



# CONCEPT NOTE MODEL FOR REGIONAL PROJECT 2022

Project proposal to the Steering Committee

United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

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

(15 pages maximum)

*"Look deep into nature and then you will understand everything better"*

Albert Einstein

\*\*\*

*This project is funded by:*



## **Table of Contents**

<b>LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>SUMMARY</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>I – THE SECTOR (OR CONTEXT) AND MAIN CHALLENGES</b>	<b>3</b>
I.1 – Presentation of sector or context:	3
I.2 – Contribution and alignment with public policies linked to the Kiwa Initiative themes	3
I.3 – Importance for local or national authorities and their contribution to the project	4
<b>II – THE PROJECT</b>	<b>4</b>
II.1 – General and specific objectives	4
II.2 – Project description and geographic coverage	5
II.3 – Stakeholders and procedure:	6
II.4 - Links to projects and programmes in the region (current or recent)	6
<b>III – BENEFICIARY</b>	<b>7</b>
III.1 – Presentation of the counterpart (status, strategy, governance)	7
III.2 – Activities of the counterpart	7
III.3 – Financial situation of the counterpart	7
<b>V – MONITORING–EVALUATION, INCLUDING INDICATORS</b>	<b>10</b>
V.1 – Monitoring and evaluation system	10
Other Attachments:	11
V.2 – Logical framework	12
<b>VI – ASSUMPTIONS AND RISKS</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>VII – PROJECT FUNDING</b>	<b>15</b>

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

<b>CO<sub>2</sub></b>	Carbon Dioxide
<b>COVID-19:</b>	Coronavirus: SARS-CoV-2
<b>FAO RAP:</b>	FAO's Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific
<b>FAO:</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
<b>FAD:</b>	Fishing Aggregating Devices
<b>GAP:</b>	Gender Action Plan
<b>GEF:</b>	Global Environment Facility
<b>GEM:</b>	UN Gender Equality Marker
<b>GEWE:</b>	Gender Equality and Women Empowerment
<b>LNOB:</b>	UN Principle of Leave No One Behind
<b>M&amp;E:</b>	Monitoring and Evaluation
<b>NBS:</b>	Nature Based Solutions
<b>NDC:</b>	Naturally Determined Contributions
<b>NGO:</b>	Non-Governmental Organisation
<b>PRINCE 2:</b>	Projects In Controlled Environments
<b>SPREP:</b>	Secretariat of the Pacific Environmental Programme
<b>SIDS:</b>	Small Island Developing Status
<b>SDGs:</b>	Sustainable Development Goals
<b>SPC:</b>	The Pacific Community
<b>TCP:</b>	Technical Cooperation Programme
<b>U.N.</b>	United Nations
<b>UNOPS:</b>	United Nations Office for Project Services

## SUMMARY

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.<sup>1</sup>

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.

### **Stakeholders and procedure:**

UNOPS will be the convener for the proposed project, managing funds, contracting implementing partners, and coordinating regional activities, while providing M&E, and quality assurance. Along with the Municipality of Touho, UNOPS will oversee activities in the French territory of New Caledonia by contracting a local implementing partner, with technical backstopping from FAO. FAO will provide overall technical oversight to the regional project.

---

<sup>1</sup> Further details of the integrated approach to advancing the SDGs proposed by the project is provided in Annex 2

The project will be informed by guidance from National and local stakeholders, from the relevant Government Ministries and civil society groups through a steering committee structure. Women and youth; and civil society groups will have a major role. The Pacific Community (SPC), Secretariat of the Pacific Environmental Programme (SPREP), Conservation International, UN partners, and Pacific based donors will be consulted during the inception and throughout implementation of the project to maximise coordination and programmatic impacts.

### **Main expected outcome:**

The main expected outcome is *improved climate change resilience, food security and gender equality*.

### **Costs and funding:**

The project has a total budget of **EUR 5,893,558** with **EUR 913,000** (USD 1 million equivalent, at 4th April 2022 U.N. official exchange rate) co-financing from FAO.

GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE PROJECT PROPOSAL	
Project title	Restoring and Protecting Biodiversity, Coastal Landscapes and Climate Change Resilience through Nature Based Solutions, and Women and Youth Entrepreneurship
Primary beneficiary (entity signing agreement with AFD)	United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)
Final beneficiaries (including number of communities)	<b>New Caledonia</b> (10,000 people/2,000 households from the Oceanic coast with focus on Touho's 11 tribes: Touho mission). <b>Tonga</b> (5,000 people/1,000 households from 17 communities); <b>Vanuatu</b> (10,000 people/2,000 households from 11 coastal communities).
Themes (including sectoral variation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Restoring and protecting land and marine based floral biodiversity.</li> <li>Restoring and protecting coastal lands, nearshore and aquatic resources.</li> <li>Nature based solution entrepreneurship for women and youth.</li> <li>Resilience for climate change and food security.</li> </ul>
Geographic coverage (country/territory/province) and more precise project geographical scale	<b>New Caledonia:</b> North Province/The oceanic coast with focus on Touho's 11 tribes: Touho mission, Kokingone-Pouiou, Cognouma, Paola-Poyes, Tuai Ou Tiouae, Tiouande, Tiwaka, Koe-Ponandou, Ouanache, Vieux Touho and Pombei. <b>Tonga:</b> 1 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. <b>Vanuatu:</b> 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.
Project duration (nb of months, dates)	3 years (36 months); 1 January 2023 – 31 December 2025
Total budget (in EUR)	EUR 5,893,558 (with FAO co-financing)
Geographical breakdown of the budget (ACP/OCT) (amount and % of total budget)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New Caledonia: 26.6% or EUR 1,567,427</li> <li>Vanuatu: 36.7% or EUR 2,163,066</li> <li>Tonga: 36.7% or EUR 2,163,066</li> </ul>
Expected financial contribution by the Kiwa Initiative	EUR 4,980,558 /84.5%
Geographical breakdown of the budget (ACP/OCT) (amount and % of the budget expected from Kiwa)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New Caledonia: 31.47% or EUR 1,567,427 (100% from KIWA)</li> <li>Tonga: 34.26% or EUR 1,706,566 (100% from KIWA)</li> <li>Vanuatu: 34.26% or EUR 1,706,566 (100% from KIWA)</li> </ul>
Possible co financing and mention if co financing is secured (amount and % of total budget)	FAO will contribute EUR 913,000 or 15.5% of the total budget (EUR 5,893,558) through co-financing (USD 1 million equivalent at 4 April 2022 UN official exchange rate).

## I – THE SECTOR (OR CONTEXT) AND MAIN CHALLENGES

### I.1 – Presentation of sector or context:

The French territory of New Caledonia, Tonga and Vanuatu are part of a specific set of Pacific Islands where its populations, and more specifically coastal communities, depend on their immediate natural environment as a direct source of food and income. Across these islands, the health of oceans and coastal lands is critical for the environment, the economy, and people's overall quality of life.

These Pacific Islands however are among the world's most vulnerable regions to climate change and accordingly in need of major adaptation initiatives. They are affected by repeated volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, cyclones, floods, droughts, invasive sea level rise, which rapidly erodes their 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.<sup>2</sup>

The loss of biodiversity, coastal lands, and aquatic life, in parallel, has had major societal and gender implications, in shaping the quality of life for women, girls, boys and the elderly. As a result of reduced livelihood opportunities associated with these dynamics, the already marginalised voices of women and youth are further undermined in the conservation and management of communities' natural resources. New Caledonia, Tonga and Vanuatu, are home to approximately 285,000, 108,000, and 300,019 people respectively, and are vulnerable for reasons related to their exposure to climate variability and in turn natural disasters. Very often in fact, the time between disasters is too short for affected populations to recover, with approximately two cyclones occurring between September and April every year, and volcanic eruptions or earthquakes preceding such events and following suit. Erosion and coastal land loss can also be up to 2.5 metres. The January 2022 volcanic eruption in Tonga is a symbolic example of how biodiversity, coastal lands, nearshores and reefs are under severe threat across these countries. Moreover, the COVID-19 pandemic has worsened their resilience, by narrowing existing incomes and overall socio economic opportunities.

Prioritising NBS to enhance protection against climate hazards and supporting low emissions climate resilience 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.

The rationale for targeting the French territory of New Caledonia, Tonga and Vanuatu is based on their unique vulnerabilities to climate change disasters. Additionally, the high proportion of youth population across the target locations, and gendered management of natural resources, has a major impact on every area of development in the region over the coming decades. Moreover, by targeting Tonga, this project will contribute to the country's overall recovery from the recent devastating volcanic eruption of 2022. In addition, the regional approach of combining these two countries and one territory is particularly strategic for knowledge sharing. New Caledonia in fact is more developed than Vanuatu and Tonga, with stronger disaster resilience capacity and considerable best practices to share with Tonga and Vanuatu. This combination will also thrive on an element of culture, for example, the French language serves as the perfect link between New Caledonia and Vanuatu for the purpose of knowledge sharing.

The rationale for targeting the restoration and protection of biodiversity, coastal lands, nearshore and aquatic resources builds on the fact that these are the critical sources for environmental, social and economic wellbeing.

Unfortunately, livelihood socio economic fabrics are under significant existential threat from climate change and demographic pressure, and hence the need to strengthen the interlinkages between entrepreneurship and NBS as an enabler to improve the lives of women, boys and girls and contribute to improving gender parity and youth inclusion in sustainable development.

This project will thrive on an existing partnership between UNOPS and FAO. These two United Nations (UN) agencies recently led a broader partnership that secured a USD 4 million grant captioned *"Accelerating SDG achievement through digital transformation to strengthen community resilience in the Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Palau and Tuvalu"*, financed by a UN's dedicated fund for SIDS.

### I.2 – Contribution and alignment with public policies linked to the Kiwa Initiative themes

---

<sup>2</sup> Further contextual details provided in Annex 3

Like other Pacific Islands, the French territory of New Caledonia, Tonga and Vanuatu are aware of the danger posed by climate-related biodiversity, coastal land and aquatic resources loss due to human action. This awareness is evident by the conservation of marine biodiversity occupying a significant part of the islands' legislative instruments on climate change. For example, the current *New Caledonia's Provincial Environmental Legislation*; *Tonga's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Framework (2002)*; and *Vanuatu's People's Plan (2030)*, and *National Environment Policy and Implementation Plan (2016-2030)* all address the threats of climate change. All of these policy tools are linked to the Kiwa Initiative themes – climate change, NBS and biodiversity - because they stress the importance of incorporating traditional knowledge and customs relating to ocean and coastal resource management. This is core to the NBS approach, as indigenous knowledge is key to finding solutions within nature.

The proposed UNOPS and FAO's project builds on the natural and strategic linkages between these islands' policy tools and Kiwa's themes on climate change, biodiversity and NBS to call for the restoration and protection of biodiversity, coastal landscape, nearshores and aquatic resources. This is a perfect connection because the project proposes to use such interlinkages as enablers to improve gender and food security through NBS entrepreneurship.

### **I.3 – Importance for local or national authorities and their contribution to the project**

The UNOPS and FAO's project is informed by extensive consultations with the relevant Governments/Authorities, civil society organisations, the private sector and various women and youth groups. As a result of these consultations, the first component activity of the project proposes to conduct further engagements with local and national authorities for the identification of NBS for women and youth. The result of this first component activity will further ensure that the project is informed by the contributions of local stakeholders, but also to ensure the application of traditional practices. The project has also obtained endorsement letters from all countries and territories (see Annex 1).

## **II – THE PROJECT**

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**.”

### **II.1 – General and specific objectives**

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.*

## **II.2 – 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.

#### **II.3 – Stakeholders and procedure:**

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)<sup>3</sup> 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.

These groups will be engaged through UNOPS/FAO personnel deployed across each of the 3 target countries.

#### **II.4 - Links to projects and programmes in the region (current or recent)**

**New Caledonia.** Since 2016, the Secretary General of the U.N. has favourably accepted the request made by the government of France to deploy UN experts during the review of the electoral rolls and the referendum of New Caledonia. UNOPS was selected to provide project management and operational services required for the implementation of the project. UNOPS currently ensures the overall management of this project while providing operational support including financial management and reporting, operations, logistics, travel, communications, security, recruitment and contracting of the personnel and other services needed for the successful implementation of the project. UNOPS' current presence in New Caledonia is already benefiting the proposed Kiwa project by facilitating

<sup>3</sup> In line with UNOPS processes, the specific implementing partner will be identified through a competitive call for proposals at the initiation of the project

stakeholder engagements, and this will continue if the project is approved. Contact: Dimby Randrianaina [DimbyR@unops.org](mailto:DimbyR@unops.org)

FAO has a plethora of projects in Tonga and New Caledonia, but the most relevant ones that complement the proposed Kiwa project are as follows:

**Tonga:** (i) Sustainable development of nearshore FADs and small-scale tuna fisheries in Tonga with a budget of USD 260,000. Funded by FAO Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP) fund, the project runs from Apr 21 to Mar 2023; (ii) Response to Hunga Tonga Hunga Ha'apai Volcano Eruption and Tsunami Emergency assistance to address impacts to agriculture and fisheries with a budget of USD 400,000. Funded by Canada, the project runs from March 2022 to February 2023. (iii) Emergency assistance to re-establish agriculture livelihood households affected by Hunga Tonga Volcano with a budget of USD 300,000. Funded by the UG Government, the project runs from March 2022 to February 2023.

**Vanuatu:** (i) Integrated Sustainable Land and Coastal Management with a budget of USD 4,605,680 Funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the project runs from March 2017 to September 2023. (ii) Ecosystem restoration and sustainable land management in Tonga Island with a budget of 867,580. Additionally funded by GEF, the project runs from May 2021 to May 2024. (iii) Adaptive Fisheries Management in Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu with a budget of USD 1,465,200. Funded by Canada, the project runs Oct 2020 to December 2023.

These projects will complement the proposed Kiwa project because they are closely aligned by themes and geography. Contact: Xiangjun Yao: [xiangjun.yao@fao.org](mailto:xiangjun.yao@fao.org)

### III – BENEFICIARY

#### III.1 – Presentation of the counterpart (status, strategy, governance)

UNOPS was established in 1974 and has operated as an independent, self-financing UN entity since 1995. Prior to 1994 the Office for Project Services was part of the UN Development Programme. UNOPS specialises in program and fund management, procurement and infrastructure services for a sustainable world. Partners call on UNOPS to supplement their own capacities, improve speed, reduce risks, boost cost effectiveness and increase quality.

Established in 1945, FAO is the UN specialised agency leading international efforts to defeat hunger around the world. FAO's goal is to achieve food security for all and make sure that people have regular access to enough high-quality food to lead active, healthy lives. With 195 members - 194 countries and the European Union, FAO works in over 130 countries worldwide.

#### III.2 – Activities of the counterpart

UNOPS is mandated to expand implementation capacity across peace and security, humanitarian, and development efforts. Through its project services UNOPS supports governments, the United Nations, and other partners in achieving Member States' Global Goals, and local objectives for people and countries. UNOPS established a Pacific Cluster in 2017 to support Pacific Small Island countries in overcoming constraints associated with development coordination, effective program management and results driven programming. UNOPS Pacific activities are coordinated out of Bangkok, Thailand and Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea.

Based in Apia, Samoa, FAO Subregional Office for the Pacific Islands covers Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Republic of Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu. The subregional office is responsible for developing, promoting, overseeing and implementing agreed strategies for addressing subregional agriculture, food, nutrition, climate change and rural development priorities. The subregional office also develops and maintains relations with subregion-wide institutions including the Council of Regional Organisations in the Pacific. The Subregional Office is a subsidiary of FAO's Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (RAP) in Bangkok.

#### III.3 – Financial situation of the counterpart

As a self-financing organisation within the UN System, UNOPS does not receive core funding towards its expenses. Therefore, UNOPS must rely entirely on the quality of its work to build client satisfaction and loyalty. UNOPS, as a member of the UN family, does not make a profit and combines highly effective service delivery with a low profile

approach, ensuring that project ownership rests with its clients, partner organisations, donors and national authorities. Financial audits can be found here: <https://undocs.org/en/A/76/5/Add.11>

FAO's offices and normative work are funded by assessed contributions from member states, and part of the contributions are also used to fund its TCP. At the field level, FAO negotiates funds from bilateral and vertical donors. Under the current Multi-country programming framework (2018-2022), TCP funds account for USD 15 million, while trust funds account for USD 46 million.

## IV – EXPECTED ACHIEVEMENTS, RESULTS AND IMPACTS

### IV.1 – Contribution of the project to sustainable development challenges in the frame of climate change adaptation

The project is designed around 4 mutually reinforcing results, as follows:

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

In line with the principles of NBS, and the project's approach to promote appropriate marine and terrestrial NBS species which are suitable to each country's local context, we do not expect negative impacts to the environment, as best, sustainable nature based practices, based on native species, relevant to the immediate environment and local knowledge, will be followed. The expected impact is improved and resilient biodiversity, coastal lands, nearshore aquatic resources and livelihoods for the local population. The following considerations have been embedded in the design of the project.

**Dimension 1. Sustainable growth and resilient economy:** The project will positively contribute to the sustainable growth of the coastal communities involved by creating value directly from the restoration and protection of biodiversity, coastal lands, nearshore and aquatic resources. Moreover, agricultural expansion for development is a trend that has continued to the present day across all 3 countries, reducing their resilience against sea level rise as well as increasing temperatures and greater drought incidence, and NBS are hence viewed as a long term solution to promote resilient economic development. For example, the plantings and restoration of economically valuable native coastal tree species in Ha'apai such as coconut, pandanus, beach tamanu and sandalwood will provide the natural resource base for developing and regenerating export cottage industries such as virgin coconut oil, tamanu oil, pandanus handicrafts and sandalwood. The risks to sustainable growth are varied but most can be addressed through capacity building and appropriate diversification of product range and level of value adding.

**Dimension 2. 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.

**Dimension 3. 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 project<sup>4</sup>, as GEWE is a significant objective of the key program activities overall. This is evidenced through the results framework of the project, and its

---

<sup>4</sup> GEM definition: GEM0: the project is not expected to contribute to GEWE; GEM1: the project contributes to GEWE in a limited way; GEM2: GEWE is a significant objective of the overall project; GEM3: GEWE is the principal objective of the project

accompanying indicators, which clearly capture that gender impacts are significantly mainstreamed into the broader work planned.

**Dimension 4. Preservation of biodiversity, management of the environment and natural resources:** 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 (*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.

**Dimension 5a. Transition to a low-carbon trajectory:** The reductions from project interventions in reducing greenhouse gases will be substantial from both blue and green carbon sequestration. The restoration and reforestation activities proposed by the Project will help the countries to achieve the goals proposed in their respective NDCs. Project will provide a storage of 29,000 MT of CO<sub>2</sub> by 2030.

**Dimension 5b. Resilience to climate change:** There are many climate change induced challenges across New Caledonia, Tonga and Vanuatu, but on the basis of preliminary consultations with local and national authorities, this project is specific and will only focus on a few of these challenges.

In New Caledonia, Tonga and Vanuatu major challenges identified include: forest fires, invasive species, declining biodiversity & marine resources, and eroding coastlines. This project will address these issues by promoting the planting of well-adapted and economically valuable native trees (including coconut groves, food tree gardens and sandalwood agroforestry) to sequester carbon, restore biodiversity, and coastal lands. Plant species that can counter invasive species will be prioritised. Additionally, all three locations experience intensified cyclones, saline intrusion, wave-driven flooding, inundation, eroding coastal lands and biodiversity. The prioritised risks include: the impacts of cyclones on vegetation and biodiversity, eroding coastal lands and aquatic resources. Thus, the project will specifically focus on tree planting to restore biodiversity, protect shorelines and protect crops from salt-laden winds. Training in coral management, restoration of seagrass meadows & mangroves, and sustainable fishing will be delivered to counter the loss of marine resources.

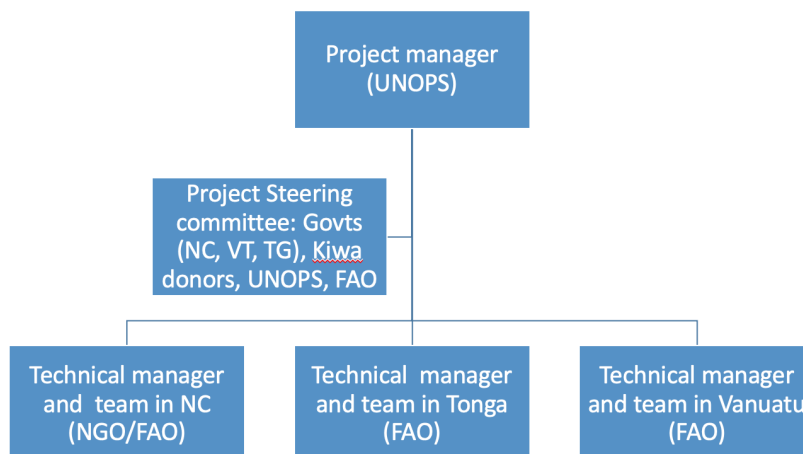
The overall approach to restoring and protecting biodiversity and shoreline/coastal lands will focus on large scale replanting using the most salt-tolerant, cyclone resistant and commercially valuable local species, such as pandanus, coconut, beach almond, beach tamanu and casuarina, which can also provide income generating opportunities. Further inland, to reduce risk of salt-water inundation, the native sandalwood (*ahi*) and vanilla will be included in secondary forest/agroforest to provide additional income generating opportunities. The inshore nature-based solutions will aim to restore coral reef and sea-grass meadows: the selected interventions, such as reseeding reefs with corals, giant clams and sea cucumbers, and seaweed cultivation, will be developed by the communities with input and guidance from marine ecosystem experts.

#### **Dimension 6. Sustainability of project outcomes/results and governance framework**

- **Social sustainability:** The project is designed to apply NBS that are informed by traditional and customary practices for restoring and protecting biodiversity, coastal lands and marine resources. This will be facilitated by the completed preliminary consultations and the planned consultations under result one. The project also has a strong focus on training and knowledge sharing, which is vital for social sustainability.
- **Economic sustainability:** The project is built around NBS entrepreneurship, which will create income opportunities via agri-tourism, value addition and shelf-life extension of the produce that will be produced from the planted trees. This will also improve food security.
- **Institutional sustainability:** The proposed intervention is not isolated, but rather aligned with the Governments' agendas in building sustainable climate change resilience. Moreover, the project will be informed by the views and agendas of local authorities. Regional agencies, like SPC, SPREP that are very active in these locations on these subjects will also be consulted. The planned interventions are complementary to FAO's larger projects in Tonga and Vanuatu.
- **Technological sustainability:** The project is linked to the FAO SIDS Solutions Platform, which develops electronic and digital profiles of scalable solutions and uses profiles to facilitate knowledge sharing of best practices from this project.
- **Environmental sustainability:** The project involves ecosystem-based adaptation and NBS measures that promote the restoration of degraded natural resources, their ecosystem function, species and diversity. NBS

offer the most cost-efficient and environmentally friendly and sustainable approach to coastal restoration, and lessons learnt will be shared among project countries and then much more widely in the Pacific, through working in different island environments, viz coral atoll (Ha’apai), volcanic (Vanuatu) and ancient Gondwana landscape (northern Grand Terre, New Caledonia).

#### Governance framework:



The project governance will be set up in line with the PRINCE2 methodology, which encompasses the management, control and organisation of the project and is recognized as a global best practice. The project will set up a steering committee to ensure a sound strategy of management. UNOPS and FAO are known for managing large projects with excellent financial management systems, which this project will benefit from.

**Additional dimension:** This project complements other interventions by FAO and other development partners in addressing the impacts of climate change. This complementarity is an important factor of cost-effectiveness, for example, in Tonga and Vanuatu, this project will significantly benefit from the presence and guidance of FAO’s experts. UNOPS’s personnel in New Caledonia are leading preliminary consultations, and this project will benefit during implementation.

Beyond this operational cost-effectiveness, the application of NBS for entrepreneurship is a sensible investment that will deliver growing returns for the communities and the Kiwa Initiative. For example, the project is investing in food trees that will not only restore and protect biodiversity, coastal lands, but also contribute to food, nutritional and economic security. The investment in knowledge sharing will also have enormous returns, which will also contribute to the sustainability and extension of project objectives. Additionally, cost-effective, existing government nurseries and direct seeding will be used as appropriate.

The significance of NBS for carbon sequestration, ecosystem services, and livelihood benefits, and particularly for Pacific Island countries is unrivalled due to a combination of climate vulnerability, developing country contexts, subsistence livelihoods and unique biodiversity. Forests and soils are the most recognised for their carbon sequestration potential, with increasing interest in “blue carbon” marine ecosystem abatement potential in mangroves, coral reefs, and seagrasses. All of these ecosystems are significant for Pacific Island countries, where the agriculture and forestry industries account for between 20%-30% of GDP.<sup>5</sup>

## V – MONITORING–EVALUATION, INCLUDING INDICATORS

### V.1 – Monitoring and evaluation system

**Project Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)** will be the responsibility of the Project Manager, in collaboration with the technical team. The M&E will have three phases. Phase one will update and validate the M&E framework at the inception of the project. This will be managed by the Project Manager (UNOPS) and technical teams (FAO).

<sup>5</sup> <https://carbonmarketinstitute.org/app/uploads/2021/06/FINAL-Nature-Based-Investment-in-the-APAC-Region-Scoping-Study-June-2021.pdf>

Phase II will deliver a mid-term evaluation to provide opportunities to adjust the project approach if necessary, and will be managed by an external evaluator. Phase three will deliver the final evaluation of the project to account for the overall achievements against the success indicators, and will also be managed by an external evaluator. Moreover, a continuous monitoring activity will cross-cut all of the three phases, this will be managed by the Project Manager (UNOPS) and technical teams (FAO).

*Summary of the M&E System*

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 shard 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

The project indicators are clearly defined under “V.2 – Logical framework” of this proposal.

==

### Other Attachments:

#### Annex 1: Endorsement letters

- [Government of New Caledonia, North Province](#)
- [Government of New Caledonia, Touho Municipality](#)
- [Government of New Caledonia, Regional Cooperation Department](#)
- [Government of Tonga, Ministry of Agriculture, Food, Forestry & Fisheries](#)
- [Government of Tonga, Ministry of Fisheries](#)
- [Government of Vanuatu, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fisheries and Biosecurity](#)
- [Government of Vanuatu, Ministry of Climate Change Adaptation, Meteorology, Geo-Hazards, Environment & Energy & NDMO](#)

#### Annex 2:

[Women and Youth Entrepreneurship for Biodiversity: An integrated approach that advances the SDGs](#)

#### Annex 3:

- [New Caledonia Supporting Documentation](#)
- [Vanuatu Supporting Documentation](#)

## V.2 – Logical framework

Full logical framework found here:

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1gWrZGwxyCuZqt8ZCy5tjMrp0pNqmRny3/view?usp=sharing>

Overall Objective: To improve climate change resilience, food security and livelihood opportunities through community led NBS in coastal communities in New Caledonia, Tonga and Vanuatu.						
	Indicator(s)	Baseline	Targets	Current Value	Means of verification	Hypothesis
Specific Objectives:						
<b>Specific objective 1:</b> Restore and protect coastal biodiversity, lands, nearshore and aquatic resources through community led women and youth NBS and entrepreneurship.	Number of NBS identified and implemented Number of biodiversity restoration and protection demonstration sites Kilometres of coastal lands restored and protected Number of trees and shrubs replanted Number of food and cultural tree value chains among the planted trees developed for entrepreneurship Number of households benefiting Number of communities benefiting % of women and youth benefiting from NBS entrepreneurship	Nil Ha'apai is a biodiversity conservation area (but degraded)	At least 4 new NBS in each of the targeted 2 countries and 1 territory. At least one in each of the targeted 2 countries and territory. About 50 km in each of the targeted 2 countries and territory. At least 200,000 trees and shrubs in each of the targeted 2 countries and 1 territory. At least 4 in each of the targeted 2 countries and 1 territory. At least 5,000 in the 2 countries and 1 territory. 11, 17 and 11 respectively in New Caledonia, Tonga and Vanuatu. At least 70%	To be filled at time of reporting	Project reports	That natural disasters do not overwhelm the communities; and that the governments and communities remain committed
<b>Specific objective 2:</b> Develop and implement gender sensitive national policies for ecosystems management.	Number of national gender sensitive policies for ecosystem management developed and implemented. Number of gender sensitive NBS recommended by the policy and reflected in the project implementation. % of women and youth in project community based project management groups.	Determined during project inception	One in each of the targeted 2 countries and territory. At least 4 in each of the targeted 2 countries and 1 territory. 60%	To be filled at time of reporting	Project reports	That natural disasters do not overwhelm the communities; and that the governments and communities remain committed.
<b>Specific objective 3:</b> Facilitate knowledge sharing for ecosystem management between communities, islands, countries and territories.	Number of best practices/scalable solutions identified from the project, electronically and digitally profiled and disseminated	Determined during project inception	At least 5 from each of the targeted 2 countries and territory	To be filled at time of reporting	Project reports	That natural disasters do not overwhelm the communities; and that the governments and communities remain committed.
Results:						



<b>Result I:</b> NBS for women and youth led entrepreneurship identified	Number of NBS for women and youth led entrepreneurship identified	Determined during project inception	At least 10 in each of the targeted 2 countries and 1 territory.	To be filled at time of reporting	Project reports	That natural disasters do not overwhelm the communities; and that the governments and communities remain committed.
<b>Result II:</b> Women and youth led NBS entrepreneurship developed for about 5,000 households.	Number of households benefiting from NBS entrepreneurship.  Number and % of women and youth of the total number of people benefiting from NBS entrepreneurship.	Determined during project inception	At least 5,000  At least 60%	To be filled at time of reporting	Project reports	That natural disasters do not overwhelm the communities; and that the governments and communities remain committed.
<b>Result III:</b> A gender sensitive policy to adequately manage coastal ecosystems is developed and implemented.	Number of gender sensitive policies developed and implemented	Determined during project inception	At least one policy in each of the two countries and territory	To be filled at time of reporting	Project reports	That natural disasters do not overwhelm the communities; and that the governments and communities remain committed.
<b>Result IV:</b> Public communication campaign promoting NBS is developed and implemented via knowledge sharing	Number of best practices/scalable solutions identified from the project, electronically and digitally profiled and disseminated	Determined during project inception	At least 5 from each of the targeted 2 countries and territory	To be filled at time of reporting	Project reports	That natural disasters do not overwhelm the communities; and that the governments and communities remain committed
<b>Activities</b>  <i>The tasks to be carried out to achieve the desired results</i>	<p><b>Activity 1.1:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Activity 1.2:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Activity 1.3:</b> Identify and <u>prioritise</u> traditional practices related to NBS by consulting 11, 17 and 11 communities in New Caledonia, Tonga and Vanuatu respectively.</p> <p><b>Activity 1.4:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Activity 2.1:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Activity 2.2:</b> 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. <u>Organise</u> two separate workshops on restoration and protection.</p> <p><b>Activity 2.3:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Activity 2.4:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Activity 3.1:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Activity 3.2:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Activity 4.1:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Activity 4.2:</b> <u>Organise</u> 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.</p>					



## **VI – ASSUMPTIONS AND RISKS**

### **VI.1 – Country-level risks**

In New Caledonia, Tonga and Vanuatu political instability (divergence of political views and positions) remains high and could increase the lack of collaboration/coordination as well as limit the sharing of expertise at national level. Another country level risk, for all of the 3 project locations, includes a lack of employment opportunities for youth coupled with urban drift. The project aims to address this by encouraging youth entrepreneurship and providing employment opportunities in rural areas. Finally, induced political instability linked to elections is a risk, which is common in many countries around the world today. The worst scenario impact of political instability would be a temporary pause of project level activities. Should this take place, UNOPS and FAO will seek a no-cost extension as a means of addressing the impact or re-calibrate programmatic activities as required.

### **VI.2 – Technical risks**

The main technical risk relates to difficulties in finding competent personnel to run the project, which is not unusual in many Pacific Islands. This factor could delay the implementation of the project. UNOPS and FAO are aware of the risk and will continuously monitor this risk by establishing an internal roster of professionals which could be deployed on short term assignments. Additionally, UNOPS and FAO will reach out to other relevant organisations and UN agencies operating in the Pacific to gain access to their professional rosters as a mitigating measure.

### **VI.3 – Environmental and social risks**

Natural disasters are the main environmental risks, and these, like earthquakes and volcanic eruptions cannot be easily forecasted. Such events could overwhelm and or displace project beneficiary communities and in turn delay the implementation of the project. The possibility of a prolonged COVID-19 pandemic in the region could also affect the implementation of programmatic activities. If any of these risks persist during the 36 months of implementation, UNOPS and FAO will consult the respective counterpart Authorities of New Caledonia, Vanuatu and Tonga, as well as Kiwa to re-program the project to address such emergencies, and or to temporarily pause the project.

### **VI.4 – Other risks**

None

## VII – PROJECT FUNDING

[Budget hyperlink](#) - all values are expressed in Euro

DESCRIPTION	TOTAL BUDGET (EUR)	Co-financing (EUR)	BUDGET REQUESTED TO THE KIWA INITIATIVE (EUR)	GEOGRAPHICAL BREAKDOWN		SECTORAL BREAKDOWN		
				Pacific Island States	French Overseas Territories	Invasive alien species	Land based biodiversity and Resource Management	Marine based biodiversity and Resource Management
<b>I. ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTATION</b>								
<b>RESULT 1: NBS for women and youth led entrepreneurship Identified</b>	€1,413,360	€237,380	€1,175,980	€1,021,366	€391,993	€128,970	€574,405	€709,985
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.	€396,023	€109,560	€286,463	€274,058	€121,965	€42,990	€153,920	€199,113
Associated HR costs	€65,703	€0	€65,703	€43,802	€21,901	€21,901	€21,901	€21,901
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.	€366,807	€9,130	€357,677	€244,842	€121,965	€42,990	€139,312	€184,505
Associated HR costs	€65,703	€0	€65,703	€43,802	€21,901	€21,901	€21,901	€21,901
Activity 1.3: Identify and prioritize traditional practices related to NBS by consulting 11, 17 and 11 communities in New Caledonia, Tonga and Vanuatu respectively	€462,672	€100,430	€362,242	€340,707	€121,965	€42,990	€187,244	€232,438
Associated HR costs	€65,703	€0	€65,703	€43,802	€21,901	€21,901	€21,901	€21,901
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.	€187,859	€18,260	€169,599	€161,759	€26,100	€0	€93,929	€93,929
Associated HR costs	€65,703	€0	€65,703	€43,802	€21,901	€0	€32,851	€32,851
<b>RESULT 2: Women and youth led NBS entrepreneurship developed for about 6,000 households.</b>	€2,670,561	€273,900	€2,396,661	€1,908,802	€761,758	€155,825	€1,084,126	€1,430,610
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.	€535,712	€73,040	€462,672	€413,747	€121,965	€42,990	€223,764	€268,958
Associated HR costs	€65,703	€0	€65,703	€67,643	€33,822	€33,822	€33,822	€33,822
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. Organize two separate workshops on restoration and protection.	€1,511,252	€54,780	€1,456,472	€923,658	€587,595	€112,835	€548,564	€849,854
Associated HR costs	€65,703	€0	€65,703	€43,802	€21,901	€21,901	€21,901	€21,901
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.	€152,708	€73,040	€79,668	€126,609	€26,100	€0	€76,354	€76,354
Associated HR costs	€65,703	€0	€59,987	€39,991	€19,996	€0	€29,993	€29,993
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	€470,889	€73,040	€397,849	€444,789	€26,100	€0	€235,444	€235,444
Associated HR costs	€65,703	€0	€65,703	€43,802	€21,901	€0	€32,851	€32,851
<b>RESULT 3: Women and youth led NBS entrepreneurship developed for about 6,000 households.</b>	€551,926	€155,210	€396,716	€420,296	€131,630	€40,525	€237,623	€273,778
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.	€291,028	€63,910	€227,118	€185,497	€105,531	€40,525	€107,174	€143,329
Associated HR costs	€65,703	€0	€65,703	€67,643	€33,822	€21,901	€21,901	€21,901
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.	€260,899	€91,300	€169,599	€234,799	€26,100	€0	€130,449	€130,449
Associated HR costs	€65,703	€0	€65,703	€0	€0	€0	€32,851	€32,851
<b>RESULT 4: Public communication campaign promoting NBS is developed and implemented via knowledge sharing</b>	€773,598	€246,510	€527,088	€652,924	€120,674	€38,882	€352,294	€382,423
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.	€316,592	€63,910	€252,682	€222,017	€94,575	€38,882	€123,791	€153,920
Associated HR costs	€65,703	€0	€65,703	€67,643	€33,822	€21,901	€21,901	€21,901
Activity 4.2: Organize 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.	€457,006	€182,600	€274,406	€430,907	€26,100	€0	€228,503	€228,503
Associated HR costs	€65,703	€0	€65,703	€67,643	€33,822	€0	€32,851	€32,851
<b>SUB-TOTAL I. IMPLEMENTATION COSTS</b>	€5,409,445	€913,000	€4,496,445	€4,003,389	€1,406,056	€364,201	€2,248,448	€2,796,796
<b>II. ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS (a specific description of administrative costs is required)</b>								
HR costs specifically allocated to administrative and project coordination task	€788,435	€0	€782,719	€573,376	€286,688	€165,228	€326,627	€326,627
UNOPS Indirect Costs 5.39%	€252,201	€0	€252,201	€168,134	€84,067	€15,648	€99,594	€136,958
<b>Other Costs</b>								
Midterm and Final Evaluation	€182,600	€0	€182,600	€121,733	€60,867	€60,867	€60,867	€60,867
UN Levy Cost (1%)	€49,312	€0	€49,312	€32,875	€16,437	€3,060	€19,474	€26,779
<b>SUB-TOTAL II. ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS</b>	€301,513	€0	€301,513	€201,009	€100,504	€18,708	€119,068	€163,737
<b>TOTAL (I+II)</b>	€5,893,558	€913,000	€4,980,558	€4,326,131	€1,567,427	€443,776	€2,428,383	€3,021,399
Including TOTAL HR costs (for activities implementation and for administrative/coordination of the project)	€5,893,558	€913,000	€4,980,558	€4,326,131	€1,567,427	€443,776	€2,428,383	€3,021,399

- Administrative Costs is the sum of all the costs for the project personnel, travel, missions, office rental and utilities as well as UNOPS direct and indirect costs
- HR refers to all the personnel that will be recruited to implement this project. This includes Project Manager, project coordinators and officers as well as administrative associates that will support the Project Manager. Missions refers to all travel that will be conducted regional between the countries, as well as local transportation costs. Office, Equipment and Supplies includes the costs of local office rental and supplies as well as vehicle rental and maintenance for local transportation of project personnel.
- UNOPS Direct Costs are costs for services that are shared on a local, regional or corporate level and are charged to projects through activity-based costing mechanisms. These costs are for the functions of project management, assurance, oversight and support services.
- UNOPS Indirect costs fund UNOPS' corporate functions, such as strategic leadership, representation, policy setting and United Nations governance. These enable UNOPS to provide efficient, transparent and innovative services to partners and to support their goals. Since UNOPS does not receive any core funding or voluntary contributions from the member states, the management fee pays for these indirect costs. UNOPS keeps its management fee at a minimum. It is calculated individually for every project and is based on the complexity, the economies of scale and the level of risk of the effort. The management fee will therefore vary from project to project. The 1% UN Levy Applicable to all donor funded projects <https://unsdg.un.org/resources/coordination-levy-operational-guidance>