



Pacific
Community
Communauté
du Pacifique

RESCCUE

NORTH EFATE INTEGRATED COASTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN 2017-2022



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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AFD	French Development Agency
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
COTS	Crown of Thorn Starfish
DEPC	Department of Environmental Protection and Conservation
ELMA	Efate Land Management Area
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
FFEM	French Global Environment Facility
ICM	Integrated Coastal Management
IDD	Initial Diagnosis Document
MEL	Monitoring and Evaluation
NAB	National Advisory Board on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction
NICMF	National Integrated Coastal Management Framework and Implementation Strategy for Vanuatu
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
RESCCUE	Restoration of Ecosystem Services and Adaptation to Climate Change
PRA	Participatory Rural Assessment
SPC	The Pacific Community
SPGC	Shefa Provincial Government Council
VFD	Vanuatu Fisheries Department
VRA	Vulnerability Risk Analysis

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The North Efate area covered by this Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) Plan starts from Mangaliliu in the west to Epao in the east and includes off-shore coastal islands. The area contains a diversity of environments that support natural resources important for food, income, cultural significance, and disaster recovery. Given the direct and high-level of dependence of the local population on the resources of North Efate, the health and integrity of the natural resource base is directly correlated to community resilience to climate change and recovery from natural disasters. However, these natural resources are under pressure with coastal marine and land based terrestrial ecosystems services being seriously degraded due to natural hazards, over-exploitation, pollution, poorly planned development and climate change.

The North Efate ICM Plan is a 5-year plan linking national and local policies and plans to community resource development initiatives prepared by the SPC-supported RESCCUE Project. It was developed based on studies undertaken by RESCCUE which identified the key environmental, social and economic constraints within North Efate together with possible actions to build resilience to climate change and enhance ecosystem services. In the development of this document, extensive consultation was undertaken with communities, community networks, government stakeholders and non-governmental organizations.

The overall goal for the ICM Plan is to increase climate change resilience in North Efate in the short and long terms. The North Efate ICM Plan describes the strategy to be undertaken to build climate change resilience and restore and strengthen ecosystem functions in North Efate. To do this, the ICM Plan covers the following priority issues:

1. Community waste management practices
2. Invasive species affecting terrestrial ecosystem quality
3. Degraded marine resources and limited baseline information
4. Financial support for conservation initiatives

The ICM Plan will be implemented by the Tasivanua Community Network (Tasivanua) and the Nguna Pele Marine and Land Protected Area Network (Nguna Pele). These community groups will do this in partnership with government stakeholders. Shefa Provincial Government Council (SPGC), Vanuatu Fisheries Department (VFD) and the Department of Environmental Protection and Conservation (DEPC) will be particularly important implementation partners. These community networks are currently undertaking actions contained within this ICM Plan and will continue to do so for the 5-year duration of the ICM Plan. It is envisaged that Tasivanua and Nguna Pele will each develop an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) outlining how each network will implement the ICM Plan. These EMP's will be developed and implemented by the Executive Committees of each Network.

The ICM Plan includes a communications plan to maintain engagement with stakeholders. A monitoring and evaluation strategy is also detailed along with a financing strategy to support the implementation of the ICM Plan.

1 INTRODUCTION

Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) provides strategies and actions needed to manage natural resources in a holistic way. The decision-making processes and approaches within this ICM Plan look at the entire coastal watershed i.e. 'ridge to reef' and address the components of sustainable development – environmental, social and economic considerations.

This ICM Plan has been developed for adoption by the Tasivanua and Nguna Pele community conservation networks. Each network will determine how they want to utilize this ICM Plan document. This could include formalising the ICM Plan for their area with the National Advisory Board on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction (NAB) or for less formal planning and guidance within their management structure.

Each network will also determine whether they need an additional ICM Committee or whether the existing committee structure is sufficient to manage and guide the ICM Plan. It is anticipated each network will at least develop Environmental Management Plans (EMPs) that will outline how they will implement the ICM Plan.

This ICM Plan was developed under the 'National Integrated Coastal Management Framework and Implementation Strategy for Vanuatu' (NICMF) (2010)¹. The NICMF is a strategic coastal environmental decision-support framework for the VFD and DEPC in coordinating their efforts in the integrated management of coastal ecosystem.

The ICM Plan also follows ICM Plan guidelines developed by the Pacific Community (SPC). This document entitled '*Integrated Coastal Management Plans. Guidelines for Pacific Island Countries and Territories*' (2015)² was produced under the SPC RESCCUE and INTEGREGRE Projects and provides guidance to practitioners on the development, content and governance of ICM Plans. The ICM Plan also builds on the ICM Plan review undertaken by SPC with recommendation contained in the '*Integrated Coastal Management Plan. Critical Review and Recommendation for Pacific Island Countries and Territories*' (2015)³ and drew heavily on the ICM Plan produced for the Ra Province in Fiji in 2015⁴.

1.1 PURPOSE OF THE ICM PLAN

The North Efate ICM Plan has been developed based on an Initial Diagnosis Document (IDD) prepared by the RESCCUE project for North Efate and individual diagnosis and actions plans that addressed waste management, terrestrial ecology and marine ecology and resource management. These diagnosis and actions plans detailed the main issues within North Efate, including climate change impacts, natural resource management, environmental degradation through development pressures, and the need for economic growth. These issues are linked and cannot be separated. The diagnosis and actions plans identified actions to address these issues which will ultimately help North Efate communities become more resilient to climate change. These issues have been outlined within the ICM Plan.

The main purpose of this ICM Plan is to establish integrated coastal management arrangements for North Efate to build resilience to climate change, address environmental degradation, and sustainably manage the natural resources within North Efate for current and future generations. These efforts will be led primarily by the Tasivanua and Nguna Pele Community Conservation Groups in partnership with Government Departments and the Shefa Provincial Government (SPGC). The ICM Plan covers the next 5-years from 2017 to 2022.

¹ http://www.nab.vu/sites/default/files/nab/documents/final_nicm_framework_for_vanuatu_4_december_2010.pdf

² <http://www.spc.int/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/ICM-plans-guidelines-for-PICTs.pdf>

³ <http://www.spc.int/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/ICM-plans%E2%80%93Critical%E2%80%93review-and-recommendations-for-PICTs.pdf>

⁴ <http://www.spc.int/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/Ra-ICM-CTI-ANZDEC-DOE-IAS.pdf>

1.2 SCOPE OF THE ICM PLAN

The ICM Plan covers the northern side of the island of Efate beginning at the village Mangaliliu and ending with the village of Epao. Included in the ICM Plan are the islands of Nguna, Pele, Lelepa, Emao and Moso as shown in Figure 1. In total, the ICM Plan covers around 50 km² of marine ecosystems (coral reefs, seagrass beds, lagoons, mangroves and beaches), 180 km² of terrestrial ecosystems (including forests) with a total population of approximately 8,000. The project area also includes an established network of marine protected areas at Nguna-Pele, as well as multiple community-managed marine protected areas. Part of the proposed Efate Land Management Area (ELMA) also falls with the ICM area.

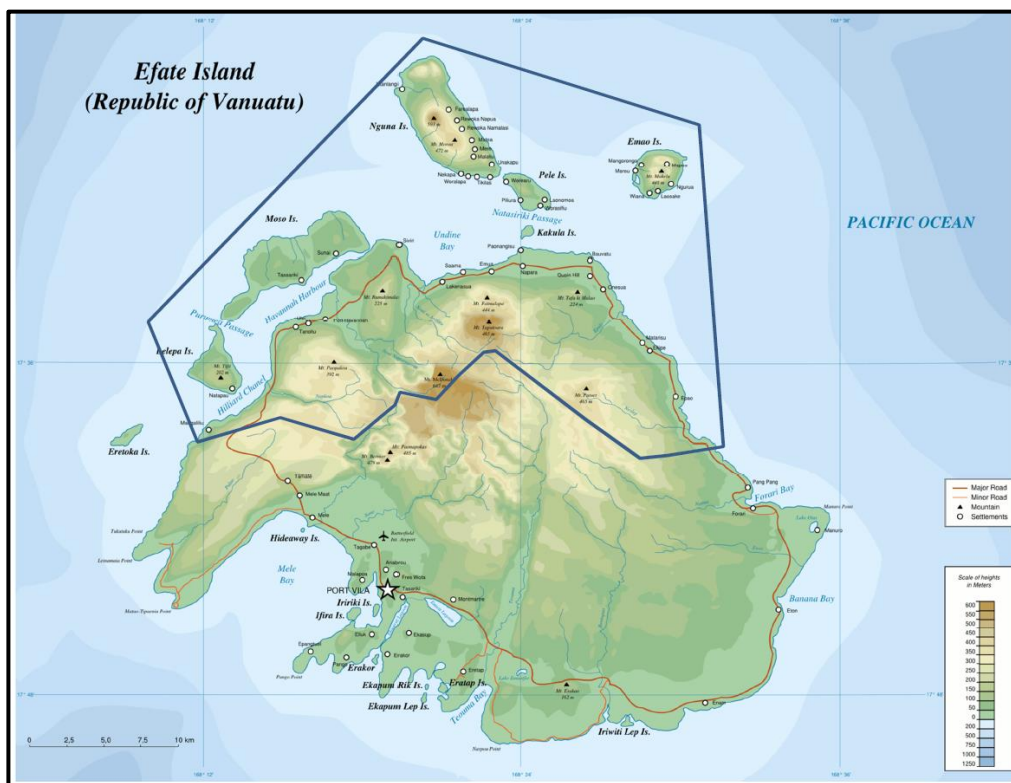


Figure 1: Map of the North Efate Area

1.3 RELEVANT LAWS AND POLICIES

The Government of Vanuatu is highly committed to adapting to climate change. They were the first government in the Pacific Region to establish institutional arrangements for joint governance of climate change and disaster risk reduction.

The responsibility for coastal management in Vanuatu is not explicitly defined as a function of any single national agency under the present arrangements. However, existing policy and legislation has provisions to incorporate ICM. The existing legislation relevant to coastal management is outlined as follows:

- **Environment Management and Conservation Act 2002** provides for conservation, sustainable development and management of the environment of Vanuatu and the regulation of related activities.
- **National Parks Act No.07 of 1993** provides for the declaration of national parks and nature reserves for the protection of areas of high biodiversity significance, unique ecosystem, or are historically significance.
- **Water Resources Management Act 2002** deals with protection of water resources including estuaries.
- **Fisheries Act No of 2005** Fisheries Act and Regulations (2009) supported by a National Fisheries Policy (2016–2031); provides for the control, development, monitoring and management of fisheries and coastal habitats

in Vanuatu. Part IV of the Act provides for the regulation of fisheries through licenses and measures on certain products.

- **Forestry Act No. 26 of 2001** provides for the protection, development and sustainable management of forests.
- **Foreshore Development Act 1975** regulates the carrying out of works on the foreshore. Any development on the coast of any islands in Vanuatu must obtain consent from the Minister of Internal Affairs.
- **Land Lease Act (CAP.163)** contains provisions regarding land use management. Standard lease agreement provides conditions for environmental protection such as to preserve water resources and soil erosion.
- **Public Health Act No. 22 of 1993** provides for protection of public health covering protection of the water supply, discharge of sewage, disposal of solid waste into watercourse, littering on the beach or foreshore and provisions relating to vessels and sanitation.
- **Maritime Zone Act (Cap 138) 1981** provides for the delimitation of the maritime zones or the maritime boundaries of Vanuatu.

National Integrated Coastal Management Framework (NICMF)

The NICMF is an important policy document developed by the Government of Vanuatu for ICM Plan development. The North Efate ICM Plan has been developed to be consistent with the NICMF and its objectives and policies. The NICMF contains guidance on the process to be followed for the development and implementation of ICM Plans. Figure 2 shows the process for developing an ICM Plan for an area. This ICM Plan has followed this process through the development of the thematic actions plans that had formed the foundation of this ICM Plan. The thematic plans were produced through a detailed engagement process with VFD, DEPC and the communities.

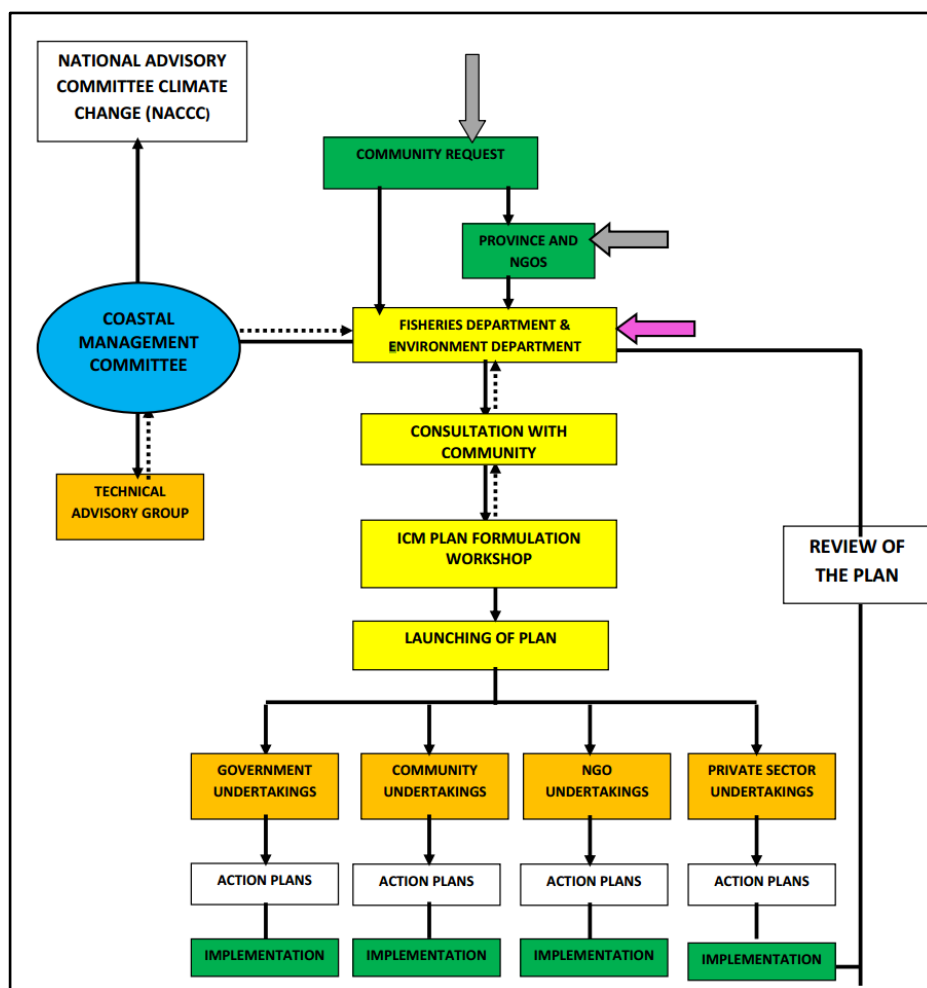


Figure 2: Vanuatu Area ICM Development Process (NICMF 2010)

1.4 STATEMENT OF CONSULTATION

Extensive consultation on the issues faced by North Efate communities was undertaken for the IDD and thematic diagnosis and action plans developed by the RESCCUE project. The issues and actions contained within those documents have been summarised to form this ICM Plan document.

In the development of the Initial Diagnosis Document, bottom-up community consultation included undertaking Participatory Rural Assessments, Vulnerability Risk Analysis, community resource mapping, generation of seasonal calendars with representatives of all villages and Tasivanua and Nguna Pele community groups. Other stakeholders including Government department, NGOs, and other Aid/Assistance programmes were also consulted. The three thematic-specific diagnosis and action plans (waste, ecology and marine) were developed from the Initial Diagnosis Document, and further targeted stakeholder consultation and engagement was undertaken regarding the specific issues they addressed.

Government stakeholders, specifically Vanuatu Fisheries Department (VFD), Department of Environmental Protection and Conservation (DEPC), SPGC have also been consulted throughout the development of the actions plans on the measures contained within this ICM Plan. ICM Plan actions have been designed to support and complement these governmental bodies and their plans and policies.

2 VISION, GOALS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE ICM PLAN

2.1 VISION

To reduce the vulnerability of communities and ecosystems in North Efate to the impacts of climate change.

2.2 GOALS

To increase resilience of communities and ecosystems to climate change through improved ridge to reef resource management. For North Efate communities, this will ensure management of natural resources is sustainable in the long term with communities developing a greater level of self-sufficiency in their management of resources. Resource management decisions made by the Tasivanua and Nguna Pele Networks and individual communities, with guidance from government and provincial bodies will be made using up-to-date information on the health of resources.

2.3 OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the North Efate ICM Plan are to:

1. maintain ecosystem services through the protection and enhancement of the functional integrity and health of coastal ecosystems and environments; protection of indigenous biodiversity; preservation of resources and sustainable fisheries and livelihoods of communities;
2. harmonise coastal management processes in North Efate provided for by relevant legislation, strategies, policies and plans;
3. enhance and strengthen collaboration of all stakeholders including government agencies, NGOs and communities in the management process in North Efate;
4. ensure ecosystem considerations are efficiently and adequately taken into consideration during any development or management of resources to minimise detrimental impacts on the environment and achieve sustainability;
5. reduce resource use conflicts;
6. maintain aesthetic appeal of the coastal environment for the enjoyment of the population and for sustainable development;
7. preserve customary, cultural and traditional values; and
8. facilitate and strengthen climate change adaptation activities.

These objectives are the basis for developing the necessary strategies and actions to implement the North Efate ICM Plan.

3 ICM ISSUES

3.1 SUMMARY OF ISSUES

The Vanuatu RESCCUE project commenced in October 2015 with a comprehensive stakeholder engagement and information gathering exercise. This employed a number of tools to gather environment and social-economic information on the North Efate area including Participatory Rural Assessment (PRA), Vulnerability Risk Analysis (VRA), and Drivers, Pressures, State, Impacts, and Responses Analysis (DPSIR), and the development of seasonal calendars and community resource mapping.

This exercise provided a qualitative characterisation of the North Efate site in relation to areas where this ICM Plan can support positive change in terms of adaptation to climate change. Issues and threats identified that relate to the coastal areas of North Efate are provided in Table 1 below:

Table 1: Coastal Management issues within North Efate

Area	Issue/ Threat
Social Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Communities within North Efate are almost entirely subsistence based. - They are highly dependent on natural resources for household food, income, cultural significance, and disaster recovery. - They rely primarily on family run agricultural plots and fishing.
Waste Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is a lack of awareness around appropriate waste management and the effects of current waste management practices. - There is limited infrastructure and systems in place within North Efate for waste / recyclable storage, collection and transport. - No locally derived and financially sustainable source of ongoing funding for recycling and waste management services.
Ecosystem Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - North Efate supports a diversity of natural environments that are under pressure from human activities, the effects of climate change and natural hazards. - Coastal marine ecosystems are seriously degraded. - Significant gaps in knowledge on health and trend of marine and terrestrial ecosystems.
Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Communities need economic support to help effect change due to their heavy reliance on natural resources, especially marine. - Tourism is a significant potential source of income and agent of change to improve resource management. - Communities and community networks need economic support to implement ICM activities.
Resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coastal and island communities, community resources, fringing reefs, beaches and coastal terrestrial habitats were severely impacted by Tropical Cyclone (TC) Pam in March 2015. - Communities are relatively resilient to the impacts from natural hazards like TC Pam, but still need assistance in reducing areas of vulnerability (i.e. reduce heavy dependence on fisheries, poor waste management).
Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Communities are at the forefront of resource management decisions. - Resource management decisions need to be undertaken in consultation with village chiefs, village councils and committees, existing environmental networks, and make special consideration to young people and women. - These groups need to lead engagement with government departments to ensure activities are coordinated and results can be sustainable in the long term. - Tasivanua and Nguna Pele, as community networks with representatives of each community in the network, provide a good avenue to implement ICM activities within North Efate.

The development of the thematic Diagnosis and Action Plans for Waste Management, Terrestrial Ecology Ecosystems, and Marine Ecosystems analysed these issues in North Efate further. To support the actions within these plans, economic and financial mechanisms have also been determined. In consultation with communities and government stakeholders, the priority issues addressed within this North Efate ICM Plan are detailed below.

3.2 COMMUNITY WASTE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Management of waste materials is a significant problem for communities in North Efate. Waste management issues have arisen through the westernisation of the local economy, diet, lifestyle and the corresponding supply chain of goods. Typically across the Pacific, and as seen in North Efate, the trend has been for the production of local foods to decline and be substituted with imported goods. Partly this reflects the convenience of these foods but also reflects the pressure of feeding a growing population from a diminishing marine resource and finite / sometimes reducing available productive land area. At the village level this has resulted in the substitution of local biodegradable materials with imported non-biodegradable materials in the waste stream.

Waste collection and disposal services operate in the immediate Port Vila area but do not extend out to North Efate and the outlying islands. Consequently, there are very limited and fragmented waste collection, reuse and disposal services available to the communities. The accumulation of waste materials at the household and village level results in a number of adverse outcomes for the communities and the environment. These adverse effects on community health and the environment contribute to the inability of communities to develop economically through:

- Litter: widespread littering is a visual/aesthetic issue that is perceived poorly by tourists and does not fit with efforts to promote North Efate and Vanuatu as a destination for independent travellers and eco-tourism. There is some village level tourism with around 10-12 homestay providers on Nguna Pele and 2-3 on North Efate. Plastic litter that enters marine ecosystems can also be detrimental for marine fauna, especially turtles that can swallow plastics.
- Pollution and contamination of soil, groundwater, streams and the marine environment: this can occur through leaching of contaminants from deposited rubbish either from adhoc dumping or the utilisation of village disposal sites. This is particularly serious where already limited water supplies (surface or groundwater) are compromised.
- Health: risk to health can occur from the contamination of water supplies from waste, the creation of breeding sites for mosquitoes (e.g. cans and plastics holding water), encouraging rats and other pests, and risk of physical injury from glass or steel litter.
- Air pollution: burning of waste materials including plastics is common practice in North Efate. The acrid plastic burning smell is noticed by tourist visitors and adds to the negative perceptions they develop around waste management and environmental values.

3.3 INVASIVE SPECIES AFFECTING TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEM QUALITY

There is little data on the ecology of North Efate, and Vanuatu generally. It is known however, that invasive plant and animal species have had, and continue to have, a major negative impact on the ecology and economy of Vanuatu. The isolation of Vanuatu, the favourable terrestrial growing conditions, and a flora and fauna that has evolved in the absence of a diversity of vertebrate predators and intense competition means the indigenous biota is highly vulnerable to competition and predation from introduced exotic species. The sheer observable biomass of species such as big leaf vine and Giant African Snail, accompanied by research undertaken in other countries leaves little doubt that their impact is considerable. This applies equally to North Efate mainland and Nguna and Pele Islands, where most of the major invasive species found in Vanuatu also occur. Invasive species are having a fundamental effect on Vanuatu and North Efate communities in two ways:

- Impact on food production and village life;
- Impact on the ecosystem function and the natural ecology of indigenous flora and fauna.

North Efate, along with the rest of Vanuatu has a history of natural disturbance events such as cyclones and El Nino droughts. With climate change predictions, the severity of these extreme weather events is likely to increase which in turn is likely to create conditions that further favour invasive species. Furthermore, the subsistence food production systems adopted by North Efate communities, where the vegetation in small plots is cleared and burned to create an area for growing crops and vegetables, provides a further degree of localised disturbance that also greatly favours

invasive species. The vulnerability of these farming practices to failure during extreme weather and climate events further increases the magnitude of weed and animal pest opportunities to establish themselves.

3.4 DEGRADED MARINE RESOURCES AND LIMITED BASELINE INFORMATION

Communities in North Efate rely heavily on family run fishing and invertebrate harvesting for food security and livelihoods. This high dependence on marine resources strengthens the need for sustainable marine management. Current management methods rely upon tabu areas, conservation areas and Marine Protected Areas (MPAs), outlined below:

- Tabu area: village-based temporarily closed area (at the discretion of the local Chief)
- Conservation area: permanently closed area managed under local by-laws
- MPA: formally closed area under national legislation

However, the detailed techniques vary within and between these marine management methods, and are often locally specific. As such, the three methods are collectively referred to as marine protected areas and are mapped in Figure 3 below.

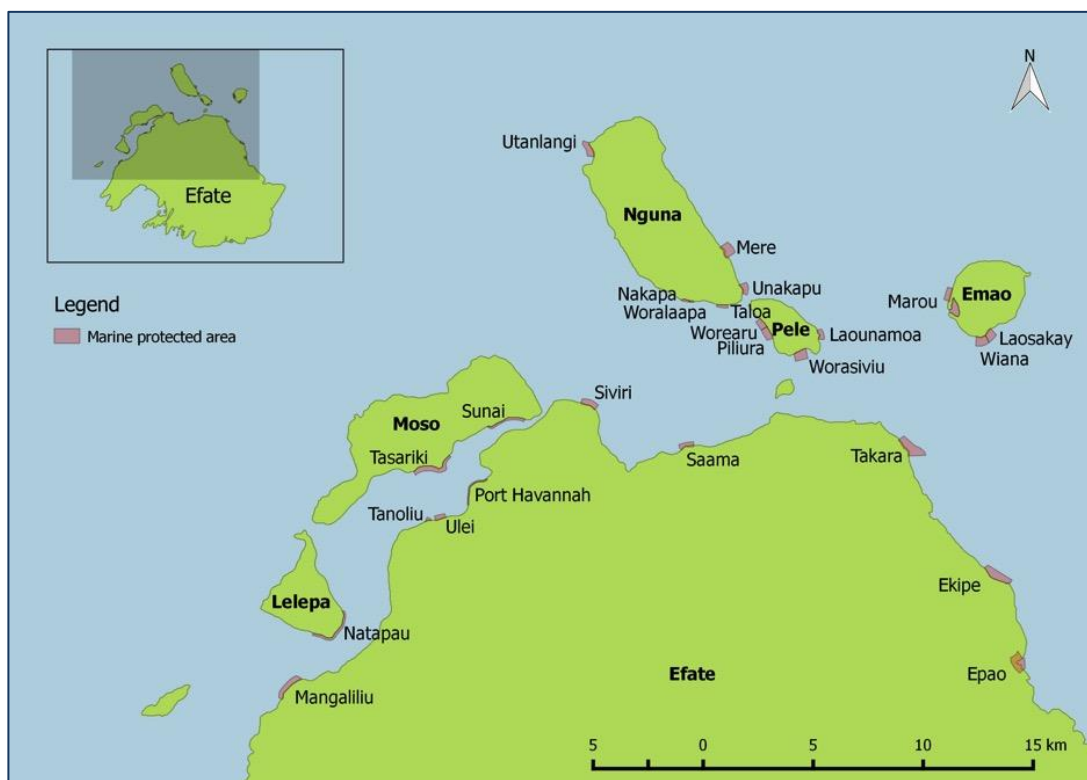


Figure 3: Marine protected areas in North Efate

The Fisheries Department of Vanuatu (VFD) is the government body charged with the implementation and enforcement of fisheries management laws, policies, regulations and principles under the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fisheries and Biosecurity (MALFFB).

The mission of the Fisheries Department of Vanuatu is “to ensure sustainable management, development and conservation of fish resources in order to achieve maximum social and economic benefits to Vanuatu for the present and future generations”.

Consultation with VFD, community groups and field surveys identified degraded marine ecosystems and depleted fisheries driven by a suite of factors, including: overfishing, natural disasters (e.g. cyclones and crown-of-thorns starfish outbreaks), a lack of conservation areas in some communities, poor management or non-compliance with

conservation areas in others and extraction of clamshells from coral with crowbars. The Participatory Rural Appraisal undertaken as part of the Initial Diagnosis Document suggests that overharvesting of marine resources is due to the high reliance on fish as a primary source of protein and income generation for communities, cultural celebrations and obligations, and insufficient awareness of Chiefs and communities regarding the importance of sustainable marine resource management.

Many communities in North Efate have established tabu areas that are managed by local Chiefs. The Nguna-Pele Resource Network has also established a collectively managed MPA. Consultation with these communities identified a number of barriers to sustainable marine management including:

- Difficulty in monitoring traditional tabu areas because of low capacity and large areas;
- Poor community management rules and enforcement;
- Need for substantial awareness raising to improve management of fishing activities; and
- Lack of awareness and declining respect of traditional tabu areas.

There is a need to build awareness and capacity in communities to improve marine monitoring, conservation and fisheries practices.

3.5 FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR CONSERVATION INITIATIVES

Consultations with stakeholders and communities identified a number of potential options for economic and financial mechanisms to provide sustainable financing for environmental conservation and integrate coastal management efforts in North Efate. The main needs identified by Tasivanua and Nguna Pele related to both capacity and funding to undertake conservation activities. This included the extent of a conservation issue and what to prioritise, sustainable funding for the purchase of materials for conservation activities or to undertake a conservation activity, and knowledge of how to manage funds. Through these discussions, the establishment of conservation funds was the most promising financial mechanism.

4 ICM ACTIONS AND GOVERNANCE

Table 2 below outlines actions that have been developed to address the four ICM priority issues. These actions were developed by the RESCCUE project. The governance of the ICM Plan and the roles and responsibility for the implementation of the action are discussed below and outlined in Table 2.

4.1 ICM PLAN GOVERNANCE

The governance structure of the North Efate ICM Plan is illustrated in Figure 3 below and has been shaped around the existing resource management structures in the Tasivanua and Nguna Pele Community Conservation groups with support from SPGC, VFD, and DEPC.

The Nguna-Pele community conservation network is a local, indigenous, NGO made up of 16 communities on the Nguna and Pele islands. They seek to implement sustainable use and long-term management of marine and terrestrial resources. The Nguna Pele network was the first of its kind to be established in Vanuatu and currently serves as a model for other island community initiated conservation efforts. The network relies financially on donations from visitors with their activities guided by an existing management plan.

The Tasivanua community conservation network is less well established than the Nguna Pele network, but is making steady progress in its development. As with Nguna Pele, they are a community network that monitors natural resources including Locally Managed Marine areas. Tasivanua has representatives in each community in North Efate and seek to raise awareness and lead activities for marine and terrestrial conservation and environmental protection.

Independent of these conservation networks, each community in North Efate has several local management committees. However, members of other community-based coordination groups, for example Tasivanua, are usually members of these community committees. Generally, committees are led by a Chairman and a Secretary. The community of Epau has recently applied a new model to their committee in which they have put a 'role model' or 'champion' in charge of each committee. The ICM governance structure seeks to build on these existing structures, including the use of 'champions' to support and advocate for particular issues.

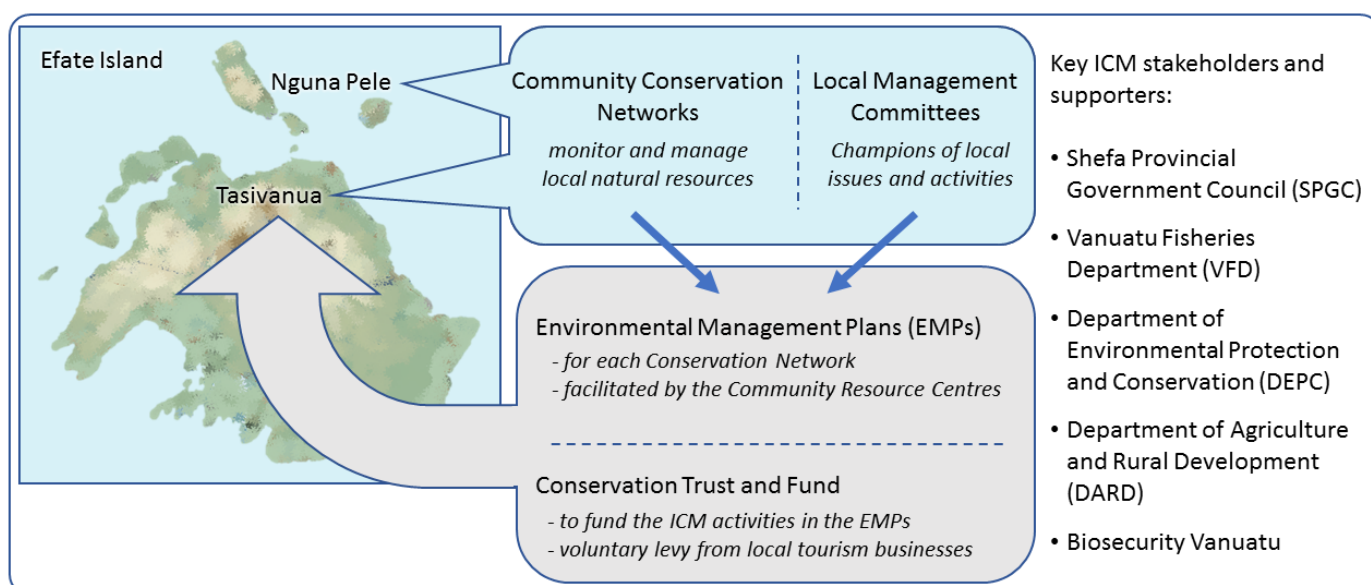


Figure 3. North Efate's ICM governance structure

With the adoption of the ICM concept, a more holistic approach to resource management in coastal communities is being promoted. This approach includes all resource users, issues from the 'ridge to reef' and stakeholders within the area led by Tasivanua and Nguna Pele members within their respective geographic areas and with support from government partners. These networks will lead coordination with communities, businesses, NGOs and government departments in the implementation of the ICM Plan. Each network will develop an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) that will detail how they will implement and fund the ICM activities.

The Executive Committees of each network will look after these EMPs and ICM activities within their respective geographic areas, with monitors or champions appointed to champion identified activities. In assisting Tasivanua to continue to build their network, the RESCCUE project provided financial and coordination support in the development of a Resource Centre in the village of Emua. This will be similar in function to the Nguna Pele centre. It is designed to be a focal point for the network and support economic activities in the area. Similarly, the RESCCUE project has supported to establishment of a Conservation Fund and Trust that to collect and channel funds towards ICM activities in the EMPs.

4.2 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The ICM Plan will be managed and implemented by the Tasivanua and Nguna Pele community networks in conjunction with local communities and their own committees, as well as various stakeholders as outlined below:

Table 2: ICM Actions and Responsibilities

Actions		Organisation Role and Responsibility	
1. Provide Financial Support for Conservation			
1.1 Develop a Conservation Fund to support conservation initiatives	<p>The primary mechanism for seeding this fund would be a conservation levy. This levy would comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A voluntary levy on tourism activities (e.g. attractions and accommodation). - Mooring fees once mooring sites are established, initially at Pele Island where such discussions have begun. <p>The Conservation fund will be managed through a community trust.</p> <p>Fund will help support activities outlined within this ICM Plan, and depending on the success of the fund, additional conservation activities that the Tasivanua and Nguna Pele Community Conservation Groups wish to undertake in line with the ICM objectives.</p>	RESCCUE Project	Lead the establishment of the Local Conservation Fund with Tasivanua and Nguna Pele networks
		Live and Learn Vanuatu	With Live and Learn, assist communities to establish supply contracts with resort/ restaurants for local produce
		Tasivanua and Nguna Pele Community Groups	Oversee Community Trust established to control Conservation Fund
		Nguna Pele Islands	Confirm existing Network management plans to facilitate establishment and operation of Conservation Fund and appoint trustees of Community Trust
		Individual communities	With Nguna Pele Network, establish mooring sites around islands and collect mooring fees
Tourism Association	Work with the RESCCUE project to establish potential supply and establish supply contracts		
Tourism Association	Support establishment and operation of Conservation Fund through advice and support of voluntary levy on tourism activities		
2. Improve Waste Management Practices			
2.1 Establish Waste Committees at Village/ Area Level	<p>Setup of new waste management committees within the villages, and within Tasivanua and Nguna Pele Community Conservation Networks.</p> <p>A structure is required to champion waste management issues. The Committee provides an effective vehicle for dissemination of information, implementation of projects at the village level and monitoring of outcomes. The Waste Committee on Nguna Pele is a good model to replicate and will be replicated in North Efate.</p>	Tasivanua and Nguna Pele Community Groups	Incorporate Waste Management in existing network committees, or establish new Waste Management Committee.
		DEPC	Support chiefs and villages to set up waste management committees and undertake actions
		Individual Communities	Support Tasivanua and Nguna Pele in setting up Waste Management Committees
		Live and Learn Vanuatu	Chiefs to set up Waste Management Committee's within Villages, or include Waste Management into existing relevant committees (whichever is appropriate for each community)
		Waste Management Committee	Provide support to Tasivanua and Nguna Pele to set up Waste Management Committees
		Committee members	Support establishment of new committees within communities
		RESCCUE Project	Identify priority areas for actions within their communities and develop work plan in conjunction with the ICM Plan
2.2 Waste Management Education	<p>Building on work undertaken by Live and Learn Vanuatu and Wan Smolbag Theatre Group develop waste management play for performance in communities. This will outline the importance of waste management and promote simple activities to reduce waste generation.</p>	Live and Learn Vanuatu	Attend and participate in Waste Management Committee
		DEPC	Bring to the committee issues, projects in conjunction with the ICM Plan
		Wan Smolbag	Take lead and participate in work activities
2.3 School Composting Workshops	<p>Targeting organic materials from food preparation and consumption as a means to improve production of gardens. Composting will be promoted in schools as an effective agent of change both presently and in the future. Composting is already practiced and well understood in Nguna Pele and this activity will be focused on mainland villages.</p>	Live and Learn Vanuatu	Provide direct technical and financial support To Tasivanua and Nguna Pele
		Wan Smolbag	Work with community partners to development and implement waste management education
2.4 Scoping Viable Options for Waste Collection	<p>Investigate further possible mechanisms of support for transporting collected recyclable material back to Port Vila through local transport authorities and private waste disposal businesses. If found to be feasible, a report on development of a pilot trial will be completed.</p>	DEPC	Provide expert input into Waste Management Education materials
		Wan Smolbag	Develop and implement waste management education program
3. Enhance Terrestrial Ecosystems			
3.1 Appoint Community Champions	<p>Community champions will be selected (ideally 1-2 members of the Tasivanua and 1-2 members of Nguna Pele Community Conservation Groups) to advocate for ecosystem enhancement and take the lead in the implementation of the ecosystem enhancement activities.</p>	Live and Learn Vanuatu	Coordinated Workshops and work with Wan Smolbag to develop workshops
		RESCCUE Project	Develop and implement School Composting Workshops
		DEPC and SPGC	Develop feasibility study for collection of recyclables
			Work with Live and Learn to identify options for waste collection in North Efate

Actions		Organisation Role and Responsibility	
3.2 Education through Biodiversity Identification Resources and Community Technical Training	Existing education resources will be updated to assist communities to identify key animal and plant pest species. Practical community workshops will also be held on plant and animal identification. This will help champions and community members undertake the control trials and assist in Rapid Bio Assessment, as well as work on future control activities with Department of Biosecurity, DEPC, and Shefa Provincial Council.	Live and Learn Vanuatu	Undertake capacity building and education development with communities in partnership with Tasivanua and Nguna Pele
		Department of Biosecurity, DEPC, and SPGC	Review training material and be involved where appropriate
		Individual Communities/ community champions	Attend community training
3.3 Rapid Biodiversity Survey	In conjunction with Shefa Provincial Council and the Efate Land Management Area (ELMA), Rapid Biodiversity Survey will establish an inventory of plant and animal species present in North Efate. This will establish presence of both useful and pest flora and fauna.	RESCCUE Project	Take the lead in undertaking Rapid Biodiversity Surveys, using the opportunity for capacity building within DEPC and Shefa Provincial Council
		Department of Biosecurity, DEPC, and SPGC	Partner with RESCCUE in undertaking Rapid Biodiversity Surveys in North Efate
		Individual Communities/ community champions	Work with Tasivanua and Nguna Pele to undertake rapid biodiversity surveys
3.4 Trials for control of invasive plant and animal pests	Land plots suitable for invasive pest control trials will be identified that allow long-term access to land. Trials will allow the comparison of the effectiveness of different control techniques. From this, control programs can be implemented.	RESCCUE Project	Provide technical lead in invasive plant and animal pest control trials
		Individual Communities/ community champions	Work with Tasivanua and Nguna Pele to undertake trials
		Department of Biosecurity, DEPC, and SPGC	Participate in trials and replicate lessons learnt
4. Protect Marine Resources and Improve Decision Making			
4.1 Improve Governance arrangements within the Tasivanua and Nguna Pele Community Networks	Review governance arrangements for the Networks to assess their ability to implement ICM actions and where required, identify suitable mechanisms to allow long-term community coordination to achieve CCA through the North Efate ICM Plan.	RESCCUE Project	Provide technical and financial support to Tasivanua, Nguna Pele and VFD to implement ICM marine resource protection and decision making improvements in North Efate
		Tasivanua and Nguna Pele Community Groups	Work with the Vanuatu RESCCUE project and VFD to increase their capacity and ability of existing committee and resource monitors to protect the coastal marine environment and manage marine resources.
		VFD	Work with Tasivanua and Nguna Pele to improve their governance ability
4.2 Support national initiatives to map and protect marine habitats	Facilitate partnership between Tasivanua and Nguna Pele Community networks and the VFD to support Crown of Thorn Starfish (COTS) control through improved early warning monitoring system. Undertake national habitat mapping initiatives in North Efate as led by VFD including benthic surveys at Moso and Lelepa islands and surveys of 80 reef sites.	RESCCUE Project	Work with VFD, Tasivanua and Nguna Pele to implement fish monitoring program in North Efate in line with VFD national priorities
		Tasivanua and Nguna Pele Community Groups	Work with VFD to implement national monitoring programs and support National Fisheries Policy in North Efate
		VFD	Work with Tasivanua and Nguna Pele and the RESCCUE project to implement national monitoring programs and support National Fisheries Policy in North Efate
4.3 Implement Community Marine Monitoring Toolkit	Additional work and support will be provided to finalise and further implement the Community Marine Monitoring Toolkit for the Tasivanua and Nguna Pele Networks. This includes support to monitors, reviews and if needed improvements to the toolkit, additional monitoring modules and modifying the monitoring manual for use by government officers.	RESCCUE Project	Modify Community Marine Monitoring Toolkit for use by VFD officers on a national basis
		Tasivanua and Nguna Pele Community Groups	Continue to implement Toolkit. Identify to RESCCUE Project any concerns or problems with toolkit so improvements can be made
		VFD	Continue to support implementation of toolkit, work with RESCCUE to modify toolkit where necessary for use by VFD officers.
4.4 Implement a coastal marine resource management framework to support sustainable coastal finfish fisheries	To be undertaken in partnership with VFD, implement subsistence fish catch survey module in the Community Marine Monitoring Toolkit to be consistent with VFD national priorities. Network monitors will be trained to enable them to collect and analyse fish catch results to inform local management.	RESCCUE Project	Work with VFD, Tasivanua and Nguna Pele to support National Fisheries Policy at regional and local level
		Tasivanua and Nguna Pele Community Groups	Utilise subsistence fish catch survey module in monitoring
		VFD	Support RESCCUE in the development of the subsistence fish catch survey module
4.5 Improved tabu areas in Tasivanua and Nguna-Pele Networks.	Identify tabu areas that require improvement in their management. Identify what improvements are needed and implement with communities.	RESCCUE Project	Work with communities to make improvements to existing tabu areas
		Individual communities	Identify tabu areas that need improvement. Work with Tasivanua and Nguna Pele to identify what improvements are needed and implement changes.
		Tasivanua and Nguna Pele Community Groups	Work with communities to identify tabu areas in need of improvement and work with partners to find solutions to problem areas

5 COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

The focus for the ICM Plan is the Tasivanua and Nguna Pele Community Conservation Networks. They have existing reporting procedures which they employ for their Network Committees.

The specific communications to be completed for the North Efate ICM Plan are outlined below in Table 3.

Table 3: North Efate ICM Communications Strategy

WHAT	WHEN	WHO	HOW	WHY
Identification of ridge to reef issues for the ICM Plan	Completed during development of IDD and thematic diagnosis and action plans	RESCCUE Project Team	Individual meetings, group meetings and workshops with communities, NGOs, private sector, Central Government, Provincial Government	Identify key issues that need to be included in the ICM Plan and actions needed to increase climate change adaptation.
Endorsement of thematic Action Plans	March 2017	RESCCUE Project Team	Individual meetings with Government Departments, Shefa Provincial Council and Tasivanua and Nguna Pele Community Networks	ICM Plan based on actions identified in Action Plans. Plans needed to be endorsed by stakeholders so they can be implemented
Sharing/ dissemination of Draft ICM Plan	After plan developed, second Quarter 2017	RESCCUE Project Team	Individual meetings with stakeholders, presentation at RESCCUE Steering Committee Meeting	Confirm to stakeholders that actions have been included in North Efate ICM Plan, endorse overall ICM Plan document
Establishment of Champions/ Committees for each topic	After completion and adoption of ICM Plan	Tasivanua and Nguna Pele committees	Via committee meetings	To facilitate implementation of ICM actions
Tasivanua and Nguna Pele report on implementation of ICM activities	At each 6-month RESCCUE Steering Committee meeting, and internally as established within committee procedures.	Tasivanua and Nguna Pele committees	Updates provided at Steering Committee meetings	To allow tracking of implementation, identification of any problems for rectification, or successes for celebration

6 MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING OF MANAGEMENT INTERVENTIONS

The Monitoring Evaluation and Learning (MEL) programme is a central feature of the ICM Plan and has three objectives:

1. to demonstrate that ICM activities are contributing to climate change adaptation in North Efate;
2. to inform the 5-yearly ICM Plan review in preparation for updating and renewal of the Plan and its replication to other islands, provinces and communities across Vanuatu;
3. to maintain awareness and close engagement between the ICM Plan, its implementation and North Efate stakeholders.

The MEL programme provides Tasivanua and Nguna Pele the ability to measure both the successes and failures of the ICM Plan within the context of continuous improvement. An unbiased MEL process builds confidence in the ICM Plan providing the platform for the effectiveness of the ICM Plan to be robustly communicated to stakeholders. This is achieved through a demonstration of increased community resilience to climate change. The MEL process will also identify any weakness in the ICM Plan so changes can be made accordingly.

The first critical component of this is to plan and implement a program for MEL of the ICM plan. The design of efficient and effective MEL will be applied using the following process steps:

- selecting metrics that will reflect the extent of success of each of the ICM actions that are implemented to (or contribute to) achievement of the ICM objective. This is evaluated relative to the 'business as usual' or 'do nothing' scenario so the impact of the actions can be evaluated;
- determining what level and design of sampling (such as numbers of samples of each metric, from where, and at what times) will be needed to detect a change created by an action; and
- making performance evaluations in the context of carefully selected performance benchmark/ grade for the metrics chosen to meet the ICM Plan objectives (for example benchmarks for the protection of marine ecosystems).

Therefore, for each action conducted under the ICM Plan, the MEL will be to include the specific identity of metrics to be measured, measurement tools that will be used to detect change, and estimates of the extent of change that can be detected. These attributes comprise the basis for establishing an effective set of 'quantitative targets' that can be estimated and evaluated.

Performance metrics need to consider the natural cycles of resources and to ensure that quantitative targets are achievable in an appropriate timeframe and are measurable in the sense of contributing to climate change adaptation within North Efate.

A program of awareness raising and promotion of the ICM Plan outcomes (both successes and failures) is important in achieving stakeholder support. Within the ICM Plan, a communication strategy will involve engagement with stakeholders through targeted messaging and a regular stream of 'news' events to maintain information feedback and learning.

For the MEL to be effective, the ICM Plan needs to be kept under review, with a view to making improvements based on measures of success achieved with implementing specific activities under the auspices of the plan. Estimating the extent of such achievements is closely linked to the outputs from the MEL program, and when evaluated against inputs, can be used as a direct basis for improvement of the Plan, including redirection of activities, replacement of existing activities, introduction of new strategies, and refinement of all the various elements of the plan to be more effective and efficient.

RECOMMENDED STRATEGY FOR ICM PLAN REPLICATION

The key strategies required for replication of the ICM Plan elsewhere in Vanuatu are based around demonstrations of successful implementation of climate change adaptation measures. This involves monitoring and reporting on activities that lead to improvements in waste management, terrestrial enhancement, and marine protection and

decision making, while maintaining community values and traditions and supporting rebuilding the quality and quantity of ecosystem services.

The MEL table will assist in providing this data to demonstrate outcomes and learnings of the ICM Plan. Table 4 provides MEL program for activities in the ICM Plan.

Table 4: Structure for tracking elements of the MEL process

ICM Action	Link to ICM Plan Objective (ref Section 2.3)	Expected Results	Indicator Metrics	MEL Event	Responsibility for MEL Reporting
1. Provide Financial Support for Conservation					
1.1 Develop a Conservation Fund to support conservation initiatives	1, 3, 7, 8	Conservation fund established and funding conservation initiatives	Activities funded	Level of funds and record of funding activities	RESCCUE Project up to the end of 2018 Tasivanua and Nguna Pele to continue with MEL activities to 2022 with assistance from SPGC
2. Improve Waste Management Practices					
2.1 Establish Waste Committees at Village/ Area Level	1, 3, 6, 8	Establishment of community level structures for undertaking waste management activities. Waste management improved in villages	Waste Committees have been set up in all North Efate Villages, or villages covered under an Area Committee. Meetings being held on a regular basis Activities being implemented in villages	Minutes of meetings Activity counts	RESCCUE Project up to the end of 2018 Tasivanua and Nguna Pele to continue with MEL activities to 2022.
2.2 Waste Management Education	1, 6, 7, 8	Increased awareness of waste management concerns and actions needed to address these in North Efate	Number of plays undertaken People in attendance at plays	Records of programs undertaken and attendance Observed litter counts	RESCCUE Project up to the end of 2018 Tasivanua and Nguna Pele to continue with MEL activities to 2022.

ICM Action	Link to ICM Plan Objective (ref Section 2.3)	Expected Results	Indicator Metrics	MEL Event	Responsibility for MEL Reporting
		Waste management improved in villages	Reduction in plastic bag usage		
2.3 School Composting Workshops	1, 6, 7, 8	Increased awareness of composting techniques and use of compost materials in garden plots Waste management improved in villages	Uptake of composting Reduction of organic matter at waste sites	Number of new compost initiatives	RESCCUE Project up to the end of 2018 Tasivanua and Nguna Pele to continue with MEL activities to 2022.
2.4 Scoping Viable Options for Waste Collection	1, 3, 5, 6, 8	Report produced identifying options for collection of recyclable materials in North Efate	Options for recyclable collection identified	Option assessment completed	RESCCUE Project up to the end of 2018 Tasivanua and Nguna Pele to continue with MEL activities to 2022.
3. Enhance Terrestrial Ecosystems					
3.1 Appoint Community Champions	1, 3, 6, 8	Increased awareness around importance of enhancing terrestrial ecosystem services.	Support for Terrestrial Ecology ICM activities	Minutes of executive meetings discussing actions of champions Community turn out for ICM activities	RESCCUE Project up to the end of 2018 Tasivanua and Nguna Pele to continue with MEL activities to 2022.
3.2 Education through Biodiversity Identification Resources and Community Technical Training	1, 3, 5, 7, 8	Community participants able to identify basic flora and fauna	Participants knowledge and skills allow involvement in activities 2.3 and 2.4	Attendance records Qualitative assessment of participant contribution to activities 2.3 and 2.4	RESCCUE Project up to the end of 2018 Tasivanua and Nguna Pele to continue with MEL activities to 2022 with assistance from SPGC
3.3 Rapid Biodiversity Survey	1, 4, 5, 7, 8	Increased knowledge amongst communities of	Area of North Efate covered by biodiversity survey	Surveys completed/ data sheets	RESCCUE Project up to the end of 2018

ICM Action	Link to ICM Plan Objective (ref Section 2.3)	Expected Results	Indicator Metrics	MEL Event	Responsibility for MEL Reporting
		the biodiversity that exists on their land	Species identified (including invasive pests)		Tasivanua and Nguna Pele to continue with MEL activities to 2022 with assistance from SPGC
3.4 Trials for control of invasive plant and animal pests	1, 5, 6, 7, 8	Techniques developed to control invasive pests Understand requirements to successfully design and implement control programme Understand impact of invasive species	Reduction in invasive pests in trial locations Increase in ecosystem services such as food production in trial plots	Community data pest numbers and food production	RESCCUE Project up to the end of 2018 Tasivanua and Nguna Pele to continue with MEL activities to 2022 with assistance from Department of Agriculture and Department of Biosecurity
4. Protect Marine Resources and Improve Decision Making					
4.1 Improve Governance arrangements within the Tasivanua and Nguna Pele Community Networks	1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8	Governance structure in Tasivanua and Nguna Pele Community Networks support long-term management of coastal resources	Committees have the confidence and ability to implement ICM activities	Document governance arrangements	RESCCUE Project up to the end of 2018 Tasivanua and Nguna Pele to continue with MEL activities to 2022 with assistance from VFD
4.2 Support national initiatives to map and protect marine habitats	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8	COTS numbers controlled in North Efate State of reefs around Moso and Lelepa Islands determined	Trends in COTS numbers and reef health	COT surveys in North Efate Completed reef assessments	RESCCUE Project up to the end of 2018 Tasivanua and Nguna Pele to continue with MEL activities to 2022 with assistance from VFD

ICM Action	Link to ICM Plan Objective (ref Section 2.3)	Expected Results	Indicator Metrics	MEL Event	Responsibility for MEL Reporting
4.3 Implement Community Marine Monitoring Toolkit	1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8	Baseline data on marine resources collected and included into VFD database	Baseline data on North Efate coastal environment increased through numbers of species monitored and understanding of population trends Resource Management decisions being made with knowledge of the state of the environment, marine resources increasing over time	Monitoring Database	RESCCUE Project up to the end of 2018 Tasivanua and Nguna Pele to continue with MEL activities to 2022 with assistance from VFD
4.4 Implement a coastal marine resource management framework to support sustainable coastal finfish fisheries	1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8	Tasivanua and Nguna Pele collect fish catch data and feed results in VFD database Data used to inform management decisions	Fish data being collected and analysed for North Efate	Monitoring data and catch reports	RESCCUE Project up to the end of 2018 Tasivanua and Nguna Pele to continue with MEL activities to 2022 with assistance from VFD
4.5 New marine conservation areas for the Tasivanua Network Improved tabu areas in Tasivanua and Nguna-Pele Networks.	1, 2, 5, 7, 8	New conservation sites established at Lelepa and Emua and incorporated into national protected areas program. Improvements made to tabu area management.	Number of conservation sites at Lelepa and Emua before and after activity Tabu areas that have been reviewed and improved	Number of new marine conservation areas established Number of tabu areas improved	RESCCUE Project up to the end of 2018 Tasivanua and Nguna Pele to continue with MEL activities to 2022 with assistance from VFD

7 FINANCING OF THE ICM PLAN

7.1 FINANCING OPTIONS

There are several existing and potential sources of funds to support for the implementation of ICM activities in North Efate:

- RESCCUE Project funds, specifically from the French Development Agency (AFD) and the French Global Environment Facility (FFEM) and coordinated by SPC;
- RESCCUE Conservation Fund (to be established);
- Government input in terms of staff time and effort which will be factored in to work programs and budgets; and
- Other donor funds.

7.2 RESCCUE PROJECT FUNDS

The SPC RESCCUE Project is the primary support, including financial, for the implementation of the ICM Plan, up until the end of 2018 when the project is scheduled to finish. RESCCUE funds will enable local and international experts to support the Tasivanua and Nguna Pele community groups in their implementation of the ICM Plan until this time. This support will establish the ICM Plan and enable community groups to implement ICM activities independent of the RESCCUE project and in conjunction with North Efate communities and stakeholders.

7.3 RESCCUE CONSERVATION FUND

The RESCCUE project is establishing a Conservation Fund for North Efate. This will be administered by the Tasivanua and Nguna Pele Community Networks and will be funded primarily through a voluntary conservation levy on tourist attractions and accommodation in North Efate. Additional income for the Fund may be possible from levies on mooring fees (moorings still to be established at Pele) and contributions from local supply contracts (still to be established). The estimated annual levy revenue, based only on contributions from accommodation owners, is between 850,000-1,320,000VT/year (7,360 – 11,430 Euro).

7.4 GOVERNMENT WORK PROGRAMS AND BUDGETS

Government departments set annual budgets and, if their budgets allow, may choose to allocate funding toward the activities in the ICM Plan. This is particularly relevant for the VFD where, in partnership with Tasivanua and Nguna Pele community groups, close working relationships and support will be important in the success of marine monitoring and improved decision making in North Efate.

7.5 OTHER DONOR FUNDS AND ACTIVITIES

Collaboration between the Tasivanua and Nguna Pele Networks and the SPC-GIZ Coping with Climate Change in the Pacific Island Region programme (CCCPIR) is important given the closely related activities in North Efate. Similar opportunity may be realised through collaboration with nearby Oxfam activities. To help support such collaboration and the ICM activities, the Tasivanua and Nguna Pele Networks will continue to identify and apply for grants from international funders with the assistance of local coordinators and the Conservation Trust. The Networks have experience in applying for such grants, some of which are identified below:

THE ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (ADB)

The ADB's Country Operations Business Plan (COBP) 2017–2019 for Vanuatu has \$5 million available for a new Public Sector Management sector to contribute to greater resilience to external economic and financial shocks. This involves: economic affairs management, public expenditure and management, reforms of state-owned enterprises, business law reform. The ADB's Pacific Approach 2016-2020 also provides opportunity for North Efate's agribusiness and tourism operations to apply to the Asian Development Fund (ADF) and concessional ordinary capital resources lending (COL). These avenues may offer opportunity for the Government of Vanuatu, the Tasivanua and Nguna Pele Networks, local coordinators and the Conservation Trust to apply for further funding to support activities in this ICM Plan.

The ADB supports private sector development through the Pacific Private Sector Development Initiative (PSDI) and the Pacific Business Investment Facility (PBIF). The PSDI and PBIF may be able to attract investment and guidance to support the Conservation Fund and certain ICM activities.

CORAL TRIANGLE INITIATIVE (CTI)

The CTI is a multilateral partnership between six Pacific island countries, including Vanuatu, and is being implemented in cooperation with WWF. The ADB and WWF govern these partnerships around natural resource management. In Fiji, the CTI and Fiji Government have recommended that ICM activities be included as focus areas in the CTI program and receive funding from the ADB. A similar model might also be an option in Vanuatu to help fund North Efate’s ICM activities.

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY (GEF)

The GEF has several active projects in Vanuatu and in the surrounding Pacific region. Some of these projects engage climate change resilience and adaptation issues and adopt a ridge-to-reef approach. As such, GEF projects may be able to include ICM activities. These larger projects and funds are complimented by the GEF’s Small Grants Program (SPG) which provides a window for the direct participation of local communities and grassroots organizations. The SPG is available to community based organisations (like the Tasivanua and Nguna Pele Networks) on an application basis of up to \$50,000. Such funding could be used to implement some of the above ICM activities. For example, Nguna Pele recently received funding from the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) to strengthen sustainable tourism at Nguna and Pele. These grants will be used to extend the scope or duration of ICM activities or fund other CCA activities that are unable to be funded under current ICM Plan funding mechanisms.

7.6 COST OF IMPLEMENTATION

The costs of maintaining the ICM Plan and activities are detailed in the table below. This includes the annual costs of four Network Executive Committee meetings, one meeting of the Conservation Trust, implementing five ICM activities, and the maintenance of the Resource Centre.

Activity	Annual costs (EURO)
Tasivanua and Nguna Pele Executive Committee meetings	
Travel and accommodation for participants (4 per annum)	4,000
Facilitators time to plan and administrate (4 per annum)	1,600
Meeting catering (4 per annum)	800
Support of ICM Plan implementation	
North Efate Resource Centre (materials and maintenance)	600
Conservation Fund: Trustee and Advisory Committee (1 annual meeting)	1,000
Implementation of five activities per annum	
Technical expert guidance	50,000
In country support and coordination	5,000
Demonstration materials and equipment	5,000
Annual Total Costs	68,000