

SGP Country Programme Strategy for utilization of OP5 grant funds

Country: **REPUBLIC OF PALAU**

Resources to be invested: **US\$2,000,000 ¹**

¹ The level of SGP OP5 resources is a combination of the approved STAR resources, estimated OP5 core grants, as well as other sources of third party co-financing.

ACRONYMS

ABS	Areas of Biological Significance
ABS	Access and Benefit Sharing
BNM	Belau National Museum
BSAP	Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBO	Community-based Organizations
CPMT	Central Programme Management Team
COC	Council of Chiefs
CPS	Country Programme Strategy
DF	Dini Faruya
EU	European Union
FSM	Federated States of Micronesia
GEF	Global Environment Facility
IWP	International Waters Programme
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
MOS	Ministry of State
MPA	Marine protected Area
MNRET	Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment and Tourism
MSGP	Micronesia Small Grants Programme
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NMDP	National Master Development Plan
NEMS	National Environment Management Strategy
NFG	National (or Country) Focal Group
NSC	National Steering Committee
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
OERC	Office of Environmental Response and Coordination
PAN	Protected Area Network
PCAA	Palau Community Action Agency
PCC	Palau Community College
PCS	Palau Conservation Society
PCV	Peace Corps Volunteer
PICRC	Palau International Coral Reef Center
PNOC	Palau National Olympic Committee
PPLA	Palau Public Lands Authority
POPS	Persistent Organic Pollutants
RMI	Republic of the Marshal Islands
ROP	Republic of Palau
SGP	Small Grants Programme
SPLA	State Public Lands Authority
SPREP	South Pacific Regional Environment Programme
SRC	Sub-Regional Coordinator
SRSC	Sub-Regional Steering Committee
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
USA	United States of America
USCRTF	United States Coral Reef Task Force

1. SGP country programme

1.1 Summary background

The Republic of Palau (ROP) Small Grants Programme (SGP) opened its doors in 2005. At the time, the Palau SGP operated as part of the Micronesia Sub Regional Programme (MSRP), and has contributed significantly to Palau's environmental and social goals. Under the MSRP, the Palau SGP was led by the National Focal Group (NFG).

The ROP SGP supports projects by community based organizations and non-government organizations, that conserve and restore Palau's environment while enhancing people's lives and well-being. Proposal review, awarding and subsequent project oversight is undertaken utilizing a transparent process that has been informed by the experiences of the past six years, the environmental context of Palau, and best management practices for project management.

Under the Country Program Action Plan between the government of Palau and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) 2008 – 2012, the plan prioritizes three outcome areas as challenges in national development: (i) Poverty Reduction and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs); (ii) Good Governance and Human Rights; and (iii) Environment and Sustainable Management. These outcomes are directly linked to the national plans and strategies developed by the national government and its partners. Palau SGP priorities fall in line with these plans laid out for the country in providing technical and financial support to projects.

Moreover, Palau SGP aims to support ABS (Access and Benefit Sharing) initiatives in the nation. Projects implemented within communities that have a significant and successful impact will be shared as a measure for replicating the project in another community that may share the same indicators or challenges. Traditional knowledge (TK) and practices have also proven to be sustainably sound for the environment and this information is important in sharing among communities.

Since the inception of the GEF SGP in 2005, 23 projects have been implemented in three operational phases (OP2, OP3, and OP4). Under the OP5 (Operational Phase 5) stand alone programme, the former NFG has been upgraded to become the Palau National Steering Committee (NSC) in line with other SGP country programmes. The main role of the National Steering Committee (NSC) will be strategic orientation of the GEF SGP at the country level, review and approval of project proposals. As of 2012, the Palau NSC is made up of nine non-governmental representatives and two government representatives. **GEF SGP in Palau is now housed at the United Nations Joint Presence Office (UNJPO), in which coordinates UN-related activities in Palau including enabling activities for the Rio Conventions. The UN JPO provides support and supervisory oversight to the GEF SGP on behalf of the UNDP Multi-Country office in Fiji.**

1.2 Key Baseline Considerations

The ROP is an archipelago in the Western Pacific located between 7° North latitude and 134° East longitude. Palau consists of over 500 islands covering a land area of 535 sq km. Out of the hundreds of islands in the Republic, only 9 are currently inhabited. There are four distinct geological islands types found in Palau: reef and atoll islands (Kayangel, Ngaruangel, Ngemelis, Helen, Southwest Islands), high limestone islands (Rock Islands), low platform islands (Peleliu, Angaur), and volcanic islands (Babeldaob, Ngarekebesang, Malakal, western Koror). The hundreds of islands of Palau contain a rich diversity of habitat types. These include:

- Forests (upland forests, swamp forests, limestone forests, atoll forests, mangroves);
- Savanna and grasslands (Babeldaob, Ngarekebesang);
- Freshwater habitats (rivers, streams, lakes, swamps, taro patches) (Babeldaob, taro patches on all inhabited islands);
- Brackish water habitats (wetlands, coastal lagoons) (Babeldaob, Peleliu, Angaur, Southwest Islands);
- Marine lakes (some Rock Islands);
- Near shore habitats (mudflats, sea grass beds, sandy beaches) for all islands; and
- Coral reefs (barrier, patch and fringing) for all islands.

Palau is divided into 16 political units called states. Each state is typically made up of a few villages that were once loosely tied under traditional political systems. Most of these states comprise of a few hundred people each and retain strong social cohesion and traditional customs, the states are the fundamental communities of Palau. The states have the power to hold and manage public lands, implement zoning and other development controls, and regulate access to and harvest of marine and terrestrial resources. Authority to regulate the use of public lands is held by State Public Lands Authorities (SPLAs), whom are granted their authority by the Palau Public Lands Authority, with whom the authority to manage all public lands in Palau rests. Most SPLAs in Palau are made up of traditional chiefs and other key community members and leaders.

Palau's environment is relatively unspoiled with healthy marine and terrestrial ecosystems that provide the services and goods upon which Palauans depend. However, these ecosystems are at risk due to development pressures. As pointed out by two government planning reports, as a small island developing country, Palau is particularly vulnerable to the impacts of development:

“Environmental vulnerability in Palau is high due to diverse, but limited natural resources and fragile ecosystems that must withstand the pressures of a rapidly growing population, an increasing tourism industry and the expected rapid and large-scale development of Palau's largest island, Babeldaob.” (Republic of Palau, National Assessment Report: Barbados Programme of Action+ 10 Review, 2005)

“Palauans have sustainably managed their limited resources for centuries. Traditional customs, practices, and Palauan identity are linked to the land.”

Palau's plan is to balance economic growth with preservation of its unique cultural and natural assets. However, increasing needs for economic development and the global threat of climate change are augmenting the demand and pressure on the existing infrastructure and limited resources.”
(SLM National Policy Review 2011)

Major partnerships and existing sources of co-financing

The Republic of Palau receives assistance, both technical and financial, from several agencies that range from developmental aid, educational opportunities, and environmental projects. This includes foreign government assistance from Japan, the Republic of China, Taiwan, Australia, New Zealand, Germany, Spain, and especially the United States. For instance, Palau became an independent nation on October 1, 1994 in part with the implementation of the Compact of Free Association (CoFA) between Palau and the United States of America. This is an agreement between both government bodies in which the U.S. provides financial assistance, military protection, and a flexible resident status for Palauans to reside in the U.S. in return for land for military purposes in the event of need. Other international agencies (i.e. JICA, AusAid, NZAid, and the Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change initiative) provide funding for educational opportunities, climate change resilience projects, medical assistance, technical assistance, solar panel installations, as well as stimulus grants.

Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) that also provide financial and technical assistance include organizations such as the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), the Pacific Islands Applied Geoscience Commission (SOPAC), the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), the Micronesia Challenge, Micronesia Conservation Trust (MCT), The Nature Conservancy (TNC), and other technical agencies.

In the years since the inception of the ROP SGP, there has been significant progress in natural resource management in Palau. Three national initiatives include: (i) the Protected Area Network (PAN); (ii) the Sustainable Land Management (SLM) Initiative; and (iii) the Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) Programme funded by the GEF. Along with the Babeldaob Watershed Alliance (BWA), now known as the Belau Watershed Alliance and the Babeldaob Ecosystem-based Management (EBM) Initiative, each of these initiatives have contributed significantly to the baseline of improved land and resource use management in Palau.² The ROP SGP will seek to establish synergies and/or collaborative working arrangements with the above programmes.

In particular, the PAN has received positive reviews from the international environment community. Inspired by Palau's traditional moratorium (*bul*) by village chiefs that has been practiced for many generations, the PAN is an innovative mechanism designed to

² As a result of these initiatives the state of Airai has completed a master plan and is in the process of finalizing its land use plan. Koror State has plans to update its land use plan and the state of Melekeok is in the process of developing both its master and land use plans (completion of both plans is targeted for the first half of 2012).

protect the nation's critical biodiversity and ensure its natural resources are effectively conserved. The PAN was established by national law in 2003, and set up a framework for a national system of protected areas. State, community, and private protected areas may apply for membership in which membership in the PAN enables access to technical resources, participation in a national monitoring system, and gives eligibility to receive national funding. Subsequent pieces of legislation established a Green Fee, a fee paid by all visitors leaving Palau, in which the fees go into a restricted PAN Fund, which is reserved for PAN member sites. PAN member sites must have a management plan that meets specific criteria to access PAN funds. In return, states and communities owning PAN member sites agree to effectively conserve the natural resources in the protected areas. Because of the implementation of the PAN many protected area management plans have been developed and more are scheduled to be completed.³

2. SGP country programme niche

The following areas are prioritized in the GEF 5 Strategic Priorities where grantee community and local NGOs, in partnership with governments, can participate with the Palau-SGP financial and technical support. These priorities fall in line with Palau's national strategies and plans in its efforts to protect its natural resources:

In the **biodiversity** focal area, activities must promote the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources in arid and semi-arid ecosystems; coastal, marine, and freshwater ecosystems, forest ecosystems, or upland ecosystems.

In the focal area of **climate change mitigation**, activities must either demonstrate the removal of local barriers to energy conservation and energy efficiency, or promote the adoption of renewable energy. Where relevant, climate change mitigation projects will also include projects that illustrate effective means of "climate proofing" and building socio-ecological resilience⁴.

In the **international waters** focal area, activities must address environmental concerns in a specific waterbody, shared by two or more countries (such as freshwater drainage basin that regionally significant or a large marine ecosystem), or address land-based threats to international waters.

For the **land degradation** focal area, projects that focus on sustainable land management through the following activities may be supported through the SGP: (i) *sustainable agriculture* based on soil and water conservation through improved tillage methods, agroforestry approaches to reduce erosion, promotion of suitable land uses (including protection from farming where necessary), and improved management of agricultural

³ The states of Ngardmau, Ngaraard, Aimeliik, Ngwal and Ngchesar completed protected area management plans for their PAN sites in 2011. The states of Hatohobei, Melekeok and Ngarchelong submitted existing management plans for the PAN and the states of Koror and Kayangel are currently engaged in updating existing PA management plans.

⁴ Climate change mitigation projects may be "climate proofed" to provide cross benefits for adaptation, but for "non-mitigation" projects related to adaptation these should be funded using the available AusAID CBA resources.

wastes; (ii) *sustainable rangeland/pasture management and ground water conservation* namely through strengthening of viable traditional systems, mechanisms to resolve conflicts over land use, community-based protection, rehabilitation, fire management, groundwater recharge; and (iii) *forest and woodland management*, especially in non-protected forests, such as promoting viable indigenous management systems, rehabilitation of degraded forest areas, and by introducing “fees for ecosystem services” and community woodlots for fuelwood.

Mounting evidence of damage to human health and the environment has focused on a category of substances referred to as POPs, hence the focal area of **Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)**. These are pesticides, industrial chemicals or unwanted by-products of industrial processes or combustion. POPs are characterized by *persistence* – the ability to resist degradation; *bio-accumulation* – the ability to accumulate in living tissues; and potential for long range transport. POPs include agriculture pesticides, PCBs and DDT.

Potential SGP activities in this focal area include: (i) encouraging composting, marketing and use of locally composted humus; (ii) promoting organic farming; (ii) organizing capacity building workshops on POPs; (iv) demonstrating viable and cost-effective alternatives to POPs products; (v) generating business opportunities including the marketing of POPs substitutes; (vi) promoting access to and the transfer of environmentally sound alternative technologies, products, and management practices (including indigenous knowledge), such as integrated pest and vector management; (vii) promotion of non-POPs alternatives to vector borne disease control; and (viii) monitoring of local inventories of POPs in humans, wildlife, and the environment.

2.1 List of relevant conventions and national/regional plans or programmes

Table 1. List of relevant conventions and national/regional plans or programmes

Rio Conventions + national planning frameworks	Date of ratification / completion
UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	6 January 1999
CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)	December 2004
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	10 December 1999
UNFCCC National Communications (1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd)	2002 (1 st), N/A (2 nd), N/A (3 rd)
UNFCCC Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA)	N/A
UN Convention to Combat Desertification and Land Degradation (UNCCD)	15 June 1999
UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAP)	December 2004
Stockholm Convention (SC) on Persistent Organic Pollutants	8 September 2011
SC National Implementation Plan (NIP)	N/A

World Bank Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)	N/A
GEF National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA)	September 2007
GEF-5 National Portfolio Formulation Exercise (NPFE)	N/A
Strategic Action Programmes (SAPs) for shared international water-bodies	N/A
Palau Energy Sector Strategic Action Plan	October 2009
Palau National Energy Policy	August 2010
ROP Statewide Assessment of Forest Resources and Resource Strategy	2010

2.2 Utilization of OP5 Resources

Although the Palauan government has identified the above areas as priorities in its planning documents and has made great strides in national environmental policy, it does not at present have the financial or technical capability to undertake all of them. With its current focus on infrastructure development, poor coordination among government agencies, limited technical expertise, and tenuous relationship with traditional and state leaders, the national government is not in a position to carry out all the needed actions unassisted. It is therefore critical that States and communities be empowered to undertake meaningful action in addressing the above priorities.

With the launching of the GEF-SGP programme in the nation, Palau will be able to utilize the programme in stream-lining the GEF-5 Strategic Priorities with the national strategies and plans in the protection and sustainable use of Palau's natural resources. To be eligible for funding, a project proposed for funding must meet the country specific priorities and be consistent with the GEF-5 Strategic Priorities. Specifically, a project must address these 5 GEF thematic areas described above: biodiversity, climate change, international waters, land degradation (desertification and deforestation), sustainable forest management, and POPs/chemicals.

Projects should aim to have a positive and concrete impact on the environment, the livelihood of communities (poverty reduction), and empowering communities to be able to address their needs and issues in a sustainable manner.

2.3 Map of the Republic of Palau

Figure 1: Map of Palau (source: <http://www.ezilon.com/maps/oceania/palau-physical-maps.html>)



2.4 OP5 Global Project objectives, National Priorities and Country Programme Niche.

During the first phase of the GEF SGP in Palau (2005-2010), building capacity of local CBOs and NGOs to catalyze partnerships, generate proposals, and effectively manage and report on projects that meet GEF eligibility criteria has been the initial focus.

During OP5, the objective of the GEF SGP will be to fund a number of projects that will serve as models of community-based sustainable livelihoods aimed at providing global environmental benefits which can be replicated among other communities in the future. For this reason, it is especially important that community-based organizations have the capacity to manage projects efficiently.

The models may include projects that:

- ✓ Enhance alternative income-generating opportunities and build capacity, both technically and legally, to utilize those opportunities;
- ✓ Enhance income-generating opportunities for communities through eco-tourism and other sustainable tourism activities;
- ✓ Encourage the strengthening of traditional values and the use of traditional practices in resource management, among other through the formulation of customary laws and procedures;
- ✓ Encourage, where appropriate, a valorization strategy for indigenous land and marine genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge in the context of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD);

- ✓ Promote projects which contribute to the priorities of the other Rio Conventions including the UNFCCC, UNCCD, and Stockholm Convention;
- ✓ Encourage community-based development projects that utilize renewable technologies and promote alternative transportation;
- ✓ Introduce technologies to reduce over-exploitation such as sustainable harvesting techniques for over-exploited species;
- ✓ Promote sustainable agroforestry and community management of forests;
- ✓ Promote sustainable use and management of fisheries;
- ✓ Promote community-based protected area identification, establishment and management and CBOs as co-managers of protected areas;
- ✓ Reduce undesirable agricultural practices and introduce technologies which reduce the degradation of agricultural lands and soils;
- ✓ Projects that promote reduction and recycling of waste and establish infrastructure needed to conduct recycling activities.

Table 2. Consistency with national priorities

OP5 project objectives	National priorities	SGP niche
<p><u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 1:</u> Improve sustainability of protected areas and indigenous and community conservation areas through community-based actions</p>	<p>Integrate state management plans and protected area programmes with community/resource owner participation activities, including reinforcement.</p> <p>Develop and implement programmes for the restoration of degraded aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems, prioritizing those of endemic and threatened species.</p>	<p>PAN sites managed by state governments are working closely with environmental NGOs (PCS, PICRC, TNC) and will have strong support from SGP Palau.</p> <p>Small community groups have tackled the removal of invasive species with support from various agencies. SGP Palau will support these and other related projects.</p>
<p><u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 2:</u> Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into production landscapes, seascapes and sectors through community initiatives and actions</p>	<p>Biodiversity conservation implemented through the PAN act</p> <p>Provide advice and technical information pertaining to the development of policies that fall within the NBSAP action plan</p>	<p>Palau SGP will continue to provide support technically and financially for CBOs and NGOs</p>
<p><u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 3:</u> Promote the demonstration, development and transfer of low carbon technologies at the community level</p>	<p>Promote and support environmentally sound development of natural energy sources</p> <p>Promote technology that contributes to energy conservation</p> <p>Promote renewable energy resources and provide incentives for their use</p> <p>Reduce green house gas (GHG) emissions</p>	<p>Provision of grants (an incentive) for small scale renewable energy production at the community/family level</p> <p>Pursue pilot projects for alternative energy sources, with potential for scaling up and replication</p> <p>Promote energy efficient projects and energy conservation</p>

<p><u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 4:</u> Promote and support energy efficient, low carbon transport at the community level</p>	<p>Integrate environmental concerns and regulations into all related energy-related plans and projects, including transportation, power supply, and building codes</p> <p>Encourage implementation and markets for environmentally clean technologies and alternative fuels for transportation by using non-fossil fuels in both new and existing vehicles and other modes of transportation</p>	<p>Support projects that include or promote traditional clean methods of transportation (e.g. voyaging canoes, outrigger canoes, fishing canoes)</p> <p>Support projects that include or promote alternative and clean methods of cooling homes and minimize use of air conditioning systems.</p>
<p><u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 5:</u> Support the conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks through sustainable management and climate proofing of land use, land use change and forestry</p>	<p>Integrate ecosystem valuation as an integral component of all land use and coastal use planning</p> <p>Promote income-generating activities that enhance Palau's ecosystems and use of resources sustainably</p>	<p>Support for alternative/sustainable use of resources within proposals</p>
<p><u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 6:</u> Maintain or improve flow of agro-ecosystem and forest ecosystem services to sustain livelihoods of local communities</p>	<p>Develop and implements training programs to enhance and strengthen public and community knowledge of the understanding, awareness and commitment to sustainable agricultural practices</p> <p>Develop and ensure the effective implementation of appropriate conservation measures for the sustainable use of agrobiodiversity and agro-ecosystems</p>	<p>Support to CBOs and NGOs with an agricultural component or mission</p> <p>Focus on small-scale home gardening and agriculture, afforestation and tree planting, with priority to native and endemic plants, and recycling programs that are submitted to the NSC</p> <p>Assist NGOs/CBOs work in partnership with governments and other agencies in composting schemes and other methods of producing local, organic fertilizers</p>
<p><u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 7:</u> Reduce pressures at community level from competing land uses (in the wider landscapes)</p>	<p>Further develop and implement management plans for the existing marine and terrestrial conservation areas within the nation</p> <p>Identify, develop, design and implement management plans for new aquatic and terrestrial conservation areas within the nation, especially in areas that are currently or poorly represented, contain unique habitats, or have high levels of threats</p>	<p>Provide capacity building and training in management planning, development and implementation</p> <p>Support projects that enhance and promote sustainable use of resources or promote biodiversity as an income-generating alternative</p>

<p><u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 8:</u> Support transboundary water body management with community-based initiatives</p>	<p>Further develop and support existing plans for watershed areas in the nation</p> <p>Ensure secure access to safe and clean drinking water and that the use of freshwater resources is planned in a manner that maximises the benefits of this scarce and fragile resource</p> <p>Continue support of protecting mangrove conservation areas and significant marine habitats</p>	<p>Support for community-led projects that include watershed protection and management</p> <p>Consideration for any water-related projects that secure and protect water drinking sources, especially for rural areas and outer-islands</p> <p>Support for community initiatives in managing areas and best practices</p>
<p><u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 9:</u> Promote and support phase out of POPs and chemicals of global concern at community level</p>	<p>Develop and implement waste collection, storage, and disposal programs for residential and commercial premises throughout the nation</p> <p>Develop and implement programs for the importation, handling, use and safe disposal of hazardous wastes (including lead batteries, pesticides, and chlorine) both within and outside the country</p> <p>Develop and implement monitoring legislation and enforcement programs to prevent unauthorized use and misuse of hazardous chemicals including incorrect storage and disposal</p>	<p>Minimization or disposal of hazardous chemicals and its use</p> <p>Awareness programmes and projects including through the SGP e-learning training on POPs</p> <p>Pilot projects and clean up programmes in communities</p>
<p><u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 10:</u> Enhance and strengthen capacities of CSOs (particularly community-based organizations and those of indigenous peoples) to engage in consultative processes, apply knowledge management to ensure adequate information flows, implement convention guidelines, and monitor and evaluate environmental impacts and trends</p>	<p>Develop and strengthen the capacity of resource owners, traditional leaders, communities, technical staff and policy makers in the coordination and implementation of conserving, preserving, and sustainably utilizing and developing the biodiversity of Palau</p> <p>Develop and implement local capacity building and strengthening programs on correct waste management usage and disposal, including removal of hazardous waste products (i.e. machinery and toxic products) and recycling</p> <p>Develop and implement local capacity building and strengthening programs on alternative ecologically friendly industries, energy</p>	<p>Institutional strengthening and capacity building for NGOs and CBOs, in partnership with local governments</p> <p>Youth-to-youth environmental awareness programs in schools and young people's groups, in collaboration with ongoing NGO programs</p> <p>Implementation of recycling projects to minimize negative impacts on corals reefs and international waters throughout the nation</p> <p>Energy conservation, low energy and renewable energy projects, especially if they are a quality demonstration project that can be</p>

	conservation, management, and best practices	replicated
<u>Cross-Cutting Results:</u> Poverty reduction, livelihoods and gender	<p>Eradicate hardship and poverty</p> <p>Promote gender equality and support men and women’s roles in Palau</p> <p>Develop government-community partnership for development</p>	<p>Support low-income communities</p> <p>Support for alternative income generating projects</p> <p>Support to local men and women’s groups and associations</p> <p>Support to youth groups</p> <p>Link communities to seeking support from the Ministry of Community and Cultural Affairs and the Ministry of Resources, Environment, and Tourism.</p>

3. Capacity development, poverty reduction and gender results for SGP

3.1 Palau-SGP projects must include components of capacity building of civil society organizations (i.e. national NGOs, CBOs, and indigenous peoples’ organizations) improving livelihoods and local benefits, as well as addressing gender and indigenous peoples’ considerations so as to achieve global environmental benefits⁵. These elements can be further enhanced through dynamic participation in planning, monitoring, and evaluating projects for CSOs, proactive communication from Palau-SGP on projects and the process, providing access for CSOs to collaborate, engage in dialogue, and exchange among CSOs in sharing experiences through workshops, and encouraging CSOs in utilizing training opportunities where relevant.

Non-government Organizations (NGOs)

Over the past ten years, a number of NGOs, particularly the Palau Community Action Agency (PCAA), Palau Conservation Society (PCS), The Nature Conservancy (TNC) and the Palau International Coral Reef Center (PICRC) have played a significant role in sustainable development, conservation efforts and the protection of Palau's environment within the GEF focal areas.

Working in partnership with other government agencies, Palau’s NGO community consistently comes together to work collaboratively towards sustainable development goals. Collaborative Government–NGO efforts and achievements have included the preparation of all GEF-related national documents including the National Report to the UNFCCC; the National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan (NBSAP); and the National Action Plan (NAP) under the UNCCD. Other joint efforts for sustainable development between government and NGOs include the Palau National Protected Areas Network

⁵ During OP5, the SGP capacity development outcome is cross-cutting and relates to interventions corresponding with each of the relevant GEF focal areas.

which provides the framework for national support to community managed protected areas, or indigenous and community conserved areas (ICCAs).

Traditional Community Based Organizations (CBOs)

A network of traditional community-based organizations exists in Palau. Traditionally, each state has their own CBOs that are made up of various specific types of groups that either incorporate both genders or are segregated groups. These community based organizations are commonly known as “*cheldebechel*”. The *cheldebechel* are made up of senior women in the community, senior men and chiefs in the community, young women, young men, fishermen, fisherwomen, farmers and youth. While there are now around 200 legally registered NGOs, there are many more *cheldebechel*.

Cheldebechel in Palau are guided by the Council of Traditional Leaders or “*Rubekul Belau*” and the Council of Matriarchs or “*Mechesil Belau*” of their respected states. The traditional leadership, along with the *cheldebechel*, plays a key role in natural resources management with traditional leaders making key decisions about resource and land use. *Cheldebechel* are commonly known as the “hands of the village” (*chimal a beluu*). Traditional management through these groups encompass a wide range of sustainable-use ethics and practices, including the traditional ethic of conservation (*omengereomel*), and methods such as seasonal restrictions, areas set aside for special uses, and full moratoria or “*bul*” (see Annex 3).

4. OP5 country outcomes, indicators and activities

Table 3. Results Framework

Outcomes	Indicators	Means of verification	Activities
<u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 1</u> : Improve sustainability of protected areas and indigenous and community conservation areas (ICCAs) through community-based actions.			
SGP BD Outcome 1.1: Improved community-level actions and practices, and reduced negative impacts on biodiversity resources in and around protected areas, and indigenous and community conservation areas.	- At least 2 community areas in the nation will have improved actions and practices in and around a protected area they have assigned.	- Project reports - Monitoring and site visits - Assessment and progress reports - Community meetings and capacity building	2 projects ⁶ - Development of community-based management plans and action plans. - Promotion of sustainable resource use and practices. - Establishment of protected areas. - Protection of key species (turtles, forest pigeons, etc.) - Awareness raising

⁶ The estimated number of OP5 projects should distinguish between the utilization of core grants (which can apply across GEF focal areas) and non-core GEF resources (which need to be directly linked to the relevant GEF focal areas). In accordance with the GEF Steering Committee decision (March 2010), up to 20% of non-core GEF resources mobilized may be used for secondary focal areas.

Outcomes	Indicators	Means of verification	Activities
			- Training and workshops
SGP BD Outcome 1.2: Benefits generated at the community level from conservation of biodiversity in and around protected areas and indigenous and community conservation areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At least 2 new jobs created in and around protected areas for each state (e.g. enforcement, administration, tour-guiding, recreational activities, education, etc.) - At least 1 site in each state established as no-take zones and 1 site as a seasonal take zone. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project reports - Monitoring and site visits - Assessment and progress reports - Community meetings and capacity building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>2 projects</i> - Piloting alternative income generation vs. destructive methods. - Lessons learned and peer-to-peer learning networks supported - Awareness raising - Training and workshops
SGP BD Outcome 1.4: Increased understanding and awareness at the Community level of the importance and value of biodiversity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of community participants at community meetings and workshops - Number of awareness raising exercises and initiatives undertaken 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project reports - Monitoring and site visits - Assessment and progress reports - Community meetings and capacity building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>2 projects</i> - Awareness raising (learning by doing approach) - Experience sharing - Training - Community dialogue
SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 2: Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into production landscapes, seascapes and sectors through community initiatives and actions.			
SGP BD Outcome 2.1: Improved community-level sustainable use of biodiversity in production landscapes /seascapes through community-based initiatives, frameworks and market mechanisms, including recognized environmental standards that incorporate biodiversity considerations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At least 2 communities will apply sustainable land use practices in different landscapes/seascapes throughout the nation. - At least 2 communities will promote sustainable land use practices through educational methods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project reports - Monitoring and site visits - Assessment and progress reports - Community meetings and capacity building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>2-4 projects</i> - Watershed Management - Organic gardening and farming - Riparian ecosystem protection and sustainable use - Business opportunities: (water bottling, river tours, etc.) - Agricultural diversification - Marine protection and management for sustainable use - Reestablish traditional fishing methods (weirs, etc) - Establishment of farmers/fishers Associations
SGP BD Outcome 2.2: Increased understanding and awareness of sustainable use of biodiversity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At least 4 schools in the nation utilize programmes that promote the importance of biodiversity (i.e. PCS and other environmental NGOs can be called to present projects that relate to the nation's biodiversity) - At least 2 communities will participate in promoting sustainable use of resources through activity engagement with youth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project reports - Monitoring and site visits - Assessment and progress reports - Community meetings and capacity building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>2-4 projects</i> - Dissemination of awareness raising materials. - Learning by doing (school farms, school recycling programmes, etc.) - Peer learning - Support for environmental clubs and programmes (women, youth and schools).

Outcomes	Indicators	Means of verification	Activities
<u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 3:</u> Promote the demonstration, development and transfer of low carbon technologies at the community level.			
SGP CC Outcome 3.1: Innovative low-GHG technologies deployed and successfully demonstrated at the community level.	- Community application of sustainable land use practices in at least 1 different landscape.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project reports - Monitoring and site visits - Assessment and progress reports - Community meetings and capacity building 	<i>4 projects</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support renewable energy including household and mini-grid PV system, small and micro-hydro power, bio-gas, wind and other solar energy technologies. - Energy saving technologies (bio-char, briquette, improved charcoal making)
SGP CC Outcome 3.2: GHG emissions avoided.	- Application of sustainable land use practices in at least 2 communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project reports - Monitoring and site visits - Assessment and progress reports - Community meetings and capacity building 	<i>4 projects</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support for energy efficiency measures (LEDs, fluorescent bulbs, solar dryers for crops, etc.)
<u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 4:</u> Promote and support energy efficient, low carbon transport at the community level			
SGP CC Outcome 4.1: Low-GHG transport options demonstrated at the community level.	- At least 2 pilot projects in sustainable transport options	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project reports - Monitoring and site visits - Assessment and progress reports - Community meetings and capacity building 	<i>4 projects</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct appropriate research into technologies and options - Island-wide public transport - Support utilization of electric-powered land and sea transport - Low tech options - bicycling, sailing canoes, etc.
<u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 5:</u> Support the conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks through sustainable management and climate proofing of land use, land use change and forestry.			
SGP CC Outcome 5.1: Sustainable land use, land use change, and forestry management and climate proofing practices adopted at the community level for forest and non-forest land-use types.	- Application of sustainable land use practices in at least 2 communities.		<i>4 projects</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved agricultural and land use practice: composting, multi-cropping, water technologies) - Organic farming - Afforestation - Composting
<u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 6:</u> Maintain or improve flow of agro-ecosystem and forest ecosystem services to sustain livelihoods of local communities.			

Outcomes	Indicators	Means of verification	Activities
SGP LD Outcome 6.1: Improved community-level actions and practices, and reduced negative impacts on agro and native forest ecosystems and ecosystem services demonstrated to sustain ecosystem functionality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -At least two (2) new protected landscapes and forests established. - At least three (3) projects supported in existing protected landscapes and agro-ecosystems that enhance community livelihoods, enhance ecological function, improve water flow and/or use, or improve health through consumption of locally grown staples and vegetables. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project reports - Monitoring and site visits - Assessment and progress reports - Community meetings and capacity building 	<p><i>3-5 projects</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support ridge-to-reef conservation initiatives. - Support sustainable agricultural practices and projects. - Establishment of new protected landscapes and agro-ecosystems or enlargement of existing ones.
SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 7: Reduce pressures at community level from competing land uses (in the wider landscapes).			
SGP LD Outcome 7.1: Improved community level actions and practices, and reduced negative impacts in land use frontiers of agro-ecosystems and forest ecosystems (rural/urban, agriculture/forest)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At least two (2) urban agriculture or tree-planting projects are supported. - Establishment of at least one (1) new park or botanical garden within urban area that focuses on cultural/ environmental benefits to community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project reports - Monitoring and site visits - Assessment and progress reports - Community meetings and capacity building 	<p><i>2-3 projects</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity building and training - Support sustainable agricultural practices and projects. - Tree planting - Control invasive species - Alternative livelihoods
SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 8: Support transboundary water body management with community-based initiatives			
SGP IW Outcome 8.1: Effective and climate resilient community-based actions and practices supporting implementation of SAP regional priority actions demonstrated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At least one (1) fresh water swamp put under protective management - Establishment of at least one (1) forest protected landscape that includes a primary watershed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project reports - Monitoring and site visits - Assessment and progress reports - Community meetings and capacity building 	<p><i>2 projects</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity building and training - Alternative livelihoods
SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 9: Promote and support phase out of POPs and chemicals of global concern at community level			
SGP CH Outcome 9.1: Improved community-level initiatives and actions to prevent, reduce and phase out POPs, harmful chemicals and other pollutants, manage contaminated sites in an environmentally sound manner,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One (1) awareness programme implemented regarding POPs and/or hazardous chemicals within the community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project reports - Monitoring and site visits - Assessment and progress reports - Community meetings and 	<p><i>2 projects</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public awareness campaign - Community meetings - Workshops

Outcomes	Indicators	Means of verification	Activities
and mitigate environmental contamination		capacity building	
SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 10: Enhance and strengthen capacities of NGOs to engage in consultative processes, apply knowledge management to ensure adequate information flows, implement convention guidelines, and monitor and evaluate environmental impacts and trends.			
SGP CD Outcome 10.2: Improved information flows to/from CBOs and NGOs in SGP countries regarding good practices and lessons learned, and application of such practices.	- Inclusion of CBOs/NGOs in learning network and learning exchanges.	- Project reports - Monitoring and site visits - Assessment and progress reports - Community meetings and capacity building	<i>2 projects</i> - Capacity building and training - Learning exchanges - Meetings - Workshops
SGP CD Outcome 10.4: Capacity of CBOs and CSOs strengthened to support implementation of global conventions.	- Inclusion of CBOs/NGOs in learning network and learning exchanges.	- Project reports - Monitoring and site visits - Assessment and progress reports - Community meetings and capacity building	<i>2 projects</i> - Capacity building and training - Learning exchanges - Meetings - Workshops

5 Monitoring & Evaluation (M & E) plan

Systematic monitoring, evaluation, and reporting are critical to programme success at the country level. This ensures that project funding and technical support are sound and justified and provides measures to effective assessment and management of projects, participation level, and the commitment of stakeholders involved.

5.1 Monitoring & Evaluation plan of individual SGP projects

The goal of participatory project level monitoring and evaluation is to assess progress in project implementation and achievement of results, and at the same time promote community ownership of GEF SGP projects to ensure project success and sustainability. To ensure that projects are monitored and evaluated to achieve this, the following process may be followed:

- Monitoring and evaluation should have a clear project design. This will provide guidance on the elements of M&E in each stage of the project cycle.
- *Monitoring* should involve the collection and analysis of data about project activities. By keeping track of project activities, project stakeholders will be able to determine whether the objects are being achieved, and to make whatever changes are necessary to improve project performance.
- *Evaluation* considers the results and effects of a project in terms of the local and global environment and quality of life of the participants by attempting to understand and explain the effects of a project. Evaluation builds on the links

among environmental problems, causes, and solution identified in the project proposal and design. It usually focuses on the general and specific objectives of a project and assess how and to what extent they have been met in terms of the GEF focal areas and strategic priorities.

The program implementation should be properly monitored at all levels by taking the following important points into account:

- Establishment of baseline data at project level (as relevant);
- Detailed project level M&E plan with simplified activity indicators;
- Physical and financial performance of projects against their set targets;
- Reasons for outstanding success or failure in performance;
- Problems encountered, their sources, actions taken and recommendations on future actions to be taken;
- Level and type of community participation;
- Lessons learnt/identification of promising or viable approaches to environmental issues that can be scaled up or replicated;
- Allocating resources for M&E activities at the project level during the project design phase.

The general components of monitoring for the project implementation include:

- Field visits by NC/NSC: each project will ideally be visited and monitored four times during the project period. Initial visit will be made before and during project start-up. The second visit will be made following the reporting on the first tranche transfer, and the remaining third and fourth visits will also follow in the same manner;
- Activity reports by project proponents;
- Evaluation of work by project proponents, NC and NSC members and/or other partners;
- Project mid-term, annual and biannual reviews.

All concerned government and relevant stakeholders should collaborate in monitoring and evaluating project performance and provide feedback to the programme office. SGP FSM will be accountable to follow up on the different reports expected from project proponents. To facilitate this, the following reports are expected from grantee NGOs and CBOs:

Project level reporting

- Progress and financial reports as per agreed timelines, reflecting work accomplished, challenges faced, results achieved, short and long term benefits in the preceding quarter and outline of the plan for the next quarter;
- Final Project Report.

Programme /Country level reporting

- Progress report at the country level: the NSC, NC and other relevant stakeholders will regularly assess the SGP projects’ progress and impact;
- Preparation of the annual report and assessment of the country programme performance;
- In all periodic project progress reports the following points shall be given due focus:
 - ✓ Project results and achievements according to OP5 indicators (see Annex 1),
 - ✓ Amount of funds disbursed and effectively programmed by grantees;
 - ✓ Identification of viable new approaches;
 - ✓ Linkages established with partners at different levels;
 - ✓ Cash and in-kind co-financing mobilized.

On the completion of OP5, an assessment on the overall projects’ implementation/ performance will be carried out with the objective of finding “good practices and innovations”. The OP5 review will draw lessons and provide options for future environment-related development interventions at the national and regional levels, identifying areas where improvement may be necessary to enhance impact.

5.2 Local stakeholders’ participatory level

Local stakeholders including local government are part and parcel of the project planned through their full support and involvement. This will be done through the provision of technical assistance, co-financing (in-cash and/or in-kind), community meetings and workshops, and the like. Involvement of the local stakeholders through a multi-stakeholder process will take place from the planning phase through to the implementation phase for all projects.

Progress will be documented in each agreed timeline of the projects through monitoring reports by the local stakeholders.

Table 4. M&E Plan at the Project Level

SGP Individual Project Level		
M&E Activity	Responsible Parties	Timeframe
Participatory Project Monitoring	Grantees	Duration of project
Baseline Data Collection ⁷	Grantees, NC	At project concept planning and proposal stage
Two or Three Project Progress and Financial Reports (<i>depending on agreed disbursement schedule</i>)	Grantees, NC, PA	At each disbursement request

⁷ Capacity-development workshops and M&E trainings may be organized in relation to innovative techniques for community monitoring, including new technologies (i.e. GPS-enabled cameras, aerial photos, participatory GIS, etc.); as well as in response to guidelines for “climate proofing” of GEF focal area interventions; REDD+ standards; and/or other specific donor/co-financing requirements

Project Workplans	Grantees, NC, PA	Duration of project
NC Project Proposal Site Visit (as necessary / cost effective ⁸)	NC	Before project approval, as appropriate
NC Project Monitoring Site Visit (as necessary / cost effective)	NC	On average once per year, as appropriate
NC Project Evaluation Site Visit (as necessary / cost effective)	NC	At end of project, as appropriate
Project Final Report	Grantees	Following completion of project activities
Project Evaluation Report (as necessary / cost effective)	NC, NSC, External party	Following completion of project activities
Prepare project description to be incorporated into global project database	PA, NC	At start of project, and ongoing as appropriate

Monitoring and evaluation activities will be conducted in a spirit of lesson-learning and sharing, as opposed to “policing”. Efforts will be made to strengthen weaknesses and learn from lessons and successes. If significant problems with projects arise, grantees and communities will be consulted and all reasonable efforts will be made to correct problems. If problems with projects are not resolvable, the NSC, in consultation with the grantee and the community, may decide to discontinue a project.

Table 5. M&E Plan at the Programme Level

SGP Country Programme Level		
M&E Activity	Responsible Parties	Timeframe
Country Programme Strategy Review	NSC, NC, CPMT	Start of OP5
Strategic Country Portfolio Review	NSC, NC	Once during OP5
NSC Meetings	NSC, NC, UNDP CO	Minimum twice per year
Performance and Results Assessment (PRA) of NC Performance	NC, NSC, UNDP CO, CPMT, UNOPS	Once per year
Country Programme Review resulting in Annual Country Report ⁹	NC presenting to NSC and CPMT	Once per year
Financial 4-in-1 Report	NC/PA, UNOPS	Quarterly

6 Knowledge Management Plan

⁸ To ensure cost-effectiveness, project level M&E activities, including project site visits, will be conducted on a discretionary basis, based on internally assessed criteria including (but not limited to) project size and complexity, potential and realized risks, and security parameters.

⁹ The annual Country Programme Review exercise should be carried out in consultation with the national Rio Convention focal points and the associated reporting requirements.

The primary strategy for expanding the impact of the GEF SGP continues to be stakeholder workshops targeted at each community to catalyze partnerships between communities, local and national governments, and the private sector. These workshops will also serve as an opportunity to partner with other organizations and agencies to build CBO and NGO capacity in proposal design and preparation, project management and reporting. Other activities to be undertaken to expand impact are:

- Document and disseminate information on all successful projects throughout Palau;
- Establish a programme website featuring on-going projects and identifying “best practices”;
- Ongoing collaboration with the local and national governments and the private sector to secure matching funding for community-based projects;
- Make project evaluation reports publicly available to ensure programme transparency;
- Proactively use national media to promote the GEF SGP, increase the programme audience, and expand the knowledge base of stakeholders on SGP activities.

7 Resource Mobilization Plan

7.1. Diversification of funding sources and co-financing of management costs

GEF SGP interventions can catalyze the mobilization of local resources that further strengthen the ownership of interventions and contribute to sustainability of achieved results. These resources may come from individuals, formal or non-formal community associations, NGOs, government and other partners.

In light of enhancing sustainability of the country programme, Palau SGP plans to leverage funding from different sources that help address sustainable development concerns to achieve greater impact. The country programme will make an effort to mobilize resources during OP5 from bilateral and multilateral donors, international foundations, local and international NGOs, government, communities and the private sector.

A combination of methods and approaches will be applied. These can include:

- Establishing direct formal and informal communications with bilateral and multilateral donors, NGOs (e.g. MCT, PANF) and other potential sources for additional support;
- Creating and disseminating promotional materials (brochures, leaflets, booklets, newsletters, posters, videos etc.);
- Acting as a mediator between communities and potential sources for resources.

In the process of soliciting co-financing from donors, it is a standard practice to allocate a certain percentage of the co-financing obtained for SGP’s management and non-grant technical costs (including a percentage of the cost of staff salaries, field monitoring,

premises, equipment and transportation). Hence, the country programme will negotiate for a reasonable amount to cover its management costs.

7.2. Possibilities to Develop Strategic Partnerships

Local communities are at the core of the resource mobilization strategy. For communities themselves, their capacity to attract and mobilize resources is one key empowering factor that will also have a crucial impact on sustainability. Therefore, communities will be supported to mobilize financial and non-financial resources from the local level. The GEF SGP country programme and UNDP Palau Country Office can also play an important role in linking communities directly with potential sources of additional support. Currently, the capacity and awareness of communities to mobilize resources is very limited, and thus will require supporting interventions. Palau SGP can also support communities in this respect by linking them with local or international NGOs and other development partners that have the capacity to improve communities' resource mobilization potential.

Of course, in-kind contributions will be an essential resource to be mobilized. The target communities will be able to contribute in-kind contributions, which could also be a requirement for project approval. In-kind contributions will also enhance participation, empowerment, ownership and sustainability of interventions.

The national and state governments can explore a resource for co-financing GEF SGP either in-cash or in-kind. In addition, small scale business enterprises established by grantees will be highly encouraged to take up environment- related activities. Technical support from partners is also an important part of in-kind contributions that will be highly encouraged by SGP.

Annex 1: GEF SGP OP 5 PROJECT LEVEL INDICATORS

SGP OP5 results indicators	
Biodiversity (BD)	
BD1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Hectares of indigenous and community conserved areas (ICCAs) influenced ○ Hectares of protected areas influenced ○ Hectares of significant ecosystems with improved conservation status
BD2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Hectares of production landscapes / seascapes applying sustainable use practices ○ Number of significant species with maintained or improved conservation status ○ Total value of biodiversity products/ecosystem services produced (US dollar equivalent)
Climate Change (CC)	
CCM1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Tonnes of CO2 avoided by implementing low carbon technologies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Renewable energy measures (please specify) ▪ Energy efficiency measures (please specify) ▪ Other (please specify) ○ Number of community members demonstrating or deploying low-GHG technologies ○ Total value of energy or technology services provided (US dollar equivalent)
CCM4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Tonnes of CO2 avoided by implementing low carbon technologies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low carbon transport practices (please specify) ○ Total value of transport services provided (US dollar equivalent)
CCM5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Hectares of land under improved land use and climate proofing practices ○ Tonnes of CO2 avoided through improved land use and climate proofing practices
Land degradation (LD) & Sustainable Forest Management (SFM)	
LD1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Hectares of land applying sustainable forest, agricultural and water management practices ○ Hectares of degraded land restored and rehabilitated
LD3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Number of communities demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices
International Waters (IW)	
IW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Hectares of river/lake basins applying sustainable management practices and contributing to implementation of SAPs ○ Hectares of marine/coastal areas or fishing grounds managed sustainably ○ Tonnes of land-based pollution avoided
Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	
POPS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Tons of solid waste prevented from burning by alternative disposal ○ Kilograms of obsolete pesticides disposed of appropriately ○ Kilograms of harmful chemicals avoided from utilization or release
Capacity Development, Policy and Innovation (all focal areas)	
CD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Number of consultative mechanisms established for Rio convention frameworks (please specify) ○ Number of community-based monitoring systems demonstrated (please specify) ○ Number of new technologies developed /applied (please specify)

SGP OP5 results indicators	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Number of local or regional policies influenced (level of influence 0 – 1 – 2 – 3 – 4 – 5) ○ Number of national policies influenced (level of influence 0 – 1 – 2 – 3 – 4 – 5) ○ Number of people trained on: project development, monitoring, evaluation etc. (to be specified according to type of training)
Livelihoods, Sustainable Development, and Empowerment (all focal areas)	
Cross-cutting	<p>Livelihoods & Sustainable Development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Number of participating community members (gender disaggregated) (Note: mandatory for all projects) ○ Number of days of food shortage reduced ○ Number of increased student days participating in schools ○ Number of households who get access to clean drinking water ○ Increase in purchasing power by reduced spending, increased income, and/or other means (US dollar equivalent) ○ Total value of investments (e.g. infrastructure, equipment, supplies) in US Dollars (Note: estimated economic impact of investments to be determined by multiplying infrastructure investments by 5, all others by 3). <p>Empowerment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Number of NGOs/CBOs formed or registered ○ Number of indigenous peoples directly supported ○ Number of women-led projects supported ○ Number of quality standards/labels achieved or innovative financial mechanisms put in place

Annex 2 Supporting information for CPS preparation

Documents used to prepare the Palau OP5 CPS include:

- Sustainable Land Management: Policy Review, SIUL, Kitalong et al. *draft* 2011
- State Wide Assessment of Forest Resources and Resource Strategy (SWARS), TEI, Bureau of Agriculture Forestry Division, 2010
- Actions for Palau's Future The Medium Term Development Strategy, The Republic of Palau, 2009
- Palau National Biodiversity Strategic Plan, 2005
- Republic of Palau, National Assessment Report: Barbados Programme of Action+ 10 Review, 2005
- Palau National Action Plan under the UNCCD, 2005
- Resource Management and Development Suitability Study (RMDSS) MWM Architects, Association of Governors, 2003
- Palau Nature Facts, 2003
- Palau National Master Development Plan, 1996
- UNESCO Small Islands Voice Palau Opinion Survey, 2003

Individuals, groups and agencies consulted include:

- The Environmental Quality Protection Board
- The Ministry of Resources and Development
- The Nature Conservancy
- The Office of Environmental Response and Coordination
- The Palau Community Action Agency
- The Palau Conservation Society
- The Palau International Coral Reef Center
- The Palau Alliance of CBOs and NGOs
- The Palau GEF SGP National Focal Group Members

Annex 3. Work Plan for OP5 with Key Results Areas and Impact Indicators (developed in 2012 by the ROP SGP National Focal Group).

1: By 2016 The Palau Small Grants Programme exists with an effective structure and operates utilizing a transparent process that supports local priorities that are consistent with the GEF –SGP framework.		
Activities	Time frame	Indicators
Establish country programme	Short term	Office established
Identify and Hire coordinator	Short term	Coordinator hired
Maintain and operate CP	Long term	Annual review
Actively working with the Palau OERC (National GEF Focal Point) to identify policy that will enhance the work of the Palau NSC	Ongoing	Policy developed
2. By 2013 the Palau NSC will be implementing a locally refined review process for project selection.		
Develop review process incorporating additional criteria filter identified in the CPS	Short term	Process developed and approved by the Palau NSC
Implement Refined review process	Ongoing	Annual reports/project reports
3. By 2013 the Palau NSC will be implementing a monitoring and evaluation programme to assess the impacts of projects and the Palau NSC.		
Develop project M & E for country programme	Medium term	Programme developed and approved
Develop M& E for projects	Short term	Programme developed and approved
Implement both M& E	Ongoing	Reports
4. By 2016 the Palau NSC is actively sharing the lessons and impacts of projects through various networks.		
Establish and maintain partnership with relevant local networks	Ongoing	Documented reports
Contribute lessons to the wider GEF SGP network through the National Coordinator	Ongoing	Lessons/reports/submitted
Participate in local and international SGP and other relevant meetings	Ongoing	Meetings attended