

Guide to the EU-GIZ ACSE programme

Annex 1 - Template for concept notes

General guidance and instructions

1. The template is the same for CCA or SE or combined projects and should follow the structure given below;
2. Project concept notes will be assessed based on the criteria and points system provided in the Guide;
3. The questions included as a checklist in each section are the same as those that will be used in the assessment of the concept notes;
4. The assessment is based on a one question = one point scoring principle but the assessors may also use their discretion;
5. Include answers to all questions in the concepts notes. Short explanations are acceptable. Long paragraphs are not always needed;
6. Guidance on length of each section is given in the template to indicate how much detail is needed to answer each question and assist in keeping the concept notes to a maximum 4 pages length;
7. The **concept note cover page does not count** towards the 4 pages maximum length of the concept note;
8. **Once the sections have been filled in, please delete the instruction boxes (in blue).**

Concept Note Cover Page

Country (ies): Republic of Vanuatu

Location within the country (ies): Generally all islands

Concept focus:

- ☒ Climate change adaptation
☐ Sustainable energy
☐ Both

Project type:

- ☒ Type 1 – 200,000 Euro maximum budget
☒ Type 2 – Maximum budget is the country allocation

Total requested budget: EURO 290,000

Duration of project: 2 years

Contact point:

Sompert Gereva

Director

Department of Fisheries

Republic of Vanuatu

Email: sgereva@vanuatu.gov.vu

Mobile: +678 775 6603

Support for PDD development:

- ☒ Yes, consultant(s) or organisation(s) to be engaged:to be put to tender
☐ No
☐ Undecided

Concept Note – Description (4 pages maximum)

1. Project title:

Heading towards increased climate change resilience through freshwater aquaculture implementation and livestock policy and legislation development in Vanuatu

2. Background and rationale (max ¾ page)

This project will see the alignment of two government departments namely Department of Fisheries (DoF) and the Department of Livestock (DoL) for the first time to address the objectives of the ACSE Programme within the Ministry of Agriculture. This project aims to achieve both the implementation of small-scale freshwater fish farming to strengthen the resilience of communities in Vanuatu and closing a policy gap within the DoL.

Vanuatu is vulnerable to climate change impacts and faces a series of threats including overfishing, destruction of the catchment areas, ecological changes and inundation of low-lying lands via intrusion of saline waters that will further lead to a high urbanisation coupled with poverty and decline in quality of life. Mapping impacts and vulnerability, devising adaptation strategies and strengthening the capacity of rural farming communities to manage the impacts of climate change are now a matter of urgency. This is more relevant for vulnerable sectors such as aquaculture and livestock which are widely considered as important for enhancing food security, alleviating poverty and improving nutrition of small-scale farmers and poor households. However, little information is available concerning the direct and indirect impacts of these sectors on food security and poverty alleviation in the face of climate change. Strengthening food and nutrition security through this project will provide sound resource allocation and strategies and subsequently plan to implement and coordinate programmes supporting food security and poverty alleviation. Forecasts indicate the demand for fish production will continue to increase, driven predominantly by the rising population – this does effect the sustainable supply of fish throughout Vanuatu. Among the key adaptations to fill this ‘gap’ includes the development of pond aquaculture. Currently, aquaculture operations produce small quantities of tilapia for household consumption and for sale. However, existing quality of tilapia stocks along with its fingerling production and supply to farmers and the farming systems are not adequate. Farming an improved strain of Nile Tilapia has been reported to be responsible for considerable socio-economic benefits elsewhere. The “Vanuatu Aquaculture Development Plan 2008-2013’ identified farming tilapia as option for future supply of fish. The DoF will be addressing one of their highest priorities with this project. The predominant method will be through improved aquaculture practices via demonstration farms in production systems, capacity building and improvement in extension services that includes distribution of quality ‘seeds’ for production of Tilapia for those communities particularly affected by the climate change effects on seawater fishing. It is seen that this project will initiate further implementation of Tilapia aquaculture nationwide.

Similarly, the policy gap within the DoL came about when the department, which was positioned under the Department of Biosecurity, was separated and amalgamated into the Agricultural Ministry. Due to this transition the importance of the DoL was highlighted, along with its lacking of a policy agenda. This project will address the highest priority – the development of a National Livestock Sector Policy and Legislation. The Agricultural Ministry’s overarching Sector Policy and Ministry Corporate Plan explicitly incorporate the need for the development of the policy and legislation to achieve increased production, food and nutrition security, animal welfare and employment opportunities. The expected policy and legislation will provide the livestock sector with clear directions for the adaptation and mitigation measures to be used for climate change and disaster risk reduction within Vanuatu. The policy follows on from the national livestock framework consultations that have formed the base of the policy discussions supported by SPC-GIZ

This project supports the Government’s Plan Long Act Short priorities in the areas of preparing the people of Vanuatu to face disasters (including climate change), monitoring in the primary sector and strengthen and increase market access in agriculture, livestock, fisheries and forestry and to promote and strengthen regulatory and institutional arrangements, policy development, coordination, implementation.

3. Objective (s) (two to three sentences)

This Project will contribute to:

1. increase food security (through freshwater aquaculture) and resilience to the adverse effects of climate change on the communities on Efate, Santo, Tanna, Maewo and Malakula Islands, and
2. Assist the DoL to address food and nutritional security through the development and implementation of national policy and legislative strategies.

4. Expected project outcomes (max ¼ page)

The Project outcomes include:

- Increased provision of fish via provision of quality ‘seeds’, trained technicians and farmers, and installation and sustainable establishment of freshwater aquaculture systems initially across selected islands of Vanuatu, and
- Strengthen institutional functionality of the DoL through the development of policy and legislation that will increase understanding of the climate change impacts on the livestock sector and mainstream climate change and disaster risk management for the livestock sector.

5. Targeted outputs (max ½ page)

Expected outputs will incorporate stakeholder engagement to ensure both the objectives and outputs are aligned to the expectations and wants of the stakeholders who will be applying the outputs. The outputs for this project include:

1. The DoF outputs:

- a. Establishment of 7 demonstration farms (2 each in Efate and Santo, 1 each in Tanna, Maevo and Malekula) with basic systems: ponds, water supply and equipment (3-4 ponds with total surface area of 1,000-2,000 sq. m are anticipated at each site)
- b. Provision of good quality broodstock to hatcheries to produce quality ‘seed’,
- c. Installation of facilities at Tagabe Freshwater Fish Breeding Centre (TFFBC) and other hatcheries to improve production and supply of quality Tilapia fingerlings,
- d. Installation of solar panels for operating pumps and aeration motors at hatcheries
- e. Training of DoF technicians to support hatchery operations and extension services that are adaptive to climate change.
- f. Use of alternative feed sources rather than manufactured feeds,
- g. Training of farmers to facilitate knowledge of aquaculture technologies feasible at feasible sites,
- h. Development of pamphlets and manual on guidelines of operating a fish farm in local language,
- i. Availability of baseline information on aquaculture areas that are vulnerable to climate change effects,
- j. Availability of information on the biological relationships with climate variability will be collected to give insight into the impacts of climate change on small-scale pond aquaculture
- k. Increased awareness of climate change effects on aquaculture production and hence on food security, and
- l. Establishment of future guidelines, frameworks and tools for policy and action programs of GoV, development assistance agencies, NGOs, and farming communities

2. The Department of Livestock outputs:

- a. Strengthened institutional functionality of the department through the development of policy and legislation, through
 - Development of the National Livestock Sector Policy,
 - Development of National Legislation for the livestock sector.
- b. Increase understanding of climate change impacts on livestock sector
 - Incorporate current knowledge and intended impacts into the National Livestock Sector Policy and Legislation, and
 - Strategies to increase awareness of climate change adaptation and mitigation impacts through extension services and information sharing tools implemented.
 - Mainstream climate change and disaster risk management within the livestock sector through the consultation with livestock sector and Climate Change Ministry to ensure these are mainstreamed into the National Livestock Sector Policy and Legislation.

6. Beneficiaries (max ½ page)

The beneficiaries of the project include;

1. DoF to receive support for improvement of tilapia broodstock including hatchery facilities,
2. The 7 villages or communities will receive support for establishment of demonstration fish farms and the wider community,
3. The government technicians and extension officers operating hatcheries and providing guidance to farmers,
4. Women, children, poor and more disadvantaged groups and the greater communities. To ensure they have the opportunity to benefit from the project as well as ensure their needs are taken into account and their voice is heard, the project will actively strive for their inclusion,
5. Nation – as this will be the beginning of Tilapia aquaculture for the country,
6. Development and implementation of policy and legislation for the livestock sector,
7. Farmers both within the livestock and fisheries sectors, village leaders and farmer producer groups.
8. Vanuatu as a whole due to the increased resilience to climate change, Strengthen the capacity of the GoV to implement EU and other donor-led projects.

7. Indicative budget (max ½ page)

Item	Indicative budget (Euro)
Department of Fisheries:	
Project management costs	25,000
Improvement of broodstock including production of fingerlings	10,000
Establishment and improvement in hatchery facilities including solar PV equipment	60,000
Establishment of 7 demonstration farms including domestic transport costs, DSA	50,000
Skill development through training workshops, annual workshops (DSA, catering, resource materials) and follow-up visits	35,000
Tilapia importation and guidelines	5,000
Publication of pamphlets and manuals	5,000
Contingency, including monitoring and evaluation	10,000
Sub-Total	200,000
Department of Livestock:	
Consultation (Flights, venue hire, catering, DSA)	50,000
Facilitator	20,000
Lawyer/ Legal Draftsman	7,500
Monitoring and evaluation	5,000
Communication and visibility (Printing)	7,500
Co-financing / In-kind contribution (optional)	85,000
Sub-Total	175,000
TOTAL	375,000

8. Project management (max ½ page)

The lead agency responsible for implementing the majority of measures is the Department of Fisheries. The Department of Livestock will be responsible for implementing the policy and legislative changes in relation to the livestock sector.

The major implementing partner for this project is Queensland University of Technology (QUT), Brisbane. Some other implementing partners include: PMU, Vanuatu Meteorology and Geo-Hazard Department, DoF Vanuatu, Government Departments (Livestock, Agriculture, Forestry, Health, Education, Trade, Industry, VMGD, NDMO, Provincial Government etc), Private Sector (Farmers, Butchers, Abattoir, Shipping/ Transport Companies, Banks and Financial institutions, Retail Shops), and NGO's and Civil Society (Tvet, Care Int, Live and Learn, FSA, Oxfam, Red Cross).

The DoF has experience in administering and working in partnerships with various organisations, for example: 1 - An AusAID and DoF funded project 'An evaluation of the culture performance of two Macrobrachium species in Vanuatu: the exotic *M. rosenbergii* and the indigenous *M. lar.*, 2 - The Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research and SPC funded project 'Monoculture of the native freshwater prawn *Macrobrachium lar* in Vanuatu, and integrated with taro in Wallis and Futuna', and 3 - GoV and SPC funding, along with other donor funds has seen the development of Tilapia farming industry in Vanuatu since 2005, including establishing TFFBC with total funding more than 15million vatu.

The DoL has had experience administering and implementing projects, for example: 1 - The Food Agriculture Organization funding the Rural Butcherries project, started in 2005. The project of 30 million vatu was administered and implemented through the DoL. The project focused on increasing market access, income generation, increasing awareness of health issues of malnutrition and food safety, and 2 - New Zealand AID since 2009 has supported the DoL through the Marobe Market. Funding from NZ AID has been given in stage with more than 20 million Vatu for the project.

Both these departments fall in the Ministry of Agriculture where the overall administration for this project will be conducted, including reporting and accounting. The Departments have qualified staff to implement this project and ensure its longevity.

9. Complementarity and replicability (max ¼ page)

The project will build on previous projects undertaken by DoF, QUT, SPC and FAO, and will complement current aquaculture and fisheries projects, for example, by that supported by the SPC and Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA). Upon completion of the project, the DoF will seek funds to develop more demonstration farms on other islands. There are other Pacific Islands where the project may be easily replicated to achieve similar outcomes. The project will provide information to support the ecological risk analysis about introducing new strains of Nile tilapia with Department of Environment, Department of Biosecurity and SPC.

The policy and legislation development for the DoL will link directly to the Corporate Plan for the Ministry and the overarching productive sector policy. Whilst ensuring the strategies of the Priority Action Agenda and the soon to be finalised Sustainable Development Plan (2016–2030) are incorporated into the policy and legislation development. This project will be the implementation of a long term Tilapia programme throughout Vanuatu, along with Livestock legislation implemented for the survival of the livestock industry in Vanuatu.

10. Sustainability and risks (max ¼ page)

The involvement of the DoF and hence the GoV will ensure the long term sustainability of this project. Risks associated with this include non-adoption by communities, no market for Tilapia and limited availability of equipment for setup. Some other risks include the legislation developed is not widely adopted both in government and at a community level and the length of time legislation development. The mitigation for both sectors of risks will be predominantly addressed through extensive stakeholder engagement to ensure expectations are being met.

To ensure effectiveness the policy a detail implementation plan will be developed to clearly define the roles of stakeholders with short, medium and long term timeframes. Along with the implementation plan will be a monitoring and evaluation plan to oversee the implementation and review process. The already approved new structure of the department will ensure that staffing is adequate to carry out the tasks for the department and enforce the legislation

11. Timeline for planned measures (max ¼ page)

Department of Fisheries:

Action	2015				2016			
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
1. Participatory workshop with stakeholders & communities & community leaders for implementing the project.								
2. Tilapia importation guidelines								
3. Improvement of tilapia broodstock and fingerling production								
4. Procurement and improvement of hatcheries								
5. Procurement and establishment of demonstration farms								
6. Training of technicians, community groups and farmers (including pamphlets and manuals)								
7. Distribution of 'seeds' to farms								
8. Monitoring & evaluation								

Department of Livestock

Deliverables	Timeframe
Policy Consultation	4 months
Policy Validation Workshop	5 months
Endorsed Policy (endorsed by Council of Ministers)	6 months
Drafting of new livestock legislation	12 months
Consultation and awareness on legislation	15 months
Endorse Legislation	18 months

12. Stakeholder engagement in concept note development (maximum three sentences)

In developing the concept note, a number of stakeholders were consulted including:

- Key Government institutions (Department of Strategic Policy, Planning and Aid Coordination (DSPPAC), the EU National Authorizing Office, Department of Foreign Affairs, Department of Women's Affairs),
- Private Sector (including fishermen and the livestock sector through the National Livestock Industry Working Group), and
- NGOs and community (SPC-GIZ and Vanuatu National Council of Women).