

# Final Programmatic Report

**“Together Becoming Resilient - Supporting Community Planning for More Resilient Vanuatu”**

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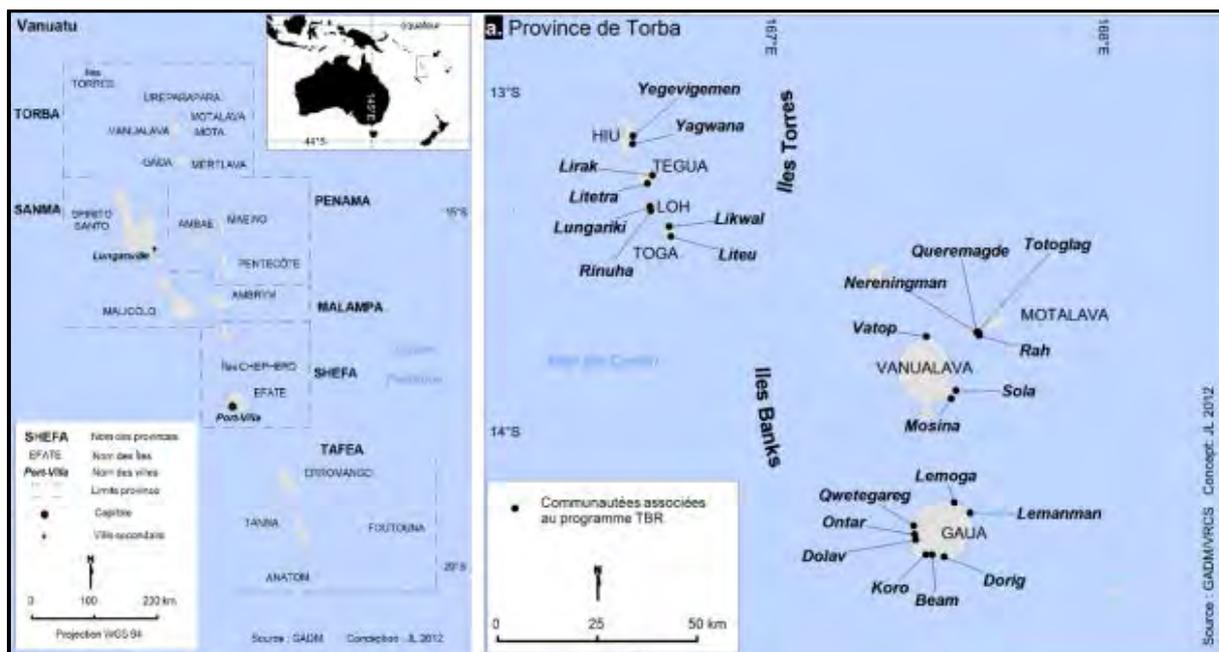
## 1. Program overview

This project is an extension of the program developed by VRCS/FRC (Vanuatu Red Cross Society / French Red Cross) and funded by the European Commission (DIPECHO) called “*Together Becoming Resilient*” (TBR). The methodology applied for this project was to start with the creation of Community Disaster Committees (CDCs), the organization of vulnerabilities and capacities assessment (VCA) as well as the formulation of communities action plan (CAP) and communities response plans (CRP).

In the scope of the FRC OFDA funded project called “*Together Becoming Resilient - Supporting Community Planning for more resilient Vanuatu*” (SCP), Vanuatu Red Cross Society together with the French Red Cross has facilitated the implementation of communities Action Plans. An initial assessment carried out to define the most appropriate actions to be taken in order to address the disaster related issues. Most Community Disaster Committees (CDC) identified water access, shelter improvement and telecommunication system as main challenges in disaster mitigation, but they lacked financial, technical and material resources to cope with them efficiently. Some CDCs started to implement alone their action plan, but they did not always do it properly (e.g Evacuation shelter built and Rain Water harvesting System improved under TBR project). Therefore, they needed organizational and technical support to rectify the actions taken, reinforce their capacity, to ensure technical viability and sustainability of the activities implemented.

Located on the ring of fire and cyclone belt, Vanuatu is particularly exposed to disasters and is likely to be affected by a wide range of different natural events. If we consider 2012, 2013 and 2014, the country was threatened by several, regular and diverse types of disasters: Ambae and Tanna volcano alerts, cyclones Freda, Sandra and recently Lusi, drought in Aniwa, tsunami in Torres, floods in Vanua Lava. Disasters are not only affecting people directly by threatening their lives, they are above all impacting their living conditions in the aftermath and jeopardizing access to vital basic resources. The human impact of disasters is worsened by the mid-term consequences on access to drinking water and diseases outbreak due to lack of hygiene for instance. The lack of communication system such as HF radio for preparedness and immediate response through reporting from initial assessment is affecting the effectiveness of the response by national and international organizations. In addition, structural weaknesses of the houses and/or community building at Island level increase the vulnerability of the population when disasters occur. The SCP project aims to mitigate the consequences of disasters by implementing shelter, telecommunication and water access activities which will ultimately contribute to increase population’s resilience. The SCP project activities were focused on Torba Province located in the Northern part of Vanuatu.

The Torba province is composed by two groups of islands: the Banks and the Torres. It is known as the remotest province in comparison to the other five in Vanuatu. The Torba province has 12 inhabited islands, seven in the Banks while the other five islands are located in Torres. Gaua is the largest island in the Banks; the second being Vanualava which also hosts the Torba provincial capital in Sola. Most of the islands are volcanic with high volcanic cones as high as 946 m (3,104 ft) and 921 m (3,022 ft) in Vanualava, and 797 m (2,615 ft) in Gaua. The project activities described in this report, took place on the islands of Gaua, Motalava and Vanualava in the Banks group, as well as in Toga and Hiu Islands in Torres groups.



**Remark:**

Analytical reports have already been produced and shared with the donor at each milestone in each field of intervention. This final report aims at summarizing the key outputs and outcomes of the project and at providing a general overview of the achievements. For more details per activity please refer to activity reports sent in the milestones 5 and 6 (Chlorine production report; Training report HF Radio; Training report Shelter improvement; Training report Wash GFS; Lesson learned workshop; SCP Evaluation report- Final).

**2. Overall Performance of the project**

The table below shows the deliverables required for each milestone with the initial due date and the actual completion date, knowing that a No Cost Extension has been approved on October 31st, 2013 extending the project from January 12th 2014 to March 12th 2014:

Milestone	Description of the milestone	Required Deliverable	Initial planned completion Date	amended completion date
1	Initial payment	Signed contract and workplan submission	July - August 2012	November 2012
2	1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter	Activity report on initial workshop + validated design and BoQ per community + MoUs (Objectives 1 & 2) Including assessments (KAP survey & technical )	September - November 2012	May 2013
3	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter	GRN in each island/village (Objectives 1 & 2)	December 2012 - February 2013	July 2013
4	3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter	Handover certificate (Objectives 1 & 2)	March - May 2013	November 2013
5	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter	Trainings reports + validated handbook + Chlorine production report (Objectives 1 & 2)	June - August 2013	November 2013
6	5 <sup>th</sup> Quarter	Report of the workshop including recommendation + evaluation report	September - November 2013	End of January 2014
7	Final Payment	Acceptance of final report for (narrative and financial)	December 2013	Mars 2014

As illustrated in the table above, dates of completion of each milestone have been modified in the scope of the SCP project timeframe due to the following reasons:

1. Date of arrival of the project manager: the FRC project manager in charge of the SCP project has joined the FRC delegation in Vanuatu at the end of July 2012. After discussing with FRC Vanuatu head of delegation, Regional office and FRC headquarters, it has been decided to revise the dates of the milestones following the first field visit for initial assessment done by the FRC Program Manager;
2. Nature of the project activities: the SCP project was the first initiative of the VRCS/FRC with hard components in Vanuatu. Indeed, the VRCS/FRC had experience in this country on DRR (Disaster Risk Reduction) and community based approach activities which did not require the same logistics and organizational investment as construction activities. Project activities such as water supply system, shelter/community building improvement and telecommunication system required (i) a significant procurement process with a range of different necessary materials and tools, (ii) a close supervision of the construction activities and (iii) a longer implementation period with technical expertise and community mobilization. Therefore, due to the nature of the activities, the initial timeframe and milestones had to be revised taking into consideration the criteria mentioned above.
3. Logistic constraints and community remoteness: the nature of the activities included in the SCP project had impacted all the logistic process, starting from the procurement up to the delivery of materials and tools. Adding the remoteness of some communities and their lack of accessibility for materials and tools transportation to the construction sites, the VRCS/FRC had to reconsider the timeframe and deadline of the milestones;
4. Size of the water supply system: based on the initial assessment, the VRCS/FRC has decided to support water access for 5 communities in Motalava through the construction of a 10 km long gravity fed system. The volume of this water supply activity has influenced the timeframe of the project and therefore the completion date of the milestones as it has required a higher investment from VRCS/FRC team and the targeted communities than expected;
5. Partnership agreement & MoU with government's departments of Vanuatu: in the scope of the telecommunication system activity (HF Radio installation), the VRCS/FRC has developed a MoU and partnership agreement with the NDMO (National Disaster Management Office) and DLA (Department of Local Affairs) to combine financial and management resources. Due to the incompressible administrative process of Vanuatu government, the VRCS/FRC had to change the deadline of the milestones by taking into consideration these administrative procedure constraints.

### 3. Progress of the project objective

- Overall goal: To improve the resilience of remote communities of Vanuatu
- Specific objective: To contribute to the implementation of community mitigation and response plans by supporting response preparedness and access to safe drinking water activities

The tables below present the accomplishments towards the overall and specific objectives and the expected results:

<b>Result 1: Improved response preparedness in targeted communities</b>		
<b>Description of the activity</b>	<b>Percentage of completion</b>	<b>Date of completion</b>
Baseline survey conducted and multisectoral report produced	100 %	March 2013
Technical assessment for HF Radio and Shelter improvement	100 %	February 2013
BoQ, drawings and technical specification of shelter improvement activity	100 %	April 2013
BoQ, drawings and technical specification of HF radio activity	100 %	April 2013
Development and signature of a General MoU with the communities	100 %	May 2013
Development and signature of Appendix for shelter improvement activity with the communities	100 %	May 2013
Development and signature of Appendix for the HF Radio MoU with the communities	100 %	May 2013
Procurement Process for shelter improvement activity	100 %	June 2013
Development and signature of a HF Radio MoU with UNDP/NDMO/VRCS	100 %	June 2013
Tender Process for HF Radio activity	100 %	July 2013
Signature of HF Radio contract	100 %	August 2013
Shipment and materials delivery for shelter improvement activity	100 %	July 2013
Shipment and materials delivery for HF Radio	100 %	October 2013
Training on construction techniques - shelter improvement activity	100 %	November 2013
Improvement of 3 community buildings for evacuation sites	100 %	November 2013
Installation/Reparation of 6 HF Radios	100 %	November 2013
HF Radio Training on preparedness and Response	100 %	November 2013
Production of Shelter booklet	100 %	November 2013
Handover certificate for shelter improvement activity	100 %	November 2013
HF Radio Handover certificate	100 %	November 2013
Trainings reports for shelter improvement activity	100 %	November 2013
Trainings reports for HF Radio installation	100 %	November 2013

<b>Result 2: Safer access to drinking water in targeted communities</b>		
<b>Description of the activity</b>	<b>Percentage of completion</b>	<b>Date of completion</b>
Baseline survey conducted and multisectoral report produced	100 %	March 2013

Technical assessment for GFS	100 %	February 2013
BoQ, drawings and technical specification of the GFS	100 %	April 2013
Training on WATA Kit (Chlorine production)	100 %	April 2013
Development and signature of a General MoU with the communities	100 %	May 2013
Development and signature of Appendix for GFS activity with the communities	100 %	May 2013
Procurement Process for GFS construction activity	100 %	June 2013
Shipment and delivery materials for GFS construction activity	100 %	July 2013
Training on construction for skilled and unskilled workers - GFS activity	100 %	July 2013
Training on plumbing works for skilled and unskilled workers - GFS activity	100 %	July 2013
GFS Implementation works	100 %	November 2013
Water committees set up	100 %	November 2013
Training on water system operating and maintenance for water committees	100 %	November 2013
Opening ceremony and handover certificate for GFS	100 %	November 2013
Chlorine production report	100 %	November 2013
Trainings reports for GFS activity	100 %	November 2013

<b>Result 3: To reinforce the capacity of VRCS members and to share knowledge and information related to the project</b>		
<b>Description of the activity</b>	<b>Percentage of completion</b>	<b>Date of completion</b>
Initial planning workshop and management training for the project team	100 %	October 2012
Lesson learnt workshop at the end of the project	100 %	December 2013

✓ **Targeted communities – Torba Province**

In the scope of the SCP project, the VRCS/FRC has targeted and supported 12 communities in Torba Province with the following activities:

VRCS/FRC COMMUNITIES TARGETED FOR SCP PROJECT								
PROVINCE	ISLAND	Islands	Community	Population	Household	Nature of the activities implemented		
						GFS	SHELTER	HF RADIO
TORBA	BANKS	GAUA	Lemoga	154	24		✓	
			Lemanman	221	30		✓	
			Qweteva veg	124	18			✓
		Total		499	72			
		Vanaluava	Vatop	114	26			✓
			Total	114	26			
		Motalava	Nereningman	416	86	✓		✓
			Queremagde	294	63	✓		
			Totolag	289	62	✓		
			Avar	287	60	✓		
	Rah		189	46	✓			
	Total		1475	317				
	TORRES	Toga	Liteu	360	48			✓
			Likwal	55	11			✓
		Hiu	Yevevegemena	224	45		✓	✓
			Total	639	104			
	TOTAL		2727	519				

✓ **Indicators OFDA – Supporting Community Planning project**

Sub-Sector Name: Disaster Preparedness, Mitigation and Management		
Indicator 1:	Number of people trained in disaster preparedness, mitigation and management	132 people
Indicator 2:	Number and percent of beneficiaries retaining disaster preparedness, mitigation, and management knowledge two months after training	98 people 74%
Indicator 3:	Number of hazard risk reduction plans, policies or curriculum developed	14 plans

Indicator 1 (total of 132 people reached):

- 30 people who have attended technical trainings on GFS construction and hydraulic
- 15 water committee members who have attended trainings on water management (technical and financial)
- 31 people who have attended the HF radio training including disaster preparedness and response
- 22 people who have attended technical training on basic construction techniques - Shelter improvement;
- 34 people who have attended a shelter Handbook workshop session during the DRR workshop TBRIII

Indicator 2 (total of 98 people reached which corresponds to 74%):

VRCS/FRC has considered for this indicator all participants who have attended trainings on construction, water management and HF radio. The VRCS/FRC considers that the participants are retaining knowledge as they have resources distributed and available that they can refer to in case of need (e.g. Shelter handbook, HF Radio guideline). The 34 people who have participated to the shelter handbook workshop session have not been included as the session was only lasting for one hour with the objective to sensitize and explain the resources available at VRCS.

Indicator 3 (total of 7 response plans revised, and 7 curriculum developed):

- 1 curriculum developed for chlorine production training (Mini-Wata kit);
- 1 curriculum developed for GFS construction technique training;
- 1 curriculum developed for GFS hydraulic technique training;
- 2 curriculum developed for GFS water management training (technical for maintenance and financial);
- 1 curriculum developed for basic construction technique training (Shelter improvement);
- 1 curriculum developed for HF radio and disaster preparedness training;
- 7 response plans reviewed following the installation and/or reparation of the 7 HF Radios (6 funded by OFDA and 1 funded by UNDP) in the scope of the partnership with NDMO, DLA, UNDP and VRCS/FRC.

In the scope of the SCP project, the VRCS/FRC has conducted an initial assessment and developed a multisectoral baseline survey (KAP: knowledge – Attitude – Practice survey, FGD: Focus Group Discussion and questionnaires). Based on the assessment, a multisectoral report has been produced with a specific focus on Wash activities (linked with health issues). The VRC/FRC will report against the baseline data in the scope of the second phase of the SCP project funded by OFDA which has started in September 2013 (Fog Award n° AID-OFDA-F-13-00007). VRCS/FRC has found more relevant to present the indicators' progress towards the baseline after a period of 2 years and based on the additional water facilities and hygiene promotion sessions implemented.

✓ **Beneficiaries targeted and reached**

	Targeted	Reached
<b>Number of beneficiaries by sector during the reporting period</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 2414 community members</li> <li>- 20 VRCS staff;</li> <li>- 10 VRCS Volunteers;</li> <li>- 3 NDMO staff;</li> <li>- 1 Provincial Disaster Officer</li> <li>- 10 other organization representatives in country and 1 Regional organization representative</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 2727 community members</li> <li>- 20 VRCS staff;</li> <li>- 51 VRCS Volunteers;</li> <li>- 1 NDMO staff;</li> <li>- 1 Provincial technical officer;</li> <li>- 2 Area Council Secretary;</li> <li>- 10 staff from other international agencies in country</li> </ul>
<b>Cumulative number of beneficiaries by sector, to date</b>	2,449 (sum of community members, VRCS staff, NDMO staff, Provincial officer and other country/regional representatives)	2,761 <sup>1</sup> (sum of community members, VRCS staff, NDMO staff, Provincial officer, Area Council Secretary and other country representatives)
<b>Total number of beneficiaries reached to date (all sectors)</b>		<b>2761 people</b>
<b>Number of beneficiaries reached by nature of activity</b>		
Activity 1: Shelter Improvement	599 people (in 3 communities)	
Activity 2: Telecommunication system	1,293 people (in 6 communities)	
Activity 3: Safe water access	1,475 people (in 5 communities)	

<sup>1</sup> VRCS Volunteers have not been counted in the cumulative and total number of beneficiaries as all of them were coming from the villages reached by the project activities (no double counting).

#### 4. Success stories

##### ✓ Telecommunication system and disaster preparedness

Vanuatu has recently experienced the tropical cyclone Lusi in March 2014, which has been formed in Torba Province. The VRCS/FRC saw the direct positive impact of the project activity, as the disaster management team was in constant communication with Torba Province communities before and after the cyclone. Through the HF Radio set up in the scope of the SCP project, Torba communities have succeeded to:

- Receive the cyclone alert from NDMO and VRCS/FRC and start to implement the preparedness activities planned in their response plans;
- Provide the initial assessment of the damages caused by the cyclone to VRCS/FRC and NDMO based on the initial assessment form developed by the NDMO and explained during the HF Radio training conducted in the scope of the present project.



Figure 1: Simulation exercise for cyclone



Figure 2: HF radio training in Loh - Torres Groups

##### ✓ Evacuation shelter improvement in Hiu Island – Torres groups

Once the cyclone alert has been diffused by NDMO and VRCS/FRC, community members of Yegevegemena in Hiu Island – Torres groups have moved to the Primary school improved by the VRCS/FRC in the scope of the SCP project. The improved primary school used as an evacuation center provided a safe place to the population who did not feel safe in their house during the cyclone. The primary school of Yegevegemena has resisted to the cyclone as no damage has been reported while one school in Liteu community – Toga Island – Torres groups has been badly affected by the cyclone Lusi. The positive impact of the shelter improvement activity has therefore been immediately noticed after cyclone Lusi.



Figure 3: Improvement of the primary school



Figure 4: Cyclone simulation exercise

✓ **Safe water access in Motalava Island – Banks groups**

Population of Motalava is suffering every year from water shortage, especially in the months of August and September. Through the construction of the 10 km long gravity fed system, 1,475 people have now access to over 45 liter of water per day and per person which will improve water access and sanitation conditions in the 5 concerned villages. To ensure its sustainability, the VRCS/FRC has established a water committee and sub-committees who will be in charge of the GFS management. The water committee and sub-committees will be further supported by the VRCS/FRC through the second phase of the SCP project which focuses on the Wash sector.

On the 22<sup>nd</sup> of December 2013, the pipeline of the GFS has been damaged by one person due to an internal conflict in his village. The water committee has well reacted to this situation as it has fixed and repaired the pipe within 2 days (the 24<sup>th</sup> of December, water was running in Motalava for Christmas party). Therefore, the water committee has provided a very positive sign to the 5 communities by their effective response to fix the pipe and solve the conflict. The person involved has paid 5,000 Vt fees to the water committee as well as gave pigs, Kava and 1,000 Vt to each village Chief as part of the customs ceremony and as mentioned in the water committee rules.



Figure 5: 20,000 L reservoir for GFS - Motalava



Figure 6: Children enjoying water from tap-stand

✓ **External evaluation report :**

**Gender impact:** one of the positive impacts observed was a reduction in the incidence of gender based violence thanks to the provision of water in Motalava. Sarah Malakai, the President of the Committee Against Violence Against Women (CAVAW) in Motalava said that during periods of acute water shortage women had to travel further to find water and had less time for other household tasks (such as preparing food) resulting in resentment from their husbands and an increase in domestic violence. A study conducted by VWC (Vanuatu Women's Centre) identified the absence of food at home as the third most common trigger of male violence against intimate partners (VWC 2011) so reducing the time women have to spend on collecting water has a clear statistical correlation with reduction in Gender Base Violence (GBV). Vanuatu has a very high incidence of GBV with around 60% of all women reporting physical and/or sexual violence from their intimate partners (VWC 2011). According to Sarah, the provision of water in every village through the GFS has resulted in better relations between women as well as a reduction in GBV.

**Impact on disability:** Torba Province Disabled Persons Advocate, Walter Lilip, felt that the location of the tap stands had been decided taking into account the needs of the disabled and the elderly. Walter was very impressed with how the project had not only considered the needs of disabled people, but

had also actively included the disabled in the construction process, and he had contacted the National Disability Coordinator, Nellie Caleb, to commend the project and the work of the VRCS/FRC. Thomas Samson is a man with a speech and hearing impediment and was particularly involved in the project and is one of the two technicians trained up and with responsibility for the overall maintenance of the system.

## 5. Challenges/Constraints

The present section aims at listing down the main challenges encountered in the scope of the SCP project:

- **Coordination between the multiple stakeholders involved in the HF Radio project activity.** VRCS/FRC, United Nations Joint Program in Vanuatu (UNJP) (including UNICEF and UNDP), the Department of Provincial Affairs, and the NDMO were all stakeholders of the project and this presented a significant challenge for coordinating effective discussions and getting appropriate inputs from each stakeholder. This challenge was solved through establishing a MoU that clearly outlined the roles and responsibilities of each party;
- **Availability of skilled workers at community level can be very limited in terms of quantity and quality (low level skills).** The VRCS/FRC has faced difficulties to find qualified workers for the construction works in the villages (GFS and shelter improvement activities). Therefore, the content of the training should be adapted and concentrated on basic knowledge on construction techniques;
- **The VRCS/FRC found difficult to involve women in the technical trainings** due mainly to cultural obstacle as women/wives are expected to be at home looking after kids, cooking and so forth when the men work or attend trainings;
- **The people trained on the works' improvement cannot be considered as builders** after the technical training provided, as one training is not enough to really build their construction skills and capacities. Nevertheless, all of them have improved their competences.
- **The organization of water committees across 5 communities** is requiring important involvement and communication skills to ensure common understanding and a fair repartition of the works to avoid any conflict. The coordination between communities' Chiefs and leaders of the 5 villages is a real challenge to manage;
- **Special events such as weddings, funerals, church celebration were often slowing down work progress.** The VRCS/FRC had to cancel or delay some activities already planned due to special events. Some works have not been completed as expected and have significantly delayed the GFS construction works for instance;
- **The project implementation time for GFS related works has coincided with the period of limited food availability (food scarcity),** which was mainly in August and September 2013. Moreover, the construction team who was located far from villages had a problem of accessing food;
- At the end of the implementation phase (October and November 2013), the VRCS/FRC and community have started to face **bad weather conditions** such as heavy rainfall which is not suitable for concrete works for instance;

- **The management of the tools and its follow up was challenging** as some communities did not bring back the tools they borrowed. Therefore, some community tools were sometimes missing to perform the community works which slowed down the work progress. In addition, some materials were missing during the implementation as some villagers have used them for their own benefit. This issue is mainly due to the gap between materials and tools delivery and the beginning of the implementation phase which could be up to 4 months in some areas of intervention;
- **The VRC/FRC found very hard to involve youth in the community works.** The VRCS/FRC officers were going to the Nakamal (Kava bar) for instance to meet them and explain the objectives of the project and their responsibilities for the coming and next generations. Despite these discussions, their participation was very low;
- For the GFS construction which has required over 4 months of works, the VRCS/FRC has found **challenging to mobilize communities everyday** as they needed to go to their garden to bring food or work on their own business instead;
- **The main challenge was the communication and information sharing with the villagers and with Chiefs.** The VRCS/FRC was meeting the council of Chiefs and leaders on a weekly basis in order to provide an update on the work progress and plan the activities for the following week. Most of the time, at least one Chief was missing the appointment. The information and update given to the Chiefs did not reach all villagers due to a lack of communication from the Chiefs to their communities. The VRC/FRC found a lot of misunderstanding and lack of awareness about the project objectives, which at some point has jeopardized community involvement and mobilization. In order to better inform the communities' members, the VRCS/FRC has developed a notice board which has been installed in each village. Nevertheless, at the end of the implementation phase, people and especially women were still confused about the purpose of the activities and the objectives.

**Remark:**

*Analytical reports have already been produced and shared with the donor at each milestone in each field of intervention. In each report, a section has been dedicated to the challenges and constraints encountered in the scope of the activity implementation. Therefore, for more and specific challenges encountered, please refer to activity reports sent in the milestones 5 and 6 (Chlorine production report; Training report HF Radio; Training report Shelter improvement; Training report Wash GFS; Lesson learned workshop; SCP Evaluation report- Final).*

## **6. Lessons Learned and Recommendations**

The present section aims at listing down the lessons learned and recommendations which would benefit to the continuation/replication of the SCP2 project and similar projects:

- Need to spend more time at the beginning of the project to explain it to the community to ensure earlier commitment. The explanation should not be limited to the Chiefs (or council of Chiefs) but should be done with communities and leaders;
- Existing water committees members should be integrated at the early stage for technical training and work;

- The landowners have to be involved at an early stage of the project activity in order to minimize the risk of land issues (eg ; GFS pipe route, landowner knew better route and can provide relevant information);
- When the project timeframe allows it, the feasibility study, technical assessment, implementation and monitoring should be realized with the relevant technical officers at Provincial and National level (Rural Water Supply for instance);
- Content of the training should be adapted to community skill level and concentrate on basic construction and/or hydraulic techniques;
- The training should not target only the ones with relatively higher skills but should be open to the ones less skilled or educated but motivated. Indeed, VRCS/FRC found sometimes more relevant and better to target unskilled workers keen to learn;
- The technical trainings should alternate theory and practical exercises for a better understanding by the communities' workers. The training facilitator can show the construction defect of the community infrastructures to be improved as an example during the training session for a better understanding of the participants;
- The VRCS/FRC recommends conducting a refresher training course on HF Radio, basic construction techniques and water management for instance in order to improve existing knowledge of the communities and facilitate good practices;
- To improve the communication, the information should be clearly explained to communities and leaders during meetings, and should probably be repeated. It is important to spend time with villagers and key stakeholders in order to discuss and explain the project objectives. The VRCS/FRC do recommend to inform through regular public meetings rather than only with the council of Chiefs for instance;
- The VRCS/FRC recommends installing notice board in the area of intervention in order to provide the key and relevant information to the villagers. The notice board is also a tool to reach communities members who did not have access to information through their leaders;
- In order to reach all the villagers for information sharing, the VRCS/FRC advised to involve Church leaders to spread the information and increase participation of communities;
- Involvement of local authorities such as Area Council Secretary can contribute to help the coordination and mobilization of communities (probably better at island level more than provincial level);
- Based on some discussions with VRCS field staffs (SBO) on youth involvement and community participation especially, the VRCS/FRC might probably consider providing one lunch after an important work achievement or to organize social activities with youth in order to recognize their efforts and contribution to the project activity;
- Share the activity plan (tentative plan for instance) with Provincial authorities on a quarterly basis;
- Share technical survey and final reports with Island and Provincial Authorities. It is important to explain and summarize the project activities when providing reports as officers might not be totally aware of the content.

**Remark:**

*Further recommendations and lessons learned can be found in the analytical reports already produced and shared with the donor in each milestone. In each report, a section has been dedicated to list down the recommendations and lessons learned of the project activities as well as of the project as a whole (refer to the milestones 5 and 6 sent: Chlorine production report; Training report HF Radio; Training report Shelter improvement; Training report Wash GFS; Lesson learned workshop; SCP Evaluation report- Final).*

**7. Cost Effectiveness**

The program has been implemented within the initial budget.

**8. Source of verification**

The following list shows the tools developed and used by the VRCS/FRC team in the scope of the SCP project for project activities monitoring and evaluation as well as sources of verification:

- Monitoring and evaluation tools:
  - GFS activity progress follow-up
  - External evaluation report
- Sources of verification
  - Lists of participants
  - Photos
  - Field visits
  - Monthly report of field staff
  - French Red Cross Monthly report

**List of annex**

*No documents are annexed to this report as all sources of verifications have been sent to the donor through the milestones.*