCOME 1: MAINSTREAMING, INFORMED DECISION-MAKING & INTEGRATED PLANNING | |
| Increased SIDS capacities and awareness in the use of decision support tools to assist policy makers, private sector and managers to better reflect the people, planet, and prosperity related outcomes of intended marine and coastal ecosystem restoration/conservation for blue economic recovery along the coast in target SIDS by analyzing different policy and investment scenarios. | |
| Output 1.1. At local level, marine and coastal ecosystem services valuation and accounting, policy coherence, and return on investments analysis on ecosystem restoration for economic recovery are supported and presented to relevant national institutions (across relevant sectors) to guide policy, decision-making and planning | Saint Lucia: Ecosystem service assessment and marine spatial planning to support establishment of a new marine protected seascape along the south-east coast ¹ , incl. blue economy transition planning and decision-support guiding MPA zoning plans that reconcile conservation objectives with use of coastal resources (fisheries and blue tourism) |
| | Vanuatu: Return on investment analysis of different coastal restoration options (including in mangrove social-environmental systems) and associated training and scenarios presentations provided to decision-makers and relevant stakeholders (including private sector investors) / across sectors |
| | Comoros: Ecosystem service assessment and participatory marine spatial planning to enable informed, holistic management of new proposed Marine Protected Areas and Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (MPAs, OECMs), including sharing of conservation/restoration benefits among local stakeholders in context of sustainable blue economy transition. |
| Output 1.2. At local level, coastal ecotourism businesses are supported to integrate nature-related financial risks / opportunities into their business plans in view to facilitate their access to blue finance provided by banks, insurers and investors | Saint Lucia and Comoros: Tourism businesses are trained in de-risking and protecting their private investment in blue tourism by integrating nature-related financial risks/opportunities in business investment plans and setting up conservation and ecosystem restoration objectives (eco-tourism practices) in their own tourism business models. |
| | Vanuatu: Tourism businesses (including diving, hotel and cruise industry) are trained to improve the inclusion of mangrove, coastal and watershed restoration/conservation as part of their business plans and support the integration of nature-related financial risks/opportunities in the developing of their objectives. |
| Output 1.3. Local monitoring systems for Saint Lucia and Comoros, and Vanuatu strengthened to include environmental and social benefits linked to national monitoring programs and the FERM for planning interventions and monitoring global environmental commitments. ⇒ <i>Synergies with the MPTF Outcome 3 on Monitoring and Reporting</i> | |
| OUTCOME 2: MARINE RESTORATION ACTIONS, INTEGRATED GOVERNANCE & RESOURCE MOBILIZATION | |
| Increased SIDS capacities to (i) restore/conservate and monitor identified marine and coastal ecosystems for economic recovery and blue growth, (ii) enhance integrated local blue recovery governance structure across sectors and institutions, customizing a connected ridge to reef and seascape management approach to ensure sustainability of local restoration/conservation efforts, and (iii) catalyze further investments to upscale/replicate successful connected ridge to reef and seascape restoration/conservation efforts. | |
| Output 2.1. As a contribution to economic recovery and growth, targeted scalable pilot marine and coastal ecosystem restoration / conservation measures will be supported in terms of sound design, implementation, and monitoring through strategic partnerships | Saint Lucia: A public-private partnership is developed with the tourism sector in the proposed south-east coast MPA to restore and conserve identified critical ecosystems (guided by output 1.1 and 1.2) through the development of nature-based eco-tourism activities and guidelines in the area. |
| | Vanuatu: Mangrove and coastal restoration supported and upscaled through targeted technical training on best practices and public-private partnerships, including restoration incentives linked to carbon and biodiversity credits or payment for ecosystem services |
| | Comoros: Payment for ecosystem service schemes developed with the tourism sector to contribute to covid recovery based on new Marine Protected Areas (supported by to GEF WIOSAP) that underpins eco-tourism in biodiversity hot-spots (identified by output 1.1) |
| | Saint Lucia, Comoros, Vanuatu: Technical assistance provided for participatory long-term ecological monitoring of coastal ecosystems, coral reefs, mangroves and seagrass in restoration sites and synergies sought with global ecological monitoring systems such as the Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network. |
| Output 2.2. Monitoring and reporting, based on the FERM, ensures the monitoring, adaptive management and long-term sustainability of the approaches taken in Saint Lucia, Comoros, Vanuatu, and Fiji ⇒ <i>Synergies with the MPTF Outcome 3 on Monitoring and Reporting</i> | |

¹ Extension from the Pointe Sable Environmental Protection Area (PSEPA)

| | |
|---|---|
| Output 2.3. Integrated policy frameworks and governance structures for blue recovery are developed and customized for restoration and conservation action at target sites engaging stakeholders in joined-up-ridge to reef and seascape planning and management. | Saint Lucia, Comoros, Vanuatu: Integrated policy frameworks and governance structures for blue recovery* are developed and customized for restoration and conservation action at target sites engaging stakeholders in joined-up-ridge to reef and seascape planning and management, reducing upstream and local pressures on coastal ecosystems, whilst enhancing overall impact and sustainability of marine and coastal restoration actions. *Guided by UNEP Sustainable Blue Economy Transition Framework and other tools. <i>el²</i> . |
| Output 2.4. the development of large scale bankable marine and coastal ecosystem projects are supported in view to upscale/replicate successful connected ridge to reef and seascape restoration/conservation efforts | Saint Lucia: GEF 8 proposal development supported to assist the south-east coast MPA with the development of (i) a sustainable financing plan, (ii) a REDD+ scheme for mangrove restoration and (iii) the strengthening of the national MPA network with the integration of the new declared MPA and OECMs. |
| | Comoros: GEF 8 proposal on <i>Sustainable Ocean Plans</i> that enables effective MPAs and OECMs within broader land-sea management, restoring mangrove and seagrass ecosystems for carbon sequestration, climate financing and national climate change mitigation commitments |
| | Vanuatu: Major proposal to support the upscaling of the public/private partnerships developed under 2.1 for sustainable restoration/conservation and covid recovery |
| OUTCOME 3: POLICY DIALOGUE, PEER LEARNING & SIDS-SIDS COOPERATION Increased SIDS-to SIDS peer learning and policy dialogue to join forces and channel SIDS voice as “one” in international fora to communicate successful stories and advocate for SIDS unique marine and coastal nature-based opportunities and challenges in unlocking a blue recovery and growth. ⇒ <i>Each output below will be delivered in synergy with MPTF Outcome 1 on Advocacy and Communication</i> | |
| Output 3.1. Policy dialogues, knowledge exchange, advocacy efforts, and peer learning amid SIDS on connected ridge to reef and seascape ecosystem restoration/conservation for economic recovery (best practice and lessons learned on blue tourism practice for conservation) are facilitated and strengthened through webinars, conferences including (side-)events organized at regional and inter-regional levels. The SIDS Flagship will feature prominently on the UN Decade’s virtual hub, stimulating further networking and support by external actors. | |
| Output 3.2. A compendium of knowledge, lessons learned and best practice on SIDS ecosystem restoration/conservation for blue economic recovery and growth produced. Knowledge learned and stories gathered will be communicated through high-quality multimedia productions, local and global media engagement and the collaboration with film-makers, artists and other external amplifiers of the UN Decade, reaching a mass audience nationally and internationally. | |
| Output 3.3. SIDS ER/conservation project awards events organized to feature innovative measures and best practices in ridge to reef and seascape management for restoration/conservation for economic recovery and growth in SIDS. As first boost, the SIDS flagship will be announced publicly through a high-profile campaign in 2022, culminating in a virtual Launch Gala planned alongside UNGA and accompanied by national, regional and global media engagement. | |
| Output 3.4. SIDS Youth engagement programmes will be organized in the 3 SIDS regions in the form of blue pride campaigns and art contests under the theme e.g. “blue restoration for economic recovery in SIDS” in view to incentivize youth groups and raise awareness about the cause of restoration. SIDS formal and informal education institutions will feature in the Decade’s “Nature-Positive University Network” and benefit from restoration curriculum development. | |

41. Project budget summary (estimated in Vatu ‘000)

| Budget Categories | USD TOTAL |
|--|----------------|
| 1 Staff and other personnel costs | 38.400 |
| 5 Travels | 63.600 |
| X External services | 20.000 |
| 7 General operating & other direct costs | 2.976 |
| TOTAL | 124.976 |

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

² <https://oceanpanel.org/ocean-action/ocean-management.html>

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

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

42. Project component costs (estimated in Vatu '000)

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

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

43. Project risk factors, mitigation measures, and assessment tool*

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

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

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

[Expand table as needed]

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

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

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

| | Probability | Low | Medium | High |
|---------------|-------------|-----|--------|------|
| Impact | Score | (1) | (2) | (3) |
| Low | (1) | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Medium | (2) | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| High | (3) | 3 | 6 | 9 |

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

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

History of the document

| Version | Date | Nature of revision |
|---------|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1.0 | NAB Meeting 9 February 2018 | Initial endorsement |