

Russian Federation-UNDP Trust Fund for Development

RESPAC Project Annual Narrative and Financial Progress Report

30 December 2016

**Russian Federation-UNDP Trust Fund for Development (TFD)
RESPAC Project Annual Narrative and Financial Progress Report**

Project title:	Disaster Resilience in Pacific Small Island States (RESPAC)
Project ID:	00098523
Implementing partner:	UNDP (Direct Implementation)
Project budget:	Total: USD7.5m TFD: USD7.5m
Project start and end date:	April 2016 – December 2019
Period covered in this report:	April – December 2016
Date of the last Project Board meeting:	October 17, 2016
SDGs supported by the project:	Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Please provide a short summary of the results, highlighting one or two main achievements during the period covered by the report. Outline main challenges, risks and mitigation measures.

2016 has been a successful year for the RESPAC as significant groundwork was done to prepare the project for full implementation starting in 2017. The project consultant was also recruited to conduct project initiation. It is expected that the PMU will be in full operation once all staff are on board in the first quarter of 2017.

Project Missions and consultations were undertaken in 8 countries to consult with stakeholders on what support can be offered through RESPAC. In partnership with Secretariat of the Regional Pacific Environment Programme, the Pacific Climate Outlook Forum (PICOFF) was supported as one of the venues for regional knowledge-sharing amongst climate experts. The first RESPAC Board Meeting took place in October 2016 and a second board meeting will be held in the first quarter of 2017 to finalize the workplan for the first year.

In terms of main outcomes, the most significant is the buy in from most stakeholders. The integrated design of the project is a plus point and many saw this a something innovative. Using data from Component 1 to support Preparedness and Recovery work as well as increasing insurance coverage and other post disaster financing needs.

It is hoped that the Russian Government will continue to provide both technical and financial support so that the project can benefit from the expertise in terms of addressing climate risk. On this note, it is hoped that the expertise is shared without prejudice as small island states are not usually at the forefront of technological innovation. RESPAC would like to implement gradual changes to see that PICs are better served and increase their resilience.



When designing the RESPAC logo, much thought was given to how human beings react when dealing with disaster situations. Our reactions when it comes to anticipating and managing natural disasters, its impact and social consequences, are different based on how much resources our countries invests and assistance received to support response and recovery. Despite technological advancements, not all aspects of disaster are fully comprehended and our ability to predict when, where and how many lives are/will be affected impacted after a certain disaster is still limited. Despite these shortcomings and need for further improvement, what matters at the end is our tendency to recover and resilience as one community. The setbacks and tragedy brought at the onset of disasters are not irreversible as our infinite hope and willingness to recover will always guide us in overcoming challenges. Just as there are good days with nature's beauty in full view, there will also be some days, when we have to face nature's wrath, and when that happens, we stand ready as one human family to face the consequences, whilst being prepared in the best way we can.

2. RESULTS

2016 was mainly focused on the initiation of the RESPAC project which duly commenced once the PRODOC was signed and funding released. Consequently, the main accomplishments or results can be summed up by making references to specific activities undertaken and completed in 2016 under this initiation phase. Further these activities were not “stand-alone” in nature as there is a logical connection and a sound basis between its conception and completion and the establishment of a platform for RESPAC to deliver high quality results in its lifespan. These activities have also been important in the context of providing the space and means for the introduction of RESPAC and exchange of information with stakeholders on their expectations from the project. Since the RESPAC has both regional and national activities, it is important to differentiate and have a clear understanding with stakeholders on what the project will deliver at each level. Establishment of face to face contact is an important factor as the project covers 15 countries but is based out of Suva, Fiji. In terms of contribution to overall project outputs and outcomes, the activities carried out during the initiation phase ensured that there was sufficient engagement with the project beneficiaries to help them understand their roles in implementation as well as achievement of results. Summarized below are some of the major results from 2016:

i) Project Missions and consultations undertaken in 8 countries

Table 1: Summary of Missions undertaken during Initiation Phase

A total of 8 missions’/country consultations were undertaken in 2016 to engage with countries that could not be consulted during the formulation stage and share information of how RESPAC could contribute to improving capacity to tackle disaster resilience related issues. The first mission undertaken by the Initiation Consultant was to Vanuatu followed by PNG and Solomon Islands. The next countries to be directly visited included the Marshall Islands (RMI), Palau and the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM). Fiji and Tonga were consulted earlier due to the proximity and availability of officials in Fiji.

In terms of the objectives of the missions, there were three primary objectives as outlined below:

- i) Introduction of RESPAC to relevant in-country counterparts.
- ii) Exchange of information on areas most relevant in terms of RESPAC support to national activities.
- iii) Understanding of other major projects operating in the country with similar objectives to RESPAC.

Country	Dates Visited	Main Stakeholders Consulted	Summary of Main Outcomes
Vanuatu	July 6 - 9	Ministry of Climate Change	Assistance under all 3 components welcomed.
PNG*	July 10 - 14	National Disaster Centre, National Weather Office	All 3 components are relevant and collaboration with similar themed national projects on DRM and Climate Change can serve as entry points.
Solomon Islands	July 17 - 19	NDMO, Ministry of Labour and Commerce and National Meteorological Office	All 3 components are relevant however the component on insurance and disaster is seen as innovative and could be piloted in Solomons.
RMI**	August 2 - 5	Office of Chief Secretary, Office of Commerce & Investment (OCI)	Assistance under all 3 components welcomed with special emphasis on component 1 and 2 given RMI’s exposure to droughts.
Palau	August 6 - 9	National Weather Office National Emergency Management Center	Assistance under all 3 components welcomed.
FSM***	August 10 - 20	Office of Environment and Emergency Management	Assistance under all 3 components welcomed.
*PNG – Papua New Guinea **RMI – Republic of Marshall Islands ***FSM – Federated States of Micronesia			

Table 1 above provides a summary of the main points.

In terms of the main outcomes, the common message from all the in-country consultations indicated an overwhelming support for the three outputs of the RESPAC project. Most countries had similar ongoing projects in the areas that Component 1 – Climate Early Warning System and Component 2 – Preparedness and Recovery, were providing support. On component 1, it was deemed that while Early Warning System (EWS) was not a new concept and was well known throughout the region, there was a need to contextualize EWS within the sphere of climate change as well as establish broader linkage to disaster preparedness and recovery. Most projects were operating in a single vacuum and addressing issues in isolation without any holistic overview and inter-linkages. Given that the Framework for Resilience and Development (FRDP), endorsed in October 2016 by the Pacific Leaders, there is now a regional platform that provides a basis of looking at climate change and disasters from a single perspective. The RESPAC project was seen as unique in that it took a consolidated approach in terms of identifying the different variables that will contribute to increased resilience in the Pacific from climate change and natural disasters. Some stakeholders also needed to understand that EWS and CLEWS are separate terms and that CLEWS as supported by RESPAC will be looking at climate variables and not necessary monitoring of river gauges to prevent flooding or providing tsunami sirens for coastal areas. Countries consulted also indicated their preference for Component 3 - “Increased use of financial instruments to manage and share disaster related risk and fund post disaster recovery efforts” which they saw as innovative and something which has not been attempted to the degree that the RESPAC intends to do in its lifetime.

ii) Pacific Climate Outlook Forum (PICOF)

The continued funding of PICOF for 2016 – 2018 was made possible through a partnership agreement between UNDP and the Secretariat for the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) and funded through the RESPAC project. Annually through this event, more than 50 experts and climate practitioners from the Pacific region meet to discuss climate outlooks and variables during the calendar year. Further the PICOF is meant to support climatologists and weather forecasters to better prepare bulletins and public advisory in anticipation of the “cyclone season” which typically starts in November and ends in April of the ensuing year. In 2016, the focus of PICOF was on collaboration between Met Offices and their counterparts in the disaster management agencies. In the event, both counterparts gained additional context and knowledge of each other’s work and compiled national level action plans to ensure more collaboration. Through RESPAC, funding has been provided to subsidize travel costs for 15 Pacific Island countries to send their delegates to the PICOF from 2016 – 2018.



Picture 1: PICOF Meeting Delegates

iii) RESPAC Board Meeting



Picture 2: RESPAC Inaugural Board Meeting

well as Dr. Igor Skholnik and Ms Natalia Nefedova. The highlights of the meeting are as follows:

Using the opportunity afforded by the PICO, in particular the availability of delegates from the 14 (out of 15) countries, UNDP organized the inaugural project board meeting in Nadi on 17 October, 2016. Also participating in the event were observers from the Secretariat of Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) as well as the World Meteorological Organization (WMO). On the donor side, a delegation led by Mr. Dimitry Maximychev, Deputy Director General from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs attended the meeting as

- ❖ Project Board Structure explained.
- ❖ SPREP Proposal for financial support for the Community Based Early Warning System which has been previously supported by a grant from Finland Government.
- ❖ The National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research (NIWA) presented a proposal on regional training programme for Meteorological Technicians and equipment calibration.
- ❖ UNDP presented on some of the work completed since the beginning of the initiation phase.
- ❖ The main outcomes of the meeting were:
 - UNDP requested to develop a Multi-Criteria Analysis for the selection of countries to be supported under component 1 – CLEWS.
 - UNDP also requested to speed up the recruitment of project staff.
 - Next board meeting to be held by the first quarter of 2017.

iv) Staff Recruitment






Following the board meeting, UNDP completed the staff recruitments in December and contracts were issued for 2 staff to start in January 2017 with another 2 to join a month later. In term of out-posted staff, recruitment for the Samoa based staff is expected in the first quarter. Further details will be shared in the second board meeting.













Fiji Meteorological Staff (FMS) learn how to electronically archive manual records.

Prior to the advent of new technology in meteorological services, weather records were manually taken and logged in handbooks. This process was followed for more than 100 years until the arrival of digital computer records. The staff of Fiji Met services, with financial support from The Russian Federation through RESPAC, received a week long training on the digitisation of manual records. Training was conducted by Mr. Braden Rowe at the FMS premises in Nadi. Mr. Ravin Kumar, Director of FMS thanked The Russian Federation, UNDP and RESPAC for their support and emphasized that the training will be put in good use and most if not all records to be digitized by end of 2017.

3. PROJECT RISKS

Key:  - No Substantial Change  - Visible Improvement  - Worsening									
#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Management response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
1	Natural Disasters in the Region 	Since Inception	Environmental Strategic	A multiplier impact of a natural disaster on several of the participating countries may result in delayed and perhaps none delivery of some project activities. Countries may be required to reprioritize these development activities to facilitate response and recovery. This reprioritization may not necessarily be in sync with the project outputs. P = 5 I= 3	Allocation of resources and prioritization of activity results may need to respond to situational context of a country(ies).	Project Manager	Initiation Consultant	Jan -2017	No Change: As of date, no major disasters have impacted the Pacific with exception of low scale earthquake and flooding damages in Solomon Islands and Fiji respectively.
2	Lack of engagement and coordination among regional and national institutions 	Since Inception	Political Strategic	Overall results and long-term sustainability of the Project will be affected if the project does not successfully build on existing strengths nationally and regionally. P = 3 I = 5	The project will build participation and ownership at a regional and national level through a consultative inception phase, which will define needs, strengths and value added of respective stakeholders.	Project Manager, Team and Partners	Initiation Consultant	Jan -2017	No Change: UNDP will host a few agencies in the region active in the EWS space to discuss common strategy and sharing of workplans to enhance coordination.

Key:  - No Substantial Change  - Visible Improvement  - Worsening									
#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Management response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
3	Delays in Project Implementation. 	Since Inception	Operational Strategic Financial	Delays in the approval of procurement and contracting requests, reports and transfers of funds will result in overall delay of project implementations and affect the achievement of results. P=3 I=4	The Project will ensure dedicated project staff for programming and operations to ensure timely implementation of the project	Project Manager, COs and Partners	Initiation Consultant	Jan -2017	Positive Change: With the 8-month initiation phase coming to an end in January 2017, project is well placed to carry out its functions with a full complement of staff expected by March 2017.
4	Unclear management and monitoring of the project between Pacific Office and UNDP COs 	Since Inception	Operational	The unclear division of responsibilities in terms of management and monitoring will impact the overall transparency / effectiveness in delivering services. P = 3 I=4	UNDP Pacific Office will clarify the roles and responsibilities among COs	Project Manager, COs	Initiation Consultant	Jan -2017	Positive Change: Realignment of the UNDP Pacific Office and visit to PNG CO and staff from Samoa Office in Fiji has ensured that the project will be well coordinated with the 3 offices.
5	Low level of awareness and priority to the issue of pre-disaster recovery planning at national level. 	Since Inception	Strategic Operational	Difficulties in engaging governments on the issue of pre-disaster recovery planning P= 1 I=4	Assess need and capacity at outset; ownership of national governments of preparedness and planning for recovery process enhanced by MOUs.	Project Manager and COs	Initiation Consultant	Jan - 2017	No Change. UNDP recently organized training for its staff facilitated by its Crisis Recovery Unit which helped knowledge building of UNDP's role in post disaster response and paving way for country and sub regional level training opportunities.

Key:  - No Substantial Change  - Visible Improvement  - Worsening									
#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Management response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
6	Lack of clarity on Early Recovery Seed Fund 	Since Inception	Strategic Operational	Fund does not serve recovery needs of communities P=1 I= 4	Clear operational framework for Fund, guidelines and communication strategy.	Project Manager and COs	Initiation Consultant	Jan -2017	No Change: More in-depth discussions expected in 2017 with donors and governments to set up a funding mechanism to enhance early recovery.

4. LESSONS LEARNT

During the initiation phase, a few pertinent issues came to light that needed some attention and are raised in this section as lessons learned and to ensure that the RESPAC team is appropriately guided in the future when dealing with similar issues.

➤ **The importance of the Initiation Phase**

In a relatively small (in population terms) but geographically complex region such as the Pacific, where high costs of bringing PIC representatives together is a limiting factor, it is mandatory for projects such as the RESPAC (that are also regional in scope) to have an initiation phase before it goes into full implementation mode. RESPAC has benefitted from an extended initiation phase as it allowed stakeholders to test out the project parameters that were assumed during the formulation phase due to limited funding. As it turned out, most project parameters were seen as relevant and important to building resilience. The initiation phase with the influx of project funds allowed UNDP and stakeholders to gain full understanding of the project before moving to full-fledged implementation.

➤ **Early Warning Systems (EWS) – What does it entail and where does RESPAC fit in?**

In the Pacific, there is a general tendency to use the term “early warning systems” as a catch-all phrase for all types of EWS without looking at the intricacies of how each system functions in different disaster settings. An early warning system can be set up and used in multiple contexts but the components required for effective EWS are quite specific and needs different skillsets and equipment relevant to different types of disasters. For example, the early warning needs of coastal community threatened by a tsunami (e.g., through siren systems) is quite different from those that are living in flood prone low lying areas near to river banks. Similarly, yet slow onset, drought prone areas that do not get adequate rainfall and have limited alternative fresh water supplies require modern rainfall measuring devices for an effective EWS and to safeguard against drought impacts. These communities will also require technology to find alternative water sources such as through desalination (e.g., reverse osmosis) units. Equipment needs for slow onset disasters can be quite complex and costly. Likewise, computer systems for cyclone tracking and satellite imagery for cyclone prone countries are beyond the financial scope of most PICs. The EWS that RESPAC supports are mostly focusing on preventing disasters that are “hydro-met” in nature and can be tracked to a large extent using meteorological instruments. RESPAC was not conceived to provide capacity in terms of monitoring rise in river levels for flood prone delta areas or for monitoring of seismic activities to provide evacuation alarms to citizens living along coastlines susceptible to tsunamis. The term CLEWS – Climate Early Warning Systems is used and frequently referred to in the project document, although some stakeholders tended to confuse CLEWS with EWS. Project staff will need to continuously assure stakeholders to avoid confusing the terminology and acknowledge that Output 1 of RESPAC is targeting climate based early warning systems and not early warning in other contexts.

➤ **Donor and Agency (Supply Side collaboration)**

While there has been some attempt to look at what other agencies and donors have provided in the climate based early warning space, there has been limited efforts to coordinate assistance delivered to Pacific Island nations. Hence, critical gaps are being overlooked as there is a rush to fulfil the “early warning” needs. UNDP will ensure that the assistance delivered through RESPAC has maximum leverage and delivers critical skills and technology for the Pacific nations that need these investments the most. As such, one of the first activities

of 2017 will be to organize a meeting of those “supplying assistance” in the EWS space to come together and compare their work plans. Through this approach it is intended that there will be maximum collaboration and avoidance of duplication while at the same time raising the quality of the products offered to PICs.

5. FUTURE PLANS

	<u>Priority Tasks</u>	<u>Intended Results/Impacts</u>
	<p>Selection (at Project Board Meeting) of countries for RESPAC investment in terms of Early Warning Systems.</p>	<p>Allows for upscaling of RESPAC efforts at the national level including discussions with priority sectors on linkages and collaboration.</p>
	<p>Approval (by Project Board) of proposal to develop a regional training programme for Meteorology technicians and equipment calibrators.</p>	<p>As a regional project albeit with limited budget, the approval of the proposal will provide cost effective means for all 15 countries to benefit directly from this proposal and to send their staff to upgrade skills</p>
	<p>Clear understanding amongst regional and international actors working in the EWS space of each other's workplans to avoid duplication.</p>	<p>Limits duplication and allows for resources to be targeted to priority areas as identified by National Met Officers.</p>
	<p>Regional Training targeting early recovery practitioners followed by country specific support activities for countries impacted by recent disasters.</p>	<p>Developing enhanced understanding amongst Government and other NGO/CSO partners on early recovery and identification of country resources that can enhance early recovery across sectors.</p>
	<p>Enhancing post disaster coordination mechanisms at national and regional levels through collaboration with UNOCHA and National Disaster Management Agencies focusing on centralization and exchange of critical data by sectors and response agencies.</p>	<p>Efficient distribution of relief and quick turnaround in terms of moving from response to recovery phase and building knowledge around disaster impacts and best mitigation practices.</p>
	<p>Collaboration with Insurance Council of Fiji through the Pacific Financial Inclusion Programme (PFIP) to develop products and enhance knowledge of disaster insurance for household and SMEs. Discussion and way forward through acceptance of position paper to develop Early Recovery Trust Fund aimed at regional and national levels.</p>	<p>Introduction of private sector insurance scheme as means of reducing burden on government resources to fund post disaster recovery.</p>
		<p>Quick access of funds specifically for early recovery channelled through efficient and transparent means.</p>

6. PARTNERSHIPS

Given that RESPAC in terms of is a multi-dimensional project with 3 distinct components which also deals with a multiplicity of stakeholders, it is imperative that partnerships are developed and collaboration strengthened to ensure maximum visibility and support for RESPAC funded activities.

Table below outlines some partners that RESPAC has developed relationships with and/or intends to strengthen its engagement in its first full year of implementation.

Name of Partner	Current Status	RESPAC Component		
		Enhancing CLEWS	Disaster Preparedness and Recovery	Financing for Recovery
Bureau of Meteorology (BOM) Australia	UNDP does not have any formal working relationship with the BOM although this agency has been at the forefront of climate and oceans programmes and has delivered 2 major projects funded by the Australian Government. BOM has also lead and continues to support CliDE which is the database that stores weather information.	✓		
National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Sciences (NIWA)	NIWA is an institution largely subsidized through income generated from services and support rendered to Met and other relevant agencies in the Asia Pacific Region. UNDP has worked extensively with NIWA for procurement of met equipment funded through GEF. Given its expertise and background knowledge, UNDP might be well served to designate NIWA as a responsible partner so that implementation of activities can be fast tracked without any financial compromise or lack of transparency.	✓		
Asia Pacific Climate Center (Korea)	APCC implements a major downscaling project on measuring rainfall and is considered as a regional innovator. A partnership with UNDP will help PICs to	✓		

Name of Partner	Current Status	RESPAC Component		
		Enhancing CLEWS	Disaster Preparedness and Recovery	Financing for Recovery
	gather technology and expertise particularly for drought prone PICs			
Insurance Council of Fiji	A semi statutory board based in Fiji that provides oversight on the insurance sector. Already partners with the UNDP – UNCDF Pacific Financial Inclusion Programme.			✓
National Chamber of Commerce	These generic institutions, established across the Pacific represent the private sector. It will be worthwhile for RESPAC to partner considering their familiarity with the private sector in their respective countries and in the context of increasing private insurance coverage for pertinent sectors of economically fragile PICs.			✓
International Organization for Migration	IOM is quite active as the official response agency for the US Federal Government in the Northern Pacific. Since this agency is mostly concerned with response activity in post disaster context, there is a chance to coordinate will be quite useful.		✓	

7. PARTNERSHIP WITH THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

In 2016 and in collaboration with the UNDP IRH team based in Moscow, UNDP Pacific Office ensured that the Government of Russia was fully aware of the efforts made to launch the RESPAC project. As outlined in Annex 10.3 extensive media coverage was provided to the Pacific Climate Outlook Forum (PICO) as the first major activity funded under the project. Further the Project Board Meeting and the visit to the Koro Island, decimated by the Cyclone Winston provided officials of the Russian Government with a good overview of what UNDP was doing at the grassroots level to speed up recovery.

- *Cooperation with Russian institutions*

As shown in earlier pictures, the Deputy Director General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Dimitry Maximychev together with Dr. Igor Scholnik, Leading Climate Scientist – Russia Hydro-Met participated in the inaugural project launch joined by Ms. Natalia from the Russian Embassy in Canberra.

- *Use of Russian expertise*

At the end of the last mission, informal discussions were held to test out whether ROSHYDROMET can provide up to the minute satellite data to track cyclones in the region. The project further anticipates knowledge exchange tours and this will be discussed further with the Russian Officials during the upcoming board meeting.

- *Alignment and coordination with other Russia-funded projects in the area of project implementation, including projects implemented by other international organizations.*

Since RESPAC is the second major project funded by the Russian Government, RESPAC took the initiative to link up with another UNDP project “Mitigation of Pacific Cyclone Pam impact” to support its finalisation and take in the lessons learned. Additional linkages are welcome, particularly in improving climate science knowledge, hence UNDP Pacific will be working closer with RBEC and Russian Federation Agencies.

8. COMMUNICATION AND VISIBILITY

For a link to the media and photos generated by the RESPAC, please see [Annex 10.3](#)

In addition to the RESPAC Logo, mentioned under the Executive Summary, the following products were developed for public dissemination and outreach targeting national and regional partners.



Picture 3: Desk Calendar



Picture 4: Project Brochure



Picture 5: Writing Pads

Starting with 2017, new guidelines of the Russia-UNDP TFD Communication and visibility strategy will be adhered to.

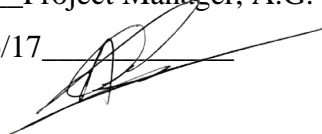
9. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

OUTPUT	Budgeted for the reported year	Delivered for the reported year	Delivery rate for the reported year (%)	Budgeted for the entire project	Delivered since the project start
Output 1: Strengthened early warning systems and climate monitoring capacity in selected PICS.					
Output 1.1: Increased capacity within national and regional meteorological services to generate user-relevant information on climate risks	\$175,863.00	\$154,581.00	88%	\$7,500,000.00	\$154,581
Output 1.2: Increased capacity of selected PICS to disseminate and use tailored information on climate to relevant end users.	\$10,000	Zero	Zero	\$7,500,000.00	Zero
Output 2 Preparedness and planning mechanisms and tools to manage disaster recovery processes strengthened at regional, national and local level.					
Output 2.1: Strengthen capacity of selected PIC government to establish, coordinate and manage disaster preparedness and post disaster recovery	\$19,918.00	\$8,380.00	42%	\$7,500,000.00	\$8,380.00
Output 2.2: Enhanced capacity of the Pacific Humanitarian Team to provide	\$2,800.00	Zero	Zero	\$7,500,000.00	Zero

recovery support to countries following disaster events					
Output 3: Increased use of financial instruments to manage and share disaster related risk and fund post disaster recovery efforts.					
Output 3.1: Increased uptake of insurance by individuals, communities, enterprises and government agencies	\$17,214.00	\$1,791.00	10%	\$7,500,000.00	\$1,791.00
Output 3.2: Increased use of financial instruments to fund post disaster recovery efforts	Zero	Zero	Zero	\$7,500,000.00	Zero
Project Management					
Project Management Costs	\$80,000.00	\$79,063.00	99%	\$7,500,000.00	\$79,063.00
TOTAL	\$305,795.00	\$243,815.00	80%	\$7,500,000.00	\$243,815.00

Submitted by __Project Manager, A.G. Leenders

Date __15/06/17__



10. ANNEXES

10.1 Project performance data

Expected outputs	Output indicators	Data source	Baseline		Value for the previous year if different from baseline	Target for the reported year	Actual value for the reported year
			Value	Year			
Output 1	1.1 1 national climate outlook forum conducted	<i>Forum Outcome document</i>	0	2016		1	1
	1.2- zero utilization						
Output 2	2.1						
	2.2- zero utilization						
Output 3	3.1						
	3.2- zero utilization						
PMU	1 project consultant	IC ToR	0	2016		1	1 (male)

10.2 Combined Delivery Report for 2016.



UN Development Programme
Report ID: unglodrp

Combined Delivery Report By Project

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Run Time: 13-06-2017 04:06:25

Selection Criteria :

Business Unit : UNDP1
Period : Jan-Dec (2016)
Selected Project Id : 00094415
Selected Fund Code : ALL
Selected Dept. IDs : ALL
Selected Outputs : ALL

Project Id : 00094415	Disaster Resilience for Pacifi	Period :	Jan-Dec (2016)
Output # : 00098523	Disaster Resilience - Pac SIDS	Impl. Partner :	99999 UNDP
		Location :	United Nations Development Pro

Govt Exp	UNDP Exp	UN Agencies Exp	Total Exp
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Dept: 38901 (Pacific Centre - Fiji)

Fund : 49639 (Russia-UNDP TF for Develop_Chld)

61205 - Salaries - GS Staff	0.00	5,338.73	0.00	5,338.73
62205 - Dependency Allow - GS Staff	0.00	53.27	0.00	53.27
62210 - Contrib to Jt Staff Pens Fd-GS	0.00	1,041.30	0.00	1,041.30
62215 - Contrib. to Medical, social In	0.00	208.20	0.00	208.20
62240 - Annual Leave Expense - GS	0.00	-80.99	0.00	-80.99
63530 - Contribution to EOS Benefits	0.00	200.19	0.00	200.19
63535 - Contribution to Security	0.00	226.90	0.00	226.90
63545 - Contribution to ICT	0.00	80.10	0.00	80.10
63550 - Contributions to MAIP	0.00	13.35	0.00	13.35
63555 - Contribution to UN JFA	0.00	173.52	0.00	173.52
63560 - Contributions to Appendix D	0.00	13.35	0.00	13.35
64398 - Direct Project Cost-Staff	0.00	34,995.95	0.00	34,995.95
65115 - Contributions to ASHI Reserve	0.00	427.11	0.00	427.11
65135 - Payroll Mgt Cost Recovery ATLA	0.00	78.43	0.00	78.43
71205 - Intl Consultants-Sht Term-Tech	0.00	9,094.43	0.00	9,094.43
71305 - Local Consult-Sht Term-Tech	0.00	36,325.89	0.00	36,325.89
71360 - Local Consult-Security	0.00	1,563.87	0.00	1,563.87
71605 - Travel Tickets-International	0.00	24,258.07	0.00	24,258.07
71610 - Travel Tickets-Local	0.00	2,006.41	0.00	2,006.41
71615 - Daily Subsistence Allow-Intl	0.00	11,469.30	0.00	11,469.30
71620 - Daily Subsistence Allow-Local	0.00	10,081.32	0.00	10,081.32
71625 - Daily Subst Allow-Mtg Partic	0.00	2,091.80	0.00	2,091.80
71635 - Travel - Other	0.00	8,711.59	0.00	8,711.59
72415 - Courier Charges	0.00	688.25	0.00	688.25
72505 - Stationery & other Office Supp	0.00	832.04	0.00	832.04
72515 - Print Media	0.00	126.38	0.00	126.38
72605 - Grants to Instit & other Benef	0.00	40,000.00	0.00	40,000.00
72805 - Acquis of Computer Hardware	0.00	5,600.00	0.00	5,600.00
72815 - Inform Technology Supplies	0.00	1,724.40	0.00	1,724.40
73107 - Rent - Meeting Rooms	0.00	3,848.26	0.00	3,848.26
74112 - Accounting related Fees	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
74225 - Other Media Costs	0.00	7,116.17	0.00	7,116.17
74510 - Bank Charges	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.40
74525 - Sundry	0.00	318.35	0.00	318.35
74598 - Direct Project Costs - GOE	0.00	14,998.23	0.00	14,998.23
74725 - Other L.T.S.H.	0.00	1,402.96	0.00	1,402.96
75105 - Facilities & Admin - Implement	0.00	18,095.61	0.00	18,095.61
75706 - Learning - ticket costs	0.00	1,167.45	0.00	1,167.45
76125 - Realized Loss	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02
76135 - Realized Gain	0.00	-42.95	0.00	-42.95
Total for Fund 49639	0.00	244,247.66	0.00	244,247.66



UN Development Programme
Report ID: unglodrp

Combined Delivery Report By Project

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Run Time: 13-06-2017 04:06:25

Project Id : 00094415 Disaster Resilience for Pacifi	Period :	Jan-Dec (2016)		
Output # : 00098523 Disaster Resilience - Pac SIDS	Impl. Partner :	99999 UNDP		
	Location :	United Nations Development Pro		
	Govt Exp	UNDP Exp	UN Agencies Exp	Total Exp
Total for Dept : 38901	0.00	244,247.66	0.00	244,247.66
Total for Output : 00098523	0.00	244,247.66	0.00	244,247.66
Project Total :	0.00	244,247.66	0.00	244,247.66



Combined Delivery Report By Project

Selection Criteria :

Business Unit : UNDP1
Period : Jan-Dec (2016)
Selected Project Id : 00094415
Selected Fund Code : ALL
Selected Dept. IDs : ALL
Selected Outputs : ALL

Project Id : ALL	Period :	Jan-Dec (2016)			
Output # : ALL	Impl. Partner :				
	Location :				
		Govt Exp	UNDP Exp	UN Agencies Exp	Total Exp
38901 - Pacific Centre - Fiji		0.00	244,247.66	0.00	244,247.66



Funds Utilization

Selection Criteria :

Business Unit : UNDP1
Period : Jan-Dec (2016)
Selected Project Id : 00094415
Selected Fund Code : ALL
Selected Dept. IDs : ALL
Selected Outputs : ALL

Project/Award: 00094415 Disaster Resilience for Pacifi Period : As at Dec 31, 2016

Output #	00098523	Impl. Partner :99999 UNDP	UNDP AMOUNT
Outstanding NEX advances			0.00
Undepreciated Fixed Assets			0.00
Inventory			0.00
Prepayments			0.00
Commitments			2,407.83

10.3 Media coverage report with links to main publications

Press Release:

Fiji to host second Pacific Islands Climate Outlook Forum:

<http://www.pacific.undp.org/content/pacific/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2016/10/16/fiji-to-host-second-pacific-islands-climate-outlook-forum.html>

A look back as Koro continues to rebuild post Winston:

<http://www.pacific.undp.org/content/pacific/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2016/10/16/a-look-back-as-koro-continues-to-rebuild-post-winston.html>

Pacific Islands Climate Outlook Forum focusses on disaster risk reduction and information relevance:

<http://www.pacific.undp.org/content/pacific/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2016/10/17/pacific-islands-climate-outlook-forum-focusses-on-disaster-risk-reduction-and-information-relevance.html>

UNDP-Russia partnership launches disaster resilience project:

<http://www.pacific.undp.org/content/pacific/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2016/10/17/undp-russia-partnership-launches-disaster-resilience-project0.html>

Media Coverage:

ABC NEWS: Russian Federation pledges US \$7.5 million for Pacific disaster resilience:

[http://www.abc.net.au/news/2016-10-18/russian-federation-pledges-us-\\$7.5-million-for/7944042](http://www.abc.net.au/news/2016-10-18/russian-federation-pledges-us-$7.5-million-for/7944042)

FIJI TIMES: Pacific islands climate outlook forum to focus on disaster risk reduction:

<http://www.fijitimes.com/story.aspx?id=374830>

PACNEWS: UNDP-Russia partnership launches disaster resilience project:

<http://www.pina.com.fj/index.php?p=pacnews&m=read&o=2323453955805a1fe62020680fb5f6>

PACNEWS: Pacific Islands Climate Outlook Forum focusses on disaster risk reduction and information relevance:

<http://www.pina.com.fj/index.php?p=pacnews&m=read&o=75677211158054fc3842eb9776e7fa>

PACNEWS: Fiji to host second Pacific Islands Climate Outlook Forum:

<http://www.pina.com.fj/index.php?p=pacnews&m=read&o=6178298495803f7d26164ee7b3f5a7>

PACNEWS: A look back as Koro continues to rebuild post Winston:

<http://www.pina.com.fj/index.php?p=pacnews&m=read&o=4472881625803f676266740c5ff718>

RELIEFWEB INT: Pacific Islands Climate Outlook Forum focuses on disaster risk reduction and information relevance: <http://reliefweb.int/report/fiji/pacific-islands-climate-outlook-forum-focuses-disaster-risk-reduction-and-information>

TONGA NUKUALOFA TIMES: Fiji to host second Pacific Islands Climate Outlook Forum:

https://issuu.com/nukualofatimes/docs/nt86_page21

FOREIGN AFFAIRS: Fiji to host second Pacific Islands Climate Outlook Forum:

<http://foreignaffairs.co.nz/2016/10/18/fiji-to-host-second-pacific-islands-climate-outlook-forum/>

PACIFIC SCOOP NZ: Forum focuses on disaster risk reduction and information:

<http://www.scoop.co.nz/stories/WO1610/S00070/forum-focuses-on-disaster-risk-reduction-and-information.htm>

LOOP VANUATU: UNDP-Russia partnership launches disaster resilience project:

<http://www.loopvanuatu.com/content/undp-russia-partnership-launches-disaster-resilience-project>

LOOP PNG: UNDP-Russia partnership launches disaster resilience project:

<http://www.looppng.com/content/undp-russia-partnership-launches-disaster-resilience-project>

RELIEFWEB INT: A look back as Koro continues to rebuild post Winston:

<http://reliefweb.int/report/fiji/look-back-koro-continues-rebuild-post-winston>

Photos:

Koro Site Visit: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/undppc/albums/72157674030235072>

PICOF 2: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/undppc/albums/72157671840614193>

RESPAC Launch: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/undppc/albums/72157675306576826>