GCCA+
THE GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE ALLIANCE PLUS INITIATIVE

Funded by the European Union

Case Study Nr. 21 – Vanuatu

IMPACT AND SUSTAINABILITY STUDY

VANUATU

GCCA THEMATIC SUPPORT PROGRAMME FOR VANUATU

CRIS CODE: DCI-ENV/2008/021-827

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List of Acronyms

AF	Action Fiche
CBA/CBDRM	Community Base Adaptation / Disaster Risk Management
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CRIS	Common Relex Information System
DARD	Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
DCI	Development Cooperation Instrument
DEPC	Department of Environmental Protection and Conservation
DGMWR	Department of Geology, Mines and Water Resources
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EDF	European Development Fund
EU	European Union
EUD	European Union Delegation
EUR	Euro
FA	Financing Agreement
FA/TAPS	Financing Agreement / Technical and Administrative Provisions
GCCA-V	Global Climate Change Alliance - Vanuatu
GFS	Gravity Fed (water) System
GoV	Government of Vanuatu
IRCCNH	Increasing Resilience to CC and Natural Hazards
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MPC	Multipurpose centre
NAB	National Advisory Board for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction
NDMO	National Disaster Management Organisation
NSO	National Statistics Office
ODS	Ozone Depleting Substances
OO	Overall Objective
OVI	Objectively Verifiable Indicator
PAA	Priorities and Action Agenda
PDC	Provincial Disaster Centres
PDO	Project Development Objective
PMU	Project Management Unit
ROM	Results Oriented Monitoring
RWC	Rainwater Catchment and storage systems
SO	Specific Objective
VARTC	Vanuatu Agricultural Research and Technology Centre
VMGD	Vanuatu Meteorological and Geo-Hazards Department

I. Project Details and Outputs Delivered

PROJECT TITLE: Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA) - Vanuatu CRIS CODE: DCI-ENV/2008/021-827		
AAP YEAR: 2008	DURATION: 108 months[1] starting from the entry into force of the Financing Agreement (FA)[2] (01/2010 – 12/2016)	DATE OF COMPLETION: 12/2016[3]
TOTAL PROJECT COST: 7,917,000 €[4]	GCCA ALLOCATION: 3,200,000 € ▪ Component A[5]: 800,000 € ▪ Component B[6]: 2,250,000 €[7] ▪ Evaluation: 100,000 € ▪ Audit: 50,000 €	
AID MODALITY: Project approach	MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS: ▪ Partially decentralised management[8] (Comp. A[9], evaluation and audit) ▪ Joint management with an International Organisation through an Administrative Agreement (AA) with the IBRD/WB (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development/ World Bank) (Comp. B)	
GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE: ▪ Component A: National and provincial ▪ Component B: National and local interventions in Vanua Lava, Tanna, Ambae and the Shepherd Islands.		
MAIN STAKEHOLDERS (implementers, beneficiaries) : ▪ Component A (CC Policy Development) : Contracting Authority: the Vanuatu Meteorological and Geo-Hazards Department (VMGD) Implementing Agency: Climate Change Unit of the VMGD		

[1] 108 months comprising of an operational implementation phase of 84 months and a closure phase of 24 months. Through Addendum 2 to the FA, the initial operational implementation phase was extended with 2 years (from 60 to 84 months).
[2] The FA was signed in December 2009.
[3] With the Addendum 2 allowing an extension of the implementation phase, the date of completion of the FA became 1/12/2016. Component A: PE1 was implemented by the National Advisory Board between April 2012 and January 2014. Component B: For the Administrative Agreement (AA) with the WB, the end of activity date was set at 30 June 2016, and the end of the disbursement date at 31 December 2016. However, the project – component B - continued with GEF/GFDRR funding until 21/12/2018.
[4] In addition to the GCCA allocation (2,110,000 €), the IRCCNH project (component B) was further financed through the Global Environment Facility (GEF) / Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) with 2,300,000 € and through the Global Fund for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) of the EU Intra-ACP Natural Disaster Risk Reduction (NDRR) Programme with 2,079,500 €. The GoV provided in-kind contributions for a value of 275,000 € and beneficiaries contributed with labour for a value of 62,500 €.
[5] Component A = Policy development for CC, including visibility
[6] Component B = contribution to the project "Increasing Resilience to CC and Natural Hazards" (IRCCNH), implemented by the IBRD/WB
[7] According to the IRCCNH project appraisal document, the GCCA allocation was 2,110,000 €
[8] Minor adjustments in management arrangements were made official through Addendum 1 to the FA, signed in 2011.
[9] Implemented through Programme Estimates (in practice, only one PE was developed and implemented).

Implementing Partners: The National Advisory Board for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction (NAB[10]), the Department of Environmental Protection and Conservation (DEPC) and the National Disaster Management Organisation (NDMO)
Beneficiaries: Departments and coordination entities inside the Government of Vanuatu (GoV) involved in CC issues will benefit from improved knowledge on CC and improved / mainstreamed policies and strategies.

COMPONENT B (INCREASING CC RESILIENCE):

Implementing Agency: World Bank – Vanuatu (with the project implementation unit integrated in the VMGD)
Implementing partners: the Department of Local Authorities of the Ministry of Internal Affairs; the Department of Agriculture of the Ministry of Agriculture, Quarantine, Forestry and Fisheries; the Department of Geology, Mines and Water Resources of the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources; and the Vanuatu Agricultural Research and Technology Centre (VARTC)
Beneficiaries: Communities located in risk areas, like the coast or zones under soil degradation, where current climate change conditions are already affecting the living conditions; including Civil Society Organizations, the private sector and farmers' organisations in these communities.

GCCA PRIORITY AREA(S): Mainstreaming of climate change, Adaptation, Disaster Risk Reduction

MAIN SECTOR(S): Overall development and poverty reduction, Agriculture, Food security, Natural Resource Management, Water and Sanitation

OVERALL OBJECTIVE (OO):

To mainstream Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and climate-related Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) into core aspects of Vanuatu's governance processes, policy and decision making [11].

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE(S) (SO):

As per logframe attached to the FA/TAPS:
To increase Vanuatu's capabilities to cope with the effects of climate change by improving its overall understanding of the effects of climate change and by strengthening climate resilience and disaster risk reduction in key sectors.

The Development Objective (terminology used by the WB) of the IRCCNH project (Component B) is:
To help increase the resilience of communities in Vanuatu to the impacts of climate variability, climate change and natural hazards on food and water security as well as livelihoods.

EXPECTED RESULTS:

As per logframe attached to the FA/TAPS:
- The GoV is assisted in policy development on climate change (= component A)
- Resilience to climate change and natural hazards increased (= component B)

The IRCCNH project (component B) is structured according to 4 components or expected results:

[10] The NAB was actually established under component A of the project. The Programme Management Unit (PMU) acted as Secretariat to the NAB.
[11] As per Project Brief. In the logframe attached to the FA/TAPS, the formulation of the OO was slightly different: "To mainstream Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and climate-related Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) into core aspects of Vanuatu's economy and resource management system". The OO per Project Brief better reflects the project approach and intervention logic.

- Institutional Strengthening for Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management
- Increasing Community Resilience in Areas Affected by Tropical Cyclone Pam[12]
- Promotion of Improved Technologies for Food Crop Production and Resilience to Climate Change
- Rural Water Security: Increased Access to Secure Water Supply

OUTPUTS DELIVERED:

COMPONENT A – POLICY DEVELOPMENT ON CC, IMPLEMENTED BY VMGD THROUGH A PROGRAMME ESTIMATE (PE)[13]

- Vanuatu Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Policy (2016-2030) developed
- Staff (50) of line ministries trained in CC mainstreaming (workshop)
- 92 compliance officers from the 6 provinces trained in compliance (in view of improved field monitoring and communication with DEPC from the provinces)
- 10 DEPC staff trained in CC impacts and building resilience
- 13 technicians from the private sector and 2 Ozone officers from DEPC trained in Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS)
- ODS (Ozone Depleting Substances) modules developed, and awaiting approval from VNTC to be incorporated into VIT courses
- National Advisory Board (NAB) to coordinate national CC and DRR activities established and functional
- PMU for CC initiatives – broader than the present GCCA project - set up and functional
- 105 people trained to participate in the VMGD Rainfall Monitoring Network
- Target groups sensitised on CC vulnerabilities
- 79 people trained in conducting CC awareness raising and information campaigns / events ("messaging")
- 8 Fiches on adaptation practices / lessons learned developed (agriculture)

COMPONENT B - INCREASED RESILIENCE TO CC AND NATURAL HAZARDS (IRCCNH) PROJECT

B.1. Institutional Strengthening for Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management

- Two Provincial Disaster Centres (PDC) in resp. Isangle, Tanna (38,100 beneficiaries) and Sola, Vanua Lava (11,020 beneficiaries) constructed and equipped
- A National Disaster Management strategic plan developed
- As part of the establishment of early warning systems, 8 seismic sensors with associated instruments supplied and installed in newly constructed sheds (the 8 sites are: Tanna, Ambrym, North Ambae, Gaua, Maewo, Lopevi Malekula and Santo).

B.2. Increasing Community Resilience in Active Volcanic Islands and in Coastal Areas / in Areas Affected by Tropical Cyclone Pam

[12] Following TC Pam in March 2015, the GoV called on the IRCCNH project to support emergency response and recovery activities in light of the major damages caused. The PMU and line ministries produced a Post Cyclone Pam Action Plan, which set out agreed actions in three areas: (i) emergency actions; (ii) post-Pam institutional strengthening; and (iii) early recovery operations. The emergency actions have been completed, including procurement of agricultural tools to assist affected farmers to regrow their gardens and sawmills to mill trees felled by TC Pam for rebuilding of houses. Damage assessments for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) were conducted on Tanna. Repairs to the VMGD rainfall monitoring network have started with the first phase of urgent repairs completed. In addition, the PMU began preparations for repairs ('quick fixing') of water assets damaged by TC Pam. (From the GCCA Technical Fiche).

[13] Info from EUD through the GCCA Technical Fiche exchanges: "The PE with a total budget of 800,000 € came to an end on 23 January 2014, with only 47% of the funds used. Capacity issues to deal with EU procedures and regulations both in the VMGD and the NAO are at the basis of the low rate of budget absorption. Nevertheless, outputs under Component A provided a cornerstone for the implementation of Component B, including the establishment of a Programme Management Unit (PMU) within CCU/VMGD that is managing several CC related projects."

Four out of the six pilot micro-projects selected in February 2016 in Tanna have been implemented. 3 projects in resp. Imaio, Enimah and Iatukwei concern repairs to gravity fed water systems and 1 project in Launelapen concerns rainwater harvesting.

- Gravity-fed water systems (tanks, tank bases, pipes, pipe stands) repaired and functional in 3 villages, benefiting 350 people
- A rainwater harvesting system installed and functional in 1 village, with 156 beneficiairies
- Community plumbers trained by DGMWR in installing and maintaining water supply systems
- Guidelines on Water Standards developed by DGMWR
- Manual on Water Standards developed by DGMWR

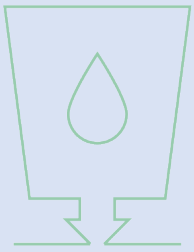
B.3 Promotion of Improved Technologies for Food Crop Production and Resilience to Climate Change

- The Vanuatu Agricultural Research and Technology Centre (VARTC) equipped with a 4x4 heavy-duty vehicle, two tractors and five implements (blade scrapper, disc plough, slasher, loader and backhoe) for daily fieldwork on the 500-hectare station.
- Internal road (1.8km) repaired to link the lower and upper station of VARTC for movement of staff and materials
- VARTC buildings equipped with roller shutters for cyclone protection
- VARTC staff houses and research facilities repaired or expanded
- VARTC laboratory building completed and equipped
- Genetic material of ten improved varieties of sweet potatoes multiplied and available for distribution to farmers
- Genetic material of seven improved varieties of manioc multiplied and available for distribution to farmers
- MoUs developed and concluded between VARTC and Farmer Support Association, Vanuatu Christian Council of Chiefs, TVET and Advent Training Institute of Matantas to support research activities and engage in crop multiplication.
- Farmers trained in new planting technologies (8 workshops)
- 5 additional demo plots established (Santo and Tanna – Tennelket)
- A collection of genetic material of root crops (kumala, manioc, yam, taro) and of coconut, coffee, cocoa, island cabbage, beans and pineapple established at VARTC

B.4 Rural Water Security: Increased Access to Secure Water Supply

Planned

- Inventories of the water supply systems for two provinces (Torba and Penama) completed
- Thirty water tanks and rainwater shelter materials supplied and installed at several sites in Tanna, Ambae and Santo



II. Analysis of impact

2.1. Impact expected as per logframe[14] objectives and their indicators:

As per logframe attached to the FA/TAPS:
At the level of the Overall Objective « *To mainstream Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and climate-related Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) into core aspects of Vanuatu's governance processes, policy and decision making* », the following two indicators were selected :

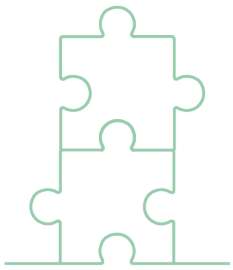
1. Inclusion of CC and DRR into the GoV's MDG matrix
2. Itemised budget lines referring specifically to CC and DRR

At the level of the Specific Objective "*To increase Vanuatu's capabilities to cope with the effects of climate change by improving its overall understanding of the effects of climate change and by strengthening climate resilience and disaster risk reduction in key sectors*", the logframe presented three "indicators" with "national annual development reports, including DESP and NSO reports" as sources of verification:

1. Social sectors indicators
2. MDG's performance indicators
3. Environmental index

No baselines nor targets were provided.

The Action Document further states:



"The main indicator for Component A is the percentage of increase of the annual budget allocated between 2010 and 2014 for reinforcing institutional capacity on CC, environment and DRR issues. The source of verification will be the published annual budget of the Republic of Vanuatu. The main indicator for component B will be finalised during the formulation of actions in Component B. Indicators could be constituted by a level of decrease in reports of flooding from exposed communities, number of households equipped with rainwater harvesting and water storage facilities during the project and number of hazard risk maps produced or surfaces actually mapped. Sources of verification will be reports from different Technical Assistance, commitment and payment rates, evaluation reports, reports of participants on training activities attended, and statistics from the National Statistics Office."

The three consecutive ROM missions (2011,2012,2013) clearly criticise the quality of the logframe, the indicators and the project monitoring practices:

The ROM report (2011) mentions the development of a new logframe that would further be used as a management tool for Programme Estimate (PE1). The next ROM report (2012) mentions that the logframe has been revised twice, with the second revision being part of Addendum 1 to PE1 which was approved in November 13, 2012. However, the OVIs of the new logframe are said to still be weak, too nebulous and not allowing to determine potential impact. Further to this, the ROM mission highlighted that monitoring of activities so far had been poor and not guided by an M&E plan. The poor planning and subsequent absence of reporting made it difficult to determine progress of activities within the 4 activity lines under component A. The latest ROM report (2013) reiterates that the revised logframe is not used as a management/monitoring tool and that the activities under component A remain largely incomplete while the activities under component B had not been effectively implemented either.

ROM Report 2013 refers in its section on effectiveness to the following OVIs at SO level:

1. 10% increase in budget allocation annually from 2011-2015 for CC and DRR;
2. Number of policies/plans and programmes with CC and DRR mainstreamed - are not measurable.

[14] Logframes attached to resp. AF and FA are identical

As per results framework for the IRCCNH project (component B):
The Development Objective was "*To help increase the resilience of communities in Vanuatu to the impacts of climate variability, climate change and natural hazards on food and water security as well as livelihoods*", with following indicators used in the Implementation Status and Results Report, 2016:

1. Farmers in areas targeted under the project have adopted climate resilient food crop production practices, such as planting of improved cultivars adapted to disease/ salinity etc. (Number, Custom)
   Baseline: 500 farmers; Target: 10,000 farmers
2. Percentage of households in areas targeted by the project satisfied with the quality and security of water supply (Percentage, Custom)
   Baseline: 10%; Target: 75%
3. Number of households in the 4 targeted sites (for CBA/CBDRM planning and implementation) incorporating climate considerations in their decision making. (Number, Custom)
   Baseline: 0 households; Target: 600 households
4. Number of national and sub-national institutions with functioning DRM arrangements (Number, Custom)
   Baseline: 1 institution; Target: 10 institutions

Indicators used in the Implementation Status and Results Report, 2019:

1. Number of beneficiaries directly supported by the project (disaggregated by gender, water- and agriculture-related investments) (Number, Custom)
   - Baseline: 0 beneficiaries; Target 3,000 beneficiaries
   - Beneficiaries disaggregated by gender: Baseline: 0 beneficiaries; Target: 1,400 beneficiaries
   - Beneficiaries from water-related investments (Number, Custom Breakdown): Baseline: 0 beneficiaries; Target: 1,800 beneficiaries
   - Beneficiaries from agriculture-related investments (Number, Custom Breakdown): Baseline: 0 beneficiaries; Target: 1,000 beneficiaries
2. People provided with access to improved water sources (Number, Custom)
   Baseline: 0; Target: 1,500 people

So also for component B there has been a drastic change in set of indicators and targets to assess the achievement of the Development Objective.

2.2. Direct and indirect impact as reported in the available documents and/or gathered through remote consulting:

For the IBRD/WB implemented component, the Implementation Status and Results Reports provide summary information on progress towards the Project Development Objective (PDO) and its indicators. As mentioned in the previous box, the indicators were changed in the course of implementation resulting in the fact that the two collected and consulted Reports (2016 and 2019) provide data on different sets of indicators.

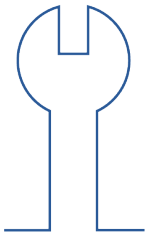
- Data from the Implementation Status and Results Report, 2016:
  Overall progress towards achievement of PDO: moderately unsatisfactory.
  Current value[15] indicator 1: 570 farmers (at 5.7% of the target)
  Current value indicator 2: 10% (same as baseline, no progress made)
  Current value indicator 3: 0 households (same as baseline, no progress made)
  Current value indicator 4: 5 institutions (at 50% of the target)

[15] April 2016.

- Data from the Implementation Status and Results Report, 2019:
  Overall progress towards achievement of PDO: moderately satisfactory
  Current value[16] indicator 1: 75,000 beneficiaries (25 times the target) (Disaggregation: 39,800 female beneficiaries; 5,500 beneficiaries from water-related investments; 1,020 beneficiaries from agriculture-related investments)
  Current value indicator 2: 6,459 people (more than 4 times the target)

ROM Report, 2011 on Impact prospects:

Potential impacts of GCCA Vanuatu include (i) Vanuatu's improved capacity to access funding through sector budget support; (ii) Vanuatu's improved ability to cope with the effects of Climate Change, and (iii) Establishment of best practices for the modalities of joint donor funding in the Pacific. The 10th EDF Country Strategy Paper foresees a General Budget Support intervention for the period 2011-2013, as well as a focal intervention to favour economic growth, and the creation of employment in productive sectors. GCCA Vanuatu could provide a strong leverage for definition of both interventions. The project is also expected to have indirect positive impact on women as they are considered to be in greater numbers among the poor who suffer most from climate induced disasters.



ROM Report, 2013

- *On Effectiveness to date:*
  The SO has not yet been achieved. The OVIs at this level (OVI1:10% increase in budget allocation annually from 2011-2015 for CC and DRR; OVI2: number of policies/plans and programmes with CC and DRR mainstreamed) are not measurable. To date, workshops have been held on mainstreaming and one internal policy workshop held. There is no evidence of dialogue with the stakeholders in the key sub-sectors planned for mainstreaming, nor a methodology for mainstreaming defined in work plans. There are no defined responsibilities for completing this work under the GCCA-V. Some work has been done on a communication strategy and consistent messaging protocols developed but none on standard operating procedures or the M&E framework. The poor implementation of the SOPs and M&E strategy is reflected in the implementation of the GCCA-V, with weak processes and poor tracking of indicators and targets defined in the logframe. A NAB endorsement process was developed and is being utilized by the PMU to screen national projects. Overall guidance and monitoring of staff responsibilities for GCCA-V activities is not evident. Tracking of the GCCA-V against expected results and planned targets is also not evident.

- *On Impact prospects:*
  The impact of the GCCA-V will become evident through more coordinated processes, the utilization of the endorsement process for CC projects and increased stakeholder dialogue through the multi-stakeholder working group, that has been established and meeting regularly. Efforts have also been made to improve understanding of CC and DRR in various sectors such as environment, agriculture and industry but the actual improvement has not been measured. However the main focus of the intervention, mainstreaming CC and DRR in sub-sector strategies, have not been undertaken. The CC policy is expected to be completed (draft) by December 2013 and will be the road map for CC and DRR initiatives in Vanuatu. However, on completion, this document cannot be to the credit of GCCA-V as GIZ is currently supporting a consultant to write the Policy.

  There is no indication of consultations to follow its completion. At the local level, the agro-meteorological bulletins are helping to build farmer resilience. Unplanned negative impact includes conflict over lack of clarity by the wider stakeholders on roles and responsibilities of the NAB and the PMU. Given the advanced stage of the project, impact on the main element of the GCCA-V to incorporate CC into development policies and strategies, is expected to be extremely low.

[16] December 2018.

- Conclusions related to impact:
  - There is evidence of improved coordination through the CC and DRR Working Group.
  - Sustained support to the farming sector to build resilience is jeopardized by the insufficient human and financial resources.
  - The commitment of the Vanuatu's government to allocate resources to CC and DRR, both for implementing strategies and for supporting the coordination functions through the PMU is also a critical factor that could jeopardize the direct impact of the project.
  - The commitment to allocate budget to support the PMU has not been forthcoming nor is there evidence of the budgetary allocation to any sector to date.
  - Given the advanced stage of the project, impact on the main element of the GCCA-V to incorporate CC into development policies and strategies, is expected to be extremely low.

2.3. Summary findings from the desk phase and specific issues that were explored further during the field phase:

The project seems to have been weak in terms of structured planning and monitoring against an appropriate logical framework with a set of measurable indicators. Though several indicators are mentioned in the project documents, there have been for both components substantial changes during project implementation and their quality particularly in terms of relevance, measurability and target setting is an issue.

Due to persistent efficiency problems as reported in the available documents, there have been serious delays in the implementation of activities. Because of general absence of good planning and monitoring, it is even difficult to assess how deficient implementation has been. One of the aspects that were looked into during the field phase is the effect of the reported implementation delays on the impact generated by the project.

Another important aspect addressed during the country visit: getting a clearer overview of the different logframes and indicators developed and used across the two components / implementing modalities and over the entire implementation period. Based on this clearer overview, the most appropriate formulations of objectives and associated indicators could be selected for assessment of impact under the GCCA I&S study / GCCA I&S field report for the project in Vanuatu.

The IBRD/WB Implementation Status and Results Report, 2019 indicates an outspoken overachievement of targets of the new indicators. This seems to point to inappropriate target setting or unexpected boost in performance/implementation.

2.4 Achievement of the logframe indicators at overall and specific objectives levels (direct impact)

The assessment of indicators and specific objectives during the field phase was undertaken as per the following logframe versions;

1. Component A: The 2012 logframe version was utilized given revision of indicators whereby actual implementation of the Project commenced in 2012.
2. Component B: Indicators and objectives assessed were drawn from the IBRD/WB Implementation Status and Results Report (2019) given a revision of indicators and restructure of the IRCCNH Project in 2016.

INDICATOR	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT	EXPLANATORY NOTES
Component A - OO.1: Inclusion of CC and DRR into the GoV's MDG matrix No baseline and target set	1%	Vanuatu's development framework, the Priorities and Action Agenda (PAA) 2006 – 2016[17] broadly captures disaster under the strategic policy theme of primary sector development and environment. There is no specific mention of CC within the PAA. A supplementary PAA on DRR and DM[18] was further developed to mainstream DRR. CC on the other hand was not given much emphasis in the supplementary PAA. There was minimal direct intervention by the GCCA to embed CC and DRR into the GoV's MDG matrix within the timeframe of Component A itself. It can be inferred however that the drafting of the CCDRR policy during Component A's implementation period helped in a way to shape and elevate specific focus on CC and DRR into the now current Vanuatu National Sustainable Development Plan 2016 – 2030. Broader mainstreaming to other sector development policies and strategies were not readily measurable.
Component A - OO.2: Itemised budget lines referring specifically to CC and DRR	35%	Additionally with the local EU office having to relocate out of Vanuatu, there was reduced on the ground technical support or guidance to the Vanuatu Meteorology and Geo-hazards Department especially where Project implementation was concerned. On the other hand, the creation of the PMU and roll out of activities such as consultations to draft the CCDRR Policy helped to position the Government to mobilize additional financing for CC and DRR related initiatives.
Component A – SO. 1 10% increase in budget allocation annually from 2011-2015 for CC and DRR	50%	Vanuatu has experienced a noticeable increase in budget where climate change and DRR is concerned. Between 2013 – 2016, climate change has been featured as main budget priority for government. On average, from 2013 to 2020 climate change and DRR make up to 5 percent of the national budget.

[17] Priorities and Action Agenda 2006 – 15, Government of Vanuatu
[18] Priorities and Action Agenda 2006 – 15 (Supplementary for Mainstreaming DRR and DM), Government of Vanuatu

No baselines and target set		On the other hand, delays in implementing the GCCA (Component A) resulted in limited impact with regard to influencing the budgeting process in the initial phases of the Project.
Component A – SO. 2 Number of policies/plans and programmes with CC and DRR mainstreamed No baselines and target set	35%	The PMU acting also as Secretariat to the National Advisory Board on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction (NAB) were heavily involved in the initial planning and mainstreaming of CC and DRR into key sector plans and policies. Broader mainstreaming on the other hand to other sector development policies and strategies was not readily measurable or properly documented.
IRCCNH Project (Indicators by outcomes) - PDO 1: Number of beneficiaries directly supported by the project (disaggregated by gender, water- and agriculture-related investments) Baseline: 0 beneficiaries; Target: 3,000 beneficiaries	100% (2019)	The IRCCNH Completion Report (2019) highlights a reach of 158,051 beneficiaries. The vast boost in the target figures reflects the use of very conservative estimates when the original target was set. Fifty-one (51) micro-projects were reported to be completed on Tanna, Tongoa and Ambrym islands including the water projects on Ambae, Epi and Malo prior TC Pam and the emergency responses to WASH cluster requests after TC Pam for Tanna, Epi and Efate islands. The Project further impacted beneficiaries for the eight islands with seismic station installments fully operational since January 2018 and the sixteen agriculture demonstration plots and distribution of planting materials across Tongoa, Santo, Tanna, Efate, Epi and Shepherds. It should also be noted that the 2016 World Bank Implementation Status report painted an overall moderately unsatisfactory performance picture of the Project given implementation delays due to the Project's complex institutional and implementation arrangements. Therefore a restructuring in design, including indicators and targets, allowed for simple and effective implementation to achieve Project outputs.
IRCCNH Project (Indicators by outcomes) - PDO 1.1: Number of female beneficiaries (gender) Baseline: 0; Target: 1400	100% (2019)	According to the IRCCNH Completion report (2019), a total of 73,496 women have benefitted from Component B's interventions. Women have positively gained from having access to cleaner water and reduced water collection times where improved rural water security was concerned. The micro-project component where multi-purpose centres were constructed further enhanced women's livelihoods. Women on East and West Tanna Area Councils now have proper facilities to sell their market produce, access learning spaces for their children and gained platforms to exchange knowledge and ideas amongst themselves.

IRCCNH Project (Indicator by outcomes) – PDO 1.2: Beneficiaries from water related investments Baseline: 0 Target: 1800	90%	11,429 people were reported to have benefitted from investments to water systems and water security in general[19]. There was anecdotal evidence of reduced incidences of water borne diseases especially at the targeted villages of Tanna island. In addition communities now no longer have to make the trip to the coast to access springs during times of drought. Water access in general has improved in target islands of Tanna and Shepherd islands. A household beneficiary survey conducted for Tongoa and Tanna in March to April of 2019 shows that 99% of the beneficiaries of GFS water systems are satisfied with the product. On the other hand, one particular water scheme on Iru (Tanna) was reported to have only benefitted one community. This was due to the construction of a 60,000L storage tank that was initially designed for 80,000L capacity. From an institutional perspective the Project has greatly benefitted the Department of Water Resources in enhancing the roll out of its' Drinking Water Safety and Security Plans (DWSSP) program.
IRCCNH Project (Indicator by outcomes) – PDO 1.3: Beneficiaries from agriculture related investments Baseline: 0 Target: 1000	100%	The Project made substantive investments in the establishment of demo plots and distribution of planting materials on Santo, Efate, Tongoa/Shepherds, Ambrym and Tanna. A number of crops such as improved sweet potatoes and cassava (manioc), according to the Department of Agriculture (DARD) and the IRCCNH Completion Report, are now being widely distributed on the target islands and markets outside of the target island sites as well. The Vanuatu Agriculture Research Technical Centre (VARTC) has positively benefitted from activities relative to the improved crops genetic research programme and multiplication of improved genetic materials. Furthermore, in response to the impact of Category Five Cyclone Pam, the distribution of improved crop varieties (produced by the VARTC and DARD), and agricultural equipment made a substantial impact on the lives of farmers and communities on the islands of Efate, Shepherds and Tanna. On Tanna island in particular the observation was of positive impact from the distribution and utilization of improved crop varieties made to communities in early recovery efforts to TC Pam. Communities in that regard were able to quickly recover their own food security status.

[19] IRCCNH Completion Report 2019

IRCCNH Project (Indicator by components – 1. Institutional Strengthening for Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management)		
Indicator 1.1. - Strengthened institutional structures and capacity to deliver climate-resilient investments at the provincial to local levels Baseline: zero Target: High	85%	The construction of Provincial Disaster Centres on Tafea and Torba provinces has enhanced capacity within these particular provinces to better coordinate disaster events. The centres form the hub of provincial led multi-stakeholder disaster response efforts. Furthermore the buildings are useful as resource centres whereby Climate change or disaster resilience related information can be accessed. Conversely it has been reported that the centres themselves may not be fully operational on some occasions. This is in the event whereby there is staff turnover or change in provincial disaster officer personnel. Actions associated with the formulation of the NDMO strategic plan (2016 – 2020) has firmly enhanced the NDMO's institutional arrangements whereby capacities have been increased. The initial support by the Project of two provincial disaster officers on Tafea and Torba provinces have been well received and officially absorbed by the NDMO. Overall, the Project has made a substantial contribution to the national PMU in strengthening management, procurement and financial management capabilities through trainings and the establishment of operational manuals.
Indicator 1.2 - Number of early warning system stations established and/or repaired Baseline: 0 Target: 8 stations	100%	9 stations in total were established. The mainly seismic stations have enhanced the Geo-hazards Division's monitoring capabilities. This particular activity has also facilitated the strengthening of operational capacities and technical knowledge within the Division. In addition, the use of a new station on Ambae island was instrumental in providing effective information which helped the Vanuatu Government evacuate approximately 11,000 people from the threat of volcanic eruption.
Indicator 1.3 - Availability of Operational Manuals providing procedures / protocols for Climate Change adaptation & Disaster management projects/programs Baseline: none Target: 2	99%	The Project enabled the process of strengthening PMU capacity through the development of 3 relevant Project operating manuals. A key micro-projects manual is still in draft and yet to be finalized by the Department of Local Authorities at that time.

Indicator 1.4 - Provincial Disaster Centres Fully Equipped and Operational Baseline: 0 Target: 2	100%	Both Torba amd Tafea provincial disaster centres have been observed to add value in enhancing provincial capacities for CC and DRR. The centres have allowed for these particular provincial authorities to be more responsive and engaging in the CCDRR landscape.
Indicator 1.5 - Data communication links established to volcano monitoring sites Baseline: 0 Target: 100% Indicator by components – 2. Increasing Community Resilience in Areas Affected by Tropical Cyclone Pam	100%	All 8 sites with volcanic activity in the country have been equipped with real time online monitoring. Data fed back to the Geo-hazards Division now also informs other regional or international seismic networks such as the Hawaiian volcano observatory or Meteo France.
Indicator 2.1 - Investments in post TC-Pam recovery needs Baseline: 0 Target: 65 villages	100%	The IRCCNH Project reported reaching a total of 71 villages/communities i.e. an overall result of 158,051 beneficiaries (47 percent of which are female). Particular investments include 6 gravity feed systems (GFS) on Tongoa, 6 GFS on Tanna, 4 multipurpose centres (MPCs) on Tanna, 8 rainwater catchment and storage systems (RWCs) on Tanna, 3 RWCs on Tongoa, 2 MPCs on Buninga, 1 RWC on Tongariki, 10 RWCs on Ambrym, 14 demo plots on Tanna, Efate (1) and Santo (1) completed, 4 feeder roads on Tanna and 3 demo plots on Ambrym. Demo plots on Ambrym were primarily implemented in response to Tropical Cyclone Hola which affected the island of Ambrym in 2018. There has been substantive improvement and an effective recovery process within the targeted island communities, in particular with regard to water access and security, food security, enhancement of livelihood activities and the access to vital services. Furthermore the MPCs have enhanced women's participation in decision making processes within their communities and also improved access to education services for their children.
Indicator 2.2 - Number of water systems repaired Baseline: 0 Target: 8	100%	A total of 13 villages benefited from repairs to their water systems. These include 9 systems on Tanna and 6 systems on the island of Tongoa. The repairs have allowed the restoration of effective access to water for the beneficiary communities after being impacted by Cyclone Pam.

Indicator 2.3 - Number of villages receiving climate and disaster resilient investments Baseline: 0 Target: 65	100%	According to the IRCCNH Project completion report (2019) a total of 225 villages have positively benefited from interventions within this particular activity. These interventions include: ▪ 11 villages in Tongoa have access to fresh water. ▪ 19 villages on Tanna have access to safe drinking water collected through proper rainwater harvesting systems and gravity fed water systems. ▪ 5 villages on Shepherds have access to fresh and clean drinking water. ▪ 30 village on Santo, 25 village on Efate and 140 villages on Tanna have benefited from improved crop varieties. Field reports, especially from Tanna, indicated villagers observing a reduction in the incidence of water borne diseases and reduced time especially for women to collect water.
Indicator 2.5 - Number of people in rural areas provided with access to Improved Water Sources Baseline: 0 Target: 6000	95%	By the end of the Project, 7422 people now have better access to water. The improvements to water sources on islands of Tanna and Tongoa made substantive impacts on the lives of beneficiaries. The building and rehabilitation of water resources involved working with communities to upgrade, rehabilitate and extend their gravity fed water systems as well as installing rain water harvesting systems. A beneficiary survey conducted in 2019 shows that 99% of the beneficiaries of GFS water systems are satisfied with the product. Women shared their stories saying that they have managed to save time spent on collecting water. People on the smaller islands of Tongoa and Buniga, which usually face water access issues, spoke highly of the project saying that their RWCs are now water systems with pipes connecting water tanks to houses. On the island of Buninga in the Shepherds the project built one RWC that supplies water to almost 150 people. This is the first and only water system in the area and is also attached to a community centre which caters for community gatherings and also provides for communities leaving near the catchment area. The Iru system on Tanna however was not adequately completed hence it was reported that only 1 community is accessing water within that area.

2.5 Achievement of the overall and specific objectives (direct impact, exceeding the scope of the indicators)

OVERALL OBJECTIVE (OO): To mainstream Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and climate-related Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) into core aspects of Vanuatu's governance processes, policy and decision making
Achievement: "2" (between 50% and 75%)

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Prior to the Project's implementation, mainstreaming efforts within the CCDRR governance processes was fragmented. Whilst there were already separate coordination bodies for climate change and disaster risk reduction activities, the EU GCCA initiative has helped to better streamline CCDRR into governance processes through its support in establishing a dedicated PMU and Secretariat to the National Advisory Board on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction (NAB). The PMU was heavily involved in the initial planning and mainstreaming of CC and DRR into key sector plans and policies while also advocating for NAB's national initiatives at regional and international conferences. Substantial engagement and efforts by the PMU staff led to the development of Vanuatu's first National Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Policy in 2016[20].
Furthermore work to institutionalise the PMU has now led to the setting up of the Department of Climate Change in 2019 and resourcing of a dedicated secretariat to the NAB as of 2016 by the Vanuatu government.
By putting in place support mechanisms for the work of the NAB, there have been demonstrated improvements in the management and oversight of CCDRR initiatives between sectors.

Overall as of 2013, Vanuatu has experienced a noticeable increase in budget where climate change and DRR is concerned. From 2013 – 2016, climate change has been featured as a main budget priority for government. On average, from 2013 to 2020 climate change and DRR make up to 5 percent of the national budget[21][22]. The Vanuatu Climate Finance Review report (2018) further reports that from 2013 to mid-2017 Vanuatu has had about 63 per cent of its climate change finance from multilateral sources, while 37 per cent from bilateral channels.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE (SO): To increase Vanuatu's capabilities to cope with the effects of climate change by improving its overall understanding of the effects of climate change and by strengthening climate resilience and disaster risk reduction in key sectors
Achievement: "1" (achievement of > 75%)

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The GCCA project has markedly enhanced Vanuatu's monitoring and early detection capabilities where climate and disaster hazards are concerned. Improved early warning capacities have allowed key agencies such as the Vanuatu Meteorology and Geo-hazards Department (VMGD) to provide tailored risk reduction products or services for other sectors such as agriculture and water.

Furthermore the multi-stakeholder approach employed by the Project helped strengthen sectoral synergies within the climate change and DRR landscape especially sectors that do not traditionally work with each other. The IRCCNH project in particular boosted provincial capacities and those of the Department of Local Authorities to better plan and manage CCDRR considerations within their broader programmatic portfolios. In addition, the provincial disaster office prototype/design was taken up by other projects such as the Building Safety and Resilience in the Pacific (BSRP) to be replicated in other provinces besides Torba and Tafea.

[20] IRCCNH Completion Report 2019
[21] Vanuatu Government Budget Policy Statements (2011 – 2021)
[22] Vanuatu Government Budget Books (2011 – 2020)

Collaboration with the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD) and the VARTC in the breeding and multiplication of improved crop varieties has generated substantive impacts beyond the main target communities. Improved sweet potato and cassava species piloted in the project, are now found in main provincial market centres of Vanuatu.

The approach employed by the Project in the water security component, using the Department of Water Resources' National Implementation Plan (NIP), has enhanced the Department's efforts in rolling out of Drinking Water Safety and Security Plans (DWSSPs) in other island sites outside of the GCCA locations.

Where there has been engagement with NGO partners, such as the Vatumauri Consortium, it was observed that the Consortium improved their own capacities to administer and implement other climate change and DRR related projects. This also included transferring such capacities to implement other broader development related initiatives.

Importantly there has been demonstrated higher awareness of natural risks in the majority of the communities served by the Project. Accordingly, this has allowed the communities to embed their own increased awareness of climate change risks into community development planning decisions.

2.6. Signs of indirect impact

EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN AND GIRLS: Up to 47% of beneficiaries of the Project are women. The particular construction of multi-purpose centres on Tanna had provided a platform allowing women to better engage in decision making. Additionally, these multi-purpose centres allowed for learning to occur especially for both women and girls.

Improvements to water use and management also meant that women and girls were now able to have more time to spend on income generation activities or quality family time[23].

IMPROVEMENT TO SERVICES AND INCOMES[24]: The all-weather access roads contributed to enhanced livelihoods through improved access to markets. Several beneficiaries confirmed that the access roads had contributed to a more stable income and for many, increased income throughout the year. Based on interviews with beneficiaries of both access roads and water-related micro-projects, the incremental revenues derived from these market sales ranged 3-68 percent of the average monthly income for rural Tafea, where Tanna is located.

The time saved by the improved roads and water systems contributed to income diversification. The interview results showed that some beneficiaries started to engage in additional activities to gain incomes, such as rearing pigs in pens, cultivating tomatoes (high value crop) to be sold in Port Vila, making handicrafts, and making food for sale at local bus stops. More time is needed to see how much these activities contribute to generate additional income.

[23] IRCCNH Newsletter, 2017
[24] Implementation Completion Report (ICR) Review, World Bank, 2019

2.7. Conclusions on direct and indirect impact generated by the project and discussion on factors for success and failure

CONCLUSIONS ON GENERATED IMPACT:

Generally the GCCA project can be considered as having had "moderately substantial" impact. Component A which had more emphasis on policy mainstreaming was observed to have low direct impact in particular within the effective implementation period. On the other hand, the broader indirect impacts of Component A activities laid the platform for increased capacities for improved climate change and DRR governance.

Component B (IRCCNH Project) produced substantive impacts both directly and indirectly particularly at the sector and local community levels. However the quality of logframe objectives and indicators made it challenging to verify measurable and comparable impact results.

FACTORS FOR SUCCESSFUL ACHIEVEMENT: These factors are mostly applicable to Component B (IRCCNH Project).

- World Bank technical support provided to the PMU staff allowed for timely appropriate decisive actions to rectify any perceived implementation.
- Institutional strengthening approach has allowed for the key implementing agency to provide practical project management backstopping to other implementing sector entities.
- Revisions in structure and implementation arrangements allowed for effective activity outputs.
- Working within local governance structures facilitated good buy in of relevant on-the-ground actions

FACTORS FOR FAILURE OF ACHIEVEMENT:

Component A

- Delays in finalizing the Programme Estimate meant that there was very limited time to roll out activities.
- Lack of in-country support and guidance from the local EU (NAO) office. During project implementation the EU office in Vanuatu was in transition and was in the process of relocation to the Solomon Islands.
- Absence of a proper M&E system in place to keep track of implementation progress.

Component B (IRCCNH)

- Unclear logframe objectives and indicators. Project objectives and indicators were revised in 2017 with different baselines being utilized.
- Lack of capacity at the DLA and provincial council levels to manage projects on their own.
- Coordination amongt sectors was initially difficult given turnover of project staff or unavailability of respective sector experts.

III. Analysis of sustainability levels

3.1. List of services and systems that were established under the project and that should have been maintained (based on the outputs delivered)

- Vanuatu Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Policy (2016-2030) effectively under implementation
- National Advisory Board (NAB) still existing, operational and assuming responsibilities related to the coordination of CC and DRR activities in the country
- PMU still existing, operational and assuming responsibilities related to the implementation and coordination of CC activities in the country
- VMGD Rainfall Monitoring Network still operational and producing monitoring results
- The two Provincial Disaster Centres (PDC) in resp. Isangle, Tanna and Sola, Vanua Lava well maintained and still functional
- The National Disaster Management strategic plan effectively under implementation
- Early Warning System with seismic sensors in Tanna, Ambrym, North Ambae, Gaua, Maewo, Lopevi Malekula and Santo still functional
- Repaired gravity-fed water supply systems in 3 villages well maintained and still functional
- Installed rainwater harvesting system in 1 village well maintained and still functional
- DGMWR still promoting and watching over compliance with the Water Standards; still using the guidelines and manual developed with project support
- Vehicles, tractors and implements at VARTC well maintained and still functional
- VARTC buildings (roller shutters, staff houses, research facilities, laboratory) well maintained and still functional
- Genetic research programme on varieties of crops that are cultivated in Vanuatu (genetic improvement, testing of varieties from elsewhere) still continuing and the genetic collection still existing and being used in the research programme
- Service of multiplication of improved genetic material of major crops still existing and functional. Is this service delivered as a financially self-sustained activity?
- Results of water supply system inventories in Torba and Penama effectively used for further planning; and plans also under implementation?
- 30 water tanks and rainwater shelter materials in Tanna, Ambae and Santo still existing and functional.

3.2. Information and comments on sustainability[25] aspects from the available reports and/or through remote consultation:

FROM THE ROM REPORT, 2013 (= latest ROM report) – on potential sustainability :
Potential sustainability rests with the finalization of the Policy Framework for CC and DRR, which will be the springboard for all future national interventions. Policy level support is evident in the PAA (2006-2016) with CC now included in National Strategy No 4. A substantial amount of mainstreaming has been done with the targeted sub-sectors.

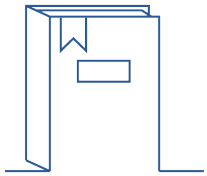
Public policy support is expected to continue beyond the life of the project and is reflected in the OVI of increased budgetary allocation of 10% to sectors for CC action. The commitment to allocate budget to support the PMU has not been forthcoming nor is there evidence of the budgetary allocation to any sector to date.

[25] Sustainability of the several services and systems as listed under 4.1. must be assessed on basis of the current situation in the country. As a consequence, final information cannot be collected from documents; only through remote consulting or a field visit.

Affordability of benefits is an issue for the continuation of the agro-met bulletins and also for the maintenance of the web portal. The sustainability of the NAB and the PMU will also depend on defining roles and responsibilities and ensuring that there are no overlaps or conflicts. Further strengthening of the NAB and its working group will be essential to provide continued benefits to the stakeholders. A risk governance assessment is being done with support from UNDP and it will provide recommendations in this regard. The GCCA is contributing to strengthening of the NAB and PMU capacities as well as the DEPC and the rainfall network and the Climate Services Division of the VMGD.

3.3. Summary findings from the desk phase and specific issues that were further explored during the field phase:

- Apart from the ROM reports, no other reports made available for the desk phase study provided information on (potential) sustainability.
- During the field phase, the general guidelines – provided in the I&S field phase terms of reference – for assessing the levels of sustainability will be applied.



3.4. Results of the sustainability analysis (as per table in Annex)

16 items were checked for their sustainability. Information could be collected for 15 of these.

The scores of these 15 items are as follows:

- 4 items (27%) scored 1, meaning that they were fully sustained and expanded/improved
- 7 items (46%) scored 2, meaning that they were fully sustained in a “status quo” situation
- 3 items (20%) scored 3, meaning that they still exist but with quality and/or coverage issues
- 1 items (7%) scored 4, meaning that they disappeared or lost their functionality

Evidence was found through direct observation for 5 items (33%) and through reporting by reliable sources for 10 items (67%).

3.5. Conclusions on the sustainability aspects and discussion on factors for success and failure

CONCLUSIONS ON SUSTAINABILITY:

Sustainability is assessed as being “good”. After 2 – 5 years of completion of the GCCA project, 15 (93%) of the 16 systems/services, of which information could be obtained, are still existing and in operation.

FACTORS THAT ENHANCED SUSTAINABILITY:

- Services/products are aligned or embedded into existing sector institutional structures or mandates and absorbed by sector budgets.
- Ownership and active engagement of stakeholders/communities in all phases of the project.
- Establishment of complementary management platforms to oversee future running of services or products e.g. village water management committees.
- Training of communities and implementing entities to manage services and products.

FACTORS THAT UNDERMINED SUSTAINABILITY:

- Lack of solid and sound institutional structures and arrangements
- Lack of technical skills and capacities (data analysis, knowledge management)
- Lack of funds

IV. Additional elements

4.1. M&E Practice

M&E ACTIVITIES THAT HAVE TAKEN PLACE (INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL):

- **Internal:**
  - Information related to M&E activities for Component A was not readily available.
  - For the IRCCNH project, baselines were initially undertaken in 2016, followed by a community beneficiaries survey in 2019.

- **External:**
  - ROM missions were undertaken in 2011, 2012 and 2013. Efficiency relative to implementation efficiency, impact prospects and potential sustainability during those years was graded as being unsatisfactory to satisfactory.
  - The World Bank in the IRCCNH project carried out a number of M&E activities namely in 2016 which saw a redesign of the Project's structure.

% OF BUDGET ALLOCATED TO M&E THAT HAS BEEN USED:

- No information could be obtained on what % of budget within Component A was actually spent for M&E
- The IRCCNH project component reports a total budget of EUR 18,147 which was utilized for M&E activities. This is equivalent to approximately 11% of the total EU GCCA funding share of the IRCCNH project budget.

ADDITIONAL M&E REPORTS THAT HAVE BEEN COLLECTED:

- Implementation Completion Report Review, World Bank (2019)

4.2. Contributions to GCCA+ knowledge management and communication

PROJECT-SUPPORTED RESEARCH AND RESEARCH FINDINGS: NONE

COMMUNICATION MATERIALS:

IRCCNH Project Newsletter, 2017

Quotes, testimonies

- *"Now women and children do not have to walk hours to get water or do washing from Lenakel beach, which many times involved huge transport costs for some families. We now can only get our containers to this tank to get our water for our children and now we can stay at home and do other work instead of spending most of the day just collecting water." Salok Harry, a woman leader, Launelapen village, Tanna*
- "*The GCCA project has made a big impact in terms of building capacity in other government ministries. There has been a shift in thinking and mindsets with enhanced coordination of climate change interventions, especially through the NAB." Esline Garaebiti, Director General, Ministry of Climate Change, NAB Chair*.

- "*Actions to multiply and distribute improved crop varieties has allowed for a very effective recovery process where food security is concerned for the many communities that were devastated by Cyclone Pam." Nakat Kukrei, Tafea Provincial Council Project Coordination Officer.*

Videos

- Available upon request from the PMU

4.3. Opportunities for scaling up (future GCCA support activity)

- Replicate the micro-projects or community driven development (CDD) approach utilizing Area Council and community structures
- Focus on 1 or 2 sectors (e.g. water security or agriculture) only within one specific island setting.
- Supporting the extended roll out of the National Implementation Plan approach within the water sector.
- Consider expansion of the ORSNET seismic network.
- Establish effective implementation monitoring mechanisms using the appropriate capacities at each sector to drive implementation.
- Foster strong and effective implementation arrangements with civil society organizations.
- Use of more local expertise or those familiar with Vanuatu/Pacific working conditions.

4.4. Climate Finance – evidence of funding mobilised from public and/or private local sources

MOBILISATION OF PUBLIC RESOURCES:

- Establishment of the Department of Climate Change with initial funding of approximately EUR 200,000 in 2019 from the national budget.
- Support by Vanuatu government in 2019 of approximately EUR 147,000 for NAB operations and payroll
- Since 2018 the VMGD has injected around EUR 471,000 on an annual basis to maintain and operate its' early warning systems.
- Posts supported by the IRCCNH such as the Torba and Tafea Provincial Disaster Officers are now absorbed and fully supported by NDMO's recurrent budget.

MOBILISATION OF PRIVATE RESOURCES:

- The Vatumauri Consortium have been able to trigger additional funds to support them with community focused health activities (through the Global Fund and UNDP) on sites within Tanna,Efate and Pentecost.

V. Sources of Information

DOCUMENTS COLLECTED AND CONSULTED[26] :

- **Programming documents**
  - Action Fiche (including a logical framework), 2008
  - Financing Agreement between the EU and the Government of Vanuatu, with TAPS and logical framework, 2009
  - Addendum 1 to the Financing Agreement, 2011
  - IRCCNH project, Appraisal Document, 2012
- **Progress reports**
  - IBRD/WB Implementation Status and Results Report, 2016
  - IBRD/WB Implementation Support Mission Report, 2017
  - IBRD/WB Implementation Status and Results Report, 2019
- **Monitoring and Evaluation reports**
  - Result Oriented Monitoring (ROM) Report and Background Conclusion Sheets, Janet Bedasse, 2011
  - ROM Report and Background Conclusion Sheets, Alicia Hayman, 2012
  - ROM Report and Background Conclusion Sheets, Alicia Hayman, 2013
- **Others**
  - GCCA – Vanuatu, Component A: Project Brief, NAB on CC and DRR
  - IRCCNH project Newsletter, Volume 1 - Issue 1, March 2017

RELEVANT WEBSITES:

- NAB: https://www.nab.vu/
- VMGD: https://www.vmgd.gov.vu/vmgd/index.php/about-us
- World Bank – Pacific: https://projects.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/project-detail/P112611[27]
- Department of Finance and Tresury: https://doft.gov.vu/index.php

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTS AND WEBSITES CONSULTED DURING THE FIELD PHASE:

DOCUMENTS:

Vanuatu Government Budget Policy Statements (2011 – 2021)
Vanuatu Government Budget Books (2011 – 2020)
Vanuatu Climate Change Finance Review Report, 2018

WEBSITES:

https://doft.gov.vu/

[26] Essential documents that are lacking: Programme Estimate (PE)1 and addendum 1 to PE1 that includes the revised and approved logframe, Programme Estimate 1 closure report; and Addendum 2 to the FA.
[27] Additional documents related to Component B are available on the site.

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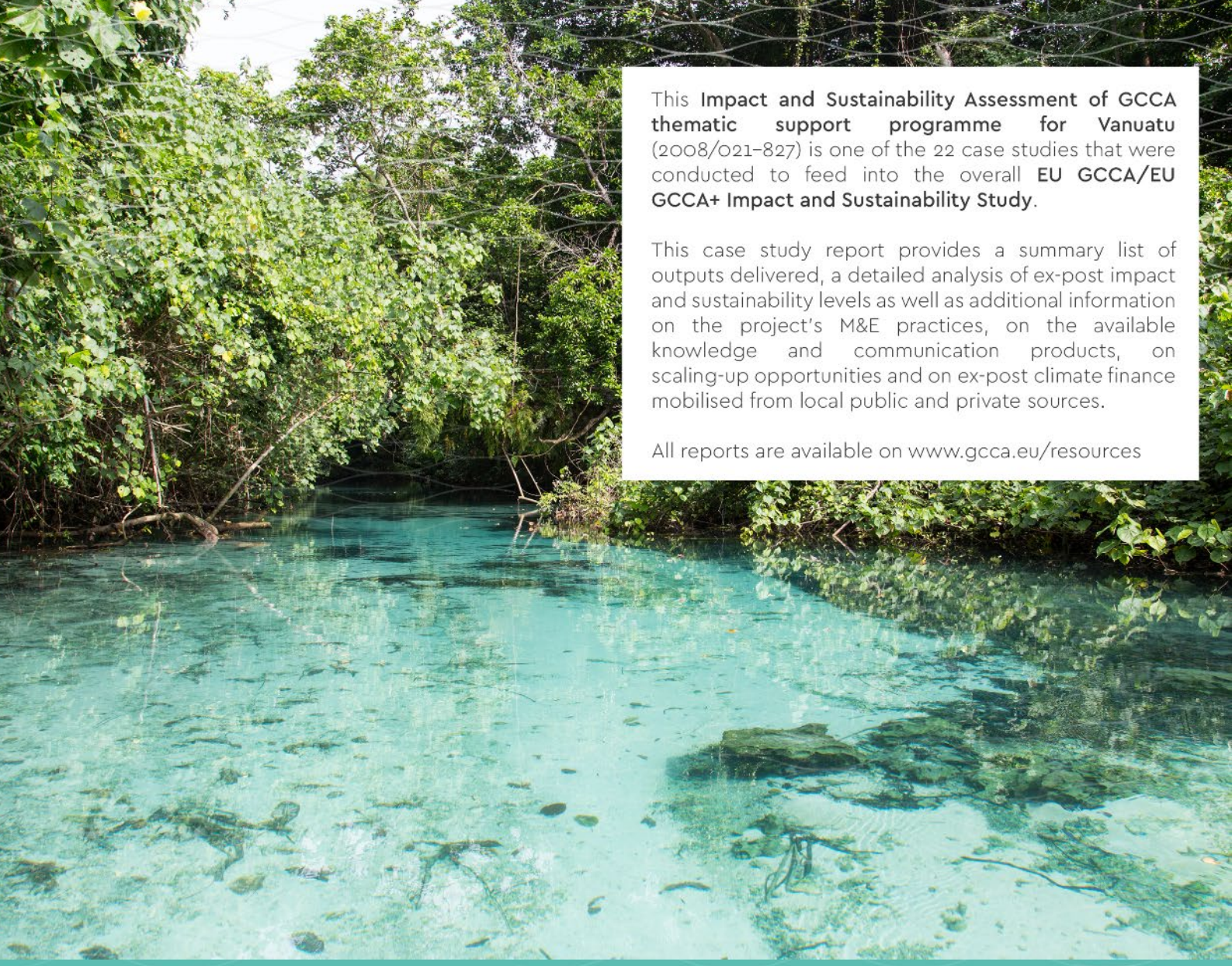
Annex to the report: Sustainability analysis

NR	DESCRIPTION OF SYSTEM/ SERVICE TO BE SUSTAINED	SCORE	EVIDENCE	EXPLANATORY NOTE
1	Vanuatu Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Policy (2016-2030) effectively under implementation	1	D	Policy document currently being reviewed, with implementation plan under development. Since the Policy's launch in 2016, the document is yet to have an implementation plan. The review exercise is being led by the Department of Climate Change.
2	National Advisory Board (NAB) still existing, operational and assuming responsibilities related to the coordination of CC and DRR activities in the country	1	D	The NAB is fully operational with an existing Act (Meteorology, Geological hazards and Climate Change Act No.25 of 2016). The NAB's operations via its Secretariat are also fully resourced by the Vanuatu government.
3	PMU still existing, operational and assuming responsibilities related to the implementation and coordination of CC activities in the country	4	D	With the creation of the Department of Climate Change in 2019 functions of the PMU have been absorbed into the Departmental structure. However there is no clear delineation of PMU roles. At present the DOCC is undergoing a review with plans to re-embed the PMU more explicitly within the DOCC's structure.
4	VMGD Rainfall Monitoring Network still operational and producing monitoring results	1	D	The network continues to function with added monitoring sites that are funded by other donors such as the GEF or GIZ
5	The two Provincial Disaster Centres (PDC) in resp. Isangle, Tanna and Sola, Vanua Lava well maintained and still functional	2	R	Both PDCs are being maintained from NDMO budgets and are manned by NDMO Provincial disaster officers.
6	The National Disaster Management strategic plan effectively under implementation	2	D	Strategic Plan is effectively operationalized and also under review this year. NDMO is currently putting a National Disaster Risk Management Plan to complement and enhance the roll out of the Strategic Plan.
7	Early Warning System with seismic sensors in Tanna, Ambrym, North Ambae, Gaua,	2	R	All seismic stations are maintained and functioning with budgetary support from the VMGD. A dedicated ICT division within the VMGD is responsible for maintaining the network.

	Maewo, Lopevi, Malekula and Santo still functional			
8	Repaired gravity-fed water supply systems in 3 villages well maintained and still functional	3	R	Gravity fed water supply systems are mostly operational. There are however coverage issues for few systems such as the Iru system on Tanna. Reports are that not all communities within that area can access water given
9	Installed rainwater harvesting system in 1 village well maintained and still functional	2	R	For villages with newly installed rainwater harvesting systems, such developments have been widely embraced. Communities in particular have been formed to manage the system.
10	DGMWR still promoting and watching over compliance with the Water Standards; still using the guidelines and manual developed with project support	1	R	DGMWR have continued with replicating this approach across the country. This is particularly through the application of water standards and use of guidelines generated from the GCCA Project.
11	Vehicles, tractors and implements at VARTC well maintained and still functional	3	R	A Project vehicle purchased for the VARTC was reassigned to Tanna for use on VARTC's demo plot sites. The two tractors are still operational, though with minor things to repair (e.g. Oil Pump, and others). Wheel Barrows (x10) have been given out to individual sections at VARTC to encourage the research activities. These are still functional.
12	VARTC buildings (roller shutters, staff houses, research facilities, laboratory) well maintained and still functional	3	R	Many of the Roller Shutters are in good condition but no longer functioning i.e. cannot be rolled up nor down. It was reported that one of the staff house had its roof blown away by the recent TC Harold in 2020. VARTC managed to repair the damage. VARTC' s laboratory is still well maintained and operational.
13	Genetic research programme on varieties of crops that are cultivated in Vanuatu (genetic improvement, testing of varieties from elsewhere) still continuing and the genetic	2	R	The genetic research programme is still in operation and being maintained by the VARTC as a core program.

	collection still existing and being used in the research programme			
14	Service of multiplication of improved genetic material of major crops still existing and functional. Is this service delivered as a financially self-sustained activity?	2	R	Both VARTC and the DARD have functional genetic materials multiplication programs.
15	Results of water supply system inventories in Torba and Penama effectively used for further planning; and plans also under implementation?	5		No data collected
16	30 water tanks and rainwater shelter materials in Tanna, Ambae and Santo still existing and functional	2	R	According to the Department of Water Resources the 30 water tanks and rain water shelters are still in operation. The DWR has assisted with initiating the establishment of village water committees and training of the committees on these islands (Tanna, Ambae and Santo). Village water committees take up responsibility for managing a community's water system.



This **Impact and Sustainability Assessment of GCCA thematic support programme for Vanuatu** (2008/021-827) is one of the 22 case studies that were conducted to feed into the overall **EU GCCA/EU GCCA+ Impact and Sustainability Study**.

This case study report provides a summary list of outputs delivered, a detailed analysis of ex-post impact and sustainability levels as well as additional information on the project's M&E practices, on the available knowledge and communication products, on scaling-up opportunities and on ex-post climate finance mobilised from local public and private sources.

All reports are available on www.gcca.eu/resources

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