



**United Nations Development Programme
Country: Republic of Palau**

Project Document

Project Title: Enhancing disaster resilience through improved food security in the Republic of Palau following Typhoon Haiyan

UNDAF Subregional Project Document Outcome 1: Improved resilience of PICTs, with particular focus on communities, through integrated implementation of sustainable environmental management, climate change adaptation/mitigation, and disaster risk management.

Expected Country Program Outcome 1.1: National and local authorities and partners sustainably manage and utilize Palau's natural resources, mitigate and adapt climate change and natural disasters.


Expected Country Program Output 1.1.2: Communities, including vulnerable groups, have strengthened capacity to implement gender inclusive and up-scaled climate change adaptation and mitigation measures.

Expected Country Program Outcome 3.1:
National authorities develop and implement an evidence-based inclusive and pro-poor medium term national development plan, mainstream MDGs, enhance inclusive economic growth, address labor issues, and incorporate food security.

Expected Country Program Output 3.1.3: Enhanced capacity of communities to produce local food for food security and income generation.

Implementing Partners: Direct Implementation by UNDP Fiji MCO

Responsible Parties/Implementing Agencies: Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment & Tourism, Bureau of Agriculture

Signed:  (signed on behalf of Palau Government)

Umiich Sengetaw, Minister Natural Resources, Environment & Tourism
(name and title)

27 January 2014 (dd/mm/yy)

Signed:  (United Nations Development Programme)

(name and title)

20th January 2014 (dd/mm/yy)

1.0. Situation Analysis The Republic of Palau is a tropical island archipelago located in the north-western part of the Pacific with an estimated population of 20,000 persons. Palau is made up of 16 states in which ten are on the big island of Babeldaob (second largest island in Micronesia) and six others are rock islands spread from north to south along a 325-mile archipelago

On November 7, 2013, Super Typhoon Haiyan passed over northern Palau and directly over the State of Kayangel, as a Category 5 Tropical Cyclone with sustained winds over 160 miles per hour near its centre. The President declared a ten (10) day state of emergency on November 8 and the Initial Damage Assessment (IDA), completed by the National Emergency Committee (NEC) in collaboration with State Governments, identified an estimated US\$5.9 million in damages across six sectors (Education, Utilities, Health, Agriculture, Public Works, and Housing). Based on the initial assessment data, 39 homes were totally destroyed (22 in Kayangel alone) while a total of 415 sustained minor to major damages across 13 states. By far the worst affected state is Kayangel which sustained heavy damages to all infrastructure and agricultural and natural resources.

Following the IDA, the Super Typhoon Haiyan Immediate and Near Term Response Plan (the Response Plan) was developed by the NEC on November 24, 2013 as follows.

Sector/Cluster	Requirements (\$)	Met (\$)	Unmet (\$)
Health	442,000	120,000	322,000
WASH (Water Sanitation and Hygiene)	110,000	-	110,000
Education	581,600	531,600	50,000
Food Security	120,000	-	120,000
Emergency Shelter	140,000	-	140,000
Housing	3,222,250	-	3,222,250
Logistics	30,000	-	30,000
Clean-up and reconstruction	570,000	100,000	470,000
Palau National Communications Corp.	880,000	313,000	567,000
Palau Public Utilities Corporation	3,650,000	364,000	3,286,000
TOTAL	\$9,745,850	\$ 1,428,600	\$8,317,250

Source: Super Typhoon Haiyan Immediate and Near Term Response Plan, November 2013, pg 3)

2.0. Assistance provided to date to the Food Security sector (The Response Plan): The Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment and Tourism has assessed and identified needs created by damages due to this disaster. Based on ground reality and need of the people; food security will be a major problem due to destruction of major crops & livestock by strong winds and storm surges that affected Kayangel State and parts of Babeldaob. Immediate responses to the Food Security sector have been made to date as follows.

- National Emergency Management Office, NEC and Palau Red Cross Society (PRCS) provided emergency food and water to Kayangel State.
- PRCS provided bedding, food and other non-food items (NFI) to individuals in community centres.
- Assessment of agricultural damage and loss completed.

The following areas of need have been identified which requires further attention:

- Restoration of crop and livestock assets in affected areas (taro, home gardens, livestock structures rehabilitated)
- Immediate replanting of fast growing crops such as vegetables (lettuce, Napa, eggplant, okra, radish & tomatoes) and other root crops (sweet potato & tapioca)
- Repair and restock aquaculture farms
- Assist state governments to develop food security plans and develop plans for livelihood crop management and proliferation post disaster.

3.0. Lessons Learnt, Results of Early recovery initiatives- Rationale of the Project:

The Super Typhoon Haiyan Immediate and Near Term Response Plan for Palau aims not only to restore the affected communities and sectors but also to build back better to minimize the shocks of future disasters in Palau. The plan, developed by the NEMO with the technical support from UNOCHA in close consultation and coordination with several government and non-government agencies, was endorsed by the NEC on November 24, 2013. The Super Typhoon Haiyan Relief Effort Committee, created through Executive Order No. 353 and headed by Minister Billy G. Kuartei, Minister of State, and will coordinate and supervise the proposed recovery activities outlined in the plan.

UNDP has proven its expertise in the area of early recovery in the Pacific, with the lessons learnt from its work in post disaster and early recovery situations in Fiji since 2009 and 2013; Palau in 2012; and RMI in 2013 in the areas of livelihoods recovery and improved food security.

4.0. Strategy:

This intervention focuses in areas requiring further attention (see 2.0), that addresses recovery needs on food security as a results of the disaster. Building on Lessons learnt and following up on the recommendations of the recovery needs, (recovery plan) the project will support the Government of Palau with the following strategies:

Activity Result 1: Restoration of food security at community level by providing seedlings of fast growing crops and transferring skills of crop and land management to affected community members (*responding to the Activity A1 of the Response Plan*); and

Activity Result 2: Participatory community and national engagement to develop food security plans for livelihoods opportunities and their implementation. This will involve crop management, proliferation, and marketing not only for early recovery but consideration for post disaster preparedness. (*Responding to Activity C1 of the Response Plan*)

Activity Result 3: Project managed and monitored effectively

The project will be directly implemented by UNDP in collaboration with the Ministry of Tourism Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment & Tourism and the Bureau of Agriculture. All activities will be co-ordinated by the UNDP MCO in Fiji, in collaboration with the responsible parties, and the UN Joint Presence Office on the ground in Koror. The UNDP Project Manager in collaboration with the Country Development Manager based in Koror, Palau will ensure smooth implementation of the Project components, through timely procurement, review and reporting processes.

Gender equality and women empowerment will be considered in all processes and activities of the project. For South-South cooperation (SSC) and triangular cooperation amongst the Pacific region, UNDP will promote cross country work with development partners and sister agencies like Asian Development Bank (ADB) Food Agriculture Organization, Regional partners such as the Secretariat of the Pacific Community to actively use regional approaches for ¹“neighborhood” initiative, encourage staff exchanges and improve monitoring and reporting. Peer to peer exchange amongst the two neighboring countries of RMI and Palau can potentially be up-scaled in another six (6) Pacific countries in the region. Another approach to SSC is to improve the scope and quality of dialogue with emerging partners through building on steps that have already been undertaken such as partnership agreements, letter of agreements that offer access to the networks and capabilities of UNDP and partners to advance on shared goals.

Indicative Budget:

Item	Cost \$USD
Provision of Seedlings & fast growing crops and transfer of skills	12,000
Participatory community and national engagement to develop food security plans and their implementation.	8,000
Project managed and monitored Effectively.	10,000
TOTAL	30,000

¹ Changing with the World, UNDP Strategic Plan: 2014-2017, page 41.



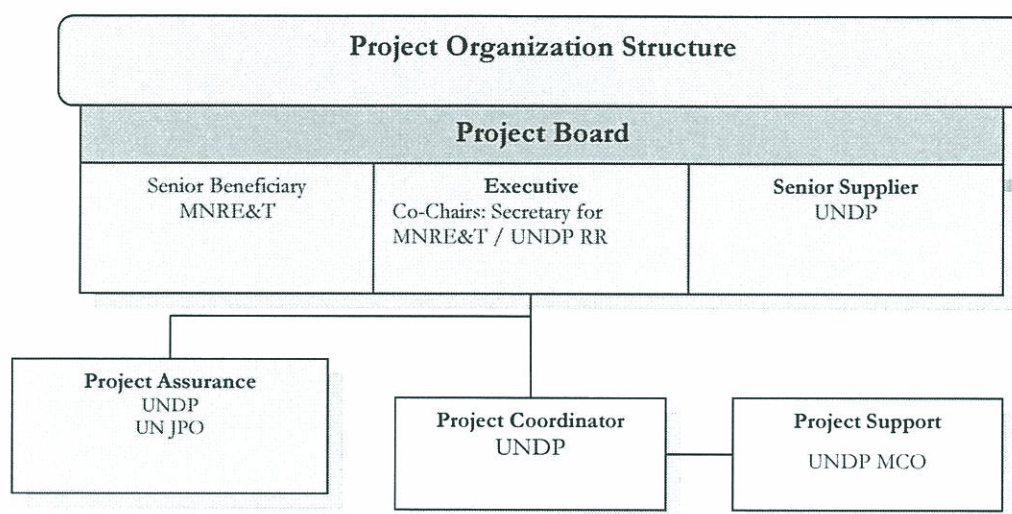
Empowerdives
resilient nations.

4.0 Results and Resources Framework (RRF)

INTENDED OUTCOME AS STATED IN THE REPUBLIC OF PALAU COUNTRY PROGRAMME (UNDAF COUNTRY MATRIX)				
Outcome 1.1: Improved resilience of PICTs, with particular focus on communities, through integrated implementation of sustainable environmental management, climate change adaptation/mitigation, and disaster risk management.				
OUTCOME INDICATORS AS STATED IN THE PALAU COUNTRY PROGRAMME (UNDAF COUNTRY MATRIX):				
Palau UNDAF Outcome 1.1: National and local authorities and partners sustainably manage and utilize Palau's natural resources, mitigate and adapt climate and natural disasters.				
Palau UNDAF Output 1.1.2: Communities, including vulnerable groups, have strengthened capacity to implement gender inclusive and up-scaled climate adaptation and mitigation measures.				
Indicator: Number of gender inclusive climate change adaptation and mitigation pilot measures up- scaled and replicated				
APPLICABLE KEY RESULTS AREAS: Crisis Prevention and Recovery, Environment management, climate change and disaster risk management.				
PARTNERSHIP STRATEGY: UNDP will implement the project in close consultation with the Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment & Tourism, and the Bureau of Agriculture. The joint presence office in Palau will provide support to in country coordination and quality assurance. Collaboration with development partners and sister agencies like Asian Development Bank (ADB) Food Agriculture Organization, Secretariat of the Pacific Community to actively use regional approaches for "neighbourhood" initiative, encourage staff exchanges and improve monitoring and reporting.				
Project title: Enhancing disaster resilience through improved food security in the Republic of Palau following Typhoon Haiyan.				
INTENDED OUTPUTS, BASELINE & INDICATORS	OUTPUT TARGETS (Disaggregated by Year)	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	INPUTS (US\$)
Output: Restoration of various crops in areas affected by Typhoon Haiyan. Baseline: 1. Extensive damage to crops and agriculture in Kayangel State heavily affected area, (39 houses completely destroyed/estimated 20 individuals displaced in Koror – with more aid in clean-up in Kayangel) 2. Insufficient food supply for the Kayangel community. 3. Limited food security plans and	Targets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fast growing seedlings provided to affected communities Training on crop and land management conducted in identified communities 	Activity Result 1. Provision of seedlings and skills transfer on crop and land management to affected communities. Activity 1.1. Procurement and distribution of seedlings, vegetables (resilient crops), planting materials. Activity 1.2. Training of community groups and extension officers on land management practices in the affected community.	Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment & Tourism, Bureau of Agriculture.	Travel Works shop costs Supplies and materials
Activity Result 1:			Sub-Total	USD \$12,000

<p>development plans and livelihoods opportunities for recovery.</p> <p>Output indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Successful harvesting of resistant crops and community nurseries through using the skills learnt from the trainings 2. Community training on food and cash crop land management practices to include at least 30% of women and 30% of youths (age-sex-disaggregated data) <p>Number of community food security plans developed for early recovery and post disaster preparedness.</p> <p>Sources: Situation Reports, Response Plan, Recovery Plan</p>	<p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food security plans developed and implementation monitored for identified communities. 	<p>Activity Result 2: Food security plans developed through community and national engagement.</p> <p>Activity 2.1.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity 2.1 Provide “Training of Trainers” of the new varieties/ and typhoon resilient crops, mitigation farming practices to extension officers in Koror state. • Activity 2.2. Conduct a “training of trainers” for local farmers, schools, and community leaders on appropriate land management practices. • Activity 2.3 Identify local champions to advocate for development planning on food security and water management. 	<p>Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment & Tourism, Bureau of Agriculture.</p>	<p>TA Travel Workshop costs</p>
<p>Activity Result 2: Sub-Total</p>	<p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project established and results areas coordinated with timely results achieved and reported on in the required formats 	<p>Activity Result 3. Project managed and monitored effectively</p> <p>Activity 3.1. Quarterly Reporting (financial & narrative)</p> <p>Activity 3.2. Effective technical oversight carried out incl. technical missions</p> <p>Activity 3.3. Project monitoring missions conducted</p> <p>Activity 3.4. Terminal reporting</p>	<p>Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment & Tourism, Bureau of Agriculture.</p>	<p>Project coordinator Travel Evaluation</p>
<p>Activity Result 3: Sub-Total</p>	<p>Activity Result 4: Sub -Total</p>			<p>USD \$8,000</p>
				<p>USD \$10,000 USD30,000</p>

5.0 MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS



This project will be managed by UNDP using the Directly Implementation Modality (DIM), under the guidance of a Project Board. The Project Board will be co-chaired by the Secretary for the Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment & Tourism, Bureau of Agriculture (MNRE&T) and UNDP Resident Representative. Under the DIM modality, the UNDP Resident Representative is responsible to the UNDP Administrator and the Government of the Republic of the Palau for reporting on progress towards achievement of results and is accountable to the UNDP Administrator for documenting prudent and proper use of resources. Use of the DIM modality will reduce the administrative burden to the Government of Palau to coordinate and report on the various project components, particularly given the emergency situation that is currently being faced. UNDP will work in close cooperation and consultation with the Secretary, Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment & Tourism, Bureau of Agriculture and other relevant Government counterparts.

The UNDP Project Coordinator will be responsible for project management, including financial management and reporting. The Project Coordinator will also manage the technical inputs to the project in close liaison with the Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment & Tourism, Bureau of Agriculture. UNDP will ensure provision of project technical inputs, including the provision of technical experts to conduct various assignments detailed in project annual work. Procurement and recruitment will be conducted in accordance with the agreed Annual Work Plan using UNDP Financial Rules and Regulations. Project Audit will be conducted as part of the UNDP Country Office Audit performed by the UNDP Office of Audit and Performance Review.

The Project Coordinator will work closely with stakeholders in country to ensure collaboration and complementarity with other drought recovery and mitigation initiatives. A key role for UNDP will be to ensure that development partners and stakeholders are kept fully informed of project's progress.

To ensure the on-going quality assurance of the programme outcomes and outputs, the Project Board will meet quarterly to review project progress. In addition, the Chairpersons may call for special meetings should the need arise. The UNDP Project Coordinator, in conjunction with the Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment &



Tourism, Bureau of Agriculture, will prepare the Agenda for circulation at least two weeks prior to the meeting date and ensure the Minutes of the Meeting are circulated within one week of the meeting being held. Project

Reports will verify the achievement of the project management milestones and ensure that these are delivered within the allocated budget in accordance with approved annual work plans (AWPs). The Project Board will be responsible for approving amendments to the annual work plans for achievement of project results.

Project Assurance is the responsibility of each Project Board member; however the role can be delegated. The project assurance role supports the Project Board by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed. Project Assurance has to be independent of the Project Coordinator; therefore, the Project Board cannot delegate any of its assurance responsibilities to the Project Coordinator. In addition to Board Members, project assurance for this project will be provided by the UNDP MCO and UNDP Pacific Centre and the UN JPO in Koror.

Annex 1: Terms of Reference of Project Board

The Project Board is the group responsible for making by consensus, management decisions for a project when guidance is required by the Project Coordinator including recommendation for UNDP/Implementing Partner approval of project plans and revisions. In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition. In case a consensus cannot be reached within the Board, final decision shall rest with UNDP. The project board's responsibilities are summarized as follows:

- Provide overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints;
- Address project issues as raised by the Project Coordinator
- Provide guidance on new project risks and agree on possible countermeasures and management actions to address specific risks;
- Review the project progress on a quarterly basis and provide direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans;
- Review combined delivery reports prior to certification by UNDP;
- Appraise the project annual review report, make recommendations for the next annual work plan, and inform the outcome group about the results of the review;
- Provide ad-hoc direction and advice for exception situations when Project Manager's tolerances are exceeded; and
- Assess and decide to proceed on project changes through appropriate revisions.

The Project Board will meet quarterly or as and when required by the chairpersons. In addition, the Chairpersons may call for special meetings should the need arise. The UNDP Project Coordinator in collaboration with the Secretary, the Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment & Tourism, Bureau of Agriculture and UN joint presence office, will prepare the agenda for circulation at least two weeks prior to the meeting date and ensure the minutes of the meeting are circulated within one week of the meeting. Project reports will verify the achievement of the project management milestones and ensure that these are delivered within the allocated budget in accordance with approved annual work plans (AWPs). The Project Board will be responsible for approving amendments to the annual work plans for achievement of project results.

Annex 2: Risk Log

Risk Log						
1.	Type of risk: Financial	Project Formulation Stage:	Funds not disbursed to project on time	<u>Impact:</u> Implementation of project activities will be delayed <u>Probability:</u> Medium <u>Counter Measures:</u> Project will be Direct Implementation Modality	Status: Date:	UNDP,
2.	Type of risk: Financial	Running Stage:	<u>Risk:</u> Coordination of the different agencies.	<u>Impact:</u> Delay delivery of activities <u>Probability:</u> Medium <u>Counter measures:</u> Project coordinator to liaise and coordinate with responsible parties. <u>Impact:</u> Delay delivery of activities <u>Probability:</u> Medium	Status: Date:	UNDP
3.	Type of risk: Logistical	Running Stage:	<u>Risk:</u> Transportation	<u>Counter measures:</u> Project coordinator to liaise with Government counterparts, responsible parties and existing projects to cost share on transportation.	Status: Date:	UNDP
4.	Type of risk: Operational	Running Stage:	<u>Risk:</u> Time frame to implement	<u>Impact:</u> Delay delivery of activities <u>Probability:</u> High <u>Counter measures:</u> Project to consider planting fast yield climate resistant crops	Status: Date:	UNDP

Annex 3: Monitoring Plan

Monitoring Plan				
Quarterly progress reports, including Financial (Combined delivery reports)	End of each quarter (April/July/Sept)	Progress to be reported in the UNDP template	Measurement of progress/ indicators Explanations for slippage and variance against budget Risk Log	Project Coordinator
Review of Progress	(April/July)	Progress to be reviewed by the project board including monitoring of the Capacity Development Plan	Risks/issues/ progress reviewed and analyzed Action recommended	Project Board UNDP
Annual Reports	Q3 2014 (for JTC/JSM)	Annual report in the format prescribed in the Prodoc/Mgt Arrangements	Annual report based on QPRs to be compiled for review by an Annual Review Mtg	Project Coordinator
Terminal Report (Annual)	March 2015	UNDP Terminal Report Format, Lessons Learned log		Project Coordinator