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| **UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME** |
| **Enhancing Livelihood Recovery through Food Security in the Aftermath of Natural Disasters in Fiji** |
| **ANNUAL REPORT, NOVEMBER 2014** |

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| Award ID: | 00074332 |
| Award Title: | Enhancing livelihood recovery through food security in the aftermath of natural disasters in Fiji |
| Project ID: | 00086789 |
| Source of Funds: | UNDP/ BCPR / PRRP |
| Implementation Modality: | DIM |
| Project Beginning Year: | 2013 |
| Project Ending Year: | 2015 |

# Background

Further to the Humanitarian Action Plan (HAP) that was prepared in 2012 after TC Evan, Government of Fiji had requested that a longer-term recovery framework be developed based on a Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) methodology. This was conducted with the focus centered on assessing damages and losses to the economy. This PDNA also highlighted and took into account significant social impacts borne by the population at large, particularly those whose livelihood depended heavily on subsistence or semi-subsistence agriculture and sale of produce. Also revealed in the PDNA was the fact that the Agriculture sector was the hardest hit productive sector in which men make up 96% of the “official” farmers. However, this was likely to mask women’s presence in the sector which is concentrated in subsistence farming and unpaid farm labour (women are 29% of unpaid farm laborers). Therefore, in order to ensure gender inclusivity, it was imperative that recovery strategies must focus on household levels that have strong connection with subsistence farming.

Also highlighted as a key concern in the PDNA was food security and income earning opportunities for two populations; farm laborers and Yasawa residents whose subsistence crops were devastated during TC Evans. It was recommended that future recovery efforts must necessarily focus on these affected communities. Another recommendation, based on these PDNA findings, is the development of more community driven emergency employment programs as means of providing income earning opportunities to households that are poor or at risk of falling into poverty. Such programs also enhance strong sense of social cohesion and community-driven recovery amongst community groups.

The inception of ‘Enhancing Livelihood through Food Security Project’ followed on from the PDNA overall findings with lessons learnt from UNDP supported interventions in 2009 and 2012, were taken into account and integrated into the project design. Response strategies that were identified aimed at addressing how communities can sustain their livelihoods and build their resilience around natural disasters with particular consideration for the Agriculture sector.

A number of good practices and challenges have been identified in the livelihood recovery process, and provided that Fiji is one of the disaster prone countries and livelihood is usually one of the most affected sector, there is a growing interest and need to revisit lessons learnt from the past livelihood recovery experience with wider stakeholders and reposition recovery planning and coordination arrangement, so that all the relevant actors can lead livelihood recovery interventions more timely and effectively in times of natural disasters.

# Introduction

Implementation of project activities began in September 2013 in collaboration with the Fiji Government through the Ministry of National Planning as the coordinating agency, Ministry of Rural and Maritime Development and National Disaster Management and the Department of Agriculture as implementing partners. Progress on activities is reported to the Project Board during board meetings with the latest update provided during the June, 2014 meeting. In this report, highlights of the 2014 activities are briefly outlined under the Executive Summary, followed by brief discussions on key achievements, challenges and lessons learnt through- out the year.

# 2014 Highlights

1. Through the Micro-Capital grant modality, 38 community groups from the 4 districts in the Ba province: Nadi, Lautoka/Yasawa, Ba, Tavua/Nadarivatu were assisted through community-driven farm rehabilitation; introduction of disaster resilience practices; planting of new crops supplied by the DoA; and trialing of disaster resistant varieties. The 38 groups consist of 17 women groups, 18 youth groups and 3 cooperative groups. All were provided with equipment grant by UNDP and agricultural inputs such as seeds and fertilizer, agriculture skills training and crop calendar by DOA. (**refer to chart in annex 1)**
2. A total of 1052 were identified as direct beneficiaries in whom 64% are women. Secondary beneficiaries were estimated at 15,000 when taken as the number of participating village population and around 90 acres of farmland are being utilized under this livelihood project. **(refer to chart in annex 1)**
3. To promote Government ownership and capacity building, a multi-sector team was established comprising of National Planning, Department of Agriculture, NDMO and UNDP. The team collaborated on mission planning, de-briefing, training, workshops and monitoring of project activities. 4 monitoring visits were conducted by the team in 2014 with 1 carried out by Vinaka Fiji, a private company.
4. A mixture of resilient crops and vegetables were planted by participating groups including kumala, cassava, taro, vudi, tomatoes, cucumbers, eggplants, cabbages, maize, watermelon and okra. By mid-year 2014, 17 groups were already harvesting for home consumption and earning from sales of their produce, 18 were still in the planting stage and 4 were still trying to sort out land issues. **(refer to chart in annex 1)**. All 38 groups were operational in the second half of the year.
5. About 13% (5) of the participating groups have been identified as ‘High Performers’ in terms of continuous harvest, applying appropriate farming technique, proper care of their farms and sustainability prospects. 26 groups constituting 68% have harvested more than once but still in need of technical assistance and advice. The remaining 7 groups which accounts for around 18% were further categorized as non-performing.
6. Income generated by participating groups through sales of produce ranges from $200 -$500 per harvest while total amount collected from various sales have surpassed the $1000 mark for most of the successful groups.
7. Partnership with other stakeholders (private sector) to strengthen DRR and mitigation in the Agriculture sector was further enhanced through the engagement of Vinaka Fiji Limited. MOU was signed in September, 2014 and first monitoring visit to the 7 Yasawa groups was undertaken in October.
8. A local consultant is being recruited to oversee and monitor the thirty one (31) groups in Nadi, Lautoka, Ba and Tavua/Nadarivatu. She is expected to conduct her first monitoring visit by 29 November
9. As part of skill development and raising disaster awareness amongst participating groups, Financial Literacy and DRR awareness training were conducted in 2014. Each group was represented by their Presidents, Secretaries and Treasurers and a total of 79 women and men participated. Out of the 79 participants, 59% (47) were women.
10. Financial spot checks were also conducted in conjunction with all monitoring visits to ensure funds were properly disbursed and acquitted. Assigning responsibilities to group members in capacities such as presidents, secretaries & treasurers was found to be quite empowering as they’ve learnt to be responsible, accountable and more transparent in carrying out their tasks.
11. Grants were disbursed to participating groups in 3 tranches. All 38 groups have received the first tranche as part of their equipment fund at $3000 each while 25 of the groups have received the second tranche at $4000. Third tranches have been disbursed to 9 groups at an allocated amount of $2000 for each group. The final tranche is included in the 2015 budget and to be disbursed accordingly in the coming year**.(refer to attachment 3 on Grants Report)**
12. With Pacific Risk Resilience Programme (PRRP) support, a National Consultant was recruited in July, 2014. He was assigned with 5 deliverables including i) Capacity & Gender Assessment(to strengthen capacity of DRM Unit) ii) Revised DRM Strategy in the Agriculture Sector (to ensure initial recommendations are adopted in DOA’s Corporate Plan ( iii) Revised SOP ( to streamline and integrate the SOP into all aspects of DOA’s operations) v) Reporting Template/Monitoring Matrix (streamline post disaster assessments and use Information Technology to collate, analyse and submit damage assessment reports in a timely basis and iv) Training Reports (workshops conducted to emphasize importance of DRR and DRM)
13. First 2 documents were completed by the Consultant and sent for review to DOA, National Planning, PRRP, FAO and UNDP. Comments were incorporated and final versions submitted to UNDP.
14. Knowledge products are currently being developed in collaboration with DOA. Advocacy material is to be made based on the documentation of the interviews with Agriculture Officers and participating groups and two posters/leaflets are to be developed based on guidance provided by DOA.

# Key Achievements

* Total number of direct beneficiaries (participating community group members) is 1436 (women: 908, 63%; men: 523). Community driven emergency employment was started with 39 community groups (19 youth, 17 women, and 3 cooperative groups) in four districts (Nadi, Lautoka (including Yasawa), Ba and Tavua (including Nadarivatu) in 2013. The women, men received agricultural inputs such as seeds and fertilizer, agriculture skills training and crop calendar.
* Monitoring farm visits have been carried out by national officials and UNDP where thirty eight (38) groups have commenced their farming activities. Some of the groups, thirteen (13) groups have harvested and earned from selling and/or consumed in their villages. As a result of the consultations two (2) monitoring templates have been introduced in the four District Offices.
* Trainings on financial literacy and DRR/M were conducted with representatives from community groups (group leaders, treasurers and secretary) at district level (Nadi & Lautoka, Yasawa, Ba and Tavua & Nadarivatu) where a total of 79 women and men participated. Out of the 79 participants, 59% (47) were women.
* Seven community groups participated during the Ba Agriculture Show in August enabling them to showcase and sell their produce which consisted of cassava, Chinese cabbages, tomatoes and eggplants. Group members also utilized the opportunity to exchange information with DOA officers and shared experiences with other farmers, venture groups on farm expansion, fish culture and poultry. For awareness and advocating purpose, pictures of good practices by the project community groups were also part of the showcase.
* In conjunction with the Agriculture Show, 21 of the 31 community groups were visited by the project team. Through consultations amongst UNDP, DOA, and DOs office, viable options were identified during this monitoring visit and relayed to the community groups to explore further. ***(refer to attachment 1).*** These included poultry farming, fish pond, beehive and also planting of resilient crops such as kumala. In attempting to address the impact of the dry spell, two women’s groups have already started on their diversification plans into beehive and poultry farming.
* Partnership with the private sector was further enhanced through the engagement of Vinaka Fiji in September, 2014. The first monitoring visit to Yasawa was undertaken in October and a comprehensive monitoring report was submitted by the company ***(refer to attachment 2 for synopsis).*** In addition to monitoring and trouble-shooting activities, their role also extends to setting up Agriculture committees within the communities. Each committee is responsible for project oversight and implementation in their own communities.
* A Community Consultant has been identified and to be recruited under IC modality. The Consultant will be required to conduct physical and financial monitoring and trouble shooting of the 31 participating communities in Nadi, Lautoka, Ba and Tavua. First monitoring is earmarked to start on 21 November.
* Grants were disbursed to 38 participating groups in four tranches. Release of the first and second tranches commenced in December 2013 and continued through-out the first half of 2014. Disbursements of the third tranche began after the mid-term and were quite slow due to delay in acquittals from the groups.
* In trying to enhance capacities of Agriculture Officers in strengthening disaster risk resilience and mitigation in the agriculture sector, a National Consultant was recruited in July this year with 5 expected deliverables; Capacity & Gender Assessment, Revised DRM Strategy in the Agricultural Sector, Revised SOP and Reporting Template, Monitoring Matrix and two Training Reports.
* Knowledge sharing workshop was conducted in June and to enhance participation and boost knowledge sharing, invitations were also extended to some of the community groups, NGOs and private sectors. Five representatives of the beneficiary groups attended along with representatives from Live & Learn and Vinaka Fiji. A total of 31 participants took part in this workshop, 18 female and 13 male.
* Knowledge products are currently being developed in collaboration with DOA. Mission was undertaken by the UNDP Communication Officer during the first week of November to conduct interviews with DOA and some participating groups in the Ba and Nadi districts. Main objective of this mission was to document the impact of the prolonged dry spell in the West on the farms, how project participants were coping with the dry condition, and how they are prepared for the cyclone season. An advocacy material is to be made based on the documentation of the interviews and two posters/leaflets are to be developed based on guidance provided by DOA.

# Key Challenges

Major operational issues have been identified as causes of implementation delays.

* Poor Coordination amongst Implementing Partners- Feedback from community groups through training evaluation surveys and personal interviews during monitoring visits reflected lack of information sharing and coordination at the divisional and district levels of government. As a result of the s lack of coordination distribution of seeds, seedlings, chemicals and green house materials were delayed, and not received in a timely manner by the beneficiaries. Adequate level of commitment, technical support and coordination are required from all Implementing Partners and any indication of limited service delivery must be dealt with immediately to avoid further implementation delays.
* Payment of Labor-This became an issue as most of the beneficiaries, especially Women groups are treating this project as ‘cash-for work’ type. Female members were quite reluctant to work in their farms unless assurances of receiving payment were provided to them. It is understandable that women's unpaid daily tasks at home amount to a massive amount of time, energy and ingenuity, apart from the fact they are responsible to put food on the table for the family but a major aim of this project is basically to empower the communities and train them to be more resilient in the aftermath of any type of disaster.
* Dry Spell -The recent dry spell remains as an arduous challenge to about 90 percent of the participating groups. With negative bearings on their farms, most groups had diverted their attention to other activities leaving their farms idle and unattended. Even those with nearby water sources were struggling, as wells and rivers were all drying up. The dry spell delayed implementation of activities and no backup intervention was put in place to address this problem.
* Declining in participating members - This was also noted to be a recurring issue for all groups. Most of the participating groups are now operating with minimum members; hence, less manpower means increase in farm workload, leading to decline in quantity and quality of expected outputs. Group leaders are forced to hire workers from other social group to assist with planting and land clearing.
* Non-performing groups – With the elimination of the ninth group in Tavua, a total of 38 participating groups continued to be assisted under this project. However, findings of the last monitoring visit have revealed that about 7 of these groups have not been functioning as expected. Separation of members was noted as a regular issue amongst all. Group leaders seemed to be running the show on their own leaving members confused and unaware of status of project and finance. In most of these cases, project farms were left barren and unattended.
* Limited technical advice provided by DOA - This continued to be highlighted by participating groups as an issue, especially during the dry spell. Groups were not prepared for the dry spell and expected technical assistance and advice when vegetables were dying. These were not provided to them at the time.
* Delay in submission of acquittals - slow incoming of acquittals remained as an operational challenge through out the project. Even after many consultations with Group leaders, Treasurers and Secretaries, improper reporting continued to happen, causing more delay to the release of grants to groups. A total of US$75k is allocated as Grants under the 2014 annual work plan, only US$21k has been disbursed to date.

# Lessons Learnt

* Findings from the monitoring missions and the workshops conducted in the five locations and follow-up monitoring has substantiated that the program can be very instrumental in restoring the lives of the affected populations and communities. The cyclone affected women, men boy and girls were supported financially to rehabilitate their communities through the livelihoods program.
* The program also created the opportunity to enhance family and community bonds and improve relationships between two ethnic groups in Fiji. A majority of the communities worked as a group and formed a small-scale community oriented farming venture and were able to use the crops for their own subsistence and provided healthy children’s lunch packs. This indicated that the program helped them to rebound the shock of the disaster by providing them and their family vegetables to eat and some cash to meet their basic needs and initiate recovery activities. Thus, the program was able to leverage resilience of people to natural disasters in some communities.
* In terms of co-ordination between the partners and the different ministries, particularly the Ministry of youth and Ministry of Women, lessons learnt from the process is that some social issues (for example some conflicts issues within the communities) have been bottlenecks to the effective delivery of the program. Referrals to some NGO’s for example Empower Pacific (Counselling services) could help support the women, men and the affected population to address and empower them to address solutions to their own problems.
* Furthermore, further analysis of results or impacts of the program to be further disseminated to the national partners and interventions to address the gaps should be promoted by all implementing partners including the communities. This will inform the service providers to make adjustments and improvements to the agreed objectives and plans for efficient service delivery.
* Operational challenges such as transport logistics to be discussed and agreed with the Agriculture department who can establish Farm Produce collection points to reduce the costs of travel by small scale farmers. This can support small farms and projects that have difficulties with transportation and are very far from marketing points.
* Sharing, learning and application of good practices, new ideas, new products and new farming techniques amongst community groups needs to be further enhanced and properly coordinated by DOA.
* First time farmers need more practical training to upgrade their skills. Groups with backyard and previous farming experiences have been noted to be more advanced and successful
* Contributing factors to non-performance by some groups are not clearly identified
* Limited financial understanding amongst community groups is a major cause of acquittals delay despite consultation and financial literacy training carried out at the project initiation stage.
* The importance of understanding the concept of ‘gender mainstreaming’ in the context of DRM/R provides a significant role in the provision of accurate intervention strategies to be undertake when disaster happens. It is noted that the availability of gender segregated data in this context is still one of the grey areas that need improvement. Some gender issues discussed include women are not being part of the planning and decision making process of development programs, and it is also evident that gender violence occurred in the aftermath of disaster particularly to displaced families in the evacuation centers. Thus, it is important that policy intervention is designed to allow both men and women have equal access to the resources in order to better plan in preparation for any disaster event.

# Activities as per 2014 AWP (January – November 2014)

**Activity result 1**

**Livelihoods in Disaster Prone Communities with specific focus on subsistence and semi-subsistence agriculture and food security is restored and Community Driven Emergency Employment implemented**

* Community driven emergency employment started with 39 community groups (19 youth, 17 women, and 3 cooperative groups) in four districts (Nadi, Lautoka (including Yasawa), Ba and Tavua (including Nadarivatu) in 2013. All groups received agricultural inputs such as seeds and fertilizer, agriculture skills training and crop calendar. Total number of direct beneficiaries (participating community group members) is 1436 (women: 908, 63%; men: 523).
* Monitoring farm visits were carried out by the Assistant District officers, Department of Agricuturle, Ministry of Strategic Planning Development & Statisitcs and UNDP during Feb-May. 38 groups have commenced their farming activities. 13 groups have harvested and earned from selling and/or consumed in their villages. Two monitoring templates on i) physical progress and ii) socio-economic impact has been shared with four District Offices.
* Trainings on financial literacy and DRR/M were conducted with representatives from community groups (group leaders, treasurers and secretary) at district level (Nadi & Lautoka, Yasawa, Ba and Tavua & Nadarivatu) in Feb, Apr and May 2014. Total participants from all 39 groups were 79 (women: 47, 59%; and men: 32). Over 95% participants who responded to the training evaluation expressed the training was “very useful” and gave them skills on how to acquit funds that were disbursed and also helped them understand the need to adhere to strict guidelines and principles of the monitoring templates that were introduced.
* Another round of monitoring was conducted in conjunction with the Ba Agriculture show in August by UNDP, National Planning, DOA and DO’s Office(Ba).
* Financial spot checks were also part of the August monitoring to ensure funds are properly disbursed and acquitted. Summary of grants received and acquitted by each is provided under attached annex
* MOU was signed with Vinaka Fiji, a private company based in Nadi to provide oversight and monitor project activities on the seven(7) participating community groups in Yasawa.
* A local consultant is being recruited to oversee and monitor the thirty one (31) groups in Nadi, Lautoka, Ba and Tavua/Nadarivatu

**Activity result 2**

**Enhanced capacity of the Department of Agriculture, Ministry of Rural and Maritime development and National Disaster Management and other stakeholders in strengthening disaster risk resilience and mitigation in the agriculture sector.**

* A national consultant to strengthen DRM capacity within DOA has been recruited. The selection and recruitment process was undertaken by the project team, representatives from the DOA, Ministry of National Planning, Development and Statistics and the UNDP MCO and the Pacific Risk Resilience Program. The expected deliverable of the consultant is to strengthen the DRM capacity within DOA and conduct capacityassessment. *(Including Gender analysis)* and also *c*onsolidate existing data and gather other data in partnership with regional technical agencies. This will feed into the standard operating procedures and strengthen DRM capacity within DOA including the capacityassessment (i.e. Gender impact assessment).
* Two deliverables have been submitted (i) Capacity Assessment and Gender Analysis (ii) Review of DRM Strategy.

**Activity result 3**

**Lessons emerging from effective M & E are codified and disseminated & Project management support**

* Knowledge products are currently being developed in collaboration with DOA: one poster on DRR crop guide and a leaflet on DRR conservation practices are being developed guided by DOA. An advocacy material was made based on the documentation of the interviews, which were picked by *The Fiji Times*, *The Fiji Sun* and *The PACNEWS* in August as well as posted on the UNDP website.
* Result of information and communication need survey was shared with stakeholders who participated in the workshop on good practices and lessons learnt, the revised strategy to address the needs was agreed for implementation.
* First Project Board Meetings for 2014 was conducted on 27 June and second one is planned for 28 November, 2014

# Recommendations and Way Forward

* Government’s ownership & better coordination and engagement of stakeholders- Government’s ownership, with strong and coordinated engagement of stakeholders at the local and district level is vital to operationalize the project. To bring together all the necessary expertise and nurture cooperative network within stakeholders in all the process, the project needs to fully utilize and build on existing government structure and expertise. Further, the project needs to be designed in a way that has a synergy to existing government services and aligns with government priorities (for e.g. the program is aligned to the Department of Agriculture Annual Corporate plan).
* Strong commitment from DOA -More practical and knowledge sharing workshops to be provided to community groups. Appropriate technical assistance to be given to participating groups who have identified alternative livelihood options; beehive, fish pond, poultry farming and resilient crop farming.
* Community participation and community-driven initiative -Community needs to be involved throughout the project from the planning to review stage to raise their community ownership. In this process, it is essential to establish and nurture constructive relations with community leaders to mobilize community members for the project. This should also provide for a conducive environment in working together as a group and arising issues within are detected and dealt with immediately.
* To better prepare community groups on receiving and acquitting grants, literacy training need to be provided before and during implementation and to include simple, basic financial concepts.
* Gender inclusive focus at household farming level -The project created an enabling environment that focused on the substantial engagement and benefits for and had an explicit focus on the household level where subsistence farming has a much greater presence of women than the official/commercial farming sector. This also has strong implications for family well-being and food security. The project targeted primarily women from the affected communities and recognized that women tend to be given less opportunities and also they spend more money for their family purpose.
* Sustainability of project – A supply chain must be established, to assist those participating communities who are willing to advance beyond subsistence farming in selling their produce on commercial basis. With stronger collaboration amongst implementing partners and availability of funds, possibility of replication to other disaster affected areas should be further explored.

# ANNEX I: FACTS (June 2014)

**COMMUNITY GROUP PARTICIPANTS (beneficiaries)**

|  |
| --- |
| **1449**  **(Women: 921; Men: 528)** |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Group categories:  Women  Youth  Cooperative | **NADI** | | **LAUTOKA** | | **YASAWA** | | **BA** | | **TAVUA & NADARIVATU** | |
| 2  5  0 | **7** | 3  4  1 | **8** | 4  2  1 | **7** | 4  3  1 | **8** | 4  5  0 | **9** |
| Total group members  (women, men) | **172**  (94, 78) | | **298**  (172, 126) | | **363**  (270, 93) | | **219**  (138, 81) | | **397**  (247, 150) | |

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTICIPATING VILLAGE POPULATION (2ndary beneficiaries)**

**15,000 (est.)**

**TOTAL ACRES OF FARMS**

|  |
| --- |
| **90 a** |

**ON FARM PROGRESS**

**Major crops planted by the groups**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Tomato** | **Cucumber** | **Longbean** | **Eggplant** | **Cabbage** | **Kumala** | **Cassava** |
| **Taro** | **Maize** | **Watermelon** | **Capsicum** | **Okra** | **Vudi** | **Tivoli** |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Produce were:** | **Income from selling:**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | **<$100** | **3 groups** | | **$100-$200** | **4** | | **$200-$300** | **4** | | **>$300** | 1 | |

**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL BENEFIT**

|  |
| --- |
| Women, men, youth, children, other villagers were supportive and worked together/ took specific roles (e.g. land clearing or fencing by men) |
| Income were spent for village commitment; invested to small business; kept as savings |
| Children helped farm and earned stationary |
| Youth groups were paid for their assistance to the group |
| Unemployed youth motivated and proud |
| Reduced expenses of families for buying vegetables from the market, saved |
| Healthier meals for families and children at school |
| Drainage system improved |

# ANNEXII: 2015 Annual Work Plan

| **EXPECTED OUTPUTS and Target**  *And baseline, indicators including annual targets* | | | **PLANNED ACTIVITIES**  *List activity results and associated actions* | | **TIMEFRAME** | | | | | | **RESPONSIBLE PARTY** | **PLANNED BUDGET** | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Q1** | **Q2** | | **Q3** | | **Q4** |  | Funding Source | | | Budget Description | Amount in F$D | | Amount in USD |
|  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **OUTPUT:** **Strengthen Capacities of all the Stakeholders & Communities to Enhance Disaster Risk Resilience & Mitigation while improving Livelihood.**  **2015 Targets:**   1. Physical and Financial monitoring for all 38 participating community groups to be conducted on monthly and quarterly basis 2. Recruitment of personnel and consultant to strengthen DRM capacities. 3. Final Review of Project to be conducted   **2015 Indicators:**   1. # of community-based farming and livelihood programs assisted 2. # of women, men and youths trained ( sex-disaggregated data) 3. At least 70% of the participating community groups implement knowledge gained in their communities and 4. At least 70% of the participating community groups have learnt to apply recovery strategies   **Baselines:**  1. 38 groups of men and women and youths (69% women) participated in the project  **Sources:**   1. Project Monitoring Reports 2. Project Progress Reports 3. Project Board Meeting Documents 4. BTOR Reports   5. Workshop report and training toolkits | |  | **ACTIVITY RESULTS 1*:*** Livelihoods in Disaster Prone Communities with specific focus on subsistence and semi-subsistence agriculture and food security is restored and Community Driven Emergency Employment implemented |  | | |  | |  |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |
| **1.1** Monitoring of the 38 Groups conducted. | X | | | X | |  |  | Vinaka Fiji/Community Consultant | | 04000 | 71600-Travel | |  | 8,000 | |
| **1.2** Disbursement of Grants-third and fourth tranches | X | | | X | |  |  | UNDP | | 04000 | 72600-Grants | |  | 50,000 | |
| **1.5** Financial spot checks carried out to ensure funds are properly disbursed and acquitted | X | | | X | | X | X | UNDP | | 04000 | 71600-Travel | |  | 2,000 | |
|  |  | | |  | |  |  |  | |  |  | |  | **$60,000** | |
| **ACTIVITY RESULT 2:** Enhanced capacity of the Department of Agriculture, Ministry of Rural and Maritime Development and National Disaster Management and other stakeholders in strengthening disaster risk resilience and mitigation in the agriculture sector. |  | | |  | |  |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |
| **2.1** Review TOR for the DRM officer and recruit. | X | | |  | |  |  | Project Manager/EPSD | | PRRP | Directly implemented by PRRP | |  | 20,000 | |
| **Total** |  | | |  | |  |  |  | |  |  | |  | **$20,000** | |
| **ACTIVITY RESULT 3:** Lessons emerging from effective M & E are codified and disseminated & Project management support |  | | |  | |  |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |
|  | **3.1** Communication strategy developed and implemented:  -communication of development results and outcomes  -effective advocacy, media, interaction, public information and communication of UNDP’s programme priorities and mandate | X | | |  | |  |  | UNV Communications Officer | | 04000 | 71600-Travel | |  | 500 | |
|  | **3.2** Project Board Meetings convened to oversee project activities | X | | |  | |  | X | Project Manager | | 04000 | 72500-Supplies | |  | 500 | |
|  | **3.3** Project Management:  -conducting quality check-  - project support/administration  **-** HACT, Audit and Advocacy | X | | | X | | X | X | UNDP | | 04000 | 61300-project coordination | |  | 4,000 | |
|  | **3.4** Conduct Final Review | X | | | X | | X | X | UNDP | | 04000 | 71200 -Consultant | |  | 10,000 | |
|  |  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **$15,000** | |
|  | **TOTAL** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **$75,000** | |

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| |  | | --- | | On behalf of UNDP | | Ms Osnut Lubrani, Resident Representative  Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | | On behalf of the Coordinating Agency  Mr. Pita Wise  Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Strategic Planning  Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |