# Climate Information Services for Resilient Development in Vanuatu (Vanuatu Klaemet Infomesen blong Redy, Adapt mo Protekt (Van KIRAP))

## Community Engagement Strategy and Action Plan 2021-2023

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SPREP
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## List of Acronym

| | |
|---|---|
| AA | Area Administrator |
| AEOC | Area Council Emergency Operation Centre |
| CCC | Community Climate Centre |
| CC | Climate Champion |
| CDC | Community Disaster Committee |
| CDCCC | Community Disaster and Climate Change Committee |
| CIS | Climate Information Service |
| CISRDP | Climate Information Services for Resilient Development Project |
| DARD | Department of Agriculture and Rural Development |
| DLA | Department of Local Authority |
| CLO | Community Liaison Officer |
| EOC | Emergency Operation Centre |
| NDMO | National Disaster Management Office |
| NGO | Non-Government Organization |
| PEOC | Provincial Emergency Operation Centre |
| SG | Secretary General |
| SPREP | The Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme |
| TAG | Technical Advisory Group |
| TK | Traditional Knowledge |
| Van KIRAP | Vanuatu Klaemet Infomesen blong Redy, Adapt mo Protekt |
| VARTC | Vanuatu Agriculture Rural Training Centre |
| V-CAP | Vanuatu Climate Adaptation Project |
| VMGD | Vanuatu Meteorology and Geo-Hazards Department |

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## 1.0 Executive Summary

The Vanuatu Meteorology and Geo-Hazards Department (VMGD) provides short (weather) and medium (Climate) term forecasts and warning to the people of Vanuatu. However medium terms forecasts (Climate Information Services) struggle to find its intended destination and audience, resulting in the practical application of Climate Information Services at the community level being limited if not nonexistent.

With the support of the Van KIRAP project, the Community Engagement Strategy and Action Plan is being developed to provide a strategic direction for the Van KIRAP Project to engage and build partnership with sectors and communities transform climatological information into decision making tools at the community level, and demonstrate its importance in resilience building against the impact of climate variability and change.

To be successful, the Community Engagement Strategy will align itself and find linkages with the Vanuatu National Sustainable Plan, the Vanuatu Framework for Climate Services (VFCS), and the VMGD Strategic Development Plan 2014-2023.

To ensure that Climate Information Services (CIS) reach all corners of Vanuatu and are used as part of the day to day decision making of individuals and communities, VMGD will engage and partner with five (5) priority sectors (Agriculture, Fisheries, Water, Tourism, Infrastructure), local government, Non-Government Organisations (NGO) and communities in the delivery of Climate Information Services to communities. In order for CIS to be delivered to the village level, Van KIRAP project will establish Community Climate Information Services sites throughout Vanuatu, appoint Climate Champion (CC) and engage with communities in the uptake of CIS. The document will list the number of CIS products, tailor made ClS products and Climate Change products that will be delivered and available at the Community Climate Centres and accessible by communities.

Through this strategy, VMGD, in partnership with the Department of Local Authority (DLA) and the National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) will establish Community Climate Centres (CCC) using existing infrastructures and use these CCC as a means to channel Climate Information Services to communities. Through the CCCs, VMGD and the sectors will establish a two way communication pathway to channel CIS and Climate Change products to communities, showcasing the relevance of the CIS at the community level. Furthermore, the project (Van KIRAP) will develop a "Communication and Engagement Strategy and Action Plan" to strengthen the communication, awareness and outreach efforts of CIS products to users at the community level.

The strategy, through the Community Climate Centres, will strengthen the use of Traditional Knowledge (TK) at the community level. It (strategy) will further strengthen the ability of the Community Climate Centres to provide Climate Information Services (CIS) to everyone, including those who need it the most, leaving no one behind.

## 2.0 Purpose of this Strategy

This document (strategy) is being developed by Van KIRAP project, and its purpose is to:

1. Building partnership between government departments, provincial government, area council, NGOs, and communities;
2. Engaging with government departments, provincial government, area council, NGOs, and communities;
3. Disseminate Climate Information Services to Communities through a two way communication pathway; and

4. Demonstrate the usage and uptake of CIS at the community level.

## 3.0 Background

### Vanuatu

Vanuatu, a Y shaped island nation in the South West pacific with a population of 272,459 (2016 Mini Census)[1] is prone to the impacts of climate variability and climate change. It (Vanuatu) is frequented by a number of natural hazards such as tropical cyclones, mudslide, land slide, drought and flooding. Vanuatu sites on the Pacific Ring of Fire, with six (6) active volcanoes and frequent seismic activities.

The resulting disaster from climate variability and change such as frequent intense tropical cyclones, sea level rise, flooding and droughts can be severe and the impact can be long lasting on Vanuatu's economy and the livelihood of her people.

It is imperative that Vanuatu as a nation undertake a partnership approach not only at the national, but that the partnership is extended to the provincial and community level to address the impact and minimize the risk of climate variability and change.

### Van KIRAP Project Description

The 'Climate Information Services for Resilient Development in Vanuatu' (CISRDP) project locally known as Vanuatu Klaemet Infomesen blong Redy, Adapt mo Protekt (Van KIRAP) will be building technical capacity in Vanuatu to develop and deliver practical Climate Information Services (CIS) tools and resources, support enhanced coordination and dissemination of tailored information, enhance CIS information and technology infrastructure, and support the application of relevant CIS through real-time development processes for more resilient outcomes.

The project is addressing information gaps and priority needs of target beneficiaries at national, provincial and local community levels across the five priority sectors (Agriculture, Fisheries, Water, Tourism, Infrastructure) through four core components:

1. Strengthening the Vanuatu Meteorology and Geo-Hazards Department (VMGD) platform to provide quality climate data and information for CIS;
2. Demonstrating the value of CIS at the sectoral and community levels;
3. Developing CIS tools and engage with stakeholders through outreach and communications;
4. Strengthening the institutional capacity for long-term implementation of CIS in decision-making.

### *Community Engagement*

What is Community Engagement? Community engagement is the process of building relationships with government officials (national and provincial), non-government organisations and community leaders and members so that all are working side by side in support on a range of government policies and programs, with the goal of making the community a better place to live.[2]

As Vanuatu continue to experience continuous natural hazards in almost every given year, Non-Government Organisations maintain a strong relationship with government departments at the provincial and community level in their response efforts. "As a humanitarian organisation, World Vision supports communities to prepare and respond to disasters through climate resilient agriculture, cyclone resilient shelter techniques, and access to savings and capital, as well as working in close partnership with Provincial Emergency Operations Centres

[1]https://vnso.gov.vu/index.php/en/census-and-surveys/census/2006-mini-census#infographics

[2]https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2017-03/documents/tribalswcommunityengagementstrategy508.pdf

(Sanma and Torba) to be resourced to respond to disasters.[3]

Other NGOs have also been active in partnering with the government to support Vanuatu communities with timely response and resilience building efforts. "In support of the National Disaster Management Office (NDMO), the Vanuatu Humanitarian Team (VHT) was established in late 2011 as a collaboration between Vanuatu based NGOs, the Red Cross, UN and government agencies. Coordinated by Oxfam, it is focused on improving the coordination of humanitarian preparedness and response in support of government agencies in disasters.[4]

The Van KIRAP project, through this strategy, intended to tap into these established partnerships by working collaboratively with NGOs, provincial and area council government to channel vital climate information services to communities to build resilience. Furthermore, through this project (Van KIRAP), this partnership will be strengthen by the project teaming with NGOs to conduct continuous awareness and outreach programs relating to climate information services, climate variability and change.

### *Climate Information Services (CIS)*

What is climate services? "Climate services are the provision of climate information in a way that assists end-user decision-making. They require ongoing stakeholder engagement, an effective access mechanism, and must respond to user needs"[5].

Within Vanuatu's context, the Vanuatu Meteorology and Geo-Hazards Department (VMGD) is responsible for establishing a network of ground observation, establish a mechanism for collecting raw meteorological data, archive these meteorological data, and analyse these data. The findings from these data analysis allows VMGD to provide information, seasonal forecasts, short and long term forecasts, advisories and warnings to sectors and communities throughout Vanuatu.

Seasonal forecast becomes effective and usable when they are issued on time, and every time and must meet user requirements. "A climate service requires appropriate and interactive engagement to produce a timely advisory that end-users can comprehend and which can aid their decision-making and enable early action and preparedness".[6]

## 4.0 Aim

The overall aim of this strategy is to enable communities throughout Vanuatu to work together and partner with stakeholders, and use Climate Information Services build community resilience at the community level against the impact of climate variability and change, and contribute to the sustainable development of Vanuatu.

The strategy has been put together to support and strengthen the application of Climate Information Services at the community level. This will be achieved through:

1. Establishment of a two way communication platform to channel CIS information from sectors and VMGD to communities;
2. Provide a mechanism for communities to provide feedbacks on the impact of the use of Climate Information Services;
3. Provide a platform for continuous engagement between stakeholders and communities through continuous awareness and outreach programs at the community level; and

[3]https://www.wvi.org/vanuatu/our-approach-disaster-response
[4]https://www.unocha.org/office-pacific-islands/vanuatu
[5]Vanuatu Framework for Climate Services.
[6]https://public.wmo.int/en/bulletin/what-do-we-mean-climate-services

4. Establish a long term sustainable plan to allow the continuation of partnership and engagement with sectors and communities.

## 5.0 Objective

The strategy will achieve its aim by the Van KIRA Project, the Vanuatu Meteorology and Geo-Hazards Department, the Department of Local Authority, the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Fisheries Department, the Department of Water, Public Works Department, the Department of Tourism, Civil Society and Non-Government Organisations partner together to establish twelve (12) Community Climate Centres throughout all six (6) provinces of Vanuatu. The centres will act as a hub strategically located for receiving Climate Information Services (CIS) from the sectors and VMGD, and further dissemination of CIS.

The objective of the strategy will not only focus on building the Community Climate Centres, but that it will build adaptive capacity of communities/households in the uptake, use and translation of information into action to build resilience.[7] This work involves community engagement and capacity development for the application of CIS and to support resourcing at community level for the uptake of CIS. It also focus on technical training on CIS products provided by VMGD, to support the uptake and ongoing delivery at community level, including via household and community group level engagement.

## 6.0 National plans and framework

The project recognize and place great value on partnership, and is highly aware of their critical role in the successful implementation of this strategy. To be successful, the strategy must be clearly linked with the work of other departments, agencies, civil societies and Non-Government Organisations and communities, including the work of regional organisations. The Van KIRAP project, through this strategy, aims to align actions under this strategy with the Vanuatu Framework for Climate Services, the VMGD Strategic Development Plan 2014-2023 and the National Governments 30 Year Peoples Plan.

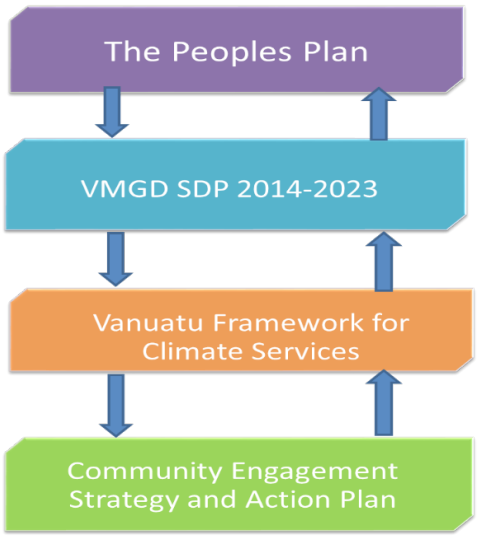



*Figure 1 Alignment of National plans, frameworks and community engagement strategy*

[7]Van KIRAP Technical Report Assessment of Meteorological Instrument Sites and Community Climate Centres

## 6.1 Vanuatu National Sustainable Development Plan (2016 – 2030)

The Vanuatu National Sustainable Development Plan (2016 – 2030) envisioned a strong and resilient nation in the face of climate change and disaster risks posed by natural and man-made hazards. Its policy objective clearly identify, under Environment Pillar 3 (three), policy objective 3.2, the need to improve monitoring and early warning systems and further noted, under policy objective 3.2 the need for Vanuatu to strengthen pre-paredness and resilience to climate related hazards.[8]

## 6.2 Vanuatu Meteorology and Geo-Hazards Department Strategic Development Plan 2014-2013

It is critical to align the objectives of the Community Engagement Strategy and Action Plan to the overall objective of the VMGD Strategic Development Plan. The VMGD SDP 2014-2023 envisioned VMGD to be a "World Class meteorological and geo-hazards institution that contributes to the sustainable development of Vanuatu". Its overall objective, pertaining to Community Engagement Strategy, aims to "ensure the safety, security and wellbeing of the people and communities of Vanuatu" and focused on "improved climate services, in particular the development of national policies and framework for the national coordination of its implementation". [9]

## 6.3 Vanuatu Framework for Climate Services

The Van-KIRAP project responds to the priorities outlined in the Vanuatu Framework for Climate Services (VFCS) and the Vanuatu Meteorology and Geohazards Department Strategic Development Plan. The VFCS is principally guided by the Global Framework for Climate Services and its objective is to ensure climate services for Vanuatu are of world-class standard, sustainable, are reaching all end-users, and are effectively helping people manage and adapt to climate variability and change in Vanuatu. [10]

The following VFCS recommendations provide the basis for the establishment of the Community Climate Centres in Provincial and Area Council levels.

- VFCS Recommendation 4: Provincial Government should work with VMGD to tailor climate information so that it best meets their needs and directly informs their action and response plans.
- VFCS Recommendation 6: VMGD should work with key sectors and Provincial Government to develop tailored provincial Climate Watches. These should be accompanied by, where possible, suggested actions that are tailored to the capacity of the end-user. Suggested actions will be informed by on-going stakeholder engagement and incorporate traditional knowledge where appropriate.
- VFCS Recommendation 16: Feedback on the use and usefulness of climate information should be encouraged, particularly with respect to any community-scale risk-reduction activities that have occurred as a result of receiving the information.[11]

## 7.0 Van KIRAP Community Engagement Strategy

In framing the community engagement strategy, the project (Van KIRAP) will outline the targeted stakeholders and audience, the institutional arrangements, and it will examine the importance of Climate Information Services (CIS) to communities. The strategy will then cover the Community Climate Centre sites that are expected to be established, the focal points or Climate Champions (CC) at the sites and the establishment of a communication mechanism/pathway for transmitting ClS to sectors and communities including the targeted audience providing feedback on the uptake of these information.

[8]Vanuatu National Sustainable Development Plan 2016-2030
[9]VMGD Strategic Development Plan 2014-2023
[10]Vanuatu Framework for Climate Services
[11]Ibid

## 7.1 Current communication methods used by the communities to access information

Most of the rural communities receive information from VMGD through (a) Radio, (b) Word of Mouth, (c) Social Media e.g. Facebook, (d) Traditional Knowledge, (e) Provincial Officers and Community Liaison Officers and Area Administrators.

### *Radio Communications*

There are challenges in the current way in which communities receive information from VMGD. Not all communities have good radio signals and remote communities do not access emergency or disaster information on time to allow for ample time to take preparedness actions. Not all radio stations reach the most remote of communities in Vanuatu except for Radio Vanuatu Shortwave 7260 and Shortwave 3945.

### *Social Media*

There are good social media platforms and social media groups such as the VMGD social media page https://www.facebook.com/vmgd.gov.vu can reach more than 13,500 people, the Vanuatu Rainfall and Agro-Meteorology Outlook Group https://www.facebook.com/groups/361220933947896 can reach more than 47,000 people in Vanuatu and outside of Vanuatu. These platforms provide near real time information on weather, climate, climate change and geo-hazards information for communities. Unfortunately, due to bandwidth limitations in some remote communities, where internet is not available, people in these areas do not access information provided through social media platforms.

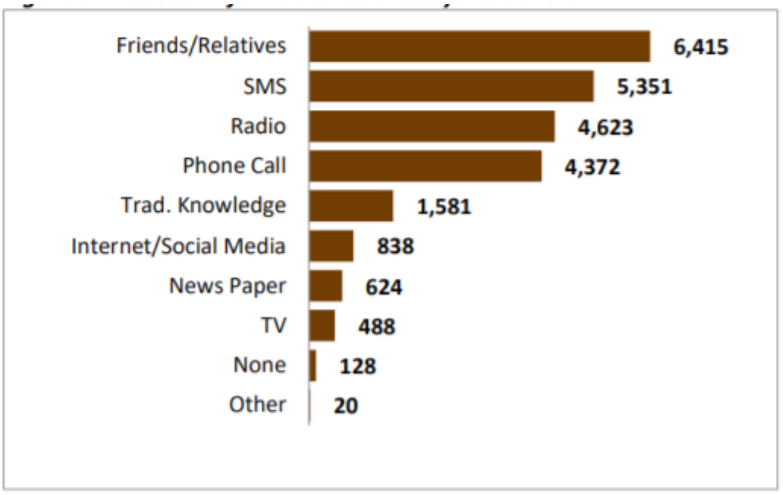
### *Cellular phones and SMS*

According to the 2016 Mini Census about 74% of the total households in Vanuatu reside in the rural areas. In terms of household access to mobile phone coverage, 82% of people in remote communities have the ability to make calls inside the house (or just outside the house). The remaining percentage of the rural population (18%) have to travel a distance from their house either to a beach or a nearby hill to get good mobile coverage. This makes it difficult for people to access information from VMGD.

### *Traditional Knowledge*

In the absence of scientific information from VMGD in some very remote communities to support decision making, fishers and farmers rely on traditional knowledge that has been practiced since the beginning of human settlement in the islands.

In SANMA province, most households received disaster information from friends and relatives. Other common sources of information apart from friends and families were SMS, followed by radio, phone call and traditional knowledge.



[12]

*Figure 2 SANMA Province Mini Census Fact Sheet showing means of communicating/receiving information*

*Word of Mouth through Friends and Relatives*

The sharing of disaster information through the word of mouth through friends and relatives is an important mechanism in the communities. This mechanism is very efficient and very effective, through church leaders, schoolteachers, traditional chiefs and women groups.

Often the accuracy of the information shared through the community coconut wireless is often second hand, and told in a number of ways in which affect the scientific accuracy of the information shared. Nevertheless, the information reach last mile communities and allows for people to act accordingly either through community coordinated action or household and individual levels.

## 7.2 Partnership and Engagement through the Community Climate sites

Climate Information Services (CIS) does not only include services, but is also extended to include its dissemination to end users.

To ensure a continuous dissemination of CIS right down to the community level, it requires "strong partnerships between the provider (e.g. VMGD) and stakeholders (e.g. national and provincial government, non-government organisations and the media), for the purpose of interpreting and applying climate information for decision making, sustainable development, and ongoing improvement of climate information products, predictions and outlooks". [13] Establishing Community Climate Centres (CCC) allows CIS to play a major part in reducing "the economic and environmental impact of climate variability and change, and help address national and international sustainable development goals"[14]. Achieving this requires "ongoing capacity development and stakeholder engagement, to ensure that climate services both address and respond to current and future end-user needs". [15]

## 7.3 Operationalising strategic priorities

The operationalisation of this strategy will require a coordinated approach, formalisation of institutional arrangements, continuous capacity building and building on existing mechanisms.

[12]https://vnso.gov.vu/images/Public_Documents/Census_Surveys/Census/2016/Provincial_Fact-sheets/Sanma_Fact-sheet.pdf
[13]Vanuatu Framework for Climate Services
[14]Ibid
[15]Ibid

The establishment of the Community Climate Centres (CCC) involved multiple institutions partnering together. The establishment of the CCC will involve not only the Vanuatu Meteorology and Geo-Hazards Department (VMGD), but the National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) and the Department of Local Authority (DLA). The partnership will be formalized through a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) or a binding agreement. Having a formalised arrangement will facilitate the sharing of resources, expertise and allowed both ministries to collaborate and strengthen their working relationship. [16]

Through this strategy, VMGD and sector partners will deliver training workshops to Community Climate Champions/focal points on the interpretation of Climate Information Services, including its delivery mechanism to communities. Outreach and awareness programs will also be delivered to communities on how to action Climate Information Services.

There are many structured mechanism that already in place and operational at the provincial, area council and community level. For example, NDMO has established a network at the provincial level to channel short term forecasts and warnings to communities by partnering with NGOs. The strategy will build on existing work done at the community level, the provincial level and the national level.

## 7.4 Engaging with sectors to coordinate and distribute findings from sector case studies

Communities tend to be reluctant to use new information, and embed it into how they do things or make decisions. They would like to see results on the new approach before they use or implement it.

The Van KIRAP project, through the five (5) priority sectors, will conduct case studies in areas which have been identified, as follows:

1. In Agriculture, the case study will investigate the climate sensitivity, potential impacts and vulnerability of food crops in Vanuatu to secure future food security;
2. In the Fisheries sector, the case study will involve improving food security in Vanuatu by using climate information to prepare for and respond to temperature impacts on coastal fisheries;
3. In the infrastructure sector, the case study will involve upgrading the standard infrastructure design in the Vanuatu Public Works Department using climate data on low–lying 'hotspot' and coastal erosion areas;
4. In the Water sector the case study will focus on increasing climate resilience in flood prone areas, focusing on Sarakata Flood Plain;
5. In the Tourism sector, the case study will involve minimizing the impacts of climate variability and change on tourism development through supporting adaptation.

The findings from these case studies will then be filtered and shared through the Community Climate Centre and to communities.

## 7.5 Current Weather and Climate Services provided by VMGD

VMGD through Climate Division issues products and services, including weather and climate warning services on 5-day forecast, sub-seasonal and seasonal basis to the population of Vanuatu.

Climate variability and Change can increase the intensity of rainfall and severity of tropical cyclones. As such VMGD, through this strategy, be able to provide timey daily forecasts and warnings, including severe weather and tropical cyclone warnings right down to the "last mile" to improve the resilience and reduce the risk and impact of these changes at the community level.

The following are CIS (medium and long term forecasts and warning services) issued by VMGD:

[16]Van KIRAP Draft TK Strategy

*Table 1. Current Climate and Climate Change Information that is provided by VMGD and intended purpose.*

| Climate information services (CIS) | Intended purpose and benefit to the communities and sectors. |
|---|---|
| 1. **Vanuatu Climate Update** | Provides seasonal prediction guidance for rainfall, temperature for at least 8 stations across Vanuatu. It also provides a short summary on the status of the El Nino Southern Oscillation (ENSO) |
| 2. **Vanuatu Oceans Outlook** | Provides guidance on current ocean conditions such as (i) Sea level, (ii). Sea surface temperature (SST), (iii) Coral bleaching and (iv) chlorophyll and other parameters. It also provides a forecast and alerts on oceanic changes that could impact communities. |
| 3. **Early Action Rainfall Watch** | Available every month, and provides an assessment of rainfall deficiency for 8 climate stations across Vanuatu. It combines this rainfall assessment with a prediction to provides guidance on community, individual and sectoral responses. |
| 4. **Vanuatu Monthly Climate Summary** | A monthly assessment report on current climate trends and risks associated with ENSO and influence of Climate Change. The summary evaluates all climate parameters such as rainfall, air temperature, wind strength, wind direction, atmospheric pressure, relative humidity and ocean conditions. |
| 5. **Vanuatu Seasonal Climate Summary** | A quarterly assessment of climate at every three-monthly intervals. |
| 6. **Vanuatu Annual Climate Summary** | Annual assessment of the climate and the main drivers of the trends observed. The report also provides guidance on climate extremes and impacts recorded in the communities across Vanuatu. |
| 7. **ENSO Reports** | El Nino Southern Oscillation reports gives a near real time assessment of the atmospheric and oceanic drivers of Vanuatu's climate. It provides a ENSO Dial which is very useful to indicate whether Vanuatu is under a La Nina, El Nino or ENSO Neutral phase. It is important that ENSO is monitored as at each end of the ENSO scale, different impacts are associated with La Nina (wetter than average conditions) and El Nino (drier than average conditions) are experienced. |

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|---|---|
| 8. **ENSO Media Release** | A public declaration of the arrival and departure of an ENSO phase and key messages on what to do (household and community levels) to minimize the impacts and climate risks. |
| 9. **Dry Season Media Release** | Media released for public awareness with regards to the potential impacts of a dry season approaching and the key messages on what to do and at that time. |
| 10. **Tropical Cyclone / Wet Season Media Release** | Normally issued in October prior to the Tropical Cyclone season. The release provides guidance on the risks of the upcoming cyclone season. A very popular CIS that is often reported in the media (print and social outlets) |
| 11. **ENSO SMS** | A targeted service for all mobiles users and provides very specific information on the ENSO and its likely impacts. |
| 12. **Dry/Wet Season SMS** | As above |
| 13. **Drought Warning** | Drought warnings are issues when the assessment of the drought index for a particular station, drops below the 25% percentile mark. This is issued when a climate station experiences meteorological drought. If this persists, then observed impacts on water and agriculture will follow. |
| 14. **Coral Bleaching Warning** | Coral bleaching warnings are part of the Vanuatu Oceans bulletin, but provides guidance on which location of Vanuatu's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) is susceptible to coral bleaching events. |
| 15. **Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO) Outlook** | MJO outlook is available on the VMGD website and provides good guidance on whether there will be a amplification of weather conditions during the MJO comes closer to the Vanuatu region. During the cyclone season, the MJO can provide ideal conditions for tropical cyclones to develop or severe rainfall downpours that are normally associated with flash flooding and inundation. |

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|---|---|
| 16. **Seasonal Rainfall Forecasts** | In-advance three monthly forecasts for rainfall and air temperatures that are very useful for farming and fishing communities for planning and responding to climate risks. |
| 17. **Traditional Knowledge Seasonal Calendars** | A calendar of environmental indicators based on traditional knowledge that are specific to a community, region or island. These indicators are environmental signs of an adverse climate hazard or climate opportunity that is approaching. This TK knowledge is kept and practiced by the communities in their farming and fishing activities. |
| 18. **Vanuatu Climate Change Projections** | The climate change projections for Vanuatu are the only available CIS that is presented in the climate change timescale. The projections are available for rainfall, air temperature, sea level, ocean acidification, extreme hot days, extreme hot nights, droughts and tropical cyclones. There are projections for all emission scenarios (low, medium and high) for 2030, 2050, 2070 and 2090 with a varying degree of skill. |
| 19. Crop Climate Diary (CCD) | The Crop Climate Diary tool is an ICT extension of the Vanuatu Climate Services for Agriculture (VaCSA) tool that provides climate information-based information relevant to the agriculture sector.<br><br>The main objective of the CCD tool is to:<br><br>a. Collect agriculture data and geospatial information using the state-of-the-art Artificial Intelligence (AI) technology.<br><br>b. Analyse the collated data by linking with climate data and notable trends.<br><br>c. Visualise the collected agricultural data on the map for effective data management.<br><br>Information collected by CCD include (a) Crop, Variety, Grower and cropping type; (b). Planting, Flowering, Harvesting Dates and Final Crop Yields.; and (c). GIS Information with a Map (Coordinates included). |

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| 20. Vanuatu Climate Services application for Agriculture (VaCSA) | The agriculture information generated by the Vanuatu Climate Services for Agriculture (VaCSA) will provide the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD) with climate information-based information relevant for the agriculture sector.<br><br>This increases DARD's ability to provide national agro-climate advisories to help the national agriculture sector. However, VaCSA will not only increase DARD's capacity and ability to provide science-based information to their stakeholders, but also be available to the public for local farmers to use.<br><br>Local farmers, with VaCSA, will have access to information such as expected yield according to planting date, a decision support system based on traditional knowledge, probability of crop disease, and more.<br><br>The roll out of VaCSA in farming communities will involve awareness programs and CIS sessions in the Community Climate Centres where demonstration of the use, functionality and application of VaCSA can be implemented. |

The current CIS products detailed in Table 1 (above) will be presented to the communities for their feedback and define the relevance to them. These CIS will be the basis for ongoing engagement and identification of community relevant CIS. Communication pathways and delivery mechanisms will also be workshopped with the communities to ensure the project is guided by community input (community requirements/ specifications). The community engagement workshops on the existing CIS will be supported and driven inside the CCC.

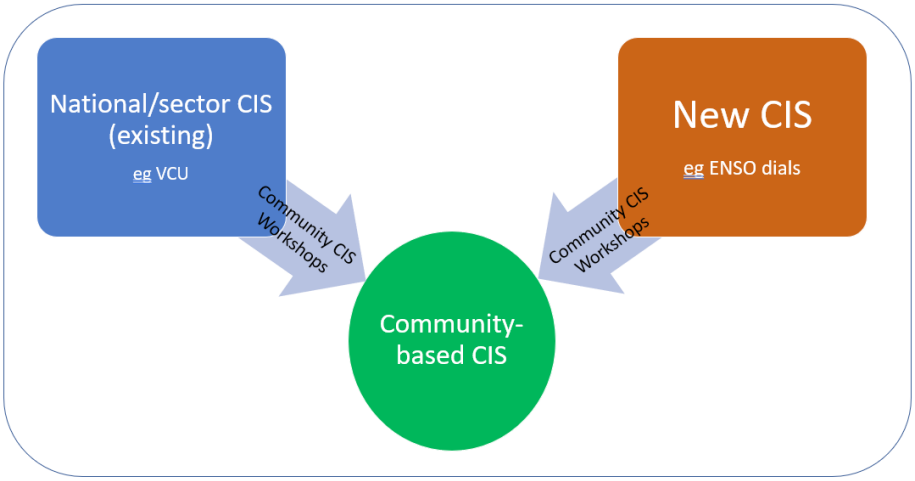


*Figure 3. Schematic to show process for the identification of CIS relevant to communities.*

## 7.6 Impact of the Van-KIRAP Climate Information Services Portal

The services delivered by the Van-KIRAP portal will provide an evidence basis to inform sectoral decision-making related to climate risk across multiple timescales, from the current climate (weather to seasonal scale) to future climate forecasts (multi-decadal, climate change scale). End-users of these services, and by association the Van-KIRAP portal, will range from different tiers of government (national and provincial) to local communities and community groups, NGOs, industry associations and the private sector more generally.

The long-term outcome of the Van-KIRAP project is to build capacity for enhanced, localised climate action and associated resilience at a sectoral and local community level to the physical impacts and risks of current and future climate variability and change. The intention is that climate information services developed through the Van-KIRAP project for end-user applications across five priority sectors in Vanuatu (tourism, fisheries, agriculture, infrastructure and water) will be delivered in part, digitally via the Van-KIRAP portal.

## 7.7 Challenges in the delivery of Climate Information Services to sectors and communities

There are notable challenges currently faced by VMGD in allowing Vanuatu's population in receiving timely CIS, including the practical application of the CIS. At the sector level government departments have limited capacity in embedding their information with climate information Services that can be turned into action at the community level. Furthermore, successful stories of the application of Climate Information Services are limited in communities. As such sectors and communities are reluctant to rely on Climate Information Services, as a new norm, to improve their resilience and performance.

Communicating CIS from the Community Climate Centres right through to the "last mile" could also encounter difficulties, and this may be due to communication difficulties (absence of telecommunication networks), the sparse population settlements and the high cost of transportation to connect with remote communities.

Furthermore there are assumptions that some of the existing CIS are too technical in their content, packaging, presentation, and delivery. Almost all the CIS is available in English, only the Vanuatu Climate Update is available in Bislama. These challenges may impede the uptake of this information by communities.

Table 2 below indicate the transformation of CIS at the national level to community-based CIS, including new community based CIS that will be developed and workshoped at the community level through this strategy.

*Table 2. The table shows CIS being translated into community based CIS*

| National level CIS | Community-based CIS | New Community CIS |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Vanuatu Climate Update<br>2. Vanuatu Oceans Outlook<br>3. Early Action Rainfall Watch<br>4. Vanuatu Monthly Climate Summary<br>5. Vanuatu Annual Climate Summary<br>6. ENSO Reports<br>7. Monthly Climate Reports<br>8. ENSO Advisory<br>9. ENSO Media Release<br>10. Dry season Media Release<br>11. Tropical Cyclone/Wet Season Media Release<br>12. ENSO SMS<br>13. Dry/Wet Season SMS<br>14. Drought Warning<br>15. Coral Bleaching Warning<br>16. Madden Julian Oscillation (MJO) Outlook<br>17. Seasonal Rainfall Forecasts<br>18. Traditional Knowledge Seasonal Calendars<br>19. Vanuatu Climate Change Projections<br>20. Crop Climate Diary<br>21. Vanuatu Climate Services Application for Agriculture | 1. Community EAR Watch.<br>2. Provincial TK Calendars.<br>3. Island specific agrometeoro logical bulletin<br>4. ENSO SMS<br>5. Drought SMS<br>6. Tropical Cyclones SMS Wet/Dry SMS<br>7. Climate Change Projections<br>8. Maps (island/provincial specific). | 1. Dials for drought, ENSO and coral bleaching etc<br>2. Flag warning system for maritime users<br>3. Solar light alert system for flooding<br>4. Adopt NDMO Alert levels in community plans and response.<br>5. Memory marks during extreme events eg Severe Tropical Cyclone Pam and Harold. |

## 7.8 Van KIRAP Community Climate Centres

Table 3 listed the proposed CCC sites that will be established throughout Vanuatu. There will be a total of twelve (12) CCC sites throughout Vanuatu, with two (2) sites per province.

The selection of the CCC sites was undertaken by VMGD in consultation with the Department of Local Affairs (DLA). DLA is a department under the Ministry of Internal Affairs responsible for overseeing local government, which comprises six provincial councils and three municipal councils. Both local government and decentralization are enshrined in the constitution. Section 82 states that "The Republic of Vanuatu, conscious of the importance of decentralization to enable the people to fully participate in the government of their Local Government Region, shall enact legislation necessary to

realise that ideal"[17]. Furthermore, Section 83 provides "for the division of the Republic of Vanuatu into Local Government Regions and for each region to be administered by a Local Government Council on which shall be representatives of custom chiefs".[18]

The establishment of the 12 CCC sites in each province align very well to this decentralisation policy of the Government of Vanuatu as instructed by the Constitution and under the Decentralisation Act 2013.

*Table 3. Community Climate Centre (CCC) sites across Vanuatu*

| | Climate Center site | Province | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|
| **1** | Sola, Vanua Lava island | Torba Province | Co-locate with provincial emergency operating center. Meet all selection criteria. Department of Local Affairs (DLA) recommends this site. |
| **2** | Loh island | Torba Province | Co-locate with VCAP building |
| **3** | Saratamata, Ambae island | Penama Province | VMGD office is located here serving the local communities in this region. Meet all selection criteria |
| **4** | Bwatnabni, Pentecost island | Penama Province | Central Pentecost (Bwatnabni) and will co-locate with Provincial Emergency Operating Center (PEOC). Meet all selection criteria |
| **5** | Lakatoro, Malekula island | Malampa Province | Central Malekula, Co-locate with Area Secretary in this area. Department of Local Affairs (DLA) recommends this site. Meet all selection criteria |
| **6** | Nobul, Ambryum island | Malampa Province | North of Abryum islands. Meet all selection criteria |
| **7** | Rovo Bay, Epi island | Shefa Province | Meet all selection criteria |
| **8** | Emae Island | Shefa Province | Meet all selection criteria, co-locate with Area council |
| **9** | Ipota, Erromango islands | Tafea Province | Co-locate with Ipota Agriculture field assistance office |
| **10** | Isangel, Tanna island | Tafea Province | Co-locate with Isangel Agriculture office/Provincial Headquarters |
| **11** | Luganville, Santo island | Sanma Province | South Santo. Co-locate with the National Disaster Management Office |
| **12** | Nakere, Santo island | Sanma Province | South Santo. Co-located with South Santo Area Council. Meet all section criteria |

[17]Constitution of Vanuatu www.paclii.org/vu/legis/consol_act/cotrov406
[18]Ibid

Table 4 below listed a set of criteria that assisted VMGD and DLA in selecting the CCCs. The emphasis was placed on building upon current initiatives and projects (eg Vanuatu Climate Adaptation Project-VCAP) and not to reinvent the wheel. Importantly, the selection of the CCC sites was undertaken with sustained support to the communities post project and the two agencies will mainstream these activities into their respective mandates with funding support provided by the Government of Vanuatu in the core budgets.

*Table 4. Criteria for the selection of the CCC*

| | **Criteria details** |
|---|---|
| **1** | Must be an existing facility/building in good working condition |
| **2** | Must be secured and build in accordance with the Vanuatu Building Code and meet all Health and Safety Working Conditions requirements |
| **3** | At least two Community Climate Centers established in each of the six Provinces of Vanuatu |
| **4** | Ability to service multiple villages (at least 4000 individuals) and therefore a substantial population in the Province |
| **5** | Must be in close proximity to sector case study sites and/or instrument sites. |
| **6** | Must be in proximity to vulnerable (hotspot) locations (eg drought prone area) |
| **7** | Maximising social equity and inclusion (as per the project ESMP and Gender Action Plan |
| **8** | Recognised and performing functions that aligns with work of Government through the Disaster Management Office (NDMO) and the Department of Local Affairs (DLA) |

## 7.9 Van KIRAP Community Climate Champions

For the CCC to be fully functional, there is a need for the community to appoint a focal point known as the Climate Champion (CC). The project has established a set of criteria for the selection of the focal point, noting that that person is active and has a good standing in the community, has good communication skills, he or she can be a Climate Change and Disaster Committee member at the community level, is self-motivated and has a basic understanding of weather and climate. The CC will play a significant role in the day to day operations of the CCC working in partnership with Community Climate Change and Disaster Committees (or CCCDC) network under the National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) but also the VMGD Voluntary Rainfall Network (VRN) of observers. These individuals will not only perform functions in the delivery of CIS for community decision making, but also responsible in the feedback mechanism where on the ground information is reported back to VMGD, DLA and national agencies including the five targeted sectors. Table 6 summaries the criteria for the focal points.

*Table 5. Criteria for the selection of the Climate Champions (CC).*[19]

| | **Criteria details** |
|---|---|
| **1** | A volunteer nominated by the Chief and has a good standing in the community. |
| **2** | Has strong communication skills in English, Bislama and one other language (French) |
| **3** | An active member of a community council or network (e.g. voluntry rainfall network (VRN), climate change and disaster committee (CCDC), environmental council, Red cross volunteer, provincial officers) |
| **4** | Self-motivated and ability to motivate/mentor others |

[19]Van-KIRAP Technical Report: Assessment of Meteorological instrument sites and Community Climate Centers

| | |
|---|---|
| **5** | Basic understanding of climate and weather |
| **6** | Maximising social equity and inclusion (as per the project ESMP and Gender Action Plan). |
| **7** | Reside within the community for the full duration of the project |

## 7.10 Flow of Climate Information from VMGD and five (5) priority Sectors to communities

Through this strategy, VMGD aims to ensure a systematic approach is taken on the continuous flow of reliable Climate Information Service from VMGDs head office and the five (5) priority sectors (tourism, fisheries, agriculture, infrastructure, water) to targeted communities throughout Vanuatu. A conceptual illustration from the collection of meteorological data, data processing and analysis, issuance of CIS and the dissemination of CIS to sectors and then to end users via communication platforms is shown below.

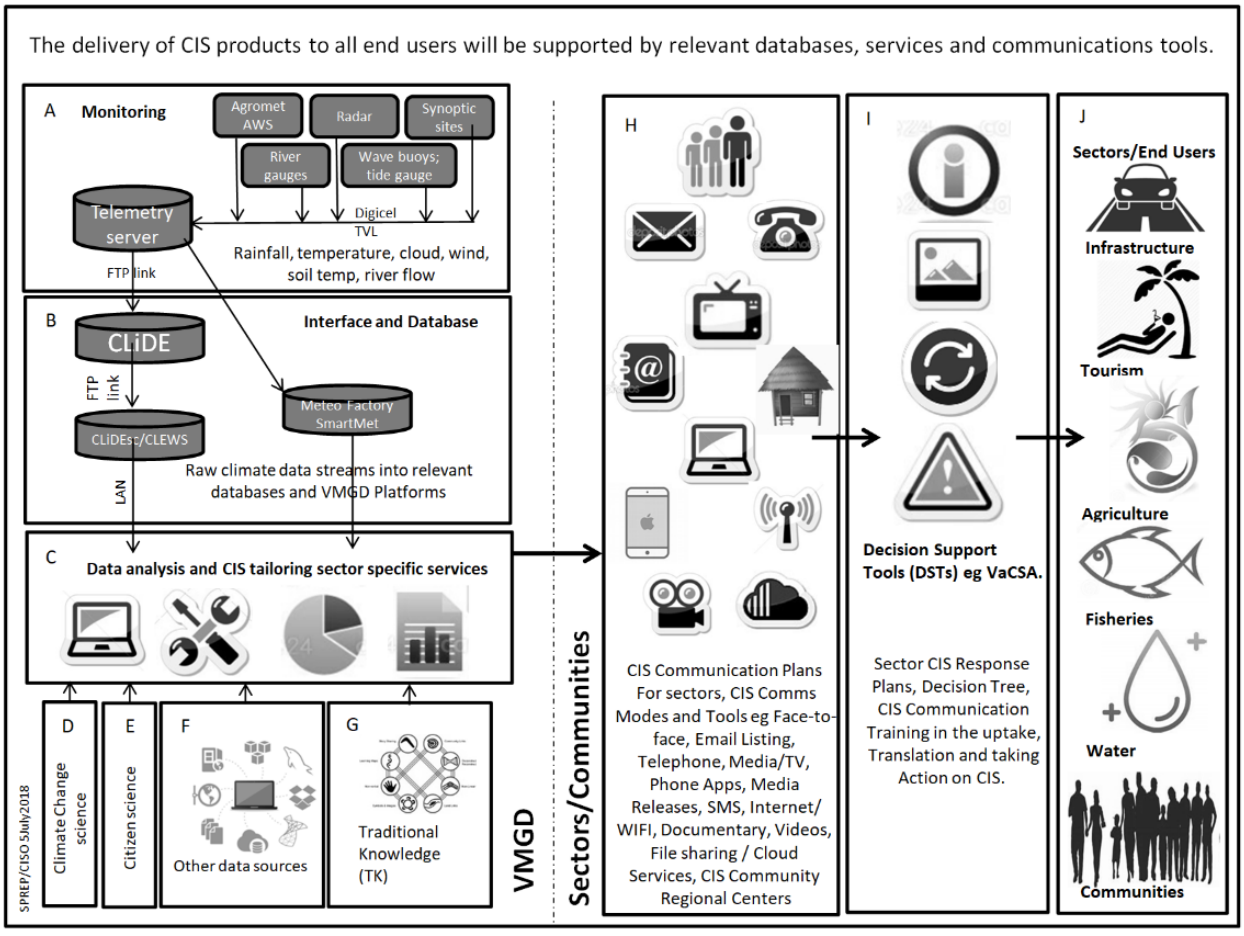


*Figure 4. A conceptual illustration showing the collection of meteorological data, data processing and analysis and issuance of CIS and the dissemination of CIS to sectors and then to end users via communication platforms*

## 7.11 Existing networks and communications mechanisms

There are many existing networks and communication mechanisms that are available in Vanuatu for the delivery of the climate information services. The project will fully utilise these networks and systems to ensure the transfer of information to the "last mile" (i.e. all the way down to the communities who are most in need of guidance and support).

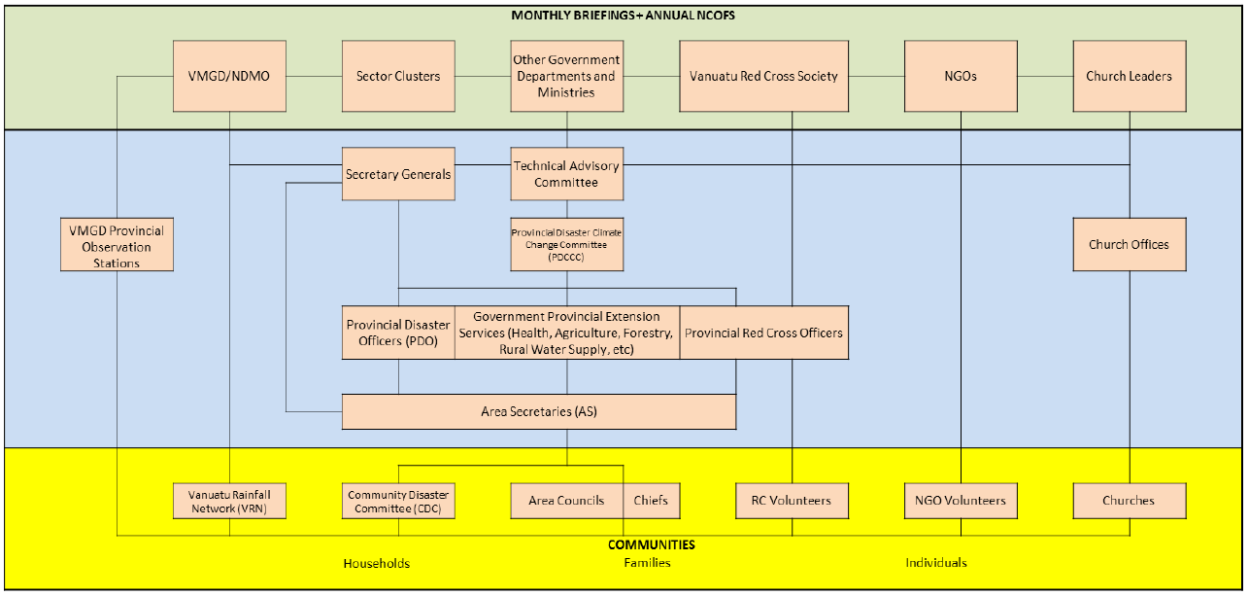


*Figure 5. Existing networks and communication mechanisms to be adopted.*

## 7.12 Two Way Communication Platform

There exist many communication pathways to channel information from the national level to the provincial level and to communities. Through this strategy, the project intend to establish a two way communication platform that is simple and build on from current and existing communication pathways. Figure 6 illustrates a summarised communication pathway that will be used in all Community Climate Centres.

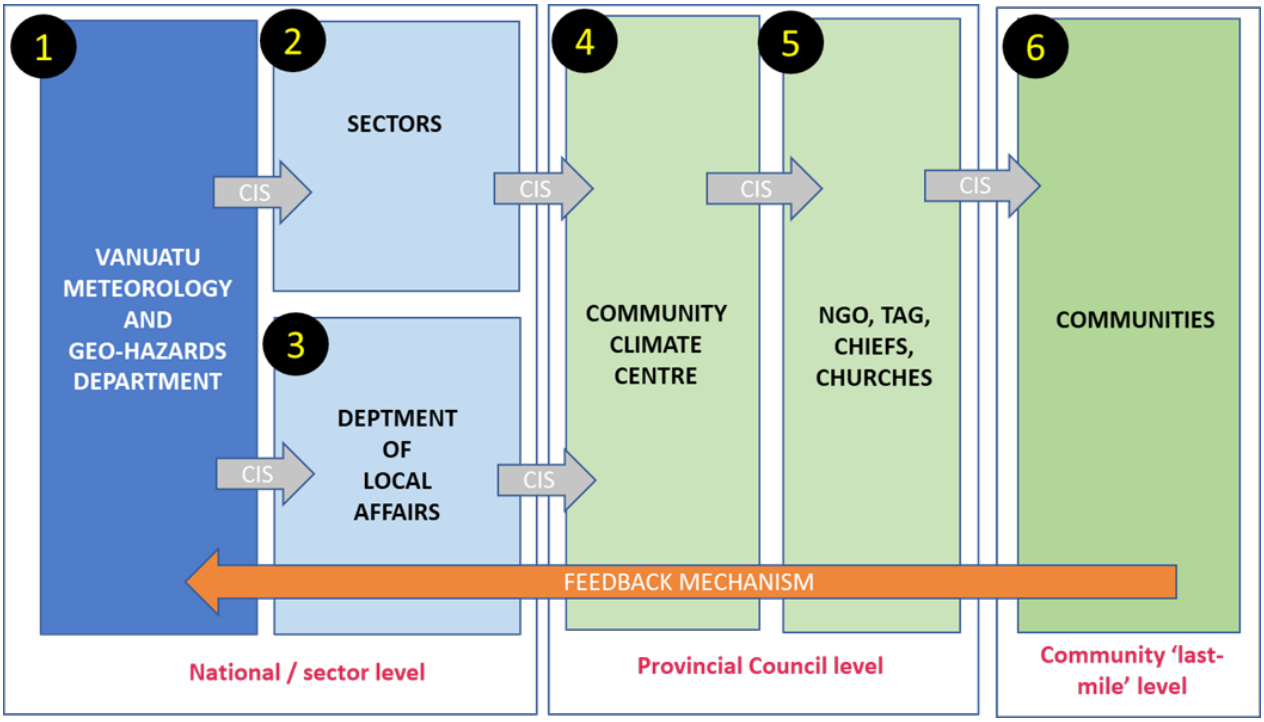


*Figure 6 Two way communication platform showing the flow of information to the community level*

From the above diagram, the flow of Climate Information products and services from VMGD's end to the communities will be in two pathways as follows:

Pathway 1

1. VMGD will prepare the Climate Information Services/products and tools and channel them to the CCCs;
2. The CCCs will receive these products/information from VMGD;
3. The CCCs, through the focal point, will then channel these information to communities.

Pathway 2

1. VMGD will provide climate information tools/products/services to sectors;
2. Sectors will use these tools/products/services to prepare and issue tailor made services/products for communities;
3. Sectors will then channel these CIS products and services to the CCCs; and
4. The CCCs will then channel the CIS to communities.

Communicating Climate Information Services via path way 1 will be as follows:

1. VMGD to CCCs: This will be done by VMGD conducting monthly briefings on monthly climate updates through phone or zoom meetings, emailing of the products/climate bulletins from VMGD to focal points and VMGD updating these products on VMGD Facebook page https://www.facebook.com/vmgd.gov.vu and VMGD website https://www.vmgd.gov.vu and informing the CCs on these updates;
2. The CCCs will receive the climate information bulletins/products from VMGD via phone call/zoom meetings, email and VMGDs Facebook page and website;

3. Upon receipt of the climate information services/products from VMGDs end, the products will be disseminated from the CCCs to communities through monthly face to face meetings and hard copies being displayed on the CCC notice board.

Communicating Climate Information Services via the pathway 2 will be as follows:

1. VMGD to Sectors: This will be done by VMGD conducting monthly briefings on monthly climate updates through phone, website portal, zoom or in person meetings with sectors, emailing of the products/climate bulletins from VMGD to sectors focal point, including VMGD updating these products on VMGD Facebook page https://www.facebook.com/vmgd.gov.vu and VMGD website https://www.vmgd.gov.vu and informing the sector focal points on these updates;
2. Sectors will then use these tools/products/services from VMGD to prepare and issue tailor made services/products;
3. The sectors will then communicate these tailor-made products and services to CCC focal points via phone, email and monthly zoom meetings;
4. The CCCs through the CCs, will receive the sector based tailored information; bulletins/products from the sectors via phone, email and monthly zoom meetings; and
5. Upon receipt of the tailor-made products/services, the products will be disseminated from CCCs to communities through monthly face to face meetings and hard copies being displayed on the CCC notice board.

## 7.13 Feedback Mechanism

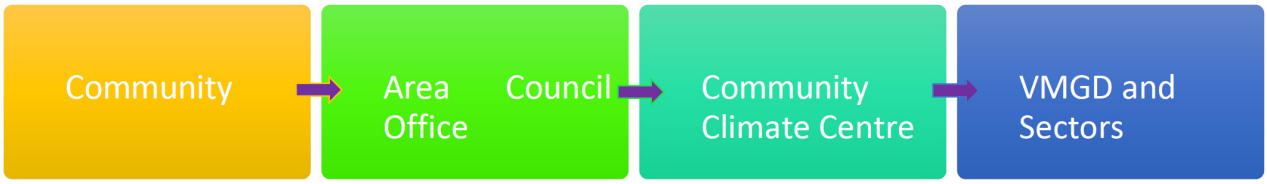


*Figure 7. Flow of feedback information from communities to VMGD and the five priority sectors*

The National Disaster Management Offices at the Provincial Government level, which also houses the Provincial Emergency Operation Centre (PEOC), have established and used a feedback mechanism during a hydro-meteorological event such as tropical cyclone, severe flooding or prolong drought. During a hydro-meteorological event and the resulting disaster, feedback from the impact of these hydro-meteorological events, including response activities are channeled from the communities to the Community Liaison Officer (CLO) based at the Area Council Office, and then to NDMO provincial office, and finally to the NDMO office in Port Vila (National level).

The Van KIRAP project, through this strategy, will build as well as implement a simplified model to direct the flow of information back from communities to VMGD and the five (5) sectors, informing them of the impact these information may have on their communities. Using the exciting feedback mechanism, as shown in figure 7, feedback from the use of the CIS and tools will be channeled from communities to the area council office, to the Community Climate Centre, and to the Sectors and VMGD.

Feedbacks from communities would allow VMGD and the sectors to fine tune their service so that it continue to be beneficial in their (communities) decision making, it improves their livelihood as well as build resilience in their communities. There are instances where communities would like to provide feedback directly to the “horse mouth”, allowing them (communities) to communities directly to VMGD. This gives assurance and certainty that their recommendations and feedback will be looked at and acted upon.

## 8.0 Target Audience

Climate Information Services (CIS) is important to everyone, spanning from organizations to those living in urban and rural areas. The impact of weather, climate and climate change is felt by everyone. As a result there are many users of Climate Information Services, some with different needs. As such, CIS must be tailored to cater for these different needs. The strategy will target four (4) different categories of users Climate Information Services and they are:

- National Government: National Disaster Management Office, Department of Water, Department of Tourism, Public Works Department, Department of Agriculture, Department of Local Authority:
- Provincial Government: The six (6) provincial government and their area councils;
- NGOs: Red Cross, Save the Children, World Vision; and
- Communities: People in urban and rural (villages) communities.[20]

The table below shows the CIS, the products that are to be delivered and the targeted audience.

[20]Vanuatu Framework for Climate Services

*Table 6. The table below shows the target audience for the Climate Information Services (CIS)*

| CIS Sites | CIS Products | Climate Change Products | Tai lored CIS Product | Communication mode to CCC | Frequency of issuance | Issuer | Receiver | Target Audience[21] | Presentation to communities | Targeted Population [22] | Targeted Sector |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Nakere Community Climate Site** | x17 CIS Products issued from VMGD | x1 Climate Change product issued from delivery partner | x1 from the Department of Fisheries<br><br>x1 from the Department of Agriculture<br><br>x1 from deliv-ery partner | Email<br>SMS<br>Social Media (FB)<br>Portal<br>VMGD Website | Once a month<br><br>Once every three months | VMGD<br><br>Partner<br><br>Sector (Agriculture, Fisheries) | CC | Communities (x6 villages)<br><br>Hasevaia, Tangoa, Talua, Tanavoli, Nasulnun, Vunapisu | Monthly meetings[23], printed copies of products, products being displayed on notice board<br><br>FB page | 8,000 | Fisheries,<br><br>Agriculture,<br><br>Water |
| **Luganville Community Climate Centre Site** | x17 CIS products issued from VMGD | x1 Climate Change Product issued from delivery partner | x1 from the Department of Fisheries<br><br>x1 from the Department of Agriculture<br><br>x1 issued from delivery partner | Email<br>SMS<br>Social Media (FB)<br>Portal<br>VMGD Website<br>Monthly Zoom meetings | Once a month<br><br>Once every three months | VMGD<br><br>Partner<br><br>Sector (Agriculture, Fisheries) | CC, NGO, TAG | Luganville population, Santo Farm-ers, VARTC | Monthly meet-ings, printed copies of prod-ucts, products being displayed on notice board,<br><br>FB page | 16,312 | Agriculture, Infrastructure, Fisher-ies, Tourism, Water |
| **Loh Community Climate Centre** | x17 CIS products issued from VMGD | x1 Climate Change product issued from delivery partner | x1 from the Department of Fisheries<br><br>x1 from the Department of Agriculture<br><br>x1 issued from delivery partner | Email<br>SMS<br>Social Media (FB)<br>Portal<br>VMGD Website | Once a month<br><br>Once every three months | VMGD<br><br>Partner<br><br>Sector (Agriculture, Fisheries) | CC | Communities from 5 islands (Hui, Metoma, Tegua, Loh, Toga | Monthly meetings, printed copies of products, products being displayed on notice board<br><br>FB page | 985 | Fisheries, Agriculture, Water |

[21]The target audience is inclusive of everyone, including women, children, the elderly and people living with disability (PLWD)

[22] Population figures given here are from the Vanuatu 2016 Mini Census

[23] Monthly meeting means face to face interaction

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sola Community Climate Centre** | 17 CIS products issued from VMGD | 1 Climate Change product issued from delivery partner | 1 from Vanuatu Department of Fisheries<br><br>1 from Vanuatu Department of Agriculture<br><br>x1 issued from delivery partner | Email<br>SMS<br>Social Media (FB)<br>Portal<br>VMGD Website<br>Monthly Zoom Meetings | Once a month<br><br>Once every three months | VMGD<br><br>Partner<br><br>Sector (Agriculture, Fisheries) | CC, NGO, TAG | Communities from 5 islands (Merelava, Gaua, Mota, Vanua Lava, Ureparapara, Motalava) | Monthly meetings, printed copies of products, products being displayed on notice board<br><br>FB page | 8,984 | Fisheries, Agriculture, water, Tourism, Infrastructure |

## 9.0 Traditional Knowledge

For many years, Vanuatu's rural population have used traditional knowledge, orally passed on from generation to generation, as a tool to build resilience to the impacts of severe weather and climate events. This knowledge has proven to be very effective and reliable for many years, and has saved countless lives.

Traditional knowledge provides an advantage in the provision of downscaled information, which is more relevant to communities, operates at different lead times and can add additional information that is not available from broader scale forecasting models. When added to modern forecasting tools, traditional knowledge can enhance community-based early warning systems by adding information that is relevant and understandable. [24]

Traditional knowledge could be used alongside scientific knowledge, as integrating of both local and external knowledge will build on local knowledge by high degree interaction with communities based on respect, trust and understanding of different viewpoints. [25]The Van KIRAP project intended to in-cooperate these traditional knowledge with scientific information (Climate Information Services) to enhance the level of understanding of Climate Information Services at the community level.

In support of the integration of TK into science based CIS, a "Van KIRAP Traditional Knowledge Strategy and Action Plan" has been developed to outline how TK products and services will be rolled out at the community level. Traditional knowledge data and information generated through the Van KIRAP project, for example Seasonal Crop Calendars, will be fully utilised in the Community Climate Centres. Awareness trainings that will be facilitated by the Climate Champions in the Community Climate Centres will take into account the Traditional Knowledge information and help promote the use of Traditional Knowledge in every aspect of their livelihood. Figure 8, below, is a TK product (Traditional Seasonal Crop Calender) that will be delivered to communities at the Community Climate Centre.

[26]

*Figure 8. TK Seasonal Calendar, a TK product which will be delivered at the Community Climate Centre*

[24]Van KIRAP Draft TK Strategy
[25]Allan Rarai MSc Thesis
[26]TK Strategy and Action Plan

## 10.0 Gender Equality and Social Inclusion

Women significantly contribute in the development of communities throughout Vanuatu, however they are not equally represented in many decision making process. Despite women making up almost fifty (50) per cent of the population (49.1%) they are not represented equally in educational attainment, employment or political representation. [27] The lower participation of female in contrast to male was observed during the consultations. The number of women participation is low (25%) compared to men (75%).

Community Climate Centres aim to see that Climate Information Services, including early warnings on natural events such as tropical cyclone, heavy rainfall or flooding be available and reach every one, leaving no one behind. Importantly it needs to be accessible by the most vulnerable and disadvantaged, including women, children, youth, the elderly and people living with disability (PLWD). Information must reach those who needed it the most.

## 11.0 Monitoring and Evaluation

A monitoring and evaluation frame work will be put in place as part of the Van KIRAP project to analyse and track the overall progress of the project, including activity 2.2's progress (Community Climate Sites). The evaluation framework put in place will evaluate whether or not the objectives of the program (activity 2.2) are achieved. The findings from the evaluation will be used to inform future decision-making processes regarding this activity.

The Monitoring and Evaluation will also cover the feedback from CIS products channeled to communities, how people action these information, and whether it impacted their lives.

## 12.0 Resource implications

The implementation of the Community Engagement strategy will depend on technical, human and financial resources for it to be successful. These resources will ensure the objectives in this strategy are achieved. The Van KIRAP project, though its core funding under component 2.2, will support the assessment of the community climate information services sites, the establishment of the Community Climate Centres and the appointment of the Climate Champions (focal points). Resources will also mobilized to support the production of CIS, tailored climate information services, trainings, workshops, awareness and outreach.

## 13.0 Sustainability of Community Climate Centres and Climate Champions

An exit strategy will need to be developed towards the end of Van KIRAP project to ensure that VMGD, DLA and NDMO have the ability to sustain the functions of both the Community Climate Centre and the focal points/Climate Champions beyond the life of the project. There are many options to consider for VMGD to take the leading role in maintaining these centres, and these include, but not limited to the following: 1 VMGD increasing its yearly operational budget to sustain the functions of the 12 CCCs; 2. Expanding the ToRs for the CCs who are currently being employed by the Vanuatu government to in-cooperate additional activities (CC duties/ToR); 3. Institutionalising the CC position through departmental structure expansion; and 4. Expansion of VMGD services to include weather, climate and geological hazard Information/warning services to capture the "bye-in" form the Ministry of Climate Change.

[27] Gender and Social Inclusion in Van KIRAP Interim Report

## 14.0 Sustainability of Community Climate Centres and Climate Champions

| Activity | Sub Activity | Task | Responsibilities | Timeline | Resources | Risks | Indicators |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Establishing Community CIS Sites | Undertake a detailed assessment on proposed climate centres | Assessment on Torba/Sanma | Gibson, Malosu | March/April 2021 | Van KIRAP Comp 2.2 Budget | COVID 19, TC | Report complete, approved |
| | | Assessment on Malampa/Penama | Gibson, Malosu | Jan/Feb 2022 | Van KIRAP Comp 2.2 Budget | COVID 19, TC | Report complete, approved |
| | | Assessment on Shefa/Tafea | Gibson, Malosu | Mar/Apr 2022 | Van KIRAP Comp 2.2 Budget | COVID 19, TC | Report complete, approved |
| | Establishment of Community Climate Centres | Develop the Community Engagement Strategy and Action Plan | Gibson | June/Jul 2021 | Van KIRAP Comp 2.2 Budget | COVID 19 | Strategy completed and approved |
| | | Procurement of CCC facilities/equipment (Luganville, Nakere, Sola) | VMGD/SPREP PMUs, PCU | July/Aug 2021 | Van KIRAP Comp 2.2 Budget | COVID 19 | Facilities/equipment procured, CCC in Luganville established |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Installation of facilities on CIS site | VMGD/SPREP PMUs | August/Sep 2021 | Van KIRAP Comp 2.2 Budget | COVID 19 | CCC established, receiving CIS from sectors and VMGD, CIS communicated to communities |
| | | Conduct "Train the trainers" workshop | VMGD, Sectors, CC | Sept/Oct 2021 | Van KIRAP Comp 2.2 Budget | COVID 19 | Training conducted |
| | | Conduct community workshops | VMGD/Sectors | Sept/Oct/Nov 2021 | Van KIRAP Comp 2.2 Budget | COVID 19, TC | Workshop conducted |
| | | Dissemination of CIS products/tools from VMGD to Sectors, DLA, NDMO, NGOs, CCC and to communities | VMGD, Sectors, CC | Sep/Oct/Nov 2021 | Van KIRAP Comp 2.2 Budget | COVID 19, TC | CIS received by communities and messages actioned |
| | | Procurement of CCC facilities in Loh, Torres | VMGD/SPREP PMUs, PCU | Jan/Feb 2022 | Van KIRAP Comp 2.2 Budget | COVID 19, TC | Procurement completed |
| | | Installation of facilities at Loh CCC | VMGD/SPREP PMUs | Feb/Mar 2022 | Van KIRAP Comp 2.2 Budget | COVID 19, TC | CCC up and running |
| | | Conduct community workshops/awareness at Loh, Torres | VMGD/Sectors | Feb/Mar 2022 | Van KIRAP Comp | COVID 19, TC | Workshops/awaren ess conducted |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | 2.2 Budget | | |
| | | Dissemination of CIS products/tools from VMGD to Sectors, DLA, NDMO, NGOs, CCC and to communities | VMGD/Sectors/CC | Feb/Mar 2022 | Van KIRAP Comp 2.2 Budget | COVID 19, TC | CIS received by communities and messages actioned |
| | | Procurement of CCC facilities (Penama/Malampa/Shefa/Tafea sites) | VMGD/SPREP PMUs, PCU | May/June 2022 | Van KIRAP Comp 2.2 Budget | COVID 19 | Procurement completed |
| | | Installation of CCC facilities on CIS Sites (Penama/Malampa/Shefa/Tafea) | VMGD/SPREP PMUs | July/Aug/Sep 2022 | Van KIRAP Comp 2.2 Budget | COVID 19 | Facilities installed |
| | | Conduct "Train the Trainers" workshop | VMGD/Sectors | Sep/Oct 2022 | Van KIRAP Comp 2.2 Budget | COVID 19 | Training conducted and completed |
| | | Conduct community workshops in all sites | VMGD/Sectors | Sept/Oct/Nov 2022 | Van KIRAP Comp 2.2 Budget | COVID 19, TC | Workshop conducted and completed |
| | | Dissemination of CIS products/tools from VMGD to Sectors, DLA, NDMO, NGOs, CCC and to communities | VMGD/Sectors/CC | Oct/Nov/Dec 2022 | Van KIRAP Comp 2.2 Budget | COVID 19, TC | CIS received by communities and messages actioned |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Establishment of Community Climate Champions (CC) | Develop Selection Criteria for CC | VMGD | Jan-21 | Van KIRAP Comp 2.2 Budget | COVID 19, TC | Selection criteria approved |
| | | Develop ToR for CC | Gibson | Jul-21 | Van KIRAP Comp 2.2 Budget | COVID 19 | ToR developed and approved |
| | | CC proposed for Torba and Sanma sites | Community leaders/members | Mar/Apr 2021 | Van KIRAP Comp 2.2 Budget | COVID 19, TC | CC selected for Torba/Sanma sites |
| | | CC proposed for Penama and Malampa sites | Community Leaders/members | Jan/Feb 2022 | Van KIRAP Comp 2.2 Budget | COVID 19, TC | CC selected for Penama/Malampa site |
| | | CC proposed for Shefa and Tafea sites | Community Leaders/members | Mar/Apr 2022 | Van KIRAP Comp 2.2 Budget | COVID 19, TC | CC selected for Shefa/Tafea site |
| | CIS demonstration activity and events | CIS Knowledge tools prepared | VMGD | 2021/2022/2023 | Van KIRAP Comp 2.2 Budget | COVID 19, TC | Knowledge tools available at CCC |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Preparation and dissemination of CIS tools/products/services to CCC | VMGD/Sectors/CCC | Ongoing | Recurrent budget | NPP may not be approved | Information/products continuously disseminated to communities |
| | | Maintain function of CCC/CC | VMGD/DLA/NDMO | Ongoing | US $5,000.00 per site per year | Additional budget may not be approved | CCC and CC continue to execute their function after the end of Van KIRAP project |
| | | Ongoing outreach activities and campaign | VMGD | Ongoing | US $ 20,000 per annum | Additional Budget may not be approved | Outreach activities and campaign conducted after the end of Van KIRAP project |

## 15.0 Supporting Documents


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