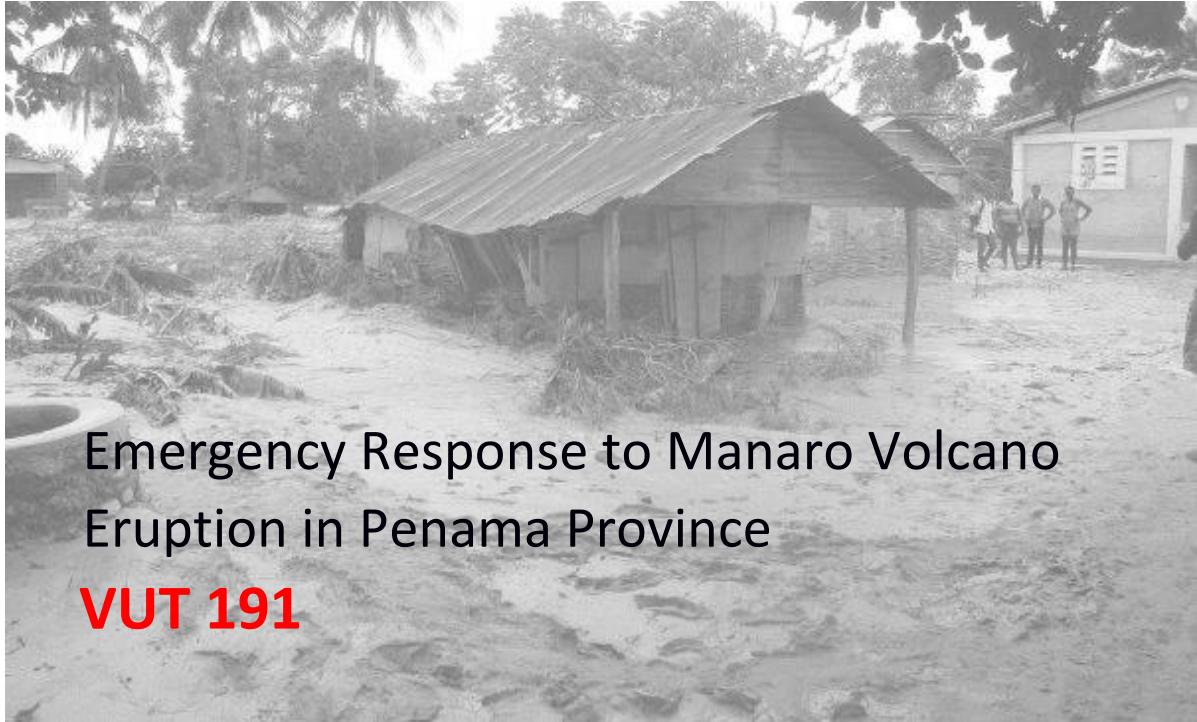


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APPEAL

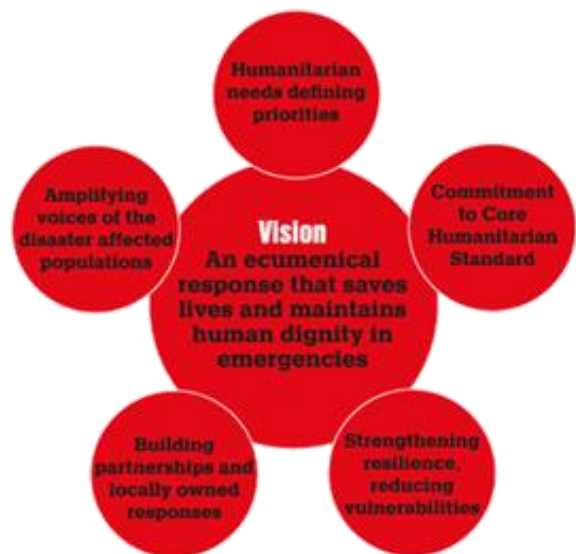


Emergency Response to Manaro Volcano
Eruption in Penama Province

VUT 191

Appeal Target: US\$ 255,962
Balance requested: US\$ 255,962

“Local partners providing peacebuilding, safeguarding and food security to local people.”



SECRETARIAT: 150, route de Ferney, P.O. Box 2100, 1211 Geneva 2, Switz. TEL.: +4122 791 6434 – FAX: +4122 791 6506 – www.actalliance.org

Core Humanitarian STANDARD The ACT Alliance Secretariat's continuous improvement in the application of the Core Humanitarian Standard is independently verified by HQAI

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Project Summary Sheet																													
Project Title	Vanuatu: Emergency Response to Manaro Volcano Eruption in Penama Province																												
Project ID	VUT 191																												
Location	Vanuatu / Penama and Sanma Provinces / Islands of Maewo, Ambae and Espirito Santo																												
Project Period	1 January 2019 to 31 December 2019 Total duration: 12 months																												
Modality of project delivery	<input type="checkbox"/> self-implemented <input type="checkbox"/> CBOs <input type="checkbox"/> Public sector <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> local partners <input type="checkbox"/> Private sector <input type="checkbox"/> Other																												
Forum	ACT Pacific Australia and New Zealand (PANZ) Forum																												
Requesting members	Act for Peace, Anglican Overseas Aid, Churches of Christ Overseas Aid, Anglican Board of Mission																												
Local partners	Anglican Church of Melanesia, Conference of Churches of Christ Vanuatu, Vanuatu Christian Council																												
Thematic Area(s)	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Shelter / NFIs</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Protection / Psychosocial</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Food Security</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Early recovery / livelihoods</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>WASH</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Education</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Health / Nutrition</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Unconditional cash</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Advocacy</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>DRR/Climate change</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Resilience</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shelter / NFIs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Protection / Psychosocial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Food Security	<input type="checkbox"/>	Early recovery / livelihoods	<input type="checkbox"/>	WASH	<input type="checkbox"/>	Education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Health / Nutrition	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unconditional cash	<input type="checkbox"/>	Advocacy			<input type="checkbox"/>	DRR/Climate change			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Resilience		
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Resilience																												
Project Impact	Communities impacted by the Manaro volcano eruption receive humanitarian protection and assistance, improving environmental and social safeguarding. Displaced communities gain assistance to adaptive and resilience recovery.																												
Project Outcome(s)	<p>A) Displaced communities have enhanced skills, awareness and support to improve food security and farming systems.</p> <p>B) Displaced and host communities have strategies and mechanisms in place to prevent and resolve conflict.</p> <p>C) Displaced communities strengthen community protection capacity through safeguarding strategies and mechanisms. Children and adults are aware of and are able to advocate for their rights, promote safety and wellbeing and have an understanding of community reporting systems and support services.</p>																												
Target beneficiaries	<p>1) Food security training facilitated on Espirito Santo Island, with displaced communities, including upskilling of existing farming skills and improved farming systems. Each repatriated household will receive gardening tools and a supply of planting materials; improved varieties, appropriate to local agricultural conditions, facilitated on Espirito Santo Island ~Households 540, males 1,330 and females 1,326</p> <p>2) Peace Building and Conflict Resolution training in host communities and evacuation centres ~ 400 male and female leaders on Maewo Island</p> <p>3) Family Violence and Child Protection training within host and displaced communities on Espirito Santo Island ~ house holds 540; males 1,130; females 1,326.</p>																												
Project Cost (USD)	USD\$255,962																												

Reporting Schedule

Type of Report	Due date
Situation report	31 March 2019 quarterly
Final narrative and financial report (60 days after the ending date)	29 February 2020
Audit report (90 days after the ending date)	31 March 2020

Please kindly send your contributions to either of the following ACT bank accounts:

US dollar

Account Number - 240-432629.60A
IBAN No: CH46 0024 0240 4326 2960A

Euro

Euro Bank Account Number - 240-432629.50Z
IBAN No: CH84 0024 0240 4326 2950Z

Account Name: ACT Alliance

UBS AG
8, rue du Rhône
P.O. Box 2600
1211 Geneva 4, SWITZERLAND
Swift address: UBSWCHZH80A

Please note that as part of the revised ACT Humanitarian Mechanism, pledges/contributions are **encouraged** to be made through the consolidated budget of the country forum, and allocations will be made based on agreed criteria of the forum. For any possible earmarking, budget targets per member can be found in the "Summary Table" Annex, and detailed budgets per member are available upon request from the ACT Secretariat. For pledges/contributions, please refer to the spreadsheet accessible through this link <http://reports.actalliance.org/>. The ACT spreadsheet provides an overview of existing pledges/contributions and associated earmarking for the appeal.

Please inform the Head of Finance and Administration, Line Hempel (Line.Hempel@actalliance.org) and Senior Finance Officer, Marjorie Schmidt (Marjorie.Schmidt@actalliance.org) with a copy to the Regional Representative, Anoop Sukumaran (ask@actalliance.org) and Humanitarian Program Officer Asia and the Pacific, Cyra Bullecer (Cyra.Bullecer@actalliance.org) of all pledges/contributions and transfers, including funds sent direct to the requesting members.

We would appreciate being informed of any intent to submit applications for EU, USAID and/or other back donor funding and the subsequent results. We thank you in advance for your kind cooperation.

For further information please contact:

ACT Regional Representative, Anoop Sukumaran (ask@actalliance.org)
Humanitarian Program Officer Asia and the Pacific, Cyra Bullecer (Cyra.Bullecer@actalliance.org)
ACT Website: <http://www.actalliance.org>

Alwynn Javier

Head of Humanitarian Affairs
ACT Alliance Secretariat

1. BACKGROUND

1.1. Context

On 18th March 2018 the Manaro volcano on the island of Ambae erupted and for the second time in six months triggered a state of emergency and mass evacuations of the population. The heavy outpourings of ash and gas has resulted in hazards of acid rain, flash floods, loss of food and water sources, and damage to infrastructure and human health. Large portions of the island were significantly impacted, all education institutions and key government services were closed and staff and students evacuated to other islands. On Thursday 26th July Vanutu's Council of Ministers held an extraordinary meeting to extend the state of emergency and to revise the previous voluntary evacuation to a compulsory evacuation. Those self-evacuating to the island of Santo did not receive any official government support and humanitarian agencies were initially discouraged from responding on Santo, in favour of the official government response on Maewo. Unfortunately, the majority of the displaced communities (~8,700ppl) evacuated to Santo. Most people are still living in temporary shelters in and around host communities.

It is estimated that the informal and government supported relocations have impacted approximately 13% of Vanuatu's population. Volcanic Alert remains at Level 2 by the end of 2018 but the possibility of escalation is low. However, the area remains at high risk for flooding, landslides and continued ashfall deposits and volcanic gases. Residents have been warned to remain at safe zones (*Vanuatu Meteorology and Geohazards Department*).

1.2. Needs

Food security remains a high priority as the affected population rely mostly on subsistence farming. Vanuatu's Response Plan also prioritised shelter and WASH needs. Many households have been staying in informal evacuation centres in safe zones since mid-March and need: 1) Training and support in re-establishing food and cash crop gardens/livelihoods with appropriate and resilient practices. 2) Capacity to strengthen child and vulnerable adult, protection and safeguarding. 3) Information on community reporting mechanisms and support services. 4) Social cohesion strategies to mitigate and respond to conflict within displaced and host communities.

1.3. Capacity to respond

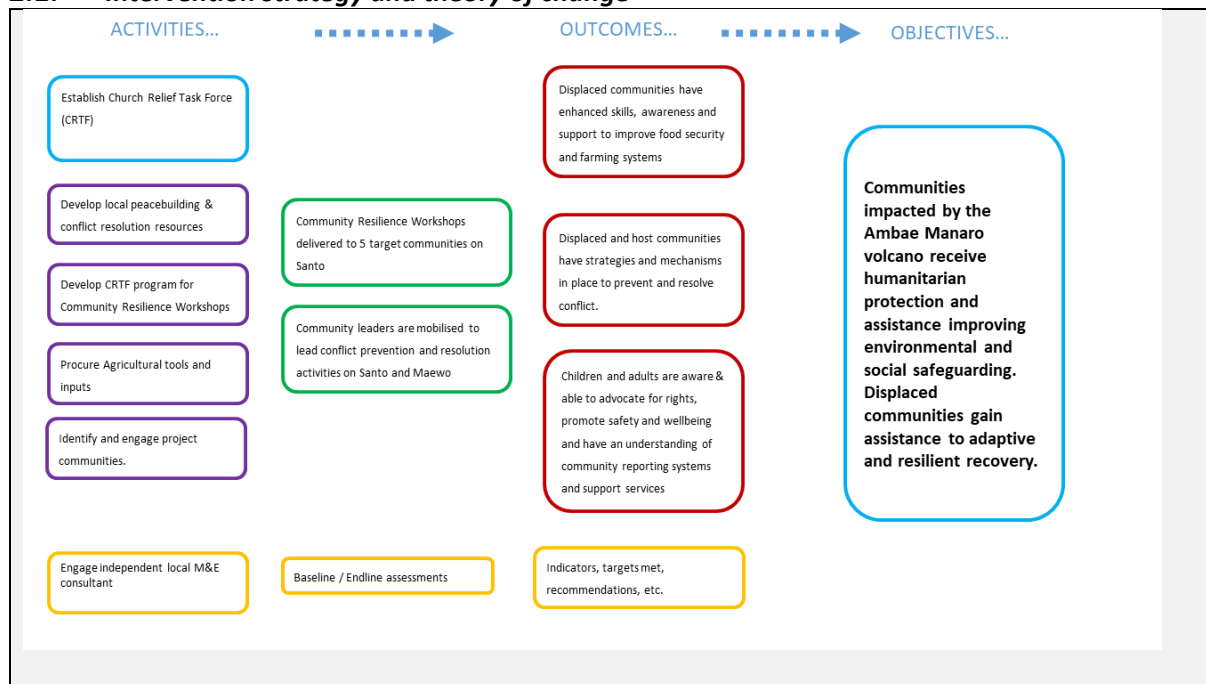
The requesting members' partners have been responding to the Ambae volcano in various roles since October 2017 after the initial eruption and state of emergency. In particular they have been providing PFA and PSS, NFI, CP, food security trainings, food distributions and vouchers for basic household items on Ambae and Espirito Santo islands already. As almost all of the impacted population identify as either Anglican, Churches of Christ or Adventist, our implementing partners have strong community bonds and are able to access, engage and implement activities with communities at great depth

1.4. Core Faith values

The response builds on core faith values of charity, justice, peace and hope. Through working with the women and youth as well as the community leaders, our church partners are living out the gospel truth that we are all made in the image of God - man and woman.

2. PROJECT RATIONALE

2.1. Intervention strategy and theory of change



2.2. Impact

Conflict, abuse and violence are minimised as displaced and host communities understand better the causes and able to resolve these issues.
 Displaced communities are able to produce and access to nutritious food while in temporary homes.
 Improved coordination amongst Local church partners and other members and sectors of the community including the national and provincial government, INGO and local partner responses.

2.3. Outcomes

- A) Displaced communities have enhanced skills, awareness and support to improve food security and farming systems.
- B) Displaced and host communities have strategies and mechanisms in place to prevent and resolve conflict.
- C) Displaced communities strengthen community protection capacity through safeguarding strategies and mechanisms. Children and adults are aware of and are able to advocate for their rights, promote safety and wellbeing and have an understanding of community reporting systems and support.

2.4. Outputs

- A1) Workshops delivered to five (5) target communities on Santo
- A2) Households participate in adaptive agricultural & livelihoods voucher program on Santo
- A3) Adaptive, island-specific food security program developed for communities on Santo islands.
- B1) Community leaders are mobilised to lead conflict prevention and resolution activities.
- B2) Community-based peacebuilding tools are developed.
- C1) Community leaders are mobilised to champion child safeguarding, protection and family violence prevention strategies and mechanisms on Santo
- C2) Community-based safeguarding and protection tools are adopted by target communities on Santo

C3) Local reporting systems for children and vulnerable adults are promoted to displaced communities on Santo

C4) Awareness raising and information on access to support services for children and vulnerable adults is provided to displaced communities on Santo.

Activities

1. Formation of Church Relief Task Force to harmonise the coordination of project activities with environmental and social safeguarding training: Church Relief Task Force socialise, mobilise and implement peace building, conflict resolution, child protection and family violence resolution strategies and mechanisms throughout displaced communities on Maewo and Santo

2. Community Leaders host peacebuilding meetings in affected communities on Maewo

3. Develop, test, train and use appropriate conflict sensitive training and information, education and communications (IEC) resources to use in target communities on Maewo and Santo.

4. Five (5) day workshop delivered in five (5) locations on Santo, targeting areas with the most populous displaced communities. Target communities on Santo will participate in a five (5) day workshop including:

-food security and farming systems training

- Provision of agricultural vouchers to purchase farming equipment and seeds/ seedlings from a local supplier

- Peace Building and Conflict Resolution training

-Child Protection and Safeguarding training

-Family Violence prevention and resolution training

-Awareness raising activities informing target communities on community child and vulnerable adult incident reporting mechanisms and community support services

2.5. Preconditions / Assumptions

Relocated/Resettled communities have access to sufficient land for agricultural purposes.

Community members are willing to discuss sensitive matters with data collectors.

Community members are willing to discuss sensitive matters with data collectors.

Community leaders are willing to participate in sensitive protection and peacebuilding work.

Community leaders and community members are willing to participate in sensitive protection and peacebuilding work.

Community leaders are willing to participate in conflict prevention and resolution activities.

Communities displaced by the Ambae volcano remain displaced.

2.6. Risk Analysis

The primary risk factor to this project is that from natural hazards from storms and cyclones.

Cyclone season has now commenced in Vanuatu and at least two cyclones are forecast to impact Vanuatu this season. The potential impact of storms and cyclones on communities in temporary shelters and in poor locations (e.g. low-lying, swampy ground, and/or close to the ocean) is significant. The activities of the project seek to improve partner coordination and effectiveness, community resilience and mitigate safeguarding risks. Additionally the project's implementation schedule has factored in delays and disruptions from storm activity.

2.7. Sustainability / Exit strategy

The project is being delivered through local, embedded partners with strong religious, cultural, familial and geographical connections to the communities. This project will draw directly on existing capacity and community connections, and it's objectives of increasing adaptive agricultural

capacity, knowledge and awareness on protection, safeguarding and peacebuilding activities will remain within communities after project completion.

2.8. Building capacity of national members

The PANZ forum's partners have good capacity in the thematic areas of project delivery. This project will increase our partners' capacity to jointly coordinate and deliver a project together through the resourcing of the Church Relief Task Force project component.

3. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

Does the proposed response honour ACT's commitment to Child Safeguarding? Yes No

ACT PANZ forum members are all accredited and compliant with the Australian Council for International Development (ACFID) and Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) Child Protection Policies. Our Vanuatu partners also complies with Code of Conduct policies that address child protection, recruitment (criminal history and referee checks), training and complaints mechanisms that they must sign as part of their employment contract.

Training participants and community leaders (male and female) are given written and verbal instructions on the complaints, feedback and referral pathways prior to training and project activities commencing in their communities.

Most of the proposed project staff have been actively undertaking response activities and have received training delivered by the Gender and Protection cluster (by UNICEF) on Child Protection within the last six months.

One of the members of the Church Relief Task Force will be the nominated CP focal point for the project and will be responsible for ensuring all project team members (and any volunteers or trainers) are also appropriately trained in CP and safeguarding (this will include induction to CP at the start of employment).

All team members will undergo refresher training on Safeguarding, PSEA and harassment prior to the project activities commencing.

Informed consent from parents/guardians and children will be sought prior to any photos, FGD and case studies are undertaken with children.

3.1. ACT Code of Conduct

All PANZ forum members and Vanuatu partners follow strictly a Code of Conduct, that meet (and exceed) the ACT Code of Conduct. All staff are required to sign these CoC as part of their employment contracts. Prior to project activities commencing all participating project and management staff will undertake refresher trainings on CP, PSEA and community based complaints mechanism, including scenario role play of CS and other incidents. All participating communities will be provided with clear verbal and written instructions on how to make a complaint and provide feedback regarding the project. The Gender & Protection cluster's complaints mechanism has recently been revised and mapped and lists all the referral pathways community members can use when making a complaint. This has been produced in a brochure which will be distributed by the project team as part of community engagement activities.

3.2. Implementation Approach

The proposed approach builds on a number of successful activities undertaken by PANZ partners in the last 12 months as part of a DFAT-funded program. This approach used a 'community leadership summit' model to bring together community leaders – from government, chiefly, church sectors- to present and share key information and messages around the disaster. Trainings on GBV, family violence, legal rights and referral services, NDMO plans, community disaster committees, etc. were woven into the delivery, which was facilitated by respected local and national church leaders. Partners have also been working with the Food Security and Agricultural Cluster (FSAC) to deliver adaptive agricultural training for 'backyard gardens', which included the delivery of garden inputs and tools.

It is proposed that these delivery mechanisms – community summits and garden trainings – are going to be utilised again in a combined fashion – with part of each day devoted to peacebuilding/safeguard trainings, and the other part spent on agricultural training. From previous agricultural training, there is high demand for more trainings and for the garden inputs. Additionally, NDMO sitreps report that land allocation and use by displaced communities is a point of tension between host and displaced community members. Therefore, combining the trainings helps ensure that participation across all training modules are high and that the community leaders and participants are equipped with the very tools necessary to deal with any potential conflict arising in their community from the agricultural training.

3.3. Project Stakeholders

Key government stakeholders are the National Disaster Management Office (NDMO), the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster and the Gender and Protection Cluster. PANZ partners will continue to communicate and coordinate project activities with the clusters primarily through EOC and Cluster briefings. Affected and host communities will also be consulted.

3.4. Field Coordination

The Church Relief Task Force will assign key roles and responsibilities across its to maintain coordination and communication across the various partners and stakeholders. Partners can have multiple roles. Roles will include:

Project Coordinator: Maintains the overall coordination and management of all project activities. All members report activities to the Coordinator.

Gender & Protection Cluster lead: Attends cluster meetings and ensures coordination and alignment between project activities and Cluster response.

Food Security and Agriculture Cluster lead: As above.

Partner lead: Responsible for leading the particular partner (ACOM, CCCV, VCC) led activities and bilateral communications with corresponding ACT PANZ member.

Protection & Safeguarding lead: Responsible for ensuing protection policies and procedures are enacted, and any volunteers and staff receive the necessary trainings.

Peacebuilding & Conflict resolution lead: Responsible for implementing the project activities of this thematic area.

GBV lead: as above.

Adaptive agriculture lead: as above.

3.5. Project Management

Similar to the roles allocated within the in-country Church Relief Task Force (see above) the PANZ members will also have leads responsible for the key project areas (see above). PANZ members will coordinate bilaterally with their in-country partner on their activities and assist in addressing

4. PROJECT MONITORING

4.1. Project Monitoring

Joint monitoring and evaluation efforts have been underway by agencies in the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC) and Gender and Protection Cluster (G&P). An initial desktop review of existing information will be used to inform which information is required for baselining and what already exists. Training participation records, focus group discussions, key stakeholder interviews, complaints & feedback submissions and trainer/project team lessons learned activities will all be used to evaluate and assess the project before, during and after its implementation. Both project staff, PANZ members and independent evaluator will be utilised during M&E process to ensure all parties and stakeholders participate and learn.

4.2. Safety and Security plans

Project team members will liaise closely with community leaders, provincial authorities and the NDMO clusters prior to undertaking training/monitoring in communities to ensure they are not entering areas of high tension and/or conflict. Team members are all local with very strong cultural and familial ties to the program communities, and are aware of the local signs of tension and conflict and how to avoid them. They are also representing the main churches/church agencies which have a very high level of respect and impartiality, reducing the likelihood of the team being targeted.

4.3. Knowledge Management

Church Relief Task Force activities will be captured by M&E activities (refer Annex 6) and key capture/dissemination activities will be:

- Task Force meetings (and minutes)
- Activity reports and sit-reps from the Task Force to G&P, FSAC clusters, Vanuatu Church Partnership Program quarterly meetings, PANZ members.
- Lessons learned activities and training debriefings
- Project completion workshop
- M&E reports and case studies.

5. PROJECT ACCOUNTABILITY

5.1. Mainstreaming Cross-Cutting Issues

This project actively targets conflict and violence (including GBV) through direct involvement and participation of community leaders and women. The project design builds on recent activities undertaken by partners in this response and has incorporated a number of lessons learned from those activities to refine the approach - ensuring greater participation, inclusion and gender sensitivity. The sections below outline how these key issues have been incorporated into the project.

5.1.1. Gender Marker / GBV

The four quality gender markers were reviewed with the following outcomes:

- 1) SADD: M&E will capture beneficiaries based on sex and age disaggregated data.
- 2) Adapted Assistance: Trainings have been adapted to be delivered to the specific targets (e.g. community leaders, women gardeners) using appropriate languages, training times and durations, etc.
- 3) Negative Effects: Do No Harm principles and negative impacts of project have been considered and impacts mitigated in project activities.

4) Adequate Participation: The proposed activities have been refined and developed from previous activities undertaken by local partners, and drawing on their lessons learned and participant feedback.

Rating: 2 "meets all 4 criteria"

5.1.2. Resilience Marker

Vulnerability, Hazards and Threats:

As outlined in the Risks Analysis, key risks have been identified. The most vulnerable to the hazards identified are displaced communities in temporary shelters and those resettled in high risk locations – e.g. low-lying flood prone, high risk storm debris areas, etc.

The Project is Risk Informed:

As per the Risk Analysis annex, the project is risk informed. The Risk Analysis will be reviewed and revised as necessary throughout the project.

The Project Strengthens Local Capacities to Cope with Shocks and Stresses:

The project is being implemented 100% through local partners, and is resourcing partner coordination (via the Church Relief Task Force formation). Through staff trainings (or refreshers) on protection, safeguarding, risk management, etc. and through project implementation and lessons learned activities, the local capacity of partners continues to be built and strengthened.

A Deliberate Strategy to Reduce Future Humanitarian Needs:

All the intended outcomes of the project are aimed to reduce future humanitarian needs. Increasing the ability of local communities to reduce the likelihood of conflict, violence and abuse, whilst improving agricultural outputs all lead to improved community resilience and faster recovery times from future disasters.

5.1.3. Environmental Marker

Successful outcome of adaptive agricultural programs will result in improved environmental outcomes including:

- reduced use of imported foods and associated climate and environmental impacts,
- increased diversion of garden and food wastes for use in composting.

5.1.4. Participation

The proposed response is very localised. The proposed activities are a scaled up and consolidated design developed from existing activities that various PANZ in-country partners have developed and implemented. Lessons learned from previous workshops and trainings implemented in the response over the last 13 months will be incorporated (i.e. the formation of a Church Relief Task Force, the need to incorporate adaptive agricultural trainings being examples of lessons learned outcomes). Local partners are 100% responsible for the delivery and activity monitoring of the project, and a local independent consultant will be engaged to undertake the baseline and endline M&E.

5.1.5. Social inclusion / Target groups

The project's primary target beneficiary group are women of all ages. Trainings are tailored to the specific audiences (community leaders (male and female); women in community) and consider the appropriate language and terminology, project staff, time and location of training to ensure that the key messages can be delivered with as few barriers as possible.

5.1.6. Anti-terrorism / Corruption

There is no recent history of terrorism in Vanuatu and the crime rate is classified by Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) as 'low'. Transparency International ranks Vanuatu 71 of 180 with a score of 43/100 in their Corruption Perception Index. However, PANZ partners are required to be financially compliant as part of their existing and ongoing relief and development partnerships, and partners mitigate the risk of fraud and corruption via the use of program finance officers and independent financial auditors.

5.2. Conflict sensitivity / do no harm

The greatest potential area for conflict in this project is that there are limited resources, and we cannot provide training and garden inputs to every displaced community, and for individuals of communities outside the project area to become disgruntled. There is a chance that participants receiving garden tools will have them stolen. However to date, past trainings and distributions of garden inputs undertaken by our partners throughout the response have not resulted in harm, and measures will continue to be undertaken by the project team to ensure that this continues, including:

- Selection of project communities
- Liaison with and endorsement from community leaders
- Liaison and support from government ministries and Police.
- Communicating the limited resources available.
- Communicate with beneficiary and non-beneficiary communities on the criteria for selection

5.3. Complaints mechanism + feedback

Internal complaints (e.g. within PANZ partners) can follow either bilateral partner pathways or be made to the PANZ Project Coordinator. Communities are provided with written letter that lists complaints and feedback pathways available for the various incidents. Project staff will receive refresher training on correct handling of complaints and allegations and the latest updated referral systems (as recently mapped by the G&P cluster).

5.4. Communication and visibility

Through regular sit-reps and trainings, ACT PANZ partners will collect human-interest stories, significant change stories, case studies, social media content and photographs to demonstrate the effectiveness of the program.

The ACT PANZ members will communicate the achievements of the project via existing channels such as their websites, social media, annual reports, program brochures, conferences and workshops. ACT PANZ members will share their stories to the ACT Alliance secretariat as well.

Partners will use the ACT Alliance logos on banners during trainings and presentations at communities, on brochures and handouts, and reports as well as using appropriate ACT Alliance hashtags in social media.

6. PROJECT FINANCE

6.1. Consolidated Budget

EXPENDITURE			Appeal Budget AUD	Appeal Budget USD
DIRECT COSTS				
PROGRAM STAFF				
Appeal Lead			9,600	9,600
Total international program staff			15,815	11,677
Total national program staff			81,776	60,379
TOTAL PROGRAM STAFF			107,191	79,144
PROGRAM ACTIVITIES				
Protection / Psychosocial support			93,000	68,667
Early recovery & livelihood restoration			31,406	23,189
TOTAL PROGRAM ACTIVITIES			124,406	91,576
PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION				
TOTAL PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION			46,142	34,069
PROGRAM LOGISTICS				
Transport (of relief materials)			8,986	6,635
Warehousing			250	185
Handling			16,304	12,038
TOTAL PROGRAM LOGISTICS			25,540	18,857
PROGRAM ASSETS & EQUIPMENT				
TOTAL PROGRAM ASSETS & EQUIPMENT			1,000	738
STRENGTHENING CAPACITIES				
TOTAL STRENGTHENING CAPACITIES			5,000	3,692
TOTAL DIRECT COST			309,279	228,077
INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION & SUPPORT				
<u>Staff salaries</u>				
Salaries for Programme Director			4,130	4,130
Salaries for Finance Director			6,202	6,202
Salaries for accountant and other admin or secretarial staff			1,608	1,608
<u>Office Operations</u>				
Office rent			3,692	3,692
Office Utilities			2,584	2,584
Office stationery			591	591
<u>Communications</u>				
Telephone and fax			738	738
<u>Other</u>				
Insurance			886	886
TOTAL INDIRECT COST: PERSONNEL, ADMIN. & SUPPORT			20,430.4	20,430.4
			6%	8%
TOTAL EXPENDITURE exclusive International Coordination Fee			329,709	248,507
INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION FEE (ICF) - 3%			9,891	7,455
TOTAL EXPENDITURE inclusive International Coordination Fee			339,601	255,962
BALANCE REQUESTED (minus available income)			339,601	255,962

7. Annexes

7.3 Logical Framework

Impact Communities impacted by the Ambae Manaro volcano receive humanitarian protection and assistance improving environmental and social safeguarding. Displaced communities gain assistance to adaptive and resilient recovery.			
Outcomes	Objectively verifiable indicators	Source of verification	Assumptions
A. Displaced communities have enhanced skills, awareness and support to improve food security and farming systems.	A1. Community members reported increased knowledge of adaptive, island-specific agricultural practises and have a greater sense of food security around producing food.	A. Interview notes / survey	A. Relocated/Resettled communities have access to sufficient land for agricultural purposes.
B. Displaced and host communities have strategies and mechanisms in place to prevent and resolve conflict.	B1. Urgency of community tensions reported by displaced and host community members; B2. Level of satisfaction with conflict resolution mechanisms by those who have accessed training on Maewo and those who attended the five (5) day workshop on Santo.	B. Interview notes / survey	B. Community members will be willing to discuss sensitive matters with data collectors.
C. Displaced communities strengthen community protection capacity through safeguarding strategies and mechanisms. Children and adults are aware of and are able to advocate for their rights, promote safety and wellbeing and have an understanding of community	C1. Level of satisfaction with child protection and family violence prevention strategies and mechanisms by those who accessed the training C2. Target communities report an increase in awareness and understanding of community reporting systems regarding abuse and	C. Interview notes / survey	C. Community members will be willing to discuss sensitive matters with data collectors.

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<p>reporting systems and support services.</p>	<p>exploitation, following the facilitation of the workshop in their community</p> <p>C3. Target communities report an increase in awareness of local support services for children and vulnerable people, following the facilitation of the workshop in their community</p>		
Outputs	Objectively verifiable indicators	Source of verification	Assumptions
<p>A1. Workshops delivered to five (5) target communities on Santo</p> <p>A2 Households participate in adaptive agricultural & livelihoods voucher program on Santo</p> <p>A3. Adaptive, island-specific food security program developed for communities on Santo islands.</p> <p>B1. Community leaders are mobilised to lead conflict prevention and resolution activities on Santo and Maewo.</p> <p>B2. Community-based peacebuilding tools are developed.</p>	<p>A1. # of individuals who participated in the workshop</p> <p>A2. # of households purchasing adaptive resilient agricultural inputs with training vouchers</p> <p>A2. # of individuals participating in the workshop</p> <p># of community peacebuilding meetings held</p> <p># of disputes addressed by community leaders</p> <p># of times community leaders and 'champions' report using peacebuilding tools</p>	<p>A. Training records</p> <p>Interview notes / survey / records of 'cashed-in' vouchers.</p> <p>B. Interviews with community leaders, faith leaders, women leaders and Chiefs.</p>	<p>Community leaders will be willing to participate in sensitive protection and peacebuilding work.</p>

<p>C1. Community leaders are mobilised to champion child safeguarding, protection and family violence prevention strategies and mechanisms on Santo</p> <p>C2 Community-based safeguarding and protection tools are adopted by target communities on Santo</p> <p>C3 Local reporting systems for children and vulnerable adults are promoted to displaced communities on Santo</p> <p>C4 Awareness raising and information on access to support services for children and vulnerable adults is provided to displaced communities on Santo</p>	<p># of times community leaders and 'champions' report using safeguarding and protection tools in communities</p> <p># of times community members report using strategies and mechanisms that they or a community member gained from the workshop</p> <p># of times community members report having used the community reporting system</p> <p># of reported cases by local support services to assist displaced community members</p>	<p>C1. Interviews with community leaders, faith leaders, women leaders and Chiefs</p> <p>C2. Interviews with community members</p> <p>C3. Interviews with community leaders, faith leaders and chiefs/ personnel involved in community reporting mechanisms</p> <p>C4. Interviews with community leaders/ faith leaders and chiefs/ members of local support services</p>	<p>Community leaders and community members will be willing to participate in sensitive protection and peacebuilding work.</p>
<p>ACTIVITIES</p>			

<p>1. Formation of Church Relief Task Force to harmonise the coordination of project activities with environmental and social safeguarding training</p> <p>-Church Relief Task Force socialise, mobilise and implement peace building, conflict resolution, child protection and family violence resolution strategies and mechanisms throughout displaced communities on Maewo and Santo</p> <p>2. Community Leaders host peacebuilding meetings in affected communities on Maewo</p> <p>3. Develop, test, train and use appropriate conflict sensitive training and information, education and communications (IEC) resources to use in target communities on Maewo</p> <p>4. Five (5) day workshop delivered in five (5) locations on Santo, targeting areas with the most populous displaced communities. Target communities on Santo will participate in a five (5) day workshop including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -food security and farming systems training - Provision of agricultural vouchers to purchase farming equipment and seeds/ seedlings from a local supplier - Peace Building and Conflict Resolution training -Child Protection and Safeguarding training -Family Violence prevention and resolution training -Awareness raising activities informing target communities on community child and vulnerable adult incident reporting mechanisms and community support services 		<p>Community leaders are willing to participate in conflict prevention and resolution activities.</p> <p>Communities displaced by the Ambae volcano remain displaced.</p>
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7.4 Risk Analysis

Risk	Internal / External	Likelihood of occurring <i>(high / Medium / low)</i>	Impact on project implementation <i>(high / Medium / low)</i>	How the risk is monitored and mitigation strategy in place to minimize this risk
Protection of project team in communities	Internal	Low	High	Project team members are all ni-van, culturally aware of signs of impending violence. Teams will be operating within communities only after invitation from the community leaders. Teams will have undertaken a risk assessment prior to each training and will delay/reschedule training in a community that presents a risk, and will cease training and depart a community should risks increase during a training.
Repatriation to Ambae: - communities return before trainings, lowering their preparedness and resilience for the next eruption/disaster	External	Medium	Medium	Currently Ambae is off-limits and patrolled by Vanuatu's Mobile Police Force to prevent any returns. It is anticipated that repatriation will be at least 6 months off, and many may not return if government services (medical, education) are not re-established which appears likely. If significant numbers of communities return before trainings have been completed, the project team will assess whether project activities could also be undertaken on Ambae.
Natural Hazard - storms, floods, cyclone - impacting the displaced communities	External	High	High	Cyclone season has commenced and Vanuatu is forecast to be impacted by at least two cyclones between December 2018 and April 2019. This may result in the delay of some/all trainings due to impacts on communities and project staff resourcing. However the project duration of 12 months allows for delays

				from natural disasters, and the protection and peacebuilding focused trainings will still be highly relevant in the context of a cyclone impact. The formation and resourcing of the Church Relief Task Force will also assist in improving the coordination and effectiveness of the local response should a cyclone impact.
Lack of community engagement with project activities	External	Low	Medium	The church partners have already been engaging with impacted communities since 2017 (prior to their evacuation and displacement) and have many strong ties and relational affiliations. There is such ongoing demand and support for their activities that lack of engagement should not be a significant issue in this project. The project will be run at times that are best suited to the target beneficiaries.

7.7 Summary table

Summary	AOA	COCOA	Act for Peace
Implementation period	From 1 January 2019 to 31 December 2019 12 (months)	From 1 January 2019 to 1 September 2019 12 (months)	From 1 January 2019 to 1 September 2019 12 (months)
Geographical area	Espirito Santo Island	Espirito Santo Island	Espirito Santo and Maewo Islands
Sectors of response	<input type="checkbox"/> Shelter/NFIs <input type="checkbox"/> ER ¹ /Livelihoods <input type="checkbox"/> WASH <input type="checkbox"/> Health <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Unconditional CASH <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protection/Psychosocial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food Security <input type="checkbox"/> Community resilience <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nutrition	<input type="checkbox"/> Shelter/NFIs <input type="checkbox"/> ER/Livelihoods <input type="checkbox"/> WASH <input type="checkbox"/> Health <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Unconditional CASH <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protection/Psychosocial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food Security <input type="checkbox"/> Community resilience <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nutrition	<input type="checkbox"/> Shelter/NFIs <input type="checkbox"/> ER/Livelihoods <input type="checkbox"/> WASH <input type="checkbox"/> Health <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Unconditional CASH <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protection/Psychosocial <input type="checkbox"/> Food Security <input type="checkbox"/> Community resilience <input type="checkbox"/> Nutrition
Targeted beneficiaries (per sector)	GBV, CS: 540 households Food Security & Nutrition: 540 households	GBV, CS: 540 households Food Security & Nutrition: 540 households	Approximately 400 male and female leaders on Maewo and Espirito Santo.
Requested budget (USD)	121,992 (USD)	37,016 (USD)	96,954 (USD)

1 ER = Early Recovery

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Core Humanitarian
STANDARD

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