GEF-8 REQUEST FOR CEO ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL

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General Project Information

Project Title Transformation of Agrifood Systems through Smart Agriculture in Samoa	
Region Asia	GEF Project ID 11824
Country(ies) Samoa	Type of Project MSP
GEF Agency(ies): FAO	GEF Agency Project ID 750145
Project Executing Entity(s) Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAF) Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MNRE)	Project Executing Type Government Government
GEF Focal Area (s) Multi Focal Area	Submission Date 2/19/2026
Type of Trust Fund GET	Project Duration (Months) 48
GEF Project Grant: (a) 1,776,484.00	GEF Project Non-Grant: (b) 0.00
Agency Fee(s) Grant: (c) 168,766.00	Agency Fee(s) Non-Grant (d) 0.00
Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d) 1,945,250.00	Total Co-financing 2,305,000.00
PPG Amount: (e) 50,000.00	PPG Agency Fee(s): (f) 4,750.00
Total GEF Resources: (a+b+c+d+e+f) 2,000,000.00	
Project Tags CBIT: No NGI: No SGP: No Innovation: No Competitive Window: No	
Project Sector (CCM Only) AFOLU	

Taxonomy

Land Degradation, Food Security, Land Degradation Neutrality, Sustainable Land Management, Climate Change, Focal Areas, Climate Change Mitigation, Climate Change Adaptation

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Biodiversity	Land Degradation
Significant Objective 1	Significant Objective 1	No Contribution 0	Principal Objective 2

Project Summary

Provide a brief summary description of the project, including: (i) what is the problem and issues to be addressed? (ii) what are the project objectives, and if the project is intended to be transformative, how will this be achieved? iii), how will this be achieved (approach to deliver on objectives), and (iv) what are the GEBs and/or adaptation benefits, and other key expected results. The purpose of the summary is to provide a short, coherent summary for readers. (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

This project aims to transform Samoa's agri-food systems by strengthening the resilience of the livestock sub-sector and enhancing agricultural productivity through Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA), while delivering global environmental, nutritional, and health benefits. However, Samoa's transition to a nature-positive, regenerative, and climate-smart system is constrained by multiple interlinked barriers. Institutional fragmentation and weak operationalization of policies limit coordination across agriculture, environment, finance, and markets. Capacity constraints slow the shift to climate-resilient value chains, reducing incentives for adopting regenerative practices. Extension services remain focused on short-term productivity, with limited continuous advisory support and insufficient locally validated knowledge on soil health, livestock systems, and Integrated Pest Management (IPM). In addition, weak data, knowledge-generation, awareness, and information-management systems hinder evidence-based decision-making and scaling.

To address these challenges, the project is structured around four components. First, policy alignment and institutional coordination will strengthen coherence and integration of CSA and nature-based approaches. Second, technical capacity building will enhance skills and advisory systems. Third, a supportive finance landscape will improve access to climate-aligned investments. Fourth, knowledge exchange and replication will enable scaling across Samoa and the Pacific.

The project aims to contribute to the restoration of 4,000 hectares of land and ecosystems, and 5,000 hectares of landscapes under improved practices. Through these measures, the project is expected to directly mitigate 1,860,887t CO_2eq over 20 years directly. The expected indirect GHG emissions mitigation will be 185,897t CO_2eq. It will benefit 35,500 individuals, of whom 49% will be women.

Project Description Overview

Project Objective

To transform Samoa's agrifood systems by enhancing the resilience of the livestock sub-sector and increasing agricultural productivity through Climate Smart Agriculture, while generating global environmental and national nutritional and health benefits

Project Components

Component 1: Enhancing an enabling environment for CSA practice in livestock supporting climate change mitigation and combating land degradation.

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
234,935.00	314,179.00

Outcome:

Outcome 1.1: Enhanced institutional capacities of public and private sector institutions, and local communities to plan, regulate and implement resilient livestock value chains through climate-smart agriculture (CSA) practices.

Outcome 1.2. Strengthened technical and information management systems for spatial planning, coordination, and evidence-based decision-making.

Output:

1.1.1: National Policies, Strategies, and Regulatory Frameworks are reviewed, and evidence-based, gender-responsive recommendations are endorsed to mainstream climate resilience and CSA practices in the livestock sector and climate-smart agriculture.

1.1.2: Gender-responsive Samoa Livestock Sector and Climate-smart Agriculture Investment and Action (SLCAIA) Plan is developed and aligned with the Samoa Food Systems Pathway 2030.

1.2.1: LDN and CSA Strategy and Target Setting Programme is established to develop and endorse localized gender-responsive LDN and CSA indicators.

1.2.2: A digital platform is established to facilitate the data collection, management, coordination, and implementation of the spatial planning and mapping for a sustainable, gender-responsive, and inclusive agrifood system.

1.2.3: Enhanced capacity of the public, private institutions, and local communities with a focus on gender equality on CSA and resilient livestock value chain for sustainable and inclusive agrifood system transition.

Component 2: Ensuring gender-responsive community resilience through CSA and sustainable practices in livestock production.

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
936,134.00	1,226,586.00

Outcome:

Outcome 2.1. Local community resilience is strengthened by adopting CSA and nature-friendly practices to increase livestock productivity.

Output:

2.1.1: Sustainable, nature-friendly, and ecosystem-based livestock production and management practices demonstrated and piloted in targeted communities involving smallholders, women, youth and vulnerable groups.

2.1.2: Nature-based solutions (NBs) are demonstrated and piloted on food tourism for alternative livelihoods following CSA practices in targeted communities involving smallholders, women, youth and vulnerable groups.

2.1.3: Traditional Food Systems and healthy consumption patterns from local food Programs are designed and promoted for nutrition education and awareness, supporting better Nutrition and Health with a focus on gender equality.

Component 3: Enhancing community resilience by increasing gender-responsive finance, market access, and digital advisory services for CSA and sustainable practicelivestock productions in

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
223,733.00	302,241.00

Outcome:

Outcome 3.1 Improved access to gender-responsive financial and digital advisory services by the local community for CSA and sustainable livestock production practices.

Output:

3.1.1 Participatory and Gender-responsive Community-level revolving fund (PGCRF) established in targeted communities to support small-scale farmers, women entrepreneurs, youth, and vulnerable groups.

3.1.2 Increased linkages of the market, financial facilities, and technical capacities of the community are facilitated through gender-responsive digital advisory services and technical support.

Component 4: Enhancing Knowledge management and Participatory knowledge exchange and dissemination.

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
146,763.00	177,720.00

Outcome:

4.1 Enhanced knowledge management and information base for community resilience, sustainable food system transition, and replication.

Output:

4.1.1: A gender-responsive baseline value-chain analysis is conducted on key selected livestock and local food products to incorporate NBs and CSA practices.

4.1.2: Knowledge materials on lessons learned, CSA, and nature-friendly livestock production practices by combining local traditional knowledge with a focus on gender equality are generated and disseminated by developing knowledge management systems.

4.1.3: Lessons learned are disseminated with a focus on gender equality by attending the South-South Cooperation, the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF) and the Outreach Programme.

M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
82,020.00	103,923.00

Outcome:

Outcome: Project monitoring and evaluation, and monitoring assessment of global environmental benefits (GEBs).

Output:

Output: Mid-term review and final evaluation of the project conducted by external consultants, including due attention to gender-differentiated impacts of the project.

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
Component 1: Enhancing an enabling environment for CSA practice in livestock supporting climate change mitigation and combating land degradation.	234,935.00	314,179.00
Component 2: Ensuring gender-responsive community resilience through CSA and sustainable practices in livestock production.	936,134.00	1,226,586.00
Component 3: Enhancing community resilience by increasing gender-responsive finance, market access, and digital advisory services for CSA and sustainable practicelivestock productions in	223,733.00	302,241.00
Component 4: Enhancing Knowledge management and Participatory knowledge exchange and dissemination.	146,763.00	177,720.00

M&E	82,020.00	103,923.00
Subtotal	**1,623,585.00**	**2,124,649.00**
Project Management Cost	152,899.00	180,351.00
Total Project Cost ($)	**1,776,484.00**	**2,305,000.00**

Please provide Justification

PROJECT OUTLINE

A. PROJECT RATIONALE

Describe the current situation: the global environmental problems and/or climate vulnerabilities that the project will address, the key elements of the system, and underlying drivers of environmental change in the project context, such as population growth, economic development, climate change, sociocultural and political factors, including conflicts, or technological changes. Describe the objective of the project, and the justification for it. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

Country Context: Samoa is a small island developing state located in the South Pacific Ocean, roughly halfway between Hawai'i and New Zealand. It consists of two main islands—Upolu and Savai'i—and several smaller islands, with most of the population concentrated on Upolu, where the capital Apia is located. The total land area is 2,830 sq. km. It has the smallest Exclusive Economic Zone in the Pacific, which is approximately 98,500 sq. km[1][1]. Samoa's geography is characterized by volcanic origins, fertile coastal plains, steep interiors, and extensive coastal ecosystems, making it both resource-rich and highly exposed to natural hazards. Samoa has a tropical maritime climate with consistently warm temperatures, high humidity, and two distinct seasons: a wet cyclone-prone season (November–April) and a drier season (May–October). Climate change has intensified risks from cyclones, flooding, droughts, and sea-level rise, posing significant challenges to livelihoods, infrastructure, and food security. Climate change-induced variable weather patterns and natural disasters already have, and will continue to, impact Samoa's settlements and primary industries, such as agriculture and fishing, given that 70 percent of the population and infrastructure are in low-lying coastal areas[2] and with category 5 cyclones now likely to be an every 10-year event for Samoa[3]. The vulnerabilities to current and future trends of climate change and natural disasters, susceptibilities to shocks and other threats, the fragility of ecosystems, and the many other inherent limitations of a Small Island Developing State (SIDS) with a small economy, present Samoa with many challenges in ensuring sustainable food systems that can cater for its growing population.

Economy: Samoa's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the Financial Year ending September 2024 (October 2023 - September 2024) at current market prices was $3,048.14 million (or $3.05 billion), increasing by 13.5% compared to the $2,685.21 million (or $2.69 billion) recorded in the year ending September 2023[4][2]. The key economic activities in Samoa are primarily based on agriculture, tourism, fisheries, and remittances from overseas Samoans; with tourism considered the mainstay of the economy, alongside a significant contribution from the service sector fuelled by remittances and development aid. Major agricultural products include copra, cocoa, bananas, taro, and coconut oil, which are often processed for export. Fishing plays a significant role in the economy, both for domestic consumption and export. While not dominant, some manufacturing exists, mainly focused on processing agricultural products and a large automotive wire harness factory[5][3]. Agriculture is central to Samoa's agri-food system and rural livelihoods. Production is dominated by smallholders, largely subsistence-based farming of root crops (taro, cassava, yam),

bananas, breadfruit, coconuts, and livestock such as pigs and poultry. The sector plays a critical role in food security, nutrition, and cultural practices, while facing constraints related to climate risks, land tenure, market access, and limited value addition[6][4].

Greenhouse gas emissions and Climate change impacts: In 2020 Samoa's Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions totaled approximately 496,332 tons of CO_2 equivalents (tCO_{2e}). The GHG inventory also estimated CO_2 removals in forests, which totaled -850,568 tons in 2020. The energy sector is the main source of GHG emissions, accounting for 46% of the national total. This is followed by the Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use (AFOLU) sector, which accounts for 28% of emissions. Emissions from the Waste and Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU) sectors make up 21% and 5% of total CO2e emissions, respectively[7][5]. Samoa is experiencing measurable climate change impacts that are already altering local temperature and rainfall patterns, with significant consequences for communities and ecosystems. Observed data indicate that average annual temperatures in Samoa have increased by about 0.59°C over the 20th century, with rising maximum temperatures and more frequent hot days — approximately increases of 0.13 °C per decade since 1979 at Apia and more heatwave days recorded in recent years. while total annual rainfall shows large year-to-year variability due to ENSO and tropical climate drivers, there has been a slight declining trend in total precipitation of roughly 49 mm over the last century, alongside an increase in intense rainfall events and heavier downpours when they occur[8][6]. These changes heighten the risks of flooding, drought, coastal erosion, and infrastructure damage in a country where communities and critical services are concentrated along low-lying coasts. Combined with rising sea levels and more intense cyclones, such climatic shifts increasingly threaten food security, water resources, and overall resilience.

Agriculture and Fisheries: Samoa's agriculture sector is a key part of the country's economy, providing food, employment, and livelihood for many people. However, the sector has faced challenges in recent years. Crop production plays a significant role in terms of food security and income both in local and export markets. There were seven temporary crops (taro, ta'amu, head cabbage, Chinese cabbage, tomato, cucumber, and pumpkins). Whereas coconut, cocoa, breadfruit, banana, and kava were the major permanent crops[9][7]. The Key exports are Coconut products, taro, and cocoa[10][8]. The total area of agricultural holdings in 2019 was 106,423 acres, which is a 15.3% increase from 92,310 acres in 2009. 53% of the agricultural land under permanent crops, 25% under temporary crops, 17% under livestock, 4% under non-agricultural use and the rest is temporarily fallow. Some agricultural households also reported planting forest trees[11][9]. The total number of livestock as per the 2019 Agriculture census was 366, 948, of which cattle, pigs, and poultry are dominant. The key challenges Samoa's agriculture and livestock sector is facing are limited product diversification, unsustainable cultivation and farming practices, climate change, pests, market fluctuations, and increased dependency on food import.

Gender equality: Gender equality remains a cross-cutting challenge within Samoa's agri-food system, shaping productivity, resilience, and food security outcomes. Women play a central role in subsistence farming, small-scale horticulture, fisheries processing, food preparation, and informal marketing, particularly within village-based and family production systems. However, their contributions are often undervalued and under-recorded in agricultural statistics and policy design. Cultural norms and customary land tenure systems limit women's ownership and control over land and productive assets, restricting their ability to make long-term investments in climate-smart agriculture, agro-processing, and value addition. Access to finance, extension services, climate information, and digital technologies remains uneven. Agricultural training, mechanization support, and commercial farming programmes tend to target men, while women are concentrated in low-income, labor-intensive activities with limited market access. Time poverty—driven by unpaid care work and community obligations—further constrains women's participation in producer organizations, decision-making platforms, and agribusiness leadership[12][10].

Climate change compounds these gender gaps. Increasing climate variability, extreme weather events, and food price volatility disproportionately affect women, who are often responsible for household food provisioning and nutrition. Limited access to

climate-resilient inputs, insurance, and early-warning systems heightens their vulnerability[13][11]. Addressing gender inequality in Samoa's agri-food system requires gender-responsive policies, sex-disaggregated data, strengthened women's land-use rights, tailored extension services, inclusive finance mechanisms, and deliberate support for women-led value chains and agribusinesses.

Agri-Food Systems of the country: Samoa's agri-food system spans from production and processing to consumption and market access, and integrates agriculture, fisheries and livestock with communities' diets, nutrition, culture and livelihoods. Most farming is small-scale and subsistence-oriented, with a handful of emerging commercial value chains. Value chains remain fragmented, with limited post-harvest handling, processing, storage, and market linkages constraining commercialization and income growth for smallholders. Historically, diets relied on locally grown staples — taro, breadfruit, bananas, coconut — and seafood. Over recent decades, processed and imported foods have grown in prominence across urban and rural areas, contributing to rising non-communicable diseases (NCDs) like diabetes. Most households engage in agriculture, producing traditional staples such as taro, breadfruit, bananas, coconut, cocoa, and kava, alongside pigs and poultry for household consumption and income. Agriculture contributes a modest share to GDP but remains critical for rural employment, resilience, and social wellbeing[14][12]. Samoa's agri-food system is highly vulnerable to climate change, particularly cyclones, droughts, changing rainfall patterns, coastal erosion, and saltwater intrusion, all of which threaten production and natural resources. National responses are guided by policy frameworks such as the Food Systems Pathway 2030[15][13] and agriculture and fisheries sector plans[16][14], which emphasize climate-smart and nature-positive practices, nutrition improvement, gender-responsive approaches, and value-chain development. Strengthening local food production, reducing import dependence, upgrading value chains, and integrating climate resilience remain key priorities for sustainable agri-food system transformation.

Climate change vulnerabilities of the agriculture and economy: Climate change and natural disasters have been increasingly recognized as a major risk to agricultural development and communities with predictions of more frequent and extreme rainfall events, longer drought events, extreme winds, and high air and water temperatures. In the preceding three decades, the agriculture sector has been affected by numerous tropical storms, earthquakes, pests, and diseases. The Taro Leaf Blight epidemic in 1993 devastated the staple taro crop, and the incomes of farmers who grew it, and following the food and fuel crises of 2008, food insecurity was a major concern for the country. In 2009, Samoa was hit by a severe tsunami that killed 143 people, left over 5,000 homeless, and cost an estimated US$124 million, or more than a fifth of the country's GDP. It had a significant impact on farming household incomes with widespread damage and the loss of food gardens, crops, livestock, and farming equipment[17][15]. In 2012, Cyclone Evan caused losses estimated equivalent to about 30% of GDP[18][16] , and in 2018 Cyclone Gita caused significant damage to infrastructure and loss of large areas of vegetation, bananas, and other crops particularly in the highlands of the islands.[19][17] The Samoa Agriculture and Fisheries Climate Change Policy (SAFCCP - 2023-2028) [20] identified the following impacts of climate change on the livestock sub-sector: (a) changes in pasture and fodder growth, (b) lower pasture quality and productivity, (c) increased lignin and reduce digestibility, (d) heat stress on animals resulting in lower feed intake, (e) lower productivity, (f) increase in soil nitrogen loss, (g) increase in vector-borne diseases, and (h) increase in worm infestations.

Biodivesity and Land degradation: Samoa is a biodiversity hotspot, home to a diverse array of wildlife — including approximately 28% of plants and 84% of land birds that are found only in Samoa[21][18]. Land degradation in Samoa is a result of human activities and natural forces that have damaged the country's soil and forests. This has led to a loss of biodiversity and threatened the livelihoods of local communities. Land degradation in Samoa is caused by several factors, such as (a) deforestation for agriculture, livestock, logging, and fuel, (b) the conversion of forests to agricultural land for crops like taro, bananas, cocoa, and

coconut, (c) Intensive farming induced depletion of nutrients[22][19], (d) overexploitation of coastal resources[23][20], and (e) extreme weather conditions, that contribute to land degradation. In Samoa, livestock production significantly contributes to land degradation primarily through deforestation for grazing land, overgrazing which damages vegetation and soil structure, and the accumulation of animal waste which can pollute waterways, leading to reduced soil fertility and increased erosion. This is particularly evident in areas where intensive cattle farming is practiced. This is further exacerbated by the clearing of native forests for agricultural purposes to support livestock needs[24][21]. This challenge is again aggravated due to the lack of the impacts of agriculture and livestock-rearing activities, and the lack of agrotechnology supporting Nature-Based Solutions (NBS), and Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) Practice.

Unsustainable consumption pattern: The surge in trade liberalization in the mid-1990s and gradual tariff liberalization over time has drastically reduced the cost of imported foods compared to locally produced substitutes. It resulted in the food systems' bias towards consumption of imported foods and has imposed shifts in consumption patterns and in local food production systems, with significant implications for human health, natural resources base, and fragile ecosystems. The access to more affordable fatty and high-sugar-content foods, such as off-cuts of meat, carbohydrate drinks and baked goods, has led to a deterioration of the traditional diet of the Samoan population. A study in 2017 by FAO[25][22] found that the availability of lower cost, nutritionally superior diet has been identified as critical to improving food security. The study further shows that only 37% of the top 30 food items (by share of expenditure) are locally produced. It is an indication that imported food items have an important share of food expenditure in Samoa households. In addition, while imported foods have improved food security in terms of access, the 2018 Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) found the Samoan diet is not very diversified. It shows that out of the 504 food products, only five food groups contribute to 67% of the total dietary energy consumed – with cereals and their products, oil products, and meat contributing 56%, while roots and tubers contribute only 11%[26][23]. Overnutrition and poor-quality food consumption are thus a major issue in Samoa that has translated into malnutrition and drastic increases in obesity rates. Consequently, non-communicable diseases (NCDs) are responsible for more than 70 percent of deaths in the country[27][24].

Agri-Food system sustainability challenges: Evidence suggests that Samoa is self-sufficient in several food groups, mainly the traditional staple foods which are starchy root crops, oil crops, fruit, fish, and seafood[28][25]. The food system bias towards the consumption of imported foods mentioned above appears to be particularly prominent in meats, with a total of 67% of the retail beef and 95% of chicken meat consumed being imported[29][26]. The Government has thus prioritized the development of the livestock sub-sector in its efforts to boost local production of import substitutes as a key strategy in transforming the food systems and to reduce the further rise in its import bills as well as to reduce reliance on low-quality import meats. The Government is already making significant investments towards meeting this policy objective, with the support of development partners. There are, however, several hurdles to overcome in the current environment of limited capacity, climate change projections, and current socio-economic and socio-cultural changes. In particular, there is very limited institutional and human resources capacity to enforce many of the climate resilient measures in current policies and legislation on crop and livestock production, such as (a) enforcement of buffer zones in riparian areas, (b) restrictions of farming on steep slope areas, and (c) adoption of physical soil conservation measures to slow surface water flow to reduce soil erosion and adverse effects on downstream (e.g., fisheries and habitat in estuarine areas). In addition, there is a limited scientific and technical capacity for evidence-based sustainable transition of food systems.

Barriers and challenges to be addressed: Samoa's transition toward a sustainable agri-food system—grounded in Nature-Positive, Regenerative, and Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA)—is currently a high-priority national goal. However, this shift is hindered by a complex intersection of environmental, economic, and socio-cultural barriers. Samoa faces several interlinked barriers

and challenges in transitioning toward a sustainable, climate-resilient, and nutrition-sensitive agri-food system. The barriers and challenges to be addressed are presented here.

Barrier 1: Fragmented Coordination and Weak Integrated Planning to support a sustainable, regenerative, and climate-smart Agri-food value chain: While the Samoa Food Systems Pathway 2030 provides a roadmap, implementing it requires coordination across Agriculture, Health, and Environment ministries, which often face 'siloed' budgeting and conflicting priorities. Fragmented mandates across agencies (agriculture, environment, water, health, trade, local governance) make it hard to plan and deliver integrated food-systems actions. Samoa's food system is heavily reliant on cheap, calorie-dense imported processed foods (e.g., chicken leg quarters, refined flour). These imports are often cheaper than locally produced, organic, or nature-positive crops, making sustainable farming less economically attractive. Hence, policy initiatives are needed to make the local production attractive. Most land in Samoa is under customary title, which can sometimes complicate long-term investment in soil health or permanent agroforestry structures if there is uncertainty over future land use rights.

Barrier 2: Financing and economic constraints for farmers and SMEs: High upfront costs and delayed returns for regenerative practices (soil building, agroforestry, composting, rotational grazing, water harvesting) discourage adoption. Limited access to affordable credit/insurance and limited "patient finance" for farm transition investments. Many small-scale farmers lack the collateral required by commercial banks to secure loans for 'Smart' technologies (like solar-powered irrigation or precision tools). Women in Samoa experience remarkable financial and economic constraints due to their limited access to land, credit, technology, and decision-making spaces, which in turn restricts their ability to effectively engage and invest in regenerative or climate-resilient agricultural activities.

Barrier 3: Capacity constraints slowing the shift to climate-resilient value chains: Increasing climate variability (cyclones, floods, drought spells) damages crops/livestock, disrupts supply chains, and raises perceived risk of innovation. Early warning information may not translate into actionable farm decisions without tailored advisories and support services. Insufficient extension reaches and limited continuous coaching on regenerative/CSA practices (not just "one-off training") also exacerbate the problem. Labor shortages, youth outmigration, and limited mechanization increase the workload barrier for regenerative practices (mulching, composting, weeding, contour work). Regenerative agriculture is often more labor-intensive (e.g., manual weeding, composting, and integrated pest management) compared to chemical-heavy 'shortcut' farming. As younger generations migrate to urban areas or overseas, the aging farming population finds these methods physically demanding. Women and youth may have weaker access to land decisions, extension services, climate information, training, and market networks—reducing equitable participation in transition opportunities.

Barrier 4: Inadequate knowledge generation, awareness and information management systems for capacity building to ensure sustainable food systems: Gaps in farmer-to-farmer learning systems and practical demonstration sites across key agro-ecological zones. Limited locally validated evidence and decision tools (soil health baselines, farm budgets for regenerative systems, rainfall-zone guidance, pest/disease forecasting). Limited routine data systems for soil health, biodiversity-friendly practices, input use, and farm productivity outcomes—making it harder to target support and prove results. While many regenerative principles align with traditional Samoan Fa'a-Samoa practices, decades of 'Green Revolution' influence (focusing on monocultures and chemical inputs) have eroded indigenous ecological wisdom.

Baseline activities in the country: A summary is given below. For more details, please see Annex O: Baseline Scenario and the Problem to Address.

Legal and regulatory landscape: Agriculture and Fisheries Sector Act 2020 establishes the overarching mandate to guide and facilitate development of a sustainable agriculture and fisheries sector and sets the basis for sector administration and functions[30][27]. It provides the legal umbrella to embed CSA/NbS priorities into ministry programs, advisory services, and sector coordination. Samoa's agriculture and fisheries sector is guided by the Agriculture and Fisheries Sector Plan (AFSP) 2022/2023 – 2026/2027[31][28], focusing on food security, climate resilience, rural income, and sustainable practices, aligning with national goals like the Pathway for the Development of Samoa (PDS) 2021-2026 and Samoa Food Systems Pathway 2030. Key objectives include boosting local production, empowering women and youth, improving market access for high-value products (spices, honey), and strengthening sustainable resource management. The Samoa Food Systems Pathway 2030[32][29] is a national strategy to create a

resilient, healthy, and food-secure nation by transforming its food systems, focusing on boosting local production, promoting traditional foods, shifting to sustainable consumption, improving policies, and empowering communities, especially women and youth, to reduce reliance on imported foods and combat rising non-communicable diseases (NCDs). It involves strengthening agriculture, enhancing nutrition education, and leveraging partnerships to build climate resilience and achieve sustainable development goals.

Samoa Climate Change Policy 2020–2030 provides the national policy direction for adaptation and mitigation coordination and coherence across sectors[33][30]. It supports mainstreaming climate risk screening, resilient infrastructure standards, and climate-smart investment rules across agriculture/livestock (even if operationalization needs sector-specific regulations and budget instruments). Lands, Surveys and Environment Act 1989 is central for land administration and environmental functions (including land-related governance arrangements)[34][31]. It is the legal basis to strengthen land-use planning, protect sensitive ecosystems, and apply environmental conditions to higher-impact agricultural developments (e.g., large livestock facilities, processing, drainage/land conversion).

Quarantine (Biosecurity) Act 2005 governs importation controls and management of pests and diseases affecting plants/animals and the wider environment[35][32]. Animals Ordinance 1960 includes provisions relevant to livestock control, branding, stock improvement, and animal importation controls[36][33]. The livestock related laws and policies reduce systemic risk from invasive pests/diseases; underpins resilient seed/planting material systems and livestock health—both essential for diversified regenerative systems. Pesticides Regulations 2011 establish governance for pesticide registration and controls (including a technical committee and registrar functions)[37][34]. It provides the key legal lever to drive Integrated Pest Management (IPM), phase-out of highly hazardous pesticides (where applicable), safer handling, labeling, storage, and disposal—enabling biodiversity-friendly and low-chemical production.

Food Act 2015 regulates food businesses, inspection and analysis, and related powers[38][35]. Food (Safety and Quality) Regulations 2017 provide practical hygiene/food-business requirements[39][36]. Slaughter and Meat Supply Act 2015 regulates livestock slaughtering and meat distribution[40][37]. The regulations enabling consistent standards, consumer confidence, and higher-value markets (including tourism and export pathways), while providing entry points to embed traceability, residue compliance, and animal welfare/handling improvements.

Stakeholders and institutional arrangements: Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAF) is the lead agency for crop and livestock development, extension services, biosecurity implementation, and farmer support. Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MNRE) is responsible for climate change policy, biodiversity, land use, water resources, and environmental safeguards. Ministry of Health (MOH) is responsible for food safety, public health standards, and nutrition outcomes. Ministry of Finance (MOF) is the key entity for public investment planning, donor coordination, and fiscal instruments. It ensures climate-responsive budgeting, blended finance, subsidies/incentives for CSA and regenerative investments. Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Labour (MCIL) supports SME and MSME development, standards, trade, and market regulation. Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development (MWCSD) supports community governance, gender equality, and social inclusion. Scientific Research Organization of Samoa (SROS) is the key entity for Agricultural research, food processing, and quality testing. The University of the South Pacific (USP) actively researches climate-resilient agriculture in Samoa, focusing on developing heat-tolerant crops (like tomatoes and capsicums), improving soil health through sustainable practices (mulching, conservation agriculture), and building local capacity for food security. Village Councils / Traditional Authorities are responsible for local land-use decisions, community by-laws, and collective action. Farmer Associations, Cooperatives, and Livestock Groups are responsible for collective production, aggregation, knowledge exchange, and to reduce adoption risk, enable peer learning, and improve market access. Agri-processors,

input suppliers, and traders (e.g., Frankie Supermarket, Farmer Joe Supermarket and Ah Liki Wholesale) support Processing, storage, logistics, and input distribution. Tourism and hospitality sector (hotels, resorts, caterers) represent High-value domestic market for local grown foods. Financial institutions and enabling services (e.g., commercial banks, development banks, micro-finance institutions) are responsible for credit, savings, and insurance. Civil society and NGOs (e.g., Waste Recycling and Environment Network) are responsible for community mobilization, social inclusion, and training delivery.

Baseline projects: Samoa's agri-food system baseline is characterized by existing agricultural policies, extension services, biosecurity controls, and food safety regulations that support productivity and basic climate resilience. Crop and livestock production remains dominated by smallholders using conventional or mixed traditional practices, with limited access to regenerative advisory services, climate-smart finance, and value-chain infrastructure. While climate change, sustainability, and food security are recognized in policy frameworks, implementation is fragmented, data systems are weak, and incentives for nature-positive, regenerative, and CSA practices remain limited. These baseline conditions provide a foundation upon which targeted institutional strengthening, capacity building, finance, and infrastructure investments can catalyze system-wide transition. There is government-led extension and advisory services supporting crop and livestock production, focusing mainly on productivity, pest control, and basic animal health. Periodic farmer training on improved practices, often delivered through short-term projects. Some demonstration plots and pilot farms were established, but coverage remains limited. A brief overview of the baseline projects and programs are presented here.

Project / Programme	Implementing institutions	Baseline contribution to CSA / regenerative transition
Agriculture Sector Plan implementation programmes	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAF)	Supports crop and livestock productivity, extension services, animal health, and food security
Climate Change Policy 2020–2030 implementation activities	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MNRE)	Mainstreams climate adaptation planning; supports climate risk awareness
Biosecurity and animal health programmes	MAF	Protects crops and livestock from pests and diseases; underpins system resilience
Food Safety and Meat Inspection Programmes	Ministry of Health (MOH)	Ensures food safety, hygiene, and consumer confidence
FAO technical cooperation projects (TCPs)	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), MAF	Support climate-resilient crops, food security, extension strengthening, and policy advice
Pacific Regional FAO resilience and food security initiatives	FAO, SPC, MAF	Promote CSA concepts, seed systems, nutrition-sensitive agriculture
Smallholder agriculture and rural livelihood projects	International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), MAF	Improves market access, farmer organisation, and income diversification
Community-based livelihood and value-chain initiatives	IFAD, NGOs	Strengthens farmer groups and local enterprises
Applied agricultural research and food innovation projects	Scientific Research Organisation of Samoa (SROS)	Supports crop improvement, food processing, and value addition
Education and training programmes	University of the South Pacific (USP)	Builds human capital in agriculture and environmental management
Community food security and home-gardening projects	Local NGOs, MWCSD, Waste Recycling and Environment Network	Improve nutrition, local food availability, and traditional crops
Women and youth livelihood initiatives	SWAG (Samoa Women's Association of Growers) projects in Samoa focus on empowering rural women through sustainable agriculture, entrepreneurship, and environmental stewardship, with key initiatives like the Shore to Table (S2T) project for seaweed farming, Siamu Fest workshops for value-added products (jams, preserves), and partnerships (like with PIRAS/SPC/EU/DFAT) for training in organic practices, digital marketing, and waste reduction, connecting women farmers to local and international markets. There is also similar kind of initiatives from Women in Business Development Inc.	Support inclusion and micro-enterprise development
Enhancing integrated sustainable management	Ministry of Natural Resource & Environment with GEF funding (GEF project ID 10410)	To equip and empower local communities to safeguard Samoa's indigenous species,

to safeguard Samoa's natural resources		natural ecosystems and food production systems from Invasive Alien Species (IAS) and unsustainable land use practices.
Strengthening Climate Adaptation, Biodiversity Conservation, and Combating Land Degradation through Ecosystem-based Adaptation in Samoa	Ministry of Natural Resource & Environment with GEF funding (GEF project ID 11700)	To enhance climate resilience of Samoa's ecosystems and communities through integrated Ecosystem-based Adaptation approach, that promotes biodiversity conservation and combats land degradation.
Advancing integrated participatory spatial planning to enhance Samoa's globally significant biodiversity at a national scale	Ministry of Natural Resource & Environment with GEF funding (GEF project ID 11582)	To support integrated participatory spatial planning within Samoa's landscapes to enhance globally significant biodiversity and ecosystem functionality.
Coastal Resilience Samoa	Ministry of Natural Resource & Environment with GEF funding (GEF project ID 11263)	To ensure nature-positive development and reduce ecosystem degradation in Samoa by valuing nature and applying Nature-based Solutions (NbS) with specific application to food and tourism sectors

Objective of the project and incremental reasoning: The project is focused on transforming Samoa's agrifood systems by enhancing the resilience of the livestock sub-sector and increasing agricultural productivity through Climate Smart Agriculture, while generating global environmental and national nutritional and health benefits. Baseline investments maintain production and food security but do not generate measurable, scalable global environmental benefits. GEF incremental financing is justified to cover the additional costs of: (i) establishing CSA/regenerative standards and cross-sector coordination; (ii) creating demonstration and advisory systems for adoption at scale; (iii) de-risking finance and providing performance-linked incentives; (iv) enabling value-chain infrastructure and traceability that reward nature-positive production; and (v) building MRV systems to measure land restoration, biodiversity co-benefits, and reduced chemical pollution—thereby producing global environmental benefits and a replicable transition model for Samoa and other Pacific SIDS.

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B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This section asks for a theory of change as part of a joined-up description of the project as a whole. The project description is expected to cover the key elements of good project design in an integrated way. It is also expected to meet the GEF's policy requirements on gender, stakeholders, private sector, and knowledge management and learning (see section D). This section should be a narrative that reads like a joined-up story and not independent elements that answer the guiding questions contained in the guidance document. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

The Theory of Change (TOC) (see Figure 1) presents the overall project logic for overcoming barriers, delivering outputs and outcomes, and associated assumptions. The TOC of the project is *If Samoa strengthens enabling policies, advisory systems, finance, markets, and MRV to support nature-positive, regenerative, and climate-smart agriculture, then farmers and value-chain actors will adopt resilient and low-pollution practices at scale, leading to restored ecosystems, reduced climate and chemical risks, inclusive livelihoods, and sustainable food and nutrition security*. This section highlights the approaches for identifying and addressing the underlying root causes and barriers of the project. During the PPG phase, an in-depth baseline study was conducted to identify barriers and analyze stakeholders. The stakeholders consulted throughout the PPG phase are included in this document under the **Policy requirements** section, and provided their input during the PPG inception workshop, which was confirmed during the PPG validation workshop. Therefore, based on the stakeholder opinions, the activities under the four project components were designed to support the ToC of the project.

The alternative scenario proposed here will address the barriers highlighted in the Project Rationale section. The project outcome and output will not substitute existing programmes; it will add catalytic investments and institutional innovations that generate measurable global environmental benefits and enable scale. The incremental approach is to shift from "productivity projects" to an integrated agri-food systems transition platform that mainstreams nature-positive and regenerative CSA. It will be done through enhanced institutional capacities of public, private institutions, and local communities for resilient livestock value chain (Outcome 1.1); strengthened technical and information management systems for spatial planning, coordination, and evidence-based decision-making (Outcome 1.2); strengthening local community resilience by adopting CSA and nature-friendly practices to increase livestock productivity (Outcome 2.1); improving access to gender-responsive financial and digital advisory services (Outcome 3.1); and enhancing knowledge management and information base for community resilience, sustainable food system transition, and replication (Outcome 4.1).

The transition assumes sustained political commitment, effective cross-sector coordination, farmer willingness to adopt when risks are reduced, availability of tailored finance and markets, locally validated regenerative practices, and the capacity to measure and reward nature-positive and climate-smart outcomes, These are marked 'A's in Figure 1, as follows:

A1-contextual and systemic assumptions: Climate change impacts, while intensifying, remain within the adaptive capacity of diversified, regenerative crop–livestock systems when supported by timely information, infrastructure, and finance. Nature-positive and regenerative practices are socially and culturally compatible with Samoa's customary land tenure and traditional food systems.

A2-Policy and institutional assumptions: National policies and strategies continue to prioritize food security, climate resilience, biodiversity protection, and land restoration. Cross-ministerial coordination (agriculture, environment, health, finance, commerce, community development) is politically feasible and institutionally supported. Regulatory agencies have the mandate and willingness to operationalize CSA, IPM, and regenerative standards within existing legal frameworks. Village councils and customary governance structures are willing partners in implementing land-use, grazing, and watershed management measures.

A3-Producer and community behaviour assumptions: Farmers are willing to adopt regenerative and CSA practices when transition risks and upfront costs are reduced. Smallholders value long-term soil fertility, feed security, and climate resilience once benefits are demonstrated locally. Farmer-to-farmer learning and collective action are effective pathways for scaling

adoption in Samoa's social context. Women and youth are willing to participate actively in regenerative value chains when access to land decisions, finance, training, and leadership is improved.

A4-Technical and knowledge assumptions: Regenerative and CSA practices can be locally adapted and validated for Samoa's agro-ecological zones and mixed crop–livestock systems. Extension systems can successfully transition from one-off training to continuous coaching and advisory models. Research institutions/Academia can generate practical, applied evidence (soil health, pasture recovery, feed systems, IPM) within project timeframes.

A5-Financial and economic assumptions: Financial institutions are willing to adapt products once risk-sharing and performance data are available. Results-based incentives linked to soil health, IPM adoption, or resilience outcomes are sufficiently attractive to change behaviour.

A6-Market and value-chain assumptions: Domestic markets, institutions, and the tourism sector are willing to source local products when quality, reliability, and food safety standards are met. Market incentives can reinforce—not undermine—diversified, regenerative production systems.

A7-Environmental and global benefits assumptions: Improved soil health, agroforestry, and pasture management lead to measurable reductions in erosion, nutrient run-off, and chemical risks. Reduced pesticide reliance through IPM delivers biodiversity and human-health co-benefits. Land restoration and resilient systems reduce pressure on forests, watersheds, and coastal ecosystems, generating global environmental benefits.

A8-Scaling and sustainability assumptions: Government and partners will adopt and finance successful pilots beyond the project period. Knowledge products and MRV evidence are sufficient to justify policy reform and budget reallocation. Samoa's experience is transferable to other Pacific SIDS with similar agro-ecological and institutional contexts. Community ownership and institutional embedding ensure long-term sustainability beyond external funding.

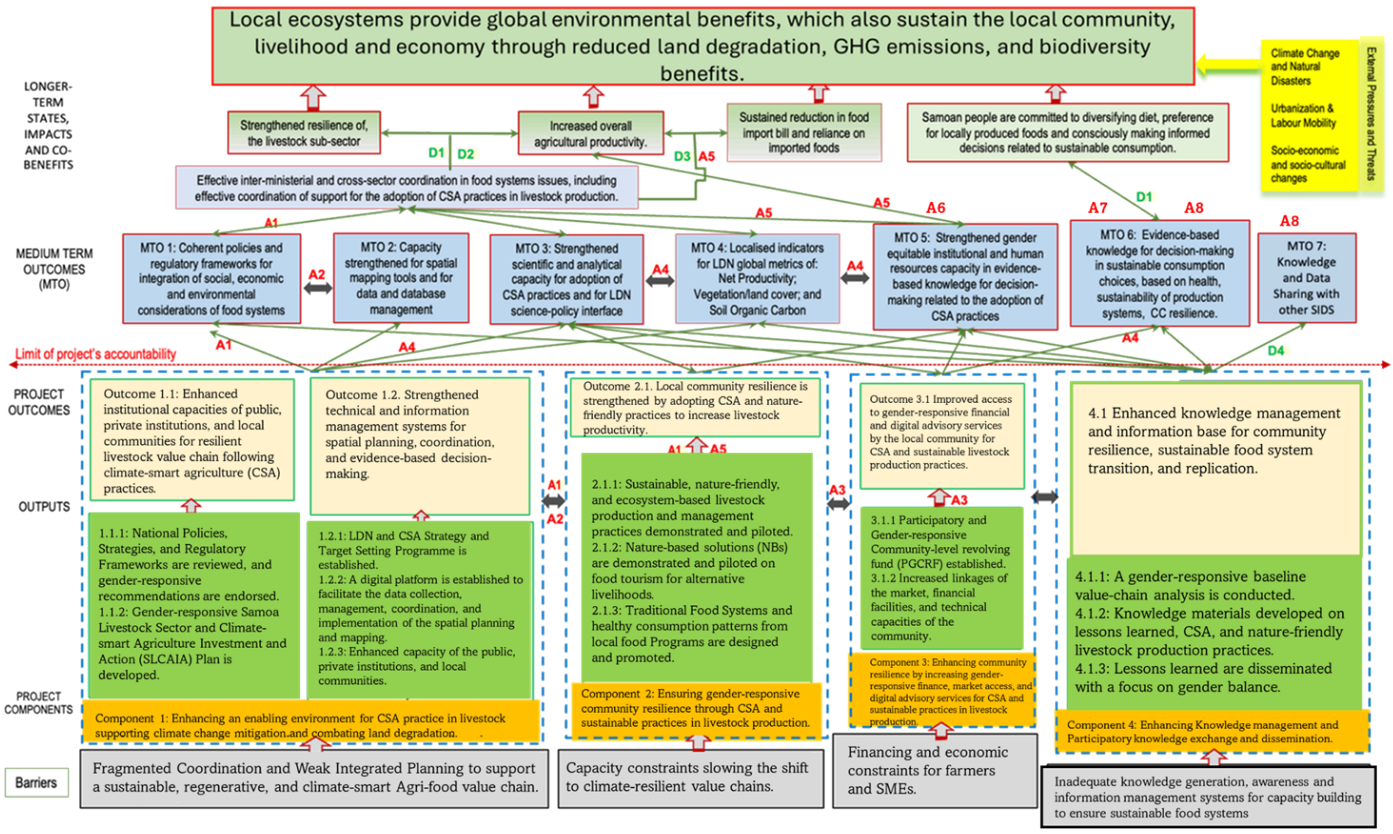


Figure 1. TOC of Samoa's Agri-Food Systems Transformation

Samoa's agri-food system transition is driven by coherent institutions, widespread adoption of regenerative and climate-smart practices, aligned finance and market incentives, and robust evidence systems that together deliver resilience, land restoration, and

inclusive livelihoods. There are also several impact drivers below, marked as 'Ds in Figure 1, facilitating progress along the interlinked causal pathways.

D1-An Enabling and Coherent Institutional & Policy Environment: It translates national sustainability and climate goals into operational rules, standards, and coordinated delivery, and aligns agriculture, environment, health, finance, commerce, and community governance. Without institutional coherence, CSA and regenerative practices remain fragmented pilots, and it enables enforcement of IPM, land stewardship, food safety, and climate-risk screening.

D2- Adoption of Regenerative and Climate-Smart Practices at Farm Level: It improves soil health, pasture condition, nutrient cycling, and water retention, and reduce vulnerability of crops and livestock to climate shocks. This is the biophysical engine of the ToC that delivers resilience, land restoration, and productivity, and it generates visible early benefits that sustain farmer uptake.

D3- Aligned Finance and Market Incentives for Nature-Positive Production: It makes regenerative transition economically viable and scalable, and rewards low-chemical, diversified, and resilient production systems. Farmers adopt and sustain change when risk is reduced, and value is captured resulting in markets lock-in behaviour change beyond the project life.

D4-Evidence, Learning, and Accountability through MRV Systems: It demonstrates global environmental benefits and resilience outcomes and enables adaptive management and scaling decisions. Without evidence, nature-positive outcomes cannot be financed, replicated, or mainstreamed. Hence, it underpins credibility with government, financiers, and communities.

It is only when the above assumptions (A1–A8) and impact drivers (D1–D4) are met that the four project components will deliver sustainable agri-food systems in Samoa, resulting in achieving LDN and increase agriculture productivity. To achieve the project objective and address the barriers indicated in the TOC diagram, the project will work on 4 components. These components are structured into 6 Outcomes and 14 Outputs. The project will ensure Samoa's agrifood systems transition by enhancing the resilience of the livestock sub-sector and increasing agricultural productivity through the following initiatives to overcome the barriers mentioned in the barriers section:

ıtional Policies, Strategies, and Regulatory Frameworks are reviewed, and evidence-based, gender-responsive recommendations are endorsed to mainstream climate resilience and CSA practices in the livestock sector and climate-smart agriculture (Output 1.1.1).

ender-responsive Samoa Livestock Sector and Climate-smart Agriculture Investment and Action (SLCAIA) Plan is developed and aligned with the Samoa Food Systems Pathway 2030 (Output 1.1.2).

N and CSA Strategy and Target Setting Programme is established to develop and endorse localized gender-responsive LDN and CSA indicators (Output 1.2.1).

ligital platform is established to facilitate the data collection, management, coordination, and implementation of the spatial planning and mapping for a sustainable, gender-responsive, and inclusive agrifood system (Output 1.2.2).

ıhanced capacity of the public, private institutions, and local communities with a focus on gender equality on CSA and resilient livestock value chain for sustainable and inclusive agrifood system transition (Output 1.2.3).

ıstainable, nature-friendly, and ecosystem-based livestock production and management practices demonstrated and piloted in targeted communities involving smallholders, women, youth and vulnerable groups (Output 2.1.1).

ature-based solutions (NBs) are demonstrated and piloted on food tourism for alternative livelihoods following CSA practices in targeted communities involving smallholders, women, youth and vulnerable groups (Output 2.1.2).

aditional Food Systems and healthy consumption patterns from local food Programs are designed and promoted for nutrition education and awareness, supporting better Nutrition and Health with a focus on gender equality (Output 2.1.3).

rticipatory and Gender-responsive Community-level revolving fund (PGCRF) established in targeted communities to support small-scale farmers, women entrepreneurs, youth, and vulnerable groups (Output 3.1.1).

creased linkages of the market, financial facilities, and technical capacities of the community are facilitated through gender-responsive digital advisory services and technical support (Output 3.1.2).

gender-responsive baseline value-chain analysis is conducted on key selected livestock and local food products to incorporate NBs and CSA practices (Output 4.1.1).

nowledge materials on lessons learned, CSA, and nature-friendly livestock production practices by combining local traditional knowledge with a focus on gender equality are generated and disseminated by developing knowledge management systems (Output 4.1.2).

ssons learned are disseminated with a focus on gender equality by attending the South-South Cooperation, the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF) and the Outreach Programme (Output 4.1.3).

lid-term review and final evaluation of the project conducted by external consultants, including due attention to gender-differentiated impacts of the project.

Local farmers, communities, community-based organizations (CBOs), and women's and youth groups will play a central role in achieving the project objective of transforming Samoa's agrifood systems. Their involvement will ensure that interventions are locally appropriate, socially inclusive, and sustainable. The project will adopt a participatory and community-driven approach in the design, implementation, monitoring, and scaling of activities. Farmers, livestock producers, women's associations, youth groups, cooperatives, and village councils will participate in community consultations, vulnerability assessments, and participatory planning processes to identify climate risks, livelihood priorities, and locally suitable CSA and livestock practices. Community members will contribute indigenous and traditional knowledge on livestock management, soil fertility, crop diversification, agroforestry, and ecosystem stewardship to strengthen locally adapted solutions.

Community-based organizations and producer groups will support awareness raising, mobilization, and coordination of farmer participation. Women's groups will be actively engaged in climate-resilient home gardens, small livestock systems, value addition, nutrition-sensitive agriculture, and financial literacy activities, while youth groups will participate in digital agriculture, climate information services, innovation pilots, and entrepreneurship opportunities linked to resilient agrifood value chains. The project will establish demonstration farms, farmer field schools, and Training of Trainers (ToT) programmes to build technical capacity in CSA, sustainable livestock production, soil and water conservation, waste-to-biogas systems, and nutrient recycling. Selected local champions, including women and youth leaders, will be trained as community facilitators and extension multipliers to support peer-to-peer learning and long-term knowledge dissemination. Communities and local organizations will also participate in monitoring and adaptive management through community feedback mechanisms, participatory monitoring, and local data collection, ensuring interventions remain responsive to emerging climate, environmental, and socio-economic conditions. Through inclusive engagement, equitable access to training, finance, technologies, and market opportunities will be promoted, contributing to improved livelihoods, food security, nutrition, biodiversity conservation, reduced greenhouse gas emissions, and strengthened resilience across Samoa's agrifood systems.

The four components and respective activities are summarized below.

Component 1- Enhancing an enabling environment for CSA practice in livestock supporting climate change mitigation and combating land degradation (addressing Barriers 1): Enhancing the enabling environment for climate-smart agriculture (CSA) in Samoa's livestock sector is essential to achieving climate change mitigation while combating land degradation. This requires coherent policies that integrate livestock development with national climate commitments and land degradation neutrality objectives, ensuring that productivity gains are conditional on soil, water, and ecosystem protection. Strengthened land-use planning, grazing management guidelines, and environmental safeguards can reduce erosion, nutrient runoff, and overgrazing, particularly in vulnerable watersheds and communal lands. Effective institutional coordination is critical. Aligning livestock services, extension, land management, and climate finance mechanisms can improve service delivery and accelerate the adoption of CSA practices. Upgrading extension systems into integrated CSA advisory services enables farmers to access practical guidance on improved feeding, rotational grazing, manure management, and animal health, thereby reducing emissions intensity and restoring pasture productivity. Finally, inclusive community governance, gender-responsive capacity building, and market incentives for sustainably produced livestock products help embed CSA practices at scale. Together, these measures create a durable enabling environment that supports resilient, low-emission livestock systems and healthier landscapes across Samoa. This component will deliver the above aspects through the following activities.

The activities under the Output 1.1.1 are as follows:

Activity 1.1.1.1: Comprehensive review and mapping of national policies, strategies, and regulatory frameworks relevant to climate-smart livestock development. It will conduct a systematic review of Samoa's relevant national policies, strategies, and regulatory frameworks relevant to livestock development and agriculture (e.g. Agriculture Sector Plan, Livestock Policy, Climate

Change Policy, NDCs, Gender Equality Policy, Disaster Risk Management frameworks). The review will assess the extent to which climate risks (drought, cyclones, heat stress, feed and water scarcity) and CSA principles are integrated, and whether policies explicitly address gender-differentiated roles, constraints, and decision-making in livestock and farming systems.

Activity 1.1.1.2 Institutional and regulatory gap analysis for climate-resilient and gender-responsive livestock and cropping systems. Undertake a targeted institutional and regulatory gap analysis to identify systemic barriers and enabling factors affecting the adoption and scaling of climate-resilient livestock and climate-smart agriculture (CSA) practices within livestock and integrated livestock–cropping systems. This includes analyzing coordination mechanisms between agriculture, climate change, disaster management, and women's affairs institutions.

Activity 1.1.1.3 Development and endorsement of actionable, gender-responsive policy and regulatory recommendations. Formulate a set of practical, prioritized, and implementable recommendations to strengthen policy coherence and regulatory frameworks for mainstreaming climate resilience in livestock and CSA. All recommendations will be gender-responsive, with explicit actions to address gender-differentiated constraints, roles, and decision-making power, and will include clearly defined responsibilities, implementation timelines, and monitoring indicators. The recommendations will be converted into cabinet briefing notes and policy briefs, endorsed by the Project Steering Committee (PSC), and presented to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAF) to ensure formats that ministries can adopt.

The activities under the Output 1.1.2 are as follows:

Activity 1.1.2.1 Livestock & CSA Diagnostic and Investment Prioritization. It will include (a) gender-disaggregated baseline assessment of livestock systems (pigs, poultry, cattle, small ruminants), focusing on climate risks and vulnerabilities, productivity gaps, animal health and biosecurity, feed systems, waste management, and GHG emissions, (b) mapping women's and youth roles across livestock value chains (production, processing, marketing, veterinary services), identifying constraints to land access, finance, extension services, and decision-making, (c) CSA and climate-resilience screening of livestock practices (climate-resilient breeds, feed diversification, manure management, biosecurity), and (d) prioritize scalable and bankable investment packages aligned with Food Systems Pathway 2030 (nutrition, import substitution, resilience, and livelihood diversification and private sector engagement). The baseline assessment, role mapping, and livestock practice screening will focus on Vaisigano 2 – Sataua of Savai'I, Palauli 2 – Gataivai of Savai'I, Falealili 2 – Salani of Upolu, and Sagaga 3 – Aleisa of Upolu.

Activity 1.1.2.2 Design Gender-Responsive CSA Livestock Investment Pathways. It will facilitate inclusive design workshops with women farmers, producer groups, youth, private sector, NGOs, and government agencies, to develop gender-responsive CSA investment pathways, including:

- Climate-resilient feed and forage systems.
- Low-emission manure and waste-to-resource solutions.
- Women and youth -led poultry, Beekeeping, and piggery enterprise models. Incorporating access to finance, inputs, extension services, and markets.
- Animal health and biosecurity strengthening.

Activity 1.1.2.3 SLCAIA Action Plan Finalization, Governance, and Monitoring Framework. It will consolidate, validate, and endorse findings into a costed SLCAIA Plan with clear actions, timelines, and institutional responsibilities by including gender-responsive governance and coordination mechanisms and M&E framework, by integrating indicators on:

- Women's economic empowerment.
- Climate resilience and productivity.
- Emissions reduction and waste management.
- Nutrition and food security outcomes.

The activities under the Output 1.2.1 are as follows:

Activity 1.2.1.1 LDN & CSA Baseline, Indicator Scoping, and Data Systems Assessment. It will conduct national–to–local LDN and CSA baseline assessment (land cover change, land productivity, soil organic carbon, climate risk exposure) integrated with CSA dimensions (productivity, adaptation, mitigation). Besides it will review and harmonize existing indicators and datasets (UNCCD LDN core indicators, national agricultural statistics, climate data, gender surveys).

Activity 1.2.1.2 Development and Validation of Localized Gender-Responsive LDN & CSA Indicators. It will facilitate multi-stakeholder workshops at national and district levels (e.g., Vaisigano 2 – Sataua of Savai'I, Palauli 2 – Gataivai of Savai'I, Falealili 2 – Salani of Upolu, and Sagaga 3 – Aleisa of Upolu), engaging women farmers, customary landholders, youth, extension officers, and planners to inclusive-design localized LDN and CSA indicators at the national level, including:

- Land productivity and restoration outcomes
- Climate-resilient agricultural practices adoption
- Women's access to land, inputs, finance, and extension
- Socioeconomic indicators, including time burden, income stability, livelihood diversification and decision-making.

Activity 1.2.1.3 Endorsement, Institutionalization, and Pilot-testing of indicators. It will focus on pilot-testing and validating the developed indicators in selected agro-ecological and socio-cultural contexts (e.g., Vaisigano 2 – Sataua of Savai'I, Palauli 2 – Gataivai of Savai'I, Falealili 2 – Salani of Upolu, and Sagaga 3 – Aleisa of Upolu), and on securing formal endorsement of indicators and targets through inter-ministerial and cabinet-level processes.

The activities under the Output 1.2.2 are as follows:

Activity 1.2.2.1 Design the Digital Architecture and Governance Framework. It will (a) conduct a user-needs and institutional mapping assessment, engaging ministries (agriculture, lands, environment, women), and stakeholders (local governments, women farmers' groups, CSOs, and private sector actors), (b) define the digital architecture and data governance framework by integrating spatial layers on land use, soil health, climate risks, livestock, crops, infrastructure, and restoration areas.

Activity 1.2.2.2 Integrated Spatial Data Development and Digitization. It will compile and harmonize existing spatial datasets (land cover, productivity, soils, climate risk and hazards, MET data, water, biodiversity, infrastructure) and link them to gender-disaggregated socio-economic data, community-level and customary land-use information, LDN hotspots, and restoration opportunities.

Activity 1.2.2.3 Operationalization of the digital platform, Capacity Building, and Policy Integration. It will deploy the platform nationally, with user-friendly dashboards and reporting functions aligned with CSA, LDN, and food systems indicators, as per the Food Systems Pathway 2030. It will also implement capacity-building workshops for government staff, extension services, women's groups, and local planners on data entry, spatial analysis, and the use of CSA, LDN, and food systems indicators to inform policy, planning, and investment cycles.

The activities under the Output 1.2.3 are presented below. The training activities under this project output will be organized using the Training of Trainers (ToT) model, involving an academic partner (e.g., the University of the South Pacific, Samoa Campus), MAF Extension officials, and farmer groups. It will ensure capacity building persists beyond the project in Samoa and moves from ad hoc workshops to a co-owned, nationally resourced system

Activity 1.2.3.1 Public sector, extension services, and regulators' capacity building for Policy-to-Practice Translation. Deliver targeted training for relevant ministries, extension officers, and local authorities on climate-smart livestock production, animal health, manure and nutrient management, and climate risk assessment, with modules adapted to Samoa's agro-ecological zones.

Activity 1.2.3.2 Private Sector and Producer Capacity Development for Climate-Resilient Livestock Value Chains through Routine Extension Services of MAF. Build the capacity of livestock producers, cooperatives, and MSMEs in CSA practices, including climate-resilient feeding systems, improved housing, animal welfare, disease risk management, and low-emission manure and waste utilization (e.g., composting and biogas). The geographical focus will be Vaisigano 2 – Sataua of Savai'I, Palauli 2 – Gataivai of Savai'I, Falealili 2 – Salani of Upolu, and Sagaga 3 – Aleisa of Upolu.

Component 2- Ensuring gender-responsive community resilience through CSA and sustainable practices in livestock production (addressing Barrier 3): Ensuring gender-responsive community resilience through climate-smart agriculture (CSA) and sustainable livestock practices is critical for strengthening Samoa's rural livelihoods, food security, and adaptive capacity to climate change. Women play a central role in small-scale livestock production—particularly poultry, pigs, and small ruminants like sheep—yet often face structural barriers such as limited access to land, finance, extension services, and decision-making platforms. Addressing these constraints is essential to unlocking the full resilience potential of CSA. Gender-responsive CSA approaches promote equitable access to climate-resilient technologies and practices, including improved feeding systems, manure composting, water-efficient livestock management, and animal health services. Tailored capacity-building initiatives—designed around women's time burdens, mobility constraints, and learning preferences—enhance adoption and long-term sustainability. Integrating women into producer groups, savings and revolving funds, and value-added enterprises (e.g. compost, feed, or processed livestock products) strengthens household incomes while reducing vulnerability to climate shocks. Community-based governance mechanisms, such as participatory grazing management and collective resource planning, further enhance resilience by balancing livestock productivity with land and ecosystem restoration. When combined with inclusive finance, digital advisory tools, and market linkages, gender-responsive CSA livestock systems reduce emissions intensity, combat land degradation, and build adaptive capacity. Overall, embedding gender equality within CSA-driven livestock development ensures more resilient communities, healthier landscapes, and inclusive climate outcomes for Samoa. This component will deliver the above aspects through the following activities.

The activities under the Output 2.1.1 are as follows:

Activity 2.1.1.1 Establishment of Integrated Ecosystem-Based Crop-Livestock Demonstration and Pilot. Establish multi-species demonstration farms involving small-scale livestock farmers and other vulnerable populations in Vaisigano 2 – Sataua of Savai'I, Palauli 2 – Gataivai of Savai'I, Falealili 2 – Salani of Upolu, and Sagaga 3 – Aleisa of Upolu to pilot ecosystem-based livestock systems, integrating cattle, poultry, piggery, sheep and Beekeeping with crops, trees, and natural vegetation. It will demonstrate practices such as silvopastoral systems for cattle, rotational grazing, native fodder species, integrated poultry, sheep and pig systems using locally available feeds and crop residues, and pollinator-friendly apiaries linked to agroforestry and fruit systems. It will cover improved practices in 3,200 ha of livestock land use, and 1,800 ha of livestock-coconut agroforestry (a total 5000 ha of land, which will contribute to Core indicator 4).

The following practices will be considered for the 3,200 ha – Improved Practices in Livestock Land Use.

Rotational & Controlled Grazing Systems

- Establishing paddocks.
- Install temporary or permanent fencing.
- Livestock movement planning.
- Grass recovery cycle management.

Pasture Enhancement & Reseeding

- Introduction of improved grasses (Brachiaria, Setaria, Mulato II).
- Legume integration (Stylosanthes, Desmodium).
- Fertilisation or compost applications where needed.
- Pasture weed control.

Water Point and Livestock Infrastructure Improvements

- Development of gravity-fed trough systems.
- Riparian protection (separating animals from waterways).

- Construction of shade areas and salt blocks.

Soil Management & Land Rehabilitation

- Soil testing (MAF + SROS collaboration).
- Nutrient management plans.
- Mulching and cover cropping in degraded pasture.

Training & Extension Support

- Farmer field schools.
- Grazing planning workshops.
- Animal husbandry and biosecurity (e.g. artificial insemination).

The 1,800 ha of livestock-coconut agroforestry systems will integrate livestock grazing under coconut stands with diversified tree crops and improved soil/vegetation management. The following practices will be considered.

Coconut Stand Rehabilitation & Replanting

- Thinning of senile trees.
- Planting new high-yielding coconut varieties.
- Controlled shade management.
- Understory clearing.

Integration of Livestock-Friendly Agroforestry Species

- Planting of fodder trees (Gliricidia, Leucaena, Calliandra).
- Intercropping with cocoa, breadfruit, or legume cover crops.
- Windbreak and shelterbelt establishment.

Pasture and Soil Improvement under Coconut Systems

- Pasture reseeding with shade-tolerant species.
- Compost and organic matter improvement.
- Soil erosion control on sloping coconut areas.

Livestock Infrastructure Integrations

- Grazing lanes within coconut areas.
- Fencing and demarcation of agroforestry blocks.
- Water supply installations.

Extension Support & Farmer Training

- Agroforestry systems design.
- Livestock integration training.
- Monitoring & reporting.

It will also cover 2,000 ha in riparian areas where buffer zones and pasture will be restored following improved management and by fencing off livestock (this will contribute to Core indicator 3). The practices to be followed are follows.

Fencing Off Livestock from Riparian Areas

- Installation of durable fencing (barbed wire or netting).
- Water point relocation or provision of controlled watering troughs.
- Signage for protected areas.

Pasture Rehabilitation & Controlled Grazing

- Re-seeding with resilient grasses.
- Rotational grazing establishment.
- Farmer training through Livestock Division.
- Small livestock pens where needed.

Riparian Buffer Restoration (10–20m buffer)

- Planting of native trees, vetiver grass, and soil-binding shrubs.
- Removal of invasive species.
- Maintenance (weeding, mulching) for 1–2 years.

Community Engagement & Environmental Safeguards

- Watershed management training.
- By-law reinforcement with village councils.
- Monitoring by MAF extension officers.

Activity 2.1.1.2 Piloting Low-Impact Animal Health, Feed, Nutrient, and Waste Management Solutions. It will demonstrate low-chemical, preventive animal health approaches, including climate-resilient forage species for cattle and sheep and on-farm feed formulation for poultry and pigs using local by-products, involving small-scale livestock farmers, women, vulnerable groups, and youth. It will demonstrate circular and ecosystem-based waste management practices including the use of the current mobile slaughterhouse(s) in Samoa, including seaweed-based fertilizer (in association with SROS), composting, and biogas for nutrient recycling.

The project will establish 4 seaweed-based fertilizer and 4 biogas demonstration plants in Vaisigano 2 – Sataua of Savai'I, Palauli 2 – Gataivai of Savai'I, Falealili 2 – Salani of Upolu, and Sagaga 3 – Aleisa of Upolu. 4 seaweed-based fertilizer demonstrations will be developed in association with SROS.

Four (4) biogas demonstration plants will utilize waste manure feedstock (from poultry, pigs, cattle, and slaughterhouse waste). It will treat manure from poultry, pigs, cattle, and slaughterhouse waste through screening, equalization, and pre-treatment (if required). Blend of high-N poultry with cattle/pig manure will keep C: N ~20–30:1 and free ammonia (FA) below inhibitory

levels. Feedstocks will be co-digested in a sealed, temperature-controlled CSTR (Continuously Stirred Tank Reactor) digester to optimize C: N balance and methane yield. Digestate will be separated and managed under a nutrient plan to produce compost.

The activities under the Output 2.1.2 are as follows:

Activity 2.1.2.1 Establishment of CSA–NBs Demonstration Plots across Agro-Ecological Zones. Establishing CSA-NbS demonstration plots in Vaisigano 2 – Sataua of Savai'I, Palauli 2 – Gataivai of Savai'I, Falealili 2 – Salani of Upolu, and Sagaga 3 – Aleisa of Upolu, involving women, small-scale livestock farmers, vulnerable vulnerable groups, and youth. It will include locally adapted crops (e.g. taro, banana, breadfruit, cocoa, coconut, vegetables) and apply nature-based soil fertility management practices, including composting, green manures, crop rotations, nitrogen-fixing species, and organic amendments derived from Activity 2.1.1.2. It will demonstrate water-sensitive landscape design through tree planting of 2000 ha (this will contribute to Core indicator 3) on steep slopes and within agroforestry systems to reduce erosion, manage runoff, and protect downstream ecosystems. Following practices will be followed:

Slope Stabilization Through Tree Planting

- Planting of deep-rooted native species.
- Contour planting & mulching.
- Use of bamboo & vetiver for erosion control.

Agroforestry Expansion and Rehabilitation

- Mixed cropping: cocoa, coconut, breadfruit, citrus, taro.
- Shade management & pruning.
- Promotion of nitrogen-fixing species.
- Seedling supply from Crops nurseries.

Maintenance (Years 1–3)

- Weeding, fertilization, pest/disease monitoring.
- Farmer field schools for agroforestry practices.
- Extension support visits.

Community Farming Agreements & Monitoring

- Agreements with village councils and landowners.
- Drone monitoring & GIS mapping.
- Nursery capacity support.

Activity 2.1.2.2 Participatory Learning, and Scaling of CSA–NBs Crop Systems. It will facilitate farmer field schools, capacity-building training, community learning events, and peer-to-peer exchanges, with targeted inclusion of women and youth to build ownership and accelerate adoption. Besides, it will package lessons into practical CSA–NBs guidelines and extension materials.

The activities under the Output 2.1.3 are as follows:

Activity 2.1.3.1 Community-Led Traditional Food and Nutrition Education Programme. It will develop culturally grounded nutrition education modules with village councils, women's committees, youth groups, churches, and health workers, integrating traditional foods (taro, breadfruit, banana, coconut, fish, leafy greens) in Vaisigano 2 – Sataua of Savai'I, Palauli 2 – Gataivai of Savai'I, Falealili 2 – Salani of Upolu, and Sagaga 3 – Aleisa of Upolu. Integrate traditional food knowledge and nutrition

education into schools, ECD centres, and church-based programmes, linking dietary diversity to NCD prevention and maternal and child nutrition.

Activity 2.1.3.2 Local Food Promotion and Behaviour-Change Communication (BCC) Campaign. It will involve women, vulnerable groups, and youth in designing and rolling out a national BCC campaign ('Eat Local, Eat Healthy Samoa') using radio, social media, village noticeboards, and storytelling to promote traditional foods over imported ultra-processed foods. It will develop simple food-based dietary guidelines and visual tools (seasonal food calendars, portion plates, traditional meal models) tailored to Samoan contexts by partnering with local champions (church leaders, athletes, health workers, chefs) to promote positive food role models, including traditional food festivals and village nutrition days.

Component 3 - Enhancing community resilience by increasing gender-responsive finance, market access, and digital advisory services for CSA and sustainable practices in livestock production (addressing Barrier 2): Enhancing community resilience in Samoa's livestock sector requires integrated, gender-responsive approaches that expand access to finance, markets, and digital advisory services while promoting climate-smart agriculture (CSA) and sustainable practices. Women are key actors in small-scale livestock systems—particularly poultry, sheep, pigs, and beekeeping—but often face barriers to credit, information, and profitable markets. Addressing these gaps strengthens household resilience and accelerates CSA adoption. Gender-responsive finance mechanisms—such as revolving funds, savings groups, concessional loans, and performance-based grants—enable women and vulnerable producers to invest in CSA technologies, including improved feeding systems, water infrastructure, fencing, and manure composting or biogas. Linking finance to CSA outcomes (e.g., improved productivity, reduced emissions intensity, restored pasture) enhances both climate mitigation and land stewardship. Improved market access further reinforces resilience by increasing and stabilizing incomes. Collective marketing, aggregation hubs, and preferential procurement for sustainably produced livestock products—especially from women-led enterprises—reduce transaction costs and improve bargaining power. Value-added activities, such as feed production or organic compost sales, diversify income streams and reduce climate risk. Digital advisory services complement finance and markets by delivering timely, locally relevant information on animal health, feeding, climate risks, and land management. Gender-responsive digital platforms—designed for accessibility and local use—strengthen decision-making, reduce information asymmetries, and support scaling of CSA practices. Together, these measures build inclusive, climate-resilient livestock systems and stronger rural communities in Samoa. This component will deliver the above aspects through the following activities.

The activities under the Output 3.1.1 are as follows:

Activity 3.1.1.1design and Governance Establishment of the PGCRF. It will facilitate participatory workshops with village councils, women's committees, youth groups, producer groups, churches, and extension services to define fund objectives, eligibility criteria, loan/grant conditions, repayment modalities, and climate- and gender-safeguards, and establish gender-balanced PGCRF governance structures with mandatory representation of women, vulnerable groups, and youth and clear decision-making roles.

Activity 3.1.1.2 CSA-Linked Financing, Capacity Building, and Revolving PGCRF Operationalization. It will provide blended micro-finance packages (small loans, matching grants, in-kind inputs) tied to the adoption of CSA livestock practices (improved breeds, climate-smart feeding, waste-to-compost/biogas, water harvesting, biosecurity), as well as develop and adopt CSA-linked financing guidelines, with preferential terms for women-led and youth-led enterprises, and deliver targeted financial literacy and business planning.

The activities under the Output 3.1.2 are as follows:

Activity 3.1. 2.1 Digital Market and Finance Linkages for CSA-Compliant Livestock Value Chains. It will establish a digital market linkage tool connecting producers to buyers (hotels, local markets, schools, processors) with CSA compliance tagging and quality standards. It will partner with finance and banking institutions to offer digitally enabled CSA-linked financial products (microloans, insurance, savings) with preferential terms for CSA adoption.

Activity 3.1. 2. 2 Hybrid Digital–Field Technical Support and Capacity Building. It will deliver hybrid training programmes combining digital modules, virtual clinics, and field demonstrations on sustainable livestock production and CSA practices. It will train community-based digital extension facilitators (with strong participation of women and youth) to support last-mile delivery and peer mentoring.

Component 4 - Enhancing Knowledge management and Participatory knowledge exchange and dissemination (Addressing Barrier 4): Enhancing knowledge management and participatory knowledge exchange is critical for scaling climate-smart agriculture (CSA) and sustainable livestock practices in Samoa while strengthening community resilience. Effective knowledge systems ensure that scientific evidence, local and Indigenous knowledge, and farmer experience are systematically captured,

shared, and applied in practice. A strengthened knowledge-management framework should integrate data from extension services, research institutions, and community monitoring to document CSA livestock practices, climate risks, land-management outcomes, and lessons learned. Simple digital tools and shared databases can support timely collection, analysis, and use of information, while ensuring accessibility for extension officers, farmers, and policymakers. This enables evidence-based decision-making, adaptive management, and tracking of climate mitigation and land-restoration benefits. Participatory knowledge exchange is equally important. Farmer-to-farmer learning, demonstration farms, community workshops, and learning exchanges create trusted spaces for sharing practical solutions such as improved feeding systems, rotational grazing, manure management, and animal-health practices. Inclusive participation—especially of women, youth, and vulnerable groups—ensures that diverse perspectives shape CSA solutions and that knowledge responds to local needs and constraints. Targeted communication and dissemination strategies, including locally appropriate training materials, radio programs, mobile messaging, and visual tools, help translate technical knowledge into actionable practices. By combining structured knowledge management with inclusive, participatory learning, Samoa can accelerate CSA adoption, strengthen community ownership, and build resilient, low-emission livestock systems grounded in local realities. This component will deliver the above aspects through following activities.

The activities under the Output 4.1.1 are as follows:

Activity 4.1. 2.1 Participatory, Gender-responsive Mapping of Livestock and Local Food Value Chains. It will conduct participatory value-chain mapping at community and district levels (Vaisigano 2 – Sataua of Savai'I, Palauli 2 – Gataivai of Savai'I, Falealili 2 – Salani of Upolu, and Sagaga 3 – Aleisa of Upolu), focusing on livestock value chain (cattle, poultry, and pig) and priority local crops. It will identify value chain actors, product flows, market opportunities, governance arrangements, costs, gross margins, climate- and ecosystem-related risks and opportunities, national simulation exercise on animal disease incursions and contingency planning to safeguard livestock during adverse climate situations. Apply gender-responsive and social inclusion analysis, capturing roles, access to resources, decision-making power, and benefit-sharing for women, youth, and vulnerable groups.

Activity 4.1.2.2 CSA–NBs Performance, and Market Linkages Gap Assessment. Integrate baseline environmental and climate diagnostics of livestock value chain (cattle, poultry, sheep and pig) and priority local crops , including land–water interactions, manure and waste flows, emissions, input use and feed sourcing, biodiversity interactions, and climate risks relevant to NBs and CSA entry points in selected locations (Vaisigano 2 – Sataua of Savai'I, Palauli 2 – Gataivai of Savai'I, Falealili 2 – Salani of Upolu, and Sagaga 3 – Aleisa of Upolu).

The activities under the Output 4.1.2 are as follows:

Activity 4.1.2.1 Development of Context-specific Knowledge Products and Communication Materials on CSA and Nature-friendly Livestock Production Systems. It will document lessons learned, good practices, and innovations from pilot sites and communities (covering cattle, pigs, sheep, poultry, and Beekeeping), with explicit links to CSA pillars (farm productivity, resilience, emission mitigation) and Nature-based Solutions. It will be done by developing user-friendly knowledge products with communities, extension officers, women's committees, vulnerable groups, and youth, including illustrated manuals, fact sheets, short videos, radio scripts, and visual guides in Samoan.

Activity 4.1. 2.2 Knowledge Packaging for Dissemination and Scaling. It will package materials into tiered knowledge sets (community-level, extension-level, policy briefs) and host them on digital platforms (mobile advisory systems, government portals, social media), as well as disseminate them through school- and church-based outreach, farmer field days, and peer-to-peer exchanges.

Activity 4.1. 2.3 Establishment of a Digital CSA Livestock Advisory and Knowledge Platform. It will develop a mobile-friendly digital advisory platform (SMS, WhatsApp, app, and radio integration) delivering CSA livestock guidance on animal health, climate-resilient feeding, housing, biosecurity, waste management, and early warning alerts by integrating local language content (Samoan), visual tools, and voice-based advisory services to ensure accessibility for women, elders, and low-literacy users. The platform will link extension officers, veterinarians, and producer champions for two-way advisory support, peer learning, and rapid troubleshooting.

The activity under the Output 4.1.3 is as follows:

Activity 4.1. 3. 1. Participation in knowledge exchange events by attending the South-South Cooperation, the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF) and other regional/global initiatives on food systems. It will focus on participation in knowledge exchange events to disseminate the project's knowledge materials and lessons learned.

Project Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E): An effective monitoring process for project impact and sustainability will be designed and implemented, including a periodic review process to assess the quality and progress of the project. Gender issues, environmental, and social safeguards will be fully integrated into the project's activities. The M&E and KM officer under this project will be trained following FAO procedures to migrate project-specific information for project report generation. The activities under the Project Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) will be:

- Activity: Developing a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework of the p roject to track the project progress and GEBs, Spot checks, Audit, and preparing project progress reports (PPR and PIR).

- Activity: Preparation and dissemination of evaluation (MTR and TE) reports.

The pathways and project components described above are interlinked, with the results and progress of outcomes being dependent on one another. In Samoa, effective climate-smart agriculture (CSA) for livestock and crop production emerges from the mutually reinforcing interaction of an enabling environment, a supportive finance landscape, demonstration and piloting, and strong knowledge management systems—together driving climate change mitigation and land degradation control. The enabling environment—policies, institutions, land-use planning, and regulatory frameworks—sets the foundation by aligning agricultural development with climate mitigation and land degradation neutrality objectives. Clear CSA guidelines coordinated extension services, and safeguards for soil, water, and pasture management create the conditions under which sustainable practices are both encouraged and viable. Without this policy and institutional coherence, CSA investments and innovations struggle to scale.

A supportive finance landscape operationalizes the enabling environment by translating policy intent into farmer-level action. Gender-responsive finance, concessional credit, grants, and results-based incentives reduce adoption barriers and reward practices that lower emissions intensity and restore land—such as improved feeding, rotational grazing, cover cropping, and organic soil amendments. Finance mechanisms are most effective when explicitly linked to CSA standards and performance indicators defined within the enabling environment. Demonstration and piloting act as the bridge between finance, policy, and practice. Pilot farms and landscapes de-risk innovation by testing CSA technologies under local conditions, generating evidence on productivity, mitigation, and land restoration outcomes. Successful pilots build confidence among farmers, financiers, and policymakers, informing policy refinement and guiding targeted financial support for scaling. Finally, knowledge management and participatory knowledge exchange connect all components. Data and lessons from pilots feed into national knowledge systems, while farmer-to-farmer learning, digital advisory services, and inclusive training disseminate proven practices. This continuous feedback loop enables adaptive management, strengthens community ownership, and ensures that CSA adoption in livestock and crops is scalable, evidence-based, and resilient—supporting Samoa's long-term climate and land restoration goals.

Risk Analysis

An overview of risks and potential risk management strategies is included in Section B.3, 'Key Risks". A Climate risk screening, as well as an environmental risk screening (Annex F: Environmental and Social Safeguards and Annex F-1: Full Environmental and Social Risk Screening Checklist), was conducted for the project to identify potential risks, assess the risk, and identify mitigation measures. Based on the Environmental and Social (E&S) screening, the project is classified as Moderate. According to climate screening, the project is classified as Moderate.

Transforming Samoa's agri-food systems through climate-smart agriculture (CSA), regenerative, and nature-positive practices in the livestock and crop sectors presents significant opportunities but also involves a set of interrelated risks that must be actively managed. The highest risks arise from climate variability and extreme events, which can disrupt production, damage infrastructure, and exacerbate feed and water shortages, directly undermining resilience and productivity gains. Land degradation risks—linked to overgrazing, erosion, and declining soil health—remain critical if intensification is not accompanied by strong grazing management and restoration measures.

Adoption risks are also substantial. Limited technical capacity, labour constraints, and weak access to inputs, finance, and markets can slow uptake of CSA practices, particularly among smallholders, women, and youth. Financial risks persist where credit is unaffordable or poorly aligned with seasonal cash flows, while market risks stem from weak aggregation, price volatility, and limited incentives for sustainably produced livestock and crops. Institutional and governance risks, including fragmented mandates and customary land tenure complexities, can further delay implementation and scaling.

Environmental and social safeguard risks may emerge if productivity improvements increase nutrient pollution or if benefits are inequitably distributed, reinforcing gender and social disparities. Finally, weak data systems and monitoring can undermine learning, adaptive management, and results-based financing. Overall, proactive risk management—through integrated policies, inclusive finance, demonstration and learning, and strong safeguards—is essential to ensure resilient, low-emission, and land-restorative agri-food system transformation in Samoa.

Risk mitigation for transforming Samoa's agri-food systems through climate-smart, regenerative, and nature-positive practices requires a layered and integrated approach that addresses climate, technical, financial, institutional, environmental, and social risks simultaneously. Climate and disaster risks are mitigated by climate-proofing farm and community infrastructure, diversifying fodder and crop systems, improving water security, and embedding climate-informed early warning and advisory services into extension systems. These measures reduce vulnerability to cyclones, floods, and droughts while stabilizing productivity.

Land degradation risks are addressed through rotational grazing, stocking-rate management, riparian buffers, ground cover restoration, and integrated crop–livestock systems that rebuild soil organic matter and reduce erosion. Technical adoption risks are mitigated by co-designing CSA packages with farmers, using phased implementation, and scaling farmer-led demonstrations supported by strengthened extension and lead-farmer networks.

Financial and market risks are reduced through blended, gender-responsive finance (grants, concessional loans, revolving funds, and results-based incentives) aligned with seasonal cash flows and CSA performance. Aggregation, buyer linkages, and value-addition opportunities further stabilize incomes and incentivize sustainable production. Institutional and governance risks are mitigated through formal coordination mechanisms, participatory land-use planning, and community grazing agreements.

Environmental and social safeguard risks are managed through clear screening, manure and nutrient management plans, inclusive participation targets, and gender-responsive delivery. Finally, robust but practical monitoring, data systems, and knowledge management enable adaptive management, learning, and accountability, ensuring CSA investments deliver sustained mitigation, land restoration, and resilience outcomes in Samoa.

Global Environmental Benefits

The proposed project in Samoa will deliver significant global environmental benefits by scaling nature-based solutions (NbS) and climate-smart agriculture (CSA) across crop and livestock systems. The project will contribute to global climate mitigation by reducing methane and nitrous oxide emissions through improved manure management, better feed quality, and increased livestock productivity, while enhancing carbon sequestration in soils and biomass via agroforestry, silvopastoral systems, composting, and organic soil management. By restoring degraded land and improving yields on existing farms, the project will also help avoid land-use change, reducing pressure on natural ecosystems.

The project will strengthen biodiversity conservation by increasing on-farm tree cover, restoring riparian buffers, and creating buffer zones that improve habitat connectivity and support pollinators and beneficial species. Land degradation and soil erosion—critical issues for small island states—will be reduced through ground cover, controlled grazing, and watershed-based restoration, contributing to Land Degradation Neutrality objectives.

Improved nutrient management and buffer zones will reduce nutrient and sediment runoff, protecting freshwater systems and downstream coastal and marine ecosystems of global biodiversity importance. Circular bioeconomy approaches will reduce chemical pollution and transform organic waste into biofertilizers and energy. Collectively, these outcomes enhance climate resilience in a highly vulnerable island context while generating globally relevant benefits for climate stability, biodiversity conservation, and pollution reduction. The project is expected to reduce 1,860,887(direct) and 185,879 (indirect) metric tons CO_2e.

Gender

The proposed project developed a gender-responsive results-based indicator as shown in Annex C: Project Results Framework. In addition, details of the gender assessment are included in Annex K: Gender Analysis and Action Plan, and key gender aspects of the project are also outlined in the Policy Requirements. Samoa's agri-food system is deeply shaped by gender roles, customary land tenure, and social norms that influence access to resources, decision-making, and benefits. Women play a critical role across the agri-food system, particularly in subsistence crop production, small livestock (poultry, pigs), food processing, marketing, and household nutrition. Men are more commonly involved in land preparation, larger livestock (cattle),

cash cropping, and interactions with formal markets and institutions. While both contribute substantially, their roles are often unequal in terms of control over assets and income. [41][38]

Access to productive resources remains gender differentiated. Customary land ownership and governance structures generally favour men, limiting women's secure access to land for commercial agriculture or long-term investments such as pasture improvement, tree crops, or irrigation. Women also face constraints in accessing finance, agricultural inputs, and climate-resilient technologies, as formal credit systems often require land or collateral and are not well adapted to women's smaller-scale enterprises or seasonal cash flows [42]. Despite these challenges, there are clear opportunities. Women-led small livestock enterprises, value addition (food processing, composting), savings groups, and digital advisory tools provide strong entry points for gender-responsive CSA and sustainable agri-food system transformation. SWAG (Samoa Women's Association of Growers) and Women in Business Development Inc projects in Samoa focus on empowering rural women in agriculture through training, market access, and sustainable practices, with key initiatives like SiamuFest (food preservation/value-adding), the Shore to Table (S2T) project (organic seaweed aquaculture/fertilizer), and collaborations like the OFIN project (waste management with SRWMA/SCS) to promote environmental stewardship, economic resilience, and digital literacy for women farmers[43]. Addressing structural barriers through inclusive policies, tailored finance, gender-responsive extension, and strengthened women's participation in decision-making is essential for building resilient, equitable, and productive agri-food systems in Samoa.

During the project implementation, GEF's Policy on Gender Equality[44] and Guidance to Advance Gender Equality in GEF Projects and Programs [45] will be followed. During the project implementation, the Project Management Unit (PMU) will be responsible for implementing the Gender Action Plan outlined in Annex K: Gender Analysis and Action Plan. This will ensure equal participation of women in project implementation and evaluation. The project will also ensure women's participation in validation workshops and the inception of the project, in the project steering committee and PMU, as well as in various project activities, national consultations, capacity-building training, and the piloting of interventions. The project will consider integrating the Women's Empowerment Farmer Business School[46] or the Gender Action Learning System [47]. The project will also consider Gender transformative feature in the training. For example, FAO has developed an approach that is compatible with FFS, known as Women's Empowerment Farmer Business Schools. Depending on the scope and resources, some modules that focus on gender could be integrated in the curriculum. This approach also places emphasis on the value chain so some exercises include value chain mapping and market research for the farmers to conduct themselves [48]. Therefore, wherever possible, a gender-responsive approach will account for and apply within the project to ensure gender equality (addressing gender-related gaps and inequalities and promoting equal access to opportunities and benefits such as income, employment, etc.) during project interventions. The findings of the project evaluation will be disaggregated by gender, and these will be presented in annual and biannual reports, as well as publications and knowledge materials generated by the proposed project. A gender-responsive results-based indicator will allow this project to address appropriate responses to national efforts toward gender balance through project activities.

Stakeholder engagement

The project will engage several domestic, regional, and global stakeholders along the agri-food systems of Samoa. For details, please see Annex J: Stakeholder Engagement Plan and Grievance Redress Mechanism. Engagement will begin with inclusive stakeholder mapping covering government agencies, customary land authorities, farmer groups, women's and youth organizations, private agribusinesses, financial institutions, research bodies, and civil society. Clear roles and coordination mechanisms help align livestock, land, climate, and food-system objectives. Participatory planning and co-design are critical. Community consultations, talanoa-based dialogues, and farmer field schools enable producers to shape CSA packages that reflect local knowledge, land-tenure arrangements, and climate risks. Demonstration farms and pilot landscapes provide shared learning platforms where farmers, extension officers, and private actors jointly test and refine regenerative livestock and crop practices.

Targeted engagement of women and youth ensures equity and sustainability. This includes women-friendly meeting formats, leadership opportunities in producer groups, and partnerships with savings groups and cooperatives. Private-sector and finance engagement—through buyer roundtables, value-chain partnerships, and blended-finance forums—creates incentives for scaling CSA practices and rewarding sustainable production. Finally, continuous feedback and learning mechanisms—digital advisory tools, community monitoring, and periodic multi-stakeholder reviews—ensure transparency, adaptive management, and trust. Together, these engagement approaches build ownership, reduce implementation risks, and enable a coordinated, resilient transition of Samoa's agri-food systems toward low-emission, land-restorative outcomes.

Private sector involvement

Input suppliers and service providers can support adoption by supplying quality feed, fodder seed, veterinary services, fencing, water systems, composting equipment, and small-scale biogas technologies tailored to CSA and regenerative systems. Bundled service models—combining inputs with technical advice—can lower adoption risks for farmers. Agribusinesses, processors, and buyers can create market incentives by integrating CSA and nature-positive standards into procurement, offering premium prices, forward contracts, or preferential sourcing from compliant livestock and crop producers. Aggregation, and value addition (processing, feed, organic fertilizer) help stabilize incomes and reduce losses.

Financial institutions and impact investors can deploy gender-responsive finance, blended finance, and results-based instruments that reward productivity gains, emissions reduction, and land restoration. Partnerships with public programs reduce risk and extend finance to smallholders, women, and youth. Digital and technology firms can deliver climate and advisory services, and monitoring tools that improve decision-making and transparency. Through public–private partnerships, the private sector can help to accelerate resilient, low-emission, and land-restorative agri-food system transformation in Samoa. For more details, see Annex J: Stakeholder Engagement Plan and Grievance Redress Mechanism.

National policy coherence

The proposed project on transforming Samoa's agri-food systems—by enhancing the resilience of the livestock sub-sector and increasing agricultural productivity through climate-smart agriculture (CSA), regenerative, and nature-positive practices—is strongly coherent with national development, climate, and environmental policy priorities of Samoa.

The project aligns with Samoa's national development and agriculture priorities (e.g., Samoa Food Systems Pathway 2030, National Food and Nutrition Policy-NFNP 2021-2026, Agriculture and Fisheries Sector Plan-AFSP-2022/2023 – 2026/2027, Talomua Programme, etc.), which emphasize food security, resilient livelihoods, and sustainable use of natural resources. By improving livestock productivity while reducing climate and environmental risks, the project supports the government's objective of strengthening domestic food systems and reducing vulnerability to external shocks and imports. The focus on CSA and regenerative practices directly complements national efforts to modernize agriculture while safeguarding land, water, and ecosystems.

The project is also coherent with national climate change policies and commitments, including Samoa's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and climate adaptation strategies. Activities such as improved feeding, grazing management, manure management, and integrated crop–livestock systems contribute to emissions intensity reduction, climate resilience, and adaptation of rural livelihoods to increasing climate variability and extreme events.

From an environmental perspective, the project reinforces land degradation neutrality and biodiversity objectives, supporting soil restoration, erosion control, and ecosystem-based approaches consistent with national land-use, environment, and biodiversity strategies (e.g., National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Programme-NBSAP, and National Environment Sector Plan-NESP). Nature-positive livestock and crop practices help address deforestation pressures, watershed degradation, and declining soil health.

Finally, the project is coherent with cross-cutting national priorities on gender equality, community resilience, and inclusive economic development by promoting gender-responsive finance, extension, and participation. Overall, the project operationalizes national policies in an integrated manner, translating high-level strategies into practical, scalable actions that strengthen Samoa's agri-food system resilience and sustainability.

Innovation and Transformative Change

The proposed project represents an innovative and transformative shift in Samoa's agri-food systems by moving beyond incremental productivity improvements toward a system-wide transition that simultaneously strengthens livestock resilience, increases agricultural productivity, reduces climate impacts, and restores land and ecosystems.

Innovation lies first in the integrated CSA–regenerative–nature-positive approach across livestock and crop systems. Rather than treating productivity, climate mitigation, and land restoration as separate objectives, the project bundles improved feeding, rotational grazing, manure management, fodder systems, soil restoration, and ecosystem-based practices into coherent, locally adapted CSA packages. This integration reduces emissions intensity while rebuilding soil organic matter, pasture productivity, and watershed health—addressing root causes of vulnerability and degradation.

Second, the project introduces enabling-system innovation. It aligns policy, finance, extension, markets, and knowledge management into a single operational framework. Gender-responsive and results-based finance, linked to verified CSA and land-

restoration outcomes, lowers adoption risks and incentivizes behaviour change at scale. Demonstration landscapes and pilot farms function as “learning laboratories,” generating evidence to inform policy refinement and private-sector investment.

Transformative change is achieved by shifting incentives, norms, and capacities across the agri-food system. Farmers move from extractive practices to regenerative land stewardship; institutions shift from siloed service delivery to coordinated CSA support; and markets begin to reward climate- and nature-positive production. By embedding continuous learning, community ownership, and inclusive participation—especially of women and youth—the project creates durable pathways for scaling, ensuring long-term resilience, low-emission growth, and land restoration across Samoa’s agri-food systems.

Knowledge management, capacity building, and scaling up, and Resilience design

The project will ensure the utilization of capacity building training gained skills into real world practice by (a) immediate Post-Training application (e.g., Developing Team Action Plans of the stakeholders during the training), (b) Peer-to-Peer knowledge sharing (e.g., Ask trained participants to train 2–3 peers or community members), (c) embedding training into daily work routines (e.g., convert training content into simple SOPs, daily checklists, visual infographics, laminated guide cards and disseminate during the training), (d) Community–University–Government Learning Loops (e.g., Pair training with academic institutions or ministries for evidence-based refinement). These mechanisms will be emphasized in the M&E framework of the project and during the inception workshop of the project.

For scale -up from the local and national level to the international level, stakeholder engagement across diverse platforms and partners will be key for this project. FAO hosts the Tropical Agriculture Platform (TAP), Regional Technical Platform on Green Agriculture, SIDS Solutions Platform, and Food and Agriculture for Sustainable Transformation (FAST) Partnership. The project will leverage these platforms and FAO initiatives to showcase project results and promote their implementation. Lessons learned will be shared across platforms and sectors, publicizing project achievements and inspiring replication, as outlined in E.1 Knowledge Management and Communication. Component 4 will expand the project's scope and ensure the long-term sustainability of project results and best practices.

The project embedded adaptive management, flexibility, and learning systems across all activities. The project integrates continuous monitoring (climate risks, livestock productivity, biogas performance, gender outcomes) with feedback loops that inform periodic review of actions, training curricula, and operational practices. Activities such as biogas systems and CSA practices are designed to be modular and scalable, allowing adjustments to feedstock mix, technologies, and geographic targeting as conditions change. By embedding actions within national systems (ministries, extension services, academic institutions), the project ensures long-term institutional capacity to respond to emerging risks and opportunities. A knowledge platform and ToT approach enable continuous learning, innovation uptake, and dissemination, ensuring practices evolve with new evidence and technologies. Ongoing engagement with farmers (especially women) ensures local knowledge informs adaptation, enhancing social resilience and uptake. Together, these elements create a dynamic, learning-oriented system capable of adjusting interventions and sustaining impact under future uncertainty.

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[41] Country Fact Sheet: UN Women

[42] WorldBank(2023). Gendered Impacts of Climate Change

[43] Samoa Women's Association of Growers (SWAG)

[44] https://www.thegef.org/council-meeting-documents/policy-gender-equality

[45] https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/publications/GEF%20Guidance%20on%20Gender.pdf

[46] Evidence on the impacts of Women-Empowerment Farmer Business Schools

[47] Gender Action Learning System

[48] Gender

Institutional Arrangement and Coordination with Ongoing Initiatives and Project.

Please describe the Institutional Arrangements for the execution of this project, including financial management and procurement. If possible, please summarize the flow of funds (diagram), accountabilities for project management and financial reporting (organogram), including audit, and staffing plans. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAF) will act as the lead executing agency and will be responsible for the day-to-day management of project results entrusted to it in full compliance with all terms and conditions of the Operational Partnership Agreement signed with FAO. As OP of the project the MAF is responsible and accountable to FAO for the timely implementation of the agreed project results, operational oversight of implementation activities, timely reporting, and for effective use of GEF resources for the intended purposes and in line with FAO and GEF policy requirements.

The project organization structure is presented in Figure 2:

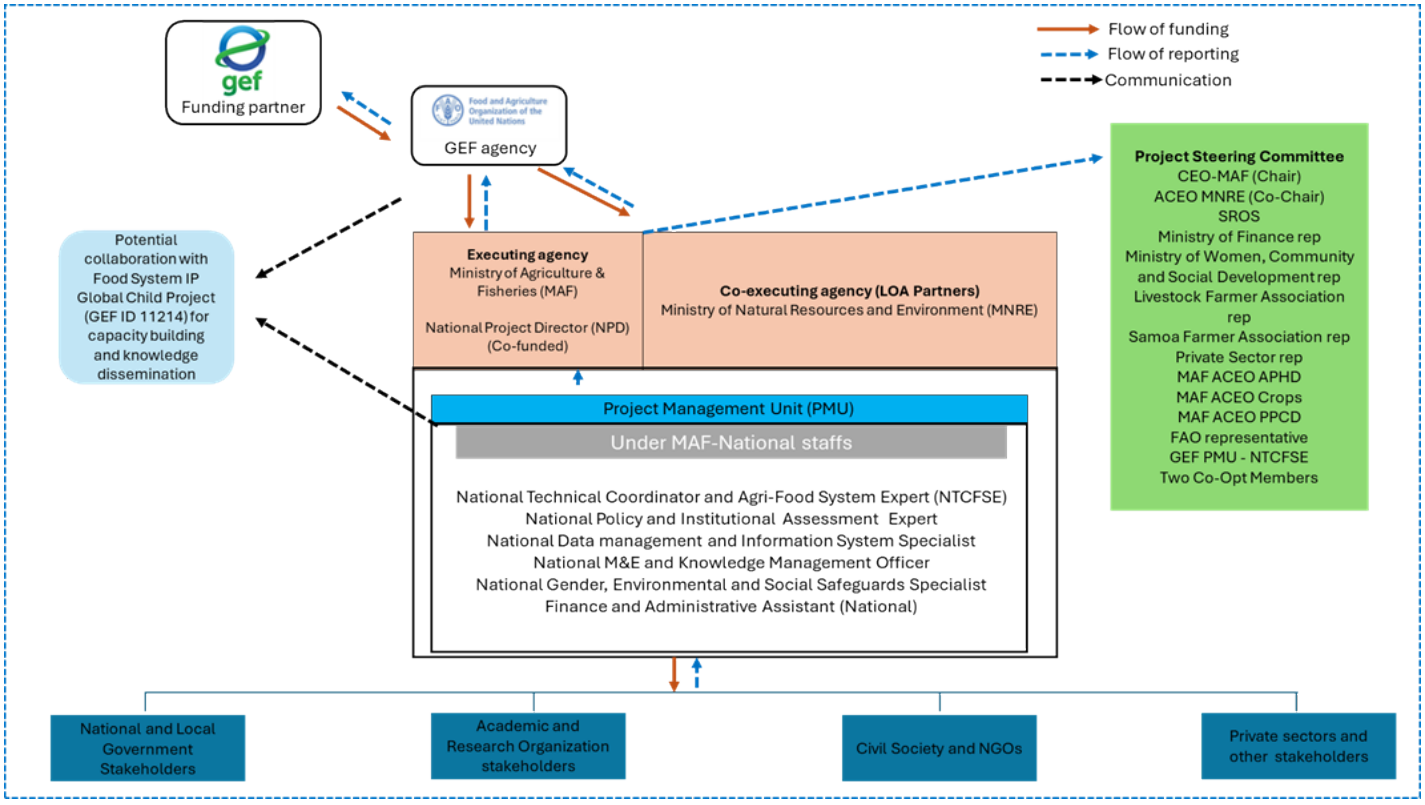


Figure 2. Project Organization Structure

The government may designate a National Project Director (NPD). Located in MAF the NPD will be responsible for coordinating the activities with all the national bodies related to the different project components, as well as with the project partners. He/She will also be responsible for supervising and guiding the Project Coordinator (see below) on the government policies and priorities.

MAF will chair the Project Steering Committee (PSC) which will be the main governing body of the project. The PSC will approve Annual Work Plans and Budgets on a yearly basis and will provide strategic guidance to the Project Management Team and to all executing partners.

The PSC will be comprised of CEO-MAF (Chair), ACEO MNRE (Co-Chair), MAF ACEO APHD, MAF ACEO Crops, MAF ACEO PPCD, FAO representative, and representatives from SROS, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development, Livestock Farmer Association, Samoa Farmer Association, Private Sector, GEF PMU – NTCFSE, and Two Co-Opt Members. The members of the PSC will each assure the role of a Focal Point for the project in their respective agencies. Hence, the project will have a Focal Point in each concerned institution. As Focal Points in their agency, the concerned PSC members will: (i) technically oversee activities in their sector; (ii) ensure a fluid two-way exchange of information and knowledge between their agency and the project; (iii) facilitate coordination and links between the project activities and the work plan of their agency; and (iv) facilitate the provision of co-financing to the project.

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) will be the GEF Implementing Agency (IA) for the Project, providing project cycle management and support services as established in the GEF Policy. As the GEF IA, FAO holds overall accountability and responsibility to the GEF for delivery of the results. In the IA role, FAO will utilize the GEF fees to deploy three different actors within the organization to support the project (see Annex J for details):

The Budget Holder, which is usually the most decentralized FAO office, will provide oversight of day-to-day project execution;

The Lead Technical Officer(s), drawn from across FAO will provide oversight/support to the projects technical work in coordination with government representatives participating in the Project Steering Committee;

The Funding Liaison Officer(s) and the GEF Technical Officers (GTO) within FAO will monitor and support the project cycle to ensure that the project is being designed and carried out in accordance with FAO and GEF minimum fiduciary and technical standards.

FAO responsibilities, as GEF agency, will include:

Administrate funds from GEF in accordance with the rules and procedures of FAO;

versee project implementation in accordance with the project document, work plans, budgets, agreements with co-financiers, Operational Partners Agreement(s)and other rules and procedures of FAO;

Provide technical guidance to ensure that appropriate technical quality is applied to all activities concerned;

Conduct at least one supervision mission per year; and

Reporting to the GEF Secretariat and Evaluation Office, through the annual Project Implementation Review, the Mid Term Review, the Terminal Evaluation and the Project Closure Report on project progress;

Financial reporting to the GEF Trustee.

Will the GEF Agency play an execution role on this project?

If so, please describe that role here and the justification.

No, FAO will not play an execution role on this project.

Also, please add a short explanation to describe cooperation with ongoing initiatives and projects, including potential for co-location and/or sharing of expertise/staffing (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

The associated baseline projects and initiatives are presented in the Baseline Projects section, and Annex O: Baseline Scenario and the Problem to Address. The coordination with these initiatives will be achieved through knowledge dissemination, capitalizing on lessons learned, and national and provincial-level consultations. During project implementation, opportunities will be explored to build partnerships and collaborate with the Food System IP Global Child Project (GEF ID 11214) for capacity development, knowledge exchange, and the scaling of best practices, such as (a) capitalizing on Training of Trainers (ToT) modules, and capacity building training on CSA, climate-resilient livestock, circular bioeconomy, and pollution-free food systems, (b) participating in regional workshops bringing Samoa lessons learned to other GEF Food Systems countries, and (c) integrating Samoa's project outputs into the Global Child Project's knowledge hub (case studies, policy briefs, datasets, tools). During the implementation, opportunities will be also explored to build partnerships and collaborate with the Coastal Resilience Samoa Child project under the Blue and Green Islands (BGI) IP (GEF project ID 11263). The collaboration will explore aligning recommendations from CSA policy work with coastal governance frameworks (land use, watershed management, fisheries), aligning CSA interventions (livestock, crops, land restoration) with coastal ecosystem priorities (mangroves, reefs, seagrass), promoting CSA practices that directly support coastal resilience, coordinating capacity building and extension systems, and establishing joint knowledge hubs for best practice lessons learned and case studies. The proposed project is designed to cooperate closely with ongoing and planned initiatives in Samoa to maximise impact, avoid duplication, and accelerate transformation of the agri-food system. It will build on existing government-led agriculture, livestock, climate change, and land management programmes, aligning its CSA, regenerative, and nature-positive interventions with national extension services, climate adaptation initiatives, and land restoration efforts already underway. Potential collaboration with ongoing initiatives in the country is briefly described here:

Strong cooperation will be established with climate and environment projects focused on adaptation, disaster risk reduction, biodiversity conservation, and land degradation neutrality (for example GEF projects mentioned in the Baseline Projects section). Livestock resilience and productivity activities—such as improved feeding, grazing management, and manure management—will complement watershed restoration, soil conservation, and ecosystem-based adaptation initiatives, ensuring that productivity gains reinforce environmental outcomes.

The project will also coordinate with research, education, and capacity-building initiatives led by national institutions, regional organisations, and development partners. Demonstration sites and pilot landscapes will serve as shared learning platforms, generating evidence and practical lessons that can be integrated into existing training curricula and advisory services.

Collaboration with private-sector and finance initiatives, including value-chain development, agribusiness support, and rural finance programmes, will strengthen market access and investment readiness for CSA adoption. Finally, partnerships with community-based organisations, women's groups, and producer associations will ensure local ownership, inclusion, and continuity beyond the project life. Through structured

coordination and knowledge sharing, the project will act as a unifying platform that amplifies the effectiveness of ongoing initiatives while driving a coherent, system-wide transition of Samoa's agri-food systems.

The project will also actively coordinate with the MAF's ongoing activities as mentioned below:

- Routine Extension Services for Farmers: Includes advisory support, site visits, and awareness on good husbandry.
- Pasture Improvement & Reseeding Support: Distribution of improved grass and legume seeds (Setaria, Brachiaria, Desmodium, etc).
- Livestock Health, Biosecurity & Vaccination Programs: Vaccinations (Brucellosis, Lepto), parasite control, routine screening.
- National Breed Improvement: Breeding program for cattle and small ruminants to increase productivity.
- Water Resource Protection: Livestock fencing, riparian protection and monitoring.
- Seedling Production in Government Nurseries: Production of taro, coconut, breadfruit, citrus, cocoa, agroforestry seedlings.
- Farmer Field Schools (FFS) & Demonstration Plots: Hands-on training for good agricultural practices (GAP).
- Pest and Disease Monitoring: Routine surveillance, rapid response, and extension advisories.
- Monitoring & Reporting Systems: Data collection for NDC agriculture related baselines, agriculture statistics, and climate reporting.
- Awareness Campaigns & Knowledge Management: Information dissemination on GAP, climate adaptation, and livestock care.
- GIS/Remote Sensing Monitoring: Ongoing land-use mapping, drone imagery.
- Agriculture Disaster Preparedness and Early Warning Updates: Linkages with MNRE, MET Office, and village disaster committees.

Core Indicators

Indicate expected results in each relevant indicator using methodologies indicated in the GEF-8 Results Measurement Framework Guidelines. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

Indicator 3 Area of land and ecosystems under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
4000	4000	0	0

Indicator 3.1 Area of degraded agricultural lands under restoration

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
Rangeland and pasture	4,000.00	4,000.00		

Indicator 3.2 Area of forest and forest land under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 3.3 Area of natural grass and woodland under restoration

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 3.4 Area of wetlands (including estuaries, mangroves) under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 4 Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
5000	5000	0	0

Indicator 4.1 Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (hectares, qualitative assessment, non-certified)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 4.2 Area of landscapes under third-party certification incorporating biodiversity considerations

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Type/Name of Third Party Certification

Indicator 4.3 Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
5,000.00	5,000.00		

Indicator 4.4 Area of High Conservation Value or other forest loss avoided

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 4.5 Terrestrial OECMs supported

Name of the OECMs	WDPA-ID	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)

Documents (Document(s) that justifies the HCVF)

Title

Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (direct)	174443	1860887	0	0
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (indirect)	25767	185879	0	0

Indicator 6.1 Carbon Sequestered or Emissions Avoided in the AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (direct)	174,443	1,860,887		
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (indirect)	25,767	185,879		
Anticipated start year of accounting	2026	2026		
Duration of accounting	20	20		

Indicator 6.2 Emissions Avoided Outside AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) Sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (direct)				
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting				
Duration of accounting				

Indicator 6.3 Energy Saved (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Total Target Benefit	Energy (MJ) (At PIF)	Energy (MJ) (At CEO Endorsement)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at MTR)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at TE)
Target Energy Saved (MJ)				

Indicator 6.4 Increase in Installed Renewable Energy Capacity per Technology (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Technology	Capacity (MW) (Expected at PIF)	Capacity (MW) (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at MTR)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	17,395	9,800		
Male	18,105	10,200		

Total	**35,500**	**20,000**	0	**0**

Explain the methodological approach and underlying logic to justify target levels for Core and Sub-Indicators (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

Core indicator 3: Area of land and ecosystems under restoration (hectare) = 4,000ha. The area of land and ecosystem under restoration includes: (i) 2000 ha in riparian areas where buffer zones and pasture will be restored following improved management and by fencing off livestock; (ii) 2000 ha of tree planting in steep slopes and within agroforestry systems. A brief description of the areas and communities to be involved are as follows:

Vaisigano 2 – Sataua (Savai'i)

Communities: Sataua, Papa, Fagasa (depending on watershed boundary).

Restoration focus:

- Riparian buffer fencing and pasture management along Sataua stream system.
- Agroforestry rehabilitation on steep upland slopes.

Palauli 2 – Gataivai (Savai'i)

Communities: Gataivai, Vailoa, Palauli.

Restoration focus:

- Riparian zone protection around Gataivai and adjoining tributaries.
- Slope stabilisation and tree planting in landslide-prone uplands.

Falealili 2 – Salani (Upolu)

Communities: Salani, Siuniu, Poutasi (as relevant to sub-catchment).

Restoration focus:

- Coastal and riverbank buffer restoration along the Salani River.
- Agroforestry planting on elevated areas inland of the villages.

Sagaga 3 – Aleisa (Upolu)

Communities: Aleisa East & West.

Restoration focus:

- Riparian fencing and controlled grazing in livestock-heavy areas.
- Large-scale tree planting and agroforestry linked with existing Crops and SACEP nurseries.

Core indicator 4: Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectare) = 5,000 ha. These will consist of 3,200 ha of livestock land use and 1,800 ha of livestock-coconut agroforestry. Improvements will be implemented within the same four project sites, focusing on specific land parcels used for livestock be implemented within the same four project sites, focusing on specific land parcels used for livestock and mixed cropping systems. A brief description of the areas and communities to be involved are as follows:

Vaisigano 2 – Sataua (Savai'i)

Communities: Sataua, Papa, Fagasa.

Area Focus:

- Cattle and small ruminant grazing zones.
- Mixed coconut-livestock areas.

- Community-managed grazing blocks near Sataua ridge and mid-slope areas.

Palauli 2 – Gataivai (Savai'i)

Communities: Gataivai, Vailoa, Palauli.

Area Focus:

- Extensive cattle grazing farms (Goshen, Tapueleele corridor).
- Communities operating cattle under village leasehold.
- Coconut stands widely used for free-range cattle grazing.

Falealili 2 – Salani (Upolu)

Communities: Salani, Siuniu, Poutasi.

Area Focus:

- Cattle grazing lands in inland areas.
- Coconut-dominated agroforestry with livestock integration.
- Pig and small ruminant systems along the inland ridgeline.

Sagaga 3 – Aleisa (Upolu)

Communities: Aleisa East, Aleisa West. It is one of Samoa's largest livestock clusters.

Area Focus:

- Free-range cattle systems.
- Coconut plantations with livestock grazing.
- Priority site for demonstration of improved grazing systems.

Indicator 6: Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated (metric tons of CO2e) was estimated based on the FAO developed NEXT tool (Uploaded NEXT file). Both direct and indirect GHG emissions were estimated. Indirect GHG emission was considered as 10% of the direct interventions. These are expected to be achieved by peer-to-peer learning, farmers field school, cross-institutional coordination, increased access to financial services for sustainable rice value chain, landscape-level planning, advisory services, and knowledge dissemination etc. The analysis indicates that the direct GHG emissions mitigation is expected to be 1,858,789 t CO2-eq, and indirect GHG emissions mitigation is expected to be 185,879 t CO2-eq over 20 years. Therefore, total direct GHG emissions mitigation is 1,860,887 t CO2eq, considering the summation of direct GHG emissions of 1,858,789 t CO2eq from NEXT analysis, and 2,098 t CO2eq from GHG emissions avoided (please see next paragraph).

The GHG emissions avoided from biogas are expected to be 2,098 t CO2eq over 20 years. A mixed biogas system consisting of cattle, pig, and chicken manure is considered. Because, a mixed biogas system combining cattle, pig, and chicken manure is highly efficient, often outperforming mono-digestion by balancing nutrient levels, stabilizing pH, and enhancing methane yields. Mixing these manures creates a synergistic effect that addresses the high nitrogen content of chicken manure (which can inhibit fermentation) and the low solids content of pig manure . All the assumptions related to GHG emissions avoided from biogas are included in the uploaded Biogas GHG avoidance Excel modelling file.

Indicator 11-People benefiting from GEF-financed investments disaggregated by sex (count): The estimated number of beneficiaries will be 20,000, which is around 10% of the total population. Of these beneficiaries, 49% will be females, and 51% will be males.

Key Risks

	Rating	Explanation of risk and mitigation measures
CONTEXT		
Climate	Moderate	In Samoa, climate change and natural disasters represent one of the most significant risks to transforming agri-food systems, particularly for the livestock sub-sector. Samoa is highly exposed to cyclones, floods, droughts, storm surges, and rising temperatures, all of which directly threaten livestock health, feed availability, water security, infrastructure, and agricultural productivity. Extreme events can cause sudden livestock losses, damage grazing land and fodder systems, contaminate water sources, and accelerate soil erosion and land degradation, undermining both short-term livelihoods and long-term resilience. To mitigate these risks, the project embeds climate-smart, regenerative, and nature-positive measures across livestock and crop systems. Key mitigation actions include diversifying and climate-proofing feed systems through fodder banks, drought-tolerant forages, silage, and integrated crop–livestock systems to ensure feed availability during climate shocks. Water security is strengthened through rainwater harvesting, climate-resilient water points, and improved drainage to reduce flood damage. Rotational grazing, pasture restoration, contour planting, and riparian buffers reduce erosion, improve soil organic matter, and enhance landscape-level resilience. The project also integrates climate-informed advisory services and early warning systems, enabling farmers to adjust stocking rates, feeding, and animal health practices ahead of extreme events. Climate-resilient infrastructure siting, emergency livestock response plans, and shock-responsive, gender-sensitive finance further reduce vulnerability and speed recovery. Together, these measures shift livestock systems from reactive coping to proactive risk management, ensuring sustained productivity, reduced emissions intensity, and protection of land and ecosystems under increasing climate and disaster pressures.
Environmental and Social	Moderate	Environmental risks and mitigation A key environmental risk is that productivity improvements—particularly in livestock—could increase nutrient runoff, water pollution, and methane emissions if not accompanied by improved manure and feed management. There is also a risk of localized land degradation, erosion, and biodiversity loss where grazing intensifies on fragile

		soils or near waterways. Biogas plants using manure from poultry, pigs, and cattle, as well as slaughterhouse waste, face environmental risks. Methane leaks and explosion hazards can arise from gas accumulation and ignition. There can be process instability, and environmental risks of water contamination and toxic gases. These risks will be mitigated through mandatory grazing management plans, appropriate stocking rates, riparian buffers, contour planting, and restoration of ground cover. Manure management plans, composting, and small-scale biogas systems will reduce pollution and emissions while recycling nutrients back to soils. Environmental screening of pilot sites and continuous monitoring will further ensure that CSA adoption delivers net positive outcomes for land, water, and ecosystems. Social risks and mitigation Social risks include unequal benefit distribution, where better-resourced farmers capture project benefits, and gender exclusion, as women often face barriers to land, finance, and services. There is also potential for community conflict linked to customary land tenure and shared grazing resources. These risks will be addressed through gender-responsive design, inclusive targeting, tailored finance and extension for women and youth, and participatory land-use planning and grazing agreements. Grievance redress mechanisms and community consultations will ensure transparency and conflict resolution. Methane leaks and explosion hazards from biogas demonstration will be mitigated through gas-tight digesters, leak detection systems, pressure relief valves, and strict no-spark protocols. Toxic gas risks (e.g., hydrogen sulfide and carbon dioxide) will be mitigated through gas monitoring, ventilation, and confined-space procedures. Process instability (e.g., ammonia inhibition from poultry waste or overloading from slaughterhouse inputs) will be managed through co-digestion, feedstock dilution, and controlled loading rates. Water contamination from digestate will be mitigated via covered storage, bunding, and nutrient management plans.
Political and Governance	Low	A key risk is policy and institutional fragmentation, where responsibilities for agriculture, livestock, climate change, land management, and disaster risk reduction are spread across multiple ministries and agencies. Weak coordination can result in overlapping mandates, inconsistent guidance to farmers, and delays in decision-making. Policy shifts or changing government priorities may also affect budget allocations or reduce long-term commitment to CSA and land-restoration objectives. Additionally, customary land tenure and local governance structures can complicate implementation, particularly where grazing management, infrastructure investments, or land restoration require collective action and agreement. Limited institutional capacity and staff turnover in extension and local authorities further increase implementation risk. These risks will be mitigated by establishing a formal inter-ministerial coordination mechanism with clear roles, shared indicators, and joint workplans linking livestock, climate, and land objectives. Strong alignment with national development, climate, and environmental strategies will help insulate the project from political changes. Participatory governance approaches, including engagement with village councils, customary land authorities, and community leaders, will support local ownership and conflict

		resolution. Capacity-building for government and extension services, coupled with transparent monitoring, reporting, and grievance mechanisms, will strengthen accountability and continuity. Together, these measures will reduce political and governance risks while enabling coherent, inclusive, and durable agri-food system transformation.
INNOVATION		
Institutional and Policy	Moderate	A primary risk is policy fragmentation and weak coherence across agriculture, livestock, climate change, land management, environment, and disaster risk reduction policies. This can lead to inconsistent signals to farmers, duplication of efforts, and gaps in implementation. Limited institutional capacity—including understaffed extension services, high staff turnover, and constrained technical expertise in CSA, emissions mitigation, and land restoration—may reduce the quality and reach of support to producers. There is also a risk that policies remain high-level and are not translated into operational guidelines, incentives, or budgets that enable farmer-level adoption. Additionally, customary land tenure arrangements and decentralized governance can slow decision-making and complicate enforcement of grazing management or land restoration measures if not well integrated into policy processes. These risks will be mitigated by strengthening policy coherence and coordination, including establishing inter-ministerial coordination platforms, joint planning, and shared indicators linking livestock productivity, climate mitigation, and land degradation outcomes. Translating national strategies into practical guidelines, CSA standards, and incentive mechanisms will ensure policies are actionable. Targeted capacity building for institutions and extension services, supported by training-of-trainers and partnerships with research and regional organizations, will address technical gaps. Embedding participatory approaches that engage customary land authorities and local governments will align policies with on-the-ground realities. Together, these measures will reduce institutional and policy risks while enabling coherent, scalable, and durable transformation of Samoa's agri-food systems.
Technological	Low	A major risk is the limited suitability or adaptability of technologies to local agro-ecological and socio-economic conditions. Imported CSA technologies—such as improved feeds, digital advisory tools, or manure management systems—may be too costly, complex, or poorly adapted to smallholder and communal farming contexts. Low digital literacy, weak connectivity, and limited access to devices can constrain uptake of digital advisory and monitoring tools. There is also a risk of technology failure or poor maintenance, particularly for water systems, fencing, composting units, or small-scale biogas, due to limited technical skills, spare parts, or after-sales support. Finally, fragmented technology delivery and lack of integration between livestock, crops, and land management tools can reduce overall effectiveness. These risks will be mitigated by prioritizing locally appropriate, low-cost, and modular technologies that build on existing practices and can be scaled incrementally. Participatory technology selection and piloting will ensure solutions are tested and adapted under local conditions before scaling.

		Strengthening extension and technical support, including training on operation and maintenance, will reduce failure risks. Digital tools will be designed to be gender-responsive and accessible, using simple interfaces, local languages, and offline functionality where possible. Partnerships with local suppliers and service providers will improve availability, maintenance, and sustainability. Together, these measures will ensure technology supports resilient, inclusive, and nature-positive agri-food system transformation in Samoa.
Financial and Business Model	Moderate	A primary risk is limited affordability and access to finance, particularly for smallholders, women, and youth. Upfront capital costs for CSA investments—such as fencing, water infrastructure, improved housing, fodder systems, or manure management—may exceed farmers' capacity, while conventional credit products are often ill-suited to seasonal cash flows and lack of collateral. There is also a risk of weak or unproven business models for regenerative and nature-positive practices, where productivity gains and environmental benefits do not immediately translate into higher or more stable incomes. Market volatility and limited aggregation further increase income risk, while small and fragmented markets can undermine private-sector interest. Finally, financial sustainability risks may arise if project incentives create dependency or if repayment and cost-recovery mechanisms are not viable once project support ends. These risks will be mitigated through blended and gender-responsive finance mechanisms, combining grants, concessional loans, guarantees, and revolving funds to reduce upfront costs and risk exposure. Financial products will be aligned with agricultural seasons and linked to CSA performance. Strengthening viable business models—through aggregation, value addition, buyer linkages, and service-based enterprises (e.g. fodder, compost, veterinary services) will improve returns and resilience. Results-based incentives will be designed to catalyze, not replace, private investment. Together, these measures will support financially sustainable, scalable CSA adoption and resilient agri-food system transformation in Samoa.
EXECUTION		
Capacity	Moderate	A major risk is limited technical capacity within extension services and implementing institutions, particularly in advanced CSA livestock practices, emissions-intensity reduction, soil restoration, and integrated crop–livestock systems. High staff turnover in government agencies and projects can weaken continuity, institutional memory, and relationships with communities. At the community level, uneven farmer capacity and literacy, time constraints, and labour shortages—especially for women—may limit adoption and maintenance of CSA practices. There is also a risk of over-reliance on external consultants or project teams, reducing ownership and sustainability once project support ends. These risks will be mitigated through a structured capacity-development strategy that operates at institutional, service-provider, and community levels. This will include training-of-trainers programmes, standardized CSA modules, and practical field-based learning through demonstration farms and pilot landscapes. Embedding CSA responsibilities within existing institutions, rather than parallel structures, will strengthen

		ownership. Peer-to-peer learning, lead-farmer networks, and farmer field schools will enhance local capacity and resilience. Targeted support for women and youth, flexible training formats, and simple tools will further increase uptake. Together, these measures will ensure sustained implementation capacity and long-term transformation of Samoa's agri-food systems.
Fiduciary	Moderate	A primary risk is weak financial management capacity at implementing or sub-national levels, which may lead to delays, inaccurate reporting, or non-compliance with donor and national financial rules. Procurement risks—including limited competition in small markets, delays, or inadequate technical specifications—can increase costs or reduce value for money. There is also a risk of misallocation or misuse of funds, particularly where grants, revolving funds, or results-based incentives are channeled to multiple community groups or beneficiaries. Cash-flow and disbursement delays can further disrupt implementation and erode stakeholder confidence. Finally, limited audit coverage or follow-up may weaken accountability and transparency. These risks will be mitigated by establishing robust fiduciary arrangements aligned with GEF and FAO, as well as national systems and best practice. This will include clear financial management manuals, segregation of duties, transparent budgeting, and regular financial reporting. Procurement plans with standardized procedures, market assessments, and independent review will reduce procurement risk. Targeted fiduciary capacity building for implementing partners and community groups will strengthen compliance. Regular internal controls, independent audits, and spot checks will ensure oversight, while digital tracking and clear eligibility criteria will improve transparency for grants and incentives. Together, these measures will safeguard project resources, ensure value for money, and maintain confidence in the project's delivery and outcomes.
Stakeholder	Low	A key risk is low or uneven stakeholder buy-in, particularly if farmers, customary land authorities, or private actors perceive CSA practices as risky, labor-intensive, or misaligned with local priorities. Conflicting interests among stakeholders—such as between productivity objectives and land conservation goals, or between communal land governance and individual investment incentives—may slow implementation. There is also a risk of exclusion of women, youth, and vulnerable groups from decision-making, finance, and benefits if engagement approaches are not inclusive. Weak coordination among government agencies, development partners, NGOs, and the private sector can lead to duplication, inconsistent messaging, and stakeholder fatigue. Finally, insufficient communication or feedback mechanisms may erode trust and reduce accountability. These risks will be mitigated through a structured and inclusive stakeholder engagement strategy. Early stakeholder mapping, participatory consultations, and co-design processes will ensure shared understanding and ownership. Engagement with village councils and customary land institutions will support legitimacy and conflict resolution. Gender-responsive and youth-inclusive approaches—such as targeted

		outreach, leadership roles, and tailored support— will promote equity. Regular multi-stakeholder coordination forums, transparent communication, and accessible grievance redress mechanisms will strengthen trust and alignment. Together, these measures will ensure sustained stakeholder commitment and support a coordinated, resilient transformation of Samoa's agri-food systems.
Other		A major risk is disruption to supply chains and logistics, including delays in importing agricultural inputs, veterinary supplies, and equipment needed for CSA adoption. Restrictions on movement and gatherings can limit extension services, training, community consultations, and demonstration activities, slowing knowledge transfer and adoption. Labour shortages may arise due to illness, quarantine, or caregiving responsibilities, disproportionately affecting women. Market access risks include reduced demand from tourism or institutional buyers and price volatility, undermining farm incomes, and investment capacity. At the institutional level, diversion of government attention and budgets to health emergencies may delay approvals and disbursements. These risks will be mitigated by embedding pandemic-resilient design into the project. Digital and remote advisory services, radio and mobile messaging, and decentralized farmer-to-farmer learning will reduce reliance on physical gatherings. Strengthening local input and service supply chains will lower dependence on imports. Flexible implementation plans, contingency budgets, and adaptive procurement will reduce delays. Shock-responsive and gender-sensitive finance will help households to manage income shocks. Strong coordination with health authorities and adherence to safety protocols will ensure continuity. Together, these measures will increase the project's resilience to pandemics while sustaining progress toward resilient, low-emission, and nature-positive agri-food systems in Samoa.
Overall Risk Rating	Moderate	Transforming Samoa's agri-food systems through climate-smart agriculture (CSA), regenerative, and nature-positive practices offers high-impact benefits but is subject to a range of interconnected risks. Climate change and natural disasters pose the most significant threats, potentially disrupting livestock production, feed and water availability, infrastructure, and land quality. Environmental risks may arise if productivity gains are not accompanied by improved grazing, manure, and nutrient management, while social risks include unequal benefit distribution, gender exclusion, and community conflict linked to customary land tenure. Institutional, policy, and governance risks—such as fragmented mandates, limited capacity, and shifting priorities—can slow implementation and reduce coherence. Financial and business model risks include limited access to affordable finance, weak market incentives for sustainable production, and dependency on project support. Technological risks relate to poor suitability, maintenance challenges, and low digital access, while fiduciary risks involve financial management and procurement capacity. Stakeholder engagement risks, including low buy-in or weak coordination, and external shocks such as pandemics further compound implementation

		challenges. These risks will be mitigated through an integrated risk-management approach mentioned above that combines climate-resilient and regenerative practices, participatory land and resource governance, gender-responsive and blended finance, locally appropriate technologies, and strong safeguards. Institutional coordination, capacity building, transparent fiduciary systems, and continuous knowledge exchange will underpin adaptive management. Together, these mitigation measures will ensure that CSA adoption is inclusive, scalable, and resilient, enabling Samoa to achieve sustained productivity gains, reduced emissions intensity, and long-term land and ecosystem restoration.

C. ALIGNMENT WITH GEF-8 PROGRAMMING STRATEGIES AND COUNTRY/REGIONAL PRIORITIES

Explain how the proposed interventions are aligned with GEF- 8 programming strategies and country and regional priorities, including how these country strategies and plans relate to the multilateral environmental agreements.

For projects aiming to generate biodiversity benefits (regardless of what the source of the resources is - i.e., BD, CC or LD), please identify which of the 23 targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework the project contributes to and explain how.

Confirm if any country policies that might contradict with intended outcomes of the project have been identified, and how the project will address this. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

The proposed project, by avoiding and reducing land degradation through sustainable land management, reverse land degradation through landscape restoration, improve enabling policy and institutional framework for Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN), and promoting Nature-based solution in Samoa, will contribute to the NDC and SDG goals. It will also foster a sustainable supply chain for production, processing, and demand for key agricultural products that are vital to achieving long-term GHG emissions reductions from agriculture.

The GEF-8 Land Degradation Focal Area Strategy aims to avoid, reduce, and reverse land degradation, desertification, and mitigate the effects of drought. The proposed project is aligned with this aim by contributing to Objective 1: avoid and reduce land degradation through sustainable land management (SLM), Objective 2: Reverse land degradation through landscape restoration, and Objective 4: Improve the enabling policy and institutional framework for LDN. GEF-8 Biodiversity Focal Area aims to support the implementation of the goals and action targets of the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF). The proposed project is aligned with this aim by contributing to Objective 1: to improve conservation, sustainable use, and restoration of natural ecosystems. GEF-8 Climate Change focal area strategy aims to support developing countries to make transformational shifts towards net-zero GHG emissions and climate-resilient development pathways. The proposed project is aligned with this aim by contributing to *Pillar I: Promoting innovation, technology development and transfer, and enabling policies for mitigation options with systemic impacts* through *promoting Nature-based Solutions with high mitigation potential (1.4 objectives of the GEF-8 Climate Change Focal Area Strategy)*[49][39].

Moreover, the elimination of waste and chemical pollution (Objective 1) and the prevention of future buildup of hazardous chemicals and waste in the environment (Objective 2) of GEF-8 Chemicals and Waste Focal Area are also in line with the proposed project.

Besides, the proposal is also in agreement with the following national strategies, such as:

- Samoa 2040: Transforming Samoa to a Higher Growth Path: The project directly supports Samoa 2040's focus on resilient livelihoods, food security, climate resilience, and sustainable use of natural resources. By improving livestock productivity while restoring land and ecosystems, the project contributes to inclusive economic growth and reduced vulnerability to external shocks.

- Samoa Food Systems Pathway 2030: It is a national action plan to create a resilient, healthy, and food-secure nation by transforming its food system, focusing on boosting local production, promoting traditional foods like koko (cocoa), shifting to sustainable consumption, strengthening policies, advancing equitable livelihoods (especially for women/youth), and building climate resilience, all to combat non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and reliance on imported foods. Key actions involve revitalizing agriculture, improving nutrition education, fostering local food systems, and leveraging partnerships for funding and implementation. The project will support these activities.
- Agriculture and Fisheries Sector Plan (ASP): Alignment is strong with the ASP's objectives to enhance agricultural productivity, strengthen livestock systems, improve biosecurity and animal health, and promote sustainable land management. CSA, regenerative grazing, improved feeding, and integrated crop–livestock systems operationalize these priorities.
- National Climate Change Policy and Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC): The project contributes to Samoa's climate commitments by reducing emissions intensity in livestock systems, strengthening climate adaptation, and enhancing resilience to climate variability and extreme events.
- National Environment Sector Plan (NESP): Nature-positive and regenerative practices—such as soil restoration, erosion control, riparian buffers, and manure management—align with NESP priorities on biodiversity conservation, land degradation control, and ecosystem-based approaches.
- National Land Use Policy / Land Management Frameworks (e.g., new Sustainable Land Use and Land Use Planning Policy): Participatory grazing management and land restoration activities support sustainable land use, watershed protection, and land degradation neutrality objectives.
- National Policy on Gender Equality and Rights of Women and Girls 2021-2031: Gender-responsive finance, extension, and participation align with national commitments to women's economic empowerment and inclusive development.

Alignment to FAO Strategic Framework, SDGs and Country Programming Framework

Aspirational Impact: Better Environment: Protect, restore, and promote sustainable use of terrestrial and marine ecosystems and combat climate change (reduce, reuse, recycle, residual management) through more efficient, inclusive, resilient, and sustainable agri-food systems.

Programme Priority Area: Climate change mitigating and adapted agri-food systems: Transformation and resilience of agri-food systems to achieve sustainability and Paris Agreement goals enabled through the establishment and implementation of climate-smart agricultural practices, policies, and programs.

Aspirational Impact: Better Life: Promote inclusive economic growth by reducing inequalities (urban/rural areas, rich/poor countries, men/women).

Programme Priority Area: Resilient Agri-food Systems: Resilience of agri-food systems and livelihoods to socio-economic and environmental shocks and stress strengthened through improved multi-risk understanding and effective governance mechanisms for implementation of vulnerability reduction measures.

SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security, improve nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture. With the following sub-targets:

2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular, the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious, and sufficient food all year round.
2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, Indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists, and fishers, including through secure and equal

access to land, other productive resources, and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.

2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, help maintain ecosystems, strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding, and other disasters, and progressively improve land and soil quality.

2. a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development, and plant and livestock gene banks to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries.

SDG targets: SDG 12: Responsible consumption and production. With the following sub-targets:

12.2 Sustainable Management and use of natural resources.

12.3 halve global per capita food waste.

12.4 responsible management of chemicals and waste.

12.5 substantially reduce waste generation.

12.9 support developing countries' scientific and technological capacity for sustainable consumption and production.

SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts. With the following sub-targets:

13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.

13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies, and planning.

13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising, and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction, and early warning.

13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth, and local and marginalized communities & NBSP;

Country Outcome(s):

The FAO Country Programming Framework (CPF) for the Pacific Subregion [50], including Samoa, is a strategic document that guides FAO's assistance to countries in the region. The current CPF for Samoa covers the period 2023-2027, aligning with the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for the Pacific Islands. This framework focuses on the transformation of agrifood systems and rural development, building on the achievements of the previous CPF. A brief description of the relevant outcomes and outputs is presented below:

- Outcome 1: By 2027, people, communities and institutions are more empowered and resilient to face diverse shocks and disasters, especially related to climate change, and ecosystems and biodiversity are better protected, managed and restored.
- Outcome 2: By 2027, more people, particularly those at risk of being left behind, benefit from more equitable access to resilient, and gender-responsive, quality basic services, food security/nutrition and social protection systems.
- Outcome 3: By 2027, more people, especially those at risk of being left behind, contribute to and benefit from sustainable, resilient, diversified, inclusive and human-centred socioeconomic systems with decent work and equal livelihoods' opportunities, reducing inequalities and ensuring shared prosperity.
- CPF Sub-output PL 1.1.2 Enhanced mainstreaming of biodiversity and sound chemical management in agriculture.
- CPF Sub-output PL 1.1.3 Improved prevention, early warning and management of pests and diseases, including invasive alien species.
- CPF Output PL 1.2 Strengthened capacities for ecosystem-based management, nature-based solutions, biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of natural resources (land, coastal and marine).
- CPF Sub-output PL 1.2.1 Strengthened community- and ecosystem-based integrated natural resource management, and sustainable utilization.

- CPF Sub-output PL 1.2.2 Strengthened ecosystem restoration and sustainable forest and land management.
- CPF Sub-output PL 2.1.2 Enhanced water-food security and climate resilience.
- CPF Sub-output PL 2.1.3 Increased resilience of communities (including men, women and youth) and ecosystems to climate change impacts.
- CPF Sub-output PL 3.1.1 Anticipatory Action systems and financing established and tested.
- CPF Output PL 4.1 Improved data, analysis and practices for climate change mitigation.
- CPF Sub-output PL 4.1.1 Strengthened mechanisms to track mitigation/adaptation co-benefits.
- CPF Sub-output PL 4.1.2 Climate smart agriculture practices promoted.
- CPF Output PE 1.1 Capacities strengthened for food safety education and regulations.
- CPF Output PE 1.2 Capacities strengthened to promote healthy food consumption.
- CPF Output PR 1.1 Capacities strengthened for sustainable, diversified and resilient agrifood systems.
- CPF Output PR 1.2 Digital ICT technologies available to enhance agrifood market opportunities, productivity and resilience.

[49] GEF-8 PROGRAMMING DIRECTIONS

[50] Multicountry Programming Framework for the Pacific Islands

D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

We confirm that gender dimensions relevant to the project have been addressed during Project Preparation as per GEF Policy and are clearly articulated in the Project Description (Section B).

Yes

1) Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive-measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment?

Yes

If the project expects to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment, please indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:

Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;

Yes

Improving women's participation and decision-making; and/or

Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.

Yes

2) Does the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

Yes

Stakeholder Engagement

We confirm that key stakeholders were consulted during Project Preparation as required per GEF policy, their relevant roles to project outcomes has been clearly articulated in the Project Description (Section B) and that a Stakeholder Engagement Plan has been developed before CEO endorsement**.**

Yes

Select what role civil society will play in the Project

Consulted only; Yes

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;

Co-financier;

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body ; Yes

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain) No

Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the project?

Yes

And if so, has its role been described and justified in section B project description?

Yes

Environmental and Social Safeguards

We confirm that we have provided information regarding Environmental and Social risks associated with the proposed project or program, including risk screenings/ assessments and, if applicable, management plans or other measures to address identified risks and impacts (this information should be presented in Annex E).

Please provide overall Project/Program Risk Classification

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
Medium/Moderate	Medium/Moderate		

E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Knowledge management

We confirm that an approach to Knowledge Management and Learning has been clearly described during Project Preparation in the Project Description and that these activities have been budgeted and an anticipated timeline for delivery of relevant outputs has been provided.

Yes

Socio-economic Benefits

We confirm that the project design has considered socio-economic benefits to be delivered by the project and these have been clearly described in the Project Description and will be monitored and reported on during project implementation (at MTR and TER).

The project delivers significant socio-economic and decent rural employment benefits by transforming Samoa's agri-food systems through climate-smart agriculture (CSA), regenerative, and nature-positive practices. By enhancing the resilience and productivity of the livestock sub-sector and integrated crop systems, the project increases farm incomes, stabilises food supply, and reduces vulnerability to climate shocks, thereby strengthening rural livelihoods and national food security.

Improved productivity and efficiency—through better feeding, animal health, grazing management, and soil restoration—lower production risks and costs while increasing returns per unit of land and labour. These gains translate into more reliable household incomes and reduced dependence on food imports. The project also stimulates rural employment by creating demand for new services and enterprises, including fodder and seed production, veterinary and biosecurity services, fencing and water-system installation, composting and organic fertiliser production, feed processing, and aggregation and marketing services.

Decent work outcomes are strengthened through safer, more sustainable production practices that reduce exposure to environmental and climate risks. Women and youth benefit directly from gender-responsive finance, skills development, and value-addition opportunities in small livestock, processing, and service-based enterprises, supporting inclusive economic participation and entrepreneurship. By linking producers to markets that reward sustainable production, the project fosters long-term, dignified rural employment while promoting environmental stewardship, resilience, and inclusive growth across Samoa's agri-food systems.

The Socio-economic benefits of the proposed project can be sumamrised as follows:

- Increased and more stable farm incomes through improved livestock productivity, reduced losses, and better feed, animal health, and land management.
- Enhanced food security and nutrition by increasing the availability, diversity, and reliability of locally produced livestock and crop products.
- Reduced vulnerability to climate shocks as resilient production systems lower income volatility during droughts, floods, and cyclones.
- Job creation in rural areas through new and expanded services such as fodder and seed production, veterinary services, fencing and water infrastructure, composting, and aggregation and marketing.
- Women's economic empowerment via gender-responsive finance, skills development, and income opportunities in small livestock, value addition, and agri-services.

- Youth employment and entrepreneurship opportunities in climate-smart agri-services, digital advisory support, processing, and supply chains.
- Reduced dependence on food imports, improving national economic resilience and retaining value within local communities.
- Improved productivity per unit of land and labour, supporting efficient use of limited land resources.
- Stronger local value chains and market access, increasing bargaining power and participation of smallholders.
- Long-term livelihood sustainability, as regenerative and nature-positive practices, maintain soil health, pasture productivity, and ecosystem services that underpin rural economies.

ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES

GEF Financing Table

Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Grant / Non-Grant	GEF Project Grant($)	Agency Fee($)	Total GEF Financing ($)
FAO	GET	Samoa	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: LD-1	Grant	497,416.00	47,254.00	544,670.00
FAO	GET	Samoa	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: LD-2	Grant	584,463.00	55,130.00	639,593.00
FAO	GET	Samoa	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: LD-4	Grant	161,660.00	15,752.00	177,412.00
FAO	GET	Samoa	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: CCM-1-4	Grant	532,945.00	50,630.00	583,575.00
Total GEF Resources ($)						**1,776,484.00**	**168,766.00**	**1,945,250.00**

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Was a Project Preparation Grant requested?

true

PPG Amount ($)

50000

PPG Agency Fee ($)

4750

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	PPG($)	Agency Fee($)	Total PPG Funding($)
FAO	GET	Samoa	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: LD-1	13,998.00	1,330.00	15,328.00
FAO	GET	Samoa	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: LD-2	16,336.00	1,552.00	17,888.00
FAO	GET	Samoa	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: LD-4	4,666.00	443.00	5,109.00
FAO	GET	Samoa	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: CCM-1-4	15,000.00	1,425.00	16,425.00
Total PPG Amount ($)					**50,000.00**	**4,750.00**	**54,750.00**

Please provide Justification

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Sources of Funds	Total($)
FAO	GET	Samoa	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	1,400,000.00
FAO	GET	Samoa	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	600,000.00
Total GEF Resources					**2,000,000.00**

Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Co-financing($)
LD-1	GET	497,416.00	691500
LD-2	GET	584,463.00	806750
LD-4	GET	161,660.00	230500
CCM-1-4	GET	532,945.00	576250
Total Project Cost		**1,776,484.00**	**2,305,000.00**

Confirmed Co-financing for the project, by name and type

Please include evidence for each co-financing source for this project in the tab of the portal

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount($)
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2305000
Total Co-financing				**2,305,000.00**

Please describe the investment mobilized portion of the co-financing

n/a

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Type	Date	Project Contact Person	Phone	Email
GEF Agency Coordinator	2/17/2026	Jeffrey Griffin		jeffrey.griffin@fao.org

Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):

Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s) with this template.

Name of GEF OFP	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
Ms. Lealaisalanoa Frances Brown-Reupena	Chief Executive Officer	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	10/3/2024

ANNEX C: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Please indicate the page number in the Project Document where the project results and M&E frameworks can be found. Please also paste below the Project Results Framework from the Agency document.

Results Framework	Activities	Baseline	Indicator- Mid-term target	Indicator- -Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Objective: To transform Samoa's agrifood systems by enhancing the resilience of the livestock sub-sector and increasing agricultural productivity through Climate Smart Agriculture, while generating global environmental and national nutritional and health benefits.							
Project Core Indicator 3	Area of land and ecosystems under	---	--	4,000 ha (includes 2000 ha in riparian areas and 2000 ha of tree planting in	Published report with evidence of demonstration. Number of ha of land	Stakeholders have sufficient intrinsic and extrinsic	**MAF** **PMU**

	restoration (hectare)			steep slopes and within agroforestry systems).	under restoration and improved practice.	motivation to engage.	
Project Core Indicator 4	Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectare)	---	--	5,000 (includes 3,200 ha of livestock land use and 1,800 ha of livestock-coconut agroforestry).	Published report with evidence of demonstration. Num ber of ha of land under restoration and improved practice.	Stakeholders have sufficient intrinsic and extrinsic motivation to engage.	**MAF** **PMU**
Project Core Indicator 6	Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated (metric ton of CO2e)	---	--	1,860,887 (direct) and 185,879 (indir ect) metric tons CO2e	Published report with evidence of demonstration. Num ber of ha of land under restoration and improved practice.	Stakeholders have sufficient intrinsic and extrinsic motivation to engage.	**MAF** **PMU**
Project Core Indicator 11	People benefiting from GEF-financed investments disaggregated by sex (count)	---	8,000 (49% females, 51% males)	20,000 (49% females, 51% males)	Workshop and consultation reports/Number of participants/Annual reports/ Mid-term review/Final Evaluation/Terminal report.	Stakeholders have sufficient intrinsic and extrinsic motivation to engage.	**MAF** **PMU**
Component 1: Enhancing an enabling environment for CSA practice in livestock supporting climate change mitigation and combating land degradation.							
Outcome 1.1: Enhanced institutional capacities of public and private sector institutions, and local communities to plan, regulate and implement resilient livestock value chains through climate-smart agriculture (CSA) practices..							
Output 1.1.1: National Policies, Strategies, and Regulatory Frameworks are reviewed, and evidence-based, gender-responsive recommendati ons are endorsed to mainstream climate resilience and CSA practices in the livestock sector and climate-smart agriculture.	Activity 1.1.1.1 Comprehensive review and mapping of national policies, strategies, and regulatory frameworks relevant to climate-smart livestock development.	--	1 published report titled "Strengthening Climate Resilience in Samoa's Livestock and Agricultural Systems: Policy, Strategy, and Regulatory Mapping for Climate-Smart Agriculture".	The report "Strengthening Climate Resilience in Samoa's Livestock and Agricultural Systems: Policy, Strategy, and Regulatory Mapping for Climate-Smart Agriculture" is disseminated through the stakeholders' network at the global, national, and regional levels.	Evidence of survey/interview with key stakeholders/ procedures/ TORs. Number of regulatory and financial frameworks associated with the sectors reviewed. Number of institutions consulted for gap analysis.	Sufficient political and institutional support is received. Stakeholders have sufficient intrinsic and extrinsic motivation to engage.	**MAF** **PMU**
	Activity 1.1.1.2. Institutional and regulatory gap analysis for climate-resilient and gender-responsive livestock and cropping systems.	--	1 published report titled "Enabling Climate-Resilient and Gender-Responsive Livestock and Cropping Systems in Samoa: An Institutional and Regulatory Gap Analysis".	The report "Enabling Climate-Resilient and Gender-Responsive Livestock and Cropping Systems in Samoa: An Institutional and Regulatory Gap Analysis" is disseminated through the stakeholders' network at the global, national, and regional levels.	Evidence of survey/interview with key stakeholders/ procedures/ TORs. Number of regulatory and financial frameworks associated with the sectors reviewed. Number of institutions consulted for gap analysis.	National governments, and associated authorities, are committed to contributing towards identifying the improvement opportunities, examining and endorsing the recommendatio ns.	**MAF** **PMU**

	Activity 1.1.1.3. Development and endorsement of actionable, gender-responsive policy and regulatory recommendations.	--	1 published report titled "From Policy to Practice: Prioritized and Implementable Recommendations to Strengthen Policy Coherence and Regulatory Frameworks for Climate-Resilient Livestock and Climate-Smart Agriculture in Samoa".	The report "From Policy to Practice: Prioritized and Implementable Recommendations to Strengthen Policy Coherence and Regulatory Frameworks for Climate-Resilient Livestock and Climate-Smart Agriculture in Samoa" is endorsed by MAF and government for future improvement.	Evidence of survey/interview with key stakeholders/ procedures/ TORs. Number of regulatory and financial frameworks associated with the sectors reviewed. Number of institutions consulted for gap analysis.	Sufficient political and institutional support is received. Stakeholders have sufficient intrinsic and extrinsic motivation to engage.	**MAF** **PMU**
Output 1.1.2: Gender-responsive Samoa Livestock Sector and Climate-smart Agriculture Investment and Action (SLCAIA) Plan is developed and aligned with the Samoa Food Systems Pathway 2030.	Activity 1.1.2.1 Livestock & CSA Diagnostic and Investment Prioritization.	--	1 published report titled "Diagnosing Climate-Resilient Livestock and Climate-Smart Agriculture in Samoa: Evidence-Based Investment Prioritization".	The report "Diagnosing Climate-Resilient Livestock and Climate-Smart Agriculture in Samoa: Evidence-Based Investment Prioritization" is endorsed by MAF and government for future improvement.	Number of Institutions (ministries, private sector, civil society, etc.) involved during the consultation at national and provincial level. Number of participants involved during the consultation (48% women).	Sufficient political and institutional support is received to endorse. Stakeholders have sufficient intrinsic and extrinsic motivation to engage.	**MAF** **PMU**
	Activity 1.1.2.2 Design Gender-Responsive CSA Livestock Investment Pathways.	--	1 published report titled "From Inclusion to Impact: Designing Gender-Responsive Climate-Smart Livestock Investment Pathways in Samoa". At least 1 training workshop course is conducted for capacity building. 20 participants for each workshop, of which 49% will be women.	The report "From Inclusion to Impact: Designing Gender-Responsive Climate-Smart Livestock Investment Pathways in Samoa" is endorsed by MAF and government for future improvement. At least 2 training workshop courses are conducted for capacity building. 20 participants for each workshop, of which 49% will be women.	Evidence of survey/interview with key stakeholders/ procedures/ TORs. Number of regulatory and financial frameworks associated with the sectors reviewed. Number of institutions consulted for gap analysis.	Sufficient political and institutional support is received to conduct the survey and to implement recommendations. Stakeholders have sufficient intrinsic and extrinsic motivation to engage.	**MAF** **PMU**
	Activity 1.1.2.3 SLCAIA Action Plan Finalization, Governance, and Monitoring Framework.	--	1 published report titled "Samoa Livestock Sector and Climate-Smart Agriculture Investment and Action (SLCAIA): Governance, Monitoring, and Implementation Framework".	The report "Samoa Livestock Sector and Climate-Smart Agriculture Investment and Action (SLCAIA): Governance, Monitoring, and Implementation Framework" is endorsed by MAF and government	Evidence of survey/interview with key stakeholders/ procedures/ TORs. Number of regulatory and financial frameworks associated with the sectors reviewed. Number of institutions	Sufficient political and institutional support is received to conduct the survey and to implement recommendations. Stakeholders have sufficient intrinsic and	**MAF** **PMU**

				for future improvement.	consulted for gap analysis.	extrinsic motivation to engage.	
Outcome 1.2. Strengthened technical and information management systems for spatial planning, coordination, and evidence-based decision-making.							
Output 1.2.1: LDN and CSA Strategy and Target Setting Programme is established to develop and endorse localized gender-responsive LDN and CSA indicators.	Activity 1.2.1.1 LDN & CSA Baseline, Indicator Scoping, and Data Systems Assessment.	--	1 published report titled "Building the Evidence Base for LDN and Climate-Smart Agriculture in Samoa: National-to-Local Baseline Assessment and Harmonisation of Indicators and Datasets".	The report "Building the Evidence Base for LDN and Climate-Smart Agriculture in Samoa: National-to-Local Baseline Assessment and Harmonisation of Indicators and Datasets" is endorsed by MNRE and government for future improvement.	Evidence of survey/interview with key stakeholders/ procedures/ TORs. Number of regulatory and financial frameworks associated with the sectors reviewed. Number of institutions consulted for gap analysis.	Sufficient political and institutional support is received. Stakeholders have sufficient intrinsic and extrinsic motivation to engage.	**MNRE** **PMU**
	Activity 1.2.1.2 Development and Validation of Localized Gender-Responsive LDN & CSA Indicators.	--	1 published report titled "From Global Frameworks to Local Action: Developing and Validating Gender-Responsive LDN and Climate-Smart Agriculture Indicators in Samoa". At least 1 training workshop courses are conducted for capacity building. 20 participants for each workshop, of which 49% will be women.	The report "From Global Frameworks to Local Action: Developing and Validating Gender-Responsive LDN and Climate-Smart Agriculture Indicators in Samoa" is endorsed by MNRE and government for future improvement. At least 2 training workshop courses are conducted for capacity building. 20 participants for each workshop, of which 49% will be women.	Evidence of survey/interview with key stakeholders/ procedures/ TORs. Number of regulatory and financial frameworks associated with the sectors reviewed. Number of institutions consulted for gap analysis.	Sufficient political and institutional support is received. Stakeholders have sufficient intrinsic and extrinsic motivation to engage.	**MNRE** **PMU**

	Activity 1.2.1.3 Endorsement, Institutionalization, and Pilot-testing of indicators.	--	Pilot-testing and validating the developed indicators in selected 4 agro-ecological and socio-cultural contexts (e.g., Vaisigano 2 – Sataua of Savai'I, Palauli 2 – Gataivai of Savai'I, Falealili 2 – Salani of Upolu, and Sagaga 3 – Aleisa of Upolu)	Securing formal endorsement of developed indicators and targets through inter-ministerial and cabinet-level processes by MNRE.	Evidence of survey/interview with key stakeholders/ procedures/ TORs. Number of regulatory and financial frameworks associated with the sectors reviewed. Number of institutions consulted for gap analysis.	Sufficient political and institutional support is received. Stakeholders have sufficient intrinsic and extrinsic motivation to engage.	**MNRE** **PMU**
Output 1.2.2: A digital platform is established to facilitate the data collection, management, coordination, and implementation of spatial planning and mapping for a sustainable, gender-responsive, and inclusive agrifood system.	Activity 1.2.2.1 Design the Digital Architecture and Governance Framework.	--	1 published report titled "Digital Architecture and Data Governance Framework for Integrated Agrifood Spatial Data Systems in Samoa".	The report "Digital Architecture and Data Governance Framework for Integrated Agrifood Spatial Data Systems in Samoa" is endorsed by MAF and government for future improvement.	Evidence of survey/interview with key stakeholders/ procedures/ TORs. Number of regulatory and financial frameworks associated with the sectors reviewed. Number of institutions consulted for gap analysis.	Sufficient political and institutional support is received. Stakeholders have sufficient intrinsic and extrinsic motivation to engage.	**MAF** **PMU**
	Activity 1.2.2.2 Integrated Spatial Data Development and Digitization.	--	Spatial Data Development and Digitization plan is developed.	Spatial Data Development and Digitization completed for existing spatial datasets (land cover, productivity, soils, climate risk and hazards, MET data, water, biodiversity, infrastructure) and linking to gender-disaggregated socio-economic data, community-level and customary land-use information, LDN hotspots, and restoration opportunities.	Evidence of survey/interview with key stakeholders/ procedures/ TORs. Number of regulatory and financial frameworks associated with the sectors reviewed. Number of institutions consulted for gap analysis.	Sufficient political and institutional support is received to endorse. Stakeholders have sufficient intrinsic and extrinsic motivation to engage.	**MAF** **PMU**
	Activity 1.2.2.3 Operationalization of the digital platform, Capacity Building, and Policy Integration.	--	Procurement of necessary hardware and software started.	Deployment of the platform nationally, with user-friendly dashboards and reporting functions aligned with CSA, LDN, and food systems indicators, as per the Food Systems Pathway 2030. At least 2 training workshop courses are conducted for	Documents related to the procurement process. Procurement completion report.	Stakeholders have sufficient intrinsic and extrinsic motivation to engage.	**MAF** **PMU**

				capacity building. 20 participants for each workshop, of which 49% will be women.			
Output 1.2.3: Enhanced capacity of the public, private institutions, and local communities with a focus on gender equality on CSA and resilient livestock value chain for sustainable and inclusive agrifood system transition.	Activity 1.2.3.1 Public sector, extension services, and regulators' capacity building for Policy-to-Practice Translation.	--	At least 1 training workshop course is conducted for capacity building. 20 participants for each workshop, of which 49% will be women. Minimum 80% demonstrate improved gender awareness. 100% training accessible (childcare, timing, venues).	At least 2 training workshop courses are conducted for capacity building. 20 participants for each workshop, of which 49% will be women. Minimum 80% demonstrate improved gender awareness. 100% training accessible (childcare, timing, venues).	Evidence of survey/interview with key stakeholders/ procedures/ TORs. Number of institutions and participants taken the training.	Sufficient political and institutional support is received. Stakeholders have sufficient intrinsic and extrinsic motivation to engage.	**MAF** **PMU**
	Activity 1.2.3.2 Private Sector and Producer Capacity Development for Climate-Resilient Livestock Value Chains through Routine Extension Services of MAF.	Routine Extension Services for Farmers Includes advisory support, site visits, and awareness on good husbandry.	At least 2 training workshop courses are conducted for capacity building. 20 participants for each workshop, of which 49% will be women. Minimum 80% demonstrate improved gender awareness. 100% training accessible (childcare, timing, venues).	At least 4 training workshop courses are conducted for capacity building. 20 participants for each workshop, of which 49% will be women. Minimum 80% demonstrate improved gender awareness. 100% training accessible (childcare, timing, venues).	Evidence of survey/interview with key stakeholders/ procedures/ TORs. Number of institutions and participants taken the training.	Stakeholders have sufficient intrinsic and extrinsic motivation to engage.	**MAF** **PMU**
Component 2: Ensuring gender-responsive community resilience through CSA and sustainable practices in livestock production.							
Outcome 2.1. Local community resilience is strengthened by adopting CSA and nature-friendly practices to increase livestock productivity.							
Output 2.1.1: Sustainable, nature-friendly, and ecosystem-based livestock production and management practices demonstrated and piloted in targeted communities involving smallholders, women, youth and vulnerable groups.	Activity 2.1.1.1 Establishment of Integrated Ecosystem-Based Crop-Livestock Demonstration and Pilot.	Pasture Improvement & Reseeding Support Distribution of improved grass and legume seeds (Setaria, Brachiaria, Desmodium, etc.). National Breed	Identification of the farm location and agreements with the local farmers/communities are completed.	Establish multi-species 8 demonstration farms in Vaisigano 2 – Sataua of Savai'I, Palauli 2 – Gataivai of Savai'I, Falealili 2 – Salani of Upolu, and Sagaga 3 – Aleisa of Upolu to pilot ecosystem-based livestock systems, integrating cattle, poultry, piggery, sheep and Beekeeping with crops, trees, and natural vegetation.	Published report with evidence of demonstration. Number of ha of land under restoration and improved practice.	Sufficient political and institutional support is received. Stakeholders have sufficient intrinsic and extrinsic motivation to engage.	**MAF** **PMU**

		Improvement Breeding program for cattle and small ruminants to increase productivity. Water Resource Protection Livestock fencing, riparian protection and monitoring		Improved practices in 3,200 ha of livestock land use, and 1,800 ha of livestock-coconut agroforestry (total 5000 ha of land = Core indicator 4). 2000 ha in riparian areas where buffer zones and pasture will be restored following improved management and by fencing off livestock (Core indicator 3).			
	Activity 2.1.1.2 Piloting Low-Impact Animal Health, Feed, Nutrient, and Waste Management Solutions.	Livestock Health, Biosecurity & Vaccination Programs Vaccinations (Brucellosis, Lepto), parasite control, routine screening.	Identification of the farm locations and agreements with the local farmers/communities are completed.	8 Pilots of Low-Impact Animal Health, Feed, Nutrient, and Waste Management Solutions in Vaisigano 2 – Sataua of Savai'I, Palauli 2 – Gataivai of Savai'I, Falealili 2 – Salani of Upolu, and Sagaga 3 – Aleisa of Upolu.	Number of Institutions (ministries, private sector, civil society, etc) are involved during the training. Number of participants involved during the consultation (48% women).	Sufficient political and institutional support is received. Stakeholders have sufficient intrinsic and extrinsic motivation to engage.	**MAF** **PMU**
Output 2.1.2: Nature-based solutions (NBs) are demonstrated and piloted on food tourism for alternative livelihoods following CSA practices in targeted communities involving smallholders, women, youth and vulnerable groups.	Activity 2.1.2.1 Establishment of CSA–NBs Demonstration Plots across Agro-Ecological Zones.	Seedling Production in Government Nurseries Production of taro, coconut, breadfruit, citrus, cocoa, agroforestry seedlings. Pest and Disease Monitoring Routine surveillance, rapid response, and extension advisories. Land Management and Soil Conservation Work	Identification of the farm locations and agreements with the local farmers/communities are completed.	8 Pilots of CSA–NBs Demonstration Plots across Vaisigano 2 – Sataua of Savai'I, Palauli 2 – Gataivai of Savai'I, Falealili 2 – Salani of Upolu, and Sagaga 3 – Aleisa of Upolu. Tree planting of 2000 ha (Core indicator 3) on steep slopes and within agroforestry systems.	Number of Institutions (ministries, private sector, civil society, etc.) are involved during the training. Number of participants involved during the consultation (48% women). Number of ha of tree plantation.	Sufficient political and institutional support is received. Stakeholders have sufficient intrinsic and extrinsic motivation to engage.	**MAF** **PMU**

		Contour planting, vetiver grass distribution, soil stabilization in degraded lands.					
	Activity 2.1.2.2 Participatory Learning, and Scaling of CSA–NBs Crop Systems.	Farmer Field Schools (FFS) & Demonstration Plots Hands-on training for good agricultural practices (GAP).	At least 1 training workshop course is conducted for capacity building. 20 participants for each workshop, of which 49% will be women.	At least 2 training workshop courses are conducted for capacity building. 20 participants for each workshop, of which 49% will be women.	Evidence of survey/interview with key stakeholders/ procedures/ TORs. Number of institutions and participants taken the training.	Stakeholders have sufficient intrinsic and extrinsic motivation to engage.	**MAF** **PMU**
Output 2.1.3: Traditional Food Systems and healthy consumption patterns from local food Programs are designed and promoted for nutrition education and awareness, supporting better Nutrition and Health with a focus on gender equality.	Activity 2.1.3.1 Community-Led Traditional Food and Nutrition Education Programme.		Traditional Food and Nutrition Education Programme is designed and consulted.	At least 1 traditional Food and Nutrition Education Programme is developed and implemented in Vaisigano 2 – Sataua of Savai'I, Palauli 2 – Gataivai of Savai'I, Falealili 2 – Salani of Upolu, and Sagaga 3 – Aleisa of Upolu through schools, ECD centres, and church-based programmes.	Evidence of survey/interview with key stakeholders/ procedures/ TORs. Number of institutions and participants involved during the programme.	Stakeholders have sufficient intrinsic and extrinsic motivation to engage.	**MAF** **PMU**
	Activity 2.1.3.2 Local Food Promotion and Behaviour-Change Communication (BCC) Campaign.	Awareness Campaigns & Knowledge Management Information dissemination on GAP, climate adaptation, and livestock care.	Local Food Promotion and Behaviour-Change Communication (BCC) Campaign is designed and consulted.	A national BCC campaign ('Eat Local, Eat Healthy Samoa') using radio, social media, village noticeboards, and storytelling is implemented.	Evidence of survey/interview with key stakeholders/ procedures/ TORs. Number of institutions and participants involved during the campaign.	Stakeholders have sufficient intrinsic and extrinsic motivation to engage.	**MAF** **PMU**
Component 3: Enhancing community resilience by increasing gender-responsive finance, market access, and digital advisory services for CSA and sustainable practices in livestock production.							
Outcome 3.1 Improved access to gender-responsive financial and digital advisory services by the local community for CSA and sustainable livestock production practices.							
Output 3.1.1 Participatory and Gender-responsive Community-level revolving fund (PGCRF) established in targeted communities to support small-scale farmers, women	Activity 3.1.1.1 Design and Governance establishment of the PGCRF.	--	One PGCRF governance structure is designed and consulted.	One gender-balanced PGCRF governance structure is endorsed with mandatory representation of women, vulnerable groups, and youth and clear decision-making roles.	Evidence of survey/interview with key stakeholders/ procedures/ TORs. Number of institutions and participants involved during the process.	Stakeholders have sufficient intrinsic and extrinsic motivation to engage.	**MAF** **PMU**
	Activity 3.1.1.2 CSA-Linked Financing,	--	PGCRF packages (small loans, matching grants,	Operational PGCRF.	Evidence of survey/interview with key	Stakeholders have sufficient intrinsic and	**MAF** **PMU**

entrepreneurs, youth, and vulnerable groups.	Capacity Building, and Revolving PGCRF Operationalization.		in-kind inputs) designed and consulted.		stakeholders/ procedures/ TORs. Number of institutions and participants involved during the process.	extrinsic motivation to engage.	
Output 3.1.2 Increased linkages of the market, financial facilities, and technical capacities of the community are facilitated through gender-responsive digital advisory services and technical support.	Activity 3.1. 2. 1 Digital Market and Finance Linkages for CSA-Compliant Livestock Value Chains.	--	A digital market linkage tool designed process is started.	A digital market linkage tool connecting producers to buyers (hotels, local markets, schools, processors) with CSA-compliance tagging and quality standards.	Evidence of survey/interview with key stakeholders/ procedures/ TORs. Number of institutions and participants involved during the process.	Stakeholders have sufficient intrinsic and extrinsic motivation to engage.	**MAF** **PMU**
	Activity 3.1. 2. 2 Hybrid Digital–Field Technical Support and Capacity Building.	--	At least 1 training workshop course is conducted for capacity building. 20 participants for each workshop, of which 49% will be women.	At least 2 training workshop courses are conducted for capacity building. 20 participants for each workshop, of which 49% will be women.	Evidence of survey/interview with key stakeholders/ procedures/ TORs. Number of institutions and participants taken the training.	Stakeholders have sufficient intrinsic and extrinsic motivation to engage.	**MAF** **PMU**
Component 4: Enhancing Knowledge management and Participatory knowledge exchange and dissemination.							
4.1 Enhanced knowledge management and information base for community resilience, sustainable food system transition, and replication.							
Output 4.1.1: A gender-responsive baseline value-chain analysis is conducted on key selected livestock and local food products to incorporate NBs and CSA practices.	Activity 4.1. 1. 1. Participatory, Gender-responsive Mapping of Livestock and Local Food Value Chains.		1 published report titled "From Producers to Markets: Participatory, Gender-Responsive Mapping of Livestock and Local Food Value Chains in Samoa".	The report "From Producers to Markets: Participatory, Gender-Responsive Mapping of Livestock and Local Food Value Chains in Samoa" is endorsed by MAF and government for future improvement.	Evidence of survey/interview with key stakeholders/ procedures/ TORs. Number of regulatory and financial frameworks associated with the sectors reviewed. Number of institutions consulted for gap analysis.	Sufficient political and institutional support is received. Stakeholders have sufficient intrinsic and extrinsic motivation to engage.	**MAF** **PMU**
	Activity 4.1. 2. 2. CSA–NBs Performance, and Market Linkages Gap Assessment.		1 published report titled 1 published report titled "From Producers to Markets: Participatory, Gender-Responsive Mapping of Livestock and Local Food Value Chains in Samoa".	The report 1 published report titled "From Producers to Markets: Participatory, Gender-Responsive Mapping of Livestock and Local Food Value Chains in Samoa" is endorsed by MAF and government for future improvement.	Evidence of survey/interview with key stakeholders/ procedures/ TORs. Number of regulatory and financial frameworks associated with the sectors reviewed. Number of institutions consulted for gap analysis.	Sufficient political and institutional support is received. Stakeholders have sufficient intrinsic and extrinsic motivation to engage.	**MAF** **PMU**
Output 4.1.2: Knowledge materials on lessons	Activity 4.1. 2. 1. Development of Context-specific Knowledge		4 knowledge materials developed processes started.	At least 4 knowledge materials developed and	Evidence of survey/interview with key	Sufficient political and institutional	**MAF** **PMU**

learned, CSA, and nature-friendly livestock production practices by combining local traditional knowledge with a focus on gender equality are generated and disseminated by developing knowledge management systems.	Products and Communication Materials on CSA and Nature-friendly Livestock Production Systems.			disseminated with titled: -Climate-Smart and Nature-Friendly Livestock Practices for Resilient Production. -Gender-Responsive and Inclusive Livestock Value Chains under CSA. -Integrating Nature-Based Solutions into Livestock Systems. -From Farm to Market: CSA-Compliant Livestock Products and Market Linkages.	stakeholders/ procedures/ TORs. Number of regulatory and financial frameworks associated with the sectors reviewed. Number of institutions consulted for gap analysis.	support is received. Stakeholders have sufficient intrinsic and extrinsic motivation to engage.	
	Activity 4.1. 2. 2 Knowledge Packaging for Dissemination and Scaling.		-	Preparing tiered 3 knowledge materials (community-level, extension-level, policy briefs) on project success stories for dissemination through school- and church-based outreach, farmer field days, and peer-to-peer exchanges.	Published knowledge materials. Number of institutions involved in the process.	Sufficient political and institutional support is received to implement.	**MAF** **PMU**
	Activity 4.1. 2. 3. Establishment of a Digital CSA Livestock Advisory and Knowledge Platform.	Agriculture Disaster Preparedness and Early Warning Updates Linkages with MNRE, MET Office, and village disaster committees.	-	A mobile-friendly digital advisory platform (SMS, WhatsApp, app, and radio integration) delivering CSA livestock guidance on animal health, climate-resilient feeding, housing, biosecurity, waste management, and early warning alerts by integrating local language content (Samoan), visual tools, and voice-based advisory services.	Operational digital advisory platform, procurement documents and Number of institutions involved in the process.	Sufficient political and institutional support is received to implement.	**MAF** **PMU**
Output 4.1.3: Lessons learned are disseminated with a focus on gender equality by attending the South-	Activity 4.1. 3. 1. Participation in knowledge exchange events by attending the South-South Cooperation, the Pacific	--	Participating at least 2 knowledge exchange events by attending the South-South Cooperation, the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF) and	Participating at least 4 knowledge exchange events by attending the South-South Cooperation, the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF) and	Number of participants/ institutions involved in the process. Back to office report and dissemination of the acquired knowledge	Sufficient political and institutional support is received to implement.	**MAF** **PMU**

South Cooperation, the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF), and the Outreach Programme.	Islands Forum (PIF) and other regional/global initiatives on food systems.		other regional/global initiatives on food systems.	other regional/global initiatives on food systems.	by participating in the events.		
Project Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E).							
Outcome: Project monitoring and evaluation, and monitoring assessment of global environmental benefits (GEBs).							
Mid-term review and final evaluation of the project conducted by external consultants, including due attention to gender-differentiated impacts of the project.	Activity: Developing a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework of the project to track the project progress and GEBs, Spot checks, Audit, and preparing project progress reports (PPR and PIR).	--	1. MEAL Framework and robust project M&E System is operational for progress monitoring and reporting. 4 biannual and annual reports are completed.	1. MEAL Framework and robust project M&E System is operational for progress monitoring and reporting. 8 biannual and annual reports are completed.	Progress reports. Documents approved by the relevant authorities. Evidence of interview with key stakeholders/ drafted reports/workshop, and consultation reports.	Stakeholders have sufficient intrinsic and extrinsic motivation to engage. Political, natural disasters, and epidemics will not delay the project's progress.	**MAF** **PMU**
	Activity: Preparation and dissemination of evaluation (MTR and TE) reports.	--	The mid-term review is completed.	The final evaluation of the project is completed.	Mid-term review and final evaluation reports. Evidence of interview with key stakeholders/ drafted reports/workshop, and consultation report.	Stakeholders have sufficient intrinsic and extrinsic motivation to engage. Political, natural disasters, and epidemics will not delay the project's progress.	MAF PMU

ANNEX D: STATUS OF UTILIZATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)

Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

Project Preparation Activities Implemented	GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount ($)		
	Budgeted Amount	Amount Spent To date	Amount Committed
Consultants (Intl. project design expert, National PPG coordinator and sustainable agriculture expert, Finance and operation expert, and Gender and environmental safeguard expert)	32,280.00	23,019.00	9,261.00
Contract (HACT assessment)	6,000.00	4,750.00	1,250.00
Travel (local and international)	6,200.00	3,128.00	3,072.00
Meeting and workshop (inception workshop, and validation workshop)	5,520.00	5,520.00	0.00

Total	**50,000.00**	**36,417.00**	**13,583.00**

ANNEX E: PROJECT MAP AND COORDINATES

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Salani	-14.0334	-171.6094	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Aleisa	-13.8913	-171.8906	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Gataivai	-13.7762	-172.3839	

Location Description:

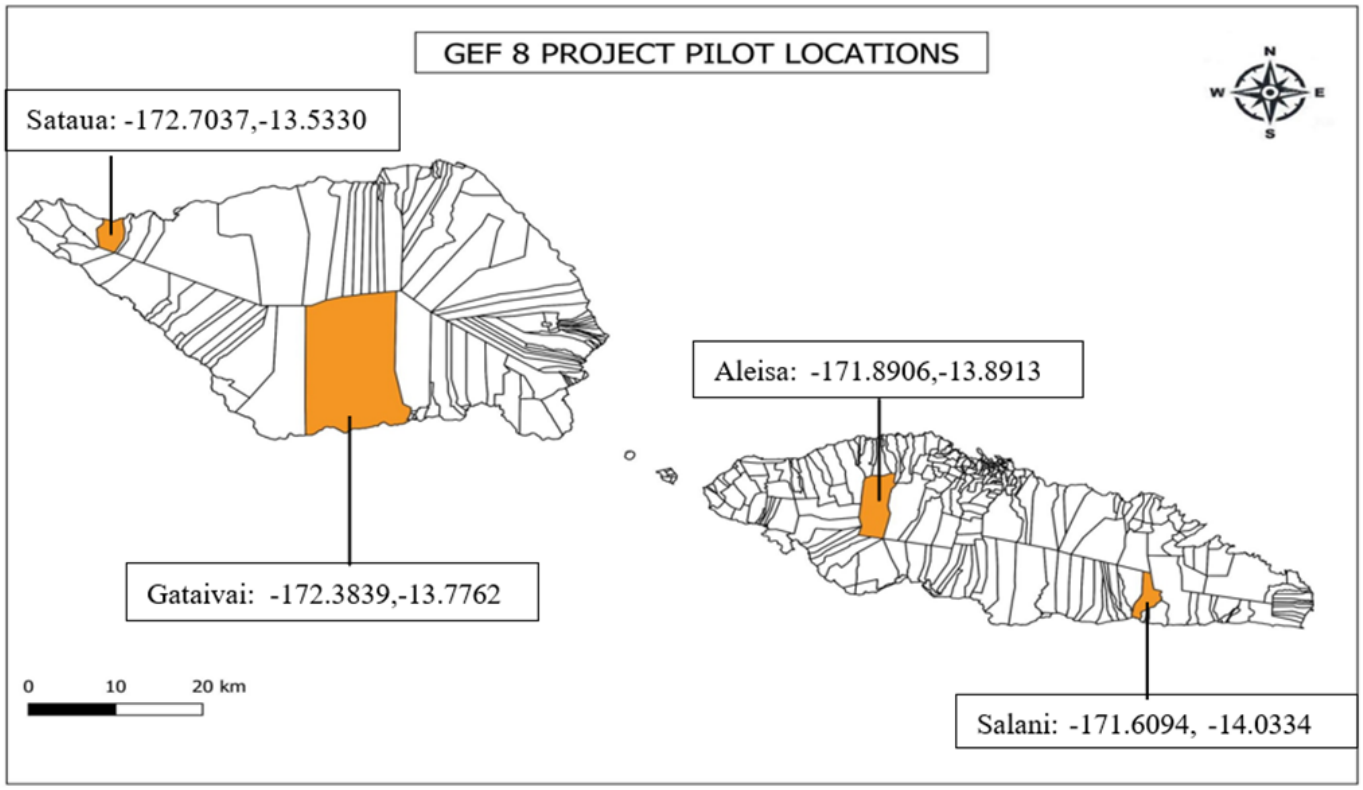
Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Sataua	-13.5330	-172.7037	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where project interventions are taking place as appropriate.



ANNEX F: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SCREEN AND RATING

Attach agency safeguard datasheet/assessment report(s), including ratings of risk types and overall project/program risk classification as well as any management plans or measures to address identified risks and impacts (as applicable).

Title
GHG Avoidance
NEXT Tool
ES Risk Rating
Stakeholder Engagement Plan
Climate Risk Screening
Gender Action Plan
Environmental and Social Management Plan

ANNEX G: BUDGET TABLE

Please upload the budget table here.

Description	Component 1:	Component 2:	Component 3:	Component 4:	M&E	PMC	TOTAL GEF	Responsible Entity
5570 International Consultants & National Consultants								
Sub-total international Consultants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
National consultants								
National Technical Coordinator and Agri-Food System Expert (NTCFSE)	29,501	29,500	29,500	29,500	-	1,999	120,000	MAF
National Policy and Institutional Assessment Expert	18,000	-	18,000	-	-	-	36,000	MAF
National Data management and Information System Specialist	18,000	-	18,000	-	-	-	36,000	MAF
National M&E and Knowledge Management Officer	-	-	-	36,630	3,370	-	40,000	MAF
National Gender, Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialist	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	-	-	36,000	MAF
Finance and Administrative Assistant (National)		-	-	-	-	79,200	79,200	MAF
Sub-total national Consultants	**74,500**	**38,500**	**74,500**	**75,130**	**3,370**	**81,199**	**347,200**	
5570 Total consultants	**74,500**	**38,500**	**74,500**	**75,130**	**3,370**	**81,199**	**347,200**	
5650 Contracts							-	
Brief Mid-term review (MTR)		-	-	4,000	12,100	-	16,100	FAO
Inception workshop		-	-	4,500	-	-	4,500	MAF
National PSC meetings		-	-	6,000	-	-	6,000	MAF
Terminal Report	-	-	-	-	6,550	-	6,550	FAO
Terminal Evaluation (TE)		-	-		40,000	-	40,000	FAO

Final Workshop		-	-	4,500	-	-	4,500	MAF
Activity 1.1.2.1 Livestock & CSA Diagnostic and Investment Prioritization	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	MAF
Activity 1.1.2.3 SLCAIA Action Plan Finalization, Governance, and Monitoring Framework.	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	MAF
Activity 1.2.1.1 LDN & CSA Baseline, Indicator Scoping, and Data Systems Assessment.	52,000	-	-	-	-	-	52,000	MNRE
Activity 1.2.1.3 Endorsement, Institutionalizatio n, and Pilot-testing of indicators.	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	MNRE
Activity 1.2.2.1 Design Digital Architecture and Governance Framework.	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	MAF
Activity 2.1.3.1 Community-Led Traditional Food and Nutrition Education Programme.	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	15,000	MAF
Activity 2.1.3.2 Local Food Promotion and Behaviour-Change Communication (BCC) Campaign.	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	15,000	MAF
Activity 3.1.1.1 Design and Governance Establishment of the PGCRF.	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	MAF
Activity 3.1. 2. 1 Digital Market and Finance Linkages for CSA-Compliant Livestock Value Chains.	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	10,000	MAF

Activity 4.1. 1. 1 Participatory, Gender-responsive Mapping of Livestock and Local Food Value Chain.	-	-	12,000	-	-	-	12,000	MAF
Activity 3.1. 2. 2 CSA–NbS Performance, and Market Linkages Gap Assessment.	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	10,000	MAF
Annual audit	-	-	-	-	-	32,000	32,000	FAO
Spot checks	-	-	-	-	20,000	-	20,000	FAO
5650 Sub-total Contracts	**97,000**	**30,000**	**37,000**	**19,000**	**78,650**	**32,000**	**293,650**	
5900 Travel								
Activity 4.1. 3. 1 Participation in knowledge exchange events by attending the South-South Cooperation, the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF) and other regional/global initiatives on food systems.	-	-	-	12,000	-	-	12,000	MAF
National Travel by the PMU staffs relevant to the project activities (piloting, demonstration, awareness raising, and capacity building)	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	-	-	20,000	MAF
5900 Sub-total travel	**5,000**	**5,000**	**5,000**	**17,000**	**-**	**-**	**32,000**	
5023 Training and workshops								
Activity 1.1.2.2 Design Gender-Responsive CSA Livestock Investment Pathways.	5,600	-	-	-	-	-	5,600	MAF

Activity 1.2.1.2 Development and Validation of Localized Gender-Responsive LDN & CSA Indicators.	5,600	-	-	-	-	-	5,600	MNRE
Activity 1.2.2.3 Capacity building activities for the digital platform.	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	6,000	MAF
Activity 1.2.3.1 Public sector, extension services, and regulators' capacity building for Policy-to-Practice Translation.	5,600	-	-	-	-	-	5,600	MAF
Activity 1.2.3.2 Private Sector and Producer Capacity Development for Climate-Resilient Livestock Value Chains through Routine Extension Services of MAF.	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	MAF
Activity 2.1.2.2 Participatory Learning, and Scaling of CSA–NbS Crop Systems.	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	6,000	MAF
Activity 3.1. 2. 2 Hybrid Digital–Field Technical Support and Capacity Building.	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	MAF
5023 Sub-total training and workshops	**32,800**	**6,000**	**5,000**	-	-	-	**43,800**	
6000 Expendable procurement								
Hardware and software to support Integrated Spatial Data Development and Digitization (Activity 1.2.2.2)	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	MAF

IT services and Software to support the operationalizatio n of the digital platform, Capacity Building, and Policy Integration (Activity 1.2.2.3)	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	MAF
Materials and equipment to establish Integrated Ecosystem-Based Crop-Livestock Demonstration and Pilot (Activity 2.1.1.1)	-	400,000	-	-	-	-	400,000	MAF
Materials, equipment and service for Piloting Low-Impact Animal Health, Feed, Nutrient, and Waste Management Solutions (Activity 2.1.1.2)	-	256,000	-	-	-	-	256,000	MAF
Materials and equipment to establish of CSA–NbS Demonstration Plots across Agro-Ecological Zones (Activity 2.1.2.1)	-	200,000	-	-	-	-	200,000	MAF
Blended micro-finance packages to operationalise PGCRF, CSA-linked financing guidelines, and capacity buidling (Activity 3.1.1.2)	-	-	101,600	-	-	-	101,600	MAF
Development of Context-specific Knowledge Products and Communication Materials on CSA and Nature-friendly Livestock Production Systems	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	10,000	MAF

(Activity 4.1. 2. 1)								
Knowledge Packaging for Dissemination and Scaling (Activity 4.1. 2. 2)	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	10,000	MAF
Establishment of a Digital CSA Livestock Advisory and Knowledge Platform (Activity 4.1. 2. 3)	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	15,000	MAF
Office furniture for PMU	-	-	-	-	-	8,000	8,000	MAF
6000 Sub-total expendable procurement	**25,000**	**856,000**	**101,600**	**35,000.00**	**-**	**8,000**	**1,025,600**	
6100 Non-expendable procurement								
Communication equipment (cameras, palmtops, etc)	634	634	633	633	-	-	2,534	MAF
Printers & Photocopier	-	-	-	-	-	2,500	2,500	MAF
Laptops	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	10,000	MAF
6100 Sub-total non-expendable procurement	**634**	**634**	**633**	**633**	**-**	**12,500**	**15,034**	
6300 GOE budget								
Office operation (stationeries, toner, internet, & other utilities, etc) for the project	-	-		-	-	19,200	19,200	MAF
6300 Sub-total GOE budget	**-**	**-**		**-**	**-**	**19,200**	**19,200**	
TOTAL	**234,935**	**936,134**	**223,733**	**146,763**	**82,020**	**152,899**	**1,776,484**	

Please explain any aspects of the budget as needed here

ANNEX I: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS

From GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF.

Component	Main changes from PIF
Component 1	There are no major changes. The outputs and outcomes texts are updated for clear messaging of the underlying activities.
Component 2	There are no major changes. The outputs and outcomes texts are updated for clear messaging of the underlying activities.
Component 3	There are no major changes. The outputs and outcomes texts are updated for clear messaging of the underlying activities.
Component 4	There are no major changes. The outputs and outcomes texts are updated for clear messaging of the underlying activities.