

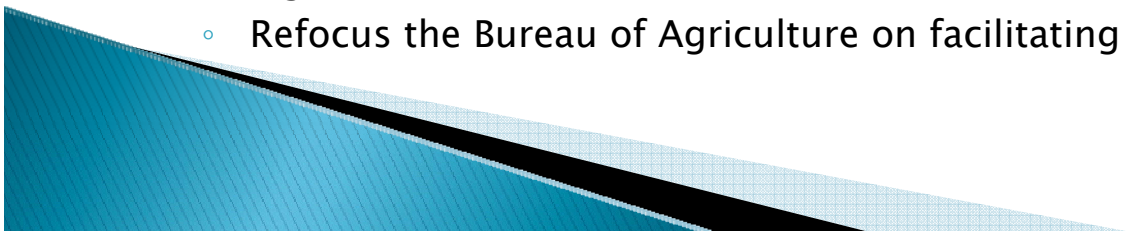
# Palau (Pacific) Adaption to Climate Change OVERVIEW

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SPREP  
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# I. Introduction

- ▶ The National Master Development Plan (NMDP) 2020 recommended a number of outputs for the agriculture sector. Of continuing relevance are recommendations to:
  - update research and extension capability; establish a central market in Koror; and undertake market research in key agricultural products.
- ▶ The Republic of Palau's Economic Development Strategy Framework (2001–2004) stated that the specific policy for agriculture was to “expand production to meet domestic consumption”.
- ▶ MTDS (2009–2014) under natural resources and the environment:
  - Update, streamline and improve environmental legislation and regulations in order to better facilitate both economic development and preservation of environmental values.
  - Improve the management framework and capacity in the **environment** sector.
  - Improve land use plans and zoning laws.
  - In the **aquaculture and fisheries** sector complete and adopt the various policies and legislation that are well advanced.
  - Refocus the Bureau of Agriculture on facilitating **agricultural production**.



# I. CTD: Introduction

## LINKAGE

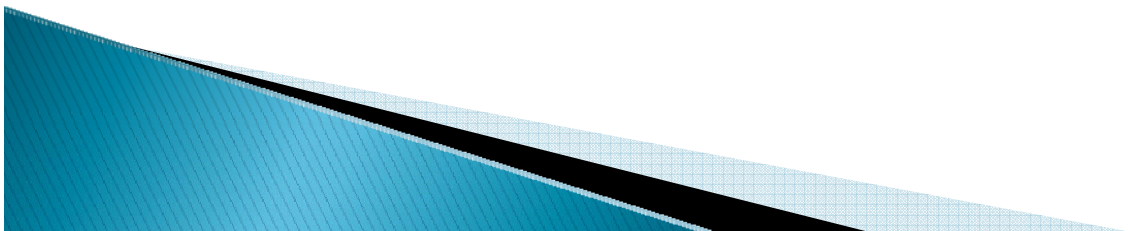
### PALAU:

The Priority Policy Action in *agriculture and fisheries (aquaculture)* is to “*Foster sustainable agricultural and fisheries income opportunities*” under the overarching goal goal of a “*sustained and widespread improvement in general standards of living while preserving cultural and environmental values for the people of Palau.*”

### PACC/PALAU:

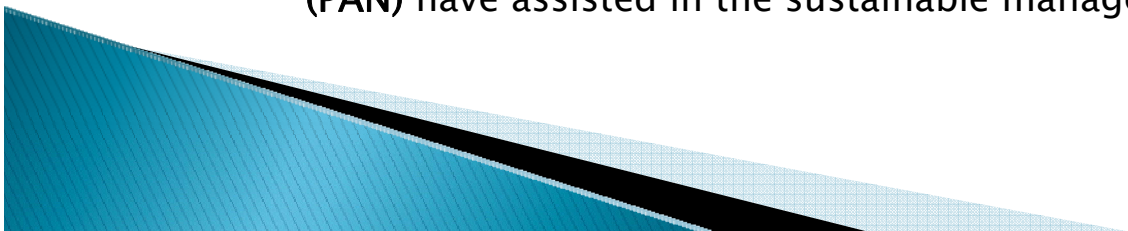
**OUTCOME 1:** Resilience of the food production and security sector to climate change in Palau enhanced

**OUTCOME 2:** National policies and programs in the food production and security sector adapt CCA priorities



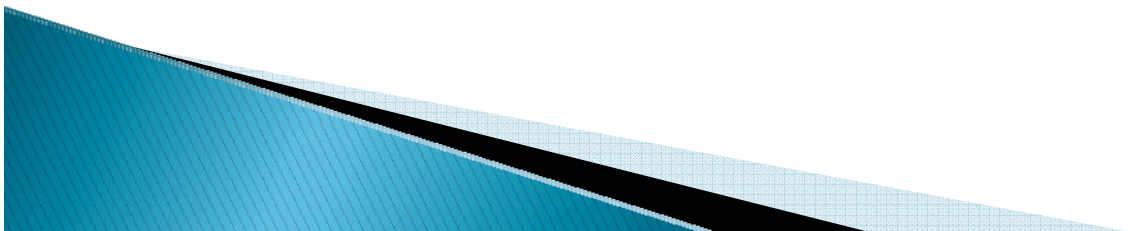
## II. Glance at Adaptation Initiatives

- ▶ The artificial culture of giant clams has been an on-going research and development project for Palau for over two decades.
- ▶ Research and extension undertaken by the BMR have successfully developed a number of aquaculture programs that have directly led to private sector development and profitable economic returns.
  - One such example is the culture of hard and soft corals.
  - Several other species are considered to have similarly good commercial/food security prospects in the short to medium term (e.g. giant clams, mangrove crabs, milkfish, grouper, rabbit fish).
- ▶ The inshore marine resources of Palau provide food security and economic opportunities for Palauans.
  - ▶ national and state governments of Palau in partnership with a number of NGOs, community groups and the private sector have instigated a nation-wide program to ensure the sustainable management and development of the inshore resources.
  - ▶ Recent advances in marine management and conservation programs (e.g. many state and community managed marine areas and the **Protected Area Network (PAN)**) have assisted in the sustainable management of these resources.



## II. CTD Glance at Adaptation Initiatives

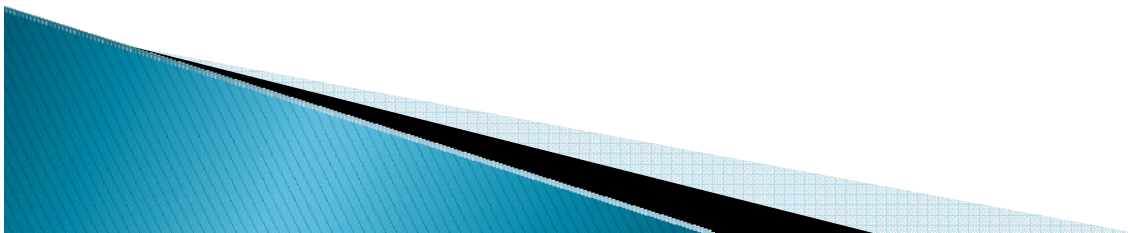
- ▶ Micronesian Challenge to set aside 30 percent of the total inshore reef areas of each country to be allocated to conservation.
- ▶ Rising states (as well as community) interests in revitalizing taro patches for consumption and commercial purposes
- ▶ Sustainable Land Management Project, Palau, (UNDP)
- ▶ MDG Linkages:
  - HH(%) below basic needs national poverty line, 18.4%, (HIES 2006)
  - HIES found that subsistence production accounted for only 13 percent of the average household's food expenditures; this is a far lower proportion than in many other Pacific nations.
  - Localizing MDG8 biodiversity loss: supplement watersheds and other land/sea protected areas with increased plantations (taro)



# III. Institutional Arrangements

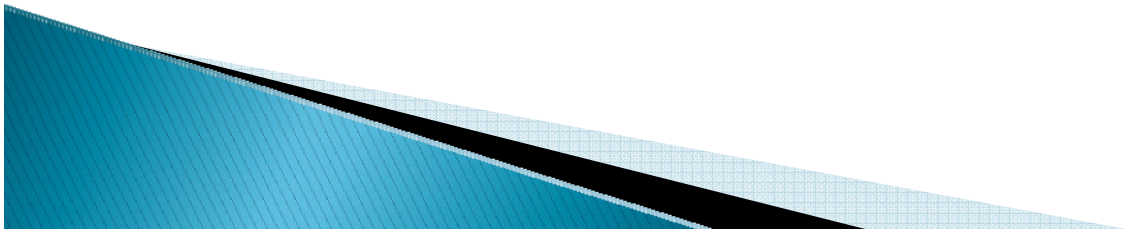
- ▶ OERC (under the ROP OP) as the executing agency (focal contact) and will designate PM/NC for PACC
- ▶ PACC Palau management builds on evolving State-driven development initiatives, e.g. Babeldaob Watershed Alliance, and marine conservation programs, and management arrangement strengthens ownership of project/initiative by devolving as much of management planning to states (stakeholders) as possible.

*“Recognizing that the tension between National and State governments in respect of land ownership and management can be detrimental to effective resource management, supporting any initiative that is driven by the states themselves is much more likely to meet with success than nationally imposed initiatives, irrespective of how sensible or necessary the national initiative might be. “*



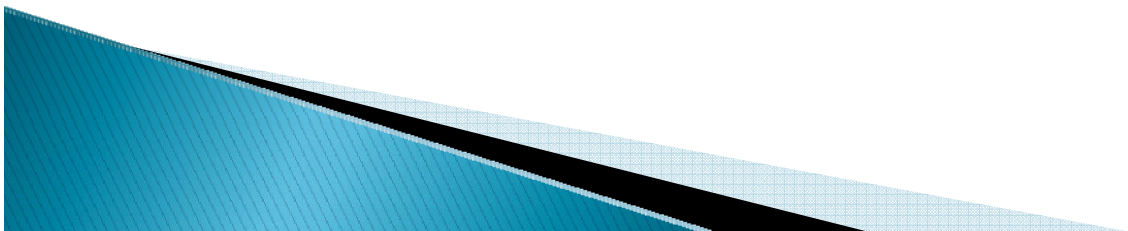
## IV. Resource Envelope

- ▶ UNDP Financing: \$800,000
- ▶ ROP Co-Financing: \$1.6 million (National and State government financial and in-kind to be mobilized, other development partners' financial inputs sought)
- ▶ Total: \$2.4 million financing envelope



# V. Pilot Project

- ▶ Palau's 'Land-to-Sea' Approach to Climate Change Adaptation Project
- ▶ The PACC project for Palau will be piloted in Ngatpang State, Republic of Palau.
- ▶ Expected Outputs: 7
  - *Output 1: Salt tolerant taro varieties utilized in taro patches affected by salt water intrusion.*
  - *Output 2: Salt water intrusion into taro patches prevented.*
  - *Output 3: Water management to address extreme weather events in taro production areas.*
  - *Output 4: Availability of raw and processed food products in case of extreme weather events.*
  - *Output 5: Aquaculture practices enhanced to accommodate sea surface temperature and sea level change.*
  - *Output 6: State policies and guidelines put in place to accommodate sea surface temperature and sea level change in clam, crab, and milk fish farming production.*
  - *Output 7: Capacity development on climate change and food security enhanced*





# VI. Challenges

- ▶ Limited/lack of financial and human capacity, e.g. state governments ‘ administration staffing and capacity are limited
- ▶ Easier to implement project under a well-defined national environmental management policy and regulatory framework; yet, the PACC and associated activities (particularly involving state-level stakeholders) provide tremendous support to developing one for Palau
- ▶ Coordination amongst key players at National level (agriculture, forestry, EQPB, etc.)

