

## ANNEX VI

### INTERIM NARRATIVE REPORT

- This report must be completed and signed by the Contact person.
- The information provided below must correspond to the financial information that appears in the financial report.
- Please complete the report using a typewriter or computer (*you can find this form at the following address <Specify>*).
- Please expand the paragraphs as necessary.
- *Please refer to the Special Conditions of your grant contract and send one copy of the report to each address mentioned.*
- The Contracting Authority will reject any incomplete or badly completed reports.
- The answer to all questions must cover the reporting period as specified in point 1.6.

#### 1. Description

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- 1.1. Name of beneficiary of grant contract: **National Agricultural Research Institute (NARI) of Papua New Guinea** (PG-2009-ENG-1809852755)
- 1.2. Name and title of the Contact person: Dr Workneh Ayalew
- 1.3. Name of partners in the Action:
  - 1.3.1. University of Natural Resources and Applied Life Sciences, Vienna (BOKU) (EuropeAid ID number<sup>1</sup>: AT-2007-DPL-2711241106)
  - 1.3.2. Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAL) (EuropeAid ID number: *derogation sought*)
  - 1.3.3. Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD) Vanuatu (EuropeAid ID number: VU-2009-FSD-1509831023).
- 1.4. Title of the Action: Generation and adaptation of improved agricultural technologies to mitigate climate change-imposed risks to food production within vulnerable smallholder farming communities in Western Pacific countries
- 1.5. Contract number: **DCI/FOOD/2010/257-394**
- 1.6. Start date and end date of the reporting period: 15 February 2011 to 14 February 2016.
- 1.7. Target country(ies) or region(s):
  - 1.7.1. Papua New Guinea (Five communities at Bena Bena in Eastern Highlands Province, Tambul in Western Highlands Province, Derin in Madang Province, Murukanam in Madang Province and Hisiu in Central Province); Solomon Islands (three communities at Aruligo in Guadalcanal Province, Buma in Malaita Province, and Hunda & Kena in Western Province) and Vanuatu (three communities at Siviri in Shefa Province, Middle Bush in Tanna Province and Esema in Shefa Province).

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<sup>1</sup> See footnote 2.

1.8. Final beneficiaries &/or target groups<sup>2</sup> (if different) (including numbers of women and men): Smallholder farmers in stress vulnerable locations: i.e. 5 locations in Papua New Guinea (500 households), 3 in Solomon Islands (300 households) and 3 in Vanuatu (300 households). Final beneficiaries are estimated at 2.4 million smallholder crop-livestock mixed farmers in the three countries.

1.9. Country(ies) in which the activities take place (if different from 1.7): Same as in 1.7 above.

## 2. Assessment of implementation of Action activities

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### 2.1. Executive summary of the Action

Please give a global overview of the Action's implementation for the reporting period (no more than ½ page).

#### (Abstract)

### 2.2. Activities and results

Please list all the activities of the contract implemented during the reporting period as per Annex 1.

Activity 1:

Activity No.	Activity description	Implementing Body	Status of implementation
1.1	Action coordination, planning and review; Steering Committee Meetings	NARI (Applicant), BOKU (Partner 1), MAL (Partner 2) & DARD (Partner 3)	Well in progress as planned. First meeting of the Steering Committee was held in Honiara on 11 May 2011. The second planned meeting at the end of 2011 clashed with the New Year Holiday season when most of the participants take leave. Meeting postponed to early in the Second Year.
1.2	Action offices established, staffed, equipped and managed	NARI, BOKU, MAL & DARD	All offices established and fully equipped as planned at Applicant and Partner institutions. Participating staff nominated and fully assigned; replacements have been brought in for those who since departed.
1.3	Action Inception Workshops	NARI, BOKU, MAL & DARD	The project was officially launched on 10 March 2012 in Port Moresby. The Chief Guest of this event was the Honourable Ano Pala, CMG, MP, and at the time Minister for Agriculture and Livestock. Head of the Delegation of the European Union to PNG, HE Dr. Martin Dihm attended the event. Invited guests and dignitaries include Embassy of France to PNG, UK High Commission to

<sup>2</sup> “Target groups” are the groups/entities who will be directly positively affected by the project at the Project Purpose level, and “final beneficiaries” are those who will benefit from the project in the long term at the level of the society or sector at large.

			<p>PNG, Japanese Embassy, Solomon Islands High Commission, and twelve Consulates of EU member States. Representatives from project partners and associates also attended the event. Representatives from government departments, commodity boards, R&amp;D Institutions, and development agencies were also in attendance to witness the launching.</p> <p>Project inception workshops were fully implemented as planned in the three project countries during May 2011. Proceedings of workshops presented in Annex 1 of this Report. The PNG inception workshop was held on 03 and 05 May 2011 in Lae and a total of 26 participants from partner and associate institutions as well as representatives of three farming communities took active part. The workshop opening was attended by Mr. Clement Bourse of the Delegation of the European Union in PNG. The Inception workshop in Solomon Islands was held between 11 and 13 May 2011 in Honiara with a total of 31 participants from partner and associate institutions as well as representatives of three farming communities. Dr. Abdul-Aziz Mbaye Ms. Elisabeth Gotsch of the Delegation of the EU in Solomon Islands attended the opening session. The Vanuatu inception workshop was held between 18 and 20 May 2011 in Port Vila with 27 participants from partner and associate institutions as well as representatives of three farming communities attending the workshop.</p>
2.1	Identification of target community groups in areas of PNG, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu at risk from drought, excess rainfall or sea water inundation	NARI, MAL & DARD	<p>Preparatory works undertaken during inception workshops in the three countries, followed by rapid appraisal surveys during Q2 and Q3. A total of thirty sites were visited across the three countries for rapid assessment and selection by expert teams from partner and associate institutions. A total of 11 sites, including two replacements for less suitable sites, selected during September and November 2011. The reports on the process and results of this participatory site rapid appraisal and selections in the three countries are presented in Annex 2, 3 and 4, respectively for PNG, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu.</p>

2.2	Baseline surveys in target communities and farmer participatory workshops to assess needs, identify pilot sites	NARI, MAL & DARD	All baselines surveys carried out during last quarter of 2011; two new replacement sites were identified and surveyed in consultation with MAL (in Solomon Islands) and DARD (in Vanuatu) by the country teams. All data entered into database and analysis continued during first quarter of Year 2. Reporting back workshops have been delayed to first quarter of Year 2 to complete preparations using a new approach with the view to enhance active participation of communities in setting the research agenda. Brief reports on the process and coverage of the baseline surveys in the three countries are presented in Annex 5, 6 and 7.
3.1	Rural appraisal surveys to assess water accessibility and current water use/management by target communities in PNG, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu, and to identify pilot sites	BOKU, assisted by NARI, MAL & DARD	These surveys delayed until after arrival of the BOKU post-doc scientist at NARI in December 2011 due to delays in research visa processing. Work to be completed during first quarter of year 2.
4.1	Source alternative sweet potato varieties from national and international collections which are tolerant of moisture excesses deficits or saline conditions	NARI	Lead researchers started identifying and sourcing suitable sweet potato varieties in preparation for screening and evaluation first at NARI. Procurement of essential equipment and supplies as well as rehabilitation of existing facilities have been carried out in preparation for the evaluation work. Potential local sources from Solomon Islands and Vanuatu also identified.
4.4	Sourcing other crop species/varieties with tolerance to excess precipitation, moisture deficit and soil salinity conditions	NARI	Potential sources of planting materials for crop diversification explored and identified as part of the baseline surveys.
5.1	Assessing the potential for improving farm productivity through diversifying livestock assets and improved cyclical use of crop and livestock inputs in stress situations	NARI	Potential options for livestock diversification explored during baseline surveys and sources identified. Consultations undertaken for setting up new poultry hatchery units in Solomon Islands and Vanuatu.

2.3. Please list activities that were planned and that you were not able to implement, explaining the reasons for these.

One major activity that was postponed to Year 2 was the second meeting of the Project Steering Committee scheduled to take place in January or February of 2012. The timing was inconvenient to many members of the committee due to the New Year holiday season. The meeting will be organised early during Year 2.

Another unexpected delay was under Activity 3.1 (*Rural appraisal surveys to assess water accessibility and current water use/management*) which had to be postponed until after the arrival of the lead scientist from BOKU in Austria in December 2011. Field work started soon after arrival of the post-doc scientist but it continued to first quarter of Year 2.

- 2.4. What is your assessment of the results of the Action so far? Include observations on the performance and the achievement of outputs, outcomes and impact in relation to specific and overall objectives, and whether the Action has had any unforeseen positive or negative results (please quantify where possible; refer to Logframe Indicators).

Following a highly publicized official project launching in Port Moresby on 10 March, project inception workshops were conducted smoothly in the three countries during May 2011. Site identification and needs assessments (through baseline surveys) were carried out as planned during Quarter 3 and 4 of 2011. By the end of Year 1, preparations were underway for community reporting back workshops.

Overall the project is well on track of its planned timelines. The planned reporting back workshops are likely to take a little longer than expected due to logistical challenges of covering 11 sites across the three countries by the same team of researchers, and the additional time needed to have participating communities in the project sites actively involved in defining the actual research issues. This may lead to delay of the experimentation stage of technology delivery by a month or two. However, enhanced involvement of communities and service providers in this planning exercise will bolster the action planning process to become more participatory and realistic from the very beginning of the research process.

Reflecting back on the assumptions made on the project log frame, project funds were received ahead of schedule and no problems of any kind in fund disbursement were experienced during Year 1. A good deal of secondary data and very active participation of a wide range of stakeholders made it possible to have a smooth process for project site selection. All beneficiary communities, and partner as well as associate institutions have maintained their interest in the project. No difficulties encountered in making necessary travel arrangements, although travel costs in Solomon Islands and Vanuatu turned out to be a lot more expensive than expected because of air and sea travels involved to reach nominated and selected project sites and the relatively high cost of domestic travels in those countries. But these can be taken well care of using available contingency budget provisions.

Please list potential risks that may have jeopardized the realisation of some activities and explain how they have been tackled. Refer to logframe indicators.

If relevant, submit a revised logframe, highlighting the changes.

No constraints of major concern were experienced during Year 1 of the project, and none of the planned activities were jeopardized in their implementation.

Please list all contracts (works, supplies, services) above 10.000€ awarded for the implementation of the action during the reporting period, giving for each contract the amount, the award procedure followed and the name of the contractor.

During the implementation period, the following activities and items had a total aggregate cost of above Euro 10,000. Descriptions are given on the type of contracts awarded for securing works and supplies.

1. A project vehicle was purchased for DARD, the partner institution in Vanuatu. Three local registered supplier companies were approached to provide official quotations for the preferred brand and model of field vehicle. DARD made the assessment and recommended for one of the local suppliers in Port Vila, Asco Motors (Vanuatu), to be given the purchase order. Accordingly the payment was made directly from the main project account in PNG to the company bank account in Port Vila. The total amount paid was about Euro27,425.
2. In the same way, amongst the available options a locally registered company, Ela Motors (Solomon Islands), Honiara, was selected by MAL, the partner institution in Solomon Islands, to supply the preferred brand and model of field vehicle using the allocated project budget. A total payment of about Euro30,215 was paid direct from the project account in PNG to the company bank account in Honiara.

Otherwise, no contracts were given of value above Euro 10,000 during the implementation period. Those that came close to this sum are:

1. Payment made to a local construction company in Honiara, Solomon Islands for rehabilitation of a small tissue culture lab for project purposes, which costs about Euro7,710.
2. A sum of about Euro4,900 was paid for a manufacturing company in South Korea to supply equipment for the tissue culture lab in Honiara, Solomon Islands.

## 2.5. Please provide an updated action plan <sup>3</sup>

The operational action plan of the 23 project activities is presented in Table 1 below. No needs arose to revise and update the timeline of activities.

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<sup>3</sup> This plan will cover the financial period between the interim report and the next report.  
**November 2010**  
Interim Narrative Report - Year 1

Table 1: Western Pacific NARI EU-ARD Project Timelines of Activities

Component	Activity	Implementing body	Year 1												Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5						
			Semester 1						Semester 2						Subsequent Semesters									
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
Project coordination	1.1 Action coordination, planning and review –SC meetings	NARI (Applicant), BOKU, MAL & DARD (Partners 1- 3)																						
	1.2 Action offices established, staffed, equipped and managed for 5 years	NARI (Applicant), MAL & DARD (Partners 2 & 3)																						
	1.3 Action Inception Workshops	NARI, BOKU, MAL & DARD																						
Socio-economics	2.1 Identification of target community groups in areas of PNG, SI and Vu at risk from drought, excess rainfall or sea water inundation	NARI (Applicant), MAL & DARD (Partners 2 & 3)																						
	2.2 Baseline surveys in target communities and Farmer participatory workshops to assess needs, identify pilot sites	NARI (Applicant), MAL & DARD (Partners 2 & 3)																						
	2.3 End of Action surveys & stakeholder workshops	NARI, MAL & DARD																						
Soil & water mgmt	3.1 Rural appraisal surveys to assess water accessibility and current water/use management by target communities in PNG, SI and Vu, and to identify pilot sites	BOKU (Partner 1) assisted by NARI (Applicant), MAL & DARD (Partners 2 & 3)																						
	3.2 Development of integrated water management concepts for target groups based on local water balances and water accounting	BOKU (Partner 1)																						
	3.3 Assess water harvesting methods, ground water availability & dynamics, irrigation techniques and water conservation strategies at pilot sites in target comm's in PNG SI & Vu	BOKU (Partner 1) with assistance from NARI, MAL and DARD																						
Crop improvement (sweet potato)	4.1 Source alternative sweet potato varieties from national and international collections which are tolerant of moisture excesses deficits or saline conditions	NARI (Applicant)																						
	4.2 Development of elite breeding material of sweet potato for screening for drought, excess moisture and salinity tolerances via the on-going breeding programme in PNG	NARI (Applicant)																						
	4.3 Screening indigenous germplasm, locally bred and imported varieties of sweet potato, using in vivo and in vitro simulation methods, to assess tolerance to drought, moisture excess and salinity, and identify promising varieties	NARI (Applicant)																						
Crop diversification	4.4 Sourcing other crop species/varieties with tolerance to excess precipitation, moisture deficit and soil salinity conditions	NARI (Applicant)																						
	4.5 Evaluating the performance of selected promising sweet potato varieties under simulated moisture excess and moisture deficit conditions	NARI (Applicant)																						
	4.6 Evaluating the performance of selected potentially stress tolerant crops, under simulated stress conditions	NARI (Applicant)																						
	4.7 Validation and testing of sweet potato (and other crops adaptability to different stresses at pilot sites in target comm's in PNG, SI and Vu	NARI, MAL & DARD																						
	4.8 Assessment of existing mechanisms for provision of quality seed to farming communities in PNG, SI, Vu and recommendations for improvement	NARI, MAL & DARD																						

Table 1 (Continued)

Table 1: Western Pacific NARI EU-ARD Project Timelines of Activities (continued)

Component	Activity	Implementing body	Year 1												Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5						
			Semester 1						Semester 2						Subsequent Semesters									
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
Livestock diversification	5.1 Assessing the potential for improving farm productivity through diversifying livestock assets and improved cyclical use of crop and livestock inputs in stress situations	NARI ( <i>Applicant</i> )																						
	5.2 Sourcing and identifying forages tolerant of excess moisture and salinity	NARI ( <i>Applicant</i> )																						
	5.3 Evaluate the nutritive value of local feed resources and conduct feeding trials	NARI ( <i>Applicant</i> )																						
	5.4 Pilot test diversified livestock feeding systems in smallholder communities in target communities in PNG, SI and Vu	NARI, MAL & DARD																						
	5.5 Assessing existing mechanisms for supplying breeding stock and demonstr'g institutional or community breeding facilities	NARI, MAL & DARD																						
Information exchange & networking	6.1 Promotion of internet based discussion forums/blogs relating to crops/cropping systems, livestock and water management	NARI ( <i>Applicant</i> )																						
	6.2 Establishment/ strengthening of annual regional multi stakeholder and researcher-extension provider forums in PNG, SI and Vu	NARI, MAL & DARD																						
	6.3 Resources and methods developed for the dissemination of adaptation information to vulnerable communities in PNG, SI and Vu	NARI, MAL & DARD Associates: Kastom Gaden, DAL and World Vision																						



### 3. Partners and other Co-operation

3.1. How do you assess the relationship between the formal partners of this Action (i.e. those partners which have signed a partnership statement)? Please provide specific information for each partner organisation.

Partner 1	University of Natural Resources and Applied Life Sciences, Vienna (BOKU), University (Europe-Aid ID number <sup>4</sup> : AT-2007-DPL-2711241106)	BOKU has more than delivered on its partnership commitment under this project. The post-doc scientist, Dr. Dominik Ruffeis, was appointed on time, took part in the project inception workshops and moved to NARI to take up his substantive job from December 2011. Prof. Willibald Loiskandl also paid visit to PNG during the project inception. Moreover, BOKU organised six graduate students in Austria to undertake their field research projects on issues related to the water & soil component of the project that they lead. The students have done technical studies at the selected project sites in ways local partner institutions could not manage because of limited technical and human capacity. No constraints encountered.
Partner 2	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAL), Government body	MAL has promptly assigned the project sub-coordinator (John Bosco Sulifaoa), senior scientist (Maclean Vaqalo) and administrative assistant and set up the project office in MAL. Right from project inception to conduct of the baseline surveys at project sites, the MAL project team rallied well behind the sub-coordinator to implement planned activities. They have opened a project bank account as requested and have been managing project financed very well. The appointed senior scientist, Mr. Maclean Vaqalo has since left his position in the Ministry, and consultations are underway to have his replacement appointed promptly. MAL also assigned an acting sub-coordinator when the incumbent went on an extended unpaid leave, and work is progressing unabated. No major constraints encountered.
Partner 3	Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD) Vanuatu, Government Body (Europe-Aid ID number: VU-2009-FSD-1509831023)	With the Director of DARD assigned by the Ministry as the project sub-coordinator in Vanuatu, conducting project activities by staff of DARD as well as those of associate institutions has very smooth. The project senior scientist for in Vanuatu is also a senior officer in Vanuatu, making it possible to promptly address all technical and administrative matters of the project. The only concern in Vanuatu is the limited human capacity in the conduct of substantive research at project sites. Exemplary collaboration of DARD with the VARTC, the mandated government agricultural research institution in Vanuatu, has served the project very well, and VARTC has been very active collaborators on project activities so far. In its capacity as an associate institution to the project, VARTC will be sub-contracted to undertake specific R&D activities that fall under its mandate during Year 2 and beyond. When the project administrative assistant passed away at the end of last year, DARD promptly assigned a replacement staff to keep affairs of the project running uninterrupted. No constraints encountered.

<sup>4</sup> See footnote 2.

3.2. How would you assess the relationship between your organisation and State authorities in the Action countries? How has this relationship affected the Action?

All formal communications with government institutions in the three partner institutions have been satisfactorily handled by the respective institutions, and the project office did not have to deal with state authorities directly. To the extent relevant state as well as non-governmental institutions in the three countries were invited and took active part in the project inception workshops in the three countries. No operational problems of any kind were encountered during Year 1 of project implementation.

3.3. Where applicable, describe your relationship with any other organisations involved in implementing the Action:

- Associate institutions: the project has been working with the following nine recognised associate institutions across the three project countries:
  - I. Department of Agriculture and Livestock (DAL) of PNG: as per project design, they have been officially represented on the project launching and inception workshops in PNG. They were also directly involved in the appraisal as well as baseline surveys of project sites from their nearest offices on four of the five project sites; on the fifth sites another government institution responsible for extension service delivery was directly involved.
  - II. National Weather Service of PNG: this office is fully aware of the early progress of the project, and they have expressed their readiness to collaborate in project activities when work starts on setting up and testing appropriate early warning systems and customised weather forecast relevant to needs of communities at the project sites.
  - III. Solomon Islands Meteorological Service: The office was represented at the inception workshop in Solomon Islands and made a technical presentation on activities of the service and their views about climate change related activities in Solomon Islands. They are more than willing to collaborate with the project in the delivery of customised early warning and weather forecast relevant to communities at the project sites.
  - IV. Kastom Gaden Association of Solomon Islands: this association is an established local NGO with extensive network of extension services in many parts of Solomon Islands. Several of their senior technical staffs have been actively involved in the project inception, project site selection and baseline surveys. The association is readily awaiting roll out of site level action plans and align its activities around the project activities to also take care of project activities. To support such work, Kastom Gaden Association has an ear-marked budget in the project that it will receive in a sub-granting arrangement, for instance to propagate and disseminate plant planting materials, train farmers and organise site level actions. It is also nominated to receive and manage a small egg incubator that the project planned to purchase and set up in Solomon Islands to be able to hatch village chicken and Muscovy ducks for distribution at project sites. This will happen early during Year 2.
  - V. World Vision Pacific Development Group: The international NGO is operating across the three project countries and around some of the project sites. Its activities in water and sanitation, HIV/AIDS related works, and farmer training are relevant for the project. Several staffs in PNG, Solomon islands and Vanuatu took part in the project inception workshops, site appraisals and baseline surveys in all the

three countries. The NGO is identified as one of the three associate institutions to receive sub-grants to support their activities within the project.

- VI. Ministry of Mines and Energy – Water Resources Management Division of Solomon Islands: the Division has a crucial role to play in the implementation of project activities under the water component. They were represented on the project inception workshop in Honiara and have agreed to provide GIS based data for planning water related interventions around the project sites.
  - VII. Vanuatu Meteorological Service: Like in PNG and Solomon Islands, this service in Vanuatu will have a role to play in the planning and implementation of early warning and weather forecast services relevant to communities around the project sites. They took active part in the project inception workshop and in the nomination of suitable project sites, using known climatic data from the nominated site.
  - VIII. Department of Geology, Mines and Water Resources of Vanuatu: The link of this Department with project is in relation to the water component, which representatives from the Department elaborated during the project inception workshop in Port Vila. They have agreed to provide relevant data to support planning activities of the project.
  - IX. Vanuatu Agricultural Research and Technical Centre (VARTC): They have a well established research activity and facilities on Santo Island in the north of the countries, mainly on production of staple and food crops and cattle production. Senior management as well as technical staff have been involved in all project activities in Vanuatu so far. They are also set to receive sub-grants from the project to be able to deliver specific services to the project from Year 2. They have good working relationships with DARD, the partner institution in Vanuatu.
- Sub-contractor(s) (if any): The project has budgeted for three sub-contracts to be awarded to three associate institutions, but these have not been awarded during Year 1, as the project is still in the planning mode of the specific site level actions. Once these are identified and firmly planned, essential sub-contracts will be drawn up early during Year 2.

- Final Beneficiaries and Target groups: the final line up of project sites and number of farming households covered during the baseline survey is summarized in the following Table. Without doubt the project can reach for and work with the minimum number of households specified in the project design document (100 per site). But the challenge for the project is that a lot more people than this target number of households have expressed interest to be involved in the project.

Needs assessment and baseline surveys			
	PNG	SI	VU
Survey period	13 - 30 Sept 2011	01-07 Nov. 2011	10 – 16 Nov 2012
Sites	5	3	3
Farmer interviews	267	158	179
Focus group discussions	6	4	5
Institutions involved	NARI, World Vision, DAL	NARI, MAL, Kastom Gaden, World Vision, VBMS	NARI, DARD, World Vision, DLQ, VARTC

- Other third parties involved (including other donors, other government agencies or local government units, NGOs, etc)

A good number of institutions not mentioned in the project design document have so far been involved in the project in one way or another:

PNG:

- Fresh Produce Development Agency was informed and expressed interested to be engaged on matters pertaining to the production and marketing of fresh produce of vegetables and fruits.
- The Highland Piggery and Farmers and Association is a farmers' cooperative active in facilitating service delivery to members. Some of their members have been actively involved in the project activities so far, and through them other members outside the project site will be able to benefit from lessons learnt and experiences.

Solomon Islands:

- Vois Blong Meri Solomons: a local women-focused NGO in Solomon Islands with good networks to advance women-focused services. A few of their staff have been actively involved in project activities and will continue to do so around project sites where they are active to promote active participation of women in the project.

Vanuatu:

- Department of Livestock & Quarantine: a department managing all livestock and quarantine related activities of the Ministry in Vanuatu. A few of their officers have been involved in site appraisal and baseline surveys and are set to continue participating in project activities related to livestock.
- SPC-GIZ project on Coping with Climate Change in the Pacific Islands Region by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ): this is a regional climate change related multi-country and multi-institutional project operating under the Vanuatu Meteorological Service. This project has several activities relevant for our project and the collaboration will continue. It was represented at the project inception workshop.
- Farm Support Association: a local NGO involved in extension of agricultural technologies at village level, and represented at the project inception workshop. This NGO will be involved in the dissemination of proven technologies to communities outside the project sites.

- Live and Learn: another local NGO delivering extension services to farming communities. They were represented at the project inception workshop. It will assist in disseminating information and knowledge to farming communities outside the project sites.

3.4. Where applicable, outline any links and synergies you have developed with other actions.

The project works closely with a similar large project on Drought Preparedness in PNG. It is financed by government budget and implemented by the applicant institution (NARI). Both projects are operating to create synergies at project sites on activities related to managing drought conditions.

A similar collaboration and synergy is being explored in Vanuatu with the SPC-GIZ project on Coping with Climate Change in the Pacific Islands Region. Both parties are keen for close collaboration.

NARI is implementing three ACP financed capacity building projects, all of which have links and synergies with our project.

- I. Capacity Building in Core Research-Related Competencies and Networking among Staff of Agricultural Research Institutions in Three Western Pacific Countries
- II. Capacity Development for Research Planning, Programming and Implementation in Agricultural R&D Institutions of Western Pacific Countries.
- III. Capacity Development in Conservation and Utilisation of Invaluable Plant Genetic Resources in Western Pacific Countries

A good number of NARI staff are involved in both projects, and hence there are broad opportunities to create synergies within and outside the applicant institute. One specific example is the training of research and extension staff from partner and associate institutions by the ACP projects which are then also involved in implementation of related research and extension activities in our project.

3.5. If your organisation has received previous EU grants in view of strengthening the same target group, in how far has this Action been able to build upon/complement the previous one (s)? (List all previous relevant EU grants).

The above mentioned ACP financed Actions are managed by the same applicant (NARI). The Actions have been organising and providing training in a broad range of research related disciplines to agricultural researchers, research managers, disseminators and farmer innovators in nine agricultural institutions across PNG, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu. Numerous staff of partners and associate institutions, NGOs and individual farmers who have attended these trainings are being involved in our project and they will certainly be actively involved in implementation of planned activities to take advantage of their enhanced skills and knowledge in specific technical areas.

#### 4. Visibility

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How is the visibility of the EU contribution being ensured in the Action?

Visibility of EU contribution to this project was ensured right from the official project launching event on 10 March 2011 in Port Moresby in the presence of high level government officials, representatives of international development agencies, members of the diplomatic community in Port Moresby. A fitting project launch banner was on display and a publicity flyer was distributed

to all the guests including the Press. An official press release was made to the press, the content of which was approved by the Office of the Delegation of the European Union in PNG.

The same pattern of publicity was followed during the project inception workshops in the three project countries.

These official events were covered by the printed and electronic press, with the content of news provided by the project team. Quarterly issues of the newsletter of the applicant institution presented updates on progress of the project, which also appeared on NARI's official website.

The project has its own website, initially within the official website of the applicant institution (<http://www.nari.org.pg/>). In view of the much bigger scope of information covered and broader functionalities deemed desirable for the project, a stand-alone website also reachable from the NARI homepage (<http://ard.nari.org.pg/>) was designed and launched at a substantial capital outlay contributed by the applicant institution

Project signboards have been set up and displayed in front of the project offices at Head Offices of Partner Institutions. Similar sign boards are being considered for each of the eleven project sites across the three countries. All project assets, including field vehicles and office equipment have the project stickers on them. Project offices are also identified by similar stickers.

The project uses its own letter head with appropriate EU visibility marks included.

**The European Commission may wish to publicise the results of Actions. Do you have any objection to this report being published on Europe-Aid Co-operation Office website? If so, please state your objections here.**

No objections at all.

Name of the contact person for the Action: Workneh Ayalew



Location: Lae, Papua New Guinea

Date report due: 30 April 2012

Date report sent: 21 May 2012

Annex 1: [Proceedings of the Project Inception Workshops in PNG, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu in may 2011](#)

Annex 2: [PNG site selection and rapid appraisal report](#)

Annex 3: [Solomon Islands site selection and rapid appraisal report](#)

Annex 4: [Vanuatu site selection and rapid appraisal report](#)

Annex 5: [Brief report on baseline surveys in PNG](#)

Annex 6: [Brief report on baseline surveys in Solomon Islands](#)

Annex 5: [Brief report on baseline surveys in Vanuatu](#)