

11 June 2021

Simon Miller  
General Counsel  
Save The Children Australia

**Via email**

Dear Simon,

Macpherson Kelley Pty Ltd  
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## Re: Green Climate Fund Due Diligence Request

### 1. Background

- 1.1. Save The Children Australia (**STC**), is a non-for-profit charitable organisation incorporated in Australia.
- 1.2. We understand that STC is an accredited entity of the Green Climate Fund and have been provided with a copy of the Accreditation Master Agreement entered into between Green Climate Fund and STC dated 20 December 2019.
- 1.3. STC has operations in Vanuatu which are conducted through Save the Children in Vanuatu Association Committee Inc, (**STC Vanuatu**).
- 1.4. We understand that STC has applied to the Green Climate Fund (**GCF**) to obtain funding for a USD\$30 million climate resilience project to be administered by STC (**Project**). We understand that to obtain this funding GCF requires STC to undertake 'due diligence' on relevant laws which exist in Vanuatu and which will be relevant to the implementation of the Project.
- 1.5. To this end, you have advised us that STC require legal advice on certain laws and regulations in Vanuatu (**Advice**).

### 2. Scope of Advice

- 2.1. Specifically, the GCF Manual requires STC to have completed 'due diligence' on the following matters:
  - (a) the main laws and regulations, including international treaties and conventions that will apply in the implementation of the Project;
  - (b) any government, regulatory or corporate approvals, licences or permits including land approvals required for implementing and operating the project/programme, the relevant issuing authority and the date of issuance or expected date of issuance;
  - (c) tax implications, including any applicable taxes on the expenditures to be financed with GCF;

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ACN 122 450 337

- (d) foreign exchange regulations and currency conversion arrangements related to the project/programme; and
  - (e) any insurance requirements to be obtained for the implementation of activities.
- 2.2. As discussed with you, this is a broad request. To narrow the scope of the review we have provided an overview of laws that we consider relevant to STC in administering the Project. This is based on the activities described in the VCCRP Logical Framework document.
- 2.3. The laws we have reviewed are set out in **Schedule 1** to this Advice (**Relevant Laws**).
- 2.4. The scope of our Advice will be limited to:
  - (a) providing an overview of those Relevant Laws and any recommendations in relation to ongoing compliance and further areas of enquiry by STC Vanuatu; and
  - (b) confirming, to the extent possible, whether the Project would offend those laws.

### 3. Project

- 3.1. In providing this Advice, we have been provided with a document called the *VCCRP Logical Framework* (**Logical Framework**), a copy of which is set out in **Schedule 2** of this Advice.

Based on a review of the Logical Framework and the explanation provided by STC, our understanding is that:

- (a) the Project will predominantly be implemented by the Government of Vanuatu;
- (b) the Project will involve extensive capacity building and training of sub-national government staff by a combination of national government staff (for example through the Ministry of Local Government, the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries), supported by national and international specialist consultants;
- (c) following the training, project inputs will be supplied to communities by government in order to implement the adaptation packages the communities have learned about by sub national government officers; and
- (d) following delivery of the training the Government of Vanuatu will provide assistance to communities to implement a broad range of environmental conservation activities, for example coral regeneration and planting.

#### **4. Assumptions**

- 4.1. In providing this Advice we have made several assumptions which are set out below:
- (a) STC Vanuatu possesses or will possess all of the appropriate licences to carry-out its charitable mission and activities in Vanuatu.
  - (b) The facts and our interpretation of the Project as is set out in part 3 of this Advice are true and accurate in all material respects, and there is no other information or documentation which we have not been provided that would be relevant to the matters covered in this Advice.
  - (c) Our overview of the Relevant Laws is high-level, without the need to prepare detailed summaries of the laws.

#### **5. Exclusions, Limitations and Reliance**

- 5.1. This Advice is given only in relation to the laws of the Republic of Vanuatu, in force at 9am (Port Vila time) on the date of this Advice. We are not obliged to keep you informed of subsequent developments that might affect this Advice.
- 5.2. This Advice may be relied on by STC and GCF (including its personnel and external advisors), for the purposes of STC's first-level of due diligence on the proposed Project.

#### **6. Advice**

- 6.1. The Relevant Laws are set out in **Schedule 1**.
- 6.2. Based on a description of the Project and the operations of STC Vanuatu, nothing has come to our attention that would indicate the Project, or the administration of the Project for that matter would offend the Relevant Laws. In saying this, there are a number of laws which STC Vanuatu should be mindful of, and need to comply with, for example:
- Employment laws;
  - Anti-money laundering and counter terrorist financing laws; and
  - Anti-corruption laws,
- (among others).
- 6.3. We further note that there are a number of environmental and conservation laws which may also be relevant to the implementation of the Project.

#### **7. Conclusion**

- 7.1. Based on our review of the Logical Framework document, it would appear that the Project would not offend any of the Relevant Laws. We would recommend STC familiarise itself with the relevant laws and have adequate internal procedures in place to ensure continued compliance with the Relevant Laws.

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7.2. Please let us know whether you have any questions or comments.

Yours sincerely

**Pacific Legal Network**



**John Ridgway**

Principal

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## Schedule 1 – Relevant Laws

Key Laws & Regulations	Analysis	Recommendation	Relevance to Logical Framework
<b>Relevant Treaties</b>	<p>Vanuatu is a signatory to 102 international treaties, however only a handful have been ratified under domestic Vanuatu law. Based on our understanding of the Project, we consider the following international treaties that operate under the laws of Vanuatu to be relevant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Convention on Biological Diversity (Ratification) Act</i></li> <li>• <i>Convention on the Conservation and Management of Tuna Stocks and Other Highly Migratory Fish (Ratification) Act</i></li> <li>• <i>Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (Ratification) Act</i></li> <li>• <i>Convention on the Rights of the Child (Ratification) Act</i></li> <li>• <i>United Nations Convention Against Corruption Act (Ratification) Act</i></li> </ul>	<p><b>Working with Vulnerable Groups</b></p> <p>We understand that the Project will involve significant community-based work, which will likely involve the interaction with vulnerable groups including children, women, and ni-Vanuatu.</p> <p>We understand that it is a mandatory requirement of the GCF to have in place adequate policies and procedures which embody and uphold the principles espoused in these international treaties along with appropriate policy systems and procedures which deal with safeguarding, feedback and complaints of local communities.</p> <p>In line with GCF requirements, based on your explanation, we understand that STC will be responsible for ensuring adequate policy procedures are in place and are being used by all project implementing partners and contractors.</p> <p>We also understand that STC undertakes background checks and make its own due diligence enquiries in respect of any employees</p>	<p>Relevant to the entire administration of the Project as well as the provision of training and training materials.</p>

		<p>and contractors who will be working with vulnerable groups, which will also lessen any risks associated with working with vulnerable groups.</p> <p><b>Environmental-related Education Content</b></p> <p>We note that while Vanuatu is a signatory to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change as well as a number of other environment-related Conventions, many are yet to be ratified under domestic law.</p> <p>Despite this, we would recommend that STC Vanuatu be familiarised with the principles stated in the relevant conventions to ensure that any training and educational content is consistent with the principles stated in these Conventions.</p>	
<b>Charities Law</b>	<p>STC Vanuatu is a charitable association. As such it is regulated under the <i>Charitable Association (Incorporation) Act Cap [140]</i>. The Vanuatu Financial Services Commission (<b>VFSC</b>) regulates and is the registrar of charitable associations.</p> <p>Among other requirements, charitable associations must have a committee of members who run the charitable association (<b>Committee</b>), a constitution or articles of association, and a registered address.</p> <p>Charitable associations are required submit an annual report</p>	<p>STC Vanuatu needs to ensure that it adheres to the obligations and administrative requirements that are set out under the <i>Charitable Association (Incorporation) Act [Cap 140]</i>.</p>	<p>Relevant to STC Vanuatu as a Project facilitator</p>

	<p><b>(Report).</b> The Report can be completed via the VSFC's online portal at <a href="http://www.vfsc.vu">www.vfsc.vu</a>.</p> <p>The Report must include information regarding a charitable association's activities.</p> <p>If a charitable association fails to file the Report within three (3) months after the anniversary of the incorporation of the charitable association various administrative fines and penalties apply, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) a fine of VT 5,000 (~AUD65); and</li> <li>(ii) the charitable association will be marked as "in liquidation" on the public register and may be involuntarily liquidated.</li> </ul>		
<b>Employment Law</b>	<p>Employment in Vanuatu is regulated under the <i>Employment Act [Cap 160]</i>, which sets out several minimum standards of employment.</p> <p>There are also several requirements relating to the employment of non-Vanuatu citizens.</p> <p>The <i>Employment Act [Cap 160]</i>, set outs (among other things):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maximum allowable workhours;</li> <li>• Annual leave, sick leave and maternity leave entitlements;</li> <li>• Overtime allowances;</li> <li>• Minimum pay and pay frequency obligations;</li> <li>• Severance entitlements</li> <li>• are set out below:</li> </ul>	STC Vanuatu must ensure that all of its employment contracts meet the minimum statutory requirements. Further, where there are expatriate employees, the employee and STC Vanuatu must ensure that the employee has obtained the appropriate permits to reside and work in Vanuatu.	Relevant to STC Vanuatu where it employs any person as part of the Project.

	<p><b>Superannuation</b></p> <p>Employers must contribute to the Vanuatu National Provident Fund (<b>VNPF</b>) on behalf of their employee as per the <i>Vanuatu National Provident Fund Act</i> [Cap 189] (<b>VNPF Act</b>). VNPF contributions are set at 8 per cent for the total remuneration paid to an employee each month. Half of the contributions must be paid by the employee, the other half is to be paid by the employer, which is to be withheld by the employer on the employee's behalf. VNPF provisions will not apply to employees earning less than 3,000 vatu a month.</p> <p><b>Employment of Non-Citizens in Vanuatu</b></p> <p>For non-citizens to work and reside in Vanuatu, they are required to maintain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a Residence Visa; and</li> <li>• a Work permit.</li> </ul> <p>There are detailed requirements and processes involved in obtaining a residence visa and a work permit in Vanuatu.</p>		
<b>Health and Safety at Work</b>	The <i>Health and Safety at Work Act 1986</i> requires employers to provide a healthy and safe workplace and to the extent reasonably practical one free from risk.	STC Vanuatu must ensure it provides a safe workplace to its employees under the relevant legislation.	
<b>Anti-Money Laundering and Counter terrorist financing</b>	<p>Vanuatu brought into effect the <i>Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing Act 2014</i> ("<b>the Act</b>") and the <i>Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Regulation 2014</i> ("<b>the Regulations</b>") (as amended).</p> <p>The Act imposes requirements on "reporting entities". Under</p>	Being a charitable association, STC Vanuatu is considered a reporting entity under the <i>Anti-Money Laundering Act 2014 (as amended)</i> and so it has various reporting obligations in respect of transactions.	Relevant to STC Vanuatu as a designated reporting entity.



	<p>section 2 of the Act a wide-range of entities are defined as being “reporting entities” and includes foundations within the meaning of the <i>Foundation Act No. 38 of 2009</i>, an association within the meaning of the <i>Charitable Associations (Incorporation) Act</i>[Cap 140].</p> <p><b>Due Diligence</b></p> <p>Under the Act, the reporting entity is required to carry out the prescribed identification process if a person (among other things)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• engages the services of a reporting entity; or</li> <li>• enters into a business relationship with a reporting entity; or</li> <li>• conducts a large cash transaction that exceeds VT 1 million or a foreign currency equivalent, or an international currency transfer that exceeds VT 1 million or foreign currency equivalent.</li> </ul> <p><b>Record keeping</b></p> <p>A reporting entity must keep a record of any suspicious transaction, suspicious activity or any enquiry relating to money laundering or the financing of terrorism and a record of the finding. A reporting entity must keep records of all transactions in such a manner as to enable the transactions to be readily reconstructed at any time by the Director for a period of 6 years.</p> <p>Additionally, a reporting entity is required to submit an AML and CTF compliance report with the Director of the VFIU.</p> <p><b>Offences</b></p>	<p>STC Vanuatu and its staff need to be aware of, and familiar with these requirements.</p>	
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	<p><b><i>Offences Under the Act</i></b></p> <p>The Act contains several offences. Broadly, these include the following categories of offences (amongst others):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• failure by the reporting entity to carry-out know your customer and due diligence processes;</li> <li>• failure by a reporting entity to carry-out a business relationship under the true name of the customer or establishing a business relationship under a false or misleading name;</li> <li>• failing to keep adequate records;</li> <li>• failure to report suspicious transactions or activities;</li> <li>• failure to report certain transactions (i.e. those with no legitimate purpose or that exceed a certain value);</li> <li>• disclosing information to another person concerning the investigation of suspicious transactions by a reporting entity (i.e. tipping off); and</li> <li>• providing false or misleading information.</li> </ul> <p>The Act imposes both civil and criminal penalties by way of fines and terms of imprisonment for breaches of its provisions. The monetary amount of the fines imposed differ between the offences and also depend on whether the breach was committed by either a person or a body corporate.</p> <p>Money Laundering is criminalised under the <i>Proceeds of Crime Act</i> [Cap 284]. Under this Act where a person guilty of a money-laundering offence, or is in possession of property suspected of</p>		
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	<p>being proceeds of crime, that person is liable for a fine of VT 10 million or imprisonment for 10 years (or both); or, in the case of a body corporate is subject to a fine of VT 50 million.</p> <p><b>Internal procedures &amp; training</b></p> <p>A reporting entity is required to have established and maintained an adequate AML and CTF procedure manual before it can open accounts, provide services or establish a business relationship with a customer.</p> <p>A reporting entity is required to appoint a person as AML and CTF compliance officer to be responsible for ensuring the reporting entity's compliance with the requirements of the Act and the Regulations.</p>		
<b>Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption</b>	<p>Vanuatu ratified the United Nations Convention Against Corruption Act in 2010.</p> <p>Corruption and bribery of an official is an offence under the <i>Penal Code</i>. Under the <i>Penal Code</i> it is an offence for a public officer to corruptly accept or obtain or agree or offer to accept or attempt to obtain, any bribe for himself or any other person in respect of any act done or omitted, or to be done or omitted, by him in his official capacity. Conversely, no person shall corruptly give or offer or agree to give any bribe to any person with intent to influence any public officer in respect of any act or omission by him in his official capacity.</p> <p>Moreover, bribery is an offence under the <i>Representation of the People Act</i>. This is defined as any money, valuable consideration, office or employment, or any benefit, whether direct or indirect. Additionally, corporations (but not other types of legal persons) may be held liable for bribery.</p>	STC Vanuatu need to be aware of, and familiar with these requirements.	Relevant to STC Vanuatu as part of its ongoing operations.

	Corruption is also an offence under the <i>Leadership Code</i> . It provides that a leader must not corruptly ask for or receive, agree to ask, offer any money property or other benefit for himself or another body in exchange for his acts as leader being influenced.		
<b>Foreign Exchange Control</b>	There are no foreign exchange controls in Vanuatu.  Although there are potentially issues with sourcing large volumes of foreign currency in Vanuatu, we are not aware of this being an issue historically and typically transactions are more easily carried-out in foreign currency when compared with other Pacific countries.	N/A	Relevant to STC Vanuatu where is paying contractors etc. offshore
<b>Tax</b>	<b>Income Tax</b>  There is currently no income tax regime applicable in Vanuatu.  <b>Withholding Tax</b>  There is currently no withholding tax regime applicable in Vanuatu.  <b>VAT</b>  A value added tax of 15% is levied on the supply of goods and services within Vanuatu. Unless zero rated for VAT, the supply of any goods or services through STC Vanuatu should include VAT.	STC Vanuatu to be aware of VAT requirements.	Relevant to STC Vanuatu as part of Project administration.
<b>Insurance</b>	In Vanuatu the requirements to obtain compulsory insurance are limited.  Under the <i>Workmen's Compensation Act [Cap 202]</i> it is a	STC Vanuatu ought to have an insurance policy which is sufficient to cover any claims under the <i>Workmen's Compensation Act</i> for all of its employees.	Relevant to STC Vanuatu as part of ongoing

	<p>requirement for all employers to obtain insurance against injury and death of a worker arising in the course of their employment. It is also a requirement that a copy of that insurance policy be displayed at the workplace.</p> <p>In Vanuatu it is also a requirement that any vehicles being driven must only do so if that vehicle possesses compulsory third-party insurance against death or injury as provided for under the <i>Third Party Insurance of Vehicles (Amendment) Regulation 1976</i>.</p>	<p>Where STC Vanuatu maintains vehicles it needs to comply with obligations under the <i>Third Party Insurance of Vehicles (Amendment) Regulation 1976</i>.</p> <p>Whilst not compulsory, we would also recommend STC Vanuatu look to obtaining public liability insurance, if it does not have so already, to protect STC Vanuatu in the event of any incidents occurring in its dealings with the public.</p>	Project Administration.
<b>Training and Education</b>	<p>Training and education in Vanuatu is administered by the Vanuatu Government Ministry of Education and Training. Relevantly the Vanuatu Qualifications Authority, accredits and has oversight of training courses in Vanuatu.</p> <p>Under section 32 of the <i>Vanuatu Qualifications Authority Act 2014</i> a person is prevented from delivering post-school education and training unless he or she is registered as a provider under the Vanuatu Qualifications Authority Act 2014.</p> <p>In addition to this, there are a range of other obligations and requirements in respect of course accreditation and the approval of training providers.</p>	<p>Under this legislation, post-school education and training appears to be targeted towards higher learning education providers, as opposed to grass roots training and capacity building programs.</p> <p>We understand that the Vanuatu Government will be undertaking the training; not STC and that much of the training can be categorised as 'capacity building' as opposed to formal education and training under the <i>Vanuatu Qualifications Authority Act 2014</i>, and as such these requirements are unlikely to apply.</p>	1.1.2; 1.2.1.3; 1.3.2.2 2.3.1.2 2.2.1.2 2.3.1.2 2.2.1.3
<b>Satellite Installation</b>	<p>Under the <i>Rules for Licensing of Satellite Dishes and Antennas 2005</i>, all satellites must be registered with the Vanuatu Broadcasting and Television Corporation and all owners must pay a licence fee.</p>	<p>We note the Logical Framework contemplates the installation of satellites on rooftops.</p> <p>STC Vanuatu should be mindful of some of the requirements around these activities.</p>	1.3.1.3

<b>Conservation Activities</b>	<p>There are a number of environmental laws in Vanuatu. <i>Environmental Management and Conservation Act 2002</i>. Broadly under this act, any development or proposed development that is likely to have an environmental, social or custom impact is required to carry-out and Environmental Impact Assessment, prior to carrying out any development.</p> <p>We also note the <i>Fisheries Act [Cap 315]</i> sets out a range of laws and regulations in connection with fishing.</p>	<p>There are a number of conservation activities contemplated under the Logical Framework.</p> <p>You have advised us that as part of your GCF accreditation you have been granted a Category C accreditation for Environment and Social Sustainability impact and that because of this, each project is required to have had an in-depth environmental impact assessment screening to confirm that all activities will have no or a negligible environmental and social impact.</p> <p>To this end, we understand that none of the current activities will have an environmental impact which will trigger the EIA requirements under the <i>Environmental Management and Conservation Act 2002</i>.</p> <p>In saying this, we would recommend that STC implements appropriate monitoring procedures so that in the event there are any changes in scope to the environmental and conservation initiatives being carried-out, STC can determine whether the provisions under the Environmental Protection and Conservation Act 2002 are triggered.</p> <p>In addition to these requirements, depending on the type of land involved, there may be additional land consents or approvals.</p>	<p>1.2.2.3; 2.1.2.4; 2.1.3.4</p>
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## Schedule 2 – Logical Framework

### LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

*This section refers to the project/programme's logical framework in accordance with the GCF's Integrated Results Management Framework to which the project/programme contributes as a whole, including in respect of any co-financing.*

#### E.1. Project/Programme Focus

*Please indicate whether this proposal is for a mitigation or adaptation project/programme. For cross-cutting proposals, select both.*

- ☐ Reduced emissions (mitigation)  
☒ Increased resilience (adaptation)

#### E.6. Project/programme activities and deliverables

*All project activities should be listed here with a description and sub-activities. Significant deliverables should be reflected in annex 5 implementation timetable. Add rows as needed.*

*Please number the activities as shown below to indicate association of activities to the related outputs provided above in section E.5. Similarly, please number sub-activities as shown below to associate to the related activity.*

Activity	Description	Sub-activities	Deliverables
<b>Component 1: Government, civil society and communities are strengthened to support local resilience to climate change impacts, including by providing access to climate information and early warnings</b>			
<b>Output 1.1: Community-based climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction mechanisms are strengthened</b>			
Activity 1.1.1 Establish CDCCCs (where necessary) and build their capacity, including strengthening social inclusion and gender-balance	Establish new, or strengthen existing, CDCCCs and build their capacity, including strengthening social inclusion and gender-balance.	1.1.1.1 DoCC develops and field-tests CDCCC status assessment tool in partnership with DLA 1.1.1.2 Assess CDCCC status using field-tested tool (where CDCCC are established, evaluate gender-balance, engage children/youth and people with disabilities, and consult with community to identify opportunities to strengthen CDCCC) 1.1.1.3 Support the development of CDCCCs as necessary based on the findings of 1.1.1.2, including, where needed, CDCCC kits and community workspace	Assessments of CDCCC in all target communities 100% of target communities have new or strengthened CDCCCs Activities to strengthen CDCCCs including social inclusion and gender balance in at least 90% target communities Gender balance in CDCCCs in at least 90% target communities People with disability represented on CDCCC in at least 60% target communities Youth representatives on CDCCC in at least 80% target communities 50% participants in education and training sessions are women
Activity 1.1.2 Increase CDCCC member capacity to identify climate change and disaster risks at the local level	Increase the capacity of CDCCC members in effectively identifying climate and disaster risk.	1.1.2.1 Conduct leadership and technical (DRR/CCA) training with CDCCCs, based on needs identified in 1.1.1.2 1.1.2.2 Conduct targeted training for women in leadership and children/youth engagement in CDCCCs and adaptation planning processes 1.1.2.3 Conduct follow-up refresher training 1 year after initial training with CDCCCs as well as regular monitoring/support visits 1.1.2.4 Establish communication channels through SMS or social media for CDCCCs to request information/support from NDMO/Provincial Disaster Officers in leading community education sessions	CDCCC digitized train-the-trainer sessions conducted in at least 90% of target communities At least 90% of target communities receive community-education sessions At least 80% of target CDCCCs receive refresher training (years 2 onwards) Scaled-up access to information for rural communities through newly established communication channels in 29 Area Councils
<b>Output 1.2: Communities have increased understanding of climate change impacts and are supported to develop inclusive local adaptation plans</b>			

## Schedule 2 – Logical Framework

<p>Activity 1.2.1</p> <p>Community awareness raising on climate change risks to food systems, livelihoods and disaster risk via targeted IEC materials and information sessions managed by Area Council Climate Change Officers and CDCCCs</p>	<p>Build awareness in target communities on climate change and disaster risks to food systems and livelihoods</p>	<p>1.2.1.1 Review existing climate change education and awareness raising materials available at the local level to identify gaps and opportunities for improvement</p> <p>1.2.1.2 Building on existing efforts by MoET and MoCC to develop standardised participatory climate change education and awareness raising materials and key messages on climate change risks to food systems, role of habitats in supporting fisheries, livelihoods and disaster risk</p> <p>1.2.1.3 Conduct best practice adult learning approaches to digitized train-the-trainer sessions with Area Council Climate Change Officers and CDCCCs using materials designed in 1.2.1.2 (delivered in tandem with 1.1.2.1 and 1.3.2.2)</p> <p>1.2.1.4 Disseminate digital and paper-based awareness materials and extend training through local officers, CSOs and communication networks, as well as through participation in public events that provide outreach opportunities</p> <p>1.2.1.5 Facilitate face-to-face knowledge exchange events with local community representatives, area council representatives and sub-national government officials and representatives to help ensure local issues are considered in sub-national/national adaptation planning processes (linked to 3.2.2.3)</p>	<p>Updated/new community awareness materials on climate change and disaster risks to food systems, livelihoods and disaster risk</p> <p>5 local officers trained in each Area Council (145 total) on delivering awareness on climate change risks to food systems, livelihoods and disasters</p> <p>Extension of awareness materials and messages through local offices, CSOs, networks and related project activities to be undertaken in at least 95% of target communities and 29 Area Councils to scale-up further</p> <p>At least 95% of target communities receive community awareness sessions</p> <p>144 community awareness media broadcasts/posts on climate change risks and impacts delivered to public via media sources</p>
<p>Activity 1.2.2</p> <p>Identify key local issues that drive climate vulnerability and use this to develop local adaptation plans and measure program impact</p>	<p>Support identification of key challenges and barriers that drive climate vulnerability to inform development of local adaptation plans.</p>	<p>1.2.2.1 Build capacity of Area Council climate change officers in community profiling and documenting local vulnerabilities (consistent with National Vulnerability Assessment Framework, GESI principles and child/youth inclusive approaches)</p> <p>1.2.2.2 Conduct participatory community profiling and documenting of local vulnerabilities to record the key local issues that drive climate vulnerability to inform the development of Community Adaptation Plans</p> <p>1.2.2.3 Conduct rapid baseline biophysical and ecological surveys of key natural resources (habitats and species) that support food security and livelihoods and help measure program impact (including technical assessments of threats to watersheds, erosion hotspots, mangrove and reef health checks, fish catch surveys, invasive species, agricultural pests and diseases)</p> <p>1.2.2.4 Conduct household socioeconomic surveys to document resource dependence and important natural resources to inform local adaptation actions</p>	<p>At least 90% of target Area Councils participate in technical training on facilitating community profiling and documenting local vulnerabilities</p> <p>Baseline report for biophysical and ecological condition for at least 90% of target communities and 29 Area Councils to scale-up</p> <p>Baseline report for household-level socioeconomic status and resource dependence for at least 90% of target communities and 29 Area Councils to scale-up</p>
<p>Activity 1.2.3</p> <p>Development of inclusive Community Adaptation Plans and identification of key resilience building actions (selected from adaptation package menu)</p>	<p>Facilitate development of Community Adaptation Plans and identification of key climate resilience building actions from the VCCRP 'adaptation package' of interventions.</p>	<p>1.2.3.1 Sub-national government/CDCCCs facilitate participatory stakeholder engagement processes to develop Community Adaptation Plans, based on the data collected via activity 1.2.2, which identify immediate and mid-term</p>	<p>100% of target communities develop Community Adaptation Plans and prioritise interventions from VCCRP adaptation package</p>



## Schedule 2 – Logical Framework

		<p>adaptation actions to address current and projected climate change risks</p> <p>1.2.3.2 Sub-national government/CDCCCs and diverse community representatives to select the highest priority and locally appropriate adaptations from the VCCRP 'adaptation package' (Component 2) that are socially acceptable, avoid adverse environmental and social impacts, and address the main drivers of climate vulnerability</p> <p>1.2.3.3 Finalise Community Adaptation Plan, including key priority activities for implementation by VCCRP and future activities. Validate with community members and Area Council officials and update on a 3 year cycle</p>	<p>100% of Area Councils participate in Community Adaptation Plan processes</p> <p>At least 60% of target communities update Community Adaptation Plans during project lifetime</p>
<b>Output 1.3: Communities have increased access to climate information services and early warning systems and the skills to utilise them as adaptation tools</b>			
<p>Activity 1.3.1</p> <p>Develop and distribute CIS IEC products to support community adaptation awareness raising and adaptation planning processes</p>	<p>Development and distribution of CIS IEC products to inform community-level climate change adaptation planning processes, including enhanced connectivity for CDCCCs. CIS products and knowledge management materials will be developed (including print, digital, audio, and mixed-media) for use in target communities in partnership with national authorities (including NDMO and VMGD), building on materials developed through Van-KIRAP (FP035).</p>	<p>1.3.1.1 Conduct best practice review and baseline study of existing access to EWS in high-risk communities (undertaken in conjunction with 1.2.2)</p> <p>1.3.1.2 Enhance community EWS infrastructure where gaps exist (installation of small rooftop satellite dishes) and establish system for CDCCCs to on-sell data capacity to cover costs</p> <p>1.3.1.3 Support CDCCCs to conduct participatory community meetings with an emphasis on the participation of elderly community members to identify, share and capture traditional knowledge for early warning of disaster or weather extremes related to agriculture or fisheries</p> <p>1.3.1.4 Deliver CIS products and materials to communities from the Van-KIRAP and NDMO/VMGD projects identifying opportunities to further extend tailored materials for community-level use in target communities. In support of 1.2.1.2</p> <p>1.3.1.5 Disseminate climate information to target communities through a range of media, including printed materials, social media, text messages and radio (e.g. radio drama). Linked to 1.2.1.4</p>	<p>At least 90% of CDCCCs undertake baseline assessment of existing access to EWS and CIS</p> <p>At least 90% of CDCCCs have solar PV systems and internet connectivity with system for on-selling data for financial sustainability</p> <p>At least 90% of target communities and 29 Area Councils (to scale-up) reached with delivery of CIS materials and resources</p> <p>660 CIS communications through social media, text messages, radio and other media</p>
<p>Activity 1.3.2</p> <p>Build capacity of Area Council Climate Change Officers and CDCCCs to effectively utilize CIS in community planning processes</p>	<p>Activity 1.3.2 will strengthen the capacity of Area Councils and CDCCCs in the use of CIS resources and information to inform community-level planning processes. Collaboration on delivery of CIS technical training with Van-KIRAP (FP035) and national authorities (VMGD and NDMO) will avoid duplication of efforts.</p>	<p>1.3.2.1 Optimise training materials that specifically address community needs and are tailored to community-level understanding of climate change, including integration of GESI considerations and child/youth inclusive approaches (extending CIS delivery from FP035)</p> <p>1.3.2.2 Train local Area Council Climate Change Officers/CDCCCs to deliver community training on accessing and using climate and early warning information, in conjunction with 1.2.1.3</p> <p>1.3.2.3 Conduct community trainings on accessing and using climate information relating to fisheries, agriculture and disaster preparedness through CDCCCs building on</p>	<p>Training materials and resources developed (including testing through VDPA)</p> <p>CIS/EWS training conducted in 100% of target communities and 29 Area Councils to scale-up</p> <p>Review of CIS-EWS use and future needs in at least 60% target communities in 29 Area Councils (from year 2)</p>

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		increased community understanding of climate change from 1.2.1	
<b>Component 2: Scalable, locally appropriate actions are implemented to meet community adaptation needs to create climate-resilient, sustainable development pathways</b>			
<b>Output 2.1: Local natural resources are more resilient to climate change impacts through implementation of nature-based solutions</b>			
<p>Activity 2.1.1</p> <p>Support adaptations that strengthen or rehabilitate coastal protection barriers, reduce risk of flood/landslides and improve water-security through nature-based solutions</p>	<p>Deliver community-based education on coastal and upland resource management; develop coastal and upland resource management plans; establish living barriers; support reforestation of damaged forests and water catchments; manage invasive vine species impacting watersheds; and establish new / strengthen existing community conservation areas.</p>	<p>2.1.1.1 Deliver community education and awareness raising on coastal and upland resource management</p> <p>2.1.1.2 Conduct planning workshops with sector stakeholders for development of community-led coastal and upland resource management plans (including cooperation between communities for cross-boundary resources) – drawing in information from 1.2.2 and 2.1.1.1. Resulting plans will form a component of the Community Adaptation Plans under 1.2.3</p> <p>2.1.1.3 Establish living barriers (vetiver and/or native trees) to storm winds, erosion or landslide zones to fortify slopes and reduce erosion</p> <p>2.1.1.4 Support reforestation of damaged forests and water catchments using native species (including native coastal vegetation) and micro check dams for erosion control and groundwater recharge</p> <p>2.1.1.5 Management of invasive vine species that impact on watersheds</p> <p>2.1.1.6 Establish or enhance traditional tabu areas for conservation of forest resources, including biodiversity</p>	<p>Education sessions delivered in at least 90% of targeted communities</p> <p>Community-led coastal and upland resource management plans developed in at least 90% of target communities</p> <p>29 tree nurseries established</p> <p>11,600 hectares of agricultural and fisheries sites under better management using nature-based solutions</p>
<p>Activity 2.1.2</p> <p>Introduce/scale up improved agriculture methods to minimise erosion and reduce impact of pests and diseases</p>	<p>Support agriculture technical officers at DARD to develop, produce, and deliver training and education materials on climate-resilient agricultural practices; develop and implement site-specific strategies to combat soil erosion; establish field demonstrations; distribution of trees and plants to prevent erosion and tools to support implementation.</p>	<p>2.1.2.1 Develop and provide training and education materials on climate-resilient agricultural methods to minimise erosion and facilitate groundwater recharge</p> <p>2.1.2.2 Support communities to develop site-specific strategies to combat soil erosion and loss and facilitate groundwater recharge</p> <p>2.1.2.3 Establish field demonstrations sites for soil erosion minimisation methods and facilitate groundwater recharge</p> <p>2.1.2.4 Distribute preventive species for erosion control, including establishing Area Council agro-forestry nurseries, and tools to support implementation (coordinated with 2.2.2.3)</p>	<p>15,645 farmers attend training on climate-resilient agricultural methods and erosion management (at least 50% of attendees are women and ensuring inclusivity for people with a disability)</p> <p>Erosion management demonstration sites developed in at least 90% targeted communities</p> <p>29 rehabilitated erosion hot spots to reduce soil erosion and sedimentation to coastal areas and scaled-up through Area Council extension</p>
<p>Activity 2.1.3</p> <p>Support communities to protect and rehabilitate habitats that support fisheries, particularly degraded coral reefs, seagrass meadows and mangroves</p>	<p>Support provincial fisheries officers to develop, produce, and deliver training and education materials on mangrove and reef health, sustainable fisheries practices and coastal zone management; implement protections for local coastal habitats (including reduced mangrove clearing, limited reef gleaning); establish new / enhancing existing 'tabu' areas for environmental conservation (including freshwater resources, reef</p>	<p>2.1.3.1 Develop and provide training and education materials on mangrove and reef health, sustainable fisheries practices and coastal zone management</p> <p>2.1.3.2 Engage communities to establish priority areas and targets for action</p> <p>2.1.3.3 Establish or enhance traditional tabu areas for conservation of coastal resources and freshwater resources (if applicable), building on 2.3.1.1</p>	<p>282 education sessions on mangrove and reef health, sustainable fisheries practices and coastal zone management</p> <p>11,600 hectares of agricultural and fisheries sites under better management using nature-based solutions</p>

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	fisheries); rehabilitate key degraded coastal resources (including mangroves, seagrass meadows and coral reefs).	2.1.3.4 Where relevant, rehabilitate degraded mangroves, seagrass meadows and coral reefs 2.1.3.5 Management of climate-driven invasive species (i.e. crown of thorns starfish)	
<b>Output 2.2: Climate-resilient agriculture for food security and livelihood development</b>			
Activity 2.2.1 Support adaptations to traditional farming methods to increase climate-resilience and increase food security	Support DARD technical officers to develop and implement training materials on climate-resilient agriculture and water conservation techniques (including intercropping, seed selection, grafting techniques, and planting management); establish field demonstration sites to showcase climate-resilient agriculture methods using a participatory learning approach.	2.2.1.1 Confirm and document what existing and traditional practices exist in each target community and their seasonal calendar (in combination with 2.1.1.1) 2.2.1.2 Develop training materials on climate-resilient agriculture and water conservation techniques that will best suit changing conditions based on information gathered in 1.2.2 and combined with 2.1.3.1 – including intercropping, seed selection, grafting techniques and planting, management 2.2.1.3 Conduct training on climate-resilient agriculture techniques at community level 2.2.1.4 Establish field demonstrations of climate-resilient agriculture techniques (including traditional methods where appropriate)	1,410 print copies of climate resilient agriculture training manual and education materials developed and circulated Farmers in at least 90% of target communities receive and attend training on climate-resilient agriculture Field demonstration sites established in at least 90% targeted communities Farmers in at least 60% of target communities apply climate-resilient agricultural methods (including bio-controls), scaled-up through Area Council extension At least 80% of engagement includes separate women's, disability and youth focus groups
Activity 2.2.2 Introduce/scale up adoption of climate-resilient native food and cash crop varieties	Support the adoption (through increased supply and accessibility) of climate-resilient native food and cash crops, along with simple agricultural tools (including earth huger, rotavator) to increase productivity. Training will be provided to accompany distribution of new planting materials and tools.	2.2.2.1 Establish new or support existing nurseries at Area Council level for raising climate-resilient seed stocks, including native food and cash crops varieties, and germinating seedlings for food and cash crops 2.2.2.2 Distribute resilient native food and cash crops planting materials to communities, including identified climate-resilient varieties of: fruit and nut trees, coconut, vegetables, cacao, coffee and kava 2.2.2.3 Distribute simple agricultural tools to communities to increase production of resilient food and cash crops	29 nurseries established / supported At least 80% of targeted farmers receive seedlings of climate-resilient native and cash crop varieties At least 80% of targeted farmers receive agriculture tools At least 80% of engagement includes a separate women's, disability and youth groups
Activity 2.2.3 Establish/scale-up community-, school- and home-based kitchen gardens for enhanced nutrition utilising climate-resilient crops	Support adoption (through increased understanding, supply and accessibility) of kitchen gardens to promote enhanced nutrition and climate-resilient crops.	2.2.3.1 Deliver family-based nutrition education based on local food and kitchen gardens with diversified, climate-resilient crops and training to promote nutrition and greater use of traditional foods 2.2.3.2 Distribute seeds, seedlings and plants to schools, communities and households to facilitate seed exchanges and seed saving to increase local independence and resilience 2.2.3.3 Establish demonstration training gardens in schools and/or communities to raise vegetable and tree seedlings for increased climate resilient nutrition	Community members in all 29 Area Councils receive training on kitchen gardens, agroforestry, climate-resilient farming and nutrition 29 vegetable nurseries established 29 kitchen gardens established in schools and/or communities across targeted Area Councils
<b>Output 2.3: Climate-resilient fisheries for food security and livelihood development</b>			
Activity 2.3.1 Build community capacity on coastal resource management and	Build the capacity of target communities on coastal resource management; identify 'community champions'; undertake Coastal resource	2.3.1.1 Engage communities to determine coastal habitat and resource conditions and threats (in combination with 2.1.1.1)	Coastal habitat area, resource condition and threats determined for 202 target communities

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monitoring that supports sustainable fisheries	assessments; development and delivery of coastal resource management training program.	2.3.1.2 Develop a culturally appropriate and scalable coastal resource management training program that includes key capacity areas: the effects of fishing, habitat management tools, monitoring, and sustainable self-governance, including a youth-focused component  2.3.1.3 Deliver education and capacity development program developed in 2.3.1.2	At least 80% of target coastal communities engaged to establish participation in coastal resource management activities  Subsistence fish catch data collected in at least 90% of target coastal communities  Fisheries food security and livelihood program developed and delivered in target coastal communities  404 community Champions (202 male and 202 female) in 202 target communities across 29 Area Councils trained in local monitoring and management  At least 80% of engagement includes separate women's, disability and youth focus groups
Activity 2.3.2 Support communities to adopt primary community-based fisheries management to reduce climate change impacts	Support adoption of primary community-based fisheries management; collect local fisheries data using community-based monitoring methods; establish long-term mechanisms for sharing data between communities and government; support implementation of climate-resilient management techniques; distribution of off-shore fishing equipment	2.3.2.1 Develop community-level capacity in leadership, monitoring and effective governance, including management of tabu areas  2.3.2.2 Support community champions to collect local and relevant fishing data using established community-based monitoring methods to inform decision-making  2.3.2.3 Support community-level implementation of climate-resilient fisheries management and development of locally appropriate governance mechanisms  2.3.2.4 Support diversification and sustainability of fisheries resources (alleviating pressures on inshore fisheries) by providing off-shore fishing equipment in targeted communities	At least 90% of target coastal communities empowered to implement effective coastal resource management  At least 80% of target coastal communities establish community-led management of coastal resources  At least 80% of target coastal communities establish community-led monitoring  At least 80% of target coastal communities implement sustainable governance mechanisms  Off-shore fishing equipment distributed to 112 fishing communities (50% of targeted coastal communities)
<b>Output 2.4: Women-led climate-resilient food processing and preservation established to support food security and diversification of livelihoods options</b>			
Activity 2.4.1 Introduce or scale up women-led local solutions for food processing and preservation	Introduce new (or scale up existing) local solutions for food processing and preservation; provide information on relevant food processing and preservation techniques; provide adaptation technologies for food preservation and storage (solar dryers and solar freezers); support long-term use, operation and maintenance of food processing and preservation systems.	2.4.1.1 Local stakeholder engagement to select commodities that exist or can be introduced to communities that are most suitable for preservation and storage (based on existing traditional and cultural practices incorporating the latest best practice across the Pacific).  2.4.1.2 Purchase and install food preservation and storage systems in target communities  2.4.1.3 Support long-term use, operation and maintenance of food processing and preservation systems, including accessing spare parts and skilled labour as needed	90% of target communities assess food processing and preservation options  90% of targeted communities using local food preservation technologies  100% of technology owned and managed by women-led producer groups  30 youth entrepreneurs (100% women) supported to operate and/or maintain perseveration technologies
Activity 2.4.2 Support women to diversify into new agricultural/food commodities and value-add products that deliver greater income generating opportunities	Support targeted communities to develop new women-led agriculture/food commodities and value-added products for income generation, including participatory and inclusive community engagement.	2.4.2.1 Participatory community engagement to select opportunities for diversification into and value-add food and non-food products for income generation  2.4.2.2 Support women to develop value-add products that generate income and access to new (distant) markets for emerging commodities utilizing food preservation systems under 2.4.1	Product processing and preservation options assessed for 141 target communities  60% of assessed target communities conduct feasibility assessment of suitable commodities for preservation and storage  5 new livelihood commodities requiring processing and preservation developed by

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			women in 90 target communities At least 90 women-led income diversification initiatives implemented, with at least 30 led by young women
Activity 2.4.3 Support women-led enterprises to access private partnership options to access new (distant) markets for value-add products	Provide assistance for production and distribution of value-added products and agriculture/fisheries commodities, channelled through producer groups established at the community or Area Councils level. In collaboration with the VCCI, identify and facilitate private sector partnerships to further support community-level enterprise and enhance access to markets.	2.4.3.1 Support women to develop producer groups (at community or Area Council level) for production and distribution of value-added products and agriculture/fisheries commodities 2.4.3.2 Support the establishment of partnerships with private sector entities to facilitate community enterprise and enhanced access to markets in collaboration with VCCI	90 women-led producer groups established for production and distribution of value-added products and agriculture/fisheries commodities 6 partnerships established between producer groups and private sector entities to facilitate community enterprise and enhanced access to markets (in collaboration with VCCI)
<b>Component 3: Institutional adaptive capacity is enhanced by building adaptive governance systems at the local level and enhancing local-provincial-national linkages</b>			
<b>Output 3.1: Adaptive local governance systems strengthened through sub-national planning</b>			
Activity 3.1.1 Support Area Council and Province officials to incorporate climate risk analysis and financing strategies into Area Council development plans and budgets	Enable subnational officials to incorporate climate risk analysis into Area Council development planning and budgeting; develop tailored technical trainings for Area Council members, provincial government officials, and other relevant stakeholders; facilitate links between Area Council and Community Adaptation plans; technical support to enable assessment of gender gaps through gender-responsive climate change budgeting and planning.	3.1.1.1 Consolidate and synthesise community analyses (from 1.2.2) to develop Area Council level vulnerability mapping to inform planning and adaptation action 3.1.1.2 Identify and address gaps in the integration of climate risks and adaptation actions into Area Council planning and budgeting processes 3.1.1.3 Provide training and capacity building to Area Council representatives and technical advisory groups on the integration of climate change risks and adaptation actions into planning and budgeting processes (including gender-based risks of climate change) 3.1.1.4 Provide technical assistance/resources to subnational officials to undertake new/ updated assessments of climate and disaster risk to inform Area Council development plans and budgets 3.1.1.5 Facilitate linkages between Area Council development plans and Community Adaptation Plans to avoid duplication or contradictions, and ensure consistent planning and budgeting 3.1.1.6 Provide technical assistance/resources to local and sub-national government (Area Councils, provincial government) to assess gender gaps through gender-responsive and inclusive climate change budgeting and planning	29 Area Council vulnerability maps developed Analysis of Area Council gaps undertaken Capacity building trainings on integration of climate risk analysis into planning and budgeting processes delivered in 29 Area Council 29 Area Council budget processes established to fund Area Council adaptation activities that consider climate and disaster risk At least 60% of Area Councils operationalise gender-responsive budgeting practices
Activity 3.1.2 Build the capacity of local authorities to support operations of the CDCCCs and ongoing inclusive local adaptation planning processes	Strengthen the capacity of local authorities (including Area Councils and CDCCCs) to carry out inclusive and effective adaptation planning at the local level; develop and implement technical training materials to address key competencies; ongoing support will be provided to local authorities for the	3.1.2.1 Undertake Area Council capacity reviews to support local adaptation action in order to identify resource constraints and needs 3.1.2.2 Building on 1.2.1 and 1.2.2, roll out further training to build capacity of Area Councils to support the ongoing operations of CDCCCs 3.1.2.3 Assess the status of formal links between Area Councils and	At least 50% of Area Administrators/Liaison Officers/Area Secretaries in 29 Area Councils participate in capacity assessment At least 90% of Area Administrators/Liaison Officers/Area Secretaries in 29 Area Councils receive capacity building training

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	inclusion of sustainable budgeting for CDCCCs as a component of Area Council Development Plans.	CDCCCs and support increased two-way communication and engagement 3.1.2.4 Support the inclusion of sustainable budgeting for CDCCCs in Area Council Development Plans	At least 60% of CDCCCs in 29 Area Councils are allocated sustainable budgeting as part of Area Council Development Plan
Activity 3.1.3 Support NDMO to design and establish a shock-responsive social protection system designed for the needs of the most vulnerable households	Utilise co-finance from Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade to provide technical assistance to the National Disaster Management Office for the design of a government owned, shock-responsive social protection initiative. NDMO will be supported to develop and pilot locally appropriate targeting criteria (including inputs from Activity 1.2.2) to register the most vulnerable children and households in communities and to establish the framework for the system, linked to the strengthened sub-national CIS and EWS systems (including via output 1.3).	3.1.3.1 Provide technical assistance to the NDMO to design a government owned, shock-responsive social protection initiative aligned to strengthened sub-national CIS and EWS systems (linked to output 1.3). 3.1.3.2 Develop locally appropriate targeting criteria to register the most vulnerable children and households in communities (linked to 1.2.2). 3.1.3.3 Establish a framework for a cash transfer system.	social protection system designed criteria developed and tested cash transfer framework developed
<b>Output 3.2: Enhanced local-provincial-national linkages through knowledge management and creation of feedback loops</b>			
Activity 3.2.1 Capture lessons learned, emerging themes and best practices at the community level to ensure sub-national and national planning processes are informed by local needs and that local actions support national objectives	Promote national and sub-national planning processes that are informed by community level experiences and that community-level actions are in support of national public policy objectives. Bespoke knowledge management products and resources will be produced and disseminated. Participation of community champions in national and regional forums.	3.2.1.1 Produce knowledge management products that capture and emphasise local needs to national stakeholders directly involved in the production of high-level adaptation planning processes (Updated NDC, NAP development, UNFCCC reporting) 3.2.1.2 Facilitate participation of community champions and local community liaison officers in national and regional forums (Pacific Resilience Partnership, PIFS side events, national climate change conferences/events, other CBA/GCF project meetings) supported by governments and development partners. Facilitate visibility and engagement of senior officials through project site visits 3.2.1.3 Disseminate knowledge management products (participatory tools, videos, project reports, technical toolkits) that are translated in all three national languages to encourage meaningful consideration and usage at local level 3.2.1.4 Increase the global adaptation knowledge base by linking project outcomes to national, regional and global processes	30 annual knowledge management products produced 18 annual national, regional and/or international forums participated in to disseminate local CBA knowledge 80% of knowledge management products are translated into each national language Progress on gender equality, disability inclusion and youth participation included in annual knowledge management products
Activity 3.2.2 Support local authorities in monitoring and evaluation of national CCDRR policies at the local level and increasing dialogue between stakeholders at all levels	Support monitoring and evaluation of the national sector policy on climate change and disaster risk reduction. Strengthen linkages and communication between local, provincial, and national stakeholders. Support sub-national government to establish systems to enhance reporting on implementation of the national CCDRR	3.2.2.1 Establish a system to support sub-national authorities (provincial staff, Area Council, Area Administrators/Liaisons) with reporting on implementation of national sector policy in their respective local boundaries 3.2.2.2 Facilitate meetings between national and sub-national government stakeholders, including non-governmental actors, to discuss actions to increase emphasis on long-term community-level priorities within	80% of Area Councils capture, evaluate, and report CCDRRR sector policy implementation data to national authorities 7 annual dialogue meetings/forums held to increase communication vertically across government to increase inclusion of local needs in planning decisions 1 national and 29 sub-national planning documents (e.g.

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	sector policy. Facilitate participatory events to increase emphasis on long-term, community-level priorities within national and sub-national planning and budgeting processes.	national and subnational planning and budgeting processes; coordinated with VCAN activities	strategic plan, business plans, etc.) reflecting long-term community needs identified by local actors
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