



Government of the Republic of Palau

United Nations Development Programme

Palau Automated Land and Resources Information System (PALARIS)

**CAPACITY BUILDING FOR
SUSTAINABLE LAND MANAGEMENT FOR MITIGATION OF LAND DEGRADATION**

Brief description

The overall objective of the proposed Medium-Sized Project is to further build capacity at the national, state, and community levels across sectors to effectively address sustainable land management and land use planning that will assist Palau in the achievement of long-term domestic and global environmental benefits and therein, MDG Goals 7.

According to the NAP, some of the major causes of land degradation in Palau include a lack of land use planning, drought, sea level rise, the loss of soil fertility, watershed degradation, invasive species and unsustainable development activities. The state of land degradation is also worsened by key barriers to practice SLM such as lacking formal sustainable land management practices and land use planning, lack of available technical, financial, human resources and incentives for people.

This MSP addresses the key constrains towards Land Management in Palau through an inclusive and mainstreamed approach that will facilitate and strengthen partnerships between communities, government at all levels, and other stakeholders. This will be done by strengthening institutional and community capacities, mainstreaming SLM into development strategies and programs as well as on-the-ground interventions. It also aims to develop partnerships with local institutions, community and nongovernmental organizations including women's groups, in order to effectively implement land degradation prevention measures. It addresses national and state policy gaps in SLM by developing sustainable land use management plans, as well as regulatory and policy plans, that equitably engage stakeholders at all levels. The Palau Automated Land and Resources Information System (PALARIS) will be the national project implementing agency. The total project cost of the SLM MSP is US\$1,961,000, and consists of a GEF contribution of US\$475,000 and Co-financing of US\$1,486,000

EXPEDITED MEDIUM SIZE PROJECT PROPOSAL
 UNDER THE
 LDC-SIDS PORTFOLIO PROJECT FOR SUSTAINABLE LAND MANAGEMENT
REQUEST FOR GEF FUNDING

AGENCY'S PROJECT ID: PIMS NO. 3401
GEFSEC PROJECT ID:
COUNTRY: Republic of Palau
PROJECT TITLE: Capacity Building for Sustainable Land Management for Mitigation of Land Degradation
GEF AGENCY: UNDP
OTHER EXECUTING AGENCY (IES):
DURATION: Four years
GEF FOCAL AREA: Land Degradation
GEF OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME: OP #15
GEF STRATEGIC PRIORITY:
 SP 1 (Capacity Building)
ESTIMATED STARTING DATE: January 2008

COUNTRY ELIGIBILITY:

Palau acceded to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification on June 15th 1999 and is eligible for funding under paragraph 9(b) of the GEF Instrument.

CONTRIBUTION TO KEY INDICATORS OF THE BUSINESS PLAN:

The project will build capacity and establish the framework for implementation of sustainable land management planning to address land degradation within the context of sustainable development.

RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT:

GEF Operational Focal Point Endorsement:
 Ms. Youlsau Bells
 National Environment Planner, Office of Environmental Response and Coordination,
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 Date: 15.02.07

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This proposal has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies and procedures and meets the standards of the GEF Project Review Criteria for a Medium-sized Project under the LDC-SIDS Targeted Portfolio Project for Sustainable Land Management.



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FINANCING PLAN (US\$)	
GEF PROJECT/COMPONENT	
Project	475,000
<i>PDF A</i>	25,000
<i>Sub-Total GEF</i>	500,000
CO-FINANCING	
Government	593480
Other	892700
• NGO	302,700
• Bilateral	10,000
• Private Sector	580,000
<i>Sub-Total Co-financing:</i>	1,486,000
<i>Total Project Financing:</i>	1,961,000
FINANCING FOR ASSOCIATED ACTIVITY IF ANY:	

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

APRs	-	Annual Project Reports
BMP		Best Management Practice
BLS	-	Bureau of Lands and Surveys
DMAP		National Drought Mitigation Action Plan
EQPB	-	Environmental Quality Protection Board
EDP		Economic Development Plan
GEF	-	Global Environment Facility
IWP	-	International Waters Programme
MAP	-	Management Action Plan
NAP	-	National Action Plan
NatCom-		National Communication
NBSAP-		National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan
NEMS		National Environment Management Strategy
NISC		National Invasive Species Committee
NISC		National Invasive Species Strategy
NRCS	-	National Resource Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture
NCSA	-	National Capacity Self-Assessment
NEPC	-	National Environment Protection Council
NPC	-	National Project Coordinator
NSC	-	National Steering Committee
NGO	-	Non-Governmental Organization
OERC	-	Office of Environmental Response and Coordination
PALARIS	-	Palau Automated Lands and Resources Information System
PAN	-	Protected Areas Network
PCS	-	Palau Conservation Society
PICRC-		Palau International Coral Reef Center
PIGGAREP-		Pacific Islands Greenhouse Gas Abatement through Renewable Energy Project
PNC	-	Palau National Code
PNMDP	-	Palau National Master Development Plan
PPLA	-	Palau Public Lands Authority
PSIP	-	The Public Sector Investment Program
TNC	-	The Nature Conservancy
UN	-	United Nations
UNCBD-		United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity
UNCCD-		United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDP	-	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	-	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
QORs	-	Quarterly Operational Reports

SECTION I – ELABORATION OF THE NARRATIVE

PART I - SITUATION ANALYSIS

BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

ENVIRONMENT

1. The Republic of Palau is an archipelago in the Pacific Ocean, located between Papua New Guinea and the Philippines. Palau has a total land area of 459.69 km² and 19,000 inhabitants and comprises of over 700 islands, stretching over 650 km [400miles] from the atoll of Kayangel to the islet of Helen Reef and Hatohobei. However, only twelve islands are continuously inhabited.
2. There are four distinct geological islands types found in Palau: atoll islands (Ngaruangel Island in Kayangel State, Ngemelis Island in Koror State, Helen Reef in Hatohobei State), high limestone islands (Rock Islands), low platform islands (Peleliu, Angaur, Southwest Islands), and volcanic islands (Babeldaob with 10 watersheds, Ngarekebesang, Malakal, western Koror). The terrain varies from the high mountainous main island of Babeldaob to low coral islands fringed by large barrier reefs.
3. Palau's geographical and geological disposition has fostered the growth of over 7,000 terrestrial and 10,000 marine species. Consequently, Palau has the most species diverse terrestrial ecosystem in Micronesia and one of the most biologically diverse underwater environments in the world. For centuries the Palauan people have depended upon their natural resources to sustain development that is now challenged by the competing demands of globalization and the need to balance it with sustainable environmental development..

WATER RESOURCES

4. Although Palau does have groundwater, the republic relies mainly on its rainfall with water needs largely met by the utilization of surface water. Lake Ngardok is the largest freshwater lake in Micronesia, encompassing 0.18 km and able to hold 15 million gallons. However, it is the Ngerikiil watershed that is currently the main source of water.
5. The Ngerikiil watershed, which is located in Airai, in the southern end of Babeldaob supplies water to Koror and Airai, the most densely populated states in Palau. The Koror/Airai Drinking Water Plant is operated by government and supplies 4 million gallons of potable water daily. Although all states have their own water distribution system and are able to test for chlorine and turbidity levels, only the Koror/Airai Plant successfully maintains its ability to deliver potable water daily.
6. Palau's watershed areas are vital not only as a source for freshwater, but also for their ecological value. These watersheds are home to numerous species of vegetation, freshwater fish and invertebrates, nesting birds, and crocodiles. The two longest rivers in Palau are the Ngerdorch and the Ngermeskang Rivers. The Ngerdorch River drains from Lake Ngardok, meandering around Babeldaob for 10 kilometers before it flows to the

ocean in Ngchesar State on the east coast of Babeldaob. On the west coast of Babeldaob the Ngermeskang River flows into Ngermeduu, the largest watershed in Palau. Both Ngardok and Ngermeduu are protected areas.

AGRICULTURE

7. Babeldaob is the largest island in Palau (and the second largest island in Micronesia), comprising 75 percent (365.43 km²) of Palau's total land mass. Babeldaob has highly acidic soils making large-scale agriculture unfeasible. In highly acidic soils nutrients are dissolved quickly and leach away leaving soil unsuitable for large-scale farming. To increase soil fertility the use of fertilizers are essential. Widespread open burning is a common but unsustainable farming practice that releases nutrients and allows the soil to support crops for a short while. Open burning depletes soil organic matter, kills microorganisms, and leads to long-term land degradation.
8. There are currently over 22 commercial agriculture farms in Palau, and nearly all are located in Babeldaob. Virtually all the farms are located alongside streams and mangroves contributing to surface water contamination from the misuse of pesticides and fertilizers, the release of waste from piggeries and poultry farms, and furthermore, contribute to land degradation and atmospheric pollution through soil erosion, sedimentation, from the release of pollutants in smoke.

9. FORESTRY

10. Approximately 75 percent of Palau is covered in native forest with over 303.51 km² of continuous native forest cover throughout the islands, and is the largest and most species-diverse in Micronesia. Forests found on the coral islands of Peleliu and Angaur are described as limestone forest, while the Rock Islands are home to a specific kind of limestone forest known as Rock Island forest. Since 1976 there has been some additional clearing of forests, mainly in southern Babeldaob, but also some regeneration of forest in previously cleared savanna areas. For most of Babeldaob, the rate of forest loss is unknown due to a lack of updated maps and records.
11. Palau has more than 1200 species of plants, of which over 860 are native. In addition to their direct biodiversity values the forests provide vital ecological services that help to maintain the health and ecological integrity of the terrestrial and marine ecosystems (e.g. sediment trapping, climate stability, nurseries for reef fish, soil production and conservation, etc.).
12. Nine types of forest are found throughout Palau including: Upland Native Forest, Low Coastal Island Forest, Raised Limestone Island Forest, and Mangrove Forest. Agro-forest covers 10.92 km² and is dominated by coconut stands. Palau's forests are highly valued as watershed areas, for preventing soil erosion, as sources of firewood, medicines, building materials, and as areas to forage and hunt for food.
13. The 1976 vegetation map of Palau categorizes wild areas without a continuous tree canopy as savanna. This category includes areas of: predominantly bare soil, fern lands, grasslands, and savanna shrub lands. Much of this open land results from human activities

such as land clearing, repeated burning and mining. Some areas dominated by grass are lands that were formerly cultivated. Savanna shrub lands however, support a variety of native and even some endemic plant species. Some of these species are found only in savannas. Another set of plant species have the potential to grow into large forest trees under favorable conditions, but are also adapted to savanna conditions and can mature, flower, and fruit as shrubs.

14. Palau's swamp forests are the most diverse in Micronesia, but are also Palau's most limited forest type in terms of area, making up only 2 percent of the forest and 1 percent of Palau's land area. Swamp forests are particularly vulnerable to siltation resulting from road building activity, and to clearing for taro patches.

MANGROVES

15. Mangroves are integral to the abundance and diversity of Palau's coastal resources. They cover over 43.52 km², accounting for approximately 11 percent of all vegetation (NBSAP 2005; Crombie and Pregill, 1999). Mangroves serve as buffer providing a transitional zone between terrestrial and marine ecosystems, trapping sediment and aiding in the formation of Palau's pristine marine ecosystems.
16. Mangroves stabilize coastal areas as well as provide a steady habitat for many of Palau's reef fishes, Micronesia's only resident population of saltwater crocodiles (*Crocodylus porosus*), numerous resident and migratory bird species, as well as several invertebrates such as mangrove crabs and clams (NBSAP 2005). Palau's mangrove habitat has eighteen mangrove species as well as other associated plant species making them the most diverse in Micronesia (NBSAP 2005; Metz, 2000).
17. Mangrove trees are utilized for medicinal purposes and are also harvested for timber. Development initiatives including conversion of mangroves to aquaculture and land reclamation efforts along coastlines continue to be a threat to Palau's mangrove habitats. . Consequently, the delicate balance between terrestrial and marine ecosystems, critical to the sustainability of Palau's biodiversity, is threatened.

MARINE ECOSYSTEMS

18. Within Palau's small geographic area numerous marine ecosystems exist enabling a myriad of marine organisms to flourish. Palau boasts seagrass beds, marine lakes and coral reefs ranging from fringing, to patch, to barrier, to atoll reefs. The most recent measurements by the Palau Automated Land Resource Information System (PALARIS) show that coral reefs cover an area of approximately 667.23 km² (not including the South West Islands), and enclose a lagoon area of approximately 1136.5 km². The Palauan coral reef ecosystem has the most diverse flora and fauna of Micronesia. Palau also has one of the highest densities of tropical marine habitats in a comparable geographic area found anywhere in the world (NBSAP 2005). There are ten species of seagrass, the most in Micronesia, and as many as seventy marine lakes, including the famous Jellyfish Lake.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC

POPULATION AND WELFARE

19. Palau's current population is 19,129 with an annual growth rate of 2.3 percent. Seventy percent of the population is of Palauan descent, while foreign workers from the Philippines, Taiwan, and other countries comprise the remaining thirty percent. The estimated average rate of natural increase is 1.2 percent. Infant mortality is 16.2 for every 1,000 births and the population density per square mile is 110.
20. The majority of Palau's population lives in the states of Koror and Airai. Koror is currently the most urbanized area in Palau. The smallest populated areas are the states of Hatohobei, Sonsorol, and the Southwest Island group, which together host only sixty people. Most of the people from the Southwest Islands have moved to Koror for work and education opportunities.

ECONOMY

21. Palau receives restricted funds for economic and technical support to aid Palau in moving toward self-sufficiency, through the Compact of Free Association (COFA) with the United States. Aside from the COFA funds, Palau relies heavily on tourism and fisheries to support its economy. Tourism has doubled since the early nineteen nineties and reached its highest ever in 2004, reaching 83,041 arrivals. Palau's underwater wonders are the primary tourist attraction, with Palau considered one of the top ten dive sites in the world, while the lack of roading access has been the key factor limiting the growth of land-based tourism. Development of the Compact Road has remedied this constraint resulting in increased opportunities to visit ecological and historical sites throughout Babeldaob.
22. Although small, Palau's commercial fishing industry's average annual income amounts to nearly \$3.5 million (BOH 2000). There are three commercial fishing companies in Palau, mainly targeting tuna, together operating over 40 foreign long-lining vessels. All fish caught are processed and sold off-island.

LAND USE AND TENURE

23. Land tenure in Palau is deeply rooted in the social structure, and is divided into private and public lands. Private land is titled either individually or by a clan. Since the approval of the clan must be obtained, development of clan titled land is often a tedious venture.
24. The process for determining land ownership and registration is set forth in Title 35 of the Palau National Code (PNC). The Palau Public Lands Authority (PPLA), as set forth in Title 35 of the PNC, administers national public lands. The PPLA is in the process of transferring all public lands to state public lands authorities, and provides advise and operational guidance to the state PLAs.
25. Not all States have established PLAs while lands within some States are entirely privately owned. This further constrains State efforts to develop and implement sustainable land

management strategies independent of community visioning, involvement, and endorsement.

GOVERNMENT, POLICY, LEGAL, AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

26. The Republic of Palau is founded upon a democratic system which has uniquely fused traditional and modern westernized governance. The National Government is comprised of three branches: an executive branch; a legislative branch; and a judicial branch. The sixteen states are administered by governors and legislatures.
27. At the National level traditional leaders advise the President through what is called the Council of Traditional Chiefs. Only the highest ranking chiefs from each of the sixteen States sit on the Council of Traditional Chiefs. At the State level, legislatures are comprised of elected and traditional leaders. Furthermore, the overall welfare of each village remains entrusted to a council of its respective traditional leaders.
28. The female counterpart to the Council of Chiefs is the Mechesil Belau, comprised of the highest ranking female leaders of each State. In Palau, chiefly titles are inherited or attained through maternal lineages. Moreover women have the power to bestow and rescind chiefly titles. Women also define cultural practices and act as educators, thereby cultivating and preserving cultural practices.
29. This combination of democratic and traditional principles allows decision makers to draw upon centuries of traditional knowledge and values that historically enabled the Palauan people to prosper, balancing environment and growth. While initial efforts to establish democratic institutions resulted in a general neglect of tradition rules and values, the realization of existing intrinsic and proven values of customary resources begun the move to incorporate principles of traditional practices into formal democratic institutions and good governance, and is testament to Palau's continued commitment to principles of sustainability.
30. The Republic of Palau developed its National Master Development Plan (PNMDP) in 1996. The PNMDP envisions Palau's general development through the year 2020, and sets forth guidelines and strategies necessary to achieve that vision. The overall policy of the Plan is to provide a long-term planning framework that offers the greatest potential to support sustainable economic, physical, and social development.
31. The PNMDP, as well as other related development plans, identify, to varying degrees, the need to formalize land use planning. Title 31 of the PNC, the Land Planning Act, sets forth the basic principles for land use planning, but only insofar as defining what a master plan is, enabling nine states to establish planning commissions in order to develop state master plans, developing comprehensive planning programs, and to establish certain minimum-requirement regulations. Palau defines a "*Master Plan*" as a body of text, maps, and descriptive, interpretative and analytical material, which constitutes a comprehensive plan for the development of land and physical resources and facilities. This definition is congruent with the intent of a land use plan.

32. With the Compact Road's projected completion in 2007 it is becoming ever more critical that the states develop their master plans and accompanying land use laws. The Compact Road is a 52-mile circle road that connects all the States in the northern island of Babeldaob. In addition, the new National Capitol Building is projected to be completed in October of 2006 in the State of Melekeok, Babeldaob. Government offices are slated to transfer to the new National Capitol in the last quarter of 2006. It is anticipated that the completion of the Compact Road and the move of the National Capitol to Melekeok will prompt large scale business, residential, agriculture, aquaculture, and agroforestry development throughout Babeldaob. However, the states do not have, at this juncture, the resources to manage this dynamic trend.

LAND DEGRADATION

CAUSES

33. According to the National Action Program (NAP), land degradation caused by population growth and development is the second greatest threat to the Republic's environmental, social, and economic sustainability. According to the NAP, the major causes of land degradation in Palau are:
- A lack of land use planning;
 - The completion of and use of the Compact Road;
 - Drought;
 - Sea level rise;
 - The loss of soil fertility;
 - Watershed degradation;
 - Invasive species;
 - Uncontrolled fires; and
 - Unsustainable development activities

BARRIERS/CONSTRAINTS TO SLM

34. Sustainability is, both culturally and politically, the root of all management policies in Palau. Culturally, leaders continue to institute a traditional moratorium that is referred to as "*bul*", where areas or resources are closed for use or harvest for periods of time. As well as the practice of *bul*, communities and States have banded together to create and manage over 30 established protected areas. To further support the protection of Palau's natural resources the National Government has passed the Protected Areas Network (PAN) Act. In addition, Palau has declared, with four neighboring islands, in the 'Micronesian Challenge' that it will work to conserve 20% of its terrestrial areas and 30% of its near-shore marine areas.
35. Although Palau has made significant progress to foster economic and environmental sustainability, one essential area that remains to be fully addressed is the establishment of

formal sustainable land management practices and land use planning. Without a formalized and implemented planning and regulatory mechanism, uncontrolled development will continue to lead to land degradation due to unsustainable development practices. Although Palau recognizes the need to formalize land use planning, only a few of the states have developed master plans, albeit with varying focuses and requirements. No state has established comprehensive land use and development policies and/or the necessary legislative frameworks for its implementation.

36. In 2001, the Association of Governors initiated a project to develop land use master plans for each State in Palau. Although funding was budgeted by the National Government for this project, the product provided by an outside contracted firm was a Resource Management and Development Suitability Study (RMDSS). The RMDSS provided a mapped analysis of Palau lands, indicating the highest and best use for such lands. This mapping information will be invaluable in future efforts to develop comprehensive land use plans. Since then the Association of Governors has not resumed efforts to collectively develop their master plans. The severe lack of available technical, financial, and human resources has been the main reason the states have not been unable to complete their land use plans.
37. An integral aspect of land use planning that was not integrated into the Governor's initiative was the inclusion of community visioning and programs to mainstream SLM at the community level. The reality is that many communities do not fully comprehend the need for formalized land use planning. This is partly due to the fact that many modern resource use and needs go beyond the applicability of traditional resource management practices. In addition, many communities are ill-equipped to make the best decisions on how to sustainably use and develop their resources. This, coupled with the conundrum of land ownership in some states, necessitates the need for community awareness and involvement in developing state land use plans and laws. The involvement and support of community-driven initiatives will subsequently enable states to better implement their land use plans and laws.
38. Another constraint to SLM is the lack of identified incentives both legal or otherwise for landowners to sustainably develop their properties. Land owners do not see the short or long-term benefits of developing their properties with SLM in mind. A well conceived and legislated set of incentives provide an avenue for land owners to realize the benefits of SLM, which would then create a "domino" effect that could eventually result in further mainstreaming SLM. Additionally, through this project realization of benefits other than those provided legally will enable land owners to better utilize their resources. Communities will be aware of the benefits and incentives to long-term planning, resource management, and sustainable land management. Land owners will also be more receptive to and utilize SLM practices when they are more aware of the incentives. Through the identification of incentives communities and land owners will be better able to maximize the socio-economic potential of land.

PART II - PROJECT STRATEGY

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

BASELINE COURSE OF ACTION

38. Palau has a number of institutions, both government and private, that are engaged in sustainable land management related work. The government agencies and semi governmental agencies engaged in SLM include the Office of Environmental Response and Coordination (OERC), the Bureau of Lands and Surveys (BLS), the Palau Automated Lands and Resources Information System (PALARIS), the Bureau of Agriculture (BoA), the Bureau of Marine Resources (BMR), the Cooperative Research and Extension (CRE), the Army Corps of Engineers, and the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). Private Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) and Community Based Organizations (CBO's) engaged in SLM include the Palau Conservation Society (PCS) and The Nature Conservancy (TNC). There is one institute of higher education in Palau, the Palau Community College (PCC), and they have been engaged in land restoration projects, primarily reforestation, afforestation and invasive species clean ups. However, there are no institutions currently conducting terrestrial research.
39. Palau has developed and endeavored to implement the National Environmental Management Strategy (NEMS), the Economic Development Plan (EDP), the PNMDP, the 'Study for Promotion of Economic Development in the Republic of Palau' ("JICA Study"), The Public Sector Investment Program (PSIP), and the Sustainable Tourism Policies and Action Plan (STPAP), as well as many other development and environmental plans. Palau's effort to balance and fuse environmental and developmental planning is also reflected in the President's 2001 Presidential Management Action Plan (MAP). The MAP provides both short-term and long-term strategic roadmaps for improvements in the Government of the Republic of Palau envisioned to take place during the administration of President Tommy E. Remengesau, Jr. All Ministries were mandated to incorporate the MAP into their agency programs and policies.

LINKAGE WITH NATIONAL ACTION PROGRAM TO COMBAT DESERTIFICATION (NAP)

40. Since the submission of the 2nd National Report in 2002 and the initiation of its first seminar on the UNCCD in 2001, Palau has completed its National Action Program to Combat Land Degradation (NAP) in 2004 (Appendix A). Palau's NAP was developed by a diverse group of stakeholders and was designed to serve as a working document. The process by which the NAP was prepared has facilitated an enabling environment for stakeholders to develop a comprehensive framework to address land issues and to come to a consensus on the major causes and consequences of land degradation in Palau.
41. The following are the overall priority program activities for sustainable land management practices identified in the NAP:
 - Providing Enabling Conditions;

- Establishing Land Degradation Inventory and Monitoring;
 - Promoting Agroforestry;
 - Monitoring and Mitigating the Impact of Drought;
 - Preventing of Land Degradation;
 - Rehabilitating of Degraded Lands;
 - Improving Water Delivery System and Increasing Water Conservation Activities;
 - Monitoring and Evaluating Climatic Variation;
 - Empowering Local Communities and Local Institutions; and
 - Establishing Sustainable Land Management Plans.
42. With these NAP priority programs as a base, stakeholders have begun to augment and improve their own policies and projects related to sustainable land management in Palau. In addition, through the implementation of the NAP several projects and partnerships have been developed to address land degradation issues. This proposed project will further Palau's implementation of the NAP and cultivate a more unified and concerted management effort to address land degradation at the state and national levels.

NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY ACTION PLAN

43. The National Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan (NBSAP) was completed in 2005. It was developed through an extensive process of research and multi-sectoral consultative activities involving a broad range of government (State and National), NGO, and private sector and community stakeholders. The vision of the NBSAP is, "The people of Palau are living in harmony with their diverse natural and cultural heritage."
44. To attain the NBSAP vision, eight strategic themes have been identified. The eight strategic themes are as follows:
- Protected/Managed Areas;
 - Species Protection;
 - Biosecurity – Invasive Species and Biosafety;
 - Sharing Benefits of Genetic Resources;
 - Sustainable Economic Development;
 - Prevention or Minimization of Waste;
 - Agricultural Biodiversity; and
 - Mainstreaming of Biodiversity Conservation.

2ND NATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE COMMUNICATION

39. Palau ratified the United Nations Framework on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its Kyoto Protocol on September 16, 1999. Palau officially submitted its 1st National

Communication (NatCom), to the UNFCCC on June 18, 2003. During the development and following the completion of the NatCom, Palau has made strides in institutionalizing climate change issues within relevant agencies, thereby mainstreaming climate change concerns across all sectors of the government. This process was further strengthened and supported by the fact that the findings in the NatCom made apparent that Palau is one of the most vulnerable nations in the world to climate change and sea level rise.

40. The 2nd NatCom commenced in late 2005 and aimed to build upon the work initiated in the 1st NatCom. In addition, the 2nd NatCom project will pay particular attention to addressing the gaps and constraints identified during the preparation of the 1st NatCom.

NATIONAL INVASIVE SPECIES STRATEGY

41. The Palau National Invasive Species Committee (NISC) was created by the NEPC in 2004. Upon its creation, the NISC developed the National Invasive Species Strategy (NISS). The NISS aims to coordinate efforts at all levels, and facilitate cooperation with neighboring countries and the Pacific Island region to prevent the movement of invasive species. The NISS has four main goals from which action plans may be developed to achieve the goals.
42. The NISS has four primary goals to address invasive species issues in Palau, as follows:
 - To provide the framework and the capacity for ongoing management of invasive species;
 - To prevent the development of new problems with invasive species;
 - To reduce the impact of existing invasive species; and
 - To strengthen cooperation with regional international efforts and initiatives for invasive species prevention and management.

NATIONAL CAPACITY NEEDS SELF-ASSESSMENT (NCSA)

43. Palau is also implementing the National Capacity Needs Self-Assessment (NCSA) Project which aims to identify, through a country-driven consultative process, priorities and needs for capacity building to protect the environment and natural resources, taking into account Palau's party obligations under the three global conventions of biodiversity, climate change, and desertification. The NCSA project will provide key national decision-makers and external funding agencies with essential information about Palau's specific capacity needs to protect and contribute to managing Palau's environment. The NCSA will also highlight prioritized national capacity needs, a resource mobilization strategy, and a capacity development action plan to guide further action for the strengthening of national capacity to protect the environment.
44. The NCSA offers SLM MSP the opportunity to combine capacity building assessments, enabling the prospects for synergies in policy formulation at the earliest time. The MSP will also generate capacities that are likely to enhance the enabling framework for addressing global environmental conventions in general. For Palau, the NCSA is in the early stages of implementation and the targeted capacities for development cannot be

definitively predicted before MSP formulation. Regardless, the MSP will support the NCSA findings in several ways.

45. First, the implementation of the MSP outcomes in capacity building will target one of the specific sectors of environmental governance (desertification and deforestation). Second, the MSP may provide a portion of the initial consciousness-raising and technical training obviously required at the political decision-making level. Finally, the MSP investment plan could be an important instrument to finance future capacity building actions targeted by the NCSA beyond the completion of the MSP. Resource mobilization schemes, such as the MSP medium-term investment plan could form an important part of the *Strategy and Action Plan for Capacity Building* that is promoted by the NCSA. The MSP will provide selected parts of the capacity foundation while the NCSA will confirm the overall agenda.

ECOSYSTEM-BASED MANAGEMENT (EBM) IN PALAU

46. The Ecosystem-based Management (EBM) program aims at fostering healthy coastal communities and ecosystems; and developing a collaborative process to improve natural resource management. The project focuses on the island of Babeldaob. The project is a collaborative effort among many local and international agencies, led by the Palau Conservation Society (PCS). It is anticipated that research through the EBM will be utilized to:
 - Strengthen existing environmental regulations;
 - Improve environmental recommendations by the National Environment Protection Council (NEPC) to the President;
 - Strengthen PAN activities and protected area work in general;
 - Develop and refine conceptual models of critical interactions between human resource uses, environmental health and resource management; and
 - Assist states and communities in developing land use plans.

PALAU COMMUNITY VISIONING INITIATIVE

47. Over the past decade, the PCS has worked to link communities with many of the technical skills, tools and information they need to manage resources and biodiversity sustainably. The Palau Community Visioning Initiative is aimed at empowering communities, at the grassroots level, to actively participate in making decisions about their future and their lands. The initiative brings together community members from across the broad range of sectors to discuss and agree on a common vision for the development of their community, based on common core values. These discussions take place in the context of community focus groups, community meetings, and individual discussions with state, traditional and opinion leaders. These discussions eventually result in the development of a community vision statement.

CAPACITY AND MAINSTREAMING NEEDS FOR THE SUSTAINABLE LAND MANAGEMENT

48. A primary outcome of the proposed project will be the further mainstreaming of SLM and land use planning at all levels. This outcome will primarily occur through an inclusive approach. This approach will facilitate and strengthen partnerships between communities, government at all levels, and other stakeholders; it will also increase understanding of the need for sustainable land management and practices and assist Palau in moving towards achievements of MDG targets.
49. Palau currently has limited technical capacity to address SLM. While basic capacity exists at the national, state, and local levels additional training is required in the areas of land use planning and SLM. Specifically, Palau needs the knowledge and expertise to assess land degradation, assist states and communities develop land use and SLM plans, and provide alternatives to unsustainable development practices. This proposed project will further increase Palau's national, state, and cross-sectoral technical capacity to effectively address SLM and land use planning.
50. Additional to limited technical capacity is the need to increase Palau's legal drafting capacity. There is no section or agency within the government who solely addresses the review, updating, or drafting of Palau's laws and regulations. Agencies are left to themselves to determine what needs to be drafted, updated, and reviewed. Unfortunately, not all the agencies have the capacity to do so. This project will enable agencies and stakeholders involved to review existing regulations and laws to determine what needs to be done to mainstream SLM and address land degradation. The project will also provide the tools to analyze law, determine areas of ambiguity and lacking, as well as the know-how to develop laws and regulations.

PROJECT RATIONALE AND OBJECTIVES

GEF OBJECTIVES

51. As a party to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, and within the objectives of the GEF's OP#15, which is to mitigate the causes and negative impacts of land degradation on the structure and functional integrity of ecosystems through sustainable land management practices as a contribution to improving people's livelihoods and economic well being, this proposed project will:
 - i. Strengthen Palau's institutional and human resource capacity to improve sustainable and equitable land management planning and implementation;
 - ii. Strengthen Palau's regulatory, policy, and economic framework to facilitate equitable and wider adoption and implementation of sustainable land management practices across sectors; and
 - iii. Improve the economic productivity of land through sustainable management and strengthen the preservation and/or restoration of ecosystem stability, functions, and services with equitable participation of vulnerable communities, including women.

NATIONAL OBJECTIVES

52. In line with policies, strategies, and activities set out in the NAP and other sustainable development plans, this proposed project will:
 - i. Strengthen institutional and community capacities, including that of the Mechesil Belau, in sustainable land management, and mainstream SLM into development strategies and programs as well as on-the-ground interventions that include women;
 - ii. Develop partnerships with local institutions, community and nongovernmental organizations including women's groups, in order to effectively implement land degradation prevention measures; and
 - iii. Develop sustainable land use management plans, as well as regulatory and policy plans, that equitably engage stakeholders at all levels. These plans will be based on the principle of upholding the biological productivity of the land, with all its ecological and socioeconomic value, for the present and the future generations.

PROJECT OUTCOMES

53. The major outcomes of this proposed project will include:
 - i. Strengthening institutional mechanisms and capacity for equitable and integrated land use planning and SLM to improve harmonization and implementation at the National, State, local, and cross-sectoral levels;
 - ii. Strengthening of information management systems on integrated land use planning and SLM to support decision making at the national and state levels

- iii. Development of Best Management Practices (BMPs) and Guidelines for key land use sectors and applications (i.e. agriculture, aquaculture, agroforestry, residential development, community based eco-tourism, foreign investment, etc.);
- iv. Development and implementation of community trainings and model programmes associated with BMPs and Guidelines on integrated land use planning and sustainable land management;
- v. Strengthening of the management infrastructure regarding land degradation and land use planning;
- vi. Raising public awareness regarding land degradation and land use planning; and
- vii. Strengthening and development of regulations, incentive structures, and policies for integrated land use planning and SLM at the state and national level.

PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND OUTPUTS

54. The proposed project activities will follow a process that will facilitate the outcomes needed in order to strengthen capacity for SLM and integrated land use planning that include natural resource-based sustainable livelihoods, and implementation in Palau at national, state, local, and cross-sectoral level. In summary, the major activities will include:
- i. Determination of coordinating mechanisms and organization of process;
 - ii. Institutional assessment and strengthening of capacity for land use planning;
 - iii. Community and local institutional empowerment and capacity building;
 - iv. Legislative, regulatory, and enforcement capacity building; and
 - v. Formulation of a Land Use Master Plan and land use laws, and their endorsement and adoption by state and national governments.

DETERMINATION OF CO-ORDINATING MECHANISMS AND ORGANISATION OF PROCESS

55. The output of this component will be the designation of a Project Coordinator (PC), the establishment of the Project Steering Committee, and the clear definition of stakeholder roles and responsibilities. Within this component the following are the primary indicators:
- i. The Office of Environmental Response and Coordination (OERC) will serve as the primary implementing partner in its capacity as GEF Operational Focal, providing technical assistance and general oversight of project implementation;
 - ii. The Palau Automated Lands and Resources Information System , under the Ministry of Resources and Development, will serve as the key implementing partner responsible for overall project implementation, fund management, and reporting responsibilities;
 - iii. A Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be established under the National Environment Protection Council (NEPC) based on a stakeholder analysis and

- comprised of the relevant state and national government departments, as well as other relevant stakeholders;
- iv. Each state may choose to elect a representative to the PSC;
 - v. The roles and responsibilities of the members of the PSC the various aspects of project implementation will be identified, clarified, and assigned; and
 - vi. The capacities and needs of the PC and the PSC will be assessed, and information, training, equipment, and administrative support provided accordingly.

INSTITUTIONAL ASSESSMENT AND STRENGTHENING OF CAPACITY FOR LAND USE PLANNING

56. A capacity assessment will be conducted to identify the needs of the National, State, and cross-sectoral institutions - specifically offices such as the Bureau of Lands and Surveys, PALARIS, and other stakeholders involved in land use planning and SLM - in order to assist states with land use planning on a continual basis. This will lead to a detailed overall training program, possibly involving the deployment or recruitment of additional staff to receive city/land use planning and mapping training and, if necessary, the engagement of an overseas land use planning adviser(s) to conduct training and work alongside local staff until their capacity had been established on a sustainable basis.
57. A review of relevant plans will be conducted to foster the harmonization in the strengthening and development of integrated land use planning policies and documents. This will include the collection and assessment of relevant data needed to produce mapping documents required for land use planning, including but not limited to the following areas:
 - i. Land degradation;
 - ii. Zoning;
 - iii. Historical/Conservation areas;
 - iv. Tourist/Dive areas;
 - v. Soil/Vegetation;
 - vi. Infrastructure;
 - vii. Populations maps;
 - viii. Coastal areas and habitats; and
 - ix. Water resources, etc.
58. The review of relevant plans will be conducted to aid and steer the project team and stakeholders in the implementation of the proposed project. The review will foster harmonization of activities and outcomes, and in doing so, the project outcomes will reflect the policies, priorities, and strategies previously identified by the Republic.
59. A Palau Resource Operation and Use, and Development (PROUD) Plans library will be established within PALARIS to collect and record all relevant plans from departments and

institutions. The information system will be regularly updated and allow rapid access to information. The library will aid PALARIS, in partnership with the Bureau of Lands and Surveys, to further assist states and any relevant party with land use planning and SLM. The library will serve as an information management system to support decision-making at all levels thereby facilitating harmonization of policies and programs, etc.

COMMUNITY AND LOCAL INSTITUTIONAL EMPOWERMENT AND CAPACITY BUILDING

60. Community visioning, as an essential component of land use planning, will be conducted in each state for the incorporation into state development plans (type, scale, service providers, etc.). This aspect of land use planning is already underway in a number of the states in Babeldaob focusing on watershed areas and issues as spearheaded by the Palau Conservation Society (PCS). PCS's program will be strengthened and broadened by this proposed project and will include all states and all land areas. The incorporation of state and community visioning will be integrated into the development of the master plans to define issues such as land use designation, appropriate densities, and design standards. This community driven process will also answer two questions: 1) what development regulations should be enacted; and 2) what should be the objective of such regulations?
61. Best Management Practices (BMPs) and "How-to" Guides will be developed to assist communities, local institutions, and investors to address land degradation within the context of sustainable development in the following key sectors (incorporating wherever possible traditional knowledge related to the prevention and control of land degradation):
 - i. Agriculture;
 - ii. Aquaculture;
 - iii. Agroforestry;
 - iv. Residential development;
 - v. Nature-based tourism including community based ecotourism; and
 - vi. Foreign investment.
62. Model training and awareness programs will be developed, as associated with the BMPs and Guides, in sectors relating to agriculture, aquaculture, agroforestry, and community-based eco-tourism. These model programs will be developed through multilateral partnerships between national, state, and non-government organizations including women's groups. The results of these programs will further promote and mainstream SLM and integrated land use planning and will be used to develop other such programs.

LEGISLATIVE, REGULATORY, AND ENFORCEMENT CAPACITY BUILDING

63. A thorough review of the legal framework and enforcement capacities at the state and national levels will be conducted in order to identify capacity building needs. The review will not only look into the development of land use laws and the incorporation of cultural practices and moratoriums, but the strengthening of associated laws that will support

proper land use planning and minimize land degradation. The review will also assess the Palau Constitution in relation to state and national laws, in order to determine the appropriate constitutional relationships and roles to be undertaken in the state and national levels. Within this context, the review will include but not limited to:

- i. Environmental protection (e.g. earth moving, agriculture, aquaculture, agroforestry, open burning, etc.);
 - ii. Historical and Cultural preservation;
 - iii. Conservation areas;
 - iv. Land use incentives; and
 - v. Any other relevant state and national law.
64. Through the review and incorporation of the outcomes of community visioning, land use laws will be drafted at both the national and state level. The land use laws will, among other things, address the classification of districts/sectors, and establishment of state zoning codes and national building codes.
65. In addition to the establishment of a National Building Code, standards or guides will be developed for residential housing in order to ease the permitting process for residential development. These standards or guides will lay out the basic requirements of the Environmental Quality Protection Board (EQPB) and other relevant regulations, for housing structures based on plot size, housing size, location and soil suitability, buffer zone and other relevant requirements.
66. Currently the states do not have the resources to independently develop, implement, and enforce their own master plans, land use laws, and associated programs, therefore, cross-sectoral partnerships, where necessary and whenever possible, will be developed to do so.

INTEGRATING AND MAINSTREAMING LAND USE PLANNING INTO STATE/NATIONAL POLICIES AND DECISIONMAKING

67. The Land Use Master Plans will provide physical direction for development in each State that will provide the greatest sustainable benefits while maintaining national standards and uniformity. The Plan will be based on such factors as resource (land, water, natural, environmental, etc.) availability and demand; land use opportunities and constraints; population growth; and community visioning, etc. The use of factors/criteria and the incorporation of state/community visioning will be integrated to define such things as land use designation, appropriate densities, and design standards.
68. The review, strengthening and formulation of master plans for all states will follow a process typical to land use or master plan development. The process will utilize previous plans relating to land suitability, economic development, resource availability, population forecasts, conservation areas management, etc. as are necessary to assess and make decisions to develop a comprehensive master plan that will provide the greatest potential for sustainable land use and development. The process will also incorporate the outcomes

from all previous activities in this proposed project. A draft outline of the process is as follows:

- i. Organization of a planning workshop to define the goals, objectives, policies, and guidelines each state will have for its master plan and to prepare the Terms of Reference for the teams tasked with preparing the master plans;
 - ii. Elaboration of appropriate elements of the master plans and a timetable for their implementation, including the establishment of a schedule for review, evaluation, and the procedures for revising master plans, through state legislative processes, to allow for such things as rezoning, reclassification, etc.;
 - iii. Establishment of Master Plan targets, timeframes for their achievement, and measurable indicators of success integrating the use of biological indicators as a ways of measuring success; and
 - iv. Evaluation of costs related to the implementation of the state master plans, including an evaluation of incremental costs.
69. The state master plans and land use laws will be adopted at the state and national level and commitments of various stakeholders involved in its implementation will be secured. Once adopted the Master Plans and Land Use Laws will be widely distributed through various means and implemented.

GLOBAL AND LOCAL BENEFITS

70. This proposed project will aid in the achievement of long-term local and global environmental benefits within the context of sustainable development. This will occur through the promotion of sustainable land use planning and management. The promotion of sustainable land management will reduce land degradation and further alleviate hardship; while preserving ecosystem stability, functions, and services such as soil and watershed protection, water purification and nutrient retention. Globally benefits include carbon uptake and storage, climate regulation, and the preservation of species diversity.

LINKAGES TO IMPLEMENTING AGENCY ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAMMES

71. The SLM project will contribute to Palau's current efforts to implement actions identified under the National Capacity Needs Self Assessment (NCSA) Project for implementation of the UNCCD. The SLM alternatively will integrate or link, where applicable, other GEF funded projects and activities such as the outcomes of the National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan (NBSAP), Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) Enabling Activity, and Climate Change Enabling Activities. The proposed project will seek potential partnerships with on-going national and regional UNDP-GEF projects and programs dealing with solid waste management, renewable energy such as the UNDP/GEF PIGGAREP and International Waters Projects (IWP-SAP). Through its capacity building component, the SLM project will demonstrate the implementation of agreed principles such as the MDGs, principles of wider International Sustainable Law (post WSSD) and programmes that are formulated by the Pacific Regional Centre in Suva, Fiji, as appropriate.

72. The SLM MSP supports UNDP's strategic approaches of strengthening policy development and capacity building, as well as supports the UN Pacific Action Framework to sustainably use and manage its environment and natural resources. As such the project supports UN outcomes that will incorporate sustainable land management into national policies, planning frameworks and programmes.
73. Consequently, the project will work with, and build upon results of on-going projects and programs within the areas of biodiversity conservation, climate change & adaptation and land management. The SLM MSP will seek to further advance the goals and actions of the Presidential Management Action Plan (MAP) and chapter 9 and 12 of the 2020 National Master Development Plan (2020 Plan). Through the SLM MSP, the MAP and the 2020 Plan may gain critical information on capacity building needs and opportunities. The MSP will also build upon the WSSD National Assessment Report and review the capacity elements of the SIDS Chapter within the WSSD Plan of Implementation. Additionally, the SLM MSP will seek to contribute elements of the development of various planning instruments such as the National Implementation Plan on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), the National Tourism Unit 2-year Sustainable Development Framework, and the Protected Areas Network program.

STAKEHOLDER IDENTIFICATION AND PARTICIPATION

74. The major stakeholders in Palau are:
- The Association of Governors and respective State authorities;
 - The Council of Traditional Leaders;
 - The Mechesil Belau;
 - The Office of Environmental Response and Coordination (Office of the President);
 - The Bureau of Lands and Surveys;
 - The Palau Automated Land Resource Information System, PALARIS;
 - The Environmental Quality Protection Board;
 - The Palau Public Lands Authority;
 - The Division of Historical Preservation, within the Bureau of Arts and Culture;
 - The Bureau of Agriculture (BOA);
 - The Bureau of Marine Resources (BMR);
 - The Protected Areas Network Office, PAN Office;
 - The Belau National Museum (BNM);
 - The Palau Visitors Authority (PVA);
 - The Palau Community Action Agency, IESL;
 - The Palau Community College, Cooperative Research and Extension;

- The Palau International Coral Reef Center (PICRC);
 - The Palau Conservation Society (PCS);
 - The Nature Conservancy (TNC); and
 - The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)
75. These agencies and organizations will participate through their involvement in the multi-stakeholder Steering Committee and teams tasked in completing various activities. In support of capacity building the task teams will be composed whenever possible from existing specialized institutions/agencies, already appointed by the respective ministries and organizations to perform the specific tasks.

GENDER AND LAND MANAGEMENT

76. Although women are major users and managers of natural resources in the Pacific region, their perspectives and knowledge were often not adequately represented in past GEF funded projects in Palau. This is because Palau is a matrilineal society making female influence and decision making at the forefront of cultural practices and traditional resource use. However, this SLM project will ensure the participation of women in both informal and formal land management activities through the Mechesil Belau, the traditional female leadership organization with representation from all the States and hamlets of Palau.

FINANCIAL PLAN

STREAMLINED INCREMENTAL COST

77. The requested GEF funding of US\$500,000 reflects the current real needs and concerns of the country in order to build capacity and mainstream sustainable land management to address land degradation. Despite some past and ongoing activities, including capacity-building activities, further capacity-building, including training, for the project team members are still needed so that they can carry out the task in a sustainable manner.
78. This budget has been realistically estimated in consultation with key persons and institutions involved in the development and subsequent implementation of this proposed project and also in full consultation with the UNDP. It has also been thoroughly reviewed by the Office of Environmental Response and Coordination, the Office of the President, and has been fully endorsed by the national GEF Operational Focal Point.
79. The contribution of the Government of Palau as well as other co-financiers, which will amount to US\$1,625,945.92 over the four year period of the project, will include logistical and personnel support, basic communication and office facilities, library and information facilities, and others.

PROJECT BUDGET

Table 1: Project financing and budget (USD ,000)

COMPONENTS	GEF	Co-finance		Total
		GOV'T	Other	
I. Determination of Coordinating Mechanisms/Organization of Process	10	-	14	24
II. Institutional Land Use Planning Capacity Assessment and Strengthening	190	50	536.2	776.2
III. Community and Local Institutional Empowerment and Capacity Building	-	300	282.5	582.5
IV. Legislative, Regulatory, and Enforcement Capacity Building	73	172.24	60	305.24
V. Integrating and Mainstreaming Land Use Planning	103	71.24	-	174.24
VI. Project Management	47	-	-	47
VII. Monitoring and Evaluation	52	-	-	52
TOTAL MSP	475	593.48	892.7	1961.18

Table 2: Detailed description of estimated co-financing sources

Co-financing Sources				
Name	Classification	Type	Amount (US\$)	Status
PALARIS	National Government	In kind	50,000.00	Committed
Bureau of Agriculture	National Government		225,000.00	Confirmed
EQPB	National Semi-government	In kind	65,000.00	Committed
Ngarchelong State	State Government	In kind	3,000.00	Confirmed
Ngaraard State	State Government	In kind	8,000.00	Confirmed
Ngardmau State	State Government	In kind	36,000.00	Confirmed
Airai State	State Government	In kind	211,470.00	Confirmed
Angaur State	State Government	In kind	8,000.00	Confirmed
Palau Conservation Society	NGO	In kind	302,700.00	Committed
The Environment, Inc.	Private Environmental Firm	In kind	10,000.00	Committed
USDA	Bilateral	In kind	500,000.00	Committed
USNOAA	Bilateral			Under Negotiation
USEPA	Bilateral			Under Negotiation
Venezuela	Bilateral	Cash	80,000.00	Confirmed
Sub-Total Co-financing			1,486,170.00	

Classification = government, NGO, multilateral, bilateral

Type = in kind or cash

Status = committed, confirmed, under negotiation

Table 3. Project Administration Budget

Component	Estimated consultant weeks	GEF(\$)	Other sources (\$)	Project total (\$)
Local consultants/project staff		36000		
International Consultants		0		
Office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications		5000		
Travel		6000		
Miscellaneous		0		
Total		47,000		

Table 4. Consultants Working for Technical Assistance Components

Component	Estimated consultant weeks	GEF(\$)	Other sources (\$)	Project total (\$)
Local consultants/project staff		142,000		
International consultants		37,000		
Total		179,000		

Budget Notes

Regional and Locally recruited consultants will provide support for technical assistance. Travel will be strictly in-country, but required in order to provide training to island state communities both in the demonstration sites as well as in other key sites to be determined in the course of implementation.

Short term service contractors (national and regional) will provide support in the following areas: review of policy and regulatory frameworks in order to identify and define gaps, undertaking national and community consultations; training in integrated land information systems/GIS/ remote sensing, and development of training modules; and Participatory technical development and community catchments appraisals

Two-three regional/international consultants will be hired to provide basic support in the training, legislative reviews under outcomes 2 and 3, and undertake evaluations as detailed in the monitoring and evaluation and workplan.

Table 5: Breakdown of Yearly Budget

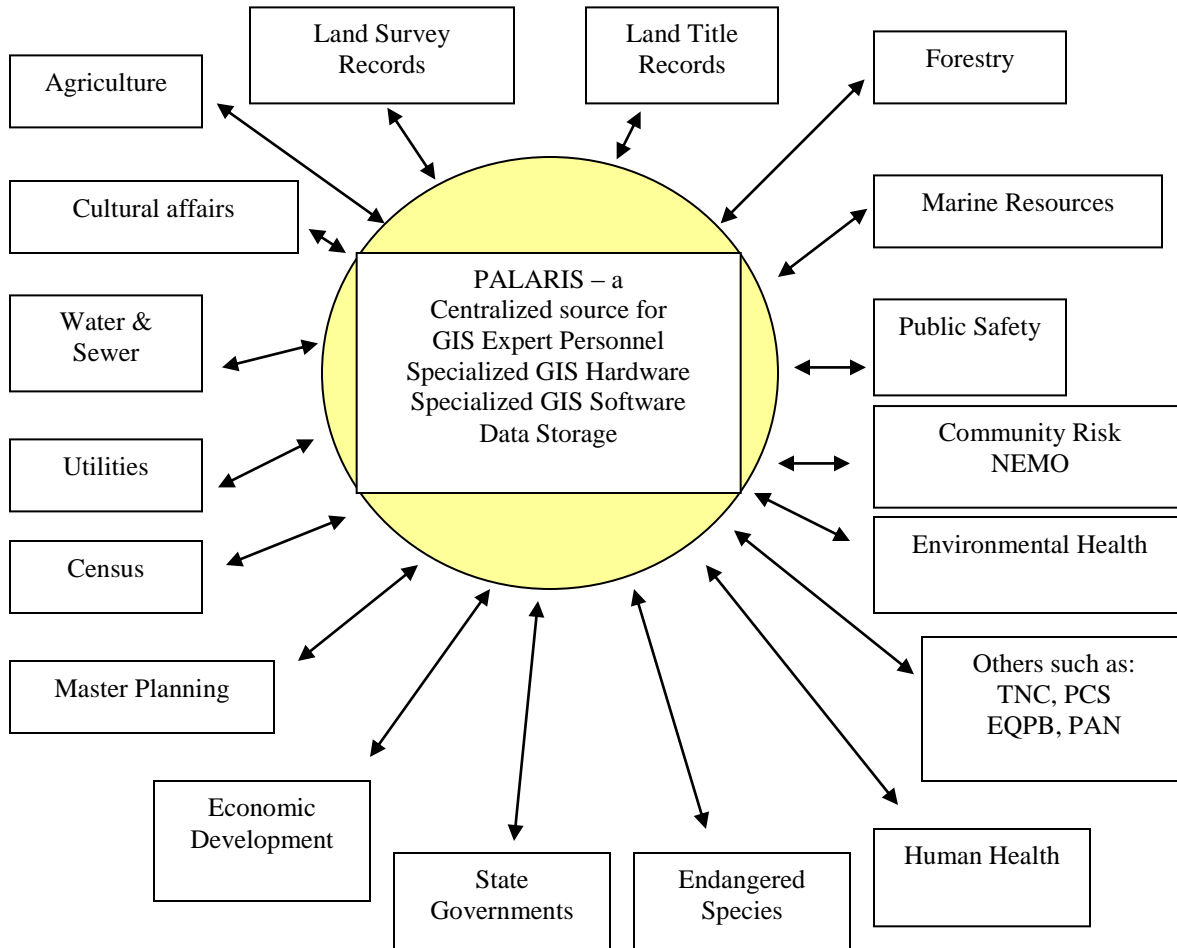
Outcomes, Outputs, and Activities under the SLM Project	Amount USD (,000)		
	GEF	GOV	OTHER
1. Determination of Coordinating Mechanism and Organization of Process	10.00	0.00	14.00
Output 1.1			
1.1.1 Establishment of coordinating mechanism	-	-	-
Output 1.2			
1.2.1 Broad-based Stakeholder Inception Workshop	10.00	-	14.00
2. Institutional Assessment and Strengthening of Capacity for Land Use Planning	190.00	50.00	536.20
Output 2.1: Land Use Capacity Needs Assessment and Strengthening			
2.1.1 Capacity and Needs Assessment	-	-	-
2.1.2 LUP Technical Assistance & Training	160.00	-	4.00
Output 2.2: Mapping and Modeling			
2.2.1 Capacity Needs Assessment for Mapping/Modeling	-	-	-
2.2.2 Data Collection and Mapping/Modeling	-	50.00	32.20
Soil Survey and QuickBird Satellite Imagery	-	-	400.00
2.2.3 Technical Assistance and Training for Mapping/Modeling	-	-	-
Natural Resource Conservation Technical Assistance	-	-	100.00
Output 2.3: Relevant SLM and Development Plans Review			
2.3.1 Review and Evaluation	-	-	-
Output 2.4: Library Establishment			
2.4.1 Determination of Needs/Design/Acquisition	-	-	-
2.4.2 Collection of relevant plans (hardcopy), data inputting (soft copy)	30.00	-	-
3. Community and Local Institutional Empowerment and Capacity Building	0.00	300.00	282.50
Output 3.1: Community Visioning (16 States)			
3.1.1 Intro-Workshop and subsequent development of Community Visioning. 16 States, first phase	-	17.00	120.00
LUP Technical Advisor for Community Visioning	-	-	70.00
3.1.2 Follow-Up and Finalization Workshop. 16 States, second phase	-	17.00	-
Output 3.2: Best Management Practices (BMPs) and “How-to” Guides			
3.2.1 Task Team Identification, ToR development, Priority Assessment for BMPs & Guide development	-	-	-
3.2.2 Development, Review, Endorsement of various BMPs and Guides by PSC	-	11.00	12.50
3.2.3 Printing of BMPs and Guides, wide-spread dissemination	-	10.00	-
Output 3.3: Model Training and Awareness Program Development and Implementation			
3.3.1 Task Team Identification and Roles Defined	-	-	-

3.3.2 Model Training Area/Location identified and workplan/ToR developed and approved by PSC	-	-	-
3.3.3 Model Training and Awareness utilizing BMPs implemented at determined site:			
<i>Agriculture (Arai or Ngardmau - to be decided by PSC)</i>	-	101.25	40.00
<i>Aquaculture</i>	-	21.25	-
<i>Agroforestry (Arai or Ngardmau - to be decided by PSC)</i>	-	101.25	40.00
<i>Community-based Ecotourism</i>	-	21.25	-
4. Legislative, Regulatory, Enforcement Capacity Building	73.00	172.24	60.00
Output 4.1: Legal and Enforcement Capacity Needs Review			
4.1.1 Legislative, regulatory, and enforcement framework and capacity need review. Including review of associated laws and regulations to support land use planning and minimize land degradation.	-	20.00	-
Output 4.2: Formulation of and Strengthening of Associated Laws			
4.2.1 Strengthening of necessary associated laws and regulations through amendments or adoptions via legislature and regulation, or by any other means necessary. The decision on what laws and regulations will be strengthened will be decided via consensus by the PSC and NEPC.	25.00	15.00	-
4.2.2 Review of draft associated laws and regulations to be strengthened by NSC and NEPC, incorporation of comments, and finalization followed by adoption through appropriate action.	-	-	-
Output 4.3: Formulation of Land Use Laws			
4.3.1 Incorporate outcomes of Community Visioning into the formulation of Land Use Laws. Draft Land Use Law, Unified National Building Code, State Zoning Codes.	23.00	122.24	60.00
4.3.2 Review of Draft Land Use Law, Unified National Building Code, and State Zoning Codes by SC and NEPC, followed endorsement by PSC and NEPC. The endorsed Land Use Law, Unified National Building Code, and State Zoning Codes will accompany the State Land Use Master Plans for adoption at the State and National level.	-	-	-
Output 4.4: Streamlining Residential Housing Permitting			
4.4.1 Development and Implementation of Standard Building Guides for Residential Housing based on plot size, housing size, location and soil suitability, buffer zone and other relevant requirements	15.00	5.00	-
Output 4.5: Building Cross-sectoral Partnerships Enabling Implementation of Land Use Master Plans			
4.5.1 Identification of partnership needs between the States and National Government and NGOs, and building of partnerships via Memorandum of Understandings (MOUs), or other means, in order to assist the States implement their Master Plans in areas including but not limited to, land use planning, zoning, permitting, monitoring, etc.	10.00	10.00	-
5. Integrating and Mainstreaming Land Use Planning and SLM into State/National Policies & Decision-making	103.00	71.24	0.00
Output 5.1: Review of existing Master Plans			
5.1.1 Review existing Master Plans and identify gaps	20.00	-	-
Output 5.2: Formulation of Land Use Master Plans (LUMPs)			
5.2.1. Organizational Workshop (PSC) review all outcomes of activities to date, and define the goals and objectives, and elements or content of the LUMPs. Identify task teams responsible for completing specific elements of the LUMP, ToR preparation for LUMP and task teams, and timeframes for completion.	-	-	-

5.2.2 Workshop to define policies; guidelines; procedures and schedules LUMP for review, evaluation, and revision; LUMP targets, etc; and evaluation of costs related to LUMP implementation, etc. followed by drafting of LUMP: <i>State Officials / Council of Chiefs / Mechesil Belau / Etc.</i> <i>Community, etc.</i>	15.00 26.00	35.62 35.62	- -
Output 5.3: Endorsement and Adoption of LUMPs and Land Use Laws			
5.3.1 Circulate LUMP for comments (16 States, National, PSC, NEPC, etc.)	10.00	-	-
5.3.2 Organize the national workshop to endorse draft LUMP by PSC, NEPC, etc.	20.00	-	-
5.3.3 Publish and prepare e-copies of the LUMP on CD-ROMs and submit officially to the State and National Government for adoption.	12.00	-	-
6. Project Management	47.00	0.00	0.00
6.1 Project Coordinator	36.00	-	-
6.2 Project Assistant	7.00	-	-
6.3 Staff Travel	0.00	-	-
6.4 Equipment (2 PCs)	4.00	-	-
6.5 Information Dissemination, Communication, etc.	0.00	-	-
7. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting	52.00	0.00	0.00
SUB TOTALS PROJECT COSTS AND FINANCING	52.00	593.47	892.70

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

Figure 1: PALARIS Network



80. The Palau Automated Land and Resources Information System (PALARIS) will be the project implementing agency. The PALARIS is designed to be a source of assistance to all agencies within the PALARIS Network. PALARIS was created under Executive Order No. 163 to among other things improve the land registration system and enhance the land registration process and support land use management planning to be used in decision making and in the formulation of policies. PALARIS is also intended to coordinate between projects and provide a common view of data in a geographic content.

81. PALARIS, under the Ministry of Resources and Development, will implement the project and the PALARIS Program Manager will serve as the Project Manager (PM). PALARIS will appoint a Project Coordinator (PC) who will be responsible for the overall operational management and financial management of the project. The PC will also be responsible for

the reporting of the expenditures of the UNDP-GEF funds in accordance with UNDP-GEF and national requirements. Successful project execution will be achieved through close cooperation between the identified stakeholders and the GEF Operational Focal Point. As executing agency, PALARIS will ensure the delivery of the project outputs and the judicious use of the project resources.

82. PALARIS will work closely with the OERC and the National Environmental Protection Council (NEPC) to ensure the full and timely implementation of the proposed SLM project. The NEPC is a multi-agency council that determines priority environmental issues within the Republic and is the designated national coordinating committee for all environmental enabling grants at the national level.
83. The project will establish a Project Steering Committee under the NEPC. The Steering Committee's responsibilities will entail providing policy and technical advice. The Project Steering Committee will meet quarterly during the project implementation, unless otherwise required. The executing agency will consult and work collaboratively with all relevant national and state stakeholders in the implementation of this project. The process will be participatory, cross-sectoral and cooperative, relying upon adequate gender participation, information exchange, networking, and learning-by-doing to guide project activities.
84. The states may elect representatives that will serve as members of the Project Steering Committee to ensure that the project activities and finalized land use master plans and land use laws address the states' needs and concerns as outlined within this project proposal. This will ensure state by-in and participation, and increase implementation, enforcement, and accountability.
85. The project will aim to consolidate the partnership between the state governments, national government, NGOs, other community organizations, Pacific Regional Organizations (such as the SPREP and SPC) that are involved in activities related to land use and land degradation. The project will adopt a broader but more strategic partnership and programmatic approach that goes beyond the current 'stand-alone' projects, which should result in significant long-term impacts.
86. In order to accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF for providing funding, a GEF logo should appear alongside the UNDP logo on all relevant the GEF project publications, including among others, project hardware and vehicles purchased with the GEF funds. Any citation on publications regarding projects funded by the GEF should also accord proper acknowledgment to the GEF.
87. This Project will be implemented under the general guidance and direct supervision of the UNDP-GEF Global Support Unit (GSU) and UNDP. All correspondence regarding substantive matters should be addressed to:

For UNDP:
Andrea Volentras
Regional Technical Adviser

For Palau:
Fritz Koshiba
Minister

UNDP Samoa

and

Asenaca Ravuvu
Environment Unit Team Leader
UNDP-Fiji MCO

With a copy to:
Alvin Chandra
Environment/GEF/Energy Associate
UNDP-Fiji MCO

Ministry of Resources and Development
P.O. Box 100
Koror, Palau 96940
Republic of Palau

and

Ms. Youlsau Bells
National Planner
Office of Environmental Planning and
Policy
P.O. Box 7086
Koror, Palau 96940
Republic of Palau

88. Correspondence regarding financial and budgetary matters should be addressed to:

Alvin Chandra
UNDP-Fiji MCO
Environment/GEF/Energy Associate;

With a copy to:
Moneeba Hanif,
Young Professional-Finance,
UNDP-Fiji MCO.

With a copy to:
Jerrold E. Knight
Program Manager
Palau Automated Lands and Resources
Information System (PALARIS)
Ministry of Resources and Development
P.O. Box 100
Koror, Palau 96940
Republic of Palau

EVALUATION

89. PALARIS will maintain systematic overview of the implementation of the project by means of monthly project monitoring meetings or other forms of consultation, as well as by regular quarterly progress reports. At the end of the project, PALARIS will prepare a terminal/final report of the project. Following development of detailed work-plan, the following steps will be undertaken: review of the project, review/definition of defects, gaps, identification of problems that might impede the project implementation. Furthermore, the review is aimed to define potential partners and sources of information for the project. The Implementing Agency will oversee implementation of contracted project activities. With this purpose, Project Coordinator in co-operation with the Project Steering Committee will prepare quarterly and annual work-plans for project implementation.

RESOURCE DISBURSEMENT / CASH ADVANCE REQUIREMENTS

90. An initial cash advance of US\$60,611.650.00 (representing 50% of Year 2007 budget) will be transferred from the UNDP upon signature of the project document by both parties. Subsequent cash advances will be made quarterly, subject to:

A. Confirmation by the PALARIS at least two weeks before the payment is due, that the project expenditure has been 80% of disbursement and actual cash position necessitate the payment, including a reasonable amount of cover “lead time” for the next remittance.

B. The presentation of:

- A satisfactory financial report showing expenditures incurred for the past quarter.
- Timely and satisfactory progress reports on projects implementation
- The balance of the payment will be made on completion of the Project and after all final reports and accounts are submitted and approved.

PROJECT COMMUNICATIONS

91. Communications are always a significant cost element of projects in Pacific Islands. While good communication is needed to attract community support for SLM initiatives, the project will also use external communication in line with the M&E plan to ensure sustenance of the project (by advocating project results).

PART IV - MONITORING AND EVALUATION

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

QUARTERLY AND ANNUAL MONITORING

92. The project will be monitored and evaluated according to UNDP/GEF rules and procedures throughout the project cycle. The PALARIS will prepare annual work plans, Quarterly Operational Reports (QORs), and Annual Progress Reports (APRs) combined with GEF Project Implementation Reports (PIRs) on the technical and substantive progress of the project and the Tri-partite Review. The Project Coordinator will provide regular progress reports to the Project Manager, UNDP, and to all members of the Project Steering Committee. These reports will enable the Project Steering Committee and the UNDP to review and resolve any issues constraining implementation.
93. Local consultants will submit monthly progress reports to the Project Coordinator and the Project Steering Committee. The PALARIS will ensure that all consultants involved in project activities submit progress reports on a timely basis. These include surveys, trainings, workshops, meetings and field activities.
94. The Project Steering Committee will meet on a quarterly basis to review project implementation and provide scientific, technical, policy, and strategic guidance. The minutes of these meetings will be shared with all participating institutions.
95. The PALARIS, the Project Steering Committee, and the OERC will monitor the activities of the project by assessing progress at all stages, analyzing situations to determine the causes for any major deviations from the plan and deciding necessary actions to remedy the situations as appropriate.

MONITORING RESPONSIBILITIES

96. A detailed schedule of project review meetings will be developed by the project management, in consultation with project implementation partners and stakeholder representatives and incorporated in the Project Inception Report. Such a schedule will include: (i) tentative time frames for Project Steering Committee Meetings, (or relevant advisory and/or coordination mechanisms) and (ii) project related Monitoring and Evaluation activities.

DAY-TO-DAY MONITORING OF IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

97. This will be the responsibility of the Project Manager based on the project's Annual Work Plan and its indicators. The PALARIS will inform the UNDP of any delays or difficulties faced during implementation so that the appropriate support or corrective measures can be adopted in a timely and remedial fashion.

PROJECT MONITORING REPORTING

98. The Project Manager in conjunction with the UNDP-GEF team will be responsible for the preparation and submission of the following reports that form part of the monitoring process.

INCEPTION REPORT (IR)

99. A Project Inception Report will be prepared immediately following the Inception Workshop. The Report will include a detailed First Year Work Plan divided in quarterly timeframes setting forth the activities and progress indicators that will guide implementation during the first year of the project. The Inception Report will also include the complete project budget for the first full year of implementation, prepared on the basis of the Annual Work Plan, and including any monitoring and evaluation requirements to effectively measure project performance during the targeted 12 months time-frame.
100. The Inception Report will include a more detailed narrative on the institutional roles, responsibilities, coordinating actions and feedback mechanisms of project related partners. In addition, a section will be included on progress to date on project establishment and start-up activities and an update of any changed external conditions that may effect project implementation.
101. When finalized the report will be circulated to project counterparts who will be given a period of one calendar month in which to respond with comments or queries. Prior to this circulation of the IR, the UNDP will review the document.

QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORTS

102. Short reports outlining main updates in project progress will be provided on a quarterly basis to the UNDP by the project management team.

ANNUAL PROJECT REPORT

103. Annual Monitoring by the highest level of parties directly involved in project implementation will occur through the Tripartite Review (TPR) to be held at least once every year. The TPR meeting will be held within the first twelve months of the start of the project. An Annual Project Report (APR) will be prepared and based on findings of Quarterly Progress Reports throughout the year (the APR will incorporate every 4th Quarterly Progress Report – see below). These will be submitted to the UNDP-CO, the Steering Committee and the UNDP-GEF regional office at least two weeks prior to the TPR for review and comments.
104. The steering committee through the Project Manager will present the APR to the TPR, highlighting policy issues and recommendations for the decision of the TPR participants. The TPR will also be advised of any agreement reached by stakeholders during the APR preparation on how to resolve operational issues. Separate specific reviews of project components may also be conducted if necessary.

TERMINAL TRIPARTITE REVIEW (TTPR)

105. The terminal tripartite review is to be held in the last month of project operations. The steering committee through the Project Manager & Project Coordinator is responsible for preparing the Terminal Report and submitting it to the UNDP-CO and the GEF Regional Coordinating Unit. It shall be prepared in draft at least two months in advance of the TTPR in order to allow review, and will serve as the basis for discussions in the meeting. The terminal tripartite review considers the implementation of the project as a whole, paying particular attention to whether the project has achieved its stated objectives and contributed to the broader environmental objective. It decides whether any actions are still necessary, particularly in relation to sustainability of project results, and acts as a vehicle through which lessons learnt can be captured to feed into other projects under implementation or formulation.

INDEPENDENT EVALUATION

106. The MSP project is to be evaluated at least once by an independent, external evaluation team. In most cases there will be one 'end-of-project' evaluation. This should take place in the three-month period before the project is operationally closed. However, UNDP CO may request for a mid-term evaluation to be carried out by an independent evaluator and to be paid for by the project.

MID TERM EVALUATION

107. An independent Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE) could be undertaken at the end of the second year of implementation or when deemed necessary by UNDP CO. The Mid-Term Evaluation shall be necessary as the project duration exceeds four years. The MTE will determine progress being made towards the achievement of outcomes and will identify course correction if needed. It will focus on the effectiveness, efficiency and timeliness of project implementation; will highlight issues requiring decisions and actions; and will present initial lessons learned about project design, implementation and management. Findings of this review will be incorporated as recommendations for enhanced implementation during the final half of the project's term.

108. The organization, terms of reference and timing of the mid-term evaluation will be decided after consultation between the parties to the project document. The Terms of Reference for this Mid-term evaluation will be prepared by the UNDP CO in collaboration with the project board based on guidance from the Regional Coordinating Unit and UNDP-GEF. In the event that a decision can not be made, the UNDP Resident Representative will make the final decision on the selection of an independent assessor.

FINAL EVALUATION

109. An independent Final Evaluation will take place three months prior to the terminal tripartite review meeting, and will focus on the same issues as the mid-term evaluation. The final evaluation will also look at impact and sustainability of results, including the contribution to capacity development and the achievement of global environmental goals. The Final Evaluation should also provide recommendations for follow-up activities. The Terms of

Reference for this evaluation will be prepared by the UNDP CO in collaboration with the PB based on guidance from the Regional Coordinating Unit and UNDP-GEF.

TECHNICAL REPORTS

110. Technical Reports are detailed documents covering specific areas of analysis or scientific specializations within the overall project. As part of the Inception Report, the project management team will prepare a draft Reports List, detailing the technical reports that are expected to be prepared on key areas of activity during the course of the Project, and tentative due dates. Where necessary this Reports List will be revised and updated, and included in subsequent Annual Project Reviews (APR). Technical Reports may also be prepared by external consultants and should be comprehensive, specialized analyses of clearly defined areas of research within the framework of the project. These technical reports will represent, as appropriate, the project's substantive contribution to specific areas, and will be used in efforts to disseminate relevant information and best practices at the local, national, and international levels.

111. The following reports will be produced in the course of the project:

Table 4: Reports List (Draft)

Type/Title of the report	Delivery Time (Project Month)	Language of the reports
Progress Reports		
First Quarterly Report	04	Eng
Second Quarterly Report	07	En
Third Quarterly Report	10	En
Fourth Quarterly Report	13	En
National MSP Annual Project Review		
Fifth Quarterly Report	16	En
Sixth Quarterly Report	19	En
Seventh Quarterly Report	22	En
Eighth Report	25	En
National MSP Annual Project Review / TPR		
Ninth Report	28	En
Tenth Report	31	En
Eleventh Report	34	En
Twelfth Report	37	En
National MSP Annual Project Review / TPR		
Thirteenth Report	40	En
Fourteenth Report	43	En
Fifteenth Report	46	En
Sixteenth Report	49	En
National MSP Annual Project Review / TPR		
Terminal Report		
Technical Reports		

1. Relevant Plans Review	08	En
2. Community Visioning Statements	26	En
3. BMP's and "How-to" Guides		En
4. Legal and Enforcement Review	12	En
5. Draft Land Use Laws and Guides		En
6. Draft Master Plans		En
7. Final Land Use Laws and Guides	13	En
8. Final Master Plans	20	En

AUDIT ARRANGEMENTS

112. An annual audit of the project resources will be carried out by an accredited auditor who shall, in addition to local government requirements, pay particular attention to the UNDP financial regulations, policies and procedures that apply to projects (the project document and work plans, including activities, management arrangements, expected results, monitoring, evaluation and reporting provisions; and the key considerations for management, administration and finance). The audit shall not cover expenses incurred by the UNDP.

LEGAL CONTEXT

113. This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) between the Government of the Palau and the United Nations Development Program.

114. UNDP acts in this project as Implementing Agency of the Global Environment Facility (GEF), and all rights and privileges pertaining to the UNDP as per the terms of the SBAA shall be executed according to GEF.

115. The UNDP Resident Representative is authorized to effect in writing the following types of revisions to this project document, provided s/he has verified the agreement thereto by the UNDP GEF unit and is assured that the other signatories of the project document have no objections to the proposed changes:

- Revisions of, or addition to, any of the annexes to the Project Document;
- Revisions which do not involve significant changes in the immediate objectives, outputs or activities of the project, but are caused by the rearrangement of inputs already agreed to or by the cost increases due to inflation;
- Mandatory annual revisions which re-phase the delivery of agreed project inputs, or reflect increased expert or other costs due to inflation, or take into account agency expenditure flexibility, and;
- Inclusion of additional annexes and attachments relevant to the Project Document

Table 5: Detailed Communications, M&E Plan and Budget

Type of M&E activity	Lead responsible party in bold	Budget (USD)	Time frame
Inception Report	Project Implementation Team	0*	At the beginning of project implementation
APR/PIR	The Government, UNDP Country Office, Executing Agency, Project Team , UNDP/GEF Task Manager ¹	0*	Every year, at latest by June of that year
Tripartite meeting and report (TPR)	The Government, UNDP Country Office , Executing Agency, Project Team, UNDP/GEF Task Manager	0*	Every year (3) , upon receipt of APR
Mid-term External Evaluation	Project team, UNDP/GEF headquarters, UNDP/GEF Task Manager, UNDP Country Office , Executing Agency	20,000	At the mid-point of project implementation.
Final External Evaluation	Project team, UNDP/GEF headquarters, UNDP/GEF Task Manager, UNDP Country Office , Executing Agency	25,000	At the end of project implementation, Ex-post: about two years following project completion
Terminal Report	UNDP Country Office, UNDP/GEF Task Manager, Project Team	0*	At least one month before the end of the project
Audit	Executing Agency , UNDP Country Office, Project Team	1,000	Yearly, (3)
Visits to field sites	UNDP Country Office , Executing Agency	2,000	Yearly (3)
Lessons learnt	UNDP-GEF, GEFSEC, Project Team , Executing Agency	4,000	Yearly (3)
TOTAL COST <i>Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff and travel expenses.</i>		52,000	

* indicates that this activity is covered by project management unit, at no *additional* cost to project

RESPONSE TO GEF SECRETARIAT REVIEW

GEFSEC Comment	Response	Location where document was revised

¹ UNDP/GEF Task Managers is a broad term that includes regional advisors, sub-regional coordinators, and GEF project specialists based in the region or in HQ.

SECTION II – STRATEGIC RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Table 6: Proposed Components/Outputs/Activities and Budget Requirements

COMPONENTS, ACTIVITIES, AND OUTPUTS UNDER THE SLM PROJECT	AMOUNT USD (,000)				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	TOTAL
1. DETERMINATION OF COORDINATING MECHANISM AND ORGANIZATION OF PROCESS	24				
Output 1.1					
1.1.1 Establishment of coordinating mechanism					
Output 1.2					
1.2.1 Broad-based Stakeholder Inception Workshop	24				
2. INSTITUTIONAL ASSESSMENT AND STRENGTHENING OF CAPACITY FOR LAND USE PLANNING	744.2				
Output 2.1: Land Use Capacity Needs Assessment and Strengthening					
2.1.1 Capacity and Needs Assessment					
2.1.2 LUP Technical Assistance & Training	35.75	35.75	35.75	35.75	143
Output 2.2: Mapping and Modeling					
2.2.1 Capacity Needs Assessment for Mapping/Modeling					
2.2.2 Data Collection and Mapping/Modeling	41.1	41.1			82.2
Soil Survey and QuickBird Satellite Imagery	400				400
2.2.3 Technical Assistance and Training for Mapping/Modeling					
Natural Resource Conservation Technical Assistance	25	25	25	25	100
Output 2.3: Relevant SLM and Development Plans Review					
2.3.1 Review and Evaluation					
Output 2.4: Library Establishment					
2.4.1 Determination of Needs/Design/Acquisition					
2.4.2 Collection of relevant plans (hardcopy), data inputting (soft copy)	19				19
3. COMMUNITY AND LOCAL INSTITUTIONAL EMPOWERMENT AND CAPACITY BUILDING	582.5				
Output 3.1 Gender Needs Assessment for SLM					
3.1.1 Gender mainstreaming training for SLM MSP project proponents	XX				
3.1.2 Determine land management gender specific needs (policy, planning and community)	XX				
3.1.3 Incorporate gender dimension and concerns into community visioning component	XX				
Output 3.1: Community Visioning (16 States)					
3.1.1 Intro-Workshop and subsequent development of Community Visioning. 16 States, first phase	68.5	68.5			137
LUP Technical Advisor for Community Visioning	35	35			70
3.1.2 Follow-Up and Finalization Workshop. 16 States, second phase			8.5	8.5	17

COMPONENTS, ACTIVITIES, AND OUTPUTS UNDER THE SLM PROJECT	AMOUNT USD (,000)				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	TOTAL
Output 3.2: Best Management Practices (BMPs) and “How-to” Guides					
3.2.1 Task Team Identification, ToR development, Priority Assessment for BMPs and Guide development					
3.2.2 Development, Review, Endorsement of various BMPs and Guides by PSC	7.83	7.83	7.83		23.5
3.2.3 Printing of BMPs and Guides, wide-spread dissemination				10	10
Output 3.3: Model Training and Awareness Program Development and Implementation					
3.3.1 Task Team Identification and Roles Defined					
3.3.2 Model Training Area/Location identified and workplan developed and approved by PSC					
3.3.3 Model Training and Awareness utilizing BMPs implemented:					
<i>Agriculture (Airai or Ngardmau – to be decided by PSC)</i>	35.32	35.31	35.31	35.31	141.25
<i>Aquaculture</i>	5.32	5.31	5.31	5.31	21.25
<i>Agroforestry (Airai or Ngardmau – to be decided by PSC)</i>	35.52	35.51	35.51	35.51	141.25
<i>Community-based Ecotourism</i>	5.32	5.31	5.31	5.31	21.25
4. LEGISLATIVE, REGULATORY, ENFORCEMENT CAPACITY BUILDING					277.24
Output 4.1: Legal and Enforcement Capacity Needs Review					
4.1.1 Legislative, regulatory, and enforcement framework and capacity need review. Including review of associated laws and regulations to support land use planning and minimize land degradation.	20				20
Output 4.2: Formulation of and Strengthening of Associated Laws					
4.2.1 Strengthening of necessary associated laws and regulations through amendments or adoptions via legislature and regulation, or by any other means necessary. The decision on what laws and regulations will be strengthened will be decided via consensus by the PSC and NEPC.	15	15			30
4.2.2 Review of draft associated laws and regulations to be strengthened by NSC and NEPC, incorporation of comments, and finalization followed by adoption through appropriate action.					
Output 4.3: Formulation of Land Use Laws					
4.3.1 Incorporate outcomes of Community Visioning into the formulation of Land Use Laws. Draft Land Use Law, Unified National Building Code, State Zoning Codes.	49.31	49.31	49.31	49.31	197.24
4.3.2 Review of Draft Land Use Law, Unified National Building Code, and State Zoning Codes by SC and NEPC, followed endorsement by PSC and NEPC. The endorsed Land Use Law, Unified National Building Code, and State Zoning Codes will accompany the State Land Use Master Plans for adoption at the State and National level.					
Output 4.4: Streamlining Residential Housing Permitting					
4.4.1 Development and Implementation of Standard Building Guides for Residential Housing based on plot size, housing size, location and soil suitability, buffer zone and other relevant requirements		15			15
Output 4.5: Building Cross-sectoral Partnerships Enabling Implementation of Land Use Master Plans					

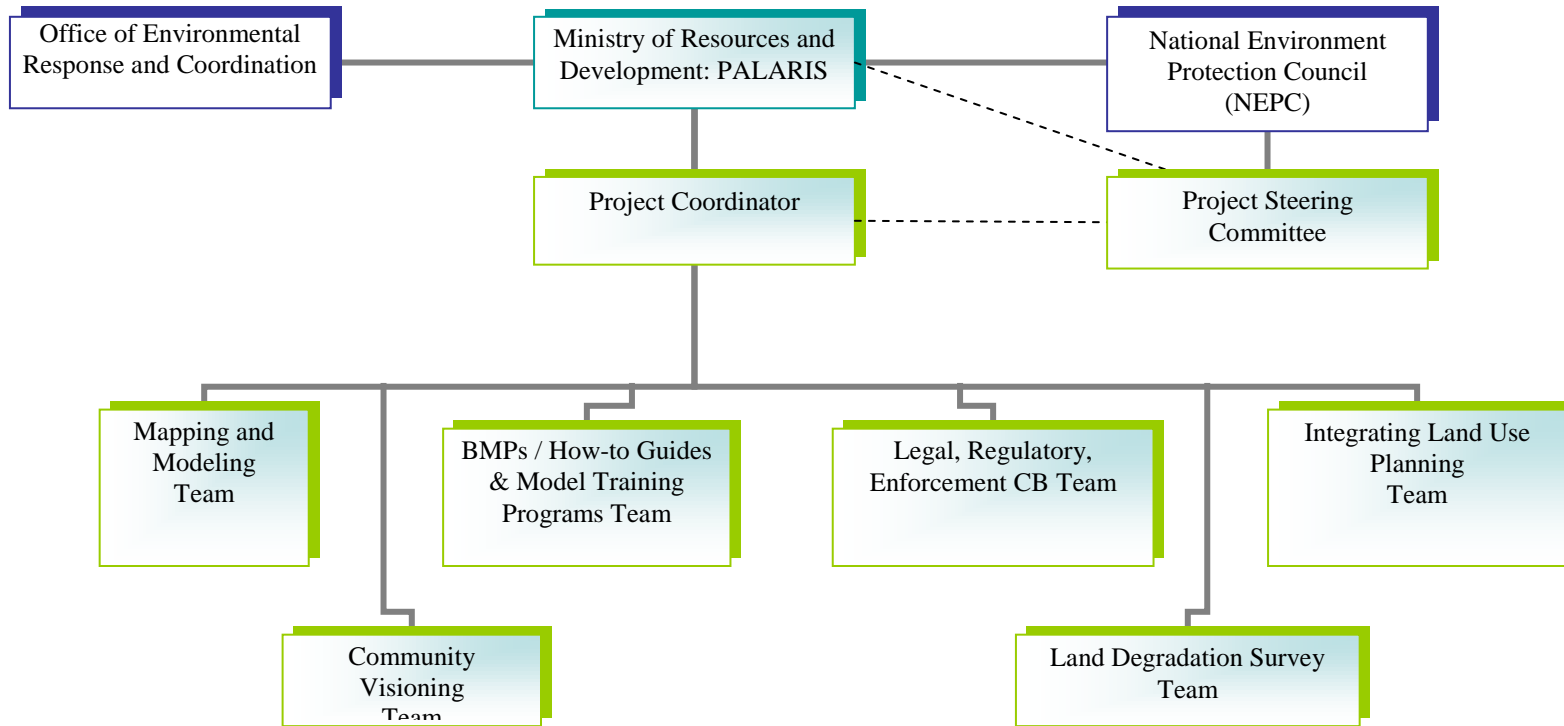
COMPONENTS, ACTIVITIES, AND OUTPUTS UNDER THE SLM PROJECT	AMOUNT USD (,000)				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	TOTAL
4.5.1 Identification of partnership needs between the States and National Government and NGOs, and building of partnerships via Memorandum of Understandings (MOUs), or other means, in order to assist the States implement their Master Plans in areas including but not limited to, land use planning, zoning, permitting, monitoring, etc.				15	15
5. INTEGRATING AND MAINSTREAMING LAND USE PLANNING AND SLM INTO STATE/NATIONAL POLICIES & DECISION-MAKING					131.24
Output 5.1: Review of existing Master Plans					
5.1.1 Review existing Master Plans and identify gaps			15		15
Output 5.2: Formulation of Land Use Master Plans (LUMPs)					
5.2.1. Organizational Workshop (PSC) review all outcomes of activities to date, and define the goals and objectives, and elements or content of the LUMPs. Identify task teams responsible for completing specific elements of the LUMP, ToR preparation for LUMP and task teams, and timeframes for completion.					
5.2.2 Workshop to define policies; guidelines; procedures and schedules LUMP for review, evaluation, and revision; LUMP targets, etc; and evaluation of costs related to LUMP implementation, followed by drafting of LUMP. <i>State Officials / Council of Chiefs / Mechesil Belau / Etc. Community, etc.</i>			50.62 50.62		50.62 50.62
Output 5.3: Endorsement and Adoption of LUMPs and Land Use Laws					
5.3.1 Compile a draft of the LUMP and circulate for comments				5	5
5.3.2 Organize the national workshop to consider and endorse draft LUMP by PSC, NEPC, etc.				5	5
5.3.3 Publish and prepare e-copies of the LUMP on CD-ROMs and submit officially to the State and National Government for adoption.				5	5
6. PROJECT MANAGEMENT					125
6.1 Project Coordinator	20	20	20	20	80
6.2 Project Assistant	8	8	8	8	32
6.3 Staff Travel	1	1	1	1	4
6.4 Equipment (2 PCs)	6	0	0	0	6
6.5 Information Dissemination, Communication, etc.	.4	1	.6	1	3
7. MONITORING, EVALUATION, AND REPORTING					52
TOTALS					1,961

Table 8: Matrix of Activities, Indicators, and Outputs

Activities	Indicators	Outputs
II. INSTITUTIONAL ASSESSMENT AND STRENGTHENING OF CAPACITY FOR LAND USE PLANNING		
Land Use Capacity Needs Assessment and Strengthening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity Needs Assessment for Mapping/Modeling • Data Collection and Mapping/Modeling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maps and models identified for use in land use planning
Mapping and Modeling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity Needs Assessment for Mapping/Modeling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maps and models obtained and developed for use in land use planning
Review of relevant SLM and Development Plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review and Evaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integration and mainstreaming of relevant policies into land use planning
Library Establishment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determination of Needs, etc. • Collection and compilation of relevant plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Library established in order to ensure that relevant policies and strategies continue to be integrated and mainstreamed at all levels.
III. COMMUNITY AND LOCAL INSTITUTIONAL EMPOWERMENT AND CAPACITY BUILDING		
Community Visioning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initial Workshop (16 States) • Follow-up and Finalization Workshops (16 States) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Vision Statements developed • Public Awareness on SLM and land use planning • Mainstreaming of SLM and land use planning
Best Management Practices (BMPs) and How-to Guide development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Task Team identification, roles defined, ToR defined, Priority Assessment for BMP and Guide development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BMPs and How-to Guide developed in the key areas. Widespread dissemination of BMPs and Guides and use in Model Training and Awareness Program • Mainstreaming of SLM and land use planning at the relevant levels
Model Training and Awareness Program Development and Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Task Team Identification and Roles Defined • Model Training Area/Location identified and Workplan developed and approved by PSC • Model Training and Awareness utilizing BMPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased awareness and knowledge on SLM and best practices to prevent land degradation, and mainstreaming of SLM practices at the community level.
IV. LEGISLATIVE, REGULATORY, ENFORCEMENT CAPACITY BUILDING		
Legal and Enforcement Capacity Needs Review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of existing laws and enforcement capacity relating to land use and SLM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This review will be the basis for all activities within component IV.
Formulation of and Strengthening Associated Laws	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laws/Regulations developed, i.e. EQPB, National, State 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthened associated laws to support the implementation of SLM practices and further support the LUMPs, and prevent land degradation
Formulation of Land Use Laws	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land Use Law Drafted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthened Laws to support the

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> implementation of LUMPs Endorsed Land Use Laws by PSC, NEPC for submission along with LUMPs to States and OEK for adoption
Streamlining Residential Housing Permitting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with EQPB to assess and develop measures to ease the permitting process and understanding of the process/requirements by applicants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standardized Building Codes for Residential Housing developed along with examples or guides.
Building Cross-sectoral Partnership Enabling Implementation of Land Use Master Plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partners identified to assist State in the implementation of Land Use Laws and LUMPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These partnerships will exist for the benefit of the States to assist in SLM and Land Use Planning
V. INTEGRATING AND MAINSTREAMING OF LAND USE PLANNING INTO STATE DECISION-MAKING		
Review of existing Master Plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluation of findings from review completed in component II. Relevant Plans review 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish the necessary mechanism and process for either the strengthening those existing or development of LUMPs
Land Use Master Plans (LUMPs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultation with States and incorporation of Community Visioning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprehensive Land Use Master Plans developed and approved/endorsed along with Land Use Laws
VI. PROJECT MANAGEMENT (BASED ON 4 YEARS DURATION)		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project staff recruited 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project Management Team put in place
VII. MONITORING AND REPORTING		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly Reports Visits of International Consultant each year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yearly Report Yearly visit of the International Consultants during the implementation of the project

Figure 2: Institutional arrangement for the MSP



Annex 2. Total Budget and Work Plan

Award ID: 00040586											
Award Title: PIMS 3401 Capacity Building for Sustainable Land Management for Mitigation of Land Degradation											
Project Title: Capacity Building for Sustainable Land Management for Mitigation of Land Degradation											
Implementing Partner: Palau Automated Land and Resources Information System (PALARIS)											
GEF Outcome/Atlas Activity	Responsible Party / Implementing Agent	Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Amount Year 4 (USD)	Total (USD)	See Budget Note:
OUTCOME 1: Determination of Coordinating Mechanism and Organization of Process	Govt. of Palau/ PALARIS	62000	GEF	71400	Contractual services	10,000	0	0	0	10,000	a
					Total Outcome 1	10,000	0	0	0	10,000	
OUTCOME 2: Institutional Assessment and Strengthening of Capacity for Land Use Planning	Govt. of Palau/ PALARIS	62000	GEF	71300	Local Consultants	30,000	30,000	24,000	24,000	108,000	b
		62000	GEF	71600	Travel	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	40,000	c
		62000	GEF	72500	Office Supplies	2,000	2,000	1000	1000	6,000	d
		62000	GEF	74500	Miscellaneous	2,500	2,500	1000	1000	7,000	e
		62000	GEF	71400	Contractual services	7,500	7,500	7,000	7,000	29,000	a
						Total Outcome 2	52,000	52,000	43,000	43,000	190,000
OUTCOME 4: Legislative, Regulatory, Enforcement Capacity Building	Govt. of Palau/ PALARIS	62000	GEF	71200	International Consultants	6,000	6,000	0	0	12,000	f
		62000	GEF	71600	Travel	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	28,000	c
		62000	GEF	71400	Contractual services	4000	4000	3,250	3,250	14,500	a
		62000	GEF	71300	Local Consultants	3,250	3,250	6,000	6,000	18,500	b
						Total Outcome 4	20,250	20,250	16,250	16,250	73,000
OUTCOME 5: Integrating and Mainstreaming Land Use Planning and	Govt. of Palau/ PALARIS	62000	GEF	71200	International Consultants	0	5,000	0	0	5,000	f
				71300	Local Consultants	0	5,000	10,000	5,000	20,000	b
				71600	Travel	7000	7000	7000	7000	28,000	c

SLM into State/National Policies & Decision-making				74500	Miscellaneous	2000	2,000	2,000	2000	8,000	e
				71400	Contractual services	5000	7000	20,000	10,000	28,000	a
					Total Outcome 5	14,000	26,000	39,000	24,000	103,000	
OUTCOME 6: Monitoring, Learning, Adaptive Feedback & Evaluation.	Govt. of Palau/ PALARIS/ UNDP	62000 62000 62000 62000 62000	GEF	71200	International Consultants	0	10,000	0	10,000	20,000	f
				71300	Local Consultants	0	5,000	0	5,000	10,000	b
				71600	Travel	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	12,000	c
				71400	Contractual services	0	5,000	0	5,000	10,000	a
					Total Outcome 6	3,000	23,000	3,000	23,000	52,000	
Project Management Unit	Govt. of Palau/ PALARIS			71300	Local Consultants	4,000	0	0	0	4,000	b
				71600	Travel	1,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	6,000	c
				72500	Office Supplies	5,000	0	0	0	5,000	d
				71400	Contractual services	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	32,000	a
					Total Management	18,000	10,000	10,000	9,000	47,000	
PROJECT TOTAL						117,250	131,250	111,250	115,250	475,000.00	

Summary of Funds: [2]

GEF (MSP)	Multi-lateral	Cash	185,250.00	104,250.00	100,250.00	85,250.00	475,000.00
Venezuela	Bilateral	Cash	80,000.00				80,000.00
PALARIS	National Government	In kind	12,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	50,000.00
Bureau of Agriculture	National Government	In kind	53,000.00	53,000.00	53,000.00	53,000.00	212,000.00
EQPB	National Semi-government	In kind	16,250.00	16,250.00	16,250.00	16,250.00	65,000.00
Ngarchelong State	State Government	In kind	750.00	750.00	750.00	750.00	3,000.00
Ngaraard State	State Government	In kind	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	8,000.00
Ngardmau State	State Government	In kind	9,000.00	9,000.00	9,000.00	9,000.00	36,000.00

Airai State	State Government	In kind	52,867.50	52,867.50	52,867.50	52,867.50	211,470.00
Angaur State	State Government	In kind	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	8,000.00
Plau Conservation Society	NGO	In kind	75,675.00	75,675.00	75,675.00	75,675.00	302,700.00
The Environment, Inc.	Private Environmental Firm	In kind	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	10,000.00
USDA	Bilateral	In kind	425,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	500,000.00
TOTAL			916,792.50	355,792.50	351,792.50	336,792.50	1,961,170.00

Budget Notes.

- a. Specialized short term service contracts by individuals for data collection, promoting community participation, producing media outreach materials, including in vernacular, collecting and documenting Traditional knowledge and practices.
- b. 2-3 Local consultants will be recruited annually to provide technical support for drafting guidelines for mainstreaming SLM in land use, assessment of data on terrestrial systems, assisting in consultations and demonstrations activities involving communities, organizing educational activities & training workshops and to engage consultations for resource mobilization strategy.
- c. This includes travel for local consultants as well as travel for workshops, transportation costs for awareness/training programmes, engaging in the land use planning and management community of practice, national participation in regional and sub-regional dedicated training (Geographical Information Systems, Environmental Impact Assessment), consulting key institutions on SLM practices and holding stakeholder consultations in different states.
- d. Office supplies for awareness workshops, community consultations, and national training workshops
- e. This includes materials for the workshops and contingency.
- f. 1-2 International consultants will be recruited to undertake training and awareness raising, consulting key institutions on SLM practices, Formulation and Strengthening of Associated Laws, reviewing and integrating SLM into SDS and other appropriate national/state plans and policies, drafting a comprehensive medium term investment plan and providing training to technicians.

SECTION III – ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

PART I – GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT ENDORSEMENT LETTER

PART II – CO-FINANCIERS LETTERS

Terms of Reference

Project Steering Committee

Objective

The Government of Palau has received funding through the UNDP/GEF to assist with capacity development for sustainable land management to meet Palau's obligations under the UNCCD. An important part of this project is the establishment of a Project Steering Committee to provide oversight and advice in the implementation of the project.

The SLM Project Steering Committee, which comprises female and male representatives from a range of government departments, NGOs and from other existing Steering Committees such as in the NBSAP, Climate Change, UNCCD, POPs Convention and IWP, will act as the Steering Committee for the SLM under the National Environment Protection Council (NEPC). In addition to its other existing duties and responsibilities, the SLM Project Steering Committee will carry out the following specific functions for the SLM Medium Size Project.

Nominations to the steering committee will be made by the states and will be done so on an equal and participatory basis, and in consideration to provide greater representation of women in the committee. As such the committee will not only ensure the needs and concerns of states' in the land use master plans and land use laws outlined in the project document, but needs of women and vulnerable group (youth and children) to promote gender equality and empowerment of women.

1. Provide policy and technical advice, and guidance to the Bureau of Lands and Surveys (BLS), Project Coordinator and SLM consultants in the implementation of the SLM MSP.
2. Ensure project activities are carried out in accordance with SLM MSP work plan and budget
3. Facilitate and participate in national consultation workshops involving the SLM stakeholders.
4. Meet on a quarterly basis to review progress in implementing the project.
5. Facilitate inter-agency sharing of information and experience relating to capacity building and land management.
6. Provide quality control of reports and publications produced under the project.
7. Review and endorse SLM reports to UNDP and GEF.
8. Help identify other potential sources of support for the implementation of the National Action Programme (NAP).
9. Help evaluate the success or otherwise of SLM MSP activities.
10. Other duties as agreed by the Committee from time to time.

Terms of Reference

SLM Project Manager

Objective

The Government of Palau have received funds through the UNDP/GEF to assist with capacity development for sustainable land management to meet Palau's obligations under the UNCCD. An important part of this project is the appointment of a Project Manager to have overall responsibility for the management and implementation of the project. In this regard, the Government of Palau has identified the Director of Bureau of Lands and Surveys (BLS) as the Project Manager for the SLM MSP.

Responsibilities

The Project Manager will work closely with the Palau GEF Operational Focal Point (OFP) and be responsible for the following tasks:

1. Have overall responsibility for the management and implementation of the SLM MSP project.
2. Recruit a Project Coordinator to be responsible for the day-to-day operation of the NCSA.
3. Participate in meetings of the SLM Project Steering Committee
4. Approve the TOR and recruitment of SLM consultants.
5. Ensure that there is close coordination between the SLM and other environmental, capacity building and sustainable development projects in Palau through the National Environment Protection Council (NEPC).
6. Review and endorse SLM progress and financial reports to UNDP, Project Steering Committee, GEF Operational Focal Point and the National Environment Protection Council (NEPC).
7. Ensure SLM MSP resources are effectively used.
8. Set other duties as deemed necessary for the success of the SLM MSP.
9. Ensure adequate representation of women and vulnerable community (youth and children) needs to promote gender equality and empowerment of women in sustainable land management, land use master plans, land use laws and other capacity development initiative of the project.

Terms of Reference

National Project Coordinator (NPC)

Location: Koror, Palau

Duration: 4 years

Objective

The Government of Palau have received funds through the UNDP/GEF to assist with capacity development for sustainable land management to meet Palau's obligations under the UNCCD. Critical to the success of this project is the recruitment of a Project Coordinator (PC) to the Executing Agency (i.e. Bureau of Lands and Surveys) to facilitate and oversee the implementation of the SLM MSP project according to UNDP/GEF guidelines under the supervision of the Director of Bureau of Lands and Surveys.

Responsibilities

Under the general direction of the Director of Bureau of Lands and Surveys, the Project Coordinator will manage the day-to-day implementation of the SLM MSP based on the documents deposited with the GEF for the Project "Capacity Building for Sustainable Land Management for Mitigation of Land Degradation".

1. Liaise closely with the Project Manager and UNDP on matters relating to the project.
2. Facilitate and supervise the overall implementation of the project including the preparation of work plans and budgets.
3. Report, through the Project Manager, to the Project Steering Committee on all matters relating to the implementation of the project.
4. Ensure the timely delivery of financial and progress reports to the Project Manager and UNDP.
5. Ensure close collaboration between the SLM project, its stakeholders and other environmental, capacity building and sustainable development projects in Palau.
6. In consultation with the Project Manager, ensure appropriate and adequate support, including office space, is provided for consultants from time to time.
7. In consultation with the Project Manager and UNDP, facilitate the recruitment and work of local and expatriate consultants, including the drafting of specific terms of reference, as required.
8. Foster and establish links between the NCSA, NAP and other capacity building initiatives in Palau.
9. Ensure SLM activities are carried out in accordance with work plans, and SLM MSP outputs are of a high quality and suited to its required purposes.
10. Ensure adequate representation of women and vulnerable community (youth and children) needs to promote gender equality and empowerment of women in sustainable land management, land use master plans, land use laws and other capacity development initiative of the project.

11. Other duties as may be assigned by the Project Manager from time to time.

Qualifications

- An advanced degree in a field of relevance to the objectives of the project preferably in land management, environment and biodiversity conservation;
- At least five years of working experience in project management;
- A good understanding of environment, land management and conservation issues in Palau and the Pacific;
- A demonstrated understanding of local institutions and stakeholders;
- Excellent written English
- Excellent communication and reporting skills.
- Proven leadership skills and ability to facilitate the work of multidisciplinary teams, manage change and coordinate various decision bodies of large scale project is essential.
- Experience in administration for budget and human resources management required. Good professional knowledge of main office computer applications desired.
- To ensure adequate representation of women in land management and environmental issues, applications from women are highly encouraged for the SLM MSP vacancy.

PART IV – RISK & ISSUE ANALYSIS

Risk Type	Date Identified	Risk Description	Risk Management	Critical	Review Date	Risk Monitor
Environmental	25/05/07	Increasing vulnerability of Palau to changing environmental conditions	1.1 Develop and select priority country driven action programmes for adaptation and mitigation to climate change and land degradation. 1.2 Realignment of project activities to ensure project outcomes are met	Yes	25/05/08	UNDP/BLS PC
Financial	25/05/07	Delayed disbursement of project funds	1.1 Details of disbursement communicated to project management once funds transferred 1.2 Regular financial monitoring and finance procedure training 1.3. Close liaison between government finance and project management unit 1.4. Regular review of business processes	No	25/05/08	UNDP/BLS PC

Operational	25/05/07	Non-inclusive stakeholder involvement in the consultation process	1.1 Clear guidelines where stakeholders are engaged 1.2 Participatory and monitoring of stakeholder involvement	No	25/05/08	UNDP/BLS PC
Political	25/05/07	Lack of mainstreaming of environmental management into national planning and budgetary processes	1.1. Advocating environmental awareness through capacity development 1.2. Utilising GEF OFP support programme 1.3. Adequate legislations supporting capacity for environmental management 2.1. Advocate mainstreaming of environmental management	No	25/05/08	UNDP/BLS PC
Strategic	25/05/07	1. Capacity gaps identified maybe too broad to implement 2. Ineffective mitigation to baseline situation 3. Lack of funding for implementation of capacity needs and gaps	1.1. Specific identification of capacity gaps identified in various thematic areas 1.2. Realistic situation analysis aligned with country needs 1.3. Advocate Government commitment	Yes	25/05/08	UNDP/BLS PC
Others	25/05/07	Community capacity and their traditional/cultural perspectives of land (its use) are major factors determining sustainability, quality of results and the shape of the project. Many communities do not fully comprehend the need for	1.1 Community awareness and their involvement in developing state land use plans and laws 1.2 Advocacy of the project and its mandate. Better communication of the project and its results. 1.3 Utilisation of a participatory approach and measures to analyse the	Yes	25/05/08	UNDP/BLS PC

		formalized land use planning. This is partly due to the fact that many modern resource use and needs go beyond the applicability of traditional resource management practices.	knowledge, attitudes and perspectives of communities towards land use and land use planning in the community visioning component.			
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SIGNATURE PAGE

Country: Palau

UNDAF Outcome(s): Environmental Sustainability Energy Mainstreamed into national and regional policies, planning frameworks and programmes.

Expected Outcome(s): Capacity Development Building for Sustainable Land Management in Palau

Expected Output(s): Sustainable Land Management mainstreamed into national development policies, strategies, programmes and projects

Implementing partner: Government of Palau/ Palau Automated Land and Resources Information System (PALARIS)

Other Partners: Palau Conservation Society, The Environment, Inc., USDA, Govt. of Venezuela

Programme Period: 2008-2011
Programme Component: Energy and Environment
Project Title: LDC-SIDS Portfolio Project for Sustainable Land Management
Project ID: 00045965
Project Duration: 4 Years
Management Arrangement: NEX

Total Budget	1,961,000
Preparation Phase (PDF-A)	25,000
UNDP-GEF MSP	475,000
Allocated resources:	
• Government (in-kind)	892,700
• Other:	
• NGO	302,700
• Bilateral	10,000
• Private Sector	580,000


Agreed by (Government):


Date 2/06/08

Agreed by (Implementing partner/Executing Agency)


Date 31 JAN 2008

Agreed by (UNDP):


Date 23 January 2008

REFERENCES

Bank of Hawaii, 2000. Republic of Palau Economic Report.

Crombie, Ronald and Gregory K. Pregill. 1999. A checklist of the herpetofauna of the Palau Islands (Republic of Palau) Oceania. Herpetological Monographs, vol. 13. pgs. 28-80.

Metz, W. (2000) The Palau Mangrove Management Plan. USDA-Forest Service, Institute of Pacific Island Forestry, Honolulu, Hawaii

UN Convention on Biodiversity: National Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan. 2005

UN Convention to Combat Desertification: National Action Program to Combat Desertification Reference, 2004.

UN Framework Convention on Climate Change: First National Communication to the Conference of the Parties completed in August 2002.

ANNEX

RELATED REPUBLIC OF PALAU DELIVERED PROJECTS

- Bank of Hawaii, 2000. Republic of Palau Economic Report.
- Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), 2000. JICA Final Report, The Study for Promotion of Economic Development in Palau.
- Koror State, 2000. Year 2000 Rock Islands Management and Conservation Act.
- MWM Architects, Inc. Guam and California. 2003. Resource Management and Development Suitability Study for the States of the Republic of Palau.
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- Palau National Assessment Report, 2005. Barbados Programme of Action +10.
- Public Sector Investment Program
- Population and Development Plan-Toward a Palau National Policy for Sustainable Human Development, 1997. Palau National Committee on Population and Children.
- President's National Management Action Plan (MAP), 2001.
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- Republic of Palau, 1996. Palau 2020 National Development Master Plan.
- Republic of Palau, 2005. National/State Symposium Report
- Summary Report on Tourism Development Study for the Republic of Palau, March 1997. Ministry of Transport Japan and the International Tourism Development Institute of Japan.
- Sustainable Development Policies and Action Plan, Palau, May, 1997
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