



Readiness Package: Readiness Progress and Multi-Stakeholder Self-Assessment Report for Vanuatu

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES.....	V
LIST OF FIGURES.....	VII
ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT.....	IX
PREFACE	1
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	2
INTRODUCTION	2
BACKGROUND	7
REDD+ IN VANUATU	9
GOAL OF THE REDD+ PROJECT	10
FINANCING OF VANUATU REDD+ PROJECT	10
SUMMARY OF THE R-PACKAGE PREPARATION PROCESS.....	11
SUMMARY OF THE PARTICIPATORY SELF-ASSESSMENT PROCESS.....	11
SUMMARY OF THE OUTCOME OF SELF-ASSESSMENT	12
COMPONENT 1: READINESS ORGANIZATION AND CONSULTATION.....	14
SUB-COMPONENT 1A: NATIONAL REDD+ MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS	14
PROGRESS AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF SUB-COMPONENT 1A: NATIONAL REDD+ MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS.....	14
<i>Assessment Criteria 1: Accountability and Transparency.....</i>	<i>16</i>
<i>Assessment Criteria 2: Operating Mandate and Budget.....</i>	<i>17</i>
<i>Assessment Criteria 3: Multi-Sector Coordination Mechanisms and Cross-Sector Collaboration</i>	<i>18</i>
<i>Assessment Criteria 4: Technical Supervision Capacity.....</i>	<i>19</i>
<i>Assessment Criteria 5: Fund Management Capacity.....</i>	<i>20</i>
<i>Assessment Criteria 6: Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism.....</i>	<i>20</i>
RESULTS OF THE SELF-ASSESSMENT FOR SUB-COMPONENT 1A – NATIONAL REDD+ MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENT	24
ACTION PLAN TO COMPLETE REMAINING ACTIVITIES OF SUB-COMPONENT 1A.....	24
SUB-COMPONENT 1B: CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND OUT-REACH	25
PROGRESS AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF COMPONENT 1B: CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND OUT-REACH	25
<i>Assessment Criteria 7: Participation and Engagement of Key Stakeholders.....</i>	<i>25</i>
<i>Assessment Criteria 8: Consultation Process.....</i>	<i>26</i>
<i>Assessment Criteria 9: Information Sharing and Accessibility of Information</i>	<i>27</i>
<i>Assessment Criteria 10: Implementation and Public Disclosure of Consultation Outcomes..</i>	<i>28</i>

RESULTS OF THE SELF-ASSESSMENT FOR SUB-COMPONENT 1B – CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND OUT-REACH.....	28
SUGGESTIONS/FEEDBACKS RECEIVED FROM STAKEHOLDERS DURING CONSULTATIONS.....	29
ACTION PLAN TO COMPLETE REMAINING ACTIVITIES OF SUB-COMPONENT 1B.....	30
COMPONENT 2: REDD+ STRATEGY PREPARATION.....	31
SUB-COMPONENT 2A: ...ASSESSMENT OF LAND USE, LAND USE CHANGE DRIVERS, FOREST LAWS, POLICY AND GOVERNANCE	31
PROGRESS AND ACHIEVEMENTS ON COMPONENT 2A: ASSESSMENT OF LAND USE, LAND USE CHANGE DRIVERS, FOREST LAWS, POLICY AND GOVERNANCE	31
<i>Assessment Criteria 11: Assessment and Analysis.....</i>	<i>31</i>
<i>Assessment Criteria 12: Prioritization of Direct and Indirect Drivers/Barriers to Forest Carbon Stock Enhancement.....</i>	<i>32</i>
<i>Assessment Criteria 13: Link between Drivers/Barriers and REDD+ Activities.....</i>	<i>34</i>
<i>Assessment Criteria 14: Action Plans to Address Natural Resources Rights, Land Tenure and Governance</i>	<i>35</i>
<i>Assessment Criteria 15: Implication for Forest Law and Policy.....</i>	<i>36</i>
RESULTS OF THE SELF-ASSESSMENT FOR SUB-COMPONENT 2A – ASSESSMENT OF LAND USE, LAND USE CHANGE DRIVERS, FOREST LAW, POLICY AND GOVERNANCE.....	36
ACTION PLAN TO BE IMPLEMENTED TO ADDRESS GAPS AND REMAINING ACTIVITIES OF SUB-COMPONENT: 2A	37
SUB-COMPONENT 2B: REDD+ STRATEGY OPTIONS.....	37
PROGRESS AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF SUB-COMPONENT 2B: REDD+ STRATEGY OPTIONS.....	37
<i>Assessment Criteria 16: Selection and Prioritization of REDD+ Strategy Options</i>	<i>37</i>
<i>Assessment Criteria 17: Feasibility Assessment</i>	<i>39</i>
<i>Assessment Criteria 18: Implication of Strategy Options on Existing Sectoral Policies</i>	<i>39</i>
RESULTS OF THE SELF-ASSESSMENTS FOR SUB-COMPONENT 2B: REDD+ STRATEGY OPTIONS	40
ACTION PLAN TO COMPLETE THE REMAINING ACTIVITIES OF SUB-COMPONENTS 2B:	40
SUB-COMPONENT 2C: IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK	41
PROGRESS AND ACHIEVEMENTS ON SUB-COMPONENT 2C: IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK.....	41
<i>Assessment Criteria 19: Adoption and Implementation of Legislation/Regulations.....</i>	<i>41</i>
<i>Assessment Criteria 20: Guidelines for Implementation</i>	<i>42</i>
<i>Assessment Criteria 21: Benefits Sharing Mechanism.....</i>	<i>42</i>
<i>Assessment Criteria 22: National REDD+ Registry and System Monitoring REDD+ Activities</i>	<i>42</i>
RESULTS OF SELF-ASSESSMENT FOR SUB-COMPONENT 2C: IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK	43
ACTION PLAN TO BE IMPLEMENTED TO ADDRESS GAPS AND REMAINING ACTIVITIES OF SUB-COMPONENT 2C: IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK	43
SUB-COMPONENT 2D: SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS.....	44
PROGRESS AND ACHIEVEMENTS ON SUB-COMPONENT 2D: SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS.....	44

<i>Assessment Criteria 23: Analysis of Social and Environmental Safeguards</i>	44
<i>Assessment Criteria 24: REDD+ Strategy Design with Respect to Impacts</i>	46
<i>Assessment Criteria 25: Environmental and Social Management Framework</i>	46
RESULTS OF SELF-ASSESSMENTS FOR SUB-COMPONENT 2D: SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS ..	47
ACTION PLAN FOR COMPLETING REMAINING ACTIVITIES OF THE SUB-COMPONENT 2D: SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS.....	47
COMPONENT 3: FOREST REFERENCE EMISSIONS LEVEL/FOREST REFERENCE LEVEL	48
.....	
PROGRESS AND ACHIEVEMENTS ON COMPONENT 3: FOREST REFERENCE EMISSIONS LEVEL/FOREST REFERENCE LEVELS	48
<i>Assessment Criteria 26: Demonstration of Methodology</i>	48
<i>Assessment Criteria 27: Use of Historical Data, and Adjusted for National Circumstances</i>	49
<i>Assessment Criteria 28: Technical Feasibility of the Methodological Approach and Consistency with UNFCCC/IPCC Guidance and Guidelines</i>	50
RESULTS OF SELF-ASSESSMENT FOR COMPONENT 3: FOREST REFERENCE EMISSIONS LEVEL/FOREST REFERENCE LEVELS	51
ACTIONS PLAN TO ADDRESS THE GAPS AND REMAINING ACTIVITIES OF COMPONENT 3: FOREST REFERENCE LEVEL.....	51
COMPONENT 4: MONITORING SYSTEMS FOR FORESTS AND SAFEGUARDS	52
SUB-COMPONENTS 4A: NATIONAL FOREST MONITORING SYSTEM	52
PROGRESS AND ACHIEVEMENTS ON SUB-COMPONENT 4A: NATIONAL FOREST MONITORING SYSTEM...	52
<i>Assessment Criteria 29: Documentation of Monitoring Approach</i>	52
<i>Assessment Criteria 30: Demonstration of Early System Implementation</i>	53
<i>Assessment Criteria 31: Institutional Arrangements and Capacities</i>	53
RESULTS OF SELF-ASSESSMENTS FOR SUB-COMPONENT 4A: NATIONAL FOREST MONITORING SYSTEMS	54
ACTION PLAN TO ADDRESS GAPS AND TO COMPLETE REMAINING ACTIVITIES OF THE COMPONENT 4A: NATIONAL FOREST MONITORING SYSTEM.....	54
SUB-COMPONENTS 4B: INFORMATION SYSTEMS FOR MULTIPLE BENEFITS, OTHER IMPACTS, GOVERNANCE AND SAFEGUARDS.....	55
PROGRESS AND ACHIEVEMENTS ON SUB-COMPONENT 4B: INFORMATION SYSTEM FOR MULTIPLE BENEFITS, OTHER IMPACTS, GOVERNANCE, AND SAFEGUARDS	55
<i>Assessment Criteria 32: Identification of Relevant Non-Carbon Aspects, and Social and Environmental Issues</i>	55
<i>Assessment Criteria 33: Monitoring, Reporting and Information Sharing</i>	56
<i>Assessment Criteria 34: Institutional Arrangements and Capacities</i>	56

RESULTS OF SELF-ASSESSMENTS FOR SUB-COMPONENT 4B: INFORMATION SYSTEM FOR MULTIPLE BENEFITS, OTHER IMPACTS, GOVERNANCE AND SAFEGUARDS	56
ACTION PLAN TO BE IMPLEMENTED TO ADDRESS GAPS AND COMPLETE REMAINING ACTIVITIES OF THE COMPONENT 4B: INFORMATION SYSTEM FOR MULTIPLE BENEFITS, OTHER IMPACTS, GOVERNANCE, AND SAFEGUARDS	57
REPORT ON MULTI-STAKEHOLDER SELF-ASSESSMENT.....	58
1. PREPARING FOR THE ASSESSMENT	59
1.1 ORGANIZATION OF TEAM, FACILITATORS AND THE SUPPORT	59
1.2 DEVELOPMENT OF PROCESS AND SCHEDULE.....	59
1.2.1 <i>Translation of Questionnaires in Bislama</i>	59
1.3 IDENTIFICATION OF STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION	59
2. CONDUCTING THE ASSESSMENT	60
2.1 PREPARATION OF THE STAKEHOLDER EVENTS	60
2.2 FACILITATION OF THE ASSESSMENT PROCESS.....	60
3. SUMMARY OF THE WORKSHOP FINDINGS	61
3.1 LOCATION-WISE FINDINGS	62
3.2 SELF-ASSESSMENT (VALIDATION WORKSHOP).....	63
3.3 OVERALL	64
4. COMMUNICATION AND DISSEMINATION OF ASSESSMENT RESULTS.....	64
5. CONCLUSION OF THE SELF-ASSESSMENT AND REDD+ READINESS.....	64

List of Tables

Table 1: Details of FCPF Grant component-wise	10
Table 2: Overall achievement by sub-components	13
Table 3: Consultations, workshops and number of participants who took part in the consultation.....	21
Table 4: Summary of Self-Assessment for Sub-Component 1a: National REDD+ Management Arrangement.....	24
Table 5: Summary of the self-assessment Component 1b: Consultation, Participation and Outreach.....	29
Table 6: Summary of self-assessment Component 2a: Assessment of land use, land use change drivers, forest laws, policy and governance	36
Table 7: Summary of Self-assessment Component 2b: REDD+ Strategy Options.....	40
Table 8: Summary of Self-assessment Component 2C: Implementation Framework.....	43
Table 9: Consultation locations and total communities who participated.....	46
Table 10: Summary of self-assessment Component 2d: Social and Environmental Impacts	47
Table 11: Summary of Self-assessment Component 3: Reference Emissions Level/Reference Level	51
Table 12: Summary of Self-assessment Component 4a: National Forest Monitoring systems	54
Table 13: Summary of the Self-assessment Component 4b: Information System for multiple benefits, other impacts, governance and safeguards	57
Table 14: Number of participants in different location	62
Table 15: Number of participants who expressed their views by rating in Malekula and Santo.....	62
Table 16: Number of participants who expressed their views by rating in Tanna and Efate	63
Table 17: Comparison of progress rating in MTR vis a vis in R-Package	65
Table 18: Total number of participant who expressed their views and perception for 34 assessment criteria.....	67
Table 19: Self-assessment ratings of four different islands and overall validation	70
Table 20: Consolidated Table showing what has been done till now, Gap/weakness and areas for further development based on multi-stakeholders self-assessment exercises conducted in different islands.....	73
Table 21: Format used for Self-Assessment including the Criteria and Progress Indicators	81
Table 22: List of the participants who attended Self-Assessment workshop in the island of Malekula.....	84
Table 23: List of the participants who attended Self-Assessment workshop in the island of Santo.....	85

Table 24: List of the participants who attended Self-Assessment workshop in the island of Tanna	86
Table 25: List of the participants who attended Self-Assessment workshop in the island of Efate.....	87
Table 26: List of the Stakeholders Participants who attended validation workshop on drivers of deforestation and forest degradation Strategy Options and prioritization [Workshop was held in Port Vila].....	92
Table 27: Participants who took part in the Self-Assessment Validation workshop (DOF Headquarters)	95
Table 28: National CSO Platform Members – Names and Contacts.....	96
Table 29: Summary of capacity Development and stakeholder activities (April 2015 to December, 2019).....	97
Table 30: Details of Workshops and Capacity building Program under FCPF REDD+ Readiness Program.....	98
Table 31: Awareness raising workshops, meetings, conducted by the REDD+ Team to various stakeholders in different islands.....	100
Table 32: Consultation workshops hold by the CSO. The target audiences were farmers, church leaders, chiefs, and land owners.	101
Table 33: Details of the Consultation workshops held for FGRM in different islands	103
Table 34: Main Reports Produced by the REDD+ Unit and the link for the reports	104
Table 35: Number of participants, by stakeholder groups, who attended consultation workshops in Santo and Malekula islands for SESA.....	107
Table 36: Number of participants, by stakeholder groups, who attended consultation workshops in Tanna island for SESA.....	108
Table 37: List of Participants Interviewed and Discussed and the Workshops Participants for FGRM Study	109
Table 38: Months and Dates for Self-Assessment Workshops	116

List of Figures

Figure 1: Rating of progress on REDD+ readiness.....	5
Figure 2: Map of Vanuatu.....	8
Figure 3: REDD+Institutional Arrangements.....	16
Figure 4: Vanuatu REDD+ Project Webportal.....	17
Figure 5: Map showing the four locations where Self-Assessment workshops were held...	58
Figure 6: Participants in the Self-Assessment in Santo Island	60
Figure 7: Participants in self-assessment in Tanna	60
Figure 8: Participants in the validation workshop	61

List of Annexures

Annexure 1: List of Stakeholders consulted for Analytical Study at national level.....	88
Annexure 2: List of participants who attended Analytical Study consultation workshop in Santo.....	89
Annexure 3: List of participants who attended Analytical Study Workshop in Tanna.....	90
Annexure 4: List of participants who attended Analytical Study Workshop in Erromango	90
Annexure 5: List of participants who attended Analytical Study Workshop in Malekula.....	91
Annexure 6: List of Reports and Documents Consulted	117
Annexure 7: FCPF Resolution on Vanuatu Additional Funding	118
Annexure 8: Self Assessment Questionnaires.....	119

Acronyms used in the document

CH ₄	Methane
CSO/NGO	Civil Society Organization/Non-Governmental Organization
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FGRM	Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism
FRL	Forest Reference Level
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (German International Development Agency)
GOFC-GOLD	Global Observation of Forest and Land Cover Dynamics
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on climate Change
MRV	Measuring, Reporting and Verification
MTR	Mid-Term Report
N ₂ O	Nitrous Oxide
NAB	National Advisory Board of the Government of Vanuatu
NFI	National Forest Inventory
NFMS	National Forest Monitoring System
PC	Participants Committee
PMU	Project Management Unit of the Government of Vanuatu
PTC	Provincial Technical Committee
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation plus Conservation, Sustainable Management of Forests and Enhancement of Forest Carbon Stock
REL	Reference Emission Level
R-Package	Readiness Package
R-PP	Readiness Preparation Proposal
SESA	Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment
SPC	Secretariat of the Pacific Community
TC	Technical Committee
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USD	United States Dollar
VANGO	Vanuatu Association on Non-Governmental Associations
VBTC	Vanuatu Broadcast and Television Corporation
VCCP	Vanuatu Carbon Credits Project

Preface

It is a great pleasure for the REDD+ Unit of Vanuatu, Department of Forests, Government of Vanuatu, to submit this Readiness Package-Readiness Progress and Multi-Stakeholder Self-Assessment Report of the REDD+ Readiness Project to the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF).

The R-Package Self-Assessment Report is prepared under the guidance of Technical Committee and Department of Forests. The approach and methodology used to prepare the R-Package Self-Assessment Report closely follows the FCPF “Guide to Readiness Assessment Framework (2013)” and is also in line with Vanuatu’s R-PP submission.

The R-Package Self-Assessment Report is prepared in a participatory manner where four Stakeholder Workshops were conducted in four different REDD+ islands (namely Malekula, Santo, Tanna and Efate) followed by an additional Workshop at the office of the Department of Forests in Efate for discussion of the Workshops findings and validation of the final report.

Besides holding the stakeholder Workshops, intensive consultations were held with relevant stakeholders at the national and provincial levels. Review of project reports, and study reports were done during REDD+ readiness, including the other technical documents. Interviews and discussions were also held with Government Departments as well as CSO Platform Members.

The REDD+ Unit, Department of Forests of Vanuatu expresses appreciation to the World Bank Team for support to the preparation of this report. The final report has been endorsed by the Technical Committee and the Department of Forests.

Executive Summary

Introduction

This Readiness Package presents the Multi-Stakeholders Self-Assessment of the progress made on REDD+ in Vanuatu. The Report is organized into: (1) Readiness organization and consultation; (2) REDD+ Strategy preparation; (3) Reference emissions level/Reference level; and (4) Monitoring Systems for Forests and Safeguards.

The progress made so far is substantial and work on some component/sub-components is progressing. The REDD+ Unit expects that the remaining work such as finalization of SESA and ESMF; National REDD+ Strategy; and NFI fieldwork, and establishment of NFMS will be completed by April 2021. These tasks have been delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic and disruptions caused by Tropical Cyclone Harold.

A participatory stakeholder engagement process was put in place during the readiness phase. A stakeholder specialist was hired as part of the REDD+ Unit. Detail consultations and outreach were conducted with forest dependent communities and other key stakeholders engaged in REDD+ and land use. A national REDD+ CSO Platform was established to support the outreach and consultations in the islands. Multi-Stakeholder Self-Assessment Workshops were conducted in four islands to get views, perceptions and feedback from the relevant stakeholders about the REDD+ program, and progress made, including peoples' understanding and knowledge of the REDD+ program. The findings from the workshops are presented in this report.

Furthermore, the report incorporates the suggestions and feedback received from the Workshop participants. The progress of the REDD+ readiness was ranked using the "traffic light" system. The green, yellow, orange and red colours were used to denote the progress.

Green	Significant progress
Yellow	Progressing well, further development required
Orange	Further development required
Red	Not yet demonstrating progress

In general, the results of the Self-Assessment indicate that Vanuatu has advanced on all REDD+ readiness activities with ongoing progress on several activities.

Details of the Self-Assessment process are presented at the end of this report. Areas for further development were noted based on feedback from the Workshop participants and on the progress made thus far (Table 20). The gaps identified would be addressed during the implementation phase of the REDD+ project. Some urgent areas that need further work are noted below each assessment criteria in the report.

1. Strengthening of institutional capacity and coordination mechanism;
2. Awareness raising activities in support of the REDD+ program need further work involving relevant government departments, CSOs/NGOs, private sector, *ni-Vanuatu* people, forest dwellers in islands and at the national level;
3. The capacity of the staff working for Forest Department need to be upgraded through targeted training so that the system can run efficiently;
4. The National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) should be strengthened. Qualified MRV Specialist and Database Officer should be recruited to run the system;

5. The Forest Department should operationalize the NFMS to enable it to report progress relative to the Forest Reference Level estimation in future.

A summary of the progress made until July 2020 is presented in this report.

Progress on Readiness Organization and Consultation

a) Progress on institutional arrangements: Significant progress has been made on the institutional arrangements involving the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fisheries and Bio security (MALFFB) and its Departments at national and provincial levels.

The institutional arrangements to implement the FGRM has been established however the capacity of staff, both at national as well as provincial levels need to be upgraded through trainings. The coordination mechanism amongst the government and private institutions need to be strengthened. Furthermore, capacity of the staff should be upgraded through targeted trainings.

Even though sufficient in-house capacity and expertise has been built within the Department of Forestry for organizing consultations and promoting awareness about the REDD+ program, nonetheless further up gradation of capacity is still required.

b) Consultation, Participation and Outreach: Consultations^{1,2}, for awareness raising on different topics of REDD+, capacity trainings^{3,4}, and workshops^{5,6}, on various issues were conducted out in all five REDD+ islands. These works were carried out through the (a) Regional Forest Officers and (b) the CSOs representatives in the Provinces. (Details are also provided in Table 29, Table 30, Table 31 and below). The consultation process was effective in increasing participation of the local people and the representatives of government departments' such as Forest, Agriculture, Livestock, Fishery, Horticulture, Environment, Provincial Government, as well as CSOs/NGOs, youth organizations, women groups.

Progress on REDD+ Strategy Preparation

The development of National REDD+ Strategy is progressing well. Consultations with core stakeholders has been conducted in all five REDD+ islands. In addition to the consultations in the provinces, one national level consultation was also held in Port Vila where senior officials representing different Ministries, Departments, Private Sectors NGOs, CSO Platform Members took part.

In addition to the information and feedback obtained through consultations and workshops, analytical studies commissioned to inform the development of National REDD+ Strategy include: (i) drivers of deforestation and forest degradation (ii) strategy options (iii) feedback and grievance redress mechanism (iv) legal harmonization (v) benefits sharing mechanism and (vi) value chain analysis of the non-timber forest products.

¹<http://reddplus.vu/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/Erromango-REDD-workshop-report.pdf>

²<http://reddplus.vu/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/Report-on-PTC-Training-Workshop-for-Tanna.pdf>

³<http://reddplus.vu/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/Efate-REDD-Consultation.pdf>

⁴<http://reddplus.vu/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/Santo-PTC-Capacity-Building-and-Consultation.pdf>

⁵<http://reddplus.vu/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/Report-of-Training-Workshop-held-in-Malampa-PTAC.pdf>

⁶<http://reddplus.vu/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/Santo-REDD-Consultation.pdf>

To integrate environmental and social safeguard measures in National REDD+ Strategy, the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) study was organized with the aim to (i) analyze REDD+ strategy options from a social and environmental point of view, with the aim of minimizing risks and development of criteria/indicators for the identification and prevention of social and environmental risks; (ii) propose measures to mitigate environmental and socio-economic risks and impacts during REDD+ strategy implementation; (iii) develop a multi-stakeholder engagement approach to minimize risks and adverse impacts; and (iv) identify and recommend options to improve sustainable development impacts of REDD+ activities and associated measures.

The data and information available from national forest inventory and national forest monitoring system has also been used as inputs in the development of the National REDD+ Strategy. The work on development of National REDD+ Strategy will be completed by the end of January 2021.

Progress on Reference Emissions Level/Reference Levels

The work on estimation of the Forest Reference Level (FRL) is part of the consultancy for “conducting the national forest inventory, analysis of activity data, establishment of national forest reference level, development of monitoring, reporting and verification system (MRV) and database design and management” is in progress since early 2019. Major part of the national forest inventory and analysis of remote sensed activity data required for estimation of the FRL has been completed and remaining work is expected to complete by the April 2021.

The Forest Reference Level (FRL) covers emissions and removals associated with (a) deforestation (b) forest degradation and (c) enhancement of forest carbon stocks over a historical reference period of 2008 to 2018 to serve as a benchmark for assessing the performance of REDD+ activities implemented by Vanuatu Forest Department.

The FRL⁷ development is based on the remote sensing activity data on land use and land cover change for the reference period of 2008-2018; and carbon stock estimates of the national forest inventory covering 13 islands as the emission factor data. The data from NFI and remote sensing analysis will be used to complete the FRL estimation by April 2021.

Progress on Monitoring Systems for Forests, and Safeguards

The work on designing and establishing the National Forest Monitoring System⁸ (NFMS) is also part of the consultancy along with the development of FRL. The work on development of NFMS was started in early 2019 and is expected to be completed by April 2021. The progress on works supporting the NFMS development includes:

- Training of staff and crew of the Department of Forests on field forest inventory in early 2019.
- The NFI⁹ has been completed on 7 islands out of a total of 13 islands proposed for NFI. The NFI fieldwork was disrupted due to COVID-19 pandemic, which triggered widespread restrictions on travel and stay-at-home orders as part of the state of emergency and the Tropical Cyclone (TC) Harold, a category 5 storm which caused extensive flooding and

⁷<http://reddplus.vu/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/UNIQUE-Inception-Report.pdf>

⁸<http://reddplus.vu/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/UNIQUE-Preliminary-NFMS-Report-Vanuatu-15.7.20.pdf>

⁹<http://reddplus.vu/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/UNIQUE-Field-Guide-for-NFI-vanuatu.pdf>

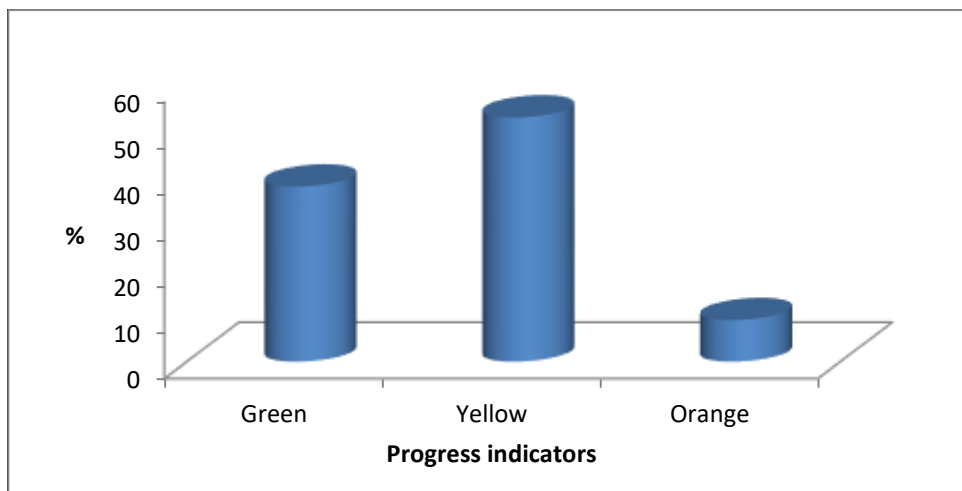
damage to infrastructure and communications in several Northern islands. The Government declared a second state of emergency to respond to the TC Harold and to implement recovery efforts. The disruptions by the COVID-19 pandemic and TC Harold to the inventory fieldwork and deployment of staff and crew for TC Harold recovery work stalled the progress of NFI. The NFI fieldwork has resumed in August 2020 and the inventory work in remaining 6 islands is expected to complete by January 2021.

- With the support of the Department of Forests, the REDD+ Unit conducted on-the-job training and upgraded the capacity of the forestry staff to undertake remote sensing analysis of forest resources and to apply the hardware and software required for analyzing data. Further in-house trainings have also been implemented for the staff to carry out the analysis of remote sensing data as part of NFMS implementation.
- As part of NFMS work program, web portal has been designed to include a database management system for collection, organization and reporting on forest resources.

The NFMS will enable Vanuatu Forest Department to demonstrate progress and report on REDD+ implementation as envisaged under the Warsaw Framework for REDD+ under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Strengthening the national capacity to implement the NFMS is a priority for institutionalizing the measuring, monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) and for demonstrating progress on operational readiness of the NFMS to monitor REDD+ initiatives and to receive associated results-based payments in future.

Overall it is observed that out of 34 assessment criteria, 13 criteria were awarded **GREEN**, rating which indicate “significant progress were made” and 18 criteria were awarded **YELLOW** meaning “progressing well but further development required” and 3 criteria were awarded **ORANGE** which indicate “further development required”. The percentages are as per the following figure.

Figure 1: Rating of progress on REDD+ readiness



The progress of self-assessment shows that the majority of the criteria were rated YELLOW “indicating the work is progressing well but further development is required”. The number of participants who expressed their views by taking part in Workshops and rating is given in Table 15.

Overview of the progress made and timeline to complete the remaining activities are presented below.

Main Activities (Remaining)	Progress up to now	Timeline for completion
SESA, ESMF, RPF and PF	Drafts of all reports submitted and reviews of drafts completed. Final reports will be completed by October 2020	October 2020
National REDD+ Strategy	First draft has been submitted and is in review. Additional consultations and validation workshop will be held in September 2020. Final report will be completed by January 2021.	January 2021.
National Forest Inventory	Inventory for 7 islands (out of 13) completed. Results of the inventory for 7 islands prepared and submitted. Inventory for remaining 6 islands in-progress. It will be completed by January 2021.	Inventory field work will be completed by January 2021.
FRL, NFMS including MRV, and database development	Draft report on NFMS submitted. It is in review. Virtual webinar will be conducted in September 2020. FRL and database development is under progress. FRL and NFMS are expected to be completed by April 2021.	All reports will be completed by April 2021.

Background

Vanuatu is a small archipelagic country having 83 islands scattered over South Pacific Ocean. As per the statistics of the Government of Vanuatu the total area of the country is approximately 12,199¹⁰ square kilometers. The forest of the country is customarily owned by *ni-Vanuatu* people except about 10 percent which is government-owned and not forested. In 2018, the total population of the country was estimated to be 292, 680¹¹.

Vanuatu's economy is based on agriculture, fishing, tourism and offshore financial services. Much of the agriculture is subsistence farming and major exports are agricultural products *example*: copra, coconut oil, kava, beef, timber, cocoa and coffee. The country has inherent economic difficulties, because of remoteness and isolation, heavy transport costs coupled with frequent cyclone damages.

The Government of Vanuatu decided to diversify the economy by promoting low-carbon development in the productive sectors and also liberalize the trade. The main objectives were to diversify the economy and decrease the dependence on commodity import and improve the public sector governance.

Forests, in Vanuatu, play an important role in the lives of the local people. They depend on forests for their daily requirement of timber and other non-timber forest products. The share of the forestry sector in GDP was about 1.5 percent in 2017.

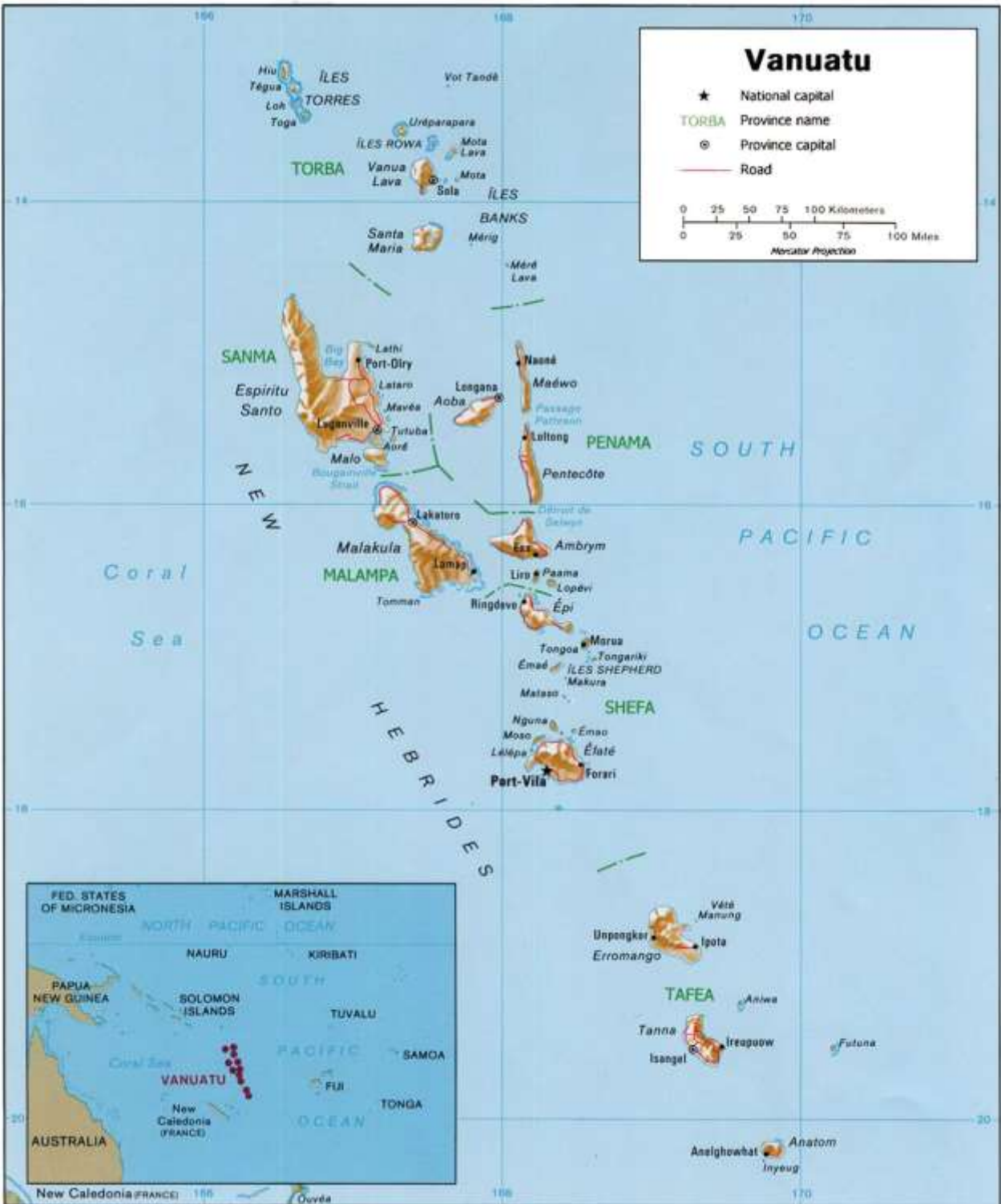
Since the role of forests is very crucial in the daily lives of *ni-Vanuatu*, managing these resources sustainably, in perpetuity, is even more important. Further the *ni-Vanuatu* are the main owners of the forestland in the country and therefore their consent is required before implementing any land use related activities in the field. Besides the revenue generating role of the sector, the ecological and the environment conservation role of the sector cannot be underestimated. The environmental and social functions of the forests are very important because it houses vast and unique biodiversity of the country. These functions are very essential for the well-being of the people in sustaining their livelihood and even survival.

Land is very important to *ni-Vanuatu* people and it is governed by the customary law which has great influence on Vanuatu's legal system. Vast majority of the land is owned by the *ni-Vanuatu* communities and individuals based on 1980 Constitution which has vested all land to the *ni-Vanuatu* people. Vanuatu land law requires customary owners to be consulted and have to consent to all matters relating to the use of the land and its resources. The participation and support of the local people will be very important for the success of any land use related activities including the implementation of all REDD+ activities.

¹⁰ <https://www.gov.vu/index.php/about/about-vanuatu>

¹¹ <https://www.gov.vu/index.php/about/about-vanuatu>

Figure 2: Map of Vanuatu



REDD+ in Vanuatu

Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, support conservation and sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (REDD+), in developing countries, has emerged as a key priority of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to mitigate climate change by reducing carbon dioxide emissions from the loss of forests.

As per the IPCC fifth Assessment Report, deforestation and forest degradation contributed approximately 11% of the global anthropogenic GHG emissions. This finding was instrumental in the introduction of the REDD+ as a global mitigation initiative. The Government of Vanuatu also decided to take part in this mitigation initiative and prepared the R-PIN which was the basis for REDD+ program in Vanuatu. The R-PIN provided an initial overview of Vanuatu's land use, causes of deforestation as well as stakeholder consultation process and institutional arrangements proposed for implementation as part of REDD+ readiness.

Based on the R-PIN, the Government of Vanuatu was awarded USD 200,000 Grant by the World Bank in 2008 to support the establishment of REDD+ Technical Committee and to formulate Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP). The Technical Committee led the drafting of R-PP with assistance from SPC/GIZ. The R-PP was reviewed by the World Bank Task Team, Facility Management Team and was subject to independent reviews of the FCPF Technical Advisory Panel, prior to its approval from the FCPF's Participants Committee.

The R-PP provided the roadmap for developing and implementing the REDD+ program in Vanuatu. It highlighted all readiness activities planned from the year 2015 to 2021, grouped into four components: (a) organization and consultation; (b) development of a national REDD+ Strategy; (c) development of Reference Scenario; and (d) design of a Forest Monitoring System which included monitoring and reporting on multiple benefits and safeguards.

The R-PP was endorsed by the WB in April 2015 and the FCPF Participants Committee (PC) approved a grant of USD 3.6 million to prepare Vanuatu to engage in and get benefits from a future performance-based system from the REDD+. The grant was designed to assist the activities envisioned in the R-PP roadmap of the Government of Vanuatu. These include the three components described in the Assessment Note:(i) Strengthening the existing institutions for REDD+ at the national and sub-national level through establishment and operation of Vanuatu REDD+ Unit, support to Technical Committee, National Advisory Board on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction (NAB) and its Project Management Unit (PMU) and Provincial REDD+ Committees; (ii) Strengthening decentralized stakeholder engagement, including improving the existing FGRM for REDD+;and (iii) Development of National REDD+ Strategy, its implementation framework, and the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) and safeguards framework instruments¹² and their validation by national stakeholders. These activities were also expected to strengthen forest policy and management, data and information, improvement of human and institutional capacity building to strengthen the management of Vanuatu's forests. The REDD+ Project was formally launched and started implementation by April 2015.

¹²Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and Policy Framework (PF).

Goal of the REDD+ Project

The goal of the REDD+ Project is to prepare Vanuatu to engage in and derive benefits from a future performance based incentive system.

REDD+ is a framework through which the developing countries are rewarded financially for any emission reduction achieved associated with a decrease in conversion of forest to alternate land uses. The specific objectives of the REDD+ readiness Project of Vanuatu are to:

1. Provide unique opportunity to achieve large scale emission reductions at comparatively low abatement cost,
2. Assess the main drivers of deforestation and forest degradation and identify the Strategic Options for best land use balance,
3. Promote sustainable economic growth through sustainable land use options,
4. Practice socially and environmentally appropriate measures to mitigate climate change in Vanuatu.

Financing of Vanuatu REDD+ Project

Total budget for R-PP implementation was estimated at USD 7.186 million. Out of the estimated budget, USD 3.6 million was funded as FCPF grant and the balance funding was to be mobilized from the national government or from other donor sources. Funding for implementation of the two components, (i) development of a National Forest Reference Emission Level and/or a Forest Reference Level; and (ii) Design Systems for National Forest Monitoring and Information Safeguards, included in the R-PP, was not available through the FCPF grant aid and mobilization of additional funds was not feasible. Government of Vanuatu therefore requested the FCPF for additional financing, to implement the two components while submitting the Mid-Term Report¹³. Based on the FCPF request, the Participant Committee approved the additional financing of USD 2.5 million (Annexure 7).

Therefore, the total FCPF Grant of USD 6.1 million includes an initial grant of USD 3.6 million and additional financing of USD 2.5 million. Government of Vanuatu support to the REDD+ Program was through in-kind contributions like human resources for organization of the REDD+ Unit within the Department of Forestry. The details of the component-wise budget are presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Details of FCPF Grant component-wise

Compo nents	SUPPORT FOR REDD+ READINESS FUNDED BY FCPC, WORLD BANK	Original Funding	Additional Funding
		USD (million)	USD (million)
1	Institutional Strengthening for REDD+ Management Arrangement at the National and decentralized level	1.300	0.316
	Strengthening of the stakeholders engagement process at the decentralized level	0.980	0.609

¹³<http://reddplus.vu/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/Mid-Term-Progress-Report-for-REDD-with-additional-funding-Vanuatu-Revised-Final-1st-Nov-2017.pdf>

2	Development of REDD+ Strategy for Vanuatu	1.320	0.475
3	Reference Emissions Level/Reference Level	0.000	0.230
4	Monitoring Systems for Forests & Safeguards	0.000	0.870
	Sub-Total	3.600	2.500
	Grand Total	6.100	

The total amount utilized by 30 June 2020 was USD 4.865 million¹⁴. The implementation of the activities funded through remaining budget of USD 1.235 is in progress and is planned for completion by April 2021.

Summary of the R-Package Preparation Process

The purpose of R-Package is to assess the REDD+ readiness of the Government of Vanuatu, local ni-Vanuatu people, CSOs, private sector, and other relevant stakeholders to implement and to access result-based payments. The preparation process involved taking stock of the progress made till date and the time required to complete the remaining works, including identification of gaps and steps proposed to address the gaps.

The R-Package progress and the multi-stakeholder self-assessment report were prepared following the guidance presented in FCPF document “A Guide to the FCPF Readiness Assessment Framework, 2013” which encompasses four components, nine sub-components, 34 assessment criteria and 58 diagnostic questionnaires.

Preparation of R-Package included an inventory of all REDD+ activities in Vanuatu, review of documents, collection of stakeholder opinions from government agencies, CSOs/NGOs, private sector and ni-Vanuatu people living rural areas.

Summary of the Participatory Self-Assessment Process

The REDD+ Unit, Department of Forests, Government of Vanuatu coordinated the preparation of this R-Package to provide an overview of the progress made in the implementation of the Readiness activities of the REDD+ Program in Vanuatu.

A Facilitation Team, led by the Communication and Out-reach specialist from the REDD+ Unit and senior forest officers from the Forest Department Headquarters was constituted to carry out the self-assessment process. Workshops and consultations were held involving diverse stakeholders based on the work plan developed by the REDD+ Unit in consultation with the Forestry Department and Regional Forest Offices. The Facilitation Team was supported by the staffs of the Regional Forest Offices, other government and non-government agencies and CSO Platform members. The Regional Forest Officers took lead role in organizing and facilitating the assessment, inviting the participants for consultations, and arranging logistics for meetings and informal consultations.

Before the assessment was implemented, the diagnostic survey questionnaires were tested on the island of Efate and revised and translated into *Bislama*, the local language in Vanuatu before

¹⁴ Expenses + commitments

initiating the assessment. The REDD+ Unit also reviewed the activities implemented in the field, consulted documents, sought feedback from government and non-government agencies and other stakeholders involved the readiness process.

As part of self-assessment, stakeholder workshops were conducted on four islands, and was followed with a workshop for government officials and CSO Platform members at the DOF Headquarters to validate the outcomes of the prior workshops.

In the assessment, a traffic light system is used to categorize the level of progress made under each component and sub-components and assessment criteria (see Table 2). Four level of achievements were used to describe the progress: significant progress (**GREEN**), progressing well, further development required (**YELLOW**), further development required (**ORANGE**), and not yet demonstrating progress (**RED**). The self-assessment workshops were held between August 2019 and November 2019. (Ref. Table 38).

The development of the R-Package report was carried out in a participatory manner by the REDD+ Unit and the Department of Forests of Vanuatu. The R-Package report was discussed with the Technical Committee Members and was endorsed on 20th December 2019 and the report was subsequently updated to reflect the progress made in the project activities until July 2020.

Multiple rounds of discussions were held with the officials of Forest Department including the CSO Platform Members and Project Management Unit (PMU) during the preparation of this Report. The Report summarizes the progress of the REDD+ Readiness including the multi-stakeholder self-assessment pertaining to the implementation of REDD+ program in Vanuatu in line with the FCPF Readiness Assessment Framework (2013). The R-Package Report covers the progress made in the implementation of REDD+ activities from April 2015 till date. Some of the activities are still under progress and are expected to be completed by April 2021.

Summary of the Outcome of Self-Assessment

A total of 34 criteria were assessed. The overall result of the self-assessment of the R-Package by sub-components is summarized in the report. The results of the self-assessment and review carried out by the R-Package Facilitation Team indicate that the REDD+ readiness in Vanuatu is “Progressing well, further development required” for some activities. Results indicate that out of 34 criteria that were rated, 13 criteria were rated with **GREEN** status, 18 criteria with **YELLOW** status and 3 were rated with **ORANGE** status.

The National REDD+ Strategy is expected to be completed by January 2021; and activities of SESA and development of ESMF, RPF and PF will be completed by October 2020. Establishment of FRL and the design of NFMS are expected to be completed by April 2021. Works under all the sub-components are progressing well and the project objectives would be achieved by the project completion period in 2021.

The project progress of sub-components reflected through ‘traffic light’ system is presented below.

Table 2: Overall achievement by sub-components

Components	Sub-Components	R-Package Progress Status
1. Readiness Organization and Consultation		
	1a) National REDD+ Management Arrangements	Yellow
	1b) Consultation, Participation and Outreach	Yellow
2. REDD+ Strategy Preparation		
	2a) Assessment of land Use, Land-Use Change Drivers, Forest Law, Policy and Governance	Yellow
	2b) REDD+ Strategy Options	Green
	2c) REDD+ Implementation Framework	Yellow
	2d) Social and Environmental Impacts	Green
3. Reference Emissions Level/Reference Levels		Yellow
4. Monitoring Systems for Forests, and Safeguards		
	4a) National Forest Monitoring Systems	Yellow
	4b) Information System for Multiple Benefits, Other Impacts, Governance, and Safeguards	Yellow

Note:

Green	Significant progress	Orange	Further development required
Yellow	Progressing well, further development required	Red	Not yet demonstrating progress

The Department of Forests, Government of Vanuatu, plans to submit this R-Package Report to FCPF Facility Management Team with the objective (i) to update the FCPF on REDD+ Readiness progress in Vanuatu; (ii) present the findings of multi-stakeholder consultations; and (iii) receive valuable feedbacks from different stakeholders.

Note: The details of the achievement by assessment criteria vis a vis the comparison with the achievement made in MTR stage is provided in Table 17.

Note: The rating of the individual assessment criterion is provided under each criterion in the report.

Component 1: Readiness Organization and Consultation

Sub-component 1a: National REDD+ Management Arrangements

The process of national REDD+ management arrangements started after signing of the Grant Agreement in April 2015 between the Government of Vanuatu and the World Bank. In particular, the activities related to national REDD+ management arrangements included (i) Management of the fund received from FCPF; (ii) coordination mechanism for implementing the REDD+ readiness activities; and (iii) information sharing mechanism. At the Provincial level, the Provincial Technical Committees were established to implement and coordinate the REDD+ readiness activities.

Progress and Achievements of Sub-Component 1a: National REDD+ Management Arrangements

The progress made and major achievements of the national REDD+ management arrangements are noted below.

At the National Level

- (a) **National Advisory Board (NAB)**: The NAB is the apex body responsible for the overall policy guidance and coordination of REDD+ activities in Vanuatu. It is the inter-ministerial institution and ensures multi-sector co-ordination on all climate change related activities in the country including the REDD+ program. NAB is the Steering Committee of the REDD+ Project in Vanuatu.
- (b) **REDD+ Unit**: The National REDD+ Unit for Vanuatu has been established in the Department of Forestry. It is responsible for overall coordination and implementation of REDD+ readiness activities in Vanuatu. The functions of the REDD+ Unit include but not limited to: (a) developing the Terms of Reference for all the analytical studies engaged in the readiness process; (b) supervision of works of the readiness activities implemented in the field; (c) coordination with institutions engaged in land use, climate change and Natural Resources Management; (d) reporting to the Technical Committee and NAB on REDD+ activities.
- (c) **Technical Committee**: The Technical Committee (TC) comprises government representatives from the Departments of Agriculture, Livestock, Horticulture, and Fishery, Forestry and Environment and members of the CSO (Civil Society Organizations) Platform. The responsibilities of the TC are to oversee the implementation of the REDD+ readiness activities and to advise on issues related to the management, technical and implementation aspects of the REDD+ project, including development of framework for integration of environmental and social safeguards into the National REDD+ project.
- (d) **Ad-hoc Thematic Working Groups**: The REDD+ Unit has established Ad-hoc Thematic Working Groups to conduct technical review on certain issues/topics related to REDD+ implementation. The members of the Ad-hoc Working Groups are from different sectors and CSO Platform. The Thematic Groups include: (i) Data Management System Group (ii) National FREL/FRL Group (iii) National Forest Inventory Group (iv) National REDD+ Policy and Strategy Group. The meetings of the working groups are convened to discuss specific

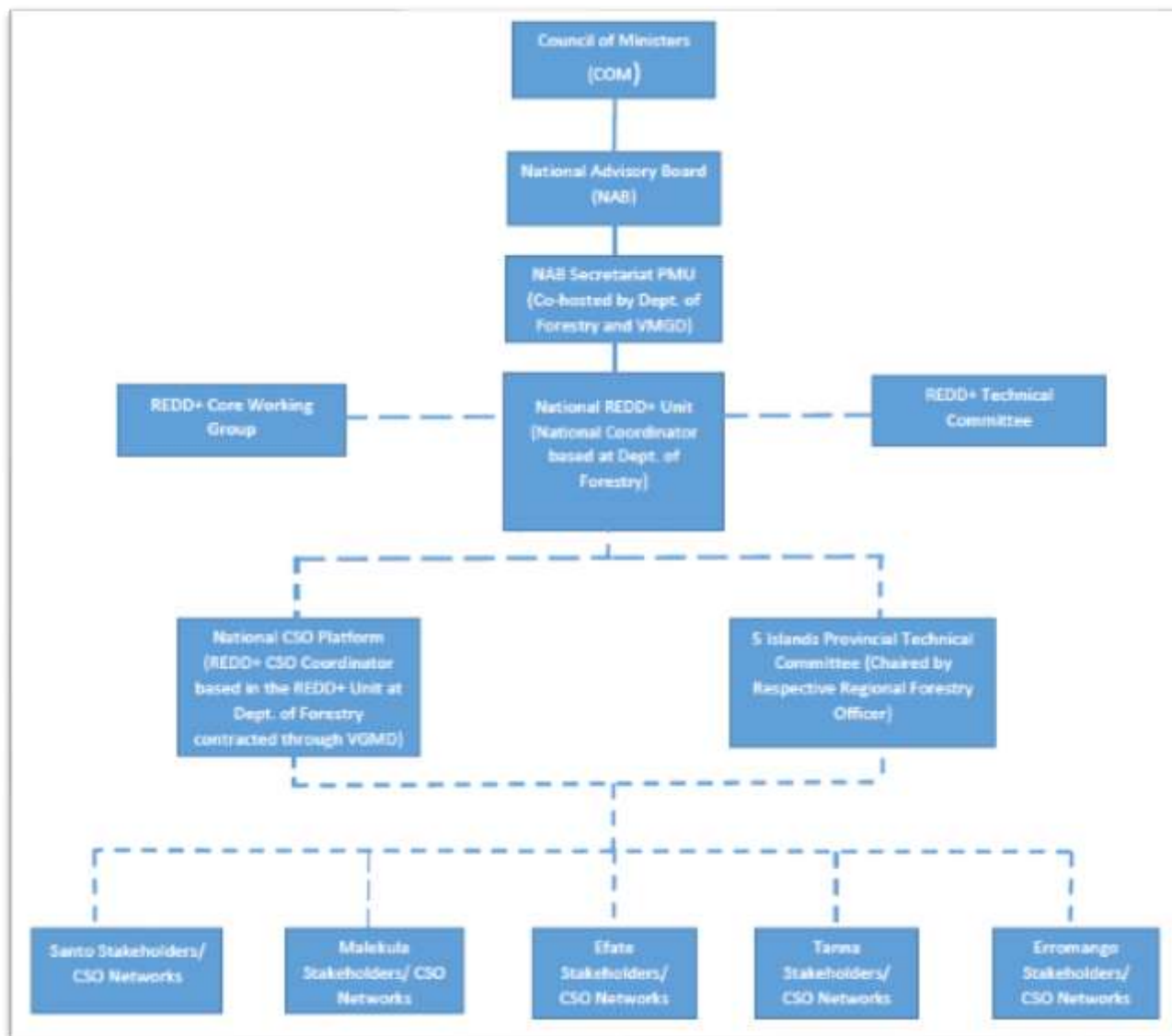
topics that emerge during REDD+ implementation. The Working Groups are useful to address and resolve issues pertaining to REDD+ implementation on an ongoing basis.

- (e) CSO Platform: For effective coordination and communication with forest dependent communities, the national REDD+ CSO Platform was established in Port Vila (Ref: Table 28). It comprises CSOs working on forest management, natural resource management, and environmental governance and community development at national and provincial levels. The CSO Platform functions under the overall umbrella of Vanuatu Association of NGOs (VANGO). There are 13 Members in the Platform. Their main responsibilities are to (i) inform CSO Networks of REDD+ implementation and to provide feedback to CSO coordinator of the REDD+ Unit;(ii) commit to develop awareness on REDD+;(iii) act as an advocacy body to support Technical Committee on issues relating to civil society and REDD+; (iv) liaise between CSO Platform and REDD+ Unit; (v) support TC in preparation of annual work plan (vi) Help develop strategies for effective participation of communities at local level.
- (f) Project Management Unit (PMU): The PMU was established for management of the FCPF grant and is located in the Climate Change Department of the Government of Vanuatu.

At the Provincial Level

- (a) Provincial Technical Committee: At the province level, Provincial Technical Committees (PTC) was established in five REDD+ islands to oversee and coordinate the implementation of readiness activities in the islands. The PTC comprises members from various Government Departments engaged in land use such as Agriculture, Horticulture, Livestock, Fisheries, and Lands, Infrastructure, Environment and other relevant provincial government agencies. Women Groups and Youth Groups are also part of this Committee.
- (b) CSO Networks in the Provinces: Networks of the CSOs are also established in five REDD+ islands to coordinate and to implement the REDD+ activities in the Provinces. The CSO Networks comprise representatives from Women Groups, Youth Groups, forest dwellers, Church and Farmers' Association including people from government organizations. The CSOs, in the provinces report to the National CSO Coordination Section, under the REDD+ Unit in Port Vila.

Figure 3: REDD+ Institutional Arrangements



Assessment Criteria 1: Accountability and Transparency

The Vanuatu National REDD+ Unit under the Department of Forests is responsible for implementing the REDD+ readiness program. It has the mandate to implement the activities financed by the FCPF. The activities implemented by the REDD+ Unit are to: (i) strengthen institutions for REDD+ at the national and provincial levels;(ii) support Technical Committee; (iii) support the National Advisory Board and its PMU; (iv) set up the Provincial REDD+ Committee; (v) strengthen stakeholder engagement at decentralized levels (vi) assessment and strengthening of existing FGRM for REDD+;(vii) develop a national REDD+ Strategy and its implementation framework; and (viii) development of ESMF validated through SESA process.

The REDD+ Unit of Vanuatu has made major effort to make all REDD+ activities implemented are transparent and accountable. All information related to REDD+ readiness such as reports,

publications and notices and reports of consultations conducted by the Regional Forest Officers and CSOs Networks in provinces is presented at the REDD+ website and can be accessed at the web link:(<http://www.reddplus.vu>).

Figure 4: Vanuatu REDD+ Project Webportal



Documents, pertaining to REDD+ information, are distributed to organizations and people relevant to the program. REDD+ Unit also takes part in programs and events such as Regional Agriculture Week, National Forestry Weeks and other local events to showcase the project achievements and to disseminate information on REDD+ Project.

All the specialists and officers the Department of Forestry and REDD+ Unit are responsible to raise the awareness about the REDD+ Program. Regular workshops and briefing sessions are organized to inform the progress so that there is widespread awareness of the activities in implementation. In addition, the REDD+ Unit uses radio programs to disseminate project information to rural communities.

Assessment Criteria 2: Operating Mandate and Budget

Clear operating procedures and mandates have been established by institutionalizing the National REDD+ Unit under the Department of Forests. The REDD+ Unit plans and implements all the Readiness activities with the support of the Forest Department, CSO Platform and CSO Networks in the provinces. The REDD+ Unit has the mandate to implement all the REDD+ activities at national and provincial levels. The work plan and budget are prepared by involving the staffs of

Forest Department, CSO Platform Members and the PMU staffs. The PMU is responsible for managing and allocating the budget, disbursing, maintaining accounts and financial statements, and organizing annual audits in coordination with the Ministry of Finance and Economic Management of the Government of Vanuatu.

FCPF is the sole funding agency for implementing the REDD+ readiness activities in Vanuatu. The REDD+ Unit under the Department of Forests received a total grant of USD 6.1 million (USD 3.6 million original grants and USD 2.5 million as additional finance).

The REDD+ Unit received in-kind contributions from the Government. The Department of Forests supported the construction on REDD+ office in Port Vila by contributing the cost of labour while the FCPF supported the cost of materials. Besides constructing new REDD+ Office building in Port Vila, the Project also contributed to the renovation of Forest Department's Office buildings in the REDD+ islands of Santo, Malekula, Erromango and Tanna. The renovation was done on cost sharing basis. The Project supported the cost of materials and the Forest Department supported the labour cost. The buildings are housing the Forest Department Office, REDD+ Project Office and CSO Network office.

GIZ Fiji supported the organization of three day awareness workshops in July 2017 for Forest Officers and Communication Officers¹⁵; and training workshops for Forest Officers including staffs of the Project in April 2019.

The CSO Platform budget covers its activities and the activities of the CSO Networks in different REDD+ islands.

Assessment Criteria 3: Multi-Sector Coordination Mechanisms and Cross-Sector Collaboration

In Vanuatu, the responsibilities of multi-sector coordination and cross-sectoral collaboration are managed by the REDD+ Unit with the support of the Forest Department (including the Regional Forest Officers), Technical Committee, CSO Platform Members and the CSO Networks located in different REDD+ islands.

Since the Technical Committee members represents diverse sectors such as Agriculture, Horticulture, Livestock, Forestry, Fisheries, Environment and officials from the provincial administration offices, multi-sector coordination is achieved through these members. The REDD+ Unit also conducts briefing sessions to the senior officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fisheries and Bio security. On few occasions the Minister and the Director General of the Ministry has also attended the briefing session. The briefing sessions have helped to disseminate the information and progress of the REDD+ readiness to other national and provincial agencies.

The CSO Platform is located in Port Vila and the CSO networks, located in provinces, also play very important role in information dissemination and public consultations, including coordination with different organizations on all aspects of REDD+ readiness. Therefore, through the Committee and Platform members, not only the oversight responsibility is fulfilled but also the multi-sectoral coordination and cross-sector collaboration is achieved.

¹⁵ Total cost incurred by GIZ for the workshops is not known.

The multi-sector coordination has helped co-ordinate with national organizations that are involved in reporting to the international Treaties and Agreements. Although co-ordination is supported through workshops and Technical Committee meetings, there is still a need to strengthen the multi-sectoral coordination in the coming years.

The activities identified through various studies are envisioned to be integrated or mainstreamed into national plans and programs through the National REDD+ Strategy and through sector plans and policies of the Government.

Assessment Criteria 4: Technical Supervision Capacity

The technical advisor and other staff of the REDD+ Unit, in coordination with Technical Committee, provide the technical supervision of the project. The REDD+ Unit has developed the Terms of References for all technical studies, supervised the work of the consultants, coordinated workshops and meetings, and produced study reports that included: (i) drivers of deforestation and forest degradation; (ii) strategy options; (iii) legal harmonization; (iv) benefits sharing mechanism; (v) feedback and grievance redress mechanism; and (vi) value chain analysis of the non-timber forest products. In addition to the above-mentioned studies and reports, the studies in-progress include: (vii) development of National REDD+ Strategy (viii) SESA and development of ESMF (ix) establishment of forest reference level; and (xx) national forest monitoring system (NFMS) including the establishment of monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) and safeguard information system (SIS).

The REDD+ Unit seeks assistance of the staff of the Department of Forestry at the national level and provincial levels and staff of other government departments are also involved in the organization of workshops and conferences. The project contributed to improvement in the technical capacity of the Department of Forestry to conduct the National Forest Inventory, analysis of remote sensing data on land use and land use change, and collection and organization of data for establishment of Forest Reference Level and National Forest Monitoring System. The work on activity data generation, mapping and database development are carried out by the Forest Department staffs under the technical supervision of the Consultants and the REDD+ Unit. Local staffs of the Department of Forestry in provinces have also developed technical capacity to conduct and supervise the works of forest inventory.

The REDD+ Unit has strengthened technical capacity through specialized consultancies and training courses. Four officers of the Department of Forestry completed training on MRV at the University of Melbourne in Australia. The training has greatly strengthened the technical capacity of the forest officers of the Department and assisted in advancing the NFI and NFMS work programs of the project.

The CSO Platform members are actively involved in consultations and raising the awareness about the REDD+ program in various islands. The CSO Network members are also involved in the National Forest Inventory and in developing the National Forest Monitoring program.

The REDD Unit, in association with CSOs and consultants, has organized several consultations in different islands as part of the preparation of National REDD+ Strategy and conduct of SESA and preparation of ESMF.

Assessment Criteria 5: Fund Management Capacity

The FCPF grant is managed by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Management (MFEM), Government of Vanuatu. The Project Management Unit (PMU) located in the Department of Climate Change provides the financial management (FM) services for the project. The PMU has the over-sight and fiduciary responsibility in all aspects of project management.

The staffs of the PMU, responsible for FM matters, ensure adequate internal controls as per the government financial manual and the Project Operational Manual. The grant follows the national government financial procedures and in addition follows the Project Operational Manual also.

Adequate capacity for managing the FCPF funds exists within the Ministry of Finance and Economic Management. The capacity of the staff of the PMU responsible for FM functions is being strengthened through on the job training and consultant support to comply with the World Bank FM procedures.

Procurement of goods and services are carried out by the Procurement Officer of the PMU in consultation with the REDD+ Unit. The human resource capacity of the PMU is also strengthened through consultant support with expertise in FM and procurement.

Assessment Criteria 6: Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism

Study on Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism¹⁶ (FGRM) has been completed and recommendations for establishment of the mechanism for addressing the grievances have been prepared. The design takes into consideration formal and informal networks of the mechanism. The FGRM is intended to complement the formal legal channels for managing the grievances. The study has done detailed assessment on the existing formal and informal FGRMs at local and national levels including the use of traditional and customary grievance and conflict resolution and management.

The Report has outlined the FGRM Framework including a plan for building on strengths and addressing the gaps. Potential grievances and conflicts that may arise as a result of implementation of REDD+ activities have also been reflected. The grievances/conflicts that arise after the implementation of FGRM will be identified and adequacy of the FGRM is assessed and necessary improvements will be proposed. Based on the experience in other REDD+ countries, potential grievances or conflicts that may arise during REDD+ implementation include issues related to benefits sharing, expansion of agriculture, encroachment, and land tenure.

As part of the study for preparation of FGRM Report, 9 rounds of consultation workshops, meetings with key stakeholders, discussion workshops and validation workshop were held in different REDD+ islands including at Port Vila. 152 (55 female and 97 male) people took part in the consultations and workshops. The participants of the workshops included representatives from key Ministries and departments, legal officers working in the Department of Lands, NGOs/CSOs, and Provincial Technical Committee Members, officials from the agriculture, forestry, livestock, fisheries, livestock, CSO Platform members, NGOs and representatives of women groups, youth groups, forest dwellers and local ni-Vanuatu people. Consultation meetings, workshops and the number of participants attended is given in Table 3. (The details are also provided in Table 33 and Table 37).

¹⁶<http://reddplus.vu/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/FGRM-Final-Report.pdf>

Table 3: Consultations, workshops and number of participants who took part in the consultation.

Location & Month	Number of participants	Main stakeholder Groups
Consultation Meeting with key stakeholders (Port Vila)		
Efate (February, March and April 2017)	11 (3 F & 8M)	Consultation was conducted with key stakeholders who represented different Ministries, Government Departments like Forestry, Agriculture, Livestock, Lands, Environment, Department of strategic planning and aid coordination from Prime Minister's Office, PTC Members, VANGO Members.
Consultations in the Provinces		
Erromango (February 17, 2017)	13 (6 F & 7 M)	Village Chiefs, women activists, youth representatives, government officials representing forestry, agriculture, horticulture, fishery, livestock, local villagers, forest dwellers
Tanna (March 7, 2017)	22 (9F & 13M)	
Santo (March 12 – 13, 2017)	5 (2F & 3M)	
Malekula (March 14, 2017)	14 (6F & 8M)	
Mid Term Progress Report Presentation & Discussion		
DOF Office (Efate island) (March 28, 2017)	22 (6F & 16M)	Participants included representatives from different key Ministries like Agriculture, Climate change and key departments like forestry, agriculture, Livestock, horticulture, Fishery, Lands and Environment. Private sector representatives, sandalwood growers, CSO Platform members, Technical Committee Members, REDD+ Unit, DOF staffs)
Discussion Workshop on FGRM Report		
Discussion Workshop on the FGRM Report (DOF Office Efate island) April 4, 2017	21 (8 F & 13 M)	Participants included representatives from different key departments like forestry, agriculture, Livestock, horticulture, Fishery, Lands and Environment. Private sector representatives, sandalwood growers, CSO Platform members, Technical Committee Members, REDD+ Unit, DOF staffs)
Discussion Workshop on the FGRM Report (DOF Office Efate island) April 21, 2017	28 (11F & 17M)	
Validation Workshop		
Validation Workshop (DOF Meeting Hall) April 27, 2017	16 (4F & 12M)	

The FGRM is not yet tested in the field because the Department of Forests needs to strengthen institutional and human resources to implement the framework. The FGRM proposed is to be implemented in a step-wise manner giving opportunity to the people to understand the

mechanism. The FGRM has the provisions for using existing institutions for settling grievances outside the purview of the courts.

The FGRM is democratic and transparent, and include participation of local communities, NGOs, national government extension officers, women groups, and other relevant stakeholders. In line with this extensive consultations and participation of the concerned stakeholders was conducted in all the REDD+ islands.

The Department of Forests has the responsibility to ensure that the mechanism is operational at national, provincial and local levels is transparent and impartial and has the clarity of implementation. The FGRM mechanism will start implementation by July 2021 when all the intuitional and capacity requirements are in place.

Consistency of FGRM with World Bank Safeguards and Cancun Safeguards

The FGRM developed is in line with the World Bank Safeguards policies. It has taken due care to promote respect for national sovereignty, including all resource users in the grievance process, and taken into account, where applicable, the seven World Bank safeguards. In addition, the FGRM is also consistent with the Cancun safeguards referred below.

1. Actions complement or are consistent with the objectives of national forest programs and relevant international conventions and agreements.
2. There are transparent and effective national forest governance structures, taking into account national legislation and sovereignty.
3. There is respect for the knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples and members of local communities.
4. There is full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders.
5. Actions are consistent with the conservation of natural forests and biological diversity.
6. Actions address the risks of reversals.
7. Actions reduce displacement of emissions.

Feedbacks from the FGRM consultations

The FGRM study and consultations have identified communication, education, training, mediation skills and survey tasks for further strengthening prior to the implementation of FGRM. The tasks noted below are expected to be strengthened prior to the implementation of FGRM in July 2021.

Communication and Education

The Department of Forests will:

1. Make plan to educate potential stakeholders on the FGRM Framework to ensure that all stakeholders of the potential grievances and the process for their reporting of grievances. The

stakeholders groups include landowners, leaseholders, government departments, NGO's and other interested persons or organizations

2. Create enabling environment to foster good coordination, communication and cooperation among the stakeholders from government departments of forestry, agriculture, livestock, fisheries, environment, provincial government, customary chiefs and local communities.

3. Strengthen communication of REDD+ technical committee members and their departments.

4. Develop a communication plan to educate other government departments on REDD+.

Consultation

Department of Forests will:

Initiate consultations and promote awareness raising activities once the FGRM is in place and continue them as an on-going activity. Active participation of CSOs/NGOs is ensured. The ni-Vanuatu communities living in remote islands will be targeted in the consultation.

Training

Department of Forests will:

1. Train RFOs, the REDD+ planning officer and CSOs on how to (i) recognize dispute scenarios and (ii) to apply appropriate dispute resolution mechanism based on the dispute scenario identified so that referrals are carried out in a consistent manner. They will also be trained on the management of the FGRM process, on how to input information into the FGRM database and how to use and access the data from the database.

2. Train the REDD+ planning officer and CSOs on how to analyze data from the database and surveys to determine whether the FGRM process is working as intended.

Mediation skills

The Department of Forests will train RFO, PTC, CSO and REDD+ Technical Committee members with the mediation skills and to how to reach consensus and adopt best practices in decision making. (Note: This could be handled best by trained professionals or NGOs who are able to provide training in mediation and reaching consensus).

Survey

1. Develop surveys to get feedback from complainants who utilize the FGRM process to determine if they were satisfied with the process and whether they found the process effective.

Website

The REDD+ website will be for communication on FGRM to:

- a. Educate all government officials on the FGRM process
- b. Enable the officials to initiate a grievance online

- c. Disseminate information on past grievances (if any) and how they were dealt with including whether or not the grievances were resolved
- d. Enable officials of the departments to fill out online surveys on the operation of FGRM.

Results of the Self-Assessment for Sub-Component 1a – National REDD+ Management Arrangement

The Overall Ranking for sub-Component 1a: is **Yellow**.

There are six assessment criteria. Out of six criteria, 2 are rated Green, 3 are rated Yellow and one is rated Orange. The details of the rating are provided in Table 4 and the actions to be taken to address the issues and the timeline are given in the following section.

Table 4: Summary of Self-Assessment for Sub-Component 1a: National REDD+ Management Arrangement

Assessment Criteria	Progress			
	Not yet demonstrating progress	Further development required	Progressing well, further development required	Significant progress
1) Accountability and Transparency				
2) Operational mandates and budget				
3) Mechanism for multi-sector coordination and cross-sector coordination				
4) Technical supervision capacity				
5) Fund management capacity				
6) Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism				

Action Plan to Complete Remaining Activities of Sub-Component 1a

1. Regular Meetings on REDD+ program, will be conducted by involving officials from other departments, organizations and from private sector.
2. Trainings and workshops will be conducted to raise the capacity of the staff of the Department of Forests and other departments including the members of CSO Platform. The trainings will also help to improve technical supervision capacity of the relevant stakeholders.
3. Trainings will be conducted for finance procurement officers in financial and procurement management related topics.

4. Specific trainings will be conducted for the staff of Forest Department on implementation of FGRM.
5. All study reports produced by REDD+ Unit will be uploaded in the REDD+ website after they are reviewed. The safeguard instruments will be translated in Bislama and uploaded.
6. Clear roles and responsibilities will be developed for core stakeholders to support the delivery of the remaining activities.

Sub-Component 1b: Consultation, Participation and Out-reach

The purpose of this sub-component is to inform all stakeholders and make them aware about the REDD+ process and program, its objectives and its implications for forest resources, environment and communities, and for development and implementation of National REDD+ Strategy. The extension materials¹⁷ prepared in the local language, Bislama, were used to inform the local ni-Vanuatu people about the REDD+ program. The Government of Vanuatu is implementing measures to ensure that all relevant stakeholders are engaged in decision making of the REDD+ Program. Key stakeholders involved in the consultations are the forest officers and officials from departments of Agriculture, Horticulture, Livestock, Fisheries, private sector and NGOs such as Live and Learn. The consultations at provincial level included officials from agriculture, horticulture and livestock, fishery, lands, infrastructure, rural development, environment, and other agencies of provincial administration.

Local ni-Vanuatu people living in rural areas, women groups, youth groups, churches, NGOs/CSOs were also involved in consultations and took active part in the awareness raising workshops^{18,19,20}. Inclusion of women participants was given special attention in all consultations.

Progress and Achievements of Component 1b: Consultation, Participation and Out-reach

The progress made and major achievements of activities under the component 1b are noted below:

Assessment Criteria 7: Participation and Engagement of Key Stakeholders

To actively encourage participation of key stakeholders, in all aspects of REDD+ readiness, the REDD+ Unit has been coordinating with diverse institutions, government departments, CSOs, and other stakeholders, *example*: the Technical Committee representing different departments of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fisheries and Bio security, the CSO Platform Members and private sector organizations. Workshops and meetings on capacity building and training of people

¹⁷<http://reddplus.vu/publications/redd-extension-materials/>

¹⁸http://reddplus.vu/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/Santo_CS0_REDD-Consultation_Report.pdf

¹⁹http://reddplus.vu/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/Malekula_CS0_REDD-Consultation_Report.pdf

²⁰http://reddplus.vu/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/Erromango_CS0_REDD-Consultation_Report.pdf

at various levels at national and provincial levels were conducted and stakeholders were encouraged to participate in all activities.

REDD+ Unit with the support of the CSO Platform, DOF officials and the RFOs organized meetings, training workshops in different REDD+ islands and also in the DOF office in Port Vila. The types of meetings, workshops/trainings are: technical committee meetings, ad-hoc working group meetings, PTC executive meetings, awareness raising to the Presbyterian churches, and awareness raising to PTC members, RFO and DOF officials meetings. From the start of the project in 2015 till date about 209 events of meetings and workshops were conducted and 4,290 (2,542 male and 1748 female) participants took part. (Ref. Table 31 for details). Capacity Development trainings were also undertaken by the REDD+ Unit (Ref. Table 29 for details).

In addition to the above trainings and workshops conducted by the REDD+ Unit, the CSO Platform also conducted awareness raising activities in all the REDD+ islands. (Ref. Table 30 and Table 32).

As the members of Technical Committee represent Government Departments of Agriculture, Horticulture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishery, and Environment and Lands, the CSOs, and the NGOs such as Live and Learn, the mechanism for engaging key stakeholders was found to be effective in planning readiness activities. The CSO Platform plays important role in mobilizing participation of forest-dependent communities and Indigenous people in all aspects of REDD+ readiness.

The participation and inputs/support received from international donor like GIZ was timely in implementing the national forestry inventory fieldwork and for procuring instruments used in national forestry inventory and for conducting training for the REDD+ Communication Officers and other officers of Forest Department. NGOs such as Live and Learn also actively participated in all aspects of REDD+ decision making through participation in Technical Committee Meetings.

Assessment Criteria 8: Consultation Process

The government has put in place an effective participatory and multi-stakeholder process. A communication strategy²¹ as well as consultation and participation plan is in place. The REDD+ Unit hired a stakeholder engagement specialist to coordinate consultations process. The REDD+ Unit has carried out several awareness raising and consultation²² on key activities implemented under the readiness process. Communication materials that are culturally appropriate for forest dependent communities in REDD+ islands were also in place. To make the consultation process clear and understandable to the local *in-Vanuatu* people, consultations were conducted in Bislama language and diverse media resources such as banners, drama, songs, and community radio were used to transmit the knowledge and raise awareness on REDD+ readiness activities.

In addition, GIZ and Live and Learn also supported consultations and outreach on REDD+ throughout the country. They developed communication tool kits, flyers, and used community radio as a medium for disseminating information on REDD+ and on the benefits of sustainable management of forests. The work of these two organizations has helped in complementing the consultations, communication and outreach strategies of the REDD+ Unit.

²¹http://reddplus.vu/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/REDD-Communication_Strategy_Final.pdf

²²<http://reddplus.vu/provincial-tc/ptc-reports/>

The consultations also took into consideration gender issues. During consultations/workshops, female participants actively took part in workshops. Specific gender issues related to forests land use, land tenure and forest management were articulated and used to inform the SESA work. The basis for consultations with stakeholders was the FCPF's Guidelines for stakeholder engagement, communication strategy and consultation and participation plan developed by the REDD+ Unit. These plans and guidelines served to guide workshops, trainings, and to engage stakeholders in all aspects of the REDD+ program.

Furthermore, national REDD+ CSO Platform also played an active role in the consultation and stakeholder engagement process. The Platform partnered with the REDD+ Unit and received funding from the Readiness Grant to engage in a series of awareness raising activities on REDD+ at national and provincial levels. The CSO Platform facilitated formation of decentralized CSO Networks to strengthen capacity for communication and outreach to forest dependent communities.

Assessment Criteria 9: Information Sharing and Accessibility of Information

Information sharing through diverse institutions: The Regional Forest Officers under the Department of Forests are also actively engaged in conducting workshops and trainings and in doing so they are actively engaged in information sharing on the REDD+ readiness activities.

Technical Committee members representing the Government Departments of Agriculture, Horticulture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishery, Lands and Environment facilitated information sharing amongst different departments. The CSO Platform has also been very effective in sharing and disseminating the REDD+ information through its Networks in different REDD+ islands.

Besides the above-mentioned institutions, the following modes of information sharing are also used by the REDD+ Unit.

REDD+ Website: Workshop reports and information, Study Reports and publications are periodically uploaded to the REDD+ website (<http://www.reddplus.vu>). In addition to the website, information can also be accessed through leaflets, workshops, training materials, special events, and newspapers. The website contains wealth of information on REDD+ and climate change. It outlines the national REDD+ framework, institutional setup, implementation progress, outputs from implementation of the different mechanisms. The website is regularly updated whenever new information becomes available. The website currently contains information in English. In future, key information and safeguard instruments will be translated into the Bislama for wider reach to local communities.

Radio Program: Radio FM 107 of Vanuatu Broadcasting and Television Corporation (VBTC) has been contracted for disseminating information and for creating awareness amongst the local *ni-Vanuatu* people living in far flung areas of the country about REDD+ program. Radio is very powerful medium and the coverage is also country-wide. The services include: (I) Radio program (on different topics related REDD+), (ii) live talk back show (iii) commercial spots related to REDD+ (IV) public announcement (v) weekly quiz etc. Even though lot of activities has been implemented to disseminate and share the REDD+ information with stakeholders using Radio and other means of communication, there is still a need to do more in this front.

Assessment Criteria 10: Implementation and Public Disclosure of Consultation Outcomes

The consultations are carried out to obtain the views and feedback from all concerned stakeholders on specific topics. The feedbacks obtained from consultations are used for revising the concerned reports and share information with stakeholders.

Website and reports are mainly used for disclosure of the outcome of consultations. Dissemination also takes place while conducting awareness raising program, and workshops. CSO Platform uses the CSO network in the island for dissemination of the outcome.

All the completed reports including the draft reports are uploaded in the REDD+ website for public viewing and also to get the feedbacks. At the moment the following completed reports are uploaded in the website (i) drivers of deforestation and forest degradation (ii) strategy options (iii) benefits sharing mechanism (iv) legal harmonization (v) value chain analysis of NTFP and (vi) FGRM.

Further the following draft reports are also uploaded for public viewing (i) inventory results for seven islands (ii) national forest monitoring system (iii) national REDD+ Strategy (iv) SESA (v) ESMF (vi) RPF (vii) PF .

The consultants for SESA, ESMF, RPF and PF have been advised to revise the reports based on comments and feedbacks provided to them by REDD+ Unit and WB technical team. The revised version of the reports will be submitted to the Regional Safeguards Advisor of WB for further review by November 2020.

All study reports and safeguard instruments will be translated into Bislama and uploaded to the website as soon as the reports and their review are completed. The Department of Forests will take the responsibility for the task. All the studies mentioned-above are prepared after detailed consultations with all core stakeholders in different islands and also at the national level.

Results of the Self-Assessment for Sub-Component 1B – Consultation, Participation and Out-reach

The results of the self-assessment and the rating given by the workshop participants are provided in the following box and Table.

The Overall Ranking for sub-Component 1b: is **Yellow**.

There are four assessment criteria, 1 criterion is rated Green, and 3 are rated Yellow. The details of the rating are provided in Table 5 and the actions to be taken to address the issues and the timeline for completion are given in the following section.

Table 5: Summary of the self-assessment Component 1b: Consultation, Participation and Outreach

Assessment Criteria	Progress			
	Not yet demonstrating progress	Further development required	Progressing well, further development required	Significant progress
7) Participation and engagement of key stakeholders				
8) Consultation processes				
9) Information sharing and accessibility of information				
10) Implementation and public disclosure of consultation outcomes				

Suggestions/Feedbacks Received from Stakeholders during Consultations

The stakeholders suggested that the following initiatives would improve REDD+ project design at the provincial level and help establish a harmonized land use policy:

- The PTC meetings should be facilitated by the national level committee in all the provinces to develop a land use management policy with strategic options to be offered to landowners. Alternatively, these initiatives could also be facilitated by the Provincial Secretary.
- PTC should liaise with the CSO REDD+ Network in each community to get views at local level.
- PTC, CSO and REDD+ technical committee need to be strengthened on mediation skills and on reaching consensus.
- Communication needs to be improved between the different departments (Agriculture, Forestry, Livestock and Fisheries) in the Ministry of Agriculture on what constitutes DOF policy on REDD+
- Communication needs to be improved from REDD+ technical committee members to their departments.
- PTC should facilitate development of a physical planning area under the Physical Planning Act to strategically zone land use for agriculture, livestock and forest.

The consultations identified four parties relevant to dispute resolution on REDD+ activities: (a) government, (b) landowners, (c) leaseholders and (d) migrants or combination of those.

During discussions with stakeholders in Port Vila, Efate and on the islands of Erromango, Tanna, Santo and Malekula, the following issues were identified as the sources of conflicts/grievances during REDD+ implementation:

- a. Benefit sharing.

- b. Rights to carbon credits.
- c. Expanding of agricultural areas.
- d. Encroachment by migrants.
- e. Water rights.
- f. One or more parties to a REDD+ program refusing to follow the agreed implementation plan.
- g. Lack of consultation with vulnerable groups during the design of REDD+ implementation.
- h. Failure to provide access to land where the initial REDD+ implementation plan provided for access, e.g. coastal areas or land locked parcels.

Note: The suggestions/feedback has been shared with the REDD+ Strategy development consultant to study and where necessary incorporate them in the REDD+ Strategy report. The feedback will also be discussed during the REDD+ Strategy validation workshop which is scheduled to be held in the month November 2020.

Action Plan to Complete Remaining Activities of Sub-Component 1b

1. The Department of Forests would make efforts to extend the activity to more number of islands and communities with focus on raising awareness about the REDD+ program and getting feedback and inputs from the local communities. Timeline: This is an on-going activity and will be completed by April, 2021 and continued further.
2. The Department of Forests will continue consultations and awareness raising activities targeting all sections of the stakeholders. In particular the local ni-Vanuatu communities, forest dwellers and communities living in far flung areas will be targeted. Timeline: This is an on-going activity and will be completed by April, 2021 and continued further.
3. The information and feedback received from communities through the FGRM study will be incorporated in the National REDD+ Strategy. Timeline: This is an on-going activity and is in progress.
4. Information sharing and disclosure of consultation outcomes will be strengthened by using various means of communication, workshops, radio program. Timeline: This will be an on-going activity of the Forestry Department.
5. The SESA and Safeguard instruments will be translated in Bislama after completing the SESA, ESMF, RPF and PF reports and review process and uploaded in the REDD+ website. Timeline: The timeline proposed for this activity is April 2021.
6. The outcomes of the consultations and dialogues with different stakeholder groups during the course of analytical studies, NTFP value chain study, FGRM, Benefits Sharing Mechanism, SESA, ESMF and NFMS were used as inputs for the concerned studies. The information/data from these consultations will be used in REDD+ Strategy report, which is in progress.

Component 2: REDD+ Strategy Preparation

Sub-Component 2a: Assessment of Land Use, Land Use Change Drivers, Forest Laws, Policy and Governance

Assessment of the land use, land use change drivers, forest law, policy and governance was carried out to identify the key drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. The assessment also sought to identify the activities to support conservation, sustainable management of the forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks.

In order to inform the development of National REDD+ Strategy, six Analytical Studies²³ were commissioned by the REDD+ Unit and completed. The studies are (i) drivers of deforestation and forest degradation (ii) Strategy Options (iii) Benefits Sharing Mechanism (iv) Legal harmonization (v) Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism and (vi) Value Chain analysis of non-timber forest products²⁴. Extensive Consultations²⁵ with the local *ni-Vanuatu*, private sector dealing with NTFPs and government departments were conducted in REDD+ islands to prioritize and develop the recommendations for the NTFP value chain. Policy Brief²⁶ was produced to inform officials at the policy level such as National Advisory Board and Director General in the Ministry.

Besides the above-mentioned studies, SESA, ESMF, RPF and PF have also been completed and draft reports submitted for review. The reports are also upload to the website for obtaining feedbacks. Further the following reports are in progress (i) National REDD+ Strategy (ii) FRL (iii) NFMS including the MRV and Database development and management.

The National REDD+ Strategy is a major step to readiness on REDD+ program and implementation phase of the program. The analytical studies and REDD+ Strategy reflect the progress on the sub-components: (2a) assessment of land use, land use change drivers, forest law, policy, and governance; (2b) REDD+ Strategy Options; (2c) Implementation Framework; and (2d) Social and Environmental Impacts.

Progress and Achievements on Component 2a: Assessment of Land Use, Land Use Change Drivers, Forest Laws, Policy and Governance

The details of the progress made, till date, assessment criteria-wise are provided in the following sections:

Assessment Criteria 11: Assessment and Analysis

- (a) Comprehensive assessment and analysis of the land use and land use change has been carried out through the study on drivers of deforestation and forest degradation.

²³http://reddplus.vu/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/FINALREDD-Analytical-Studies-Report_UNIQUE_final.pdf

²⁴http://reddplus.vu/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/NTFP-Value-Chain-Vanuatu-FINAL-with-Annexes-30-11-19_2_compressed.pdf

²⁵<http://reddplus.vu/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/NTFP-VC-Fieldwork-Report.pdf>

²⁶<http://reddplus.vu/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/NTFP-Policy-Brief-Final.pdf>

- (b) The analysis was carried out based on the existing datasets on forest and land use. To strengthen the analysis, the data from the Global Forest Watch was also used to analyze the forest cover change in the different REDD+ islands and was supplemented with data and information from participatory consultations.
- (c) The study examined the acts and policies that are relevant for REDD+ implementation and to present an overview of the existing land and forestry laws in the country to create a better enabling environment for future REDD+ program. In particular, the reviewed focused on (i) constitutional law; (ii) landowners (Article 73) and other relevant Articles; (iii) legislation related to the identification of custom landowners; (iv) legislation related to the leasehold interests (v) legislation related to the forest and environmental conservation.
- (d) The study highlighted the requirements for harmonizing policies of different sectors for effective REDD+ implementation. The REDD+ Unit also commissioned study to strengthen the database on forest resources. Detailed analysis of land use and land use change is also being carried out through the study on Activity Data generation.

The Analytical Study examined the land ownership in Vanuatu because the land is of central importance to the cultural identity and economic security for *ni-Vanuatu* people and that all forest areas in Vanuatu are customarily owned by ni-Vanuatu people. The Government owns about 10% of land but none of this land is forested. The R-PP and subsequent land use and land tenure analyses highlighted the need to respect traditional land tenure to implement the REDD+ activities and to avoid conflicts with customary tenure and traditional institutions.

The R-PP of Vanuatu explains that since mid-1990s, land use change was influenced by agricultural drivers, and recent analysis also confirmed that agriculture continues to be a major driver for loss and degradation of forests.

Assessment Criteria 12: Prioritization of Direct and Indirect Drivers/Barriers to Forest Carbon Stock Enhancement

The analytical study on drivers of deforestation and forest degradation has identified the main drivers and prioritized them. The prioritization was done through stakeholder engagement process in all the REDD+ islands.

The Stakeholder engagement process involved extensive engagement with government, private sector, non-government organizations (NGOs), Indigenous civil society organizations (CSOs) and farmers and community members.

In total 34 core stakeholder groups representing Ministries of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fisheries and Biosecurity, and Lands, and other concerned Government departments like Agriculture, Forestry, Horticulture, Fisheries, Livestock, Environment and Lands, CSOs/NGOs, Women Groups, Youth Groups, Researchers, Donor like GIZ were consulted. . Various issues regarding the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, strategy options, benefits sharing mechanisms and policy and legislation related issues were also discussed. (The detail list of stakeholders consulted at national level including the Efate Island are given in Annexure 1).

In addition to the stakeholder meetings at the national level, the Consultants including the Facilitation Team from REDD+ Office in Port Vila undertook fieldwork in all REDD+ islands and

in Port Vila to collect data and information necessary to understand the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation and to prioritize them.

Workshops in each of the REDD+ islands were held to discuss the issues pertaining to the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation and to prioritize them by island. The participants in the consultation workshops included local farmer networks, CSOs representatives, NGOs, forest dwellers who are living fringe areas, provincial government representatives, and government officials stationed in the provinces. About 47 participants²⁷ representing different stakeholders took part in the consultation workshops in the REDD+ islands and provided their views and feedbacks. (The detail list of the participants who attended consultation workshops island-wise is provided in Annexure 2 and Annexure 3, Annexure 4, and Annexure 5).

At the end, a validation workshop was held to present the findings of the workshops carried out in islands and to prioritize the drivers based on national circumstances. 35 participants representing various stakeholders took part in the validation workshop and provided their feedbacks and views. (Refer Table 26).

The study on drivers of deforestation and forest degradation highlighted that the major drivers are (i) subsistence and (semi) commercial agriculture. Vanuatu has one of the most conducive environments for cattle ranching as commercial agriculture activity with cattle integrated in coconut plantations.

(ii) Logging comprises: (a) formal logging, is identified one of the drivers of forest degradation in the past. However, the trend in annual log volumes harvested from the natural forests decreased rapidly between 1983 and 2010. The volume harvested after 2005 was mainly processed in portable sawmills, with log volumes continuing to decrease due to the reduced supply of merchantable timber in natural stands. The diminishing volume of native forest timber has been replaced by imported pine from New Zealand and Fiji, and processed wood products including rubber wood furniture from Asia; (b) Informal logging, involves small-scale loggers that have a mobile sawmill and either cut trees on their own land or are commissioned by land owners. Small-scale logging occurs on forest land on agroforestry plots.

(iii) Fuelwood and charcoal: Biomass use as domestic energy in Vanuatu comprises 50% mixed fuelwood and 50% coconut residues. Biomass-based charcoal is also used but no data is available on quantities. With an annual increase between 3 to 4%, the volume of fuelwood and coconut residues burnt aligns with population and GDP growth estimated at 3.1% and 3.6% respectively.

(iv) Invasive species: The largest risk to intact forests is from aggressively growing vine, *Merremia peltata*, which is believed to have been introduced in Vanuatu around the time of World War II. *M. peltata* presents a widespread management challenge in disturbed forests and degraded areas as it smothers, and eventually kills natural vegetation.

(v) Natural disasters: Vanuatu is the country subject to the largest risk from natural disasters in the world according to the World Risk Report 2016, which measures likelihood of catastrophic natural events and the country's capacity to respond and cope to the event. Low-income individuals and those depending on subsistence livelihoods suffer from disasters due to reduced incomes and food sources. The impact on subsistence farming, in which women feature prominently, means that the ability of women to secure food, nutrition, and other basic needs for

²⁷ (18 women participants and 29 male participants took part in the workshops)

their families is significantly decreased. Given that the rural households rely on their natural environments for food and income; the natural disasters make these households even more vulnerable. The impact of natural disasters on forest cover in Vanuatu is exacerbated by anthropogenic, forest degrading activities.

(vi) Infrastructure development: (a) Tourism: Tourism is a priority sector in Vanuatu. Various forms of niche tourism activities such as agri-tourism and ecotourism have been advocated to integrate conservation and development goals in rural areas of Vanuatu. Vanuatu promotes the idea of a green island paradise. However, most tourism has caused significant mangrove deforestation. Further, concentration of tourism infrastructure in the capital, as with other South Pacific countries, has resulted in non-inclusive development and increased economic inequalities, dispossession of land, contributing to a potential disruption to the social fabric. Tourism is seen as a less significant driver nationally than the productive sectors. (b) Settlements: The movement of internal migrant populations to the main islands of Efate and Santo are placing significant pressure on forest resources on these islands. Increasing populations on these islands greatly increases land area needed for subsistence agriculture, resulting in new settlements impinging on forest areas.

Underlying Causes: The five underlying causes: (a) demographic; (b) technological; (c) Policy/Institutional; (d) social and cultural; and (e) environmental are identified at the national level.

The Strategy Options were developed based on the identified and prioritized drivers and it is expected that the Strategy Options will help address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation both direct and indirect drivers/barriers including the forest carbon stock enhancement. Policy Briefs²⁸ papers are also prepared to inform the decision makers at the policy level.

The National REDD+ Strategy, which is in development, will consider all major barriers to forest carbon stock enhancement activities and to recommend action for addressing them.

Assessment Criteria 13: Link between Drivers/Barriers and REDD+ Activities

The analysis of drivers of deforestation and forest degradation including the barriers to sustainable forest management, conservation and enhancement of forest carbon stocks has become very useful tool to understand the historical pattern and for predicting future pressure on forests.

Since there are links among drivers/barriers and the REDD+ activities identified through the drivers study, the National REDD+ Strategy is expected to address the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation including their agents and the underlying causes. The Terms of Reference for the National REDD+ Strategy highlights the strategies that should be implemented with the aim to address the drivers, agents and the underlying causes. The systematic implementation of strategies would improve livelihoods of rural *ni-Vanuatu* communities and forest dwellers living in rural areas.

Addressing the barriers is a complex process which is intimately interlinked with the drivers and agents of deforestation and forest degradation including the underlying causes. Systematic,

²⁸ <http://reddplus.vu/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/Policy-Brief-Drivers-of-deforestations-Final.pdf>

holistic and integrated approach is required to address these barriers. The policies of one sector in conflict with the policies of other sectors need to be identified and harmonized. Another important barrier for REDD+ is the conflicting priorities of people and the government requiring consultations to build consensus.

Weak law enforcement in the forestry sector is a barrier for the REDD+ activities. Although legal framework, policies and the regulations are in place but implementation is weak highlighting a need to strengthen institutional set-up and implementation capacity of the Department of Forestry and its coordination with other government departments.

The Strategy Options aim to reduce emissions by addressing the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation and improving sustainable management of forest resources in the country.

Assessment Criteria 14: Action Plans to Address Natural Resources Rights, Land Tenure and Governance

More than 90% of the forest land is owned by the local people. The Constitution, Forest Act, National Forest Policy and Land Reform Act of Vanuatu have adequate provisions to address natural resources rights, land tenure and governance issues.

The sectoral action plans have provisions to address land tenure, including land titles, natural resources rights, livelihood and governance related issues. Land tenure is categorized into five classes. These include: (i) customary; (ii) rural lease; (iii) urban lease; (iv) occupied with informal and (v) other. The National REDD+ Strategy, which is in development also has provisions to address the rights of natural resources, land tenure and governance.

The study on benefit sharing mechanism has been completed. It highlights the need for designing appropriate benefits sharing mechanism to secure the support of local communities in the REDD+ program. Detailed examination of land use rights and land tenure including access to forest by local communities is required. As more than 90% of the forestland belongs to people, appropriately designed benefits sharing mechanism will help address land use, land tenure and titling pertaining to the natural resources rights, livelihood and governance issues.

The report recommends that the REDD+ benefits sharing arrangements need to be structured to accommodate the challenges faced by participants at any scale. It also emphasizes that government need to invest in national REDD+ activities before performance based payments can be feasible. The structure of national benefits sharing arrangements should accommodate start-up cash flow from diverse sources including (a) government; (b) multilateral and bilateral; (a) bank loan; (b) equity finance; and (c) grants.

The immediate need for improving governance and effective implementation requires strengthening government institutions to make them responsive, people-centric, and accountable. Due attention should be paid for enhancing participation of local communities, women and youth groups to yield positive outcomes.

The study on FGRM has been completed. However, its implementation has been delayed as the Department of Forests needs to train and deploy human resources for implementing the FGRM. The implementation of FGRM recommendations is expected to address land use and land tenure issues.

The Department of Forests will support the development of action plan to ensure addressing the land-use, land tenure, titles, natural resources rights, livelihood and governance in coordination with priority sectors such as agriculture, livestock, horticulture, fisheries and infrastructure.

Assessment Criteria 15: Implication for Forest Law and Policy

The draft National REDD+ Strategy has recommended for developing an overarching land use plan to promote coordination among different government departments to ensure smooth implementation. The National Forest Policy also provides support to climate change and REDD+ activities. These plans and policies could form enabling environment for implementation. The institutional arrangements need to be accordingly strengthened to ensure effective implementation.

Results of the Self-Assessment for Sub-Component 2a – Assessment of Land Use, Land Use Change Drivers, Forest Law, Policy and Governance

The results of the self-assessment and the rating given by the workshop participants are presented in the box and Table below.

The Overall Ranking for sub-Component 2a: is **Yellow**.

There are five assessment criteria, out of which 2 criteria are rated Green, and 3 are rated Yellow. The details of the rating are provided in Table 6 and the actions to be taken to address the issues and the timeline are given in the following section.

Table 6: Summary of self-assessment Component 2a: Assessment of land use, land use change drivers, forest laws, policy and governance

Criteria of assessment	Progress			
	Not yet demonstrating progress	Further development required	Progressing well, further development required	Significant Progress
11) Assessment and analysis				
12) Prioritization of direct and indirect drivers/barriers to forest carbon stock enhancement				
13) Link between drivers/barriers and REDD+ activities				
14) Actions plans to take into account the right to natural resources, land tenure, and governance				
15) Impacts on forest law and policies				

Action Plan to be implemented to address Gaps and Remaining Activities of Sub-Component: 2a

The gaps and action plan to be implemented under this sub-component are noted below.

Gap: There is no Action Plan to ensure addressing the relevant land use and land tenure, titles, natural resources rights and governance.

Action: The Department of Forests will support/initiate development of Action Plan for addressing the land use, land tenure and titles, natural resources rights and governance. The work will be initiated by July 2021.

Gap: Even though the FGRM is completed but it has not been tested in the field.

Action: The Department of Forests will prepare capacity development plan to address the human resources constraints both at national and provincial level and start implementing the recommendations. The required institutions are in place but a well-defined role and responsibilities need to be developed. The work will be initiated by July 2021.

Sub-Component 2b: REDD+ Strategy Options

The National REDD+ Strategy forms the basis for developing policy and program interventions to reduce the emissions from the deforestation and forest degradation and to enhance forest carbon stock. The strategy options form the basis for National REDD+ Strategy.

Progress and Achievements of Sub-Component 2b: REDD+ Strategy Options

The progress made in identification and prioritization of REDD+ strategy options, assessing feasibility of implementation and the likely outcomes of the strategy options are highlighted below.

Assessment Criteria 16: Selection and Prioritization of REDD+ Strategy Options

The REDD+ Strategy Options have been prioritized for their significance in reducing emissions and enhancing removals and their co-benefits such as food security, community resilience and ability to adapt to climate change. The Strategy Options were formulated based on the recommendations of the studies organized by the REDD+ Unit. The studies included: (a) drivers of deforestation and forest degradation; (b) strategy options; (c) legal harmonization; (d) benefits sharing mechanism; (e) feedback and grievance redress mechanism; and (f) value chain analysis of non-timber forest products. In addition, several other studies are in progress, which include: (a) SESA and the development of ESMF (b) NFI and Activity Data analysis; (c) establishment of FRL; (d) design of NFMS/MRV; and (e) database development and national REDD+ strategy.

Participatory approach process was followed for identification and prioritization of strategy options. The options with the highest chances of success were prioritized. The criteria used for identification were: (a) legal feasibility for implementation given that more than 90 percent of land including forest and conservation areas are held under customary tenure (b) ability to generate non-carbon benefits such as income and food security, resilience to natural disaster and risk

reduction (c) proof-of-concept to allow for scaling up implementation through REDD+ Strategy (d) benefits of emissions reduction.

The strategy options recommended in the studies include:

Option 1: Land use planning (a cross-cutting REDD+ strategy option)

Option 2: Government acquisition of leases (acquisition of degraded agriculture leases to transform them into productive forest landscapes).

Option 3: REDD+ on customary land (activity-based services to smallholder farmers to support uptake of agroforestry schemes).

Option 4: REDD+ on customary land (expansion of Vanuatu's protected area network by strengthening conservation mechanism).

Based on feedback obtained from stakeholders during the SESA workshops and interviews conducted in February 2020, the priority REDD+ strategic options described in assessment were revised from those proposed in the *Analytical studies* report to suit implementation priorities.

The strategy options can be activity-based such as agroforestry and non-timber forest products or area-based such as Community Conservation Areas, referred in option 3 and 4 above are highlighted.

Agroforestry

Planting of trees on farms/gardens increases carbon storage, promotes climate adaptation and resilience, and provides diverse sources of income to farmers. Ni-Vanuatu agroforestry gardens consist of inter-cropping of short-term crops with perennial multipurpose trees in shifting cultivation systems. However, trend of cash crops such as kava, cassava, and taro, and willingness to sell land to expatriate leaseholders are increasing. Thus, agroforestry helps to maintain forest cover and to promote climate resilience (e.g. shaded agriculture out-performing mono-cropping systems) and livelihoods (diversified crops delivering staggered incomes and revenue), agroforestry systems based on island-specific research and market analyses can contribute to increased incomes and increase the value of trees (food, building material, cash crops and fuel) and agriculture production systems.

Community Conservation Areas (CCA)

The Community Conservation Areas (CCAs) envision communities to define areas for conservation within landscapes with multiple uses (including protected forest zones, household gardens, agroforestry and NTFP), watershed protection, and other products and services, depending on local circumstances. This mix of activities that supports conservation and livelihoods do not emphasize conservation and protection as strongly as indicated in the *Environmental Protection and Conservation Act*.

These interventions promote livelihood investments and create value to local communities. Thus, rather than relying on forest carbon payments, they receive assistance, targeted investments, technical capacity, and economic opportunities from forests and gardens.

Thus, many agroforestry and non-timber forest product interventions would also apply to this intervention, but adapted to each locality, while achieving increased carbon storage, biodiversity, and livelihood benefits.

Lease performance review and assessment for public benefit

Lease performance needs review based in consultation with the Department of Lands and provincial offices, as well as officers of the Departments of Agriculture and Livestock. There is strong support to review large lease-holdings to assess their productivity and public benefit/risk. The Ministry of Lands could develop regulations to allow for lease review and to assess whether the purpose of the original lease has been fulfilled. More details on the lease option are anticipated after the SESA NFMS reports are finalized.

Assessment Criteria 17: Feasibility Assessment

Analysis was carried out for prioritizing the strategy options in term of legal, social and environmental assessment. Their ability to generate non-carbon benefits was also assessed. Thereafter a cost benefits analysis was done on the prioritized strategy options to assess their viability for implementation potential. Preliminary feasibility assessment has also been done against the existing information on social and environmental issues.

Policy Brief paper, for the Strategy Options, was prepared to present an overview of the options to the officials at the Policy level in the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Forestry, Fisheries and Bio security and National Advisory Board in the Ministry of Climate Change.

Assessment Criteria 18: Implication of Strategy Options on Existing Sectoral Policies

Preliminary assessment on the implication of the prioritized strategy options and sector policies and programs of agriculture, transport, and environment has been conducted. Recommendations to address the inconsistencies and to integrate REDD+ Strategy Options with relevant development policies are outlined. Initial assessment was also done while preparing the R-PP for Vanuatu.

Inconsistencies also exist within the Forest Department's legislation, for example, the Forestry Act 2001 makes no mention of carbon rights, and does not provide a basis for developing REDD+ program. Significant inconsistencies also exist between *Forestry Act 2001* and *Forestry Rights Registration and Timber Harvest Guarantee Act 2000*.

The National REDD+ Strategy will develop implementable recommendations to address the inconsistencies. The conflicting provisions need harmonization. The National Forest Policy of Vanuatu 2013 is relatively robust and has tried to address the carbon related issues and to support the REDD+ program in the country. The strategy options are in line with the national goals outlined in the National Forest Policy of 2013, which has a goal to afforest 20,000 hectares by 2020 through large scale plantations, community forestry plantations and woodlots.

Peoples' participation is relatively weak which need to be strengthened and consultations need to be initiated to address the inconsistencies through policies and review. There is a need to develop information disclosure on REDD+ activities, to existing consultation and participation plan to be revised to accommodate the local circumstances.

Results of the Self-Assessments for Sub-Component 2b: REDD+ Strategy Options

The results of the self-assessment and the rating given by the workshop participants are presented in the following box and Table.

The Overall Ranking for sub-Component 2b: is **Green**.

There are three assessment criteria under sub-component 2b: REDD+ Strategy Options. Out of three assessment criteria, 2 criteria are rated **Green** and one criterion is rated **yellow**. The details of the rating are provided in Table 7 and the actions to be taken to address the issues and the timeline are given in the following section

Table 7: Summary of Self-assessment Component 2b: REDD+ Strategy Options

Criteria of assessment	Progress			
	Not yet demonstrating progress	Further development required	Progressing well, further development required	Significant Progress
16) Selection and prioritization of strategic options for REDD+				
17) Feasibility assessment				
18) Impacts of strategic options on sector policies				

Action Plan to Complete the Remaining Activities of Sub-components 2b:

The Action Plan to address gaps and to complete remaining activities of Sub-component 2b.

Action: The timeline for completion of the National REDD+ Strategy is as follows.

- First draft of National REDD+ Strategy is ready for consultations by 15 September 2020
- Remote consultations with government agencies by 15 October 2020
- Validation workshop on 15 November 2020
- Second draft to be submitted 15 December 2020
- Final Report of national REDD+ Strategy by 30 January 2021.

Gaps: Inconsistencies between REDD+ and Other Sectoral Policies.

Action: The National REDD+ Strategy is in development and the inconsistencies between the REDD+ and other development policies of other sectors will be reviewed and addressed considering the recommendations of the studies on drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, Strategy Options and SESA. The proposed timeline for completing this activity is January 2021.

Sub-Component 2c: Implementation Framework

An effective implementation framework is key to successful REDD+ program. The implementation framework highlights the institutional, financial management and legal arrangements required to implement the REDD+ strategy options and is described below:

Institutions: The current institutional arrangement for REDD+ implementation include: (i) National Advisory Board (NAB), the highest policy and decision making body regarding on climate change related matters; (ii) Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fisheries and Bio security through the Departments of Forests and with support of other Departments such as Agriculture, Livestock, Horticulture, Environment and Lands is leading the implementation. The CSO Platform and CSO Networks in different islands are involved in implementing activities in the field.

The institutional arrangements has been established but need to be strengthened to meet requirements for implementation of REDD+ activities in the field. The capacity of Regional Forest Officers (RFO) and human resources of RFO system need further up-gradation. The role of CSOs/NGOs and provincial governments in implementation of REDD+ activities need further refinement.

Financial Management (FM): Financial Management of REDD+ Fund is carried out by the Project Management Unit located in the Climate Change Office. This arrangement needs review to assess whether the FM role could be decentralized from the Finance Ministry to the Department of Forestry. This decentralization could help the Department of Forestry to implement the REDD+ activities efficiently by reducing delays in release of funds for implementation of REDD+ activities in the field. Further trainings for up-grading the capacity of the financial people should also imparted.

Legal measures: Vanuatu National Forest Policy came into effect from 2013. It has adequate provisions for implementing the REDD+ program. However, there are inconsistencies in the forestry legislation. For *example*, Forestry Act 2001 and Forestry Rights Registration and Timber Harvest Guarantee Act 2000 are not aligned. The forestry legislation does not have legal provisions on carbon rights required for implementing National REDD+ Strategy. There is a need to strengthen the forestry legislation and to harmonize the provisions of Forestry Acts.

Progress and Achievements on Sub-Component 2c: Implementation Framework

The progresses made under this sub-component are given below:

Assessment Criteria 19: Adoption and Implementation of Legislation/Regulations

Vanuatu's National Forest Policy was approved in 2013. It has adequate provisions in support of REDD+ activities besides covering the issues on forest management, environment protection and conservation, land ownership, community participation, forest industries, afforestation and reforestation, forestry research, training and education, forest administration and forest revenue. The Forestry Act of 2001 needs to be amended to include the provisions supporting REDD+ and carbon rights in order to operationalize the implementation of national REDD+ strategy.

Assessment Criteria 20: Guidelines for Implementation

The guidelines for implementation of REDD+ are in development as part of the National REDD+ Strategy take into consideration of the recommendations of the studies on: (i) carbon rights (ii) benefits sharing mechanism (iii) feedback and grievance redress mechanism (iv) strategy options (v) drivers of deforestation and forest degradation study, (vi) national forest monitoring system (vii) value chain analysis of the NTFP and consultations of series workshops conducted with stakeholders at national and provincial level. The guidelines for implementation will be discussed in the national validation workshop on national REDD+ strategy and finalized for inclusion in the final version of national REDD+ strategy to be approved by the Government of Vanuatu. The Department of Forests will be expected to adopt the guidelines after the government approves the national REDD+ strategy.

Assessment Criteria 21: Benefits Sharing Mechanism

The study on benefits sharing mechanism recommended that the Government should adopt the benefit sharing framework to ensure that REDD+ benefits are equitable and should reflect the costs and benefits associated with REDD+ activities. The benefits sharing arrangement has considered: (i) opportunity costs (ii) management costs (iii) MRV costs; and (iv) social and environmental safeguards costs.

The REDD+ benefits may include both cash and non-cash benefits. Cash benefits alone are not sustainable and effective. Therefore, the study on benefit sharing mechanism emphasized both cash and non-cash benefits. Emphasis is placed on leveraging on cash benefits that include assistance to land holders to transition to sustainable forest management with agroforestry, biodiversity conservation, and ecosystem services, promoting ecosystem resilience, and improved forestry governance. An equitable and durable benefit sharing mechanism of REDD+ benefits to local communities is a priority of national REDD+ strategy.

The benefits sharing mechanism will form part of the consultations with different stakeholders and deliberated in the national validation workshop on national REDD+ strategy. The final benefits sharing mechanism that is adopted will be transparent and should receive consent from key stakeholders.

Assessment Criteria 22: National REDD+ Registry and System Monitoring REDD+ Activities

The national REDD+ registry is not currently available as the implementation of sub-national REDD+ initiatives have not advanced on different islands. The database management system currently in development as part of the NFMS is expected to be operational by April 2021 and will provide some functions of the registry. The database system will have the provision of geo-referenced information on REDD+ initiatives, activity data, emission factor data for different land use and land use change, and national forest inventory data, including the REDD+ safeguards.

Database management protocols and standard operating procedures will form part of NFMS and asset in monitoring and reporting of REDD+ initiatives. The database system in design is flexible to incorporate spatial data and capabilities for reporting progress on REDD+ initiatives.

The database system will serve as a repository of data on REDD+ implementation; location of activities and types of interventions to be implemented; and potential emission reductions attributable to interventions until a registry is established in future.

Results of Self-Assessment for Sub-Component 2c: Implementation Framework

The results of the self-assessment and the rating given by the workshop participants are provided in the following box and Table.

The Overall ranking for this sub-component is **Yellow**

There are four assessment criteria for this sub-component 2c: Implementation Framework. Out of four assessment criteria, two criteria are rated Yellow and two are rated Orange. The details of the rating are provided in Table 8 and the actions to be taken to address the issues and the timeline are given in the following section.

Table 8: Summary of Self-assessment Component 2C: Implementation Framework

Criteria of assessment	Progress			
	Not yet demonstrating progress	Further development required	Progressing well, further development required	Significant Progress
19) Adoption and application of laws and regulations				
20) Implementation guidelines				
21) Benefits sharing mechanism				
22) National REDD+ registry and REDD+ activity monitoring system				

Action Plan to be implemented to address gaps and remaining activities of Sub-component 2C: Implementation Framework

Guidelines for implementation: The guidelines for implementation framework have not been developed. The institutions required for implementation of REDD+ activities are in place. The roles and responsibilities and guidelines for implementation will be in place by January 2021 after the National REDD+ Strategy is adopted.

Benefits Sharing Mechanism: The recommendations on benefits sharing mechanism are available and the government needs to deliberate on the recommendation. Institutions for implementing the benefits sharing mechanism are in place. However, capacity for implementing

the mechanism needs to be upgraded. The benefits sharing mechanism is expected to be adopted by April 2021.

National REDD+ Registry and System Monitoring: The work on database will be completed as part of NFMS by April 2021 and will provide the functionality of registry until a full-fledged REDD+ registry is developed. All data/information of the database will be accessible from the REDD+ website and will serve the reporting and dissemination of information on REDD+ initiatives.

Sub-Component 2d: Social and Environmental Impacts

Countries receiving the FCPF funding for REDD+ readiness through the World Bank are required to ensure compliance with the World Bank social and environmental safeguards and should integrate social and environmental concerns into the national REDD+ strategy. The positive and negative impacts arising out of the implementation of the REDD+ activities are to be assessed.

The Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) sought to (i) analyze the REDD+ strategy options from a social and environmental perspective, with the aim for minimizing risks. This will also include the development of criteria and indicators for identification and prevention of social and environmental risks; (ii) propose measures to mitigate environmental and socio-economic risks and impacts during REDD+ implementation; (iii) develop a multi-stakeholder engagement to minimize risks and adverse impacts; and (iv) identify options to improve sustainable development impacts of REDD+ activities.

The SESA helped to integrate social and environmental considerations into the National REDD+ Strategy. The baseline data and information collected through SESA has been used in the development of Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), to prevent or minimize social and environmental risks in the implementation of REDD+ initiatives while ensuring benefits to people. The ESMF includes measures for risk management and capacity building as well as measures to avoid or compensate for displacement and continued access and use of resources as part of the Resettlement Policy/Process Framework.

The draft SESA, ESMF, RPF and PF documentation have been submitted and is under review process. The final documents are expected to be completed by October 2020. The final version of the documentation will be presented in the national validation workshop by November 2020. These documents also present analysis of seven Cancun Safeguards alongside the World Bank environmental and social safeguard policies.

Progress and Achievements on Sub-Component 2d: Social and Environmental Impacts

The progress made under this Sub-Components as follows:

Assessment Criteria 23: Analysis of Social and Environmental Safeguards

The reports on the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) and development of ESMF, RPF and PF are in final stages and planned for completion by October 2020. A major input to the SESA work has been the study on REDD+ Strategic Options, prepared as an input to the National REDD+ Strategy.

(i) SESA Report: The SESA²⁹ report outlines the findings of the consultations³⁰ (Refer Table 35 and Table 36) that were conducted in five REDD+ islands. Key thematic environmental and social issues for REDD+ have also been highlighted and discussed. These include environmental and social issues related to: (i) climate change (ii) drivers of deforestation and forest degradation (iii) interventions to address deforestation and (iv) institutional aspects of REDD+ implementation. The identification of social and environmental issues through SESA helped identify and trigger World Bank social and environmental safeguards.

(ii) Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF): The ESMF³¹ report highlights the processes for screening and managing environmental and social risks. It focuses on mitigation measures to address key environmental and social risks, relevant risk screening processes, implementation arrangements and capacity building to ensure that the risks are identified and managed.

(iii) Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF): The Resettlement Policy Framework³² presents the processes for screening and managing the impacts of involuntary land acquisition, including displacement of people, loss of assets, loss of livelihoods and other impacts. It presents the processes for screening and managing impacts of involuntary land acquisition, including the displacement of people, loss of assets, loss of livelihoods and other impacts. The document has been revised to meet the requirements of the World Bank Policy OP4.12 Involuntary Livelihood.

(iv) Process Framework: The Process Framework³³ describes the processes for identifying and managing risks relating to restricting access to forests, in a manner that may affect livelihoods. The studies have analyzed the social and environmental safeguards arising out of the above-mentioned environmental and social issues that are relevant to Vanuatu. The World Bank has eleven (11) environmental and social policies (OPs) and the SESA study has identified the OPs and associated procedures for REDD+ in accordance with the World Bank Common Approach. The approach is to ensure that environmental and social concerns are integrated into the national REDD+ strategy where possible, and that safeguards are put in place to manage residual risks.

Participatory process was adopted for carrying out the SESA study. Consultations³⁴ were held in all REDD+ islands which were facilitated through participatory group activities. The aim was to collect qualitative data, and supplemented with individual survey forms, for both qualitative and quantitative data.

The consultations were carried out at the community level in 8 locations across the 5 REDD+ islands, namely Santo, Malekula, Efate, Erromango, and Tanna, between June–December 2019.

The consultations resulted in approximately 85 communities being represented for a total of 216 individuals, 68 (31%) of whom were women. Of the participants, excluding the DOF and consultants and REDD+ facilitators, 38 (18%) identified themselves as government workers with the vast majority of participants identifying as local community members. Only one participant

²⁹ http://reddplus.vu/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/SESA-Final-Report_20200820.pdf

³⁰ **Note:** Consultation Workshops for SESA, ESMF, RPF and PF were held together.)

³¹ http://reddplus.vu/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/ESMF_202008020.pdf

³² http://reddplus.vu/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/Annex-VI_RFP_-20200820.pdf

³³ http://reddplus.vu/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/Annex-VII_20200820.pdf

³⁴ **Note:** Consultations for SESA, ESMF, RPF and PF were held together in all locations.

identified as being from the NGO sector, while one other identified as being from the private sector. (The details are given Table 9.

Table 9: Consultation locations and total communities who participated

Name of the islands	Consultation locations	Total communities participated	Total communities per island
Santo	Nakere	5	17
	Luganville	12	
Malekula	Lakatoro	9	17
	Lamap	8	
Efate	Port Vila	10	10
Erromango	Dillon's Bay	7	7
Tanna	Whitesands	20	34
	Lenekel	14	
Total communities			85

The community-based workshops adopted appropriate participatory techniques and workshop-based methods to facilitate short presentations with visual tools followed by question-led group activities to guide the groups' common purpose and accommodate the range of literacy levels and different contexts. Group members were asked to work collaboratively to share local knowledge, carry out their own appraisals and critically analyse the strategy options currently identified for REDD+ implementation in Vanuatu. Each group's discussions were presented to the other groups and afterwards time was given for questions and further clarification on the points raised, which were added by the group presenter to the written presentation for data collection.

Based on the consultations held in all REDD+ islands, the safeguards issues have been assessed; analyzed and draft recommendations for addressing the environmental and social risks through the National REDD+ Strategy have been prepared. The SESA, ESMF, RPF and PF will serve as key inputs to the implementation framework for operationalizing the REDD+ Strategy.

Assessment Criteria 24: REDD+ Strategy Design with Respect to Impacts

The SESA study identified and analyzed positive and negative impacts of REDD+ Strategy Options. The prioritization are based on the situational analysis of the social and environmental issues and SESA workshops, consultations that were held in all five REDD+ islands and also discussions held with concerned ministries and government and non-government organizations. The findings of the SESA will be integrated into the national REDD+ strategy.

Assessment Criteria 25: Environmental and Social Management Framework

The development of Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) is complete and the draft report has been prepared. The background data and information required for development of ESMF had been collected and analyzed as part of SESA study. The data were collected through the use of group workshop activities and individual feedback surveys at each consultation location³⁵.

³⁵ Consultation and workshops in different islands were held together as part of SESA study.

The ESMF presents the processes for screening and managing environmental and social risks. Further work is required to determine the mitigation measures and to address the key environmental and social risks, relevant risk screening processes, implementation arrangements and capacity building to ensure the risks are adequately identified and managed.

Based on the progress made so far for in developing the ESMF, the rating given by the participants is GREEN. The outcome of the reports will be used for developing the National REDD+ Strategy.

Results of Self-Assessments for Sub-Component 2d: Social and Environmental Impacts

The results of the self-assessment and the rating given by the workshop participants are provided in the following box and Table.

The Overall ranking for this sub-component is **Green**

This sub-component has three assessment criteria. Out of three assessment criteria, all three criteria are rated Green by the participants. The details of the rating are provided in Table 10 and the actions to be taken to address the issues and the timeline are given in the following section.

Table 10: Summary of self-assessment Component 2d: Social and Environmental Impacts

Criteria of assessment	Progress			
	Not yet demonstrating progress	Further development required	Progressing well, further development required	Significant Progress
23) Analysis of issues relating to social and environmental safeguards				
24) The design of the REDD+ strategy based on impacts				
25) Environmental and social Management Framework				

Action Plan for Completing Remaining Activities of the sub-component 2d: Social and Environmental Impacts

The action plan for completing the remaining activities of sub-component 2d is noted below.

SESA: The draft report is in review. The final report will be submitted to the REDD+ Unit by October 2020.

ESMF: The draft ESMF report is under review process. The final report will be submitted to REDD+ Unit by October 2020.

RPF: The draft RPF report is under review process. The final report will be submitted to REDD+ Unit by October 2020.

PF: The draft PF report is under review process. The final report will be submitted to REDD+ Unit by October 2020.

Component 3: Forest Reference Emissions Level/Forest Reference Level

The performance of the REDD+ activities is measured in terms of the changes in forest area and the carbon content over time and the corresponding emissions and removals from the atmosphere relative to a Forest Reference Emission Level (FREL)/Forest Reference level (FRL), which represent the GHG emissions and removals over a reference period. The countries are required to develop FREL/FRL at national level with sub-national approaches as an interim measure. The FREL/FRL needs to be established in a transparent manner taking into consideration of historical data on forests over a reference period.

The Government of Vanuatu adopted a reference period of 2008 to 2018 for establishment of national Forest Reference Level (FRL). It is expected to serve as a benchmark for assessing the performance of REDD+ activities implemented by the Government of Vanuatu. The FRL takes into consideration emissions and removals of drivers and underlying causes of the REDD+ activities covering (a) deforestation (b) forest degradation, and (c) enhancement of forest carbon stocks. The Department of Forestry, under the technical supervision of the consultants, is conducting the national forest inventory (NFI) and the field work for NFI is expected to be completed by January 2021.

Progress and Achievements on Component 3: Forest Reference Emissions Level/Forest Reference Levels

The progress made on the Component 3: Forest Reference Level is discussed below under each assessment criterion.

Assessment Criteria 26: Demonstration of Methodology

Establishment of FRL focused on the measurement of changes to the forest resources over the reference period of 2008 to 2018 and estimation of emissions from deforestation and forest degradation; and removals from enhancement of forest carbon stock. The definition of forests adopted in the National Forest Policy 2013 was used for estimation of FRL.

Out of the five forest carbon pools identified by the IPCC, the above ground biomass, below ground biomass, dead wood and litter pools are considered in the estimation of FRL. Soil carbon pool is not covered as there is no readily available data on soil organic carbon in different forest strata and measurement of soil carbon is costly and cannot be accomplished within the project period. However, in future, soil pool could be considered for inclusion in the FRL estimation.

Only Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) is considered for emissions source in the FRL as data pertaining to forest fires is not readily available to estimate Methane (CH₄) and Nitrous Oxide (N₂O) emissions. A reference period of 10 years is considered (2008 to 2018) to estimate the activity data of the FRL.

The framework proposed for construction of FRL is to develop the FRL at sub-national level for each island. The data on forests of 13 islands that account for more than 90 percent of forest area of Vanuatu covered in the national forest inventory is considered for FRL. The sub-national FRLs of 13 islands are proposed to be aggregated into the national FRL. The methodology followed in the development of FRL includes:

- Estimation of activity data on land cover and land use change over the reference period;
- Estimation of emissions factors based on national forest inventory field plot data; and
- Assessment of accuracy and uncertainty of emission and removal estimates of the FRL

The estimation of emissions by sources and removals by sinks follows the methodological guidance of the IPCC Good Practice Guidance for Land use, Land-use Change and Forestry (IPCC, 2006).

Assessment Criteria 27: Use of Historical Data, and Adjusted for National Circumstances

Historical data includes the activity data, data on forest resources for 2008-2018 reference period based on Landsat remote sensing data has been used to estimate land cover and land use change; and National Forest Inventory (NFI) data covering 13 islands forms the basis for emission factors to estimate the carbon stocks of forests of different islands. The activity data and emission factor data for the reference period is proposed for estimation of the FRL.

Activity data: The Landsat remote sensing imagery with 30-meter spatial resolution for the reference period 2008-2018 covering over 80 islands was used for estimation of activity data based on land use and land use change. The approach 3 for land representation used for activity data forms the basis for estimation of the area remaining in the same category between inventories and spatially explicit land use and land use change to estimate area of deforestation, forest degradation and enhancement of forest carbon stocks³⁶.

- a) Deforestation: the approach to deforestation includes sample based estimation of land use change to estimate the conversion of area under forests to non-forest area over the reference period.
- b) Forest degradation: The proposed approach of assessing degradation will be (i) through estimation of activity data of forests that transition from dense canopy (closed forest) to less dense canopy (open) forest to estimate area subject to degradation. For the purpose, continuous change detection algorithm (CODED) is being tested to estimate area subject forest degradation and deforestation. In addition, during the NFI field work and data collection is expected to cover the drivers of forest degradation such as: (i) tree stumps (ii) presence of invasive species (iv) presence of human induced disturbance etc. to test the CODED algorithm using ground truthing data and to better target the interventions of forest degradation through agroforestry, community conservation areas and lease performance assessment. Considering the limitations in the availability of high resolution imagery for the reference period, analysis of data on forest degradation using

³⁶<http://reddplus.vu/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/UNIQUE-Inception-Report.pdf>

remote sensing approaches could result in forest degradation estimates with high uncertainty. A plan for step-wise improvement of the estimates of forest degradation is expected as part of FRL estimation.

- c) **Enhancement of forest carbon stock assessment:** The contributions of commercial and community plantations, afforestation on grasslands, and agroforestry systems will be as part of the enhancement of forest carbon stocks. The data on areas registered in the geo-database (e.g. species, planting densities, management practices, and harvesting cycles) will be compiled in a relational database and linked to the geo-database to estimate the activity data eligible under enhancement of forest carbon stocks.

Emission factor data: The national forest inventory³⁷ (NFI) in implementation on 13 islands covering different forest types serves as the basis for emission factor data. The NFI is a major milestone as it has been organized after a gap of 30 years. In addition to forming the basis for FRL estimation, the NFI is expected to provide useful data to forest resources management and for monitoring of forest resources.

The NFI has been completed on seven islands viz: Efate, Malekula, Espiritu Santo, Tanna, Vanualava and Pentacost. The preliminary results³⁸ of the tree biomass measurements, on seven islands have been completed. The NFI fieldwork was delayed due to COVID-19 and Tropical Cyclone Harold, a category 5 storm that caused extensive flooding and damage in several Northern islands. The NFI field work on the remaining 6 islands (Erromango, Epi, Maewo, Ambrym, Gaua and Ambae) has resumed and is expected to get completed by January 2021.

National circumstances: There are gaps in the availability of remote sensing data during the early part of the reference period due to sparse cloud free Landsat imageries. The available remote sensing imagery was used to conduct the spatial data analysis. The low spatial resolution of the remote sensing data has constrained the estimation of forest degradation with reasonable confidence and could result in high uncertainty in forest degradation estimates. A phase-wise improvement plan to improve the emissions estimate of forest degradation will be proposed.

Assessment Criteria 28: Technical Feasibility of the Methodological Approach and Consistency with UNFCCC/IPCC Guidance and Guidelines

The technical approach followed for developing the FRL is consistent with the UNFCCC Warsaw Framework for REDD+ and IPCC methodological guidance and guidelines. It follows the principles of transparency, consistency, completeness and comparability to the estimation of FRL and takes into consideration of the national circumstances. The data and methods used for construction of FRL will allow for its reconstruction. The FRL estimation adopts a step-wise approach thus facilitating the use of improvements in data quality and consistency in the methods.

The methodology for establishment of FRL was discussed thoroughly during the inception workshop with all stakeholders including the Department of Forests Officials and the Technical Committee (refer the inception report for the methodology). The FRL will include GHG emissions from removals from the three REDD+ activities - deforestation, forest degradation and enhancement of forest carbon stocks. The estimation of FRL is expected to be completed by April 2021.

³⁷<http://reddplus.vu/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/UNIQUE-Field-Guide-for-NFI-vanuatu.pdf>

³⁸<http://reddplus.vu/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/UNIQUE-Preliminary-NFI-Report-Vanuatu-13.7.20.pdf>

Results of Self-Assessment for component 3: Forest Reference Emissions Level/Forest Reference Levels

The results of the self-assessment and the rating given by the workshop participants are provided in the following box and Table.

The Overall ranking for this sub-component is **Yellow**.

There are three assessment criteria for this component 3: Reference Emissions Level/Reference Levels. Out of three assessment criteria, two criteria are rated Yellow and one criterion is rated Green. The details of the rating are provided in Table 11 and the actions to be taken to address the issues and the timeline are given in the following section.

Table 11: Summary of Self-assessment Component 3: Reference Emissions Level/Reference Level

Criteria of assessment	Progress			
	Not yet demonstrating progress	Further development required	Progressing well, further development required	Significant progress
26) Demonstration of methodology				
27) Use of historic data, and adjusted for national circumstances				
28) Technical feasibility of the methodological, and consistency with UNFCCC/IPCC guidance and guidelines				

It is expected that the work on the establishment of sub-national and national FRL will be completed by April 2021.

Actions plan to address the gaps and remaining activities of Component 3: Forest Reference Level

1. Capacity building for forest officials will be continued for completing the NFI field work to estimate the forest biomass and emission factor data needed for establishing the FRL.
2. Capacity building of the staff of Department of Forestry on the analysis of remote sensing data and QA/QC of mapped data will be pursued.
3. It is proposed to test change detection algorithms to estimate forest degradation with plans for phased improvements in the estimates of forest degradation subsequently.
4. Training of the staffs of Department of Forestry on the estimation of sub-national FRLs for islands and national FRL will be conducted.

Component 4: Monitoring Systems for Forests and Safeguards

Sub-Components 4a: National Forest Monitoring System

The Department of Forestry, Government of Vanuatu, is determined to develop a cost-effective National Forest Monitoring System, which is a requirement for receiving result-based payments for REDD+ interventions that are required to be measured, reported, and verified. In this context, establishing a robust and transparent national forest monitoring system (NFMS) is relevant. The NFMS is based on remote sensing data and ground-based field inventory. It is designed as an iterative process allowing Vanuatu to gradually refine after initial adoption. The data and information available through National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) will serve as a basis for monitoring the implementation of National REDD+ Strategy.

The NFMS³⁹ proposed for implementation is in line with decision 11/CP.19 (UNFCCC, 2013), which aims to provide data and information that are transparent, consistent, suitable for measuring, reporting and verifying the anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks forest carbon stocks and forest-area changes.

The NFMS will serve two major functions (i) monitoring and (ii) measurement, reporting and verification (MRV). The monitoring helps to assess the outcomes of REDD+ demonstration activities and national policies and measures (PAM) for REDD+. While the MRV function will support in addressing the national and international requirements to report progress on country's forest resources e.g. (a) changes in forest area, area planted and restored, changes in ecosystems etc. (b) water resources and quality (c) biodiversity conservation and (d) land rights.

The NFMS is also expected to support decision making related to REDD+ Strategy Options and to provide information to Government Organizations, NGOs, research institutions and other relevant stakeholders. It forms the basis for measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) of the changes in the carbon stocks and in the GHG emissions and removals from forest resources.

The NFMS will integrate national and sub-national level data to account for emissions and removals and will enable sharing of data/information on forest resources with relevant stakeholders. The NFMS will be supported by a database system for managing data and reporting results.

Progress and Achievements on Sub-Component 4a: National Forest Monitoring System

The progresses made on this sub-component are as follows:

Assessment Criteria 29: Documentation of Monitoring Approach

The work on documentation of monitoring approach is in progress and is expected to be completed by April 2021. The monitoring approach is based on ground-based national forest inventory and remote sensed activity data⁴⁰ that forms the basis for the NFMS.

³⁹<http://reddplus.vu/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/UNIQUE-Preliminary-NFMS-Report-Vanuatu-15.7.20.pdf>

⁴⁰<http://reddplus.vu/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/UNIQUE-SOP-for-RS-GIS-Vanuatu.pdf>

The monitoring approach and NFMS proposed for establishment has been technically reviewed at the National Workshop and complies with the international reporting and accounting requirements. As part of NFMS, standard operating procedures for all steps of NFMS, including quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) measures to identify sources of uncertainties and measures for reducing uncertainty will be identified and documented.

Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) developed will be documented and institutionalized to ensure QA/QC of the data collected, analyzed and report is based on a robust monitoring methodology, and to enable continuous updates to the monitoring system.

The sources of uncertainty that can impact the quality of outcomes are identified and targeted for phased improvement as part of the monitoring approach to minimize the uncertainty in activity data (spatial data, interpretation and classification errors etc.) and in inventory data (sampling, measurement, model errors etc.).

The monitoring approach adopted for the NFMS seeks to align and coordinate with the procedures implemented by the Department of Climate Change and managed in close coordination with staff coordinating the National GHG Inventory, and relevant staff of Departments of Agriculture, Livestock, Lands, Environment and other national agencies associated with land use.

Assessment Criteria 30: Demonstration of Early System Implementation

The Department of Forestry is responsible for implementing the NFMS. The Forest Inventory, Remote Sensing and Database Divisions in the Department of Forestry are responsible for collection and organization of data needed for NFMS operation.

The NFMS is currently in development is expected to become operational by April 2021. The demonstration of NFMS will provide opportunities for identifying capacity gaps and areas for capacity development to enable the staff of the Department of Forestry to operate the NFMS. Therefore the human resources required to manage the NFMS needs to be prioritized in coordination with other Departments associated with land use planning/management such as Agriculture, Horticulture, Livestock, Lands, Environment and Climate Change.

As a follow up to demonstration of the NFMS and to ensure its operational readiness, the staffs that are expected to manage and operate the hardware and software systems should be trained on data generation and updates to activity data, emission factor data, management of databases and monitoring and reporting procedures.

Assessment Criteria 31: Institutional Arrangements and Capacities

The Department of Forests will continue to be the nodal agency for implementing the REDD+ activities and to carry out capacity development activities for the staff of the Departments of Forestry, Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, Horticulture, Environment and Climate Change for implementing the NFMS and for collecting data required for operating and updating the NFMS on a regular basis.

Key staff of the Department of Forests have been trained in remote sensing/GIS methods and implementation of Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) measures for NFI and Activity

Data. The Department of Forestry needs to recruit an experienced Database Manager for managing and updating the database on a regular basis.

The Department of Forestry has given high priority to institutional arrangements for implementing and operating the MRV System, safeguards and governance. In addition to institutional arrangements, capacity development of staff to carry out their responsibilities efficiently on a continuous basis would be required. The Department of Forestry should seek assistance from donor agencies for strengthening the capacity to operate the NFMS on a continuous basis. The Department proposes to strengthen the capacity of staff at the national level and the Regional Forest Officers in the provinces as part of its annual work program.

Results of Self-Assessments for Sub-Component 4a: National Forest Monitoring Systems

The results of the self-assessment and the rating given by the workshop participants are provided in the following box and Table.

The Overall ranking for this sub-component is **Yellow**.

There are three assessment criteria for this sub-component. Out of three assessment criteria, two criteria are rated Yellow and one criterion is rated Green. The details of the rating are provided in Table 12 and the actions to be taken to address the issues and the timeline are given in the following section.

Table 12: Summary of Self-assessment Component 4a: National Forest Monitoring systems

Criteria of assessment	Progress			
	Not yet demonstrating progress	Further development required	Progressing well, further development required	Significant Progress
29) Documentation of monitoring approach				
30) Demonstration of early system implementation				
31) Institutional arrangements and capacities				

Action Plan to address gaps and to complete remaining activities of the Component 4a: National Forest Monitoring System

1. Capacity building training will be conducted to manage and implement the NFMS including the monitoring the REDD+ activities. The work will be started by July 2021 soon after completing the NFMS

2. The Department of Forestry will strengthen institutional arrangements and capacity of staff in Regional Forest Offices in various islands and strengthen the capacity of CSO networks to support monitoring and reporting of forest resources using NFMS. The work will be started by July 2021 soon after completing the NFMS.

Sub-Components 4b: Information Systems for Multiple Benefits, Other Impacts, Governance and Safeguards

The REDD+ Program activities are designed to produce multiple benefits such as carbon benefits and non-carbon benefits. The non-carbon benefits are diverse range from improved livelihoods, biodiversity conservation, ecosystem services, and strengthening institutional capacity for implementing activities. The monitoring system is expected to cover broad array of parameters that reflect in carbon benefits in terms of emission reductions and other multiple non-carbon benefits associated with management of forest resources.

It is proposed to design a safeguard information system (SIS) to ensure transparent information sharing on REDD+ implementation with stakeholders. The SIS will enable information sharing on REDD+ implementation including impacts on rural livelihoods, conservation of biodiversity, ecosystem services, governance and implementation of safeguards.

The work on developing the system for monitoring of non-carbon benefits, including institutional arrangements, governance and safeguard system is in progress and is expected to be completed by April 2021.

Progress and Achievements on Sub-Component 4b: Information System for Multiple Benefits, Other Impacts, Governance, and safeguards

The progress made on this sub-component are as follows:

Assessment Criteria 32: Identification of Relevant Non-Carbon Aspects, and Social and Environmental Issues

The value of non-carbon benefits including social and environmental issues are high priorities in the design of NFMS and will include the elements of National Forest Policy that placed strong emphasis on protection, conservation and sustainable management of forest resources.

The non-carbon benefits such as biodiversity monitoring, forest governance, non-timber forest products and environmental services that may arise from the REDD+ program are important for the wellbeing of the *ni-Vanuatu* people. Cancun Safeguards provide general guidelines for applying the safeguards. Nonetheless Vanuatu needs to develop a national approach for identifying and prioritizing the social and environmental safeguards for REDD+ initiatives to be implemented in the country.

The draft Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) has identified several social and environmental issues requiring analysis and response such as: (i) demographic and household issues; (ii) land tenure;(iii) access to water; (iv) access to firewood; (v) economic context; (vi) cultural issues; (vii) gender related issues; and (viii) biophysical issues in the management of forest resources and implementation of REDD+ strategic options. Consultations

with relevant stakeholders were held on different islands and at the national level and stakeholders' inputs and feedback were considered in the preparation of SESA and Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF).

Vanuatu National REDD Strategy, SESA and ESMF, currently in preparation, considers the World Bank Social and Environmental Safeguards and Cancun Safeguards in responding to the social and environmental issues and recommend measures for addressing the social and environmental risks, including indicators for monitoring the performance of non-carbon benefits.

Assessment Criteria 33: Monitoring, Reporting and Information Sharing

Building on the database system to organize and report data on GHG emissions and removals, the NFMS will adopt procedures for monitoring and reporting on non-carbon benefits and safeguards. The information on non-carbon benefits, social and environmental aspects of REDD+ is currently shared through reports, radio, websites, trainings and workshops. It is proposed to utilize the information systems of the NFMS to complement the information sharing through radio, newspapers and television. The NFMS web portal will organize links to share information on non-carbon benefits and social and environmental issues.

Assessment Criteria 34: Institutional Arrangements and Capacities

The design of NFMS is in progress and has proposal to establish a system for monitoring of non-carbon benefits. The REDD+ Project has been supporting the capacity building of key government staff through trainings, workshops and seminars. In addition to trainings and workshops, the NFMS through its communication and out-reach proposes to reach a wide range of stakeholders, especially women groups, youth groups and local communities.

The institutions to monitor non-carbon benefits need to be formalized and their roles and responsibilities need to be defined. Vanuatu has all the required institutions but clarity on the roles of institutions need to be strengthened. As Department of Forestry does not have adequate staff at provincial level, involvement of CSO Networks is crucial. As part of capacity development, the CSOs will be trained to enhance their support to community outreach and information sharing.

Results of Self-Assessments for Sub-Component 4b: Information System for Multiple Benefits, Other Impacts, Governance and Safeguards

The results of the self-assessment and the rating given by the workshop participants are provided in the following box and Table.

The Overall ranking for this sub-component is **Yellow**.

This sub-component has three assessment criteria. Out of three assessment criteria, two criteria are rated Yellow and one criterion is rated Green. The details of the rating are provided in Table 13 and the actions to be taken to address the issues and the timeline are given in the following section.

Table 13: Summary of the Self-assessment Component 4b: Information System for multiple benefits, other impacts, governance and safeguards

Criteria of assessment	Progress			
	Not yet demonstrating progress	Further development required	Progressing well, further development required	Significant Progress
32) Identification of relevant non-carbon aspects, and social and environmental issues				
33) Monitoring, reporting and information sharing				
34) Institutional arrangements and capacities				

Action Plan to be implemented to address gaps and complete remaining activities of the Component 4b: Information System for Multiple Benefits, Other Impacts, Governance, and safeguards

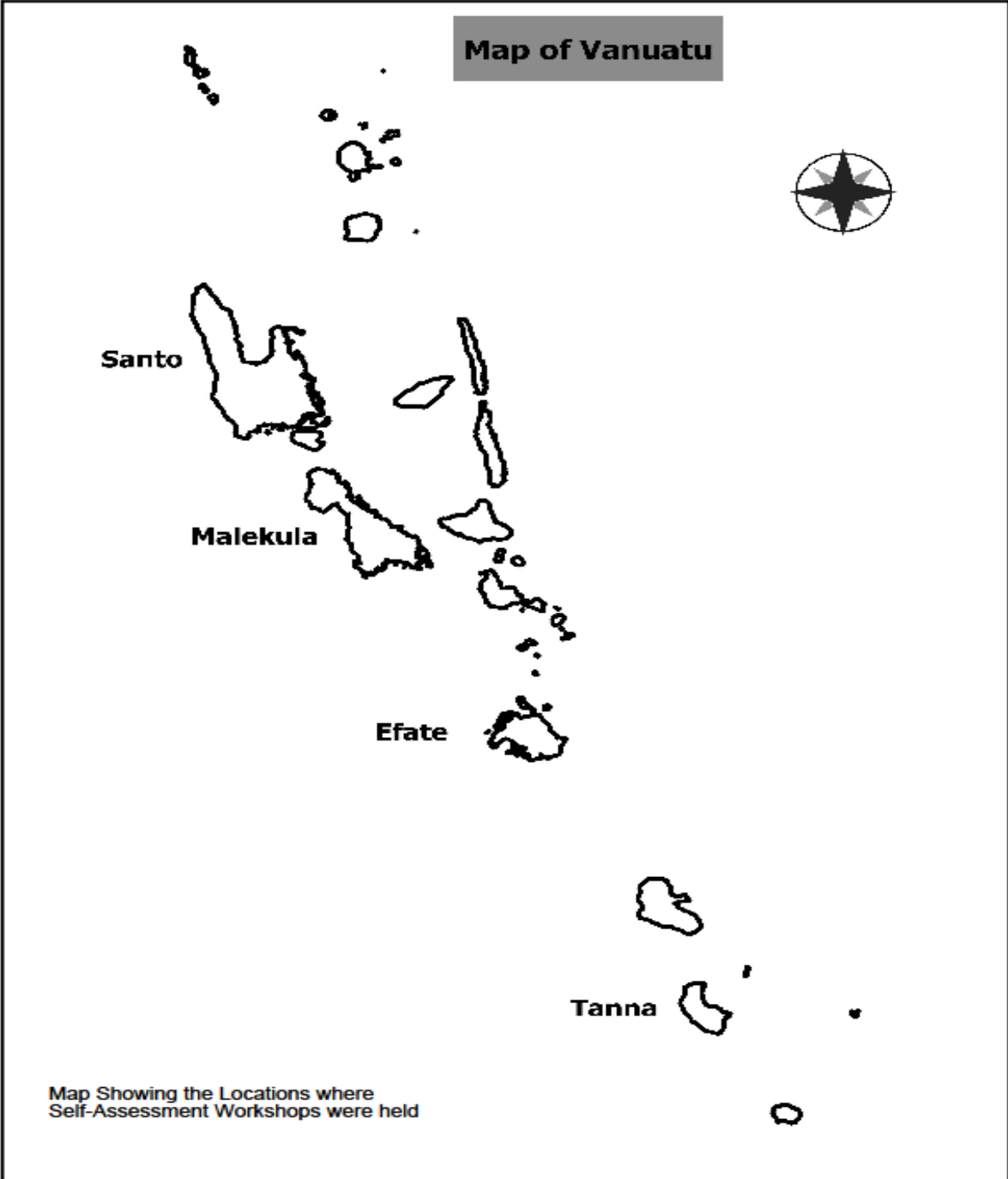
- | |
|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building training will be conducted to manage and implement the NFMS including the monitoring the REDD+ activities. The work will be started by July 2021 soon after completing the NFI and FRL construction |
|---|

**

REPORT ON MULTI-STAKEHOLDER SELF-ASSESSMENT

The self-assessment exercises were carried out in four different islands, via; Santo, Malekula, Efate and Tanna. See map below about the locations.

Figure 5: Map showing the four locations where Self-Assessment workshops were held



1. Preparing for the Assessment

1.1 Organization of Team, Facilitators and the Support

Since there is lack of manpower, within REDD+ Unit as well as in DOF, only one facilitation team was formed consisting of two people. However the support and services of the officers stationed in the Regional Forest Offices and the CSO Network members were utilized in organizing the Workshops, informing and inviting the stakeholders to the Workshops.

1.2 Development of Process and Schedule

The Team prepared the schedule for conducting the assessment workshops in the above-mentioned four locations. The support of the Regional Forest Officers, CSO Networks was sought for informing the stakeholders to come and attend the Workshops which were scheduled for the assessment. The assessment team prepared the background materials, logistics arrangements etc. for conducting the Workshops. FCPF assessment framework guideline's criteria were prepared in chart papers with traffic light system for explaining to the participants.

1.2.1 Translation of Questionnaires in Bislama⁴¹

FCPF Readiness Assessment Framework (2013) Guide book was consulted and guidance provided in the Framework was used for conducting the assessment. The FCPF questionnaires which were in English was used as a 'test assessment' in Efate Island but it was not successful because most of the participants did not understand the questions, which were in English, and therefore the assessment had to be postponed and rescheduled.

The REDD+ Unit translated the questionnaires, using the service of a professional translator, and the translated questionnaires were used for conducting self-assessment (**Refer Annexure 8**). The translated version of the questionnaires pertains to 34 assessment criteria and 58 diagnostic questionnaires. Broad discussion was held, with the assessing team, in REDD+ Project office on the methodology to be used for conducting the self-assessment in the locations which were decided before.

1.3 Identification of Stakeholder Participation

The stakeholders to be invited for the Workshops were decided in consultation with the Regional Forest Officers, CSO Network Representatives in the islands. The stakeholders invited were representatives of various organizations like Government Organizations, CSOs/NGOs, farmer network groups, youth groups, and other relevant organizations. As much as possible, efforts were made to engage the people who were intimately involved in implementing the REDD+ readiness activities in the field. This was done to get fair responses in the assessment process.

⁴¹ Local language of Vanuatu

2. Conducting the Assessment

The self-assessment was conducted in four locations representing four different islands. The assessment was participatory and includes different stakeholders who were involved in the implementation process of the readiness activities and also the local *ni-Vanuatu* people residing in the different islands. Before the Workshops began, the team explained in details about the REDD+ Program, the benefits of implementing REDD+ activities in the field, and finally about the self-assessment process. Detailed discussions were held on why self-assessment was required and conducted.



Figure 6: Participants in the Self-Assessment in Santo Island

2.1 Preparation of the Stakeholder Events

Before starting the workshops the facilitation team explained about the REDD+ program and its benefits and the requirement of conducting the self-assessment. After explanation and briefing by the facilitation team, the participants were asked to rank the progress and provide their views and perceptions on progress according to the assessment criteria as per the format provided in (Table 21). They were also asked to provide weakness and gap in additional piece of paper.

2.2 Facilitation of the Assessment Process

The Team facilitated the assessment process by explaining the requirement



Figure 7: Participants in self-assessment in Tanna

of conducting the assessment and also about the readiness package. The participants were also requested to provide the strength; gaps and what additional works

were required to be done in a separate piece of paper. The participants were requested to make assessment and provide the ratings using the “traffic light” system according to the assessment criteria. Each participant was provided papers to note their views, suggestions for each criterion to explain why they chose a particular traffic light for that criterion.



Figure 8: Participants in the validation workshop

3. Summary of the Workshop Findings

Four consultative Workshops were held in four different islands, namely; Malekula, Santo, Efate and Tanna. In total 69 participants took part in four workshops excluding the R-Package Facilitation Team. The first Workshop was held in Malekula followed by Santo, Tanna and the final one was in Efate. These four workshops were followed by one validation workshop held in Forest Department Office in Efate Island.

Before starting the Workshops, the Assessment Team explained to the participants about the objectives and importance of conducting the assessment. They were also thoroughly briefed on how the ratings should be done based on the questionnaires⁴². The FCPF readiness framework (2013) was used for facilitating the ratings. The basis of rating was the questionnaires provided under each assessment criteria. Rating was done for all 34 criteria, 9 sub-components and four components. The participants were asked to discuss among themselves and also between groups but the rating were to be provided individually using the four traffic light system provided in the assessment framework (2013).

The procedure followed for rating was same for all four different workshops. The compilation of the total number of participants⁴³ who expressed their views and perception for all 34 assessment criteria according to four progress indicators (traffic light) are given in (Table 18).

⁴² The questionnaires were translated in Bislama. However, the participants who were comfortable in English were given English questionnaires for rating.

⁴³ From four Workshops

3.1 Location-wise findings

The break-up of the number of participants *vis a vis* gender location-wise is given in Table 14.

Table 14: Number of participants in different location

Gender	Malekula	Santo	Tanna	Efate	Total
Male	10	16	17	9	52
Female	6	4	3	4	17
Total	16	20	20	13	69

The participants represented Government Organizations, Private Sectors, CSOs, local *ni-Vanuatu*, youth groups and women groups. In Malekula 16 participants took part in the workshop and in Santo 20 participants took part in the workshops. Similarly in Tanna 20 participants and in Efate 13 participants took part in the workshop.

In Malekula, out of 34 assessment criteria, 14 criteria were rated **GREEN**, 13 criteria were rated **YELLOW** and 7 were rated **ORANGE**. No criterion was rated **RED**. Whereas in Santo only 7 assessment criteria were rated **GREEN**, 16 were rated **YELLOW**, 11 were rated **ORANGE** and no criterion received **RED** rating. The details are given in Table 15.

Table 15: Number of participants who expressed their views by rating in Malekula and Santo

Malekula		Santo	
Progress Rating	No of Participants who expressed their views by ratings (for all 34 criteria)	Progress Rating	No of Participants who expressed their views by ratings (for all 34 criteria)
Green	14	Green	7
Yellow	13	Yellow	16
Orange	7	Orange	11
Red	0	Red	0

Similarly in Tanna, out 34 assessment criteria only 7 criteria were rated **GREEN**, 19 criteria were rated **YELLOW** and 8 criteria were rated **ORANGE**. No criterion was rated **RED**. In Efate, 14 criteria were rated **GREEN**, 16 **YELLOW** and 4 **ORANGE**. **NO RED** rating. The details are given in Table 16

Table 16: Number of participants who expressed their views by rating in Tanna and Efate

Tanna		Efate	
Progress Rating	No of Participants who expressed their views by ratings (for 34 criteria)	Progress Rating	No of Participants who expressed their views by ratings (for 34 criteria)
Green	7	Green	14
Yellow	19	Yellow	16
Orange	8	Orange	4
Red	0	Red	0

In these four locations, YELLOW received the highest rating. Participants believed that work is progressing but more development needs to be done. However it can be deduced that the participants in the far flung islands were less aware than those in Efate. The analysed rating for each location by assessment criteria is compiled and provided in Table 19.

Feedbacks Provided by the Stakeholders during the Assessment Workshops

The local *ni-Vanuatu* people said more awareness raising activities should be conducted and the venue should be distributed the islands. They indicated that the venue of the workshops should not be always in the same location. The representatives of the government departments said that they needed more in-country trainings in FGRM implementation. Capacity of the staffs, working at provincial level, should be upgraded so that the activities can be implemented smoothly. NGOs/CSOs representatives also requested for more capacity training workshops for them. Trainings for implementation of the NFMS including MRV is required for all the staffs in implementing these activities in the field.

Representatives of the REDD+ Unit, the facilitation team members provided clarification on each issue raised. Actions to address the issues are provided under each assessment criteria. They will also be incorporated in the National REDD+ Strategy. The actions will be initiated by July 2021 when all major activities will be completed.

3.2 Self-Assessment (Validation Workshop)

A validation Workshop was held at Forest Department (Headquarters level). Important and concerned stakeholders like the officers of the Forest, Agriculture, Horticulture, Livestock, Fishery and Environment Departments were invited including the participants from CSO Platform and the results was presented and discussed. The comments/feedbacks received were incorporated in the report. The main aim of this Workshop was to (i) share the results of the self-assessment workshops that were held four different REDD+ islands, with the concerned stakeholders and validate the outcome of the workshops (ii) and also to inform them that the result will be presented to the PC Meeting in coming session.

The procedure followed was similar to the procedures that were followed for conducting the workshops in other islands. The REDD+ assessment team described and explained about the REDD+ program, reasons for conducting the self-assessment workshops etc. to all the

participants who had gathered to attend the workshop. The facilitation team presented the results of the self-assessment that were conducted in other islands. The results, after presentation, were discussed with the participants.

In general, the participants agreed that lot of works has been done for readiness preparation in Vanuatu. The stakeholders who are in the urban settings are more exposed to the objectives and concept of the REDD+ program. However the local *ni-Vanuatu* population who live in rural areas, where communication facilities is very poor were not fully exposed to the program even though the REDD+ Project has done many consultation meetings in rural islands. It shows that the Department of Forests will have to still continue the consultation and awareness raising activities even during the implementation phase of the REDD+ Project. In the end, all the participants agreed that the self-assessment report be finalized and submitted to the FCPF in the coming PC Meeting.

3.3 Overall

Overall it is observed that out of 34 assessment criteria, 13 criteria were awarded **GREEN**, rating which indicate “significant progress were made” and 18 criteria were awarded **YELLOW** meaning “progressing well but further development required” and 3 criteria were awarded **ORANGE** which indicate “further development required”.

The progress of self-assessment shows that the majority of the criteria were rated **YELLOW** “indicating the work is progressing well but further development is required”. The number of participants who expressed their views by taking part in Workshops and rating is given in Table 18.

4. Communication and Dissemination of Assessment Results

The result of the self-assessment was analysed and the summary of the assessment result was discussed with the major stakeholders, Officials of the Department of Forests, Regional Forest Officers and the CSO Platform members including the officers of other Departments under the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fisheries and Bio security.

However the results of the self-assessment has not been widely disseminated to all the relevant REDD+ stakeholders, the resource owners like the local *ni-Vanuatu* people who are living in far-flung areas. The result will be uploaded into the REDD+ website and the comments received will be used to update the results.

5. Conclusion of the Self-Assessment and REDD+ Readiness

The results of the self-assessment shows that 18 criteria were rated **YELLOW** indicating that the work is “progressing well, but still need further development”, 13 criteria were awarded **GREEN** rating. Even though the ratings were awarded green but still further work is required. 3 criteria received **ORANGE** rating. Very high attention should be given for orange rated sub-components and attempt should be made to bring them at par with other ratings.

Note: Comparative analysis (MTR progress and R-Package progress) by assessment criteria and progress indicator (traffic light) is also provided in Table 17.

Table 17: Comparison of progress rating in MTR vis a vis in R-Package

Components/Sub-Components	Criteria of Assessment	Progress (MTR)	Progress (R-Package)
1. Readiness Organization and Consultations			
1a) National REDD+ Management Arrangements	1) Accountability and transparency	Green	Green
	2) Operational mandate and budget	Green	Green
	3) Multi-sector coordination mechanism and cross-sector collaboration	Yellow	Yellow
	4) Technical supervision capacity	Yellow	Yellow
	5) Fund management capacity	Green	Orange
	6) Feedback and grievance redress mechanism	Yellow	Yellow
1b) Consultation, Participation, and Outreach	7) Participation and engagement of key stakeholders	Green	Yellow
	8) Consultation processes	Green	Green
	9) Information sharing and accessibility of information	Green	Yellow
	10) Implementation and public disclosure of consultation outcomes	Yellow	Yellow
2. REDD+ Strategy Preparation			
2a) Assessment of Land use, Land use Change Drivers, Forest Laws, Policy, and Governance	11) Assessment and analysis	Dark Green	Green
	12) Prioritization of direct and indirect drivers/barriers to forest carbon stock enhancement	Dark Green	Green
	13) Links between drivers/barriers and REDD+ activities	Yellow	Yellow
	14) Action plans to address right to natural resources rights, land tenure, and governance	Orange	Yellow
	15) Implications for forest law and policy	Yellow	Yellow
2b) REDD+ Strategy Options	16) Selection and prioritization of REDD+ strategy options	Dark Green	Green
	17) Feasibility assessment	Yellow	Green
	18) Implications of strategy options on existing sectoral policies	Yellow	Yellow

2c) Implementation Framework	19) Adoption and implementation of legislation/ regulations	Orange	Yellow
	20) Guidelines for implementation	Orange	Orange
	21) Benefit-sharing mechanism	Orange	Yellow
	22) National REDD+ registry and system monitoring REDD+ activities	Red	Orange
2d) Social and Environmental Impacts	23) Analysis of social and environmental safeguard issues	Yellow	Green
	24) REDD+ strategy design with respect to impacts	Yellow	Green
	25) Environmental and Social Management Framework	Orange	Green
3. Reference Emissions Level/Reference Levels			
	26) Demonstration of the methodology	Red	Green
	27) Use of historical data, and adjusted for national circumstances	Red	Yellow
	28) Technical feasibility of the methodological approach, and consistency with UNFCCC/IPCC guidance and guidelines	Red	Yellow
4. Monitoring Systems for Forests, and Safeguards			
4a) National Forest Monitoring System	29) Documentation of the monitoring approach	Red	Green
	30) Demonstration of early system implementation	Red	Yellow
	31) Institutional arrangements and capacities	Red	Yellow
4b) Information System for Multiple Benefits, Other Impacts, Governance and Safeguards	32) Identification of relevant non-carbon aspects, and social and environmental issues	Red	Green
	33) Monitoring, reporting, and information sharing	Red	Yellow
	34) Institutional arrangements and capacities	Red	Yellow

Green	Significant progress	Orange	Further development required
Yellow	Progressing well, further development required	Red	Not yet demonstrating progress

Table 18: Total number of participant who expressed their views and perception for 34 assessment criteria

Component 1: Organization and Consultation			Total number of participants who expressed their views by rating			
Components	Sub-components	Assessment Criteria	Not yet demonstrating progress	Further development required	Progressing well, further development required	Significant progress
1	1a	1. Accountability and Transparency	1	18	22	28
		2. Operating mandate and budget	0	20	20	29
		3. Multi-Sector coordination mechanism and cross-sector collaboration	1	16	30	22
		4. Technical supervision capacity	0	16	29	24
		5. Fund Management capacity	0	36	17	16
		6. Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism	0	15	34	20
	1b	7. Participation and Engagement of key Stakeholders	0	18	26	25
		8. Consultation Process	0	19	23	27
		9. Information sharing and accessibility of Information	0	15	33	21
		10. Implementation and public disclosure of consultation outcomes	0	10	40	19

Component 2 : Preparation of REDD+ Strategy			Total number of participants who expressed their views by rating			
2	2a	11. Assessment and Analysis	0	23	21	25
		12. Prioritization of direct and indirect drivers/barriers to forest carbon stock enhancement	0	19	23	27
		13. Link between drivers/barriers and REDD+ activities	1	11	34	23

		14. Action plan to address natural resources rights, land tenure, governance	0	16	30	23
		15. Implication for Forest Law and Policy	0	17	28	24
	2b	16 Selection and prioritization of REDD+ Strategy Options	0	15	24	30
		17. Feasibility Assessment	0	15	26	28
		18. Implication of strategy options on existing sectoral policies	0	17	33	19
	2c	19 Adoption and Implementation of legislations/regulations	0	21	35	13
		20. Guidelines for Implementation	1	40	16	12
		21. Benefits Sharing Mechanism	0	12	38	19
		22 National REDD+ Registry and System monitoring REDD+ activities	0	33	20	16
	2d	23. Analysis of social and environmental safeguards issues	0	14	25	30
		24. REDD+ Strategy Design with Respect to Impacts	0	14	22	33
25. Environmental Social Management Framework		0	13	27	29	

Component 3: Reference Emission Level/Reference Level			Total number of participants who expressed their views by rating			
3		26. Demonstration of Methodology	4	13	18	34
		27. Use of historical Data and adjusted for National Circumstances	0	22	24	23
		28. Technical Feasibility of the Methodological Approach and Consistency with UNFCCC/IPCC Guidance and Guidelines	0	20	27	22

Component 4 : Monitoring Systems for Forests and Safeguards			Total number of participants who expressed their views by rating			
4	4a	29. Documentation of Monitoring approach	0	14	27	28
		30. Demonstration of early system implementation	0	24	26	19

		31. Institutional arrangements and capacity	0	13	34	22
	4b	32. Identification of relevant non-carbon aspects, and social and environmental issues	0	13	22	34
		33. Monitoring , reporting and information sharing	0	14	30	25
		34. Institutional arrangements and capacities	0	12	30	27

Table 19: Self-assessment ratings of four different islands and overall validation

Components/Sub-Components	Criteria of Assessment	Malakula	Santo	Tanna	Efate	Overall validation of the ratings ⁴⁴
1. Readiness Organization and Consultations						
1a) National REDD+ Management Arrangements	1) Accountability and transparency	G	O	Y	G	G
	2) Operating mandate and budget	G	Y	O	G	G
	3) Multi-sector coordination mechanisms and cross-sector collaboration	G	O	Y	Y	Y
	4) Technical supervision capacity	Y	Y	Y	O	Y
	5) Fund management capacity	O	O	O	O	O
	6) Feedback and grievance redress mechanism	G	Y	Y	Y	Y
1b) Consultation, Participation, and Outreach	7) Participation and engagement of key stakeholders	Y	G	Y	Y	Y
	8) Consultation processes	O	Y	G	G	G
	9) Information sharing and accessibility of information	G	Y	Y	Y	Y
	10) Implementation and public disclosure of consultation outcomes	G	Y	Y	Y	Y
2. REDD+ Strategy Preparation						
2a) Assessment of Land use, Land use Change Drivers, Forest Laws, Policy, and Governance	11) Assessment and analysis	G	O	Y	G	G
	12) Prioritization of direct and indirect drivers/barriers to forest carbon stock enhancement	O	Y	G	G	G
	13) Links between drivers/barriers and REDD+ activities	Y	Y	G	Y	Y
	14) Action plans to address right to natural resources rights, land tenure, and governance	G	Y	Y	Y	Y

⁴⁴ The overall validation was done based on the ratings done by the participants and discussion with the Technical Committee Members and Ad-hoc Working Group Members

	15) Implications for forest law and policy	G	O	Y	Y	Y
2b) REDD+ Strategy Options	16) Selection and prioritization of REDD+ strategy options	O	G	Y	G	G
	17) Feasibility assessment	G	O	Y	G	G
	18) Implications of strategy options on existing sectoral policies	Y	O	Y	Y	Y
2c) Implementation Framework	19) Adoption and implementation of legislation/ regulations	Y	O	Y	Y	Y
	20) Guidelines for implementation	O	O	O	O	O
	21) Benefit-sharing mechanism	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	22) National REDD+ registry and system monitoring REDD+ activities	O	O	O	O	O
2d) Social and Environmental Impacts	23) Analysis of social and environmental safeguard issues	Y	G	G	Y	G
	24) REDD+ strategy design with respect to impacts	O	G	Y	G	G
	25) Environmental and Social Management Framework	Y	G	Y	G	G
3. Reference Emissions Level/Reference Levels						
	26) Demonstration of methodology	G	G	G	G	G
	27) Use of historical data, and adjusted for national circumstances	Y	Y	O	G	Y
	28) Technical feasibility of the methodological approach, and consistency with UNFCCC/IPCC guidance and guidelines	Y	G	O	Y	Y
4. Monitoring Systems for Forests, and Safeguards						
4a) National Forest Monitoring System	29) Documentation of the monitoring approach	G	Y	O	G	G
	30) Demonstration of early system implementation	Y	O	G	Y	Y
	31) Institutional arrangements and capacities	G	Y	Y	Y	Y

4b) Information System for Multiple Benefits, Other Impacts, Governance and Safeguards	32) Identification of relevant non-carbon aspects, and social and environmental issues	G	Y	G	G	G
	33) Monitoring, reporting, and information sharing	Y	Y	O	Y	Y
	34) Institutional arrangements and capacities	Y	Y	Y	G	Y

Note:

G=Green
O=Orange

Y=Yellow
R= Red

Table 20: Consolidated Table showing *what has been done till now, Gap/weakness and areas for further development* based on multi-stakeholders self-assessment exercises conducted in different islands.

Sub-Component 1a National REDD+ Management Arrangements

Criteria of Assessment	What has been done so far	Gaps/weakness	Areas for further development
1. Accountability and Transparency	All institutions required for implementation of REDD+ activities has been established. Regular Meetings of the Technical Committee formalized. Meeting with concerned stakeholders, CSOs/NGOs established	Involvement of other concerned sectors under the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fisheries and Biosecurity is not regular and weak which needs to be formalized	Regular meetings to be done Since there are many cross cutting activities. Regular involvement of officers from other relevant sectors is very important. Involvement of women and youth groups needs strengthening. Roles and responsibilities of other concerned sector should be defined.
2. Operational mandate and budget	Operational mandates for all national institutions is been developed.	The national institutions are not very clear of their operational mandates for the REDD+ activities.	The mandates and roles and responsibilities of each national institution should be clearly explained through workshops/regular meetings.
3. Multi-sector coordination mechanisms and cross-sector collaboration	All required national institutions have been established to coordinate with other concerned sectors within and outside the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fisheries and Biosecurity.	The multi-sector coordinating capacity of the institutions is weak. Roles and responsibilities not clearly understood by all concerned.	Clear roles and responsibilities for different concerned sectors should be developed. Trainings and workshops should be conducted regularly.

4. Technical supervision capacity	Technical supervision capacity of the national institutions like Forest Department, Technical Committee Members, REDD+ Unit staffs has been raised through capacity building exercise, trainings and on-the-job work/trainings.	Technical supervision capacity of the staffs working in the Regional Offices is weak. The technical capacity of the CSOs/NGOs and staffs of other concerned sector weak.	Technical supervision capacity of the staffs, CSOs/NGOs need to be up-graded. Targeted trainings need to be imparted to the concerned stakeholder groups.
5. Fund management capacity	Fund management system is formalized. The Ministry of Finance is responsible for management of fund at the central level. Sufficient capacity exist in the Ministry. PMU has been mandated to manage at the project level under the guidance of the Ministry of Finance.	Fund management, at the PMU level, is weak.	Up-gradation trainings should be conducted for upgrading the capacity of procurement and finance officers at the PMU. This should be an on-going activity of the PMU/Forest Department.
6. Feedback & Grievance Redress Mechanism	Mechanism for FGRM has been developed and established.	The mechanism is not fully tested even though the study is completed and recommendations provided.	The FGRM mechanism should be tested by operationalizing it in the field. The staffs managing the system should be trained. More awareness raising activities should be conducted so that local people are fully aware about the FGRM.

Sub-Component 1b

Consultation, Participation and Outreach

Criteria of Assessment	What has been done so far	Gaps/weakness	Areas for further development
7. Participation and engagement of key stakeholders	The consultation and participation plan has been developed. Communication strategy has been developed.	Although the plans and strategy are in place they are not implemented fully. All sections of the stakeholders do not get the opportunity to	The implementation of plan and strategy need further strengthening. Engage all concerned stakeholders for consultation.

		participate in consultations and workshops.	Extend the activity to more number of islands. In particular the local ni-Vanuatu communities and forest dwellers should be targeted for awareness raising activities.
8. Consultation process	The consultation process is established. The communication strategy and the consultation and participation plan developed. Communication Officer trained to conduct consultation.	Full participation of all national and local institutions and the local resource owners is lacking.	Up-scale the level of involvement of all concerned institutions, organizations and local ni-Vanuatu, and forest dwellers. Targeted trainings and consultations should be conducted.
9. Information sharing and accessibility of information	Information sharing mechanism has been established. The information is shared through the members of Technical Committee, REDD+ website, Facebook, Local newspaper, radio program, exhibitions, posters etc.	The information has not been accessible to all sections of the society like forest dweller communities and local people living in far flung areas.	The activity should be regular activity of the Forestry Department. Local ni-Vanuatu people living in far flung areas should be targeted.
10. Implementation and public disclosure of consultation outcomes	All reports produced by REDD+ Unit are available in the website. System for public disclosure has been developed and established.	All sections of the local ni-Vanuatu communities are not very much aware of the outcome of the consultation. They are not aware how the outcomes of the consultations are integrated in the REDD+ strategy.	The reports and the consultation outcomes should be disseminated by translating in Bislama and also uploading in the website. Trainings and awareness workshops should be conducted to disseminate the outcomes.

Sub-Component 2a: Assessment of Land use, Land use Change Drivers, Forest Law, Policy and Governance

Criteria of Assessment	What has been done so far	Gaps/weakness	Areas for further development
11. Assessment and analysis	Assessment of drivers of deforestation and forest degradation is completed. The	Inconsistencies are there in current land use plans,	Forestry Department should develop action plan or conduct more detailed study to address

	land use trends, land tenure, governance are also assessed. Forest law and policy reviewed. FGRM report is completed.	policies, laws and governance.	how shortcomings in the current land use, forest laws and governance has contributed to the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation.
12. Prioritization of direct and indirect drivers/barriers to forest carbon stock enhancement	Main drivers of deforestation and forest degradation identified and prioritized based on wide consultations and discussion with all core stakeholders at the national level as well as in the 5 REDD+ islands.	Local ni-Vanuatu people from all the islands, in the country, were not involved in the prioritization exercise.	Forestry Department should involve and engage ni-Vanuatu local people and forest dwellers from other non-REDD+ islands in future. Further sensitization activity should be in-built in Forestry Department's future plan.
13. Link between drivers/barriers and REDD+ activities	Through the drivers study the links between main barriers/drivers and the Strategy has been identified. Recommendations are also provided to address them in the National REDD+ Strategy	Evidence to demonstrate systematic links between drivers/barriers to forest carbon enhancement activities is not clear at the field level.	The national REDD+ strategy should establish and demonstrate the link between drivers/barriers to forest carbon enhancement. Action should be taken while developing the national REDD+ strategy.
14. Action plan to address the natural resource rights, land tenure and governance	Adequate provisions are provided in Forest Law and Policy for natural resource rights and land tenure, titling and governance.	Action plan to address the land use, land tenure and titles, natural rights and governance is lacking. FGRM is not tested as yet.	FGRM need to be tested nationwide and adjustment made accordingly. Action plan to address land use, land tenure, natural resources rights and livelihood should be developed.
15. Impacts on forest law and policy	The assessment of the impacts on forest law and policy has been identified through the study.	All the concerned stakeholders, from all sectors and society are not fully aware on this issues.	Information sharing and awareness raising should be strengthened. The Forestry Department will strengthened this activity through trainings and workshops.

Sub-Component 2b: REDD+ Strategy Options

Criteria of Assessment	What has been done so far	Gaps/weakness	Areas for further development
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16. Selection and prioritization of Strategy Options	The selection and prioritization of the strategy options has been done through in-depth consultation and participatory process.	All the concerned stakeholders, from all the islands, are not fully aware about the prioritized strategy options.	Develop awareness workshops/trainings among the concerned stakeholders Develop Briefs and Leaflets to raise the awareness. Radio and TV programs should also be considered.
17. Feasibility assessment	Through the study, analysis is carried out for prioritizing the Strategy Options considering the legal, social and environment aspects	The prioritization of the strategy options were done based of consultation and study on 5 REDD+ islands. Needs to be analysed based on the involvement of all stakeholders from other islands as well.	The cost benefits analysis need further study using more parameters. Participation of other non-REDD+ islands should be considered.
18. Implications of strategy options on existing sectoral policies	Preliminary assessment of the implication of the strategy options on existing sectoral policy have been identified.	Involvement of other concerned sectors is weak at the moment. Regular discussion with other sectors lacking.	Action plan should be developed to ensure addressing the relevant land use, land tenure and governance issues. Harmonize the sectoral policies

Sub-Component 2c: Implementation Framework

Criteria of Assessment	What has been done so far	Gaps/weakness	Areas for further development
19. Adoption and implementation of legislations/regulations	The Forest Act 2019 is passed by the Parliament very recently. The National Forest Policy of 2013 is already under implementation	Awareness raising about the recently passed Forestry Act not done. By-laws not prepared	Rules and regulations needs to be developed for implementation. Detailed guidelines also need to be developed.
20. Guidelines for implementation	National REDD+ Strategy is under development FGRM is completed	Detailed implementation guidelines not yet prepared	The detailed implementation guidelines should be completed as soon as possible
21. Benefits sharing mechanism	The study on BSM is completed	Benefits sharing mechanism is not tested in the field.	The BS Mechanism proposed need to be tested in the field and if necessary adjusted.

	The mechanism is aligned to the existing system and also as proposed in the R-PP	Capacity to implement BSM is lacking.	Discussion with the stakeholders required. Capacity of the staffs to implement BSM should be developed
22. National REDD+ registry and system monitoring REDD+ activities	The process for database development is progressing.	National REDD+ registry and system monitoring of REDD+ activities not developed	National REDD+ registry should be developed

Sub-Component 2d: Social and Environmental Impacts

Criteria of Assessment	What has been done so far	Gaps/weakness	Areas for further development
23. Analysis of social and environmental safeguards issues	Analysis of social and environmental safeguards has been done through SESA study	Wide dissemination of the social and environmental safeguards not yet done	The draft report is completed. Final report needs to be finalized soon.
24. REDD+ strategy design with respect to impacts	In-depth consultations and workshops were held to use the SESA results and also for identification of the impacts. The findings were used for prioritizing the REDD+ Strategy.	Consultations and workshops were confined to only REDD+ island. The SESA study was done before the REDD+ Strategy.	SESA work needs to be finalized. Final report to be uploaded in the website.
25. Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)	Draft ESMF Report is completed and is under review process. It is uploaded in the website.	Consultations and workshops were confined to only REDD+ island.	Final ESMF report should be completed and uploaded in the website by November 2020.

Component 3: Reference Emissions Level/Reference Levels

Criteria of Assessment	What has been done so far	Gaps/weakness	Areas for further development
26. Demonstration of methodology	The design of the FRL done and is consistent with IPCC guidelines and guidance.	Soil pool not taken into consideration for FRL calculation	Consider soil pool for FRL construction in future

	Sub-national FRL is planned to be constructed.		Involve the staffs working for Forest Department in FRL calculation. Shared the methodology with the concerned stakeholders
27. Use of historical data, and adjusted for national circumstances	The FRL is developed using the historical data Emission factor data is estimated from the NFI and Activity data is estimated using the RS. Reference period was 2008 – 2018.	There was gaps in the availability of remote sensing data during the early part of reference period.	The construction of FRL should be completed by April 2020.
28. Technical feasibility of the methodological approach, and consistency with UNFCCC/IPCC guidance and guidelines	The methodology used for FRL construction is consistent with the IPCC and other guidelines and guidance such as GOFC-GOLD REDD+ source book and FCPF Framework	There was gaps in the availability of remote sensing data during the early part of reference period.	The construction of FRL should be completed by April 2020.

Sub-Component 4a: National Forest Monitoring System

Criteria of Assessment	What has been done so far	Gaps/weakness	Areas for further development
29. Documentation of monitoring approach	The MRV system proposed is consistent with international system. Ground based forest carbon inventory was adopted RS method was used for generation of Activity data	The work is under progress	The work will be completed by April 2021. Training should be conducted to develop the human resources of the Forestry Department.
30. Demonstration of early system implementation	The GIS/RS lab established. The MRV system proposed has the capability to monitor	The work is still not fully completed	The work will be completed by April 2021.

	deforestation and forest degradation and non- carbon parameters		Training should be conducted to develop the human resources.
31. Intuitional arrangements and capacities	Capacity of the staffs (at the national level) working for the RS/GIS Section is upgraded. Institutional arrangements has been done.	Institutional capacity is lacking at the provincial level.	Capacity needs to be developed for all the staffs working at the Provincial level.

Sub-Component 4b: Information System for Multiple Benefits, Other Impacts, Governance and Safeguards

Criteria of Assessment	What has been done so far	Gaps/weakness	Areas for further development
32. Identification of relevant non-carbon aspects, and social and environmental issues	Through SESA study, the social and environmental issues identified. Non-Carbon benefits identified	Work still under progress	The work should be completed by April 2021.
33. Monitoring, reporting and information sharing	Database system established Monitoring system for the deforestation and forest degradation developed	Non-carbon monitoring system not yet developed. SIS not developed for Vanuatu	Non-carbon monitoring system to be developed SIS to be developed
34. Institutional arrangements and capacities	Institutional arrangement for monitoring of both carbon and non carbon established Capacity development plan is in place Institutional are established Capacity development plan is in place	Capacity of the staffs is low	Capacity of the staffs working for Forest Department both at national and Provincial level should be up-graded.

Component 1: Readiness Organization and Consultation

Table 21: Format used for Self-Assessment including the Criteria and Progress Indicators

	Assessment Criteria	Progress			
		Not yet demonstrating progress	Further development required	Progressing well, further development required	Significant progress
1a. National REDD+ Management Arrangements	1) Accountability and Transparency				
	2) Operational mandates and budget				
	3) Mechanism for multi-sector coordination and cross-sector coordination				
	4) Technical supervision capacity				
	5) Fund management capacity				
	6) Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism				
1b: Consultation, Participation and Outreach	7) Participation and engagement of key stakeholders				
	8) Consultation processes				
	9) Information sharing and accessibility of information				
	10) Implementation and public disclosure of consultation outcomes				

Component 2: REDD+ Strategy Preparation

	Criteria of assessment	Progress			
		Not yet demonstrating progress	Further development required	Progressing well, further development required	Significant Progress
2a. Assessment of land use, land use change drivers, forest	11) Assessment and analysis				
	12) Prioritization of direct and indirect drivers/barriers to forest carbon stock enhancement				

law, policy and governance	13) Link between drivers/barriers and REDD+ activities				
	14) Actions plans to take into account the right to natural resources, land tenure, and governance				
	15) Impacts on forest law and policies				
2b. REDD+ Strategy Options	16) Selection and prioritization of strategic options for REDD+				
	17) Feasibility assessment				
	18) Impacts of strategic options on sector policies				
2c. Implementation Framework	19) Adoption and application of laws and regulations				
	20) Implementation guidelines				
	21) Benefits sharing mechanism				
	22) National REDD+ registry and REDD+ activity monitoring system				
2d. Social and Environmental Impacts	23) Analysis of issues relating to social and environmental safeguards				
	24) The design of the REDD+ strategy based on impacts				
	25) Environmental and social Management Framework				

Component 3: Reference Emissions Level/Reference Level

	Criteria of assessment	Progress			
		Not yet demonstrating progress	Further development required	Progressing well, further development required	Significant Progress
	26) Demonstration of methodology				

	27) Use of historic data, and adjusted for national circumstances				
	28) Technical feasibility of the methodological, and consistency with UNFCCC/IPCC guidance and guidelines				

Component 4: Monitoring Systems for Forests, and safeguards

	Criteria of assessment	Progress			
		Not yet demonstrating progress	Further development required	Progressing well, further development required	Significant Progress
4a. National Forest Monitoring System	29) Documentation of monitoring approach				
	30) Demonstration of early system implementation				
	31) Institutional arrangements and capacities				
4b. Information System for Multiple Benefits, Other Impacts, Governance and Safeguards	32) Identification of relevant non-carbon aspects, and social and environmental issues				
	33) Monitoring, reporting and information sharing				
	34) Institutional arrangements and capacities				

Table 22: List of the participants who attended Self-Assessment workshop in the island of Malekula

S.No	NAME	Organization	CONTACT	Gender
1	George lintamat	Agriculture dept	5997881	M
2	Daniel Leyang	Retired Forester	5499223	M
3	Marie Harry	Red Cross Society	5495226	F
4	Kathy Nunubai	Agriculture Dept	5407465	F
5	Karen Donna	Agriculture Dept	5308590	F
6	Mark Simon	Nuts & Oils	5720370	M
7	Malili Malisa	Fisheries Dept	7109709	M
8	John Enoch	Livestock Dept	5733010	M
9	Joyce Malau	Water Dept	5934375	F
10	Soksok Joseph	CSO Malekula	5901180	M
11	WasoYaut	CSO Malekula	5310846	M
12	MarkotaOdila	CSO Malekula	5369364	M
13	Marina Patik	CSO Malekula	5252697	F
14	John Miller	CSO Malekula	5252697	M
15	Samuel Vakas	CSO Malekula	7732386/5448129	M
16	Elizabeth Lae	CSO Malekula	5253888	F

Total....16

Male....10

Female...6

Table 23: List of the participants who attended Self-Assessment workshop in the island of Santo

SI No	NAME	Organization	CONTACT	Gender
1	Jack Tavue	Matantas Village	7751253	M
2	Joseph Lui	Fanafo	5605131	M
3	Malaka	Fanafo	5260356	M
4	Luis M	Fanafo	5398786	M
5	Jefferey S	Sara	5974074	M
6	Jean Yves Bule	Luganville	5319591	M
7	Jacob War	Loru Carbon Forests Project - CSO	5402595	M
8	Kaison F	Sara	5378592	M
9	Janneth N	Santo CSO	5734232	F
10	Andrew Butu	Agriculture Dept	5498592	M
11	Charlie Johnson	Ombudsman Office	7794874	M
12	MaylineMuru	Forestry Dept.	5350360	F
13	Shem Kalo	SANMA Council of Chiefs- CSO	5911922/7376859	M
14	Ian Wells	Hog Harbour	5357993/7379345	M
15	Ken John	Sara	5447042/7106779	M
16	RinnethKaltong	Forestry Dept.	7384703	F
17	Jerolyn Sigel	Forestry Dept.	7317271	F
18	MesekSethy	Forestry Dept.	5413159	M
19	Kasen Alick	Forestry Dept.	5338529	M
20	Bill Tavue	Santo CSO	5264304	M

Total...20
 Male....16
 Female....4

Table 24: List of the participants who attended Self-Assessment workshop in the island of Tanna

Sl. No	NAMES	Organizations	CONTACT	Gender
1	Remi kali	Chairman – Tanna CSO	7785313	M
2	ReachelNalam	CSO Tanna	5380326	F
3	Tes Willie	North Tanna	5330340	M
4	Stephen Niel	Central Tanna	5379144	M
5	Namke Wares	Central Tanna	5326575	M
6	Ben Kapalu	CSO Tanna	5405248	M
7	Joel Harry	CSO Tanna	5744224	M
8	Andrew Nirre	CSO Tanna	5316216	M
9	Johnny Kahi	CSO Tanna	5313216	M
10	Leimas Paul	Youth	5480779	F
11	Astine Dan	Youth	5480779	F
12	AnnatolIawilai	CSO Tanna	5480779	M
13	Sam Iakar	Forestry	7737442	M
14	Sam Nauka	Cultural Center Field Worker	7782438	M
15	Johnny Nilan	CSO Tanna	7337931	M
16	AlickIasui	CSO Tanna	5415781	M
17	OkisYakapas	CSO Tanna	5408779	M
18	Erick Nock	Youth	7774123	M
19	Wilson Alob	CSO Tanna	7305110	M
20	Charlie Micah	Youth	7764626	M

Total...20

Male .. 17

Female.. 3

Table 25: List of the participants who attended Self-Assessment workshop in the island of Efate

Sl No	Names	Organizations	Contact	Gender
1	Presley Dovo	DOF	5349120	M
2	Michel Liliord	REDD+	7742649	M
3	Brian	REDD+	77442269	M
4	Godfrey Bome	DOF	5442269	M
5	Willie Lore	DOF	7555814	M
6	Ruth Nalau	DOF	7742681	F
7	Philemon Ala	DoF	7726670	M
8	Russel N	DOF	7386750	M
9	Stephen S	CSO	7105096	M
10	Phyllis K	DOF	7794176	F
11	Anne-MarrieSariset	DOF	7305544	F
12	Ellen Mansi	DOF	00678-23171	F
13	Charlie Harrison	CSO	7777228	M

Total...13

Male...9

Female...4

Annexure 1: List of Stakeholders consulted for Analytical Study at national level

List of the Stakeholder participants who were consulted at the National-level (including issues specific to Efate Island on drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, Strategy Options, Benefits Mechanism and Legal Harmonization and Prioritization)

National Level consultation with different stakeholders participants including issues for Efate island

1. Regenvau, Ralph - Ministry of Lands
2. Benjamin, Jessie - Director General of National Advisory Body on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction
3. Philips, Brian - Secretary National Advisory Body on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction (formerly NACCC) and member of Designed National Authority
4. Williams, Frank - Consultant for Feedback and Grievances Redress Mechanism
5. Bartlet, Christopher - GIZ Technical Advisor
6. Bani, William - President of the Vanuatu Forests Association
7. MckenzieVatausi -Lapita Café – Business Owner on Efate
8. Spooner, Jerry R. - Principal Accreditation Officer Department of Tourism on Efate
9. Andre, Brenda - Cruise Tourism Officer
10. Addinsall, Cherise - Researcher at Southern Cross University
11. Batty, Jim - Owner of Summit Estate on Efate
12. Loubser, David - Vanuatu Country Manager of PEBACC Programme) at the Secretariat of the Regional Environment Programme (SPREP).
13. Bani, Ian - Officer in the Department of Tourism on Efate
14. Kapalu, Christine - in the Department of Tourism on Efate
15. Bule, Mathias - Communications and Information Officer –Department of Agriculture in Efate
16. Pierre, M. Jean - Former Director of Lands on Efate
17. Depuille, Cecile - KfW Project and Finance Coordinator, The Pacific Community
18. Solzer, Nikita - NAB GCF Readiness Programme Coordinator
19. Bong, Lonny - Director of the Department of Livestock in Vila
20. Moses, Nambo - Officer in the Department of Livestock in Vila
21. Monvoison, Thomas - Commercial Cattle farmer on Efate
22. Vurobaravo, Mark - Principal Agriculture Technical Officer in the department of Agriculture on Efate
23. Virannamanga, Rexon - Officer in the department of Forestry on EfateTungon, Joseph –
24. Senior Research Officer
25. Viji, Ioan – Principal Forest Officer
26. Anne Marie Sarisets – Forest Officer
27. UNIQUE | Analytical Studies REDD+ Vanuatu 132
28. Glencross, Kevin (skype and email correspondence) - Research Fellow, Forest research
29. Centre, School of Environment, Science & Engineering. Southern Cross University
30. Sandrine - Activ-social enterprise producing local goods, including chocolate, virgincoconut oil, etc.
31. Molisa, Vatu - Officer Department of Environment Protection and Conservation
32. BaereleoTavoa, Rolenas - Officer Department of Environment Protection andConservation
33. Songi, Ephraim - Pacific Carbon Project
34. Kamasteia, Phillis - Officer Department of Forests

Annexure 2: List of participants who attended Analytical Study consultation workshop in Santo

List of the Stakeholder participants who attended consultation workshop on drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, Strategy Options, Benefits Sharing Mechanism, and Legal Harmonization and Prioritization in the island of Santo

Santo Island

1. Maseng-Nalo, Darryl - Officer in the department of livestock on Santo
2. Borora, Italio - Officer in the department of agriculture on Santo
3. Koroka, Philip - Lands Survey officer in Santo
4. Ser, Skip (chief) - Chairman of Board of Loru Forest Carbon Project in Santo
5. Webb, Wayne - Managing Director for Coconut Oil Production Santo Limited
6. Viji, Marie - semi-commercial farmer, South Santo
7. Isaiah, Sero - Officer in the Department of Forests in Santo
8. Pipite, Remy - worker from South pacific Loggings
9. SileyeTiata - VARTC (Vanuatu Agricultural Research and Training Centre)
10. Tari Molisale - Agriculture Officer in Santo
11. Wilson, Yango - Cattle Farm Manager –Milae Cattle Range on Santo
12. Tavue, Bill - Vathe Conservation Area on Santo
13. Philip, Anaglet - Officer in the Department of Environment on Santo
14. Daniel, Zachariah - Former Secretary General at SANMA Provincial council
15. Kaurua, Ben - Officer in the Department of Tourism in Santo
16. Croucher, Steve - Saw Miller on Santo
17. David, Malachi - Agroforestry Farmer, East Santo
18. Buletare, Prosper - Physical Planning at SANMA Provincial Council

Annexure 3: List of participants who attended Analytical Study Workshop in Tanna

List of the Stakeholder participants who attended consultation workshop on drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, Strategy Options, Benefits Sharing Mechanism, and Legal Harmonization and Prioritization in the island of Tanna

Tanna Island

1. Iapen, Raxon - Saw Miller in Central Tanna
 2. Naupa, Simon - Forest Officer in Tanna
 3. Kapere, Jacob -Coffee Farmer in Tanna
 4. Adlington, Terry - Manager of Tanna Coffee- Tanna
 5. Gray, Dickson - General Manager of Nasi-Tuan, local Non – Governmental Organization on Tanna
 6. Elison, Tito - Farmer Whites and Community on Tanna UNIQUE | Analytical Studies REDD+ Vanuatu 133
 7. Kawiel, Jimmy - Officer in the Department of Tourism on Tanna
 8. Naiu, Sam - Provincial Agriculture Officer in the department of Agriculture Rural Development on Tanna
 9. P Slawak, Andrew - Chairman of CSO on Tanna -Letaus Areas –West Tanna
 10. Tamasui, Nini - Area Programme Manager, Tanna
 11. Ringau, Daniel - Business Development Officer, Department of Tourism.
-

Annexure 4: List of participants who attended Analytical Study Workshop in Erromango

List of the Stakeholder participants who attended consultation workshop on drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, Strategy Options, Benefits Sharing Mechanism, and Legal Harmonization and Prioritization in the island of Erromango

Erromango Island

1. Lovo, Russel - with the Department of Forests in Erromango
2. Samuel, Netvunei - in the Department of Agriculture in Erromango
3. Nompat, Jonah - CSO Chairman on Erromango
4. Nariovi, John - Small Holder Saw Miller on Erromango

Annexure 5: List of participants who attended Analytical Study Workshop in Malekula

List of the Stakeholder participants who attended consultation workshop on drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, Strategy Options, Benefits Sharing Mechanism, and Legal Harmonization and Prioritization in the island of Malekula

Malekula Island

1. Balen, Arthur - former planner and secretary general on Malekula
2. Leiyang, Daniel - Officer in the department of Forests on Malekula
3. Havo, Job - Officer in the department of Forests on Malekula
4. Malili, Basile – Chairman of Cocoa Growers Association
5. Nickles, Lingtamat - Officer in the Department of Agriculture in Lakatoro, Malekula
6. Russet, David - cattle rancher on Santo and Malekula
7. Tari, Charles - Officer in the Department of Livestock in Malekula
8. Kilman, Frank - Timberland Malekula
9. Lingi, Joses - Farmer in Central Malekula
10. Aisen, Samuel - Manager of Metenesel Estate Ltd. on Malekula
11. Maroly, Basile - Cocoa Growers Association on Malekula
12. Silas, Elis - TVET Malekula Branch Manager
13. Silas, David - Officer in the Department of Forests in Malekula
14. Manager of Nuts 'n' Oil Malekula (Contact: P.o. Box 1701, Port Vila)

Table 26: List of the Stakeholders Participants who attended validation workshop on drivers of deforestation and forest degradation Strategy Options and prioritization [Workshop was held in Port Vila]



Registration

Name	Organisation	Contact No.	Email
1. BERTINA PUA	AGATIS COM ASS	7309028	-
2. AUDREY ARU	MARUOLI LANDSCAPES & BOTANICAL GARDEN ASS	7730330	-
3. Yvonne Tari	SESA	5952073	tariyvette@gmail.com
4. JUNIOR AROCK	REDD+ CGO	5494580	jujujoh75@gmail.com
5. Maryline Alal	CSO Platform	5630228	pamjoshika@gmail.com pamjoshika@gmail.com
6. Phillip Isaac	CSO platform VEAN	5647987	phibis862@gmail.com
7. Lai sokita	CSO platform	7312603	laisokita14@gmail.com
8. Sharon Tama	VCC	5754105	vcc@vanuatu.com.vu
9. Rexon Vranamwaga	DOPT of Forest	7572307	ruxitaram012@gmail.com
10. Bani Andab	VFA	7752724	william.andab@wp.ac.fj
11. Dhan	REDD+	7311893	dhandhital2017@gmail.com
12. Hanforda	Fusty	23171	Wste@Vanuatu.gov.vu Willyelirtenant@gmail.com
13. Willie Koiat	V.T.U.	7393180	Willykoiat
14. Pncilla S	VCAN/VAN Open	7757278	pnwilla3@oxfam-pacific.org



15.	James Samuel	Forestry Department	5355452	jsamuel92@gmail.com
16.	Joseph Tungaru	Forestry Department	4355452	Joseph.Tungaru@gmail.com
17.	Prasay doro	Forestry Dept	5349221	doriprasay@gmail.com
18.	Kangy Bedu Toufasi	DOF	523528	Kangy13@gmail.com
19.	Kaisarakau	DOF	7751685	tkaisarakau@vanuatu.gov.vu
20.	Max William	REDD+	5460914	Maxwilliam@gmail.com
21.	Jill HARRY	REDD UNIT/ MARD LANDSCAPING & BOTANICAL GARDENS	7116062	marotandisonging@gmail.com jill.harry@gmail.com
22.	Lifiana Carlo Kaisarakau	REDD CSO Platform Member	5924274	libbyzerlott@gmail.com
23.	TUSAVAKA MARANGO	CSO/VANGO	7116755	marangotusavaka@gmail.com
24.	Ephraim D. Songi	Partner Contact Synchro Hdl	5497476	ephraim.d.songi@gmail.com
25.	Ann Carlo	VANGO	794089	(Signature)
26.	CHARLIE HARRISON	VCSA/ VANGO	7777228	clh228@gmail.com
27.	SAMSON WOHU	REDD UNIT	7316819	inlusamson@gmail.com
28.	IOAN Viji	REDD UNIT	774680	ivuhlo0@gmail.com
29.	GLARINDA ANDRE	LIVE & LEARN		
30.	JESSIE KANANI	LIVE & LEARN		
31.	Michael Tabi	DOF		
32.	Sophia Carolewito	UNIQUE		sophia.carolewito@unique-landuse.dp



37.	Samboratu	Repot unit	731619	l/h/5.0155731@gmail.com
38.	Godfrey Bone	DAF	7336269	gbame@vanuatu.gov.vu
39.	Daniel Tommy	Seaside Community ASSO	5600002	tanmoristommy@gmail.com
	Riduz Kabekau		7313109	KabekauRichard.VA@jica.go.jp

*Table 27: Participants who took part in the **Self-Assessment Validation** workshop (DOF Headquarters)*

No.	NAME	ORGANIZATION	EMAIL ADDRESS
1	RexonVira	Forestry Department	rvira@vanuatu.gov.vu
2	Brian Philips	PMU Manager	piccap@vanuatu.com.vu
3	Nambo Moses	Livestock Department	nmoses@vanuatu.gov.vu
4	Kalna Arthur	Fisheries Department	karthur@vanuatu.gov.vu
5	Peter Iesul	Agriculture Department	piesul@vanuatu.gov.vu
6	FremdenShedrack	TVET	fremden@vanuatutvet.org.vu
7	Glarinda Andre	LLV	glarinda.andre@livelearn.org
8	Paul Gambetta	Lands Department	pgambetta@vanuatu.gov.vu
9	DhanDhital	REDD+ Project	dhandhital2017@gmail.com
10	Godfrey Bome	Forestry Department	gbome@vanuatu.gov.vu

Table 28: National CSO Platform Members – Names and Contacts

No.	POSITION IN PLATFORM	NAME	GENDER	ORGANIZATION	EMAIL ADDRESS
1	Chairperson	William BaniArudovo	M	Vanuatu Foresters Association	baniarudovo@yahoo.com
2	Vice Chairperson	LitianaKalsrap	F	Ntalpuk Ning EpangFaum Association	litiana2017@gmail.com
3	Secretary	Naomi Steward	F	Vanuatu Islands Sandalwood Association	Snilwo.summit@gmail.com
4	Vice Secretary	Jeanette Raupepe	F	Nakororiki Park Association	jeanetteraupepe@gmail.com
5	Treasurer	Taman Willie Onesmas	M	Mere-Sauwia Conservation Area Association	meresauwiaconservationarea@gmail.com
6	Vice Treasurer	Audrey Aru	F	Maro Landscaping & Botanical Association	Mobile: 7730330
Members					
8	Member	Alice Kaloran	F	Tongoa-Shepheds Women's Association	alicekaloran@gmail.com
9	Member	Maryline Abel	F	Insaid Lo Karen Associatioins	arnhambatm@gmail.com
10	Member	Seru Obed	M	Epule Village Association	obedseru43@gmail.com
11	Member	Lai Sakita	M	Vanuatu Environment Advocacy Network (VEAN) & VANGO Chairman	Laisakita14@gmail.com
12	Member	Junior Avock	M	Independence Park Youth Association	juju.john75@gmail.com
13	Member	El. Johnny Albert	M	Presbyterian Church of Vanuatu (PCV)	ce@pcv.vu

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT UNDERTAKEN BY THE REDD+ Project

Table 29: Summary of capacity Development and stakeholder activities (April 2015 to December, 2019)

Year	Awareness Raising	Capacity building	Stakeholders engagement	Management	Governance	Total Events	Participants	
							Male	Female
2015	1	4	3	1	0	9	267	139
2016	3	9	6	4	5	27	128	52
2017	9	5	5	3	6	28	1994	1585
2018	7	2	5	3	2	19	855	450
2019	5	3	5	2	4	19	684	387
2020	0	2	0	1	0	3	40	15

Table 30: Details of Workshops and **Capacity building** Program under FCPF REDD+ Readiness Program

Name of the Workshops	Target Audience	Dates		Number of Participants	
		From	To	Male	Female
Tanna REDD+ PTC Establishment & Training Workshop	Tafea PTC Members	7 th /12/15	11 th /12/15	13	9
Malekula REDD+ PTC Establishment & Training Workshop	Malampa PTC	7 th /12/15	10 th /12/15	15	5
Efate REDD+ PTC Establishment & Training Consultation	Shefa PTC	9 th /12/15	12 th /12/15	20	10
Santo REDD+ PTC Establishment & Training Workshop	Sanma PTC Members	14 th /12/15	18 th /12/15	17	6
Erromango REDD+ PTC Establishment & Training Consultation	Erromango PTC	22 nd /03/16	26 th /03/16	22	9
REDD+ Key Message Workshop	Forestry Staff	14 th /04/16	14 th /11/16	5	5
Malekula REDD+ PTC Capacity Building and Consultation	Malekula PTC	04 th /10/16	7 th /10/16	12	8
Santo REDD+ PTC Capacity Building and Consultation	Santo PTC	20 th /10/16	21 st /10/16	16	7
Efate REDD+ PTC Capacity Building and Consultation	Efate PTC	7 th /11/16	11 th /11/16	14	3
Tanna REDD+ PTC Capacity Building and Consultation	Tanna PTC	15 th /11/16	17 th /11/16	15	2
Erromango REDD+ PTC Capacity Building and Consultation	Erromango PTC	15 th /11/16	15 th /11/16	9	5
Efate Island PTC Capacity Building Workshop	Efate PTC	16/3/2017	18/3/2017	12	6
Participation of REDD+ Project Officers in Pacific Agriculture Week	REDD+ Officers	16/10/2017	20/10/2017	15	8
REDD+ Stakeholders Conference in Santo	All concerned stakeholders	16/2/2018	19/2/2018	35	16
South-South Cooperation and Learning	Forest Officers of the Forest Department	25/4/2018	02/5/20018	9	

Participation of the REDD+ Project Officers in the National Agriculture Week	REDD+ Project Officers and Forest Department Officers	16/7/2018	20/7/2018	6	2
REDD+ Awareness Raising Workshop for Senior Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture	Senior Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture	13/9/2018	13/9/2018	8	3
GIZ Sponsored Study Tour for Communication Officer	Communication Officer of REDD+ Project	17/9/2018	21/9/2018	1	
PTAC and CSO Network Workshop	PTC Members and CSO Network Members	19/3/2019	21/3/2019	14	6
International Day of the Forests	Farmers' Network, Forestry Officers and public	21/3/2019	21/3/2019	45	23
Workshop on SESA and Development of ESMF	DOF Staffs. REDD+ Unit, and stakeholders from relevant offices	05/10/2019	08/10/2019	18	11
Inception Workshop on National REDD+ Strategy	DOF Staffs. REDD+ Unit, CSO and stakeholders from relevant offices	24/02/2020	24/02/2020	25	12
Workshop to present initial findings of National Forest Monitoring System	DOF Staffs. REDD+ Unit, CSO and stakeholders from relevant offices	26/02/2020	26/02/2020	22	12

Table 31: Awareness raising workshops, meetings, conducted by the REDD+ Team to various stakeholders in different islands

Sl No	Descriptions	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Participants	
							Male	Female
1	Technical Committee Meetings	4	5	5	8	9	85	48
2	Ad-hoc (Core Working Group)	3	4	4	5	4	84	35
3	PTC Executive Committee Meetings	5	10	10	15	11	115	65
4	Awareness raising to Members of Presbyterian Church	8	5	6	7	8	846	678
5	Awareness raising to PTC Members and CSOs Executive Committee Members in all five REDD+ islands	5	10	15	15	15	1286	836
6	REDD+ and RFO and DoF Meetings	2	3	2	3	3	126	86
	Total	27	37	42	53	50	2542	1748

Table 32: Consultation workshops hold by the CSO. The target audiences were farmers, church leaders, chiefs, and land owners.

Name of the Workshops	Target Audience	Dates		Number of Participants	
		From	To	Male	Female
CSOs Community Based REDD+ Consultation & Outreach on Luganville, Santo Island. Sanma Province	Farmers, Chiefs, Women, Youth, Church Leaders & Land owners	9th May 2016	13th May 2016	27	8
CSOs Community Based REDD+ Consultation & Outreach on Lakatoro, Malekula Island	Farmers, Chiefs, Women, Youth, Church Leaders & Land owners	20th June 2016	24th June 2016	29	10
CSOs Community Based REDD+ Consultation & Outreach on Epule, Efate Island. Shefa Province	Farmers, Chiefs, Women, Youth, Church Leaders & Land owners	14th August 2016	19th August 2017	46	10
CSOs Community Based REDD+ Consultation & Outreach on Lenakel, Tanna Island, Tafea Province	Farmers, Chiefs, Women, Youth, Church Leaders & Land owners	24th October 2016	28th October 2016	39	11
CSOs Community Based REDD+ Consultation & Outreach on Bongil, Erromango Island. Tafea Province.	Farmers, Chiefs, Women, Youth, Church Leaders & Land owners	17th February 2017	18th February 2017	29	7
National Tree Planting Day on 5 REDD+ Strategic islands (Santo, Malekula, Efate, Tanna & Erromango)	CSO Platform members on islands, Farmers, Faith Based Groups Leaders, women, youth groups, Women, Landowners	21st June 2017		1,482 Males from all five REDD+ Strategic islands in Vanuatu had participated.	1,204 Females – both women & girls from all five REDD+ Strategic islands in Vanuatu had participated.
National Forestry Week – Has been implemented on all REDD+ Strategic islands in Vanuatu.	Minister of Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Livestock & Bio security, Minister of Lands, National Government Stakeholders, NGOs & CSOs,	21st August 2017	25th August 2017	450 Males	350 Males

	CSO REDD+ Platform members on islands, Farmers, Faith Based Groups Leaders, women, youth groups, Women, Landowner				
REDD+ Essay Competition for the School students	High School Students	11/9/2017	29/9/2017	300	185
National CSO REDD+ Platform Meetings – Quarterly Meetings in each year	Chairlady, Vice Chairman, Secretary & Members	20th September 2017	21st September 2017	6 Males	5 Females
National CSO Platform Executive Committee Meeting	CSO Platform Executive Members	13/3/2018	13/3/2018	14	7
REDD+ CSO Network Meeting for Efate Island	Farmers Network Groups	21/9/2019	21/9/2019	22	8
Celebration of the National Forestry Week	CSOs and Forestry Staffs and Farmers	21/8/2018	25/8/2018	553	287
National CSO Planning Workshop	CSO Members	6/10/2018	7/10/2018	8	7

Table 33: Details of the Consultation workshops held for **FGRM** in different islands

Name of the islands	Dates
Tanna	March 6 to March 8, 2017
Santo	March 11 to March 14, 2017
Malekula	March 14 to March 16, 2017
Erromango	March 16 to March 21, 2017
Efate	Assorted dates in the months of February, March and April

Table 34: Main Reports Produced by the REDD+ Unit and the link for the reports

Main Reports produced by REDD+ Unit and their links are provided in the following Table.

Name of the Report produced by REDD+ Unit as part of REDD+ Readiness	Links
Communication Strategy for Vanuatu	http://reddplus.vu/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/REDD-Communication_Strategy_Final.pdf
Report on FGMR of Vanuatu	http://reddplus.vu/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/FGMR-Final-Report.pdf
MTR Report of Vanuatu	http://reddplus.vu/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/Mid-Term-Progress-Report-for-REDD-with-additional-funding-Vanuatu-Revised-Final-1st-Nov-2017.pdf
<p>Analytical Study Report: Note: The document contains report on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation b) Strategy Options c) Legal Harmonization d) Benefits Sharing Mechanism 	http://reddplus.vu/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/FINALREDD-Analytical-Studies-Report_UNIQUE_final.pdf
Driver of deforestation and forest degradation- POLICY BRIEF	http://reddplus.vu/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/Policy-Brief-Drivers-of-deforestations-Final.pdf
Strategy Options-POLICY BRIEF	http://reddplus.vu/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/Policy-Brief-Strategy-Options-Final.pdf
Non Timber Forest Products	http://reddplus.vu/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/NTFP-Value-Chain-Vanuatu-FINAL-with-Annexes-30-11-19_2_compressed.pdf
NTFP-Value Chain- Field Report	http://reddplus.vu/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/NTFP-VC-Fieldwork-Report.pdf
NTFP-Value Chain-Inception Report	http://reddplus.vu/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/NTFP-VC-Inception-Report.pdf
NTFP- Value Chain-Policy Brief	http://reddplus.vu/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/NTFP-Policy-Brief-Final.pdf
NTFP-Sandal wood-Report	http://reddplus.vu/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/Sandalwod-Value-Chain_NTFP-Report.pdf
SESA (draft)	http://reddplus.vu/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/SESA-Final-Report_20200820.pdf
ESMF Report (draft)	

RPF Report (draft)	http://reddplus.vu/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/ESMF_20200820.pdf
PF Report (draft)	http://reddplus.vu/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/Annex-VI_RFP_-20200820.pdf
National REDD+ Strategy (draft)	http://reddplus.vu/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/Annex-VII_20200820.pdf
National REDD+ Strategy (draft)	http://reddplus.vu/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/REDD-Strategy-Vanuatu-First-Draft-15.8.20.pdf
National Forest Inventory (Preliminary Results of 7 islands)	http://reddplus.vu/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/UNIQUE-Preliminary-NFI-Report-Vanuatu-13.7.20.pdf
Draft National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS)	http://reddplus.vu/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/UNIQUE-Preliminary-NFMS-Report-Vanuatu-15.7.20.pdf
Inception Report for NFI and NFMS including MRV	http://reddplus.vu/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/UNIQUE-Inception-Report.pdf
Situational Analysis Report for NFI, NFMS including MRV	http://reddplus.vu/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/UNIQUE-situational_analysis_report.pdf
SOP for GIS and RS (Basics of GIS and RS)	http://reddplus.vu/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/UNIQUE-SOP-for-RS-GIS-Vanuatu.pdf
Mid-Term Progress Report	http://reddplus.vu/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/Mid-Term-Progress-Report-for-REDD-with-additional-funding-Vanuatu-Revised-Final-1st-Nov-2017.pdf
R-PP for Vanuatu	http://reddplus.vu/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/Vanuatu_R-PP_Final.pdf
All Country Progress Reports (up to June 2020)	http://reddplus.vu/publications/key-project-documents/
CSO Conference in the island of Santo (9 th to 13 of May 2013)	http://reddplus.vu/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/Santo_CS0_REDD-Consultation_Report.pdf
CSO Consultation Report (20 th – 24 th June 2016) held in Malekula	http://reddplus.vu/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/Malekula_CS0_REDD-Consultation_Report.pdf
CSO Consultation and Out-reach Report (17 th – 18 th February 2017) held in Erromango	http://reddplus.vu/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/Erromango_CS0_REDD-Consultation_Report.pdf
Provincial Technical Committee Workshop Report held in Erromango in the year 2016	http://reddplus.vu/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/Erromango-REDD-workshop-report.pdf
Provincial Technical Committee Workshop Report held in Tanna	http://reddplus.vu/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/Report-on-PTC-Training-Workshop-for-Tanna.pdf
Provincial Technical Committee Workshop Report held in Efate from 9 to 12 2015)	http://reddplus.vu/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/Efate-REDD-Consultation.pdf

<p>Provincial Technical Committee Workshop Report held in Santo from 14 to 18 December 2015.</p>	<p>http://reddplus.vu/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/Santo-REDD-Consultation.pdf</p>
<p>Provincial Technical Committee Workshop Report held in Malampa, under Malekula Province from 7th to 11th December 2015</p>	<p>http://reddplus.vu/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/Report-of-Training-Workshop-held-in-Malampa-PTAC.pdf</p>
<p>Provincial Technical Committee Capacity Development Training Workshop Report held in Santo from 20 to 21 October 2016</p>	<p>http://reddplus.vu/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/Santo-PTC-Capacity-Building-and-Consultation.pdf</p>
<p>REDD+ Extension Materials</p>	<p>http://reddplus.vu/publications/redd-extension-materials/</p>

Table 35: Number of participants, by stakeholder groups, who attended consultation workshops in Santo and Malekula islands for **SESA**

Island	Stakeholder Groups	Number of participants		
Santo		Female	Male	Total
Nakere	SESA Consultants	1	3	4
	Government Departments		2	2
	Villagers/Communities	6	19	15
	Total	7	24	31

Island	Stakeholder Groups	Number of participants		
Santo		Female	Male	Total
Luganville	SESA Consultants	1	3	4
	Government Departments	4	5	9
	Villagers/Communities	1	14	15
	Total	6	22	28

Island	Stakeholder Groups	Number of participants		
Malekula		Female	Male	Total
Lakatoro	SESA Consultants	1	1	2
	Government Departments	7	6	13
	NGO	1		1
	Private		1	1
	Villagers/Communities		1	1
	Total	9	9	18

Island	Stakeholder Groups	Number of participants		
Malekula		Female	Male	Total
Lamap	SESA Consultants	1	1	2
	Government Departments		2	2
	Villagers/Communities	7	15	22
	Total	8	18	26

Table 36: Number of participants, by stakeholder groups, who attended consultation workshops in Tanna island for **SESA**

Island	Stakeholder Groups	Number of participants		
Tanna	SESA Consultants	1	2	3
	Government Departments	2	6	8
Whitesands	Villagers/Communities	14	21	35
	Total	17	29	46

Island	Stakeholder Groups	Number of participants		
Tanna	SESA Consultants	1	2	3
	Government Departments		3	3
Lenekel	Villagers/Communities	4	23	27
	Total	5	28	33

Table 37: List of Participants Interviewed and Discussed and the Workshops Participants for **FGRM** Study

Persons interviewed on Erromango February 17, 2017

	Name	Title or organization	phone	email
1.	Hellen Stela Naupa	Part of National Platform, Woman Activist, Erromango CSO coordinator	774-6658	helennaupa@gmail.com
2.	Mike Tompu	Landowner		
3.	Jocelyn Usua Namaka	Wash officer, Care International, Lenakel Tanna	730-8067 734-2879 545-1889	Jusua87@gmail.com
4.	Tano Lapi	Care International, Port Vila	733-529 5657-424	tanolapi@gmail.com
5.	Joe James Rungu	Chief, Port Narvin, NE Erromango	776-4018	
6.	Charlie Narvua	Chief, CSO rep. National Platform, Port Narvin	773-6918	
7.	Russell Louvo	Forest Officer, Sandalwood farmer, Bongkil		
8.	Pauline Narwa	Cooks Bay, Woman rep. and CSO rep.		
9.	Toure Nambong	Chief, CSO rep. South River		
10.	Jean Silas	Antioch		
11.	Reihap Tompu	Woman's rep., Dillon's Bay		
12.	Tom Namelpau	Sandalwood farmer, Ipota		
13.	Mase Jimmy	Chairman, Kauri Conservation Committee		

Participants - Inception Report and Scenario Discussions March 1, 2107

	Name	Title or Organization	Phone	Email
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1.	Anne-Marie Sarisets	DoF	23171	asarisets@vanuatu.gov.vu
2.	Watson Lui	DoF	7792796 5365401	wlui@vanuatu.gov.vu
3.	Ann Carlo	Vango	7794089	
4.	Taman W. Omesmas	Shefa	7790374	tamanomesmas@vanuatu.gov.vu
5.	Ioan Viji	REDD+	7742680	Vutilo103@gmail.com
6.	Johnny Alberts	Presbyterian Church	5416500	ce@pvc.vu
7.	Jill Horry	REDD+	7116062	jill.horry@gmail.com
8.	Godfrey Bome	DoF	7336269	gbome@vanuatu.gov.vu
9.	Dhan Dhital	REDD+	7311893	Dhan_dhital@yahoo.com
10.	Samson Lulu	REDD+	7316819	Lulusamson31@gmail.com
11.	Tate Harrington	DoF	5466607	htate@vanuatu.gov.vu

Persons interviewed on Tanna March 7, 2017

	Name	Organisation	Telephone Number
1.	Willie K.	Immigration	7112468
2.	Charley. I	Cmcket officer	7353033
3.	David Kiel	TPGC	7309544
4.	Remi Kali	C.S.O rep	7785313
5.	Joseph Joel	Dept of Water	7799660
6.	Sylvain Nako	Education	7714188
7.	Wendy Tomasi	Dept of Women's Affairs	7347563
8.	Makawa Kaka	Red Cross Society	7712659
9.	David Tovovur	TPGC	7730605
10.	Stephen Kaveng	TPGC	7739416
11.	Joseph Nok	Police commander	7318770
12.	Kaloka Wilfred	Ministry of Justice & C. Services	7799036
13.	Lesbeth Jimmy	USP	7115587
14.	Joseph Wambyu	TPGC	7785241
15.	Sam Naitu	DARD	7763689
16.	Daniel Samson	NDMO	7742766
17.	Ps Andrew Iawak	CSO	7715364
18.	Rene	PTAC- Forestry	7339711
19.	Jema Iawma	CSO Rep	5621173
20.	Flora Iapen	CSO Rep -Chairlady Central Tanna	5731221

21.	Katty Napuat	TPG	7782558
22.	Simon Naupa	PTAC-Forestry	7319471

Persons Interviewed on Santo March 12 and 13, 2017

	Name	Organisation	Telephone Number
1.	Sero Isaiah	PTAC- Forestry	5687557
2.	Prosper Buletare	Sanma Province	7754532
3.	Alsen Obed	Fisheries Dept	7745499
4.	Charley Johnson	Ombudsman office	5641411
5.	Darryl Maseng	Livestock Dept	7374919

Persons interviewed on Malekula March 14, 2017

	Name	Organisation	Telephone Number
1.	Numa Fred	Cultural Centre	7301822
2.	Basil Malili	CGA	7720955
3.	Abelson Abel	NDMO	5499545
4.	David Sailas	Forestry Officer	5424397
5.	Jose Lingi	Ministers Ferternal	7305737
6.	Katen Abbie	CSO	5391592
7.	Louisiano Malapa	Forestry	5720349
8.	Edna Paulo	Tourism Dept	5423690
9.	John Mael	Industry	7304579
10.	Charles Tan	Livestock	5449806/7734051
11.	Eric Tuman	Province	5268727
12.	Job Havo	Forestry Dept	5358580
13.	Daniel Layang	Forestry Dept	5499223
14.	Nickles Lingtamat	DARD	5362628

Participants – Overview of Work done To Date - March 28, 2017

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18.	Yuki Kosagi	DoF	5742993	Sugi_real@yahoo.co.jp
19.	Presley Dow	DoF-FAO project coordinator	5349920	dovopres@gmail.com
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Participants – Workshop April 21, 2017

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Jema Iauma	Tanna CSO Platform Network	Tanna
Livo Mele	Private Consultant	Santo
Jefferey Vutilolo	Santo CSO Member	Santo
Sakariah Daniel	Sanma Provincial Government Council	Santo
Kalen Abbie	Malekula CSO Network	Malekula
Russell Louvu	Erromango PTC	Erromango
Samson Lulu	REDD+ Unit	Efate
Godfrey Bome	DoF	Efate

Joseph Tungon	DoF	Efate
James Samuel	DoF	Efate
Toufau Kalsakau	DoF	Efate
Judy Kalotap	DoF	Efate
Vanessa Organo	ELMA/Shefa Office	Efate
Jill Horry	CSO Network Desk/REDD+ Unit	Efate
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Litiana Carlo Kalsrap	CSO REDD+ Platform	Efate
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Dhan Dhital	REDD+ Unit	Efate
Jude Tabi	DoF	Efate
Mckensie Naupa	DoF	Errromango
Micheal Tabi	DoF	Efate
Charlie Harrison	VANGO	Efate
Helen Mansi	DoF	Efate
Taura Titus	DoF	Efate
Stephen Jonah	DoF	Efate

FGRM Validation/Final Presentation 27th April 2017

NAME	ORGANIZATION
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Jude Tabi	DoF
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Anne-Marie sarisets	DoF

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Taman Willie Onesmas	ELMA/Shefa Office
Salome Kalo	Trades Dept.
Charlie Harrison	VANGO
Philip Iesul	Tanna CSO Rep
Stephen Jonah	DoF

Dates and Months of Self-Assessment Workshops

Table 38: Months and Dates for Self-Assessment Workshops

Name of the islands	Months & Dates
Malekula	August, 22 to 23, 2019
Santo	August, 29 – 30, 2019
Efate	September, 17, 18, 2019
Tanna	October, 9, 10 and 11, 2019
DOF (Headquarters) Validation Workshop	November, 26, 2019

Annexure 6: List of Reports and Documents Consulted

1. R-PP Document for Vanuatu
2. Mid Term Progress of Vanuatu
3. A Guide to the FCPF Readiness assessment Framework, 2013
4. Constitution of Vanuatu
5. Forestry Act of Vanuatu
6. National Forest Policy of Vanuatu, 2013
7. Analytical Study Report, Consultancy Report (which consists of four reports)
 - Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation
 - Strategy Options
 - Benefits Sharing Mechanism
 - Legal Harmonization
8. Value Chain Analysis Report on Non Timber Forest Products of Vanuatu
9. Situation Analysis Report for “Consultancy on.....
10. Inventory Result Report for 7 islands (NFI Completed)
11. Inception Report for consultancy for “.....
12. Preliminary National Forest Monitoring System Report for Vanuatu
13. Feedback and Grievance Redressal Mechanism (FGRM) Report of Vanuatu
14. Draft SESA Report for Vanuatu
15. Draft ESMF Report for Vanuatu
16. Draft RPF Report for Vanuatu
17. Draft PF Report for Vanuatu
18. Draft National REDD+ Strategy Report for Vanuatu
19. Country Progress Reports submitted to FMT (2015 to 2020)
20. R-Package Report of Nepal
21. R-Package Report of Ghana
22. R-Package Report of Ethiopia

Annexure 7: FCPF Resolution on Vanuatu Additional Funding

ANNEX

FCPF RESOLUTION ON VANUATU ADDITIONAL FUNDING FOREST CARBON PARTNERSHIP FACILITY (FCPF) PARTICIPANTS COMMITTEE MEETING

By Electronic Means

January 5, 2018

Resolution PC/Electronic/2018/4

Vanuatu's Request for Additional Funding

Whereas:

1. The Participants Committee (PC), through Resolution PC/10/2011/1.rev, adopted five criteria for allocating up to an additional US\$ 5 million to a REDD Country Participant;
2. PC/12/2012/2 lays out the process for the submission and review of requests for additional funding, which is detailed in FMT Note 2012-7 rev;
3. Vanuatu has prepared a mid-term progress report and a request for additional funding, in accordance with the process described in FMT Note 2012-7 rev; and
4. Section VI of the Rules of Procedure provides that an action required or permitted to be taken at a Participants Committee Meeting may be taken without a Meeting through electronic means on a no objection basis.

The Participants Committee,

1. Determines that Vanuatu has met all five of the criteria laid out in Resolution PC/10/2011/1.rev.; and
2. Decides to allocate funding to Vanuatu of an additional US\$ 2.5 million to continue with its preparation for readiness. For this purpose:
 - (i) Requests the World Bank, as the Delivery Partner, to conduct its due diligence, in particular with regard to the World Bank's Operational Policies and Procedures, working closely with Vanuatu, in order to provide the additional funding of US\$ 2.5 million; and
 - (ii) Requests Vanuatu to report to the PC on progress, in accordance with Section 6.3(b) of the Charter and the periodic reporting under the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework.

Annexure 8: Self Assessment Questionnaires

FCPF SELF-ASSESSMENT QUESTIONNAIRES (Translated in Bislama)

Gaedensblong Self Asesmen

Pat 1: Fasinblongstaprere, fasinblongoganaesmoKonsaltesen

Sab-Pat 1a: Nasonal REDD+ ManejmenArenjmen

Nasonal REDD+ Manejmen i gat 5 stamba wok: (1) manejemimplimentesenblong REDD+ fandinghemia i inkludim FCPF Grant (2) Kodinetemolgeta REDD+ aktiviti (3) mekem REDD+ i go insaedwetemolgetanasonal o sekta plan we oli moa bigwan (eksampol, nasonaldivelopmen plan, low-carbon divelopmenstrateji), (4) manejemolgetainkwaeri, komplem, mopotensolkomplem we olgetastekholdaoli save mekem long taem we olistapmekemrremoimplimentemolgetaaktivitimo (5) aganaesemweiblongshereminfomesenmokonsaltesenmopatisipesenblongstekholda.

Pat blongAsesmenFremwokia i luklukplnate long nasonal REDD+ manejmenarenjmenmoifektivness long saedblongfulfilimolgetamein wok.

1. **Asesmenkraeteria:** AkaontabilitimoTransparensi

Kwik asesmenkwesten:

- Olsemwanemnaonasonalolgeta REDD+ institusenmomanejmenarenjmenolisoemaot se olgetaolistap wok long wan wei we hemi open, risponsibol mo transparen?

2. **Kraeteriablongasesmen:** Operetingmandetmobadjet

Kwik asesmenkwesten:

- Olsemwanemolisoemaot se olgetanasonal REDD+ institusen i operetanda long kliasapotivmandetweteminaf, preditebolmosastenebolbadjet?

3. **AsesmenKraeteria:** [Multi-sektakodinaesenmekanisimmokros-sektakolaboresen](#)

- Olsemwanemnaoolgetanasonal REDD+ institusenmomanejmenarenjmenolimekemsua se olgetaaktivitiblong REDD+ olikodinetem, mekem i kaminsaed long moinfluensembigfalanasonal o sektorolpolisifremwok (eksampol, agrikalja, envaeronmen, najurolrisosmanejmen, infrastrakjadvelopmenmo lan-yusplaning)?

4. **AsesmenKraeteria:** [Teknikolupavisenkapasiti](#)

- Olsemwanemnaoolgetanasonal REDD+ institusenmomanejmenarenjmenoli wok gudmostret, moolgetamanejmenarenjmen we i staplidimmosupavaesemolgetamulti-sektaredinesaktiviti, hemia i inkludimregulasupavisenblongteknikolpriperesen?

5. **AsesmenKraeteria:** [Fandmanejmenkapasiti](#)

- Olsemwanemnaoolgetainstitusenmoarenjmenolisoemaotstret, gudmottransparenfiskolmanejmen, inkludimmanejmenwetemolgetaaktivitiblongolgetanarafaladvelopmenpatna we olgetaolifandem?

6. **AsesmenKraeteria:** [Fidbakmogrivens redress mekanisim](#)

- Wanempruf naoi stapblongsoemaot se mekanisimia i stapoperet long nasonal, sab-nasonalmokol level, hemi transparen, hemi fea, hemi gat wan kliaobligesen, mo gat inafekspetismorisos?
- Wanemevidens naoi stap we olgetapotensolimpakkomunitioliawea long hem, gat akses long hem, momekanisim i rispon long olgetafidbakmogrivens?

Sab-Komponen 1b: Konsaltesen, PatisipesenmoAotrij

Pat blongAsesmenia hemi luklukbigwan long olsemwanemnaoolimekemkonsaltesen, patisipesenmoaotrij long pat blongpreperesenmo platform blongkonsaltesenwetemmopatisipesenblongolgetameinstekholdablongfuja REDD+ program. AsesmenFremwok i riviuiolsemwanemolimekemkonsaltesenwetemolgetameinstekholdablongmekemsuaolgetadifrensosolgrupolipatisipet, gat transparensi, moolirisponsibol long desisen we olimekem.

7. **AsesmenKraeteria:** [Patisipesenmoenkejmenblongolgetameinstekholda](#)

Kwik asesmenkwesten:

- Olsemwanemnaofulpatisipesenblongolgetameinstekholda we olisoemaottru long olgetainstitusenolsistem (inkludimekstraefotblongengejemmajinelaesgrupolsemforesttdipenden woman, yut, lokolpipolmolokolkomuniti)?
- Wanemnaosistemblongpatisipesen we oliyusumblongmekemsuaseolgetalokolpipolmoolgetakomuniti we olidipen long fore soli gat kapasitiblong save patisipetgud long REDD+ ridinesmoimplimentesen?

8. **ASesmenKraetria:** [Konsaltesen Proses](#)

Kwik AsesmenKwesten:

- Wanemnaoolgetaevidens we i soemaot se proses blongkonsaltesen long level blongnasonalmolokololiklia, inklusiv, transparen, mofasilitetemakses long infomesen long strettaem long wan wei we i folemkalja?
- Wanemevidensnao i stap we i soemaot se kaontri i gat wan self-seleksen proses blongfaenemaotolgetaraetholdamostekholda long taemblongkonsaltesen?
- Wanemnaoevidensnao i stap we i soemaot se olgetaIndijinesPipollnstitusenmodesisen – meking proses oli bin yusumblongdivelopemolgetakonsaltesenmomiting?
- Wanemnaoevidensnao i soemaot se proses blongkonsaltesen i inkludimtugetajenda?

9. **AsesmenKraeteria:** [Shereminfomesenmofasinblong man i save kaseminfomesen](#)

Kwik AsesmenKwesten:

- Olsemwanemnaonasonal REDD+ institusenmomanejmenarenjmen i bin soemaot se oligivimaotmoshereminfomesen long fasin we i transparen, konsiten, komprihensivmo long strettaem (hemia long saedblongevriridinesaktiviti, inkludimdivelopmenblong REDD+ strateji, refrens level, mo monitoring sistem) long wan fasin we i folemgudkalja?
- Wanemevidensnao i stap we i soemaot se olgetastekholdaoli gat akses long infomesen (eksampol long wan fomat o langwis we bae olgetaoliandastanem) moolsemwanemolirisivim?

- Wanemnaoolgeta rod we oliyusumblongkomuniketblongmekemsuaolgetastekholdaolikasem full infomesen, espeseliolgeta we oli gat smol o nogatakses long olgetastretinfomesen?

10. **AsesmenKraeteria:** [Implimentesenmofasinblongletempablik i save long aotkam blongkonsaltesen](#)

Kwik Asesmenkwesten:

- Olsemwanemnaoolgetaaotkamblongolgetakonsaltesen i go insaed (putum i go insaed, spredemaot, mekempablik i save mokonsidarem) long olgetamanejmenarenjmen, stratejidivelopmenmoteknikolaktiviti long saedblong level blongrefrensmo monitoring moinfomesensistemdivelopmen?

Pat 2: REDD+ StratejiPreperesen

Sab- Pat 2a: [Asesmenblongblong Lan-Yus, Lan-YusJenjDraeva, Loa blongForestt, Polisi, moGavanans](#)

Tingtingbihaen long asesmenblong lan yus, lan yusjenjdraeva, loablolongforestt, polisimogavanans hemi blongfaenemaotolgetastampadraevablongfasinblongdiforesttesenmo/o foresttdegradesen, motuolgetaaktiviti long saedblongkonsevesen, sastenebolmanejmenblongolgetaforestt, modivelopmenblongolgeta carbon stok.

Pat blongRedinesAsesmenia i luklukbigwannao long kasuolrilesenshipbitwinekonomik, ligol, polisiblongkaontrimoolgetaasosiet paten blong lan-yusjenj, fasinblongdiforesttesenmofasinblongforesttdegradesen.

11. **Asesmenkraeteria:** [AsesmenmoAnalisis](#)

Kwik asesmenkwesten:

- Samariblong wok we olimekem long taemblong R-PP fomulesenmopreperesen i presentem wan analisisblonghistorikol lan-yus trend (inkludimtradisenol) moasesmenblong lan lismotaetol, natuolrisosraet, laefstael (inkludimtradisenol/kastomari), loablolongforestt, polisimoolgetagavanansisiu?

12. **Asesmenkraeteria:** [Praeoritaeesenblongdaerekmoindaerekdraeva/bariablolongforestt carbon stokimpruvmen](#)

Kwik asesmenkwesten:

- Olsemwanemnaooli bin yusumanalisisiablóngpraeoritaesemolgetameindaerekmoindaerekdraevablóngolgeta program mopolisioliadresemblóngoliinkludiminsaed long REDD+ strateji?
- Analisis i konsidaremolgetabigfalabaria long forestt carbon stokimptuvmenaktiviti (sipos i stret) blóng program mopolisioliadresemblóngoliinkludiminsaed long REDD+ strateji?

13. **Asesmenkraeteria:** [Link bitwinolgetadraeva/bariamo REDD+ aktiviti](#)

Kwik asesmenkwesten:

- Wanemevidensnao i soemaot se olifaenemaotolgetasistematik link bitwinolgetameindraeva, mo/o baria long forestt carbon stokimpruvmenaktiviti (olsem we i stret), mo REDD+ aktiviti?

14. **Asesmenkraeteria:** [Olgetaaksen plan blóngadresemnaturaolrisosraet, lan lis, gavanans](#)

Kwik asesmenkwesten:

- Olgetaaksen plan blóngmekemprogres long shot, medium mo long-tem we oliadresemreleven lan-yus, lan lismotaetel, naturaolrisosraet, laefstaelmoolgetagavanansisiu long olgetapraeoritirijen long saedblóngspesifik REDD+ program, oliaotlaenemolgetanarafala moa step moaedentifaemolgetarisos we olirikwaerem?

15. **Asesmenkraeteria:** [Olgetaimplikesenblóngloamopolisi](#)

Kwik asesmenkwesten:

- Asesmen i aedentifaemolgetaimplikesenblóngforestt o olgetanarafala loam o polisi long long-tem?

Sab-Pat 2b: REDD+ StratejiOpsen

REDD+ strateji i fomembeisisblóngdevelopmenblóng wan set blóngpolisimo program blóngblóngridiusimemisen long fasinblóngdiaforesttesenmo/o foresttdegradesenmoinkrisim carbon aptek long olgetanarafala REDD+ aktiviti. Long shofalatoktok, pat ia i

shudsoemaotolsemwanemnao REDD+ i fit i go insaed long konteksblongnasonaldivelopmenfremwokmo rod blongfolemlongkaontri.

16. **Asesmenkraeteria:** [Seleksenmopraeoritaesesenblong REDD+ StratejiOpsen](#)

Kwik asesmenkwesten:

- Olgeta REDD+ stratejiopsen (we olipraeoritaesem we i beis long longkomprehensivasemenblongdaerekmoindaerekdraevablونغfasinblongdiforesttesen, baria long foresttimpruvmenaktivitimo/o olgetanarafalafaktaoligiviminfomesen long saedblong hem, olsem we i stret) oliselektemtru long wan proses we hemi transparenmo i gat olgetapipololitekem pat long hem?
- Olgetaemisenridaksenpotensol we oliekspektemblongolgetaintavensen, oliposibol, moolsemwanemnaooligiviminfomesen long disaenblong REDD+ strateji?

17. **Asesmenkraeteria:** [Fisibilitiasemen](#)

Kwik asesmenkwesten:

- Oli asesemmopraeoritaesem REDD+ stratejiopsenblongsosol, envaeronmenmopolitikolfisibiliti, risk moopotuniti, moanalisisblongkostmo benefit blongolgeta?

18. **Asesmenkreeteria:** [Implikesenblongstratejiopsen long olgetapolisiblongsekta](#)

Kwik asesmenkwesten:

- Oli aedentifaembigfalainkonsistenbitwinpraeoriti REDD+ stratejiopsen o program long olgetanarafalasekta long saedblongforesttsekta (eksampoltranspot, agrikalja)?
- I gat wan taem we olimo proses i stapblongsolvemolgetainkonsisteniamomekem i kaminsaed long REDD+ stratejiopsenwetemolgetarelevendvelopmenpolisi?
- Oli givimsapot long olgeta broadvelopmenobjektivmo gat brodkomunitisapot?

Sab-Pat 2c: ImplimentesenFremwok

Implimentesenfremwok i soemaotkonstitusenol, ekonomik, ligolmoolgetagavanansarenjmen we i nesesebri longimplimentem REDD+ stratejiopsen. Implimentesenblong REDD+ strateji hemi spesifik long lan yusmoligolmososolsekomstansblong wan kaontri, moolgetakaontrioli gat fleksibilitiblongmodifaem REDD+ intavensenblongolgeta i go long sosio-ekonomikkondisen, olgetadraevablongfasinblongdiforesttesen, modivelopenobjektivblongolgeta. Koantri-spesifiksolusen i nidblongsoemaotrolblonggavman, olgeta lan ona, moolgetanarafalapisipen long REDD+ transaksen, blongseremmodelivaremolgeta benefit blong REDD+ (eksampol, i go long olgetalokolkomuniti), blongrispektemraetblongolgetalokolpipolmoolgetakomuniti we olidipen long olgetaforestt, blongklarifaem lan liswesipos i gat raorao long hem, moblomanejem carbon transparen proses.

19. **Asesmenkraeteria:** [Adopsenmoimplimentesenblonglejislesen/regulesen](#)

Kwik asesmenkwesten:

- Oli bin adoptemlejislesenmo/o regulesen long olgetaREDD+programmoaktiviti?
- Wanemnaoolgetaevidens we i soemaot se olgetaloamopolisiblong REDD+ oliimplimentem?

20. **Asemekwesten:** [OlgetaGaedlaenblongimplimentesen](#)

Kwik asesmenkwesten:

- Wanemnaoevidens we i stap we i soemaot se fremwokblongimplimentesen i difaenemolgetaraetblong carbon, benefit sheringmekanisim, REDD+ faenansingmodaliti, prosijablongofisolapruvol (eksampolblongolgetapaelot REDD+ projek), mogrivensmekanisim?

21. **Asesmenkraeteria:** [Olgeta benefit sheringmekanisim](#)

Kwik asesmenkwesten:

- Wanemnaoevidens we i stap we i soemaot se benefit sheringmekanisimolitransparen?

22. **Asesmenkraeteria:** [Nasonal REDD+ rejistrimosistemmonitaring REDD+ aktiviti](#)

kwikasesmenkwesten:

- Wan nasonaljeo-refrens REDD+ infomesensistem o registrioperesenol , hemi komprihensiv long evrileveninfomesen(eksampol, infomsen long saedblonglokesen, onaship, carbon akaontingmofaenansol flow blong sab-nasonalmonasonal REDD+ program moprojek), mo i mekemsuapablik i gat akses long REDD+ infomesen?

Sab-Pat 2d: SosolmoEnvaerontollmpak

Evrikaontri we olirisivim FCPF fandingblongredinespreperesentru long Wol Bank olirikwaeremolgetablomgekemsuaolifolemolgetaKomonAproj. Pat blongAsesmenFremwokia i luklukbigwannao long olgetafaendingmorisalblong SESA, inkludim stand-alone ESMF. SESA proses mo ESMF i shudmekem wan sastenebolinstitusenolstrakja we i mekemsua we i mekemsua se i gat gudfalamanejmenblongsosolmoenvaerontolisuaotsaed long redines pat.

23. **Asesmenkraeteria:** [Analisisblongsosolmoenvaerontolsefgadisiu](#)

Kwik asesmenkwesten:

- Wanemnaoevidens we i stap we i soemaot se oliadentifaem/analaesemfulwansosolmoenvaerontolsefgadisiu we i stap long kaontritu long olgetastretstadi o asesmenmo long konsaltesen proses?

24. **Asesmenkraeteria:** [REDD+ stratejidisaenwetemrispek long olgetaimpak](#)

Kwik asesmenkwesten:

- Olsemwanemnaoolgetaraisalblong SESA moaedentifikesenblongsosolmoenvaerontolimpak (tugeta positive mo negative) oliyusumblongpraeoritaesemmodisaenem REDD+ stratejiopsen?

25. **Asesmenkraeteria:** [EnvaerontolmoSosolManejmenFremwok](#)

Kwik asesmenkwesten:

- Wanemevidensnao i stap we i soemaot se ESMF hemi wan plesmomanejingenvaerontolmososol risk/potensolimpak long saedblongolgeta REDD+ aktiviti?

Pat 3: RefrensEmisen Level/Refrens Level

Estimetblongolgetajenis long forestteriamo carbon kontent ova long taemmokorespondingemisen long moaptekm long atmosvia, oliyusumblongmesarempemfomansblong REDD+ polisiintavensen

long saedblong wan forestt REL/RL. Olgetadesisenblong UNFCCC we olijesmekemolirikwestemolgetakaontriblongdivelopem wan benjmakblongasesempefomansblongimplimentem REDD+ aktiviti long wan nasonal level, sab-nasonalprojolsemolgeta interim step. REL/RL i shud establish long wan fasin we i transparen long saedblonghistorikol data, mooli save adjustemblongnasonalisiuolsem we i stret.

Infomesen we i stapinsaed long R-Pakej i shudriflektemjenerolaproy we oliyusumblongestabilisim wan REL/RL. Hemia i inkludimkompiliesenmoanalysisblongstret data, kapasitibilding long saedblongolgetaapplikesenblongolgetametod we olipruvumolgetamoolgetastambateknik (eksampol, mekem map, sampling blong fil), moasesmenblongolgetadifrenmetod. Preliminariirisabl long wok ia i shudjeneretemfesfala-odaestimetblongemisen long nasonal o sab-nasonal level mokonstraksenblong REL/RL.

26. **Asesmenkraeteria:** [Demonstresenblongmetodoloji](#)

Kwik asesmenkwesten:

- Preliminari sab-nasonal o nasonalforestt REL o RL we olipresentem (olsem pat blong R-Pakej) i yusum wan kliadokumenmetodoloji, beis long step-waesaproy, olsem we i stret?
- Oli provaemolgeta plan blongadisenol step mo data, morileisanshipbitwin sab-nasonalmonasonalrefrens level we olidemonstretem we i stap evolve (olsem we i stret)?

27. **Asesmenkraeteria:** [Yusblonghistorikol data, mooliadjustemblongnasonalisiu](#)

Kwik asesmenkwesten:

- Olsemwanemnaoestablishmenblong REL/RL i konsidaremhistorikol data, mosiposoliadjustemblongnasonalisiu, wanemnaorasonalmosapotiv data we i soemaot se olgetaadjustmen we oliproposemolirilaelbolmo strong?
- Oli provaedeminaf data modokumentesen long wan transparenfasinblongalaoemrikonstraksen o indipendenkros-jekblong REL/RL?

28. **Asesmenkraeteria:** [Teknikofisibilitiblongmetodologikolaproy, mokonsistensiwetem UNFCCC/IPCC gaidensmoolgetagaidlaen.](#)

Kwik asesmenkwesten:

- REL/RL (presenolsem pat blong R Pak-eij) hemi beis long transparen, komplitmolestretinfomesen, we hemi konsistenwetem UNFCCC gaidensmofulap long IPCC

gaidensmoolgetagaidlaen, mo hemi alaoblongteknikolasesmenblongolgeta set blong data, olgetaaproj, olgetametodmoolgeta model (sipos hemi stret) moasamsen we oliyusum long konstraksenblong REL/RL?

Komponen 4: MonitaremoolgetaSistemblongolgetaForestt, moolgetaSefgad

Sab-Komponen 4a: Nasonol Forest Monita Sistem

Nasonolforestmonitasistem hemi sudgenereiteminfomesen we hemi alawemkomparisonblongolgetajens long eriablongforestmokabonkonten (mo hemi asosietem grin-haos (GHG) emisen) riletif long beslaenestimeit we oliyusumblong REL/RL. Wan strong motransparennasonol forest monitasistem hemi save kontribiutblongstrengtenemgavanansblongforestmo go moa blongkonsidaremoolgetakaonta mesa blongdiforesttesenmodigreidesenblongforest.

Pat blongAsesmenFremwok hemi fokus long progres we olimekemblongdisaenemmodivelopemopereisenolforestmonitaringsistem. Hemi diskraebemaprojblonghaonaooliekspektensistemblonginkris ova long taemtaemsekapasiti hemi inkris, moa long data hemi aveilebol, mo UNFCCC hemi provaedemgaidens long hem. Hemi diskraebeminfomesen we oligenereitemmoyusblong hem moaplikesen we hemi inkludumaotput long eli wok (e.g, mappingforest kava jens long olgetahaeriablongdiforesttesen). Hemi givimkliainsititiusonolarenjmen, we hemi inkludumoolgetabadgetaksen plan moolgetanid long human risos.

29. Asesmenkraeteria: [Dokumentesenblongmonitaaproj](#)

Kwik asesmenkwesten:

- I gat kliarasonol o analitikevidens we hemi sapotemseleksenblongyus o proposmetodologi (kompinesenblongrimot sensing mograon-beis forest kaboninvetriaproj, olgetasistemresolusen, kavarej, akuresi, olgetainklusenblongolgetakabonpulmoolgeta gas) moimpruvmen ova long taem?
- I gat teknikoliriviumonasonoliapruv long sistem, mo hemi konsistenwetemnasonolmointanasonoleksistingmoemejinggaidens?
- Olgetapotensolsosblongansetentisoliaedentifaem long ektenposibol?

30. Asesmenkraeteria: [Dimonstresenblongelisistemimplimentesen](#)

Kwik asesmenkwesten:

- Wanemevidensnao hemi stap se sistem hemi gat kapasitiblongmonitarem spesifik REDD+ aktiviti praerotaes long REDD+ strategiblongkaontri?
- Hao naosistem hemi aedentifaemoasesem displesmenblongolgetaemisen (likej), mowanemnaoolgetaelirisal (sipos i gat)?
- Hao naoolgetakistekholdaoliinvolv (patisipeit/konsalt) long developmenmo/o eliimplimentesenblongsistem, inkludum data koleksenmoenipotensolverivikesenblongolgetarisalblong hem?
- Wanemevidensnao hemi stap se sistem hemi alawemblongkomparisonblongjens long eriablong forest mokabonkonten (moasosiet GHG emisen) riletif long beislaen hemi estimeityusblong REL/RL?

31. **Asesmenkraeteria:** [Institiusionolarenjmenmokapasiti](#)

Kwik asesmenkwesten:

- Oli eksplenemgudolgetamandeitblongpefomemolgeta task we i riletif long forestmonitoring (e.g., setelaet data prosesing, forestinventri, sereminfomesen)?
- Wanemevidensnao i gat we transparan mins blongserem forest long publikmoolgetaemisen data oliprisentemmoolistap samples long elioperesenolstej?
- I gat asosietrisosnid we oli bin aedentifaemmoestimeitem (e.g., olgetarikwaekapasiti, training, hadwea/sofwea, mo badget)?

Sab-Komponen 4b: InfomesenSistemblongMaltipol Benefit, olgetaNarafalalmpak, GavanansmoSefgad

Komponenia hemi spesifae long non-kabonaspek we hemi praerotaesblongkaontri hemi monitarem (e.g., kikwantitetif o kwalitetifvariebol we hemi ripresentemimpruvmen long laevlihud, konsevesenblongbaeodaevesiti, eko-sistemsevisprovisen, kigavanansfaktadaerekstret i go long REDD+ implimentesen long kaontri, moolgetaimpakblong REDD+ strategi long forestsekta). Sistem hemi sudkapebol, o samples stap long wan elioperesenolstej, blongripotemhaoolgetasefgadolistapadresemmorispektem long taemblongimplimentesenblong REDD+ olgetapreperesenaktiviti, wetematensen long spesifikmonitoringprovisen we hemi inklud long ESMF blongkaontri.

32. **Asesmenkraeteria:** Aedentifikesenblongstret non-kaponaspek, mososolmoolgetaenvaeromentolisu

Kwik asesmenkwesten:

- Hao naoliaedentifaemstret non-kaponaspek, mososolmoenvaeromentolsefgadisublong REDD+ preperesen? I gat enikapasitibidingrikomendesen we hemi asosietwetemolgetaia?

33. **AsesmenKraeteria:** Monita, ripotmo sea blonginfomesen

Kwik asesmenkwesten:

- Wanemevidensnao i gat se wan transparensistemblongperiodikoli hemi seremkonsisteninfomesen long olgeta non-kaponaspekoolgetasefgadoli bin prisentemmo hemi stap samples long elioperesenolstej?
- Hao naoolgetainfomeseniaolimekem hemi aveilebol: olgetakikuantitetifmokwalitetifvariebolabaotemolgetaimpak long rurollaeflihud, konsevesenblongbaeodaesiti, ekosistemsevisprovisen, olgetakigavanansfakta we hemi darekstret long REDD+ preperesen, moolgetaimplimentesenblongsefgad, givimatensen long olgetaspesifimprovisen we hemi inklud long ESFM?

34. **Asesmenkraeteria:** Olgetainstitiusionolarenjmenmoolgetakapasiti

Kwik asesmenkwesten:

- Oli eksplenemgudolgetamandeitblongpefomemolgeta task we i rileit long non-kabonaspekmossefgad?
- Oli aedentifaemmoestimeitemolgetaasosietrisosnid (e.g., rikwaekapasiti, training, hadwea/sofwea, mobadget)?