



PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

PROJECT TYPE: FULL-SIZED PROJECT

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: LDCF

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PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title:	Economy-wide integration of CC Adaptation and DRM/DRR to reduce climate vulnerability of communities in Samoa		
Country(ies):	Samoa	GEF Project ID: ¹	
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP	GEF Agency Project ID:	5264
Other Executing Partner(s):	MNRE and MoF	Submission Date:	April 19, 2013
GEF Focal Area (s):	Climate Change	Project Duration (Months)	72 months
Name of parent programme (if applicable):	N/A	Agency Fee (\$):	1,109,064
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For SFM/REDD+ <input type="checkbox"/> • For SGP <input type="checkbox"/> 			

A. INDICATIVE FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK²:

Focal Area Objectives	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Co-financing (\$)
CCA-1	LDCF	4,132,936	102,150,000
CCA-2	LDCF	3,990,000	16,800,000
CCA-3	LDCF	4,200,000	64,050,000
Total Project Cost		12,322,936	183,000,000

B. INDICATIVE PROJECT FRAMEWORK

Project Objective: This project will establish an economy-wide approach to climate change adaptation in Samoa, aimed for efficient integration and management of adaptation and DRR/DRM into national development planning and programming and enhancing the resilience of communities' physical assets and livelihoods across Samoa, to CC and natural disasters.						
Project Component	Grant Type ³	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Cofinancing (\$)
Strategic integration of climate change adaptation and DRM in national policy frameworks and development planning through an economy-wide approach.	TA	<u>Outcome 1.1: Policy Strategies/ Institutional Strengthening:</u> CC Adaptation, DRR, and DRM mainstreamed in relevant policies, sectoral strategies, sub-national strategies ⁴ and budgeting processes through enhanced coordination of government institutions	Output 1.1.1. Climate change adaptation strategies developed for transport, water management, land management, urban planning and energy, and integrated into relevant sectoral plans Output 1.1.2. Management arrangements of existing and on-going CC/DRR/DRM/adaptation programmes are revised	LDCF	936,129	11,285,714

¹ Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

² Refer to the reference attached on the [Focal Area Results Framework](#) when completing Table A.

³ TA includes capacity building, and research and development.

⁴ Sub-national strategies include district/village strategies and a strategy for Apia

			<p>Output 1.1.3. Existing coordination mechanisms among MNRE, MoF, MWTI, DMO and other relevant ministries and agencies are strengthened to enhance operational efficiency and coordinated responses to increasing impacts of CC</p>			
		<p>Outcome 1.2.: <u>Public finance management at the national, district, and village level</u> Capacity to access, manage, implement and monitor use of climate change funds is enhanced at the national and village level</p>	<p>Output 1.2.1. Capacity on climate finance is built on MoF, CC units, and CDC secretariat, as well as within the village governance structure</p> <p>Output 1.2.2. Climate change fiscal framework developed to optimize the utilization of CC funds</p>		900,000	10,000,000
Enhance resilience of communities as first responders of climate change-induced hazards	INV	<p>Outcome 2.1. <u>Protection of communities' physical assets and livelihoods</u> Increased resilience, and decreased exposure and susceptibility of communities to climate change and natural disasters by protection of household and community assets and promoting resilient livelihoods</p>	<p>Output 2.1.1. Post-cyclone infrastructure reconstruction activities aligned with "building-back-better" standards and updated management plans, regulations, and codes (including household assets, houses, community buildings, roads, coastal infrastructure, water shed management, etc.), implemented using best available technology and building household-level capacity</p> <p>Output 2.1.2. Development of micro-businesses (business incubators for youth/women; business hubs for youth; etc.) on agro-</p>	LDCF	8,000,000	122,000,000

	TA	<p>Outcome 2.2. <u>CCA/DRR plans and implementation:</u> Increased adaptive capacity of communities for implementation of effective risk management and protection of household and community assets</p>	<p>food, manufacture and tourism with a sustainable and resilient value chain approach, to promote diversified livelihoods</p> <p>Output 2.2.1. Building on the work of DMO⁵, village plans designed and implemented to develop the capacities of 200 communities to prepare, respond, recover and manage CC risks</p> <p>Output 2.2.2 Community-based financial mechanisms or relief programmes designed to optimize funds to provide immediate financial support after eventual natural shocks to reduce financial burden placed on displaced families.</p>		1,500,000	25,000,000
Monitoring and Evaluation and Knowledge Management	TA	<p>Outcome 3.1 Knowledge about CCA and DRR is captured and shared at the regional and global level</p>	<p>Output 3.1.1. Knowledge management strategy developed and implemented, including awareness campaigns, with a regional reach, (feed into R2R programme).</p> <p>Output 3.1.2. Results on the ground and information are shared in a systematic way through the existing international platforms and new multimedia platforms</p> <p>Output 3.1.3. Establish a M&E system to strengthen institutional coordination and</p>	LDCF	400,000	6,000,000

⁵ Disaster Management Office of Samoa.

			enhance the effectiveness of the interventions on adaptation with an economy wide approach			
Subtotal					11,736,129	174,285,714
Project Management Cost (PMC) ⁶				LDCF	586,807	8,714,286
Total Project Cost					12,322,936	183,000,000

C. INDICATIVE CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE AND BY NAME IF AVAILABLE, (\$)

Sources of Cofinancing	Name of Cofinancier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount (\$)
National Government	National Recovery Plan	Investment	165,000,000
GEF Agency	Samoa Agriculture Competitiveness Enhancement Programme (World Bank)	Investment	18,000,000
Total Cofinancing			183,000,000

D. INDICATIVE TRUST FUND RESOURCES (\$) REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY¹

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/Global	Grant Amount (\$) (a)	Agency Fee (\$) (b) ²	Total (\$) c=a+b
UNDP	LDCF	Climate Change	Samoa	12,322,936	1,109,064	13,432,000
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
Total Grant Resources				12,322,936	1,109,064	13,432,000

¹ In case of a single focal area, single country, single GEF Agency project, and single trust fund project, no need to provide information for this table. PMC amount from Table B should be included proportionately to the focal area amount in this table.

² Indicate fees related to this project.

E. PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)⁷

Please check on the appropriate box for PPG as needed for the project according to the GEF Project Grant:

	<u>Amount Requested (\$)</u>	<u>Agency Fee for PPG (\$)⁸</u>
• No PPG required.	-- 0--	--0--
• (upto) \$50k for projects up to & including \$1 million	_____	_____
• (upto)\$100k for projects up to & including \$3 million	_____	_____
• (upto)\$150k for projects up to & including \$6 million	_____	_____
• (upto)\$200k for projects up to & including \$10 million	200,000	18,000
• (upto)\$300k for projects above \$10 million	_____	_____

⁶ To be calculated as percent of subtotal.

⁷ On an exceptional basis, PPG amount may differ upon detailed discussion and justification with the GEFSEC.

⁸ PPG fee percentage follows the percentage of the GEF Project Grant amount requested.

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION⁹

PROJECT OVERVIEW

A.1. Project Description.

The Problem

Climate vulnerabilities, risks, and effects of recent extreme events:

1. The influence of global warming on Samoa manifests itself in more frequent and extreme rainfall events, longer dry spells, consistent drought events, hotter days, rising sea levels, extreme winds and extreme high air and water temperatures (Climate Risk Profile, 2007, referenced in the 2nd National Communications to UNFCCC 2009; see also Annex 1). Projections of long-term changes in the average climate for Samoa indicate that by 2050 the sea level is likely to have increased by 36 cm, annual average rainfall by 1.2%, extreme wind gusts by 7% and maximum ambient surface temperatures by 0.7 °C. The observed long term trend in relative sea level for Apia is 5.2 mm/yr, but the maximum sea level is increasing by approximately 8 mm/yr, a rate far in excess of the observed local and global trends in mean sea level. For Apia, an hourly sea level of 1.8 m above mean sea level is currently a 100-year event. It will likely be at least a four-year event by 2025.
2. Given Samoa's location, there is large uncertainty in the rainfall projections. Of the four global climate models used to prepare Samoa's Climate Risk Profile, two models indicated substantial increases in rainfall, one model suggested only small increases, and one model indicated a large decrease in rainfall into the future. An extreme daily rainfall of 400 mm is currently a 60-year event, will likely become a 40-year event by 2050. An extreme six-hourly rainfall of 200 mm is currently a 30-year event, but it will likely become a 20-year event by around 2050.
3. While, there is still a high degree of uncertainty about changes in weather variability and extreme events for future climate projections, the Economics of Adaptation to Climate Change study in Samoa (World Bank, 2010) drew two inferences from the scenarios: (i) the severity – and perhaps the frequency – of ENSO (El Niño and the Southern Oscillation) droughts is likely to increase, especially under the Global Wet scenario; and (ii) the severity (wind speeds) of major cyclones may increase and the return period of the most damaging cyclones may fall, leading to a significant increase in the average damage caused by cyclones which hit Samoa. The latter change may be most marked in the Global Dry scenario as a consequence of the significant increase in precipitation during the wet season.
4. The occurrence of natural disasters underlines the vulnerability of Samoa and the need for a coordinated response that protects the lives and assets of the communities. Cyclone Evan struck Samoa in December 2012 with devastating results, showing the vulnerability of the country to extreme weather events. The impacts were severe with flooding along the Vaisigano River killing at least five people, temporarily displacing 7,500, damaging over 2,000 houses and making over 600 of them unsafe for further occupation. It caused severe damage to the power plant, cutting power for all of Samoa for weeks and disrupting communication services. Strong winds destroyed crops and downed trees, destroying buildings and roads. Water facilities, communications and electricity distribution systems were also badly damaged and disrupted nationwide.
5. A Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) was undertaken by the Government supported by the UN system, the World Bank and other partners. The value of the Damage and Loss Assessment was estimated at US\$210m. The summary of the recovery reconstruction and DRR needs assessment was US \$200m and the human resources and DRR/DRM needs were estimated at \$70m. A central recommendation of the Human/ Social Impact Assessment chapter of the PDNA was the need for

⁹ Part II should not be longer than 5 pages.

mobilisation of the communities and villages to more effectively prepare and manage risks of natural hazards and adapt to Climate Change.

Institutional Coordination and Policy Context:

6. In past years, the Government of Samoa has shown a strong commitment to addressing climate change issues and there is widespread awareness of climate change (CC) across the government. Samoa is also committed to energy security and mitigation actions through its desire to be carbon neutral by 2020. There are a number of documents and strategies providing a framework for the interventions on climate change adaptation and disaster risk management in Samoa, and a range of projects on the ground that are addressing CC adaptation. The National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA) presented in 2005, provides the overall framework of support for Adaptation work in Samoa, with identified adaptation priorities for the country. Several NAPA projects have followed and are now under implementation, addressing these priorities. The Strategy for the Development of Samoa (SDS) (2012-2016) also identifies climate change adaptation as one of the goals for the coming planning cycle. The Coastal Infrastructure Management (CIM) Strategy (2001), CIM Plans (2002-2007), and updated CIM Strategy (2006) focus mainly on adaptation, with related activities on disaster risk management (DRM). The National Climate Change Policy will be updated, and the draft Climate Change Programme Plan will contribute to building a road map for a climate resilient Samoa. These efforts will contribute to future initiatives such as the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) of Samoa, currently being promoted by the UNFCCC.

7. On the sub-national level the Planning and Urban Management Agency (PUMA), Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment and Meteorology, is in the process of conducting a climate change vulnerability assessment of Apia, considering that climate induced disasters impact most severely on Apia, given the c has provided support to the government of Samoa to access around (\$22 million) from international and UNDP funds that have been used to enhance resilience of the country to climate change in cross-cutting areas.

8. Lastly, several important initiatives of the Government of Samoa are pointing the way to move in the direction of a more ‘economy wide’, programmatic response to CC. These include the Climate Public Expenditure Institutional Review 2012¹⁰, whose recommendations and “Readiness Plan” inform the move towards a green development path, as well as the Situation Analysis and the Climate Resilience Strategy, recently finalized during the first phase of the Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience (PPCR).

9. However, despite this impressive progress in Samoa’s policy and strategic framework, and a range of programmes that are under implementation, and results already achieved, climate change response remains fragmented; transactions costs for multiple projects and initiatives remain high; and avoiding the overlapping of activities in the country results more and more cumbersome. Samoa would benefit considerably from an ‘economy wide’ approach, as opposed to the present project-by-project approach. Climate change is a cross-sector issue that will affect the whole physical and natural environment, society, and economy of Samoa and therefore the strategic engagement of the “Government as a whole” is going to be critical for increasing the impact of interventions on the ground, and moving towards a low-emission, climate resilient green development path.

Local Capacity Constraints:

10. Capacity for disaster and climate risk management at local level is weak due to limited resources and skill base, as was highlighted by the Government of Samoa on the National Progress Report on the Implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2011-2013). Responsible designated agencies, institutions, and offices at the local level do not have the capacity to enforce risk reduction regulations

¹⁰ Samoa is one of only five countries in the Asia-Pacific Region that has finalized the Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (CPEIR).

and it was also highlighted that local institutions, village communities, volunteers and urban resident welfare associations are not properly trained. Being a SIDS, much of the capacity-building initiatives in Samoa have targeted agencies at the national level. Going forward it will be important to target DRM trainings at community-level. The implementation of this framework is an ongoing programme in Samoa's villages that is using Community Disaster and Climate Risk Management (CDCRM) to build capacity of village communities. However, currently MNRE has only covered 65 villages, and this project will cover the remaining 200.

Vulnerable communities and livelihoods:

11. Samoa's communities' livelihoods are most threatened by climate change as they are dependent on the environment and natural resources for their survival. Agriculture and tourism are two primary sectors affected in terms of entrepreneurial activity and job loss, particularly for males. This has confounded pressures upon the informal sector already existing since 2009, particularly due to drastic job cuts in manufacturing. Furthermore, the reliance on natural resources and subsistence growth means that the traditional tendency for short terms gain takes precedence ahead of investment or maintenance in entrepreneurial/ agricultural project development. The increasing frequency of natural hazards- two significant events, the tsunami in 2009 and cyclone Evan in 2012, within a 3 year period, make a compelling case for greater integration of CC and DRR/DRM policies/strategies and ground level rapid response, through enhanced resilience building programmes at the community level.

Lack of a solid Monitoring and Evaluation system to track and record impact and results.

12. Samoa has undertaken a series of assessments and reviews during 2012 on the efficiency and effectiveness of interventions on adaptation to climate change. These assessments include: Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (CPEIR); National Strategy for a Climate Resilient Samoa, Climate Resilience in Samoa; Capacity assessment and Enhancement consultancy and the Situation Analysis; and Policy, Institutional and Legal Framework for a climate resilient Samoa. These assessments have generated a significant amount of recommendations to strengthen and coordinate interventions on climate change adaptation at the national level.

13. One common concern reflected in these assessments is the limited capacity to capture results from the on-going initiatives in a systematic way and to analyse the benefits of adaptation interventions as a whole. The need for a comprehensive monitoring framework is emphasized as an essential component to achieve this level of coordination. The development of such a monitoring system would allow for:

- Tracking of progress on specific interventions to measure efficiency of implementation
- Tracking of changes in vulnerability to climate change to measure effectiveness of interventions
- Cost-benefit analysis of adaptation
- More efficient identification of additional efforts
- Sustainable and comprehensive implementation of adaptation strategies

Preferred Solution

14. The ideal solution for Samoa would entail a coordinated, nation-wide response that results in the following:

- Increased institutional capacity and coordination to ensure that climate change is the focus of Samoa's development strategies across all sectors; aiming for a full understanding of climate risks, consequences, and response measures, and the linkages between adaptation and DRR/DRM.
- Nation-wide protection, reinforcement and maintenance of communities' physical assets ensuring the most cost-effective climate-proofing measures, following the recommendations of the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment and the National Recovery Plan and doing so by promoting the transfer of

the best available adaptation technology. For this purpose, communities will be fully capacitated in understanding climate risks and responses, as well as in reconstruction skills.

- Increased resilient and diversified livelihoods opportunities for the most vulnerable communities which will have a positive impact in their capacity to respond to natural disasters and to cope and adapt to changes in climate in the short, medium, and longer term.
- Lastly, the preferred solution should yield measurable and verifiable positive outcomes which may serve to comprise best practices that can be widely shared across the Pacific region, to be replicated in other SIDS as well as to catalyse scale-up investments in Samoa.

Barriers

15. The fragmented, project-by-project approach currently present in Samoa, to address climate change, has resulted in cumbersome coordination among government institutions, multilateral donors, and achievement of non-overlapping project outcomes. There is an underlying risk that this current approach may not yield lasting benefits in terms of effectiveness, institutional strengthening, or longer term impacts on the ground. A project-by-project focus also results in duplication of efforts and high transaction costs and a reduction of the ability to monitor and evaluate results and impacts at a strategic and programmatic level.

16. There exists a gap between an impressive range of CC policies and strategies (interventions), and implementation of integrated adaptation/DRR/DRM programmes focused on increasing community level resilience, to more effectively manage risks. There is also a need to build domestic capacity to manage the upcoming increased climate funding in Samoa.

17. Although community-based businesses have been established through micro-credit channels, particularly for women and youth, with some success, project sustainability remains a challenge in this regard. Livelihoods sustainability is also affected by the lack of management skills and literacy in finance and business concepts. Strengthening of community incubators and building the capacity of vulnerable groups to develop new, non-farming niches with a sustainable and resilient value chain approach, will assist in alleviating these trends and issues.

18. Community housing and infrastructure can be very vulnerable to natural disasters and climate change because of the constraints such as lack of resources, tenure security and knowledge under which they were originally built. There is a need to support communities to adopt a “build back better” approach in the reconstruction of their assets after a natural disaster and to engage them by opening opportunities to provide training to increase the skills of the people as masons, carpenters, electricians, and even as small artisan groups able to undertake community contracts.

The LDCF proposal

19. This LDCF programme intends to address the barrier of a fragmented policy approach, by putting in place an enabling framework that will guide interventions on climate change and DRR/DRM, and will make adaptation to climate change a priority of “economic and social concern”. Furthermore, the interventions in this project will focus on implementing activities 1, 5 and 7 of Samoa’s National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) document, namely: Securing community water resources; Agriculture & Food Security Sustainability; and Coastal Infrastructure for Highly Vulnerable Districts, conducting mobilization and capacity-building of women, youth, and CBOs across the country, to enable them to more effectively prepare for and manage risks, natural hazards, and adapt to climate change.

20. This project will establish an economy-wide approach to climate change adaptation in Samoa, aimed for efficient integration and management of adaptation and DRR/DRM into national development

planning and programming and enhancing the resilience of communities' physical assets and livelihoods across Samoa, to CC and natural disasters.

21. The project will achieve this objective through a strategic combination of technical assistance and investments in adaptation pilot demonstration of hard measures. It will do so, through three main components: 1) Strategic integration of climate change adaptation and DRM in national policy frameworks and development planning through an economy-wide approach; 2) Enhance resilience of communities as first responders of climate change-induced hazards; and 3) Monitoring and Evaluation and Knowledge Management.

Baseline Projects and Additional Cost Reasoning for LDCF resources requested

22. The LDCF project will build on the following ongoing development initiatives in Samoa:

National Recovery Plan (NRP): (US\$217 Million; in response to Cyclone Evan, Dec. 2012)

23. The objective of this programme is to enable recovery from the impact of Cyclone Evan through plans and strategic actions by Government and the private sector in relation to defined financial, reconstruction, risk reduction, and human needs based on the Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA), which was finalized in April 2013. The NRP was done immediately after first draft of Post Disaster Needs Assessment was provided to the government and was finalized in April 2013. The implementing agencies of the NRP are relevant government ministries/corporations, including: Ministry of Natural Resources, Ministry of Women and Community Development, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Works and Infrastructure, Samoa Tourism Authority, Samoa Water Authority, Ministry of Health, Electric Power Corporation, CSOs, and NGOs. It is being funded by Samoa's development partners (both bilateral and multilateral) as well as domestic resources. The Plan's intervention are localized in Upolu island (complete island) to address disrupted national services, flood impacted areas (mainly floodplains urban areas), and locations (south/south-west areas of Upolu) that were badly impacted by cyclonic winds. It comprises a program of strategic recovery actions in 9 key sectors over a period of 3 years that are based on the principles of building back better, value for money, targeted vulnerable groups and informed decision-making. However, as of now, there is not enough funding to implement all aspects of the NRP in the entire geographic area of Samoa, and the Plan does not take into consideration climate change risks and threats to the reconstruction activities.

Additional cost reasoning:

24. LDCF resources will be used to implement the "BBB" activities outlined in the National Recovery Plan, using it as a "blueprint" of the planned reconstruction efforts under Component 2, with a climate-resilient approach. It will do so by taking into account existing and projected climate change vulnerabilities. Build back better will ensure that communities' houses and assets will endure over time as they face future extreme weather events.

25. The project will build on the recommendations set forth by the PDNA regarding land-use. Presently most population growth in Samoa is in and around Apia and as such, it is imperative that appropriate land use zoning is carried out identifying climate risks in development areas. The settlement and development along the Vaisigano riverbanks, channels and floodplain has in fact increased the exposure and vulnerability and potential severity of impacts on people and infrastructure from river flooding. This area could benefit from floodplain planning with associated mitigation measures or relocations.

26. Moreover, this LDCF financed initiative will build on the recommendations of the PDNA for the development of community-based relief programmes to ensure the provision of immediate financial support after eventual natural shocks to reduce the financial burden placed on displaced families.

27. Regarding local capacity, the PDNA revealed that there was uneven knowledge and activity of disaster risk management among affected communities. In hindsight, it shows the important role of the education and community governance sectors to increase knowledge in DRM. The assessments have shown that there is a need to address some of the misconceptions around community and individual responsibilities versus government's capacities in ensuring the safety of the public. Based on this, LDCF resources will also serve to build household and community level capacity to engage in the reconstruction and retrofitting activities, as well as the linkages between DRM and adaptation, to better prepare them to respond to climate change and extreme weather events. The project will also help promote effective partnerships between government and village leaders.

28. The NRP is contributing US \$165 million, as parallel investment co-financing, for the LDCF project.

Samoa Agriculture Competitiveness Enhancement Project (World Bank, US\$18 M, Duration: 2012-2017):

29. Small farmers are not well integrated into the supply chain for the tourism market in Samoa and also face significant constraints to exports. Farmers face risks from external shocks, particularly cyclones. The World Bank project, implemented by Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, aims to improve productivity and market opportunities for fruit and vegetable growers and livestock producers to narrow the gap between rural and urban incomes through import substitution and increased exports. It has three components, as follows: i) support livestock producers and enhance on-farm investments; ii) fruit and vegetable production and marketing; and iii) agricultural institutions strengthening. This project addresses the vulnerabilities of farmer households in terms of increases in food and fuel prices, particularly when faced with the loss of cash income due to a reduction in remittances or loss of employment. Households in the lowest expenditure quintile spend about 55 percent of their total expenditures on food. These households are hardest hit when the cost of the food basket increases, such as it did in 2008 when food costs increased by 25 percent between the first and fourth quarters of the year. However, the project is not addressing climate change risks in the agriculture sector, it is merely counting on the assistance of UNDP for integrating these climate change risks.

Additional cost reasoning:

30. Building on the WB investment above, LDCF through Component 2 of this project will invest in human capital capabilities, increasing income-generating opportunities related to businesses with reduced climate risks, in an attempt to promote diversified and climate-resilient livelihoods. Agriculture and tourism-related livelihoods are strongly linked and are most threatened by climate change as they are dependent on the environment and natural resources for survival. Baseline activities conducted by the WB project on the following: improving farmer access to superior breeding stock for cattle, pigs, sheep, and poultry; financing eligible farm enterprise investments to improve stock handling and livestock housing and provide start-up capital through demand-driven matching grants and commercial loans; enhancing farmer access to planting material of a broad range of improved fruit and vegetable varieties; and financing farm enterprise investments to facilitate land preparation addressing seasonal rainfall disparities, will lay the groundwork for the LDCF interventions on rural livelihoods to develop resilient micro-businesses on agro-food, manufacture, and tourism, by focusing on the *whole value chain*, and the opportunities to make this chain better equipped to respond to natural disasters and adapt to changes in climate in the short, medium, and longer term. By complementing the WB investment aimed to boost the economies of farmer households, the LDCF project will reduce the vulnerability of communities' livelihoods and will allow savings buffering and catalyze higher investments. Details of activities carried out on this regard, by Component 2, are described later in this document.

31. The projects described above will contribute parallel investment co-financing resources to the LDCF project, totalling US \$183 million.

LDCF Project Components, Expected Outcomes, outputs and indicative activities

Component 1: Strategic integration of climate change adaptation and DRM in national policy frameworks and development planning through an economy-wide approach.

32. There is a significant amount of work that has already been done in Samoa in terms of technical assessments of climate change impacts, mainstreaming of adaptation into national and sectoral policies and definition of adaptation strategies. Phase I of the Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience (PPCR), funded by Climate Investment Funds (CIF), has conducted numerous assessments on policy frameworks and institutional coordination for CC. These assessments, along with the outcomes included in the “Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review” (CPEIR), the new Climate Resilience Strategy for Samoa and the National Environment Management Strategy, have produced a set of key recommendations to ensure that adaptation is integrated as a key element into the core development strategies and operating mechanisms in the country. The CPEIR provided an opportunity for the Ministry of Finance and other agencies to expand their capacity to analyze public expenditure, design markets for climate change and identify budget gaps and opportunities for planning. These recommendations have served to formulate the following three levels of interventions (outputs), which will be implemented through this LDCF project:

- Continued integration of CC into Policy/ Sectors of the economy, and integration of CC/DRR/DRM responses. Expected activities include: i) integration of CCA measures and response mechanisms into national, sub-national and relevant sectoral plans (including air and marine transport); ii) revision of CPEIR Readiness Plan and Climate Resilience Strategy in order to implement their recommendations; iii) Adaptation strategies effectively integrated into sector plans.
- Strengthened institutional coordination to enhance operational efficiencies and coordinated responses to increase the impact of CCA interventions. Expected activities include: i) Management arrangements of all existing and on-going CC/DRR/DRM/ adaptation programmes are revised; ii) Enhanced coordination with the disaster management and energy offices, including operational co-ordination of programmes; v) enhance institutional monitoring capacity in MoF, MNRE, and other ministries to improve coordination.
- Public finance management including the development of climate change fiscal framework to optimize CC funds and streamline village-level climate change financing. Expected activities include: i) analysis of recurrent expenditure to determine climate relevance; ii) integration of CC in the screening process for all development programmes; iii) Set up a tracking system for identification of programming needs, as well as to monitor use, efficiency, performance, and benefits of climate funding; and iv) build climate finance capacity in CRICU, CC Units, and CDC secretariat and within village governance structures.

Component 2: Enhance resilience of communities as first responders of climate change-induced hazards.

33. An integrated adaptation and DRR/DRM response that enables communities to better prepare and manage risks, shore up their assets, both natural and physical, and increase their resilience to natural hazards and CC, is going to be an important focus of the LDCF project.

34. The increasing frequency of natural hazards – two significant events, the Tsunami in 2009 and Cyclone Evan in 2012 within a 3 year period, make a compelling case for ground level rapid response, through enhanced resilience, building programmes at the community level. An integrated adaptation and DRR/DRM response that enables communities to better prepare and manage risks will protect their assets both natural and physical and increase their resilience to natural hazards and CC. This component of the LDCF will work with all 41 districts in Samoa.

35. In this aspect the LDCF will be guided by the Samoa National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Management 2011-2016, the National Recovery Plan (April 2013), the draft Apia Climate Change vulnerability assessment and the National Adaptation Programme of Action – and its successor arrangement under development the New Climate Change Programme and Plan - in particular priority activities 1, 5 and 7 of the NAPA: Securing community water resources; Agriculture & Food Security Sustainability; and Coastal Infrastructure for Highly Vulnerable Districts, as part of a package of support intended to build the overall resilience of the communities across Samoa. The community level interventions will focus in two main areas:

- *Increase resilience, and decrease exposure and susceptibility of communities to climate change and natural disasters by protection of household and community assets, and promoting resilient livelihoods.*

36. Physical and natural assets at the community level determine their capacity of response to natural disasters and their capacity to cope and adapt to changes in climate in the longer term. The protection, reinforcement and maintenance of these assets can reduce the damage caused by natural disasters and the time needed for recovery, and provide communities with the opportunity to increase their saving and investment capacity.

37. In this context it should be noted that two adaptation programmes– the PCCR (\$20m) and the Coastal Adaptation Programme (\$8m) are already implementing the CIM plans that include inter alia, climate proofing and development of coastal infrastructure across the two main islands of Samoa – Upolu and Savaii, including roads, water supply, flood protection, coastal erosion, etc. covering a total of 41 districts. LDCF will complement the two named projects and also will be covering the community level infrastructure requirements – roads, community buildings, houses, and watershed management that need to be hazard and climate proofed in areas not covered by these two adaptation projects.

38. In this process, the engagement of the communities and households, in a ‘build back better’ (BBB) approach is important. Often, ‘building back better’ tends to focus on enhancing physical resistance of the structure to disasters. This narrow focus on the physical features overlooks the wider opportunities provided in a people-centred approach to BBB, which also allows to unleash the collective strengths, skills, capacities, and ingenuity of the vulnerable people and communities to be more resilient. Recovery is found to be more robust and resilient when communities are given an opportunity to draw on their resources, social capital and economic resources. Similarly, placing the people at the centre of the process, opens opportunities to provide training to increase the skills of the people as masons, carpenters, electricians, and even as small artisan groups able to undertake community contracts. Working with the community also allows for sharing through mediation, information and knowledge to improve their disaster preparedness and rapid response capacities to become better able to cope with future risks. As past experience has shown, the process of achieving these objectives is as important as its end products. This work will be supported by the Ministry of Works and other relevant sector ministries that will provide technical assistance and back stopping.

39. This project will build on the work already implemented by these two initiatives, expanding their area of intervention to cover also inland assets. It will focus on household assets, roads and water resource management and supply (in line with NAPA priorities), including support for other public works such as schools, energy supply facilities, resettlements and relocation, flood control, and coastal management infrastructures, etc. This will also take into account the recommendations of the Post-Disaster Needs

Assessment (PDNA) conducted after Cyclone Evan, which hit Samoa in December 2012, and the CIM plans, integrating as well the “Build Back Better” approach.

40. The main activities of this component will be:

- **Revision of land use planning & regulations, building codes and post-cyclone infrastructure plans to internalize long term climate change risks and the “Build Back Better” approach to improve resilience to future hazards.**
- **Compilation of effective climate-proofing technology developed from international examples.**
- **Revision and update watershed management plans with specific focus on flood plain and critical watershed management.**
- **Climate-proofing of watershed management and water supply systems**
- **Strengthening of household and community level capacity, in constructing and retrofitting houses and community infrastructure.**
- **Reconstruction of household assets (houses, sanitation, electricity, farming tools and infrastructure, etc), in line with the build back better standards.**
- **Reconstruction of community buildings (schools, clinics), in line with the build back better standards.**
- **Climate-proofing of inland roads and electricity supply**
- **Evacuation routes for flood caused river flooding and storm surges associated with cyclone and severe weather events**
- **Implementation of coastal and flood protection infrastructure for the most vulnerable settlements & communities based on best available technology**
- **Critical water catchment and conservation areas adequately managed including relocation of communities**

41. The full engagement of the communities in building/rebuilding of household and community assets is going to be a significant generator of livelihoods (as construction personnel, electricians, plumbers etc) and securing personal investment of communities in their assets. The financial assistance that flows into the community and the technical advisory services available from a variety of sources create opportunities for the communities not just get back to where they were but to rebuild in a better way. Since after a disaster, communities have a greater determination and a drive to recover, incorporating principles of building back better into that process often does not involve much additional effort.

42. Build back better helps a community to be resilient in the face of inevitable natural disasters. It will ensure that their houses and community assets will endure over time and such events in the future will cause as little damage as possible. A people-centered participatory process that involves communities in build back better will also help a vulnerable community to take responsibility for the risks it faces and, to the extent possible, be self-reliant.

43. Livelihoods of communities are most threatened by climate change as they are dependent on the environment and natural resources for their survival. Agriculture and tourism are two primary sectors affected in terms of entrepreneurial activity and job loss, particularly for males. This has confounded pressures upon the informal sector already existing since 2009, particularly due to drastic job cuts in manufacturing.

44. Livelihood assets at the community level highly influence their capacity of response to natural disasters and their capacity to cope and adapt to changes in climate in the short, medium and longer term.

The LDCF project will invest in human capital capabilities, increasing income-generating opportunities related to businesses with reduced climate risks.

45. The investment in poverty reduction will reduce the vulnerability of community's livelihoods, and will allow savings buffering and higher investments. This can be achieved by increasing employment and livelihoods opportunities for the most vulnerable or sources of income through micro-businesses development and/or strengthening with intrinsic linkages to agriculture, manufacturing and tourism. Access to technical assistance to product development, commerce and trade markets, e.g. agro-food, manufacture and tourism businesses with a sustainable and resilient value chain approach will contribute to Samoa's economic resilience and environmental management control.

46. Furthermore, the importance of village plans to direct resources to identify strengths and weaknesses pertaining to livelihood sustainability, as well as strategies for forward direction, will be crucial. The UNDP funded (CCSDP) Community Centre Sustainable Development Project, has been able to promote collective livelihood initiatives in the context of village planning for resource distribution, using approaches that are participatory, gender-inclusive, and multi sectoral.

47. There is a wide range of mechanisms under consideration to be developed to support this strategy:

- **Building capacity of vulnerable groups (mainly youth and women) to develop organic products, and new non-farm niches with a sustainable and resilient value chain approach in the agriculture, manufacture and tourism businesses.**
- **Provide grants to support vulnerable households with existing micro-businesses projects ensuring resilience components with a clear eligibility selection criteria prioritizing women-led households and youth.**
- **Creating an enabling environment to revitalize community's economic livelihoods through training workshops to beneficiaries (women and youth) on micro-businesses and job skills with environmental resilient component in their business planning.**
- **Youth entrepreneurs- business incubators participating in the development of a business-hub for youth business market with a scale-up approach from the learning process to the establishment and running of businesses.**
- **Incubator infrastructure set up (business-market style with different hubs as a tourism business attraction center)**
- **Training on business skills and business development adjust to environment businesses initiatives.**

Increased adaptive capacity of communities for implementation of effective risks management and protection of households and community assets.

48. As the government of Samoa highlighted on the National Progress Report on the Implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2011-2013), capacity for disaster and climate risk management at local level is weak due to limited resources and skill-base. This outcome aims to develop those capacities, building on all the adaptation work that has already been carried out at that level and in coordination with additional planned initiatives supported by other partners (Australian Red Cross, New Zealand Ministry of Civil Defense and Emergency Management, Adaptation Fund, EU, GIZ and the Climate Investment Fund). The strategy will be based on the approach of the Community Disaster and Climate Risk Management (CDCRM), developed by the Government of Samoa with financial support from UNESCO. This has been fully integrated in the Government of Samoa's Disaster Risk Management National Action Plan (2011-2016) with the overall aim to reduce the social, economic and environmental costs of disasters in Samoan communities, strengthening the disaster risk management capability at the village level. The

CDCRM programme will build and complement existing capacities through the practical use of an integrated disaster management and disaster risk reduction approach increasing the self-reliance of communities. The methodology has been developed, adapted and tested in some pilot communities and this project will scale up its implementation. The Red Cross is the first implementing agency of the CDCRM tool kit. It will develop the village profiles which will contribute to formulate the district-level profiles.

49. In addition, as highlighted in the Disaster Risk Management National Action Plan (2011-2016), it is necessary to strengthen the capacity of NGOs and other civil society organizations to support these initiatives at the community level. This support will be provided building on the already existing frameworks and mechanisms (e.g. the Assessment for climate resilience capacity and enhancement)

50. Finally, the Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA), following Cyclone Evan (Dec. 2012), brought to light that small businesses and home owners are challenged by the high cost of insurance premiums, which serves as a deterrent. It was also suggested that interest rates could be subsidized for home loans used to rebuild homes after disasters. The heavy damage and losses in the agriculture sector from cyclone Evan showed that an opportunity may be available to engage with insurance providers to investigate more effective property and crop insurance. In order to face that issue, this outcome also includes the development of community-based financial mechanisms or relief programmes to provide immediate financial support after eventual natural shocks or to increase resilience to climate change.

51. Activities under this outcome will focus on: development and implementation of Community Disaster & Climate Risk Management (CDCRM) and or CSSDP and District Resilience (DR) Plans. Trainings in methodological approaches for 200 communities to identify and understand and more effectively manage the risks of natural hazards and adapt to climate change.

52. Communities will implement the Community Disaster and Climate Risk Management programme identified in the Samoa National Action Plan. At present activities are being implemented in some 65 villages by Samoa Red Cross in collaboration with the NDMO. This initiative is expected to be up-scaled across all of the rest of the villages in Samoa – an additional 200 villages. Expected activities include:

- Implemented CDCRM, DR/CSSDP village plans, empowering women and young leaders to drive the development of capacities of 200 communities to prepare, respond, recover and manage risks
- Strengthened leadership and capacity of the organized civil society in disaster risk management at community level
- Community-based financial mechanisms or relief programmes designed to provide immediate financial support after eventual natural shocks to reduce the financial burden placed on displaced families.
- Linkages between government and village governance system strengthened, including community leaders, women and youth committees, DRM actors and Govt to ensure effective communication and coordination, and adherence and enforcement of policies

Component 3: Monitoring and Evaluation and Knowledge Management.

53. This LDCF project is designed to be innovative in terms of its programmatic, nation-wide approach. The project also aims to bring forward the best available technologies to implement hard adaptation actions, as well as innovation financing and fiscal schemes. In order to support advocacy and long-term civil mobilization and changes in behaviour, it is critical that the best practices and lessons learned through the LDCF project in Samoa are tracked and shared within the country's practitioners and across the Pacific region, especially with other PICs. This will also account for the long-term sustainability of this nation-wide investment and serve to catalyse future climate financing without overlapping and supplantation of efforts. Therefore, these lessons and best practices will be made available in an information platform that can be accessed by other practitioners, decision-makers, and key

stakeholders in the region. In this context, expected outputs are: i) development of a knowledge management strategy with a regional scope, including awareness campaigns on CCA and DRM; ii) sharing of results on the ground in a systematic way through existing international platforms and new multimedia platforms; and iii) establish a M&E system to strengthen the coordination and enhance the effectiveness of the interventions on adaptation with an economy-wide approach.

54. Amongst other things, this component will develop a range of knowledge products including case studies, experience notes, technical notes, brochures, posters, photo-stories, videos in both Samoan and English language, tailored to national stakeholder groups. The systematic dissemination of these will be facilitated through developing a project communication strategy, harnessing appropriate local, national and regional media and means.

55. To achieve a larger outreach of the products above, the activities under this Component will feed into a broader knowledge management structure contained in the USD \$78 million regional multi-focal area, multi-trust fund, multi-agency investment named “Pacific Islands Ridge-to-Reef National Priorities – Integrated Water, Land, Forest and Coastal Management to Preserve Ecosystem Services, Store Carbon, Improve Climate Resilience and Sustain Livelihoods”, currently under design by UNDP, UNEP, and FAO, for GEF funding.

Adaptation Benefits

56. Samoa will benefit from this project in terms of adaptation to climate change in several ways:

57. At the national level, the project will allow for a strategic integration of climate change adaptation and DRM in national policy frameworks and development planning through an economy-wide approach. The direct consequence of this approach will be an enhanced capacity to integrate CCA and DRM; a stronger institutional framework for adaptation to climate change; and the integration of climate change considerations in the Government budgeting processes and at the village level.

58. The main area of intervention of this project will be at the community level. Households and community members in Samoa will directly benefit from the project through:

59. An increased capacity for disaster and climate risk management at local level and increased community coordination and ownership, integrating into a unique framework the diversity of community plans that have already been designed. This will have a direct impact on the capacity of communities to prepare for natural disasters and climate change and minimize the damage caused.

60. The project will increase resilience, and decrease exposure and susceptibility of communities to climate change and natural disasters by protection of household and community assets. The protection, reinforcement and maintenance of these assets will reduce the damage caused by natural disasters and the time needed for recovery, and provide communities with the opportunity to increase their saving and investment capacity.

61. Investments on livelihoods assets at the community level that highly influence their capacity of response to natural disasters and their capacity to cope and adapt to changes in climate in the short, medium and longer term. The LDCF project will invest in human capital capabilities, increasing income-generating opportunities related to businesses with reduced climate risks.

Sustainability and scale-up

62. Adaptation measures promoted by the project will be mainstreamed into key policy instruments and legislative platforms to enable project results to be sustained beyond the lifetime of the project. Sustainability has been built into the project approach by a strong emphasis on institutional and individual capacity development. The key factor affecting financial sustainability of the project beyond the LDCF

grant is related to the development of a national climate fiscal framework at the national and village level. Through the assessment and introduction of climate risk financing and financial risk sharing mechanisms (Outcome 2), the Samoan communities will benefit from risk management options long after the project has ended.

63. The project sustainability after its completion will be ensured through the strengthened institutional structures and public-private partnerships to be supported through the policy and related capacity building processes (including more effective application of standards, climate early warning and information systems, financial and risk transfer support mechanisms for the private sector, enhanced technical capacities and enhanced livelihoods). The development of DRR plans and livelihood enhancement at the community level integrating climate risks can be replicated in other communities. The South-South transfer and knowledge management activities will serve as vehicle to replicate project experience within and beyond Samoa.

64. The proposed adaptation measures aim at safeguarding the key livelihoods and physical and environmental assets of communities, and associated value chains from climate change –induced risks and hazards. Climate change adaptation in communities, being based on location-specific assets and activities intensively using natural and cultural resources, can only be tackled through integrated approaches. Therefore, the implementation of these activities will be closely linked to each other, as they will take place in highly vulnerable and exposed areas. To address climate change and environmental issues in an integrated way, linkages will be explored during the project development phase with other relevant initiatives. Project resources will be used to systematically capture, analyse and disseminate experience and best practices, from early stages of community engagement and policy-related work.

65. Finally, it is expected that, by feeding best practices and lessons learned of tracked and measurable positive impacts of the project, into the Ridge to Reef regional programme, the investments in this project may not only be replicated in other SIDS in the region, but also, catalyse further investments that will help scale up this nation-wide approach.

A.2. Stakeholders. Identify key stakeholders (including civil society organizations, indigenous people, gender groups, and others as relevant) and describe how they will be engaged in project preparation:

STAKEHOLDER	RELEVANT ROLES
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MNRE)	As the lead technical agency for climate change-related policies, MNRE’s prime function will be ensuring overall coordination of the project with other NAPA implementation processes and projects
Ministry of Finance (MOF)	Overall donor and aid coordination, supporting co-financing arrangements and programmatic linkages with other initiatives, making on-going linkages and updating the national policies outlined in the SDS, financial management of project funds and the monitoring of expenditures. Advising and coordinating for the assessment and capacity building activities related to finance and risk transfer options.
Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development (MWCSD)	Government agency mandated to coordinate local development processes, involvement of communities and women. MWCSD will be involved in the community liaison for the planning and implementation of adaptation measures at the local level.
Ministry of Works, Transport and Infrastructure (MWTI)	The government’s legislative, policy and regulatory agency for civil works, transport (including roads, land, air and marine) and infrastructure.

Land Transport Authority (LTA)	The corporate entity charged with the operationalizing of land transport in Samoa.
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries	The government's legislative policy and regulatory agency for agricultural development. They are involved in developing the CC Adaptation Strategy for agriculture and World bank project on livelihoods
NGOs (SUNGO, METI, WIDBI)	Linking with environmental and capacity building activities supporting communities
Samoa Tourism Authority	Support interventions regarding development of micro-businesses, specially linking tourism with agriculture, for a resilient whole value chain approach (Output 2.1.2)
CROP agencies (SPTO, SPREP, SPC, SOPAC, USP)	Supporting the adaptation implementation and policy processes through their technical and sectoral mandates, expertise and country support programmes. Support the South-South exchange and dissemination of lessons learnt and good practices generated by the project
UNDP	As Implementing Agency for this proposed project, UNDP provides its usual technical and operational oversight support throughout the project formulation and implementation phases. The assistance being provided is based on UNDP's extensive development assistance and climate change adaptation support programmes and projects with the Government of Samoa and collaborations with development partners in the region, through the UNDP Samoa MCO, Asia-Pacific Regional Centre in Bangkok, Pacific Centre in Suva and Head Quarters in New York.

A.3 Risk. Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the project design (table format acceptable):

Risk	Type	Mitigation measures	Responsibility
Project is aligned to be complementary to the AF & PPCR and DRR programmes. Delays in those projects could delay cascading activities at the local tourism operator level.	Operational/ Strategic	Develop close coordination and co-implementation arrangements between this project and the AF & PPCR projects – use joint membership of the PSC and Technical Working/Advisory Group, harmonize work plans (multi-year, annual and quarterly), pool technical assistance and procurement processes. The AF programme is currently in inception phase, closely coordinated with Phase 1 of the PPCR. The initial assignment to define a method and process for the review of Coastal Infrastructure (CIM) Plans, can include inland areas too. The DRR Programme is currently under implementation	MoF, MNRE, and UNDP
Staff turnover affects project implementation	Operational	Provision of continuous training and incentives for project staff, setting up and regular engagement of project board/steering committee and technical advisory group to avoid too narrow focus and involvement of direct project staff. Alert Project Manager, PSC on potential staff issues and changes in timely manner. It is envisaged that the GEF Unit and the Climate and Resilience Investment and Coordination Unit will , ensure a programmatic approach and continuation of CC adaptation work being carried out.	MoF, MNRE and UNDP
Competing mandates and lack of coordination between relevant government departments causes delay in project activities and outputs.	Political	Continuously inform high level policy makers through the PSC, PPCR Committee and related higher level bodies, ensure good coordination with related initiatives through project technical team, provide high quality technical assistance, link effectively to the on-the-ground demos to inform policy processes and showcase direct applications of policy instruments	MoF, MNRE, and UNDP
Communities may not perceive benefits of the application of climate sensitive adaptation measures	Organizational	Provide momentum in community engagement during and after the community consultations during PPG phase. Continually inform target communities on project advances using various information channels. Implement immediate and tangible on-the-ground activities addressing priority	MoF, MNRE

and planning processes - interest and support to the project diminishes		community needs, while conducting the detailed assessment and adaptation planning process. Management of community expectations as well as leveraging additional resources for activities that are priorities for local communities but fall outside the scope of this project.	
Extreme climatic events and geophysical hazards damage or eradicate project outputs/activities, or cause major disturbances resulting in delays due to needed emergency and recovery processes.	Environmental	Implement effective Climate Early Warning System in early project stages. Schedule project activities to avoid and/or respond to such occurrences. Close monitoring of any developing climate events over the duration of the programme and ensuring responses are effected within the national DRM response framework.	MNRE, MET office, MoF.
Land disputes amongst village members adversely affecting village adaptation measures or community visioning and land use planning.	Organizational	Use project technical team to encourage village to devise a community lead solution through consultation with the Village Council and involvement of Matai and Pulenuu in key to secure commitment and minimize disputes	MNRE, MWCSO and Village Councils
Limited human resources in Government ministries and agencies to contribute to the activities.	Operational	Secure participation of key Ministries and Agencies through the NSC and CRICU during the project inception phase. Adequately resource the PMU including the securing of positions to be recruited in the project to provide technical backstopping. Ensure there is alignment with PPCR-AF technical support arrangements. Project monitoring process to identify any problems at an early stage and MoF and MNRE to arrange for alternative measures including use of NGOs and community members	MoF, MNRE and UNDP
The techniques and technologies developed are not gender sensitive – i.e. they increase inequity between men and women or change the social roles of men and women in a way that reduces self reliance.	Operational	Conduct training on gender analysis for project team, incorporate gender training and use guidelines during selection of technologies. Involve systematically women committees and both women and man tourism operators and staff in consultation and implementation process	MoF, MNRE and MWCSO
The government is not supportive, politically and financially, to a cross-sectoral and integrated approach to the implementation of adaptation measures at the local village level targetign tourism assets.	Political	Reinforce mutual understandings and obligations for project implementation at the outset	MoF, MNRE and UNDP
Stakeholders are not able to distinguish resilience to climate	Operational	Maintain proactive outreach communications strategy for duration of programme, including tailored awareness raising activities linked with the assessment, consultation and	MoF, MNRE

change from baseline weaknesses in land, coastal, and water resources management		planning of adaptation interventions at tourism sites.	
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A.4. Coordination. Outline the coordination with other relevant GEF financed and other initiatives:

66. In the last several years, UNDP has provided support to the government of Samoa to access around (\$22m) from international and UNDP funds that have been used to enhance the resilience of the country to climate change in different areas, including:

- Mainstreaming environmental and climate change aspects into national and sectoral policies on: agriculture, health, forestry, coastal protection and climate information services.
- Strengthening the network for climate monitoring and enhance the capacity to provide tailored information to the different sectors, which is an essential step in the definition of sustainable sectoral strategies for adaptation and disaster risk reduction (DRR).
- Enhancing technical capacities at different levels on (i) the use of geographical information systems (GIS) to identify vulnerable areas, communicate early warning systems, or use satellite imagery, (ii) the use of cost-benefit analyses for the selection of adaptation options, (iii) the integration of climate information in the definition of adaptation strategies, or (iv) the development of systems to monitor the resiliency of the country/region to climate change.
- Strengthening finance and budgeting capacities at the government level through the Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (CPEIR), which provided an opportunity for the Ministry of Finance and other agencies to enhance their capacity to analyze public expenditure, design markers for climate change and identify budget gaps and opportunities for planning.
- Supporting communities in the implementation of adaptation alternatives through pilot demonstration sites on agriculture, watershed management, coastal protection and health, contributing to increased food and water security, among others.

67. Furthermore, several important initiatives of the Government of Samoa are pointing the way to move in the direction of a more ‘economy wide’ response to CC. These include the CPEIR¹¹ 2012, whose recommendations and ‘Readiness Plan’ inform the move towards a green development path, as well as the Situation Analysis and the Climate Resilience Strategy, recently finalized during the Phase 1 of the Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience (PPCR).

68. The following matrix explains how the LDCF interventions planned herewith will not overlap, and will be coordinated with, ongoing projects:

¹¹ Samoa is one of only five countries in the Asia-Pacific Region that has finalized the Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (CPEIR).

Project Components	Expected Activities	Coordination with on-going projects	Reference documents
<p>Component 1: Strategic integration of CC Adaptation and DRM in national policy frameworks and development planning through an economy-wide approach</p>	<p>Review and agree on the recommendations of the CPEIR and Climate Resilience Strategy to be implemented</p> <p>Review of the readiness plan of the CPEIR to include all recommendations agreed above.</p> <p>Mainstreaming of adaptation into national and sectoral policies</p> <p>Finalization of climate adaptation strategies for the sectors that have already initiated the work (agriculture and health) as well as for Apia</p> <p>Development of adaptation strategies for all remaining relevant sectors (water management, land use, environment and energy)</p> <p>Assessment of costs of adaptation strategies, including cost-benefit analysis of adaptation options</p> <p>Effective integration of the adaptation strategies into sectoral and land use plans</p> <p>Integration of adaptation considerations into budgeting criteria for the sectoral plans</p> <p>Strengthen coordination mechanisms for adaptation and disaster risk management (DRM) in Samoa (focusing on MoF, MNRE and all other planning ministries)</p> <p>Define a climate fiscal framework to enhance identification of programming needs, as well as to monitor use, efficiency, performance and benefits of climate change funding</p>	<p>ICCRIFS is developing an adaptation strategy for forestry</p> <p>All projects revising national and sectoral policies on specific sectors: Agriculture, health,</p> <p>The Planning and Urban Management Agency is developing a “City Development Strategy” which strongly incorporates climate change concerns</p> <p>Rio+ enabling activity focusing on building capacity in the government to report to different international conventions including CC. Building structures in the Government to support these commitments</p>	<p>Adaptation strategy for Health and Agriculture-currently under development through ICCRAHS</p> <p>Adaptation strategy for tourism developed in 2011. Ready to be implemented</p> <p>Apia Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment</p> <p>CPEIR has produced a Readiness Plan to develop a climate Fiscal Framework</p> <p>Ground Water Adaptation Strategy in the pipeline NAPA4</p> <p>Water Resource Policy, Water Sector Plan, Regulations and watershed management plans</p> <p>National Environment Management Strategy</p> <p>NCSA GEF for reporting to the 3 MEAs</p> <p>Phase 1 PPCR.</p> <p>Climate Resilience Strategy</p> <p>Samoa Situation Analysis</p>

<p>Component 2: Enhance resilience of communities as first responders of climate change-induced hazards</p>	<p>Conduct Developed Community Disaster & Climate Risk Management (CDCRM) to inform the development of community disaster management plans and District Resilience (DR) profiles and trainings in methodological approaches for 200 communities to identify and understand the risks that they are exposed to, building upon work already undertaken by the DMO and NAPA nation wide.</p> <p>Implemented Disaster Management Plans, empowering women and young leaders to drive the development of capacities of 200 communities to prepare, respond, recover and manage risks</p> <p>Strengthened leadership and capacity of the organized civil society in disaster risk management at community level</p> <p>Community-based financial mechanisms or relief programmes designed to provide immediate financial support after eventual natural shocks to reduce the financial burden placed on displaced families</p> <p>Land use regulations, building codes and post-Cyclone infrastructure reconstruction plans reviewed and revised to internalize long term climate change risks and the 'Build Back Better' approach</p> <p>Link between government and</p>	<p>DMO is setting up Disaster and Climate Change Risk Management committees at the community level as an outcome of the CDCRM Programme</p> <p>Adaptation Fund developing Village Hazard Zone maps and relocation strategies. Also developing a relocation handbook to be used as a guide.</p> <p>Trainings for villages on DRM and CCA</p> <p>ICCRIFS developing climate/weather information systems for lowland agroforestry and upland native forestry policies, strategies and management techniques</p> <p>Tourism project will be developing management plans integrating climate risks are developed in 6 Tourism Development Areas involving 20 villages.</p> <p>Tourism project will be developing recommendations to internalize climate change considerations into existing micro-finance, grant and loan schemes to the tourism sector and feasibility of a climate risk transfer (insurance) mechanism</p> <p>National Recovery Plan</p> <p>Building codes and standards are being revised through Adaptation Fund</p>	<p>DRM National Action Plan 2011-2016</p> <p>CDCRM Methodology</p> <p>Climate information products developed through ICCRAHS.</p> <p>Early Warning systems developed in the Climate Division MNRE</p> <p>National Building Code prepared in 1992 needs to be revised and updated to provide for emerging building needs in Samoa. In addition to giving it force of law and making key standards and practices</p>

	<p>village governance system strengthened including community leaders, women and youth committees, DRM actors and Government to ensure effective communication and coordination, as well as adherence and enforcement of policies</p> <p>Implementation of coastal infrastructure based on best available technology</p> <p>Safeguarding critical water catchment and conservation areas including protection from floods and relocation plans for communities</p> <p>Implementation of flood protection infrastructure for the most vulnerable settlements & communities based on best available technology</p>	<p>and Tourism project for roads, water supply systems, watershed management, flood protection and coastal protection infrastructures</p> <p>DMO is setting up DRM committees at the community level</p> <p>Adaptation Fund/PPCR</p> <p>Increased adaptive capacity of coastal communities to adapt to coastal hazards and risks induced by climate change in 25 Districts and 139 villages</p> <p>Water supply enhanced to withstand climate change risks in least 5 districts and 15 villages.</p> <p>Improved coastal roads</p> <p>Improved shoreline protection for coastal communities</p>	<p>mandatory, the oversight mechanisms and enforcement also need to be strengthened</p> <p>NAPA</p> <p>SDS</p> <p>PDNA</p>
	<p>Capacity built of vulnerable groups (mainly youth and women) to develop agro-food, manufacture and tourism businesses with a sustainable and resilient value chain approach.</p>	<p>ICCRAHS</p> <p>Introduction of climate resilient/ready crops for drought/wet areas</p> <p>ICCRIFS</p> <p>Introduction of resilient cropping techniques</p> <p>Introduction of resilient varieties</p> <p>Provision of seedlings and nurseries</p> <p>Forest fire prevention plans</p> <p>Water conservation techniques for agriculture</p> <p>SMSMCL</p> <p>Increased land productivity and benefits at farmers' household level through adoption of sustainable land and water management</p> <p>CCSDP</p> <p>Samoa Agriculture Competitiveness</p>	

		Enhancement Programme	
Component 3. Monitoring and Evaluation and Knowledge Management	<p>Knowledge management strategy developed and implemented, including awareness campaigns, with a regional reach, (feed into R2R programme).</p> <p>Results on the ground and information are shared in a systematic way through the existing international platforms and new multimedia platforms</p> <p>Establish a M&E system to strengthen institutional coordination and enhance the effectiveness of the interventions on adaptation with an economy wide approach</p>	<p>Rio+ enabling activity focusing on building capacity in the government to report to different international conventions including CC. Building structures in the Government to support these commitments</p>	<p>Phase 1 PPCR.</p> <p>Climate Resilience Strategy</p> <p>Samoa Situation Analysis</p> <p>CPEIR</p>

Description of the consistency of the project with:

B.1 National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions, if applicable, i.e. NAPAS, NAPs, NBSAPs, national communications, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, Biennial Update Reports, etc.:

69. The LDCF project is country-driven and in full alignment with Samoa’s national strategies and NAPA, as follows:

- a) National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA): The project aims to address NAPA priorities 1, 5 and 7 of the NAPA: Securing community water resources, Agriculture & Food Security Sustainability and Coastal Infrastructure for Highly Vulnerable Districts, across Samoa.
- b) The Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (CPEIR), the new Climate Resilience Strategy for Samoa, and the National Environment Management Strategy: the recommendations in these strategies have informed the interventions in this project.
- c) This LDCF project is also guided by the Samoa National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Management 2011-2016; the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (January 2013); the draft Apia Climate Change vulnerability assessment under development – the new Climate Change Programme and Plan; and the National Progress Report on the Implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2011-2013).
- d) Finally, Component 2 of the project is in line with the Community Disaster and Climate Risk Management (CDCRM) methodology, developed by the GoS with financial support from UNESCO,

integrated in Samoa's Disaster Risk Management National Plan with the overall aim to reduce the social, economic, and environmental costs of disasters in Samoan communities, strengthening disaster risk capacities at the village level.

- e) National Recovery Plan: Building back better approaches and strategic recovery actions in 9 key sectors outlined in the plan will be implemented through this LDCF project, taking into consideration climate change risks.

B.2. GEF focal area and/or fund(s) strategies, eligibility criteria and priorities:

70. The project is in line with LDCF Objective 1 to "Reduce vulnerability to the adverse impacts of climate change", Objective 2 to "Increase adaptive capacity to respond to the impacts of climate change, including variability", and Objective 3 to "Promote transfer and adoption of adaptation technologies". Consistent with LDCF eligibility criteria and priorities, the Government of Samoa is requesting LDCF to finance the additional costs of urgent and immediate adaptation needs, as have been identified in Samoa's NAPA, as well as by the Government, in full consideration of the baseline scenario, and especially taking into account the devastating effects of the most recent extreme weather event, Cyclone Evan. LDCF resources are aimed to leverage additional co-financing resources from BAU development investments by multilateral sources as well as from Government of Samoa, as has been highlighted in this proposal. Government institutions and relevant Ministries have been extensively consulted and have been involved in the preparation of this proposal, its components, outcomes, and outputs. This project is country-driven, aimed to implement the most cost-effective hard and soft adaptation investments, and targets the most vulnerable communities' immediate needs, across all geographic areas in Samoa.

B.3 The GEF Agency's comparative advantage for implementing this project:

71. UNDP's comparative advantage for the proposed project lies in a strong track record supporting the Government of Samoa on disaster risk and vulnerability reduction efforts in tourism-reliant coastal areas. UNDP is the only agency on the ground in Samoa which can connect tourism adaptation efforts with large-scale flagship development programmes, including the Private Sector Support Facility, the MDG Acceleration Project, the Community-Centred Sustainable Development Programme, the Tsunami Early Recovery Project, and the Tourism Tsunami Rebuilding Programme.

72. UNDP assisted the government of Samoa with the formulation of the NAPA document and subsequent NAPA follow-up projects, which was embedded in a cohesive and programmatic framework. As a result, implementation of UNDP-supported adaptation projects is under-way in the agriculture, health, coastal management, forestry sector and coastal protection, which are relevant to the proposed project, given the project's cross sectoral nature. The corresponding interaction between individual NAPA follow-up projects ensures cost-efficiency and enables the cross-sharing of training materials and knowledge products between projects.

73. With a view on staffing capacity, the UNDP Samoa Multi-country Office hosts a number of specialized staff in the fields of, climate change, crisis prevention and recovery, natural resource management and tourism. UNDP's Regional Technical Advisor based in Samoa has formerly served as technical Advisor for the whole adaptation portfolio, covering climate change-related initiatives, and is well placed to enable South-South transfer between tourism adaptation projects worldwide. The operational staff in UNDP Samoa has a long-standing work relation with the Ministry of Finance of Samoa and related project operational support mechanisms provided to line ministries, ensuring smooth project implementation processes. This includes an established system for quarterly work planning and review of project performance. UNDP's use of the National Implementation Modality (NIM) and support to that system over the years has built capacity in the Government in project management and reporting which bodes well for ongoing partnerships in all development fields. UNDP's emphasis on gender

equality and application of the Human Rights Base Approach to development programming is a strength which would ensure that this tourism adaptation project is well-grounded on these important development principles.


74. UNDP's comparative advantage in the implementation of this economy-wide adaptation project also lies in the effective facilitation of partnerships with fellow UN Agencies and regional organizations (agencies which are party to the Council of Regional Organizations of the Pacific, such as SPREP, SPC/SOPAC, SPTO and a number of NGOs).

PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

A. 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. For SGP, use this [OFP endorsement letter](#)).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)
Taulealeausumai Tuifuisaa Laavasa Malua	Chief Executive Officer	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	04/04/2013

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF criteria for project identification and preparation.					
Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
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