SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME RESULTS REPORT (FY 2017-2022)

VANUATU

COUNTRY REPORT CARD
FY 2017 - 2022

Country Programme Name	Vanuatu		
Year Started	2008		
Portfolio Profile	**GEF**	**Non-GEF**	**Total**
Number of projects	91	15	**106**
Grant amount committed	3,120,235	549,799	**3,670,034**
Project level co-financing in cash	1,092,888	186,590	**1,279,478**
Project level co-financing in kind	2,004,949	205,534	**2,210,483**
Total co-financing *			**4,039,760**

Source: SGP database as of July 2022
*** Total co-financing = Total project level co-financing (in cash and in kind) + Non-GEF grant amount committed**

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022
Focal Area Distribution (by completed projects)							
Biodiversity	-	-	1	3	5	11	20
Climate Change	-	-	-	2	2	-	4
Land Degradation	-	-	1	2	1	5	9
Sustainable Forest Management	-	-	-	1	3	3	7
International Waters	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
Total Projects Completed	-	-	2	9	12	19	42

Source: Reporting by Country Programme as part of Annual Monitoring Process (2016-2022)

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
** Kindly note figures in column "Total Value 2016-2022" have undergone comprehensive quality assurance that supports aggregation of results over time. This includes removal of duplicative data over time and/or inclusion of more results based on verification by SGP country teams.							
PROGRESS TOWARDS FOCAL AREA OBJECTIVES							
Biodiversity							
Number of biodiversity projects completed	-	-	1	3	5	11	20
Number of Protected Areas (PAs) positively influenced	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Hectares of PAs	-	-	-	-	459	-	459
Number of Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas and Territories (ICCAs) positively influenced	-	-	-	2	5	6	13
Hectares of ICCAs	-	-	-	4,903	-	-	4,903
Number of significant species conserved	-	-	-	5	-	2	7
Number of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	-	-	1	2	1	4	8
Hectares of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	-	-	1	5,405	6,259	629,600	641,265
Climate Change							
Number of climate change projects completed	-	-	-	2	2	-	4
Did the country programme address community-level barriers to deployment of low-GHG technologies? (yes/no)	-	-	No	Yes	Yes	No	2
Hectares of forests and non-forest lands with restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks initiated through completed projects	-	-	-	25	20	-	45
Number of typologies of community-oriented, locally adapted energy access solutions with successful demonstrations or scaling up and replication	-	-	-	-	1	-	1

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
Number of communities achieving energy access with locally adapted community solutions, with co-benefits estimated and valued	-	-	-	10	10	-	20
Number of households achieving energy access co-benefits (ecosystem effects, income, health and others)	-	-	-	103	111	-	214
Breakdown of projects							
Low carbon technology and renewable energy projects	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
Conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks projects	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
Land Degradation							
Number of land degradation projects completed	-	-	1	2	1	5	9
Number of community members with improved actions and practices that reduce negative impacts on land uses	-	-	-	11	10	170	191
Number of community members demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices	-	-	-	-	-	450	450
Hectares of land brought under improved management practices	-	-	-	-	16	11	27
Number of farmer leaders involved in successful demonstrations of agro-ecological practices	-	-	-	-	2	23	25
Number of farmer organizations, groups or networks disseminating climate-smart agroecological practices	-	-	-	2	1	2	5
Sustainable Forest Management							
Number of sustainable forest management projects completed	-	-	-	1	3	3	7
Hectares restored through improved forest management practices	-	-	-	26	25	52	103
International Waters							
Number of international waters projects completed	-	-	-	1	1	-	2

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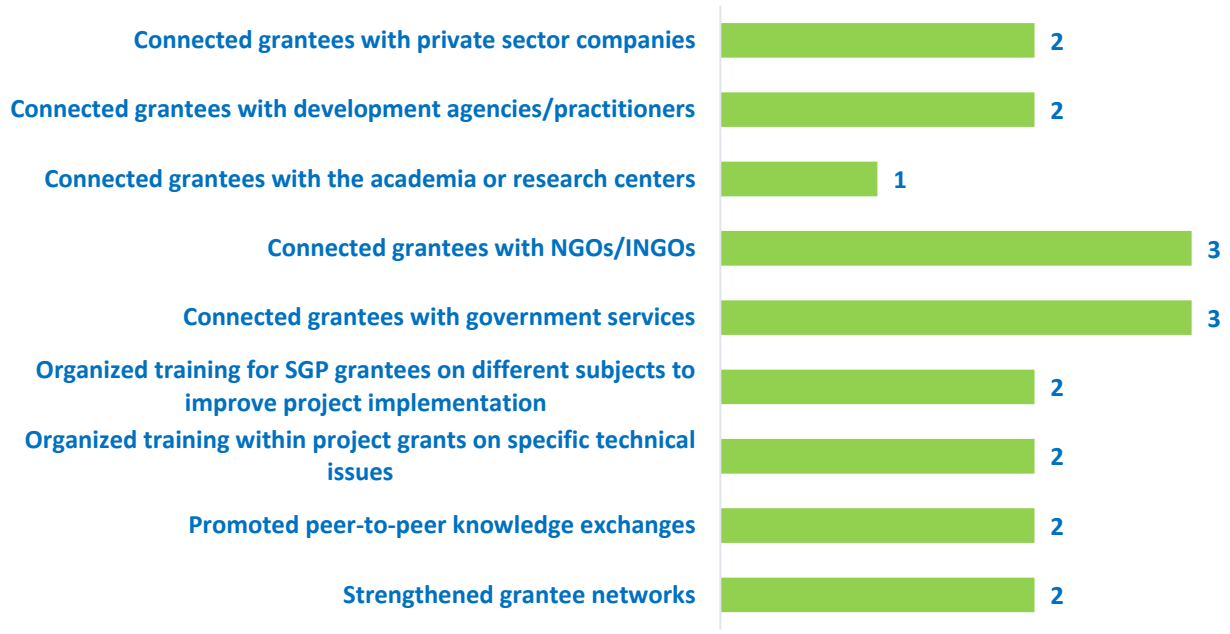
Hectares of seascapes covered under improved community conservation and sustainable use management systems	-	-	-	-	5	-	5
Chemicals and Waste							
Community-Based Tools/Approaches Deployed as Part of the Portfolio							
Organic farming	-	-	No	No	Yes	No	1
GRANTMAKER PLUS							
CSO-Government Dialogue							
Number of CSO-government dialogues supported	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Number of CSO/CBO representatives involved in the dialogues	-	-	-	-	8	-	8
Gender							
Number of gender responsive completed projects	-	-	2	3	3	4	12
Number of completed projects led by women	-	-	-	3	3	-	6
Programme Management: NSC gender focal point (yes/no)	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	4
Indigenous Peoples							
Number of completed projects that included indigenous peoples	-	-	-	-	9	6	15
Number of indigenous leaders with improved capacities	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Programme Management: NSC IP focal point (yes/no)	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	4
Ways to encourage IP projects							
Proposals accepted in local languages (yes/no)	-	-	No	No	Yes	Yes	2
Proposals accepted using participatory video (yes/no)	-	-	No	Yes	No	No	1
Involved indigenous peoples in NSC and/or TAG (yes/no)	-	-	No	No	Yes	Yes	2

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
Enhanced outreach and networking with indigenous people's groups (yes/no)	-	-	No	No	Yes	Yes	2
Youth							
Number of completed projects that included youth	-	-	-	-	5	2	7
Number of youth organizations	-	-	-	-	4	2	6
Programme Management: NSC youth focal point (yes/no)	-	-	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	3
Persons with Disability							
Number of disabled persons organizations	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
BROADER ADOPTION (Scaling up, Replication, Policy Influence, Improving Livelihoods)							
Projects replicated or scaled up	-	-	-	-	2	3	5
Projects with policy influence	-	-	1	-	3	1	5
Projects improving livelihoods of communities	-	-	-	6	6	6	18
PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS							
Community-level trainings conducted	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Number of projects monitored through field visits	-	-	7	7	6	11	31
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT							
National Steering Committee							
Number of NSC meetings occurred during the reporting period	-	-	2	2	8	5	17
Average number of NSC members that participated in each NSC meeting	-	-	5	5	5	6	5
Average time in days needed to replace NSC member	-	-	14	15	-	30	15

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF KEY RESULTS

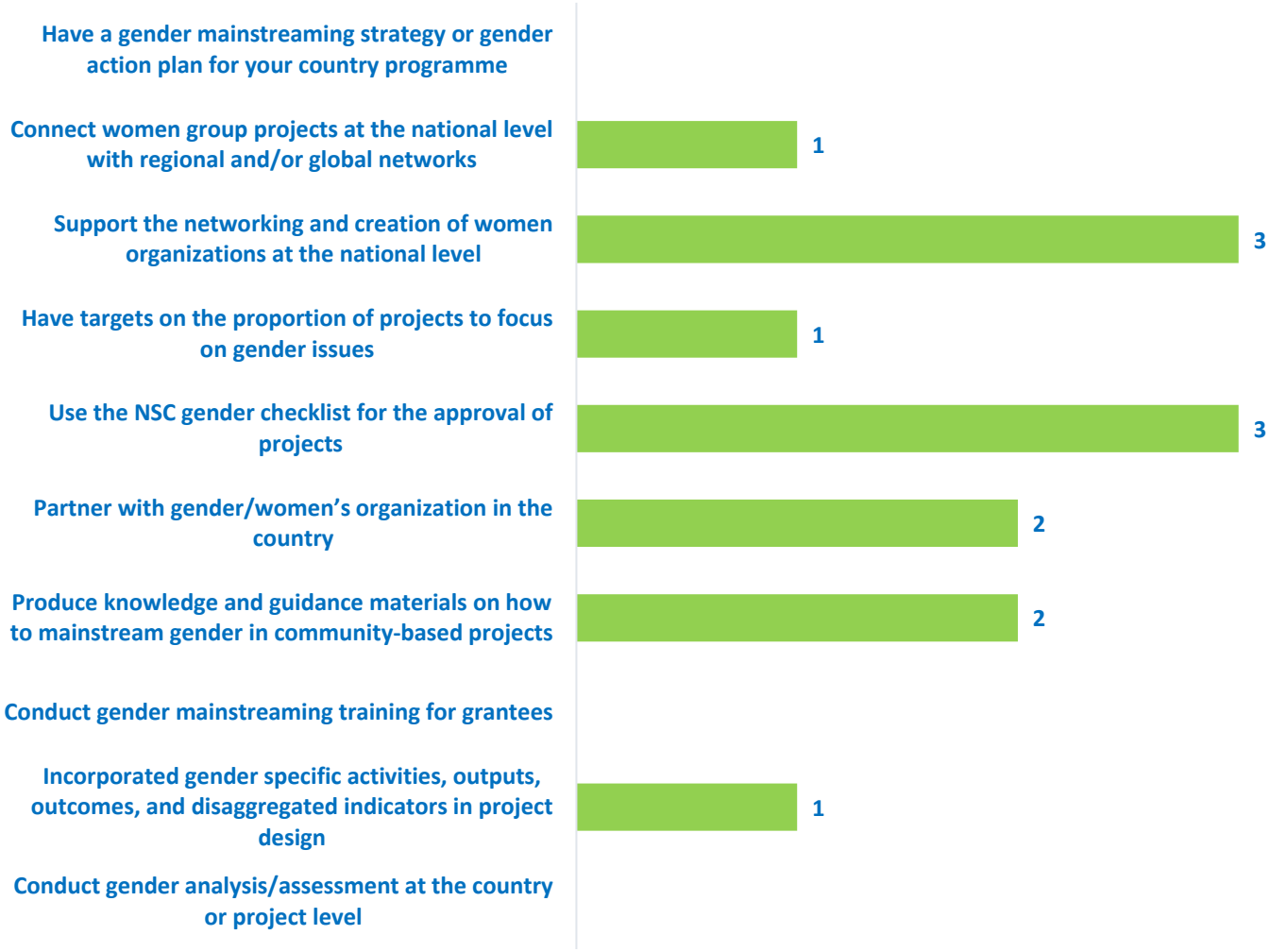
Interpreting the Green Bars in Graphs: The presence of green bars indicates the number of years that the country programme has achieved specific results. If a green bar is absent, it signifies that while the associated result is not observed in the country programme, it is still evident in the overall aggregated SGP portfolio.

Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Capacity Development Strategies
(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)



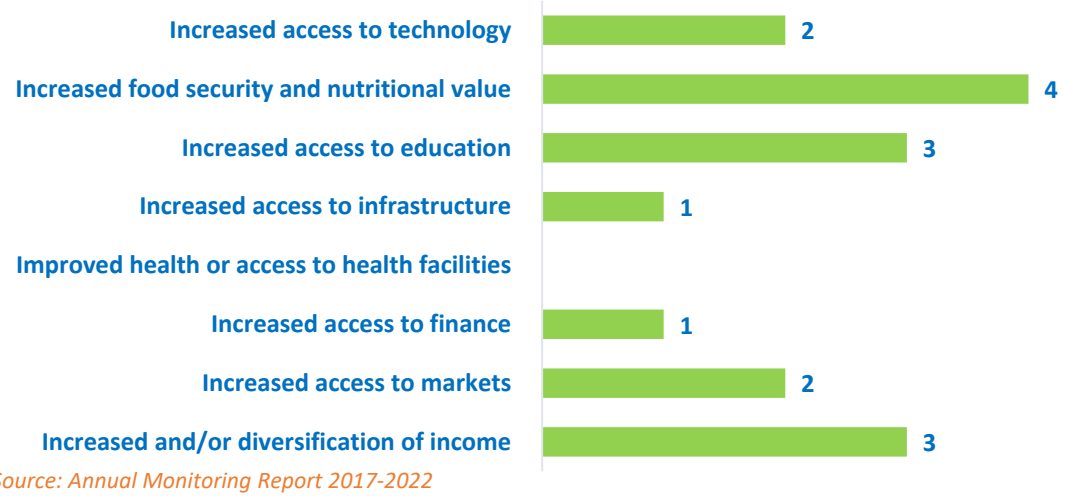
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Gender Mainsreaming Strategies
(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Strategies to Improve Community Livelihoods and Quality of Life *(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)*



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

Number of Years Country Programme Addressed Sustainable Development Goals
(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)

Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

EXMAPLES OF PROJECT RESULTS

Climate change

In **Vanuatu**, SGP supported grantee, Tariwa Taro Association, to implement the Vanuatu National Energy Road Map 2016-2030. The main power electricity in Vanuatu is limited mainly in town and within provincial administration centers due to high infrastructural and maintenance costs and lacks technical capacity in the communities for clean energy. The rural villages on remote islands are faced limited economic opportunities and often the communities had none or poor lighting systems. The project focuses on households in remote rural communities on the outer islands of Vanuatu with poor lighting sources and lack of electricity, which is also a hurdle for women involved in handicrafts. The project reached eight rural villages, which did not have electricity and improved home lighting with solar lighting systems in over 10 villages covering 103 households, with 85 homes belonging to women handicraft makers and 18 homes with people with disabilities. Five local youth were part of the technician team in the installation and maintenance of the solar power system under the supervision of solar engineer experts. The homes of the whole island of Futuna now run on solar power. The project also promoted the importance of securing protection of forests for endemic species. The project reached communities with an endemic bird species like the Vanuatu White collared Petrel within biodiversity hotspot in Melanesia, with low carbon technologies. To replicate the project's impact, the CSO has been consulted by the government for improving home lighting in three more islands in the province with government's budgetary support. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2019-2020).***

Sustainable Forest Management

In **Vanuatu,** SGP supported grantee, Williams Memorial Missionary Training Institute, to restock degraded forest areas within buffer zone of a protected area with native Kauri tree on Erromango Island and to ensure the protection of this cash-income generating resource from wild beasts. The project established a community nursery whereby the community can raise seedlings to restock the depleting resource. As part of the project, the community were empowered with skills and knowledge to grow and manage seedlings in the nursery and planting out in the field. One of the primary goals of the project was to ensure increase in replanting programs in East Erromango increases the number of trees in the community area, thus preventing harvesting of wild sandalwood, which is threatening the deforestation of the wild stand of Kauri trees within National Forest Reserve in Erromango. The project involved all the community members including youth and the indigenous people, who speak the local Smae language. The project built local capacity in nursery management to rear valuable trees. Over 20,000-forest trees seedling were raised in the community nursery and local youths were trained in rearing trees seedling within nursery management. The seedlings rehabilitated 25,000 woodlots of degraded forested areas. **(*Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2019-2020)***

In **Vanuatu**, SGP support the *ILiL UAS Community Association* to address forest degradation issues due to rising population pressure, low food crop yields caused by shortened fallow periods, and deterioration of community water sources. The local population's access to fuel and building supplies was impacted by the loss of the forest, making the neighborhood vulnerable to disasters. Thus, the grantee, an indigenous peoples' organization, was created to improve local livelihoods. With the support of SGP, a community forest nursery was established with enhanced water access. Members of the community planted trees in nurseries to restore the forest in the village and garden slopes to prevent soil erosion after land was cleared for gardening. Medicinal herbs were also introduced to the nursery. Training sessions engaging indigenous peoples were conducted on land and forest management. As part of the rehabilitation of the local watershed, a five-hectare tract of indigenous land with a natural forest, known as the *Lounarie Forest Conservancy*, was also proclaimed as no take and no enter zone. The project also supported World Environment Day by demonstrating its efforts and promoting the need for reforestation on Tanna Island, Vanuatu. It distributed 4,000 plant seedlings from the nursery to 10 other tribes in local communities to replant in their areas for land and forest restoration. **(*Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2021-2022)***

Social Inclusion – Indigenous Peoples

In **Vanuatu**, SGP supported grantee, *Entani Community-based organisation (ENTANI)*, in a project that address the loss of biodiversity due to destruction of its' natural habit and put in place mechanism that would help improve livelihood and promote conservation of forests. The project aimed at bringing water supplies to the indigenous community who never had accessible clean water supplies. The country's freshwater system is limited, many stream waters are short and seasonal due to the young volcanic island and loose soil structure which make it hard to retain water at surface. Many communities' water supply is drawn from rain harvesting or coastal wells. To this end, ensuring access to water supply and protect the forest, were successful activities that contributed to the safeguard of the environment and to the reduction of labour on indigenous women and children who used to cross rough terrain to access creek water for drinking and domestic cooking. Face to face meeting consultations took place in each village meeting center to educate the targeted community on forest protection. Furthermore, a collaboration between the Department of forest and the village chiefs led to a floral biodiversity assessment in which native plans were studied and catalogued in the vernacular languages. The identification of some wild stand of Vanuatu endemic plans within the watershed areas prompted the village chiefs to sign the agreement for protection of the water supply reservoir to the National policy standards. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2020-2021)***

Social Inclusion – Youth

In **Vanuatu**, Ifira Marine Management completed a youth-led project working on the Rehabilitation and Restoration of Ifira Marine Protected Area through coastal ecosystem clean-up including coral reef cleaning. With the support from SGP, outreach activities were conducted in local communities and urban municipal departments to increase their awareness of the detrimental impact on the coral reef ecosystem and local people's coastal fishery in Port Vila city harbor caused by community waste, seafarers' passing-by, and lack of proper waste disposal. As a result of the project, a centralized waste management system was introduced to facilitate the reduction, reuse, and recycling of community waste. Waste sorting was advocated at the household level to the local communities. Sign boards were established in the local communities, and posters and fliers were distributed during community awareness meetings on waste management and coastal vegetation restoration. In addition, a two-day clean-up activity of coral predators, crown-of-thorn starfish, was organized to collect crown-of-thorn starfish from the reef. The cleanup event drew the attention of local media. The best practices of collecting waste were promoted via media. The project also received support from the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) to establish proper disposal containers. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2021-2022)***

METHODOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS

All results are aggregated reflecting projects completed and are consistent with SGP results generated in past years.

With SGP's rolling modality, results reflect all ongoing operational phases during the indicated period. Please refer to the total projects completed on the first page for information in this regard.

The source of reported results is the annual monitoring process, which is part of the annual monitoring requirements for each country programme. Additionally, evaluative evidence sources have also been leveraged, if available for the country programme.

This results report benefits from extensive quality assurance. All information across all countries in the portfolio is harmonized, verified, and evidenced before being reported. Several layers of this quality assurance have been implemented in the generation of this report, and there are no result duplications across years. This point is important not only for the specific unit of measurement (i.e., indicator selected) but also for results aggregation across years in a given operational phase. Results reported across all countries have been treated uniformly to ensure overall standardization and methodological soundness.

Reported results include both direct and indirect global-environmental and socio-economic benefits. This is due to SGP's work in two key areas:

- **SGP works towards behavioral change at individual, organizational, and community levels.** Social determinants that shape human interaction with the environment play an important role, especially at the community level, as sustainability and the continuation of environmental gains often depend on them. These factors include positive shifts in knowledge, attitudes, practices, social and cultural norms, and conventions. Such interventions shape not only demand but also communication between community leaders and other influencers in promoting the adoption of environmentally friendly behaviors and practices. Often, SGP projects have ripple effects that go well beyond the direct scope of the project, emphasizing the importance of measuring indirect impact.
- **Encouraging Community Action for Environmental Change.** For many years, SGP has focused on promoting and supporting local community groups to bring about broader and sustainable environmental change. This approach is a key aspect of SGP's work and recognizes the power of motivated community groups to create significant impact and drive positive transformation. Community group action refers to informal gatherings of individuals and organizations in the community who share a common belief and purpose. It involves taking practical steps over time to address environmental and socioeconomic challenges and creating positive change. This grassroots-level approach relies on the active involvement and empowerment of the community, with the initial efforts acting as a catalyst for further mobilization. By encouraging self-governance and involving those most affected by the issues, community action can extend its influence to more people in the community, underscoring the importance of measuring indirect impact.