United Nations Development Programme

Country: Samoa

PROJECT DOCUMENT[1]

Project Title: Strengthening Multi-Sectoral Management of Critical Landscapes

UNDAF Outcome 1: By 2017 the most vulnerable communities across the picts are more resilient and select government agencies, civil society organizations and communities have enhanced capacity to apply integrated approaches to environmental management, climate change adaptation/mitigation, and disaster risk management.

UNDP Strategic Plan Primary Outcome: Mainstreaming Environment and Sustainable Development

UNDP Strategic Plan Secondary Outcome: Mobilizing Environmental Finance

Expected SRPD Output (s):

3.1.4 Strengthened multi-sectoral management of critical landscapes (SMSMCL) through an updated Agriculture Sector Plan and sustainable land management plans for each village under PUM Act (2004) and by aligning to extension services between agriculture and environment sectors. 4.2.2.1. Engendered MDG-based village and local level sustainable development plans developed and implemented by communities

3.1.5 Enhanced capacity of local communities and local authorities and increased incentives for integrated landscape management

3.1.6 Improved SLM and SFM compatible land-use by farming households, to promote mixed cropping, on hilly or marginal lands

3.1.7 Enhanced biodiversity conservation via an integrated system of protected areas

Executing Entity/Implementing Partner: Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment

Implementing Entity/Responsible Partners: UNDP

Brief description: This project will assist the Government of Samoa to achieve the long-term goal- "Samoa's productive landscapes are protected and sustainably managed to mitigate land degradation and to increase soil carbon sequestration so as to contribute to poverty alleviation and mitigation and adaptation to climate change impacts", as well as to contribute to global environmental benefits by overcoming barriers identified. The primary objective of this project is "to strengthen local capacities, incentives and actions for integrated landscape management in order to reduce land degradation and greenhouse gas emissions and promote nature conservation whilst enhancing sustainable local livelihoods". The project will produce two Outcomes - Outcome 1: Communities and farmers are able to undertake and benefit from integrated land and water management on their traditionally owned lands (composed of different ecosystems and agriculture, fisheries and livestock production systems) and Outcome 2. Strengthened national enabling environment to promote integrated landscape management through local households and communities.

Programme Period:	2013-2017
Atlas Award ID:	00073781
Project ID:	00086437
PIMS #	4536
Start date:	Sep 2013
End Date	Oct 2018
Management Arrangements	NEX
PAC Meeting Date	May 2013

Total resources required	29,112,454
Total allocated resources:	29,112,454
• Regular (UNDP)	617,000
• Other:	
o GEF TF	4,895,454
o Grant	23,000,000 (Parallel)
o In-kind	600,000

Agreed by (Government):

Date/Month/Year

Agreed by (Executing Entity/Implementing Partner):

Date/Month/Year

Agreed by (UNDP):

Date/Month/Year

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACD	Aid Coordination Division
CDC	Cabinet Development Committee
CDI	Capacity Development Initiative
CIMS	Coastal Infrastructural Management Strategy
DEC	Division of Environment and Conservation
DLM	Division of Land Management
DLSE	Department of Lands Surveys and Environment
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EIA	Environment Impact Assessment
FRA	Forest Resource Assessment
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Green House Gas
HCI	Head Count Index
HDI	Human Development Index
IRP	Institutional Reform Policy
LD	Land Development
LDC	Least Developed Country
MAF	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
MAFFM	Ministry of Agriculture Forestry Fisheries and Meteorology
MJCA	Ministry of Justice, Courts and Administration
MEAs	Multilateral Environment Agreements
MESC	Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture
METI	Matua i le ōō Environmental Trust Inc.
MFAT	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade
MNRE	Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment and Meteorology
MWCSD	Ministry of Women, Community, and Social Development
MWTI	Ministry of Works, Transport and Infrastructure
NAP	National Action Plan
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NCSA	National Capacity Self-Assessment
NEMS	National Environmental Management Strategy
NGOs	Non-governmental Organisations
NLP	National Land use Policy
NPPSD	National Policy on Population and Sustainable Development
NWMP	National Waste Management Policy
NWRP	National Water Resource Policy
NUS	National University of Samoa
OLSSI	O le Si'osi'omaga Society Incorporated
PEG	Project Executive Group
PIC	Pacific Island Countries
PMU	Project Management Unit
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PUMA	Planning and Urban Management Agency
SAT	Samoan Talā
SBS	Samoa Bureau of Statistics
SDS	Strategy for the Development of Samoa
SFA	Samoa Farmer's Association
SIDs	Small Island Developing States
SLM	Sustainable land management
SMSMCL	Strengthening multi-sectoral management of critical landscape
SOPAC	South Pacific Islands Applied GeoScience Commission
TECs	Target environmental components
WIBDI	Women in Business Development Inc.

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STRENGTHENING MULTI-SECTORAL MANAGEMENT OF CRITICAL LANDSCAPES

PART I: SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

1.1 Background

Samoa is comprised of four main inhabited islands (Upolu, Savai'i, Manono and Apolima) and six smaller uninhabited islands. It is located south of the Equator in the Pacific Ocean, between latitudes 13^0 25' and 14^0 05' S and longitudes 171^0 23' and 172^0 48' W. Its total land area is approximately 2935 km^2. The islands are of volcanic origin. The topography of Samoa is rugged and mountainous with approximately 40% of Upolu and 50% of Savai'i are characterized by steep slopes. Beyond the narrow coastal plains and the lush fertile valleys, mountain ranges rise steeply to a maximum of 1,859 m (Mt. Silisili) on Savai'i and 1,113 m (Mt. Fito) on Upolu. Samoa's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ = 98,500 sq. km) is the smallest in all Pacific Island Countries (PIC's).

Figure 1: Map of Samoa

Source: Elisara 2009, Indigenous Peoples and Climate Change: Vulnerabilities, Adaptation and Responses to Mechanisms of the Kyoto Protocol: the Samoa Case Study on Vulnerabilities and Impacts and Adaptations to Climate

Samoa's capital Apia is located on Upolu Island, the second largest island of the Samoan group.[2] Both Savaii and Upolu islands are well serviced with tar-sealed around-the-island coastal and cross-island roads. The geographically compact nature of the country and its road and shipping network make transport between and within islands relatively easy, thus facilitating access to centralized government services. The only international sea port is located in Apia. There is also only one international airport located at Faleolo, in Upolu Island. An Inter-island ferry service operates between the two main islands of Savaii and Upolu.

Samoa's climate is tropical and is marked two distinct seasons: wet (November–April) and dry (May October). The average monthly temperature ranges between 22^0 and 30^0. The average annual rainfall is

[2] GoS 2012, Population and Housing Census 2011, SBS, Apia.

about 3000mm with about 75% of precipitation occurring during the wet season. There is a significant year-to-year variability in rainfall, which is strongly influenced by the El Niño-Southern Oscillation. The impact of the El Niño-Southern Oscillation is more significant in the wet season.[3]

The country has a legislative assembly of 49 members of parliament, elected by those 21 years and older. However, only those with *matai* titles (customary title passed on land and kinship for most parts, who are the traditional leaders or chiefs) can be elected as Members of Parliament. The Prime Minister is elected by Parliament and he/she in turn appoints twelve cabinet members.

1.2 Socioeconomic/ National Development Context

Samoa's national census of 2011 recorded its population at 187,820 persons. As the population in 1991 was 161,296, there has been an increase of about 8% in the last decade. The 2011 census shows a male to female ratio of 100:93.The level of *extreme poverty*, as measured by the proportion of Samoans falling below the food poverty line is only about 3% of households and 5% of the population[4]. However, the level of *basic needs poverty* is higher as households struggle to meet the demand for cash to cover the costs of essential non-food basic needs. The average incidence of *basic needs poverty*, as measured by the Head Count Index (HCI), is estimated at around 27% of the population. The overall education level in Samoa is good, with in the less than 5% of females and 10% of males having reported as not completed their primary level of education.

Samoa's economy is relatively small with aggregate 2011 GDP of 1.5464 billion Samoan Tala (or approx. US$505 million) implying a per capita annual income of SAT$8233 (US$2693).[5]Samoa is classified as a Small Island Developing State (SID) mainly because of its vulnerability to natural disasters and its vulnerability to external economic context. Samoa's economic performance is constrained by distance to global markets, a small local market, and a low skill base population and vulnerability to natural disasters (particularly cyclones). For example, Apia experiences 10 tropical cyclones per decade on average, usually between November and April. The impact of the September 2009 tsunami and 2011 cyclones also affected Samoa's economy negatively. Samoa's current Human Development Index (HDI) is 0.688, which gives the country a global rank of 99 out of 187 countries assessed.

Samoa's economy is still largely depends on its natural resources. Despite a decline in agricultural sector's contribution to the GDP[6], the 2009 Agricultural Survey has identified an increase in households engaged in this sector.[7]In 2006 around 75% of the households were engaged in agricultural activities, but it increased to 84% of households in 2009[8] (accounting for the increase in numbers of households between 2006 and 2009). Agriculture continues to be the major contributor to household subsistence, particularly in rural areas. The 2009 Agriculture Census showed that 34% of the households mainly practiced mostly "subsistence" agriculture, whilst 31%, were engaged "mainly for home consumption". Only 3% of households practiced mainly commercial agriculture. Notably, many wage-earning households were also engaged in supplementary subsistence production.

1.3 Environmental Context

The Samoan islands are volcanic in origin, geologically young, and consist mainly of basaltic rock. Soils are derived from olivine or andesite basalt and the majority belong to the Soil Taxonomy Order Inceptisol. Soils are strongly leached, low in available K (< 1me /100g), have pH values that generally

[3]Seuseu et al. 2012, Climate Change in the Pacific.
[4]UNDP 2011. Human Development Report 2011
[5]GoS 2012, SDS 2012-2016.
[6]Agriculture now only accounts for just 10% of GDP, compared with 22% a decade earlier, and three times that in the early 1990s.[6]
[7]GoS 2012, Agricultural Census 2009.
[8]Based on the 2006 Population Census and the Agriculture Census 2009,

range between 5 to 7, and fix high amounts of applied P (50-100%). An interpretation of the 1999 aerial photos of Samoa shows that forest land covers the largest proportion of the land (around 60%), followed by agricultural land (see Table 1 below).9

Table 1: Land-cover categories of Samoa (based on 1999 aerial photos)

Land use Category	Description	Area (ha)		Percentage of Total Samoan Land
		Savaii	Upolu	
Forest Land	Land with a tree crown cover of more than 10% and a minimum size of 1 hectare. Includes man made plantation forests, mangrove forests and other natural forests	118,037	52, 406	60.0
Agricultural Land	i. Plantations – permanent agricultural installations, mostly tree crops or continued/repeated planting of e.g. coconuts or bananas (agro-industrial) ii. Mixed Crops – land currently and recently cultivated with a mixture of herbaceous and tree crops such as root crops, taro, yam, cassava, breadfruit etc. This includes areas of current cropping and adjacent areas recently abandoned and now overgrown with secondary shrub and tree species	28,621 (plantations = 26, 158) (Mixed Crops = 2, 463)	34,476 (Plantation = 26, 770) (Mixed Crop = 7, 706)	22.3
Wooded Land (scrub)	Areas with dominance of woody perennial shrubs of less than 5-7m height and without a definite crown	15, 065	7, 000	7.8
Built-up Area	All settlement areas, encompasses continuous developments, industrial or commercial built-up areas and scattered isolated houses including gardens and inner-city parks	1,772	5,292	2.5
Barren Land	All land lacking any vegetation cover except for infrastructure and built up areas	1, 973	30	0.7
Infrastructure	All roads (hard surfaced or loose) and infrastructure related facilities (e.g. airports/airstrips, ports, wharves, sports compounds etc.)	32	432	0.2
Other	Includes grass land, lakes, rivers and wetlands	5,379	13,141	6.5
Total		**170, 879**	**112, 777**	**100**

Source: SamFRIS 2004 Reported in Samoa's UNCCD Thematic Assessment Report 2006.

[9]This is the most recent information available.

Irrespective of the land cover categories, most land in Samoa is under customary land tenure: 81% (237,735 ha) is under customary land ownership, 15% (44,025 ha) is government/public land and only 4% (11,740 ha) is freehold land. Customary lands include agricultural lands as well as natural forestland and other natural ecosystems (such as wetlands). Customary land is primarily managed by the head *matai*, who is the head of the extended family who distributes land to the extended family members for their use. The social unit of Samoan life is the 'aiga' or extended family. The 'aiga is headed by its highest ranking matai, who is appointed by the consensus of the 'aiga. The matai assumes responsibility for directing the use of family land, and, other assets belonging to the aiga. As the Table 2 below shows, most of the natural forests also fall under customary land, and State forests constitute a very small percentage of the overall forest land.

Table 2: Forest Cover in Land Tenure Type

Land Tenure Type	**Forest Area (1000 hectares)**	**Percentage of Total Land Area**
Customary Land	131.2	46.2
State Land	22.0	7.7
Private Freehold Land	3.2	1.1
Ex-Government Forestry Plantation Leases[10]	4.8	1.7
STEC Land	6.7	2.3
State Forest[11]	2.6	1.0
Non-forest land[12]	113.5	40
Total	**284**	**100%**

Source: FAO 2010 - Global Forest Resources Assessment 2010 Country Report, Samoa

This land tenure is enshrined in Samoa's Constitution, whose article 101 classifies all land under three categories: customary lands, public lands and freehold lands. Article 102 of the Constitution– No alienation of customary land – notes that "it shall not be lawful or competent for any person to make any alienation or disposition of customary land or any interest in customary land, whatever by way of sale, mortgage". However, "Taking of Lands Act 1964" permits the taking of customary lands or interests for public purpose and also the Alienation of Customary Lands 1965, however permits granting of leases or licenses of customary lands.55.

In addition to land being very important to the livelihoods of Samoan people through agriculture, animal husbandry, and also through the provision of water, fuelwood, medicinal plants and other wild food, land area in Samoa are also important refugia for globally threatened species. Key amongst these are the globally Critical Endangered palm species *Drymophloeus samoensis* and the Samoan Moorhen *Gallinula pacifica*. In addition many globally Endangered Species are also found on Samoan Islands, including

[10] Land leased by the Government of Samoa for forest plantation development. As of 2003, all such lands have now been returned to customary landowners including ownership and management of the forest plantations.

[11] Government land, owned and managed by the MNRE with natural forests and forest plantations.

[12] Land not having any forest (includes build-up areas, agriculture lands and other non-forest land use etc.)

Clinostigma samoense; Tooth-billed Pigeon (*Didunculus strigirostris*); Pacific Sheath-tailed Bat (*Emballonura semicaudata*); Steindachner's Emo Skink (*Emoiaad spersa*); Olive Small-scaled Skink (*Emoia lawesi*); Mao (*Gymnomyz asamoensis*) and a land snail (*Thaumatodon hystricelloides*). Two globally Vulnerable birds are also found in Samoa – the Shy Ground-dove (*Gallicolum bastairi*) and the Samoan White-eye (*Zosterops samoensis*). Many species found in Samoan Islands are also endemics, such as the Samoan Flycatcher, the Samoan Fantail, the Samoan Whistler, the Samoan Triller, the Samoan White-eye, and the Mao. The Manumea or Tooth-billed Pigeon represents an endemic genus. Several endemic land snails have also been identified in Samoa such as the *Samoana stevensoniana* (Samoan Land Snails), as well as endemic arthropods include the butterflies *Hypolimna serrabunda* and *Phalanta exulans*. Many endemic plant species are also found in Samoa, such as the palms *Clinostigma samoense*, and *Metroxylon paulcoxii*. Given the biodiversity importance, Samoa is part of the Polynesia-Micronesia biodiversity hotspot (CI) and, along with American Samoa, comprises the Samoan Tropical Moist Forests Eco region[13].

1.4 Threats to land and water resources

Land and water resources in Samoa are under threat from several pressures. Key threats are the following:

1. **Land use changes:** Forest clearance to plant commodities such as coconut, cocoa and banana has been a major cause of land use changes in Samoa (Ward and Ashcroft, 1998) and is directly related to government efforts to increase exports. High demand for taro led to significant forest land encroachment from the mid-1970s until the arrival of taro blight in early 1990s. The Vulnerability Index for Samoa notes that clearance of lowlands and intensive farming are two of the five key "issues of greatest environmental vulnerability". Once cleared, the agricultural land is intensively farmed, and this is one of the key drivers for land degradation in the country. In worst case scenarios, when the fertility is low, land is abandoned. Samoa's State of the Environment Report notes "Logging, agricultural clearing and cyclones caused extensive damage and fragmentation to the once dense native forests, opening up the undergrowth to sunlight and creating conditions that favour, and were taken advantage of, by wind dispersed, light demanding and fast growing pioneer species, most of them non-native and invasive. The Report also notes that the 80% of coastal areas (including its natural forests) have been impacted by coastal development, including settlements and other infrastructure. In addition, natural marshes have also been encroached by settlements.

2. **Unsustainable harvesting of products**: Fuel wood harvest from natural forests is a key cause of forest degradation in Samoa, as it is the major source for cooking energy in Samoan households (70%). Current rate of forest and woodland clearance for agricultural purposes, including firewood collection and infrastructure development, is estimated at 1,500 ha per year (Sam Sesega, 2005). Though Samoa instituted a logging ban in January 2009, forest quality has continued to be degraded and harvesting of mangrove trees for both fuelwood and constructions have also continued in some areas. Remapping of the forest resource in 2003−2004 provisionally concluded that there were "very few areas of closed canopy forest remaining in Samoa." Upland forest in Upolu has also lost their native species and are now virtually all non-native (99%).

3. **Pollution:** Household level waste and agrochemicals in some instances have been the main pollution issues in Samoa. Monitoring of some streams have indicated high total coliform counts as well as E. coli counts, suggesting high level of faecal contamination (SOE, forthcoming).

[13]http://lntreasures.com/samoa.html

4. Invasive alien species**:** The global invasive species data base suggests that Samoa has over 80 invasive species. Some invasive species such as the Merremia vines are estimated to cover up to 50% of the remaining lowland native forests (SSOE, forthcoming). Samoa's National Invasive Species Action Plan has noted that several other species such as crazy ants (*Anoplolepis gracilipes*), myna birds (*Acridotherestristis&A. fuscus*), the red-vented bulbul (*Pycnonotuscafer*), feral pigs (*Sus scrofa*) and cats (*Feliscatus*), rats (*Rattus spp*.), Ivy Gourd (*Cocciniagrandis*), the Mexican Rubber Tree, and even Albizia trees to be of particular concern.

5. **Extreme weather events and other natural hazards:** Samoa's location makes it susceptible to frequent occurrence of tropical cyclones. Since 1990, three major cyclones (Ofa, Valerie and Heta) have caused extensive damages to terrestrial and marine habitats and species, as well as infrastructure, settlements and agricultural lands. Samoa is also subjected to seismic events in the area and was severely affected by a tsunami in 2009. Such events as well as increased variability in rainfall patters are expected to increase due to global climate change.

Forest loss and fragmentation have been reported to have negative impacts on globally important species such as flying foxes (*Pteropussamoensis* and *P. tonganus*) and the tooth-billed pigeon (*Didunculus strigirostris*). Poor agricultural and forestry practices (including land clearing) reportedly contribute to high siltation and eutrophication in some lagoons from run-offs. Zann&Mulipola (1995) have suggested that increased sediment washing into the sea and increased nutrient runoff were probably responsible for the widespread die-back of lagoon corals on the northern reefs between 1970 and 1985. Additionally, loss of forest cover and organic contents from soils also contribute to increased GHG emissions from the soil, although this has not been quantified for Samoa to date. The gross greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from the agriculture, forestry and other land uses (AFOLU) sector in 2007 totalled 135.37 Gg CO2-e which represent 38% of Samoa's national total emissions. Sustainable land management, therefore, is critical to maintain and enhance Samoa's economic development, household food security, to conserve biodiversity and to ensure that Samoa does not contribute to global GHG emissions.

1.5 Policy and Legislative Framework for SLM

In order to counter threats to Samoa's land and water resources, the Government of Samoa has included sustainable land management under several national and sectoral strategies, policies and legal frameworks. The Strategy for the Development of Samoa (SDS) 2008- 2012 promoted the enhancement of both the quality of life and the standard of living for all Samoans as the overall goal. The Strategy for the development of Samoa (SDS) 2012-2016 continues to pursue the same vision emphasized in the SDS 2008-2012 – to achieve an improved quality of life for all14. Sustainable environmental management has been considered as one of the four key sectors to enhance the national productivity and to achieve sustainable development. Although Samoa failed to achieve its macro-economic target during the last SDS period, it is determined to reverse this trend by rebuilding its macro-economic resilience and promoting sustainable growth that builds an enabling environment for regional and global integration.

The importance of sustainable land use management practices through prudent utilization of lands and land-based resources in accordance with land resource potential and vulnerability[15] has been strongly emphasized in this Strategy. Recognizing the role agriculture plays in local livelihoods, this development

[14]GoS 2012, SDS 2012-2016 and also in GoS 2008, SDS 2008-2012.
[15]GoS 2012, SDS 2012-2016.

strategy continues to encourage the Agriculture Sector as a major contributor to realising the theme of "*boosting productivity for sustainable development*", through proper land-use management approach.[16]

The Strategy includes a number of indicators related to sustainable land management in Samoa, including[17]:

1. Increase percentage of land area covered by forest;
2. Proportion of land area planted under the community forestry programme;
3. Increase number of terrestrial and marine areas and critical ecosystems and species protected;
4. Number of species threatened with extinction decreased;
5. Proportion of invasive species eradicated;
6. Expansion of ground water monitoring network;
7. Percentage of rehabilitated degraded land and improved critical landscapes;
8. Legislation and tracking system for chemicals and hazardous waste developed and implemented;
9. Increase community awareness on water catchment areas and risk of unsustainable methods of farming;
10. Increase land areas declared as water catchment reserve; and
11. Improve compliance with land use management plans.

The current SDS 2012-2016 has a strong emphasis on SLM, and it has been mainstreamed into every sub-sector of the Environment section of the Strategy as a crossing-cutting issue. It has also been streamlined into other sectors particularly under Agriculture and Tourism sectors. The strong focus on environmental management and particularly on sustainable land management in Samoa's SDS builds on its First National Environmental Management Strategy (NEMS) in 1993. This document provided a national basis for Samoa to adopt sustainable approaches in addressing key targeted environmental components (TECs). It advocated a holistic approach to addressing pressing threats to the environment, with strong cooperation between government agencies to effectively manage priority environment issues. These included the following:

12. Managing dynamics and trends of population
13. Protecting fresh water supplies and quality
14. Marine resources protection
15. Managing waste
16. Addressing root causes of deforestation
17. Development of sustainable land use practices
18. Conservation of biological diversity
19. Protection of the atmosphere
20. Planning for climate change
21. Preservation of traditional arts, culture and history
22. Development of human resources18

Samoa's State of the Environment (SOE) Report 1993, published at about the same time, has provided further justification for the pathway taken by the GoS based on the NEMS. Since publication, many policies have been developed, which are listed below:

[16]ibid; also in SDS 2008-2012 & in KVA 2011.
[17] Ibid, SDS 2012-2016
[18] Taule'alo 1993, NEMS.

23. National Land use Policy 2001
24. National Waste Management Policy 2001
25. National Water Resource Policy 2001
26. The National Policy on Population and Sustainable Development 2001
27. National Forest Development Policy 2005
28. National Conservation of Biological Diversity Policy 2005
29. National Cultural and Natural Heritage Policy 2005
30. National Biodiversity Policy 2005

Reviews of the SOE and NEMS are currently being finalized (2013) u to provide the latest updates on the state and trends of changes and conditions of the country's environment and the degree of the country's response to addressing the consequences.

Samoa's forestry sector envisages that by 2025, Samoa will become a model for Pacific Island Countries (PICs) in its development efforts to reconcile the need to improve livelihoods for forest-dependent communities and improving the state of the forest resources via ecologically sustainable development.

Samoa's National Action Plan (SNAP) to Combat Land Degradation and Mitigate the Effects of Drought" (2006) has noted the need for better management of agricultural lands and to promote agro-forestry and alley cropping, tree plantations on sloping and contour mountain areas, and to promote mixed cropping, as well as terracing-improvement measures on sloping/hilly or marginal lands. It also highlight the need to promote planting of trees and plants along riverbanks to promote conservation of agro-soil on degraded land areas, sustainable agro-land use practices in hilly areas, organic farming, and to strengthen food, nutrition, water and energy security, and to ensure sustainable livelihoods of communities.

These policies and plans are supported by a number of legislation. These include the following:

1. The Lands, Survey and Environment Act 1989 provides the legal thrust for SLM as an activity to promote proper environmental conservation. This Act's Division 4 section 116 subsection 1allows management plans to be prepared to ensure the protection, conservation, management, and control of the following: national parks and reserves, water resources, coastal zones, indigenous forests and soil erosion.[19]

2. The Water Resources Management Act 2008 mandates the protection and management of watersheds, and directs the principles of sustainable development to be applied to the conservation and management of the water resources including protecting and closing of areas as watershed areas. It also provides for the preparation of watershed management plans and promotes a multi-sectoral/ integrated approach for managing water resources.

3. The Forestry Management Act 2011 also regulates the harvesting of forest resources and the Survey Act 2010 reinforces the creation of reserves for water ways, rivers and natural drainages. The Agriculture, Forests and Fisheries Ordinance 1959 section 4 subsection (b) promotes the conservation, production and development of natural resources especially soil, water and forests.

[19]ibid.

1.6 Government's Institutional Framework for SLM

As noted in the earlier section, national policies and legal framework for sustainable land management fall under the responsibilities of several government institutions. One of the highest policy making bodies is the Cabinet Development Committee (CDC). This committee is the principal advisory body to Cabinet. It plays a vital role in mainstreaming SLM issues into national development plans and initiatives. It comprises of Ministers of the Cabinet and government CEOs.[20] In addition, several government Boards such as the Environment Board, Land Board and PUMA Board –play pivotal roles in facilitating the promotion and recognition of environmental issues, including SLM.[21]

The key Government Ministries and Organisations that directly relevant for SLM include the Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment and Meteorology (MNRE), Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAF) , Ministry of Women and Community Social Development (MWCSD), the Ministry of Education, Culture and Sports (MESC) and Local Governments.

The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MNRE) is responsible for the effective management of natural landscapes. The MNRE is the executing agency for all United Nations Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs) including UNCCD. It is comprised of the following Divisions with responsibilities relevant to SLM:

1. Land Management Division –This division is the focal Unit for the UNCCD and it is responsible for policy development on sustainable development of land and land-based resources. Its Land Registry Section contains all records of land ownership in Samoa and administers public and customary land leases. It is also responsible for the issuing of sand mining and reclamation permits and utilization of government lands in the central urban area. This division's work includes Land Registry, Government Land Administration, Customary Land Administration, Land Development and land valuation.

2. Forestry Division - is currently implementing various activities such as developing a database on Forest Resources in Samoa, including GIS Data; and it also undertakes reforestation and watershed Management activities.

3. Mapping Section Mandate - Provide satellite images; aerial maps, define SLM project site area.

4. Division of Environment and Conservation Mandate - Focal point for CBD; Synergy with UNCCD.

5. The Planning and Urban Management Agency has been established under the PUMA Act 2004 to address as well as promote proper land sustainable use, development and management of land in Samoa. The establishment of PUMA was the GoS response to the growing concern for urban planning given the need to put in place an integrated planning system to address the growing expansion of public good operations and services and to meet the demands of a fast growing urban population. The PUMA Act provides the mandate for the approval and consent on all development activities in Samoa. The PUMA's role is even more critical now in the Apia township as more public and private infrastructural investments are proposed for the Apia Commercial Business District (CBD) area

[20] GoS 2006, Samoa's 3rd UNCCD Report.
[21] ibid.

The Ministry is implementing several initiatives on SLM. These include an Agroforestry and Tree Farming Project, funded by the Australian government (around 5million U$) and a Japanese government funded 2.5 million U$ Forest Conservation Project aimed at improving silvicultural practices and forest protection. An FAO-GEF funded forestry and protected area project will commence implementation soon, and will, amongst other things strengthen community based sustainable forestry management systems. The Government has identified climate change risk management in the forestry sector as a priority. It has recently commenced the implementation of a 2.4 million dollars UNDP-LDCF funded project entitled Integration of Climate Change Risks and Resilience into Forestry Management in Samoa (ICCRIFS). This will enhance Samoa's upland native forestry management capabilities and promote sound lowland agro-forestry practices and seek to enhance the resilience of natural ecosystems to climate change. The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries has MAF has several Divisions but the ones most relevant to sustainable land management includes the Crop land Livestock Division which promoted sustainable agriculture. The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries' work is primarily geared towards improving food security (by improving the sustainability of agricultural production), and supporting livelihoods by encouraging commercial development of the agriculture sector. The Ministry provides technical advice, training, and support to subsistence farmers, commercial farmers, agro-processors, and exporters. The Government of Samoa annually invests around 5.3 million US dollars (12 million Samoan Tala) through this Ministry. Amongst other things, the Ministry has supported pilot measures to improve the soil and water management practices employed under current farming systems, promoting mulching, cover cropping, terracing, strip cropping, repairing gullies and the use of organic matter. The government is also supporting efforts to manage climate change risks in the agriculture sector through the UNDP-LDCF project: "Integrating Climate Change risks into the Agriculture and Health Sectors in Samoa" (2.1 million U$). The project has developed a Climate Early Warning System (CLEWS) and gross crop margin maps, and developed a Soil Resources Interpretive Reference Manual (SRIRM) to help farmers ascertain exactly what adaptation strategies will be needed for different crops under the various predicted climate change scenarios

The Ministry of Women Communities and Social Development (MWCSD) has the overall mandate to support local development through local government, and to provide vital link between GoS and communities. The MESC develops and implements education curricula in Samoa, including on issues of environmental management, conservation, and sustainable land management. The Local Government has the primary mandate to plan and implement local development activities. Government in Samoa is three tiered with the central government, eleven political districts or tūmālō 286 village (fono) and 26 urban authorities. Districts are governed from the district capital villages according to their own constitutions based on traditional laws and regulations. The capital of Apia consists of 45 villages joined into the countries Capital District. The rural and urban village authorities operate as a single tier, with each village having its own committee.

The Scientific Research Organization of Samoa (SROS) established in 2005, is technical body undertakes relevant research and provides technical advisory services. The University of the South Pacific, School of Agriculture and Food Technology (USP/SAFT) through its Faculties of Agriculture and the National University of Samoa's (NUS) Biological Sciences are involved in capacity building through formal education. The USP Faculty of Agriculture undertakes training, research and consultancies.

1.7 Long-term solution and barriers to achieving the solution

Despite a strong policy and legal framework, supported by activities of a number of government Ministries and their constituent Departments, the current investments and actions have not been adequate to achieve the long-term goal that Samoa seeks to achieve- "Samoa's productive landscapes are protected and sustainably managed to mitigate land degradation and to increase soil carbon sequestration so as to contribute to poverty alleviation and mitigation and adaptation to climate change impacts". Several barriers hinder its achievement, key of which include the following two key barriers:

1. **Fragmented and primarily sectoral approach to land and ecosystems management**

Although landuse decisions in Samoa are primarily made by communities, as most land is under customary tenure (and thus community control). Their decisions are, in turn, influenced directly by the policies and programmes supported by the two key Ministries – MNRE and MAF. Samoa's production lands consist of a mosaic of agricultural land and natural ecosystems; the farming systems employed in the former can have a major impact on the latter—influencing the functionality of the agro-ecosystem. The promotion of agricultural practices that promote high fertilizer use, for example, can impact wetland water quality. Therefore, it is essential that institutions that work on agriculture and forestry and other landuse (i.e. protected areas) work collaboratively. Currently, there have been limited cooperation between different Ministries – particularly the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAF) and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MNRE) but also, for example, with the Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development (though it is vested with the primary responsibility for promoting local development). Sustainable land management is not explicitly integrated in the agriculture sector's objectives and MAF's services are more aligned accordingly to maximising commodity production (without necessarily considering the broader environmental implications). MNRE, on the other hand, focuses on maintaining and enhancing ecosystems capacities for service provision, forestry, pasture, land use and agricultural policies are not interlinked, and do not stress the need to manage landscapes as an integrated unit. MNRE lacks the capacity to provide strong sustainable economic incentives to encourage sustainable land management. In short, the current baseline of actions do not promote a 'landscape' approach to land management, working across communities and land use sectors to optimise economic production while protecting the environment. The current works of these different Ministries also do not explicitly attempt to maximize global environmental values – including global biodiversity conservation and greenhouse gas emission reduction. Thus, SLM promotion is hindered by limited institutional coordination capacities, but additionally there are also issues of low staff capacities. There has been an extremely limited attempt to capture lessons from relevant programmes and projects into a national information database on SLM that is readily available for local communities or government agencies. Thus, such experiences have been lost and not been widely replicated. Past efforts at strengthening national capacities on SLM have been ad-hoc, with training, workshops and other events organized based on short term projects and programmes that are not strategic. Staff from different relevant institutions have not been targeted for such capacity building actions, such as the MWCSD staff have not received much capacity building on SLM. Although different national level manuals and technical documents have been developed, they are not being used by all relevant agencies. For example, the MNRE has developed a Soil Resources Interpretative Manual (SRIM 2010), which identifies different soil types and their suitability to various types of crops and trees. However, such manuals are neither widely available nor used as such manuals have not been designed with local land holders/ farmers as target groups. In addition, they are also not available in the local language. The involvement of NGOs, private sector and academia in promoting SLM has also not been promoted strategically by government institutions, despite the fact that several NGOs have been engaged in the promotion of eco-agriculture, organic farming and other relevant SLM approaches.

2. **Local communities do not have capacities or strong incentives for effective landscape level SLM management**

In addition to the limited national capacities, there are also limited capacities and actions by local communities on sustainable land management (on the agricultural lands they primarily manage as households as well as at the wider landscape level). SLM issues have not been strongly integrated into participatory local development plans, which have been trialled in a number of communities, and are being nationally replicated by the MWCSD. The outreach of Ministries to farmers have also been limited due to their limited capacities and budgets, and innovative approaches of working through the private sector, NGOs and others to reach out to farmers/ local communities to enhance SLM have not been implemented widely at the national scale. Though several individual farmers in Samoa have been trained in improved land and watershed management techniques, there have been no successful attempts to disseminate such techniques within villages, or to encourage better management of the wider landscape to enhance ecosystem productivity and resilience to changes. There are limited mechanisms to provide continuing advisory services or follow up training. Farmers do not understand the benefits of sustainably managing the wider landscape, and few government incentives exist to promote actions at inter-community levels. Over the last few decades, farming systems have been transformed from traditional subsistence farming to mixed farming for subsistence and commercial purposes. Though the government is promoting some market based incentives, such as marketing of eco-friendly agricultural commodities, these initiatives do not promote SLM per se or seek to maximise multiple global environmental values related to biodiversity conservation and greenhouse gas emissions reduction. Amongst other things, there is no support for them to plan and implement better land management practices across communities and across landscapes (including both farmed areas, non-farmed communal areas and other natural ecosystems). As a result, many farms are affected by bad land management practices upstream or on adjoining farms (suffering land slips or flooding as a consequence).

1.8 Stakeholder Analysis

In addition to key government Ministries noted earlier in this report, a number of other key stakeholders are critical for sustainable land management in Samoa. A number of additional government agencies also play important roles in SLM, such as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, whose CEO is the political focal point for the GEF and is responsible for facilitating official communication with the UNCCD, GEF, UN Agencies and Regional Organizations. The Ministry of Finance is also important in terms of allocating resources to SLM and ensuring strong donor coordination. The Land Transport Authority (LTA) - has the mandate over all public roads and associated drainage systems, which can impact land and water resources.

Local households and communities are ultimately the most important stakeholders for SLM – as most of the legal rights over land are vested in them, as stated in the country's Constitution. As Samoa is a deeply religious country, the Churches also play a vital role in the communities by encouraging moral values and the importance of charity work, including nature protection. This aligns with community's common belief that land is a heritage from God, so needs to be sustainably used, managed and protected.

There is a thriving Non-Government community in Samoa. Samoa Umbrella of NGOs (SUNGO) has several members who are involved in sustainable land management actions. These include Matua i le ōō Environment Trust Inc. (METI), Women in Business (WIBDI), and Samoa Farmers Association (SFA). METI has been assisting communities to develop integrated farming approaches for sustainable crop production. WIBDI has also been providing training of improved farming techniques, and business management skills, particularly to women farmers. SFA has been an advocacy organization for farmers but has also implemented projects to provide planting materials and extension advice to farming

communities, and marketing village farm produce both locally and overseas. In addition to local NGOs, Samoa has also benefited from the support of international NGOs such as the Conservation International. Conservation International (CI) has supported in identification of key biodiversity areas and in management of protected areas, amongst its several activities. Samoa as a member of several regional organizations such as SOPAC and SPREP, and has also benefited from their projects, programmes and capacity building actions. SPREP is the regional reference centre or focal point for UNCCD and it plays a key role in SLM particularly at the policy level. SPREP's other strategic priorities cover other thematic areas which include biodiversity, climate change, environmental monitoring and governance, and waste management.

PART II: PROJECT STRATEGY

2.1 Rationale

Land degradation in Samoa has long been identified as a serious problem. However, past government attempts to address it have been ineffective because they were fragmented, ad hoc and sectoral-based. The MNRE, the key government agency with the mandate to curb and to reverse land degradation is now engaged in a holistic multi-sectoral integrated approach promoting the principle of sustainable land management (SLM) to work the land and to conserve land resources in order to facilitate ecosystem services. Thus this project has been designed to overcome the barriers identified in an earlier section of this document and to assist Samoa conserve its land and resources therein to attain both national and global benefits. The SLM project is timely as it coincides with the strengthening of the regulatory framework of the MNRE which recently has several legislations, policies and sector plans completed and approved by Cabinet and in the context of increased awareness and involvement of other government Ministries as well.

2.2 Policy Conformity

As noted earlier, this project is consistent with Samoa's Strategy for the Development of Samoa (SDS) (2012-2016), which has the Vision "*Improved Quality of Life for All*". This project will directly contribute to several issues highlighted in this Strategy, such as "to accelerate the reforestation process" and to "support improvements in land– and marine–based food security through the provision of planting materials, traditional crops and livestock focused extension services…" The project will also contribute to this Strategy's Goal 7: Environmental Sustainability and Disaster Risk Reduction, where it has been noted "Environmental management, compliance and monitoring will be improved". The project is consistent with Samoa's National Water Resources Management Strategy (2008) and the National Water Resource Policy (NWRP) under the National Water Resources Management Act (2007), which provides the framework for the conservation, sustainable use and management of Samoa's water resources.

This project is consistent with the GEF's Land Degradation Focal Area Strategy, particularly Objective 3: "Reduce pressures on natural resources from competing land uses in the wider landscape". In line with this objective's Outcome 3.1 on strengthening the enabling environment, the project will strengthen collaboration between at least three key government sectoral agencies working on agriculture, land management, community development and environmental sectors to incorporate SLM into their plans and programmes. The project will work to strengthen capacities and long-term cooperation between MAF and MNRE and will also coordinate and cooperate with the Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development (MWCSD), which is primarily responsible for local development. The project will support joint work between these sectors to facilitate community actions for effective multi-use landscape management of agricultural land, forests, wetlands, grasslands and coastal zone, which is in line with GEF's LD Outcome 3.2. The project will support sustainable agricultural land management to reduce

land degradation and to boost food, water and energy security, and also to ensure that communities undertake effective management of other land use types within the production landscape to enhance ecosystem services and climate resilience. The project will also strengthen national capacities and mechanisms for the dissemination of good land management practices throughout the country and help meet national greenhouse gas reduction targets.

This project is fully in line with the Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) 2008-2012 signed between the Government of Samoa and the United Nations Development Programme Samoa Multi-Country Office. The CPAP has highlighted the UNDAF Outcome 4.1 Environmental sustainability and sustainable energy are mainstreamed into regional and national policies, planning frameworks and programmes and 4.2 Pacific communities effectively manage and sustainably use their environment, as well as natural and cultural resources.

2.3 Country Ownership and Drivers

The initial project concept and this full proposal development have been done with strong partnership between the relevant Government agencies, UNDP and through a consultative process, and building on the government's commitments as articulated in its national development strategy. An inter-sectoral Project Executive Group guided the project development, whose membership included representatives from: MNRE, MAF, MWCSD, Samoan Farmers Association, WIBDI, METI, SPREP, Conservation international, STA, EPC and others. The project has been designed to involve Government Ministries and Organizations, Private Sector, academic institutions, local communities and the international donors, to work collaboratively on integrated approaches to sustainable land management and on sharing access to land information systems. In addition a series of community level consultations were organized at various locations throughout the country that involved at least 8consultations, where 301 men and 172 women participated[22]. In order to ensure strong ownership, the project has also been designed to strengthen existing coordinating structures and mechanisms and to involve as many different stakeholder groups as possible (including NGOs). The strong commitment to this project by Samoa is reflected in the endorsement of the project concept by the government focal person's endorsement letter, as well as by the commitment of co-finance for this project. The project has also been designed to involve communities in a wider geographic area rather than focus on few "pilot" sites.

2.4 Design Principles and Strategic Considerations

In addition to conformity with national priorities, GEF strategy, UN's work globally and in Lao PDR and national ownership, a number of other strategic considerations have played a role in this project's formulation. These include gender equity, coordination with relevant initiatives, UNDP's comparative advantages, and balance between national policy and local actions which are discussed below. The additional considerations for cost effectiveness, sustainability and replicability are discussed later in the document.

1. Gender Considerations

The project's underlying principle embraces cultural diversity and gender equity because land degradation is very much cross-cutting and a multi-sectoral problem. The project recognizes that sustainable land management needs strong participation of all members of the community – all men, women and youths. Given the strong roles women also play in sustainable land management, the project will ensure equitable participation of women, men and the youth in project activities.

[22]This numbers do not include technical staff

In each of the 330 villages in Samoa has a women's committee, which assumes responsibility for health, and social and community development. Given their long-established, active role, women usually are very knowledgeable about current issues in villages. They are usually key players in implementing improved hygiene behaviours. The project will fully ensure that such women's committees are involved in decision making processes and in the implementation of project activities. The project will ensure that a strong gender analysis is undertaken at the beginning of the project, and also that gender disaggregated data is maintained on participation of men and women in project activities and benefits to men and women from project activities.

2. Linkages to UNDP Activities and other Programmes

The Government of Samoa will ensure that this project benefits from strong donor coordination in Samoa, led by the Aid Coordination and Loan Management Division (ACLMD) of the Ministry of Finance. In order to promote joint work planning, proper activity sequencing between different related initiatives, and adaptive management of interventions, a working group will be established under the joint aegis of MNRE and MAF comprising the project teams of different projects. Since the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment is involved in most of these initiatives, a special effort will be made to ensure strong coordination and cooperation between all these projects through the development of an institutional support and M&E mechanism within the Ministry. Further, periodic meetings will be organized to share best practices and knowledge between these related initiatives, as being proposed in the World Bank-ADB regional Pilot Programme for building Climate Resilience (PPCR) in the Pacific (a special emphasis has been placed on sharing the lessons learnt using the Adaptation Learning Mechanism [ALM]).

The key initiatives that this project will coordinate activities with include a number of GEF and LDCF funded initiatives. Key initiatives include:

- The GEF-UNDP Small Grants projects building capacity of local communities in Samoa,

- GEF-UNDP regional "Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change" (PACC) Project where Samoa is implementing coastal adaptation measures. The PACC project aims to strengthen technical capacities to support appropriate adaptation-centric policies, demonstrate cost-effective adaptation techniques in key sectors, and promote regional cooperation. It is designed to lay the framework for effective and efficient future investment on climate change adaptation in the Pacific.

- The UNDP-LDCF Integrating Climate Change Risks into the Forestry Sector in Samoa is supporting the Government of Samoa (GoS) to strengthen institutional capacities to systematically identify and address the climate change-driven risks for the management of native forests and agroforestry areas, in order to increase the resilience of rural communities and protect their livelihoods from dynamic climate-related damage.

- The activities of this project also have strong links with the UNEP-GEF regional project on invasive species management and the GEF-FAO multi-country project on Forestry and Protected Area Management in the Pacific.

- This project's implementation will also be closely coordinated with the GEF5's Regional Ridge to Reef Programmatic Approach for the Pacific, which will be led by UNDP. This programme, entitled "Pacific Islands Ridge-to-Reef National Priorities – Integrated Water, Land, Forest and

Coastal Management to Preserve Biodiversity, Ecosystem Services, Store Carbon, Improve Climate Resilience and Sustain Livelihoods" brings together a number of Pacific nations under one programmatic approach. The Programme will help to cross fertilise lessons and good practices between countries and Samoa will also be able to contribute its lessons from this project and learn from other projects in the regional through this. Under this regional framework, a new UNDP-LDCF project entitled "Economy-wide integration of CC Adaptation and DRM/DRR to reduce climate vulnerability of communities in Samoa" is being proposed. 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.

In addition, several bilateral and multi-lateral projects in Samoa have direct relevance to this project. These include:

- Samoa Cyclone Evan Early Recovery Project: The objective of the recovery programme is to help people recover from the impact of cyclone Evan, restore their income and assets, and build back better in a way which is more resilient to the impact of crises and disasters in future. The objective will be achieved through resuming agriculture and other sources of livelihoods through provision of essential inputs and cash assistance, helping home-owners rebuild their houses and developing the capacity of building artisans and strengthening national and community capacity for disaster risk reduction and recovery planning, and mainstreaming climate change adaptation measures. Tropical Cyclone Evan has been considered the worst tropical cyclone to impact Samoa since Cyclone Val in 1991. The Cyclone made landfall in Samoa at 2 pm, on the 13th December 2012, and from 13 December 2012, it caused widespread damage across the country, bringing heavy rainfall, flash floods and maximum sustained winds up to 90 knots (166.7 kilometers per hour). The impact has been severe with the loss of 5 lives and about four thousand, eight hundred people temporarily displaced. TC Evan destroyed power plants cutting power, disrupted communication services, uprooted trees many of which contributed to log dams and adding to already swollen rivers, destroyed buildings and roads, and extensively damaged crops. Based on modelled ground-up losses per district of Samoa from Tropical Cyclone Evan, the highest impacts are calculated for Apia and the districts surrounding Apia. Under the baseline, the Samoa Cyclone Evan Early Recovery Project, several donors have committed the equivalent of 217,100,000 Samoan Tala or 95,219,298 US dollars. A significant part of this programme will assist communities to clear debris and damaged infrastructure and help in the reconstruction of transport systems, electricity, and other services that are essential for local communities . This programme's efforts will be further supplemented by this GEF project by assisting in ecosystems restoration through reforestation and other relevant soil and water conservation activities.

- UNDP is also implementing "Joint Community Centred Sustainable Development Programme", through which community-based development plans are being prepared to strengthen existing village-level service delivery mechanisms and strengthen national-local level institutional linkages

- the JICA funded Forest Monitoring Project in four National Parks and Reserves on Upolu Island and Savaii Island,

- the AusAid funded NAPA 4 Climate Change Adaptation Project, "Samoa Agroforestry and Tree Farming Project"

- The World Bank supported Samoa Agriculture Competitiveness Enhancement 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 is also relevant to this project.

3. Building on UNDP's comparative advantages

UNDP has been working globally to strengthen governance and markets for SLM—taking a multi sectoral approach at the landscape level in Samoa and in many other countries around the world. This project fits well under UNDP's Biodiversity and Ecosystems Global Framework 2012-2020 (The Future We Want: Biodiversity and Ecosystems - Driving Sustainability). The project fits the **Signature** Programme 1 is "Integrating biodiversity and ecosystem management into development planning and production sector activities to safeguard biodiversity and maintain ecosystem services that sustain human wellbeing" , as this project will support the integration of and operationalization of biodiversity and ecosystem conservation objectives into multiple sectors across land- including key productive sectors, such as fisheries, agriculture and forestry; promote more sustainable production practices that maintain land and water ecosystem services; and conserve remaining biodiversity. The project is also aligned with Signature Programme 3 is "Managing and rehabilitating ecosystems for adaptation to and mitigation of climate change", as the project will support Samoa to conserve and rehabilitate natural ecosystems to reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

UNDP has been particularly active in several small island nations to strengthen land and resource management. This project is in line with UNDP's comparative advantage, as noted in the GEF Council Paper C.31.5 "Comparative Advantages of GEF Agencies", in the area of capacity building, and strengthening technical and policy development. UNDP has implemented several initiatives related to SLM – in policy development, capacity development and in field implementation. In Samoa, UNDP has supported the development and implementation of the UNDP-GEF MSP Capacity Development and Mainstreaming of SLM, which has supported the development of a National Action Plan (NAP) for SLM, as well as some activities on capacity building and demonstration work. Several community based projects related to SLM have been supported under the UNDP/GEF-Small Grants Programme (SGP) and the Strategic Priority on Adaptation (SPA)-funded CBA Programme. They include work in at least 10 communities on riverbanks and coastal protection, wetland management, upland management, Integrated Watershed Management and Marine Protected Areas, including coastal planting and watershed planting.

UNDP was particularly instrumental in the formulation of the Tsunami Early Recovery Framework to assist Samoa to rebuild its communities after a devastating tsunami severely affected livelihoods in September 2009. This Project is designed to address key recovery needs identified under this Framework in the areas of improving livelihoods, reducing disaster risks, and improving development coordination, as well as restoring and expanding people's livelihoods in the mainstay fishing, tourism and agricultural sectors. Investing in green development and green jobs is an overarching theme of the UNDP early recovery effort. The Project also enables people to reduce their exposure to disasters by offering training, and by promoting activities that are environmentally sustainable and ultimately build peoples' resilience to climate change. At the same time, to support a coordinated implementation of early recovery efforts at the national and community levels, UNDP co-chairs the Early Recovery Cluster with the Ministry of Finance.

UNDP's comparative advantage in the implementation of this Sustainable Land Management project also lies in the potential benefits obtainable from the implementation of UNDP-supported adaptation projects under-way in the "Economy-wide integration of CC Adaptation and DRM/DRR to reduce climate

vulnerability of communities in Samoa" (LDCF) project, forestry (ICCRAFS, LDCF) and agriculture (ICCRAHS, LDCF) sectors, which are relevant to the proposed project, given Sustainable Land Management's cross sectoral nature.

Another relevant initiative that could represent a comparative advantage for the implementation of the SLM project is the Samoa Cyclone Evan Early Recovery, which will help resume the heavily damaged agricultural sector and strengthen national and community capacity for disaster risk reduction and recovery planning, while mainstreaming climate change adaptation measures. UNDP's comparative advantage in the implementation of this Sustainable Land Management project also lies in the potential benefits obtainable from the implementation of UNDP-supported adaptation projects under-way in the "Economy-wide integration of CC Adaptation and DRM/DRR to reduce climate vulnerability of communities in Samoa" (LDCF) project, forestry (ICCRAFS, LDCF) and agriculture (ICCRAHS, LDCF) sectors, which are relevant to the proposed project, given Sustainable Land Management's cross sectoral nature. Another relevant initiative that represents additional a comparative advantage for the implementation of the SLM project is the Samoa Cyclone Evan Early Recovery, which will help resume the heavily damaged agricultural sector and strengthen national and community capacity for disaster risk reduction and recovery planning, while mainstreaming climate change adaptation measures.

2.5 Project Objectives, Outcomes, Outputs and Indicative Activities

The primary objective of this project is "**To strengthen local capacities, incentives and actions for integrated landscape management in order to reduce land degradation and greenhouse gas emissions and promote nature conservation whilst enhancing sustainable local livelihoods**". In order to achieve this objective the project will support local household and wider community actions to reduce pressures on natural resources from competing land uses in the wider landscape. This will be bolstered by the development of national and local capacities and creating incentives in Samoa for effective integrated landscape management that will consist of actions to reduce major anthropogenic causes of land degradation and greenhouse gas emissions from land-use changes or practices, and to promote restoration and conservation of ecosystems leading to increased biodiversity conservation status and the improvement of ecosystem services.

In order to achieve the above-mentioned Objective, the project plans on achieving the two major Outcomes, and several Outputs under these

Outcome 1: Communities and farmers are able to undertake and benefit from integrated land and water management on their traditionally owned lands (composed of different ecosystems and agriculture, fisheries and livestock production systems)

143. In recognition of Samoa's traditional ownership of most of its land resources, the project's emphasis is on sustainable land management through active participation of local communities to manage the wider landscape which they own and utilize, whilst also partnering with neighbouring / upstream and downstream communities in a watershed. Within the traditionally owned landscapes, individual households privately use/ manage parcels of land as agricultural, agroforestry, pasture and settlements. Therefore, in addition to the wider community efforts for land management, the role of individual households in land-use decisions are also recognized. Thus, the project will take a multi-pronged approach of promoting a wider community -led sustainable land and water management actions and will also target households to assist them to convert from land degrading activities to sustainable land management actions.

144. The primary geographic focus of the project will include a number of villages selected through a participatory approach with an open discussion forum for all participants representing the relevant sectors during the project design phase on four islands: Upolu, Savaii, Manono and Apolima. The project, in fact, will have nationwide scope and impact; however its activities at field level in SLM, under Component 1, will be focused on the regions demarcated in the maps (figures 2a &b) and also listed in Table 3 below.

Figure 2 (a) Upolu Project Sites

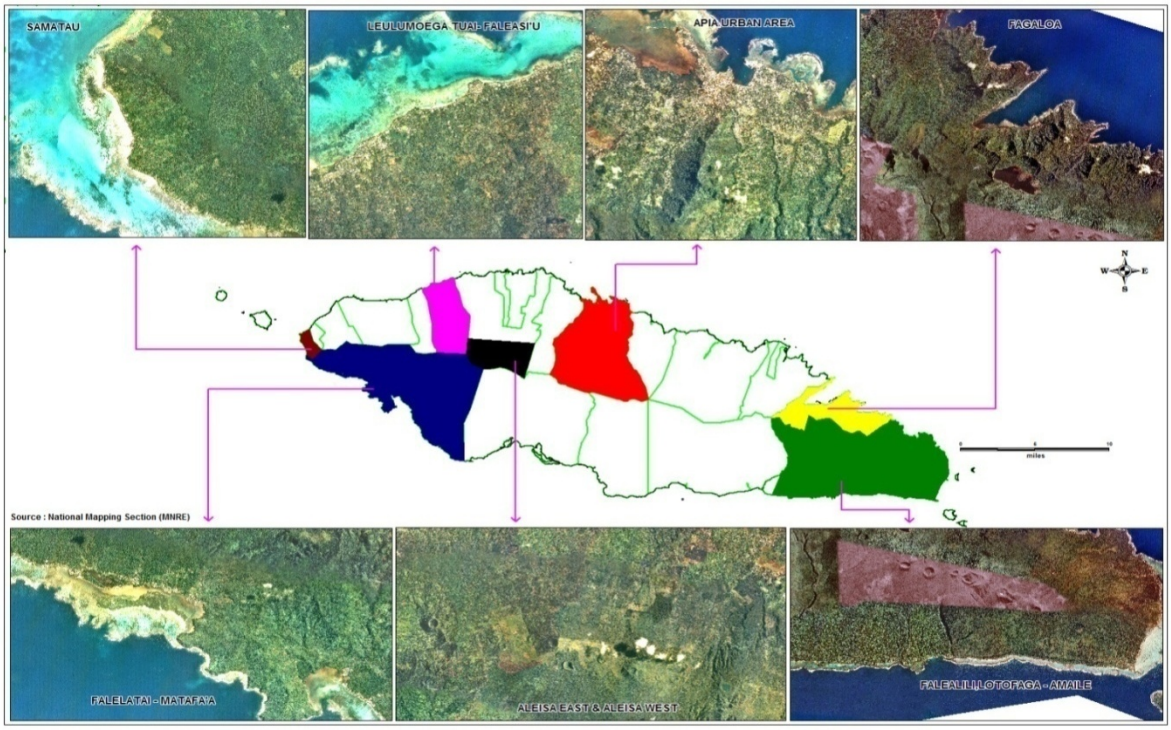


Figure 2 (b) Savaii Project Sites

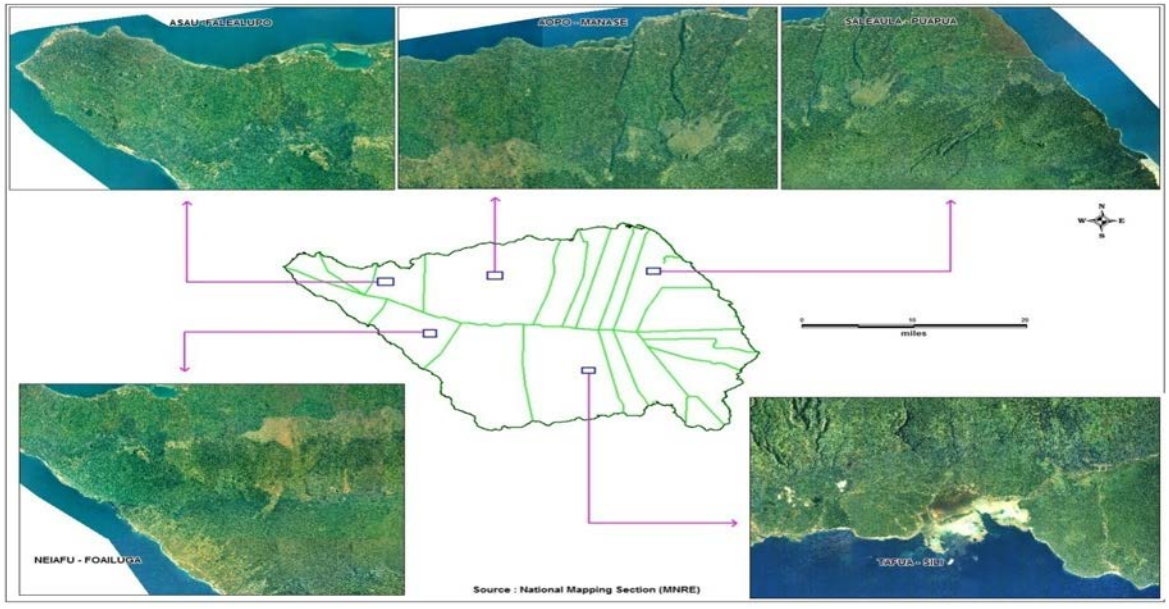


Table 3: Primary Geographic Focus of the Project

ISLAND	Selected Project Sites	Number of villages	Total population †	Estimated number of households	Average area covered (ha)‡
SAVAI'I	NE Savaii: Pu'apu'a – Sale'aula	5	2861	357	21854
	Central North Savaii: Manase - Aopo	13	5359	669	27593
	NW Savaii:Asau – Falealupo	10	4765	595	42092
	SW Savaii: Tufutafoe – Foailalo	10	6035	754	28219
	SE Savaii: Tafua - Sili	8	3481	435	21,810
UPOLU	Urban Area: Letogo – Vaiusu; Apia – Malololelei incl. Faatoia, Maagao, Lelata, Maagiagi).	30	37708	4713	3314
	North East: Uafato - Sauano	9	1392	174	12281
	NW Upolu: Faleasiu – Leulumoega	4	8571	1071	10,150
	SW Upolu: Samatau – Falese'ela Lefaga (Safaatoa – Matautu)	6	3109	388	19196
	SE Upolu: Salani – Amaile	21	9069	1133	56670
MANONO	Manono-tai (whole island) and Manono-uta (settlements in Upolu Island)	8	2261	282	290
APOLIMA	Apolima-tai (whole island) and Apolima-uta (settlement in Upolu Island)	2	498	62	73
Total		126	85109	10633	243542

† - based on 2006 & 2011 population censuses; ‡ - based on estimates from MNRE Mapping.

This project will help restore degraded land areas, through replanting and reforestation programmes, on urban and rural sites adjacent to Vaisigano and Tafitoala major river systems which were identified as severely devastated by cyclone Evans. Some of these village sites are piloted under the Urban-area category and Tafitoala of Safata may also be included as part of this project's contribution to restoration of Tafitoala's riverine areas.

Implementation of project activities at the sites will be done a phased approach, starting from sites judged to have the most potentials and urgent needs for the project's multi-sectoral approach and replicating the learning and experience in other project sites as capacities, resources and time permits. The Apia Urban Area and the 26 rural villages of Aleipata area which already have existing sustainable development village plans (SDVPs) will be in the first and second years. The Apia Urban area was severely impacted by cyclone Evans 2012 and will require strong support for rehabilitation and restoration along the Vaisigano River and the Fuluasou River (including adjacent villages on west). The 26 rural SDVPs will be revised to ensure that SLM is incorporated in them. Further, capacities of the land users and farmers of these communities will be strengthened to implement plans are household and at wider landscape levels. The experiences and lessons learnt will be replicated everywhere to the rest of selected project sites.

The project will ensure that there are no displacements of threats to ecosystems from the target sites to outside the project target sites. The project will ensure that there are mechanisms are in place at national level to monitor changes in wider landscape (beyond project site) through satellite imagery or aerial photos, and that that there are community mechanisms to monitor and deter / and mitigate such "displacements" of land degrading actions to non-target sites. The project will also ensure that the activities on the ground are undertaken with full prior informed consent of the local communities and that equity issues are considered and dealt with appropriately.

The project will focus on two key Outputs under this Outcome.

OUTPUT 1.1: Increased land productivity and benefits at farmers' household level through adoption of sustainable land and water management

The project will assist farmer households to adopt sustainable land and water management practices on parcels of land they utilize under household management. The project will work with at least 5000 farmer households in targeted landscapes to assist them to adopt improved land and water management practices and may also assist other households outside these areas through the Samoa Farmers' Association (SFA) and other national networks (and private sector, where appropriate).

It is expected that through the support of this project at least 62,730 ha of agricultural and forest land will have improved soil and water conservation and management practices. These will include at least 18,000 ha cultivated with ecologically sustainable traditional agricultural practices bolstered by integration with environmental friendly climate and pest resistant crop varieties, mixed cropping, organic farming, agroforestry, contour/alley/terrace farming, and another 43,800 ha covered with indigenous tree plantations under community management.

Community consultations during project design stage have shown that there is much community concerns on the high usage of agricultural chemicals (including fertilizers, insecticides and herbicides); as well as loss of traditional agricultural products, practices and knowledge on farming. Many communities are also concerned about declining agricultural yields and as well as on seasonal shortages of water (caused by drying of streams and other water resources). Some communities have reported clearance of low land forests and also encroachment of other natural ecosystems for agriculture and settlements expansion. The project will support the promotion of organic farming and more integrated ecologically sensitive farming to reduce the use of agrochemicals, improved SLM and SFM compatible land-use by farming households such as: a) soil and water conservation methods – such as organic fertilizer use, low tillage agriculture, (including biological nitrogen fixation), b) agro-forestry and alley cropping, c) tree plantations and contour farming on sloping and mountainous areas, as well as terracing-improvement measures on sloping/hilly marginal lands. By the end of the project, there will be an increase of 30% in the number of organic farmers from baseline. The project will support SLM and SFM compatible land-use by farming households such as: a) soil and water conservation methods – such as organic fertilizer use, low tillage agriculture, (including biological nitrogen fixation), b) agro-forestry and alley cropping, c) tree plantations on sloping and contour mountain areas, and to promote mixed cropping, as well as terracing-improvement measures on sloping/hilly or marginal lands, as appropriate.

The project will also strengthen the adoption of a more mixed cropping as most lands that are currently producing well under farmer's expectations have been and still are cultivated with taro only. Farmers are aware that this is not sustainable but change is slow because that is the major food security and income generating activity for many households. A shift from this mono-cropping practice into a more SLM friendly mixed-cropping approach will have to come from the community itself and its critical to establish community core groups, in this project, who will take the lead to make a difference. Farmers are need convincing by example – most regard new approaches as risk that must be avoided until proven. The project will also promote diversification of traditional food crops through mixed cropping to improve productivity and resilience to diseases, pests and climate change, and to minimise soil erosion and introduce suitable and climate resilient food and tree crops to promote household incomes and to improve soil and water conservation management. Table 4 below provides more options to be explored and trialled at the household level, during the project.

Table 4: Proposed Changes in Current Agricultural Land-use Practices

Changing agricultural practices	Major agricultural practices	Potential number of households to be involved	Total hectares to be impacted
From mono-cropping to mixed cropping & agroforestry with sustainable management of agrochemicals	Taro	5,395	3,786
	Taamu	1,079	1,325
	Banana	539	2,650
	Coconut	5,395	5,679
	Cocoa	1,079	1,325
	Ava	720	189
Cattle grazing in marginal lands in hilly areas and sensitive riparian areas to other areas	Cattle: • Move to old coconut plantations at lower ground. • Replant these marginal lands, through community forestry, using indigenous tree species. Where rivers are affected, build riparian buffer zones, again using indigenous trees species.	1,079	5,679
TOTAL		**15,286**	**18,930**

The traditional practice of "resting the land" by leaving it on fallow is a major feature of Samoan agriculture. Some commercial farmers are planting back the patches as they are harvested for the first two rounds, then left to fallow for six (6) months. In some communities, with increased populations, there has been a shortage of land (for e.g. Apolima, Manono and Fagaloa) which has not allowed for such practices to be continued normally, leading to soil nutrient depletion and reduced overall land productivity. This project will support the introduction of alternatives to ensure that land fertility can be maintained or increased using appropriate food and tree crops and through introduction of mixed- and inter-cropping, agroforestry, and in the case of Fagaloa, contour farming, alley cropping and terracing.

The project will also ensure that farmers have access to and are able to utilize several tools that have also been developed from other programmes in the country such as climate information tailored for the agriculture sector. This project will use the comprehensive manual developed under the ICCRA&HSS project that provides the mapping of soil types and identification of potential locations in optimising the use of arable land available for agriculture. This resource provides the needs of all kinds of agricultural workers – planters, livestock owners, researchers and planners in the rural development sector with a ready guide to the field of soils, soil attributes important for optimal crop growth, information about soil fertility, and an assessment of the suitability of the soils to grow a wide range of fruit and vegetable crops

Farming household's decision making and land management practices will be changed firstly through a combination of capacity building and awareness raising by working through community level farmers' groups, cooperatives and also through SFA. NGOs, private sector government extension services and other stakeholders will be mobilized to increase their capacities. Secondly, on farm changes of practices will be promoted using incentives such as access and linkages to improved marketing of products that are produced through sustainable farming practices (and in some instances, including organic farming). In interested communities where no farmer groups exist, the project will assist in their creation and strong emphasis will be made to include women farmers in all aspects of project activities. This project will work closely with NGOs and CSOs with the capacity to train and to build capacity related to SLM best practices that are affordable and rewarding. Several NGOs and CSOs in Samoa (Women in business and Samoa Farmers' Association) have had some success in developing capacity and experience in this area.

Simplified cost-benefit analysis will be part of this activity - to promote wise selection of crops and suitable farming methods including the resilience of relevant integrated farming practices including organic farming. With an increase in the niche market for locally grown produce via an integration of all SLM friendly farming practices – including ecologically sustainable traditional practices, workshops and training will focus on embracing this approach. This will also promote a good dialogue between participating farmers and industries with vested interest such as tourism, wholesalers, hotel owners, etc. Some of the SFA farmers currently engaged in SLM compatible farming practices are already supplying vegetables and fruits for hotels and catering services. The envisaged environmental and socioeconomic benefits from promoting household level of SLM are described later in this document.

OUTPUT 1.2: Participatory village action plans formally agreed between local community leaders and the government and implemented through community participation, leading to improved SLM over traditionally owned landscapes

As noted in Table 3 above the project is tentatively targeting the promotion of SLM activities in at least 126 villages. As also noted earlier in this document, the project will target working in 26 villages with existing sustainable village development plans to integrate SLM into such plans, and then expand to at least 24 further villages thereafter. By the end of the project, at least 50 village development plans will include participatory SLM plans with targets and responsibilities. The project will ensure equitable participation of men, women and the youth in its activities, and at least 15000 community members will have been involved in such plan development, and will be aware of the importance of integrated landscape management. In effect, these will be equivalent to village landscape plans that link from ride to reef.

Community consultations with village leaders and other representatives during the full project design stage have identified several common land management issues that need to be addressed through community actions. These include:

1. Reforestation in previously forest areas and loss of indigenous trees in overall landscape – at least 5000 hectares of degraded lands will be restored through community activities and further 500 hectares will be reforested.
2. Integrated water resources management, including water source protection, water resources management/ small scale water storage and irrigation structures and management of household and domestic animal waste to minimize water source pollution (at least 50% of the sampled project sites will have shown water quality improvement by the end of project)
3. Controlling indiscriminate sand mining and other quarrying activities, controlling beach erosion (through loss of coastal vegetation (trees), including mangroves), Landslips/ landslides on hills/ slopes, protecting riverbanks and slopes from water erosion.
4. Community rules to stop free- ranging pigs, cattle to stop them trampling and foraging – and particularly to ensure that livestock grazing does not negatively impact riparian areas and that at least in 50% of livestock grazing will have been relocated from sensitive riparian areas.

Management of water-land-vegetation in such an integrated manner is expected to include an additional 6,600 ha[23].

Many communities have also identified specific ideas to conserve critical ecosystems and habitats, which will be integrated into their community plans, such as:

1. Establishment and management of marine reserve (Faleū-tai & Faleū-uta),

[23] For all targets please refer to GEF LD Tracking Tool in Annex 1

2. Establishment and management of forest reserve (Lalomanu, Vailoa, Ulutogia; Papa, Falealupo, Tufutafoe & Neiafu; Falelima, Si'uvao, Fagafau, Samata-i-tai, Samata-i-uta, Fogatuli; Fai'a'ai, Vaipu'a, Fogasavaii, Sagone, Foailalo, Foailuga; Lalomanu, Vailoa, Ulutogia)
3. Mangrove and wetlands conservation: Satitoa, Loto-Pu'e, Malaela; Mutiatele, Sale'aumua, Utufaalalafa; Samatau & Pata,
4. Caves conservation: Paia and other sites,
5. Bathing pool and other spring conservation (Matavai, Lefagaoalii, Faletagaloa & Fatuvalu)

The project will assist selected communities to develop participatory land-use action plans using participatory methodologies (such as Participatory Rural Appraisal [PRA] tools) as well as through the use of other tools (such as use of web-available photos and maps) so that they can analyse and plan conservation, restoration and management planning. As a first entry to the communities, following the local traditional practices in Samoa, the project will first work with the local chief and orator's council (Matai council), which forms the primary governance body at the local level. The project will ensure that the participatory approach is in line with the planned government Sustainable Village Development Plan (SVDP) approach, which the MWSCD has employed to help 26 village communities affected by the September 29, 2009 tsunami to develop such plans. This experience will be relevant for this project and during this stage, communities will be clearly made aware of their roles, responsibilities and what they have to provide during the partnership. For instance, the community based upon their ranked priorities, will identify the landscapes that need to be conserved, protected or developed. They will need to give a formal approval and agreement upon which the partnership will be based on. Other obligations like manual labour, maintenance etc. will also be clarified at this stage, thus assuring that they will be delivered at a later stage. At the same time, the role of the project will also be made known – provision of technical advice, planting materials, etc. Strong community participation is vital to the development of SDVPs – from design to implementation and monitoring - since this generates a sense of appreciation which leads to a knowledge of ownership that enhances the community's willingness to take up responsibility and a stronger commitment to the project.

With the matai system providing support for good governance, the other groups of the Samoan society within the village community setting will form useful components for a holistic structure necessary for efficient communication, information sharing, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and policing. This project will also seek government support and approval to secure good working relationship and utilising existing social infrastructure, via cultural norms and protocols, between its participating ministries and village communities.

The product from such participatory approach will be maps outlining community led SLM actions (such as areas to be restored, conserved, where settlements/ agriculture will not be allowed- such as steep lands etc.) and clear roles and responsibilities outlined for within the community (for example, the local village may assign the local youth group to undertake forest restoration, whilst the Church group may take on other responsibilities etc.). The role of government agencies and the support they (and the project can provide) will also be outlined in such joint plans. The project will identify priority SLM actions to be supported from within such plans and will facilitate any inter-village agreements as required. The project will additionally, also raise awareness of local communities of other sources of support available to them from national funding mechanisms etc. and build their capacities to access and implement actions.

The legality of the prepared participatory land-use action plans will be clarified – it may be considered as a part of legally-binding sustainable management plans (SMPs) approved for each village under the Planning and Urban Management (PUM) Act (2004) for example. The project will also ensure that there are inter-community dialogues and discussions between neighbouring villages to ensure that there are also compatibilities between different village plans. The project will ensure that any local conflicts are

mediated through appropriate traditional mechanisms and in case they are not effective, that there are alternative mediation/ resolution mechanisms in place.

OUTCOME 2. Strengthened national enabling environment to promote integrated landscape management through local households and communities

Under Outcome 2, the primary focus of the project will be to strengthen national legal and institutional capacities to support community and landscape level sustainable land management nationally. The project will seek to strengthen not only government institutions that have mandates on SLM, but also other relevant sectors, NGOs, academia and the private sector. The following two Outputs are planned under this Outcome.

OUTPUT 2.1: Strengthened frameworks to promote locally appropriate SLM through multi-sectoral approach, including technology transfer and information dissemination systems.

The project will effectively support the Government of Samoa to increase and to reinforce institutional collaboration at the national level amongst government agencies that have direct relevance to SLM, especially among MNRE, MAF, and MWCSD to manage multi-use landscapes through combined efforts, shared technical resources and to agencies to boost collaborations thus strengthening multi-sectoral approach. This will include identification of areas of work where combined efforts, shared technical resources and aligning extension services between different sectors will be appropriate and have more impacts. This will include the formal establishment of a coordination structure to discuss and agree on priorities for SLM nationally. Most of the activities under this Output will be funded by the Government of Samoa through their own resources.

Further the project will support the development of national legislation for Key Biodiversity Area management. KBAs are areas that have been identified as being important from national and international BD importance but the land ownership of these areas (as most of Samoa) is vested into local communities. Thus, there is a need develop new legal regime that recognizes local ownership and rights over land but still leads to long term maintenance and conservation of such areas. Till date 8 terrestrial and 7 marine KBAs have been identified in the country so far but their management has been hindered by the absence of a law to ensure their protection and management. The total area covered by these KBAs is about 940 km2 (33% of total land area of Samoa) and they host 12 representations of the 13 native vegetation communities in the country. Furthermore, the project will also ensure that water resources management, agriculture and forestry managements plans incorporate wider SLM issues and that the land use management plan is completed. An important aspect of such policy strengthening will also include the use of wide range of actors to provide extension services to communities through the increased involvement of the private sector, civil society and others. By the end of the project, the number of NGOs and private partners in SLM will be targeted to be increased by 200% from the baseline context as presented in the project's Strategic Results Framework.

OUTPUT 2.2: Systematic national capacity enhancement on SLM for policy makers, communities, private sector, and NGOs

The focus of this component will be to build capacities of national policy makers and practitioners of SLM at the national level to have the up-to-date knowledge, tools and capacities to support household level, community and cross-community level SLM activities. Key activities under this Output will include:

1. Building national capacities to assess GHG emission reduction and sequestration through SLM activities: the project will build on global best practices and examples, such as the Reducing Emissions for All Landuses (REALU)[24], and the GEF funded Carbon Benefits Project[25].

2. Developing and implementing multi-sectoral approaches to Key Biodiversity Area management planning and implementation: as noted earlier in this document, the government has identified a number of key biodiversity areas in the country. As a number of Key Biodiversity areas fall within the project sites of his project, the project will assist in the development of an inter-sectoral approach to develop management plans for at least 4 KBAs, which will also be based on global Protected Areas Management best practices. These management plans for KBAs will also focus on improving the conditions of affected ecosystems through best SLM practices and improving land productivity by up scaling appropriate agricultural and eco-friendly livelihoods. The project will focus on the development of Management plans for the Uafato-Tiavea Coastal Forest, the Apia Catchments, the Central Savaii Rainforest and the Falealupo Peninsula, covering a total of 84,888 ha. Effective management of these KBAs will not only assist in SLM outcomes but will further have positive impacts on global biodiversity conservation.

3. Strengthening national capacities to monitor water quality and to provide feedback to local communities to ensure that activities are planned to maintain good water quality: The Water Resources Division (WRD) manages the national hydrometric network which is a network consisting of river gauges and rainfall gauges as well as newly established groundwater monitoring bores. The network in total consists of 16 rainfall gauges situated at different mountain ridges, 15 water level loggers at various priority rivers and 8 monitoring bores. While capacity in collecting of data is high within the government's Water Resources Department, additional trainings are still required when it comes to analysis. The technical information and how it's translated for public understanding is also another important factor which warrants further capacity building.

4. The project will also organize other relevant SLM related training to government staff and by the end of the project, at least 100 staff from MNRE, MAF, MWCSC have completed the SLM training at USP.

5. The project will also support the development and institutionalization of at least one long term courses in undergraduate students in Samoa

6. Developing and disseminating awareness and capacity building materials for local communities in the local language: Soil and water conservation/ management manual targeting local communities in local language will be development as well as other relevant audio-video communication materials.

7. National SLM information system in line with information system for national Environment Management Strategy will be established and will be accessible to all stakeholders. This may include an interactive web-based based decision support/ information system available in English and Samoan languages for national and local authorities and local communities to integrate multiple datasets from environment, population, agriculture, climate information, hazard maps to aid landscape modelling and planning. This will aid spatial landscape planning, setting benchmarks and monitoring of impacts on SLM, biodiversity conservation and GHG emission reduction and sequestration of GHG through community and government actions

[24] http://www.asb.cgiar.org/content/realu-reducing-emissions-all-land-uses
[25] http://www.unep.org/climatechange/carbon-benefits/

2.6 KEY INDICATORS, RISK AND Mitigation strategy for risks

Key project indicators are presented in the Strategic Results Framework and a summary of targets, means of verification, frequency and locations are mentioned in Table 5 below. These will be further refined during project inception.

Table 5: Plan for Measurement of Project Indicators

KEY IMPACT INDICATOR	TARGET (YEAR 5)	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	SAMPLING FREQUENCY	LOCATION
To strengthen local capacities, incentives and actions for integrated landscape management to reduce land degradation and greenhouse gas emissions and to promote conservation whilst enhancing sustainable local livelihoods				
Area under increased vegetative cover (with average tree density of 111 trees/ ha)	Increased by 24,430 ha	Aerial photography and satellite imagery with sampled ground truthing	Project start, midway and end	Pilot sites
Area under forest cover (no net loss due to landuse conversion) under effective management	128000 ha	Aerial photography and satellite imagery	Project start, midway and end	Pilot sites
Increase of agriculture income and consumption per household as a consequence of increased productivity of land	5000 households' incomes increase by 10% on average by project end through increased land productivity	Project surveys	Project start, midway and end	Pilot sites
Total amount of CO2 equivalent greenhouse gas emission avoided, and sequestered at the target sites due to effective application of SLM good practices	Avoided emission of 689333 CO2-eq for 4 years and sequestration of store additionally 10,755 tCO2eq.	Project report using REALU/ Carbon Benefits tool or relevant methodology	Project midway and end	Pilot sites
OUTCOME 1. Communities and farmers are able to undertake and benefit from integrated land and water management on their traditionally owned lands.				
1. Number of certified organic farmers/farms	A 30% increase in number of households engaged in organic farming or more ecological farming	National Organic Farmers Database/ Project database	Annually	Pilot sites
2. Increased density and diversity of native tree species in cyclone damaged landscapes around Apia covering 3314 ha	At least 50% increase forest cover in a landscape	Site assessment reports at mid-term and terminal	Project start, midway and end	Pilot sites
3. Area of natural forests, riverine areas and wetlands under protection and management in the production landscape under community landuse plans (forest and tree cover maintenance; maintenance of wetlands; no net increase of agricultural land under mono cropping)	By the end of the project, at least 55000 ha will be under integrated landscape management outside KBAs	Site assessment reports at mid-term and terminal	Project start, midway and end	Pilot sites
4. Number of farmer households adopting at least one or more soil / water management and conservation practices on	At least 5000 households will be adopting soil management and conservation practices in their land by the end of the project covering	Site assessment reports	Annually	Pilot sites

agricultural lands	at least 18000 ha			
5. Increased water quality as a consequence of enhanced watershed management and water source protection	At least 50% of the project sites report on increased water quality by the end of the project – including *E. coli* levels within national standards; and additional parameters of nutrient loads (such as nitrogen) are also within acceptable international standards	Water quality monitoring reports	Project start, midway and end	Pilot sites
6. Per cent of Livestock relocated to optimal grazing areas away from critical riparian areas	Relocated from at least 2500 ha (baseline 5000 ha)	Project sites monitoring report	Annually	Pilot sites
7. Number of integrated participatory village level SLM plans	At least 50 villages have developed plans integrating SLM with the participation of 15000 community member including men, women and young	Village meeting records	Annually	Pilot sites
8. Number of community members that report on increased knowledge and capacity on SLM	At least 40% of the communities are able to report on increased knowledge on SLM through access to national SLM system, audio-video materials and trainings	Surveys defined for the trainings, workshops and consultations that identify awareness level and actual implementation of SLM practices	Project start, midway and end	Pilot sites
OUTCOME 2. Strengthened national enabling environment to promote integrated landscape management through local households and communities.				
9. Soil management and conservation manual targeting local communities in local language	By the end of year 1 a Soil management and conservation manual developed including SLM practices for agriculture, forestry and water resources management	MNRE publications	Project mid way	National
10. Number of national policies and plans that support for inter-sectoral and partnership approach to promote community based SLM	• Land Resource management legislation developed and national landuse policy updated • Agriculture Sector Plan 2011-2016 strenthend to mainstream SLM approaches and management practices • policies on mining (including sand mining) strengthened or developed • formal guidelines for sustainable land management under village development plans under PUMA Act developed	Legislation and planning instruments	annually	National

11. increased capacities for INRM as measured by an increase in the score of the GEF LD Tracking Tool Enhanced cross-sector enabling environment for integrated landscape management	5	GEF LD PMAT Tracking Tool	Annually	National
12. Coordination mechanism in place to ensure multi-sector approach to SLM in line with National Environment management Strategy	By the end of the project a formal institutional coordination mechanism has been established including all relevant ministries to ensure integration of SLM in all sectors to manage multiuse landscapes through combined efforts, shared technical resources	Government records/ reports/ coordination meeting minutes	Annually	National
13. Increased involvement of private sector, civil society and others in promoting SLM in partnership with the government.	By Year 4, the number of NGOs and private partners in SLM is increased by 200%.	Government records/ national NGOs surveys	Annually	National
14. National SLM information system in line with information system for national Environment Management Strategy	By Year 4 an SLM information System will be established and managed by MNRE	Government records	Mid way and end	National
15. Number of government staff who have completed new training of trainers short term courses provided by USP on SLM, tailored for Samoa and including carbon accounting from LULUCF	By the end of the project, at least 100 staff from MNRE, MAF, MWCSC have completed the SLM training at USP	Government reports/ training reports	Annually	National
16. Number of long term courses institutionalized in USP to degree students on SLM	By the end of the project, at least 1 SLM long term course has been institutionalized at USP	University curriculum	Project mid way and end	National

Project risks will be continually monitored throughout project implementation stages and appropriate strategies will be developed for their mitigation. During the project preparation a series of consultation and studies were undertaken that has led to adjustments in the risk assessment. The risk table has been updated as below:

Table 6: Risks and proposed mitigation measures

Risk	Level	Mitigation
Lack of past experiences on a strong inter-sectoral approach for SLM in the past, especially with the MWCSD	Medium	Though the envisaged inter-sectoral approach for SLM is a fairly new concept for Samoa, there have been other projects that have been implemented in an inter-sectoral approach – particularly on adaptation to climate change. This project was designed with close cooperation and collaboration with different government Ministries, and with participation of NGOs as well. Thus, there is considerable understanding and support for this inter-sectoral approach. The implementation of this concept in actual field situation will be the main challenge for the project. For this, the project will invest adequate time and resources to identify key issues where truly inter-sectoral approach is necessary, and where coordination alone is adequate, and where different agencies may lead some parts of the activities. This will be done during the project inception phase.
Low levels of participation by local people as most local communities do not see national projects as primarily benefiting them	Medium to low	The project has clearly articulated an Output (1.1) that will assist the households to undertake improved soil and water conservation measures, including conversion to organic farming. This is expected to lead to an increase of household incomes on average by 10%. Thus, the project has been designed to ensure that communities and households benefit directly from the project and that such likely benefits have been communicated widely during project design phase. Please refer to socioeconomic benefits section for more details.
Local SLM commitments will not be able to strong enough to deter land use practices that are contrary to SLM objectives, especially if sudden global rise in prices of exported agricultural commodities (such as Taro) become attractive proposition for communities to convert landuse	Medium to high	Local decision making on land allocation and wider landuse in Samoa are primarily under the domain of traditional chiefs in a community. In order to ensure that village Chiefs understand the importance of SLM for the sustainability of their own land and water resources, they will also be focal targets for awareness raising as well as for "entering" village level activities, so that there is support for them for project activities. The project will also ensure that village chiefs of villages that are able to plan and implement successful SLM actions are also used as champions to have peer-to-peer influence on other Chiefs. During community consultations, many have noted on how the price increases in Taro led to forest clearance on steep forest lands, only to lead to landslides and their abandonment after the price decreases (leading to the abandoned land being infested with invasive species) and thus most communities are keen to avoid this from repeating. The project will ensure that the soil and water conservation practices introduced are able to increase yields on-farm, without the need to expand to natural ecosystems.

2.7 EXPECTED GLOBAL, NATIONAL AND LOCAL BENEFITS

Key direct global benefits of this project have been further clarified in the project document and include the following:

1.Sustainable land and water management: adoption by at least 50 villages, and by over 5000 households, that leads to integrated land, ecosystems and water management in critical landscapes of at least 160000 hectares including :

- soil and water conservation techniques on household managed farms totalling at least 18,000 ha
- Increased vegetative cover of at least 24000 ha (outside proposed protected areas) through moving from mono-cropping to more mixed/ agroforestry systems on farm, restoration and rehabilitation of degraded lands (including forest lands) using native species. This is expected to reduce exposure of soil to direct rainfall, reducing soil loss and maintaining soil structure, biomass content and water retention.
- Reduced pollution of water through better waste management through household pollution and judicious use agrochemical or through conversion to organic farming (such as through measurement of nutrient loading and coliform counts)

2. Maintenance of globally important ecosystems and their services: The project will directly support the maintenance of 43,800 ha of community owned forests through sustainable management practices that includes promotion of sustainable harvesting of timber, firewood and non-timber forest products. Additionally, the project will further support the creation of new protected areas within such community owned landscapes. Such globally important ecosystems have already been identified (called Key Biodiversity Areas). The project's pilot sites include at least 4 KBAs totalling 88000 ha. As most of the land ownership in Samoa (including these KBAs) is vested into local communities, a new legal regime needs to be in place that recognizes local ownership and rights over land but still ensures long term maintenance and conservation of such areas. Thus, the project will help develop the regulatory mechanism for these new PA creations, and their effective management thereby avoiding their loss or degradation. One of the KBAs that will be supported – the Central Savaii Rainforest KBA is considered the highest priority for terrestrial conservation investment, as it is the largest contiguous area of rainforest in tropical Polynesia and internationally. It is recognised as one of the last refuge for some critically endangered or endangered species including the following endemic species: Samoan Bush Palm (Niu vao), *Drymophleous samoensis* (Maniuniu), Tooth Billed Pigeon (Manumea), Mao (Maomao), Samoan Broadbill (Tolaifatu), Samoan Flying Fox (Pea vao) and the Samoan Moorhen (Puna'e). The last species is regarded as critically endangered and possibly extinct. In addition to the biodiversity conservation services, the conservation of such important habitats will also ensure that they continue to act as water 'reservoirs" by regulating water infiltration into underground water stores, regulate water flows into the streams and rivers; and ensure that soil and organic matters in soil are maintained in-situ.

3. Avoidance of GHG emissions and GHG sequestration: The project is expected to remove pressure on forest resources – particularly the threats to conversion into other land uses. By conservative estimates, the deforestation that will be avoided is estimated at around 500 ha per year (using assumption of 0.5% loss per year). The loss of 500 ha of tropical dry forests is equivalent, at minimum to release of 137867tons of CO2-eq/year and 689333 CO2-eq for 4 years. The project's afforestation of 500 ha of tropical forests is expected to store additionally 10,755 tCO2.

National and local benefits of the projects will include:

1 **Improved water quality and availability:** The project supported SLM activities are expected to have strong benefits to local communities through maintenance/ conservation of water sources (bore holes, water springs and rivers/ streams), and through better management of vegetation cover and soil management (to retain water). Furthermore, the support by the project to convert a number of farmers to organic farming and for others to better use eco-friendly agriculture (such as integrated pest management), to move away domestic animals grazing from riparian areas, and to ensure that waterways are not polluted from domestic animal and household wastes are expected to lead to improved water quality. The project will support national capacities to monitor water quality regularly and to analyse and disseminate such information to local communities to aid SLM practises locally. Indicators for surface water quality will include - turbidity (sedimentation from soil erosion), and chemical analysis; and river flow (volume) taken at rivers in project sites. For underground water – changes in water volume and salinity (any increase in groundwater table or lowering of salinity due to the impact of SLM practices upon over-exploitation or reduced recharge of groundwater - measured through boreholes if available) will be monitored, amongst others.

2 **Increased ecosystem services and products from sustainable forest management** – The project's support to effectively manage at least 43000 ha of forests and an additional 6,600 ha of integrated landscape is expected to maintain and enhance forest products that local communities depend on – including non-timber forest products (such as traditional medicinal plants) and even fuel wood. Sustainable harvesting will ensure that communities will continue to benefit from such services from the forests for the long term.

3 **Soil conservation:** The socioeconomic benefits of this project at local level will be improved productivity of agricultural lands through better land and water management practices that are expected to halt or reduce soil degradation. In addition, the project's work to support value chain development is expected to increase local employment and increase household level revenues. The project's support is expected to lead to an increased productivity of crops, increased annual incomes per household and improved household food and energy security. These will be tracked during project implementation. The project's main beneficiaries will also include women and the project will ensure thorough gender analysis to better promote equitable participation and benefit sharing in the project related actions, including strong gender dimensions as outlined in the national Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry Sector Plan (2011). The project is expecting to involve at least 5000 households in the adoption of SLM activities.

4 **Increased national capacities:** The project's capacity building actions at the national level is expected to increase the capacities of over 100 national government staff on cutting-edge SLM knowledge and technologies. Additionally, over 15000 people from local communities will benefit from awareness raising and "learning-by-doing" the issues and methodologies on SLM.

5 mproving the state of the bio-physical environment through the activities of the project will also improve the productivity and potential of land resources. As a result of the project activities, targeted households are expected to increase their incomes by at least 10% from the baseline as a result of engaging in a new income generating activity or in a traditional activity improved by the application of SLM practices.

2.8 COST EFFECTIVENESS

The project's approach of mainstreaming sustainable land management through community-led landscape management is considered to be more cost effective than approaches that exclude community participation and are built solely on government investment and actions. This is because such public-private partnership reduces costs for each group of stakeholder as costs are shared or substituted by investment by another group. For example, community led protection of forests reduces government investment for fencing or policing to achieve the same objective. For communities, their investment of time and effort brings them direct access to forest goods and services and, through the support of this project, will also ensure financial benefits for the ecosystem services they maintain and enhance. Therefore, this should be more economically attractive proposition for them than their non-participation in project supported activities. Secondly, the project's approach of taking a multi-stakeholder approach, whereby different relevant government institutions work together to achieve SLM may initially require some additional efforts and investments, but in the longer terms it is expected to yield more cost effectiveness as duplication of efforts and investments are avoided, and any contradictory actions by different sectors in the same landscape is also avoided. This will also allow more cross-learning from each other to avoid repeating any mistakes and to accelerate the dissemination of approaches that work for people and the environment, leading to more cost-effectiveness. The project's approach of providing technical support and extension through existing NGOs and other sectors to local households and communities is also expected to be more cost effective than developing or expanding its own extension services. The project has also expanded its spatial scope from around 6000 ha in PIF to over 160000 ha, which further enhances the project's impacts and "value for money".

2.9 SUSTAINABILITY

The project has considered four key aspects of sustainability, which are described below:

1 **Institutional sustainability:** The project builds primarily upon existing institutional structure and mandates of the government agencies and as per expressed policies of the government. This is expected to be sustainable as long as participants find it useful. Thus no extra investments are envisaged to maintain the institutional structures by the government post project completion. The capacity building of government staff and others are expected to be institutionalized within the USP and continued with the University's funds. Securing the institutional sustainability of the project's impacts will be promoted by developing the technical capacities at relevant levels, in all the participating institutions. Capacity building is a major thrust of the project, so both short-term and long-term plans to strengthen technical expertise and capability for all involved, have been recommended.

2 **Financial sustainability:** The project will be supporting community level actions to test, demonstrate and disseminate appropriate SLM techniques. Whilst doing this, the project will ensure that such approaches are not very investment heavy so that such actions can be continued by local communities and partners with their own resources. For this, the project will develop a very clear strategy and action plan during project implementation as well as a long term plan. Every step will be taken to avoid free handing out of resources so that there are no dependencies built on external inputs amongst the local stakeholders. The financial sustainability of the project's impacts will be further assured by the project's focus on a business-based approach to SLM and SFM. The ideal situation is to develop the business aspect of the project into activities so that in the long-term, these same activities will become self-supporting and independent of external funding.

3 **Social sustainability**: The capacity building activities, networking and continuous field-level presence by the management agencies (state, private and civil society) will help achieve social sustainability of the project. The build-up of trust through dialogues and stakeholder consultations,

and stakeholder mobilization through capacity building by the project will assist in achieving this long-term objective. The strong focus on building on local knowledge, capacities and incentives and ensuring gender equity are expected to lead to social sustainability.

4 **Environmental Sustainability:** The primary purpose of this project is to achieve environmental sustainability in Samoa. The project implementation will strive to achieve environmental sustainability at the target sites but will, in addition, also ensure that there are no off-site displacement of threats (such as protecting forests at target sites displaces harvesting in non-target sites). The environmental sustainability of the project's impacts will be assured by supporting the incorporation of environmental considerations into the location and design of SLM at all levels. This includes landscape-level ecological processes, the location of vulnerable globally-significant biodiversity and the ecological characteristics and regenerative capacity of the resources.

2.10 REPLICABILITY

The project has been designed to ensure that its actions can be widely replicated within Samoa. The cost-effectiveness, as well as institutional, social and environment sustainability mentioned above are expected to contribute to the replication of the project's approaches. In addition, the project will develop a clear communication strategy to ensure that project activities, impacts and lessons learnt are recorded and disseminated widely within the country to generate a bottoms-up demand for similar activities throughout the country. The involvement of NGOs and the private sector in the project activities are also expected to lead to further replication of the project's actions in Samoa. One of the strongest mechanisms for wider replication of the project's activities nationally will be through the incorporation of SLM consideration in the development of participatory community development plans, which will be facilitated by the MWCSD. This approach is expected to be nationally implemented, and thus the approach will be replicated through the national government mechanism.

In addition, the close links the project will have with the GEF5 regional programme on Ridge to Reef programme will also facilitate sharing of lessons between the participating Pacific countries, allowing possible replication of approaches to other Pacific countries.

PART III: STRATEGIC RESULTS FRAMEWORK

LONG-TERM PROJECT GOAL: Samoa's productive landscapes are protected and sustainably managed to mitigate land degradation, to promote biodiversity conservation and to increase soil carbon sequestration so as to contribute to poverty alleviation as well as mitigation and adaptation to climate change impacts.				
Objective	Indicator	Baseline	Targets	Source of verification
To strengthen local capacities, incentives and actions for integrated landscape management to reduce land degradation and greenhouse gas emissions and to promote conservation whilst enhancing sustainable local livelihoods	Area under increased vegetative cover (with average tree density of 111 trees/ ha)	135000 ha	Increased by 24,430 ha	Aerial photography and satellite imagery with sampled ground truthing
	Area under forest cover (no net loss due to landuse conversion) under effective management	128000 ha	128000 ha	Aerial photography and satellite imagery
	Increase of agriculture income and consumption per household as a consequence of increased productivity of land	US$2692 on average (national[26])	5000 households' incomes increase by 10% on average by project end through increased land productivity	Project surveys at beginning and end of project
	Total amount of CO2 equivalent greenhouse gas emission avoided, and sequestered at the target sites due to effective application of SLM good practices	Total national emissions from AFOLU 135.37, Gg CO2-e (2007).27	Avoided emission of 689333 CO2-eq for 4 years and sequestration of store additionally 10,755 tCO2eq.	Project report using REALU/ Carbon Benefits tool or relevant methodology
OUTCOME 1. Communities and farmers are able to undertake and benefit from integrated land and water management on their traditionally owned lands.	17. Number of certified organic farmers/farms	606[28] certified currently exist; 345 in Savaii & 261 in Upolu	A 30% increase in number of households engaged in organic farming or more ecological farming	National Organic Farmers Database/ Project database
	18. Increased density and diversity of native tree species in cyclone damaged landscapes around Apia covering 3314 ha	With recent damage by TC Evans, baseline will be determined when project start.	At least 50% increase forest cover in a landscape	Site assessment reports at mid-term and terminal

[26] The average household income of target areas will be determined at project start
[27] GoS 2010, Samoa's 2nd National Communication to UNFCCC.
[28] Women in Business (WIB)

	19. Area of natural forests, riverine areas and wetlands under protection and management in the production landscape under community landuse plans (forest and tree cover maintenance; maintenance of wetlands; no net increase of agricultural land under mono cropping)	0	By the end of the project, at least 55000 ha will be under integrated landscape management outside KBAs	Site assessment reports at mid-term and terminal
	20. Number of farmer households adopting at least one or more soil / water management and conservation practices on agricultural lands	There are 10790 households in the target area of the project, but with limited soil and water conservation activities	At least 5000 households will be adopting soil management and conservation practices in their land by the end of the project covering at least 18000 ha	Site assessment reports at mid-term and terminal
	21. Increased water quality as a consequence of enhanced watershed management and water source protection	Water quality at sampled sites (3 major sites) shows confirmed incidences of *E.coli* presence exceeding national standards	At least 50% of the project sites report on increased water quality by the end of the project – including *E. coli* levels within national standards; and additional parameters of nutrient loads (such as nitrogen) are also within acceptable international standards	Water quality monitoring reports
	22. Per cent of Livestock relocated to optimal grazing areas away from critical riparian areas	Estimated 30000 livestock in target areas, covering 5000 ha	At least 50% relocated, covering 2500 ha	Project sites monitoring report
	23. Number of integrated participatory village level SLM plans	No village plans incorporating SLM	At least 50 villages have developed plans integrating SLM with the participation of 15000 community member including men, women and young	Village meeting records
	24. Number of community members that report on increased knowledge and capacity on SLM	No reports on knowledge on SLM	At least 40% of the communities are able to report on increased knowledge on SLM through access to national SLM system, audio-video materials and trainings	Surveys defined for the trainings, workshops and consultations that identify awareness level and actual implementation of SLM practices

OUTCOME 2. Strengthened national enabling environment to promote integrated landscape management through local households and communities.	25. Soil management and conservation manual targeting local communities in local language	No soil management and conservation manual	By the end of year 1 a Soil management and conservation manual developed including SLM practices for agriculture, forestry and water resources management	MNRE publications
	26. Number of national policies and plans that support for inter-sectoral and partnership approach to promote community based SLM	A number of policies and plans to support SLM (see section 1.5 of the project document) but inter-sectoral approach is weak	• Land Resource management legislation developed and national landuse policy updated • Agriculture Sector Plan 2011-2016 strenthend to mainstream SLM approaches and management practices • policies on mining (including sand mining) strengthened or developed • formal guidelines for sustainable land management under village development plans under PUMA Act developed	Legislation and planning instruments
	27. increased capacities for INRM as measured by an increase in the score of the GEF LD Tracking Tool Enhanced cross-sector enabling environment for integrated landscape management	3	5	GEF LD PMAT Tracking Tool
	28. Coordination mechanism in place to ensure multi-sector approach to SLM in line with National Environment management Strategy	No coordination mechanisms for SLM	By the end of the project a formal institutional coordination mechanism has been established including all relevant ministries to ensure integration of SLM in all sectors to manage multiuse landscapes through combined	Government records/ reports/ coordination meeting minutes

			efforts, shared technical resources	
	29. Increased involvement of private sector, civil society and others in promoting SLM in partnership with the government.	SFA and WIBDI – NGOs assisting communities with projects that are SLM compatible.	By Year 4, the number of NGOs and private partners in SLM is increased by 200%.	Government records/ national NGOs surveys
	30. National SLM information system in line with information system for national Environment Management Strategy	No SLM information system	By Year 4 an SLM information System will be established and managed by MNRE	Government records
	31. Number of government staff who have completed new training of trainers short term courses provided by USP on SLM, tailored for Samoa and including carbon accounting from LULUCF	No SLM training currently available at USP for government staff	By the end of the project, at least 100 staff from MNRE, MAF, MWCSC have completed the SLM training at USP	Government reports/ training reports
	32. Number of long term courses institutionalized in USP to degree students on SLM	No SLM courses available at University for undergraduate students	By the end of the project, at least 1 SLM long term course has been institutionalized at USP	University curriculum

PART IV: Total Budget and Workplan

Award ID:	00073781	Project ID:	00086437
Award Title:	Strengthening Multi-Sectoral Management of Critical Landscapes		
BUSINESS UNIT	WSM10		
PROJECT TITLE	Strengthening Multi-Sectoral Management of Critical Landscapes		
PIMS#	4536		
IMPLEMENTING PARTNER (EXECUTING AGENCY)	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MNRE)		

GEF OUTCOME/ATLAS ACTIVITY	Responsible Party/ Implementing agent	Fund ID	Donor Name	ATLAS Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Amount Year 4 (USD)	Amount Year 5 (USD)	Total (USD)	See Budget Note:
OUTCOME 1: Communities and farmers are able to undertake and benefit from integrated land and water management on their traditionally owned lands	MNRE	62000	GEF	71200	International Consultants	110,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	310,000	a
				71300	Local Consultants	145,000	145,000	165,000	135,000	135,000	725,000	b
				75700	Workshop and trainings	34,000	54,000	54,000	54,000	50,000	246,000	c
				71600	Travel	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	250,000	d
				74200	Audio-visual & Print Production Costs	10,000	25,000	25,000	30,000	30,000	120,000	e
				72100	Contractual Services	100,000	350,000	350,000	361,000	355,000	1,516,000	f
				72200	Equipment	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	500,000	g
				72500	Office Supply	14,787	10,550	10,000	10,000	10,000	55,337	h
				72300	Materials and goods	50,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	90,000	440,000	i
	Total Outcome 1					**613,787**	**884,550**	**904,000**	**890,000**	**870,000**	**4,162,337**	

OUTCOME 2: Strengthened national enabling environment to promote integrated landscape management through local households and communities	MNRE	62000	GEF	71200	International Consultants	75,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	135,000	j
				71300	Local Consultants	60,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	180,000	k
				75700	Workshop and trainings	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	10,000	70,000	l
				72100	Contractual Services	30,000	30,000	-	-	-	60,000	m
				74200	Audio-visual & Print Production Costs	10,000	10,000	15,000	15,000	5,000	55,000	n
	Total Outcome 2					**190,000**	**100,000**	**75,000**	**75,000**	**60,000**	**500,000**	
OUTCOME 3: Project Management	MNRE	62000	GEF	71200	International Consultants	8,000	8,000	28,000	8,000	28,000	80,000	o
				71300	Local Consultant	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	100,000	p
				71600	Travel	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	15,000	q
				72200	Equipment & Furniture	5,000	5,000	6,117	-	-	16,117	r
				72500	Office Supplies	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,000	s
				74599	Cost-recovery chrgs-Bills	2,000	2,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	12,000	t
	Total Management					**40,000**	**40,000**	**62,117**	**35,000**	**56,000**	**233,117**	
PROJECT TOTAL						**843,787**	**1,024,550**	**1,041,117**	**1,000,000**	**986,000**	**4,895,454**	

Summary of funds

	Amount Year 1	Amount Year 2	Amount Year 3	Amount Year 4	Amount Year 5	Total
GEF	843,787	1,024,550	1,041,117	1,000,000	986,000	4,895,454
UNDP (cash)	125,000	123,000	123,000	123,000	123,000	617,000
Government (AusAid -Parallel)	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	5,000,000
Government (World Bank -Parallel)	3,600,000	3,600,000	3,600,000	3,600,000	3,600,000	18,000,000
Ministry of Finance (in-kind)	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	600,000
TOTAL	5,688,787	5,867,550	5,884,117	5,843,000	5,829,000	29,112,454

Budget Notes

	Description of cost item
	OUTCOME 1
a	a) International expert to design trainings for farmers on sustainable agricultural practices @30,000 USD. The expert would work in close collaboration with the Project management Unit, the Ministry of Agriculture, Samoa Farmers Association, Women in Business and other stakeholders to define appropriate trainings for farmers on the application and benefits of sustainable agricultural practices. These trainings would contribute directly to the adoption of sustainable practices by farmers
	b) International expert to support the inception phase of the project, baseline assessment and definition of information system for the project@ 30,000 USD. First year of the project. This consultant will support the management team in the beginning of the project to go over the inception phase and carry out the following main tasks: - Revision of the strategic results framework. Update of baselines and targets based on consultations - Set up of the Project Management Unit - Definition of management systems for the life of the project (monitoring framework, monitoring tools, means of verification, reporting tools, financial monitoring)
	c) Senior technical Advisor @50,000 USD per year for 5 years. The Senior technical advisor will provide technical expertise and strategic guidance related to all programme components, providing quality control of interventions, and support the Programme Manager in the coordination of the implementation of planned activities under the programme as stipulated in the programme document and work plan;
b	Local experts: A) Technical Advisor on Sustainable agriculture @30,000 USD/year for 4 years. The TAA will play a key role in project execution of the agriculture related project activities. The TAA will be under the day-to-day supervision of and receive guidance from the PC and PM and work in close collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture. The TAA will be appointed by MNRE and will be responsible for the following tasks: (i) Coordination and Management Functions (ii) Strategic Planning and Technical Support (iii) Capacity building and training
	b) Technical Advisor on Community engagement and gender @30,000 USD/year for 4 years. The TACD will play a key role in project execution of the community development related project activities. The TACD will be under the day-to-day supervision of and receive guidance from the PC and PM and work in close collaboration with the ministry of Women. The TACD will be appointed by MNRE and will be responsible for the tasks: (i) Coordination and Management Functions (ii) Strategic Planning and Technical Support (iii) Capacity building and training

	c) Technical Advisor on Sustainable Land Management @ 25,000 USD/year for 4 years (75% of salary to be combined with coordination tasks). The TASLM will play a key role in project execution of the coordination of Sustainable Land management practices in the different sectors. The TASLM will be under the day-to-day supervision of and receive guidance from the PM and will coordinate the work of the other technical Advisors and the Project Assistant. The TASLM will be appointed by MNRE and will be responsible for the tasks: (i) Overall Coordination and Management Functions (ii) Strategic Planning and Technical Support (iii) Capacity building and training
	c) 10 Field assistants per year @ 5000 USD/year. These assistants will be responsible for: • Liaise with the PMU on project activities • Facilitate the organization of the training and technical assistance activities in the village • Facilitate the coordination of the village project committee, coordinating also with district level committees • Coordinate with farmer groups of the village on the technical activities • Coordinate with women groups of the village on the technical activities • Coordinate with youth groups of the village on the technical activities • Support the field work undertaken by LD officers and specialists (e.g. land surveys, monitoring, etc.) • Assist in the establishment and maintenance of the community demonstration plots
	d) Expert to revisit the training material for farmers @30,000 in year 3 of the project. This expert will revisit the training material developed in the first year of the project and in close collaboration with the Project management Unit, the Ministry of Agriculture, Samoa Farmers Association, Women in Business and other stakeholders will identify gaps and changes needed to the original trainings
	e) Consultant to plan water quality monitoring and strategy to minimize water pollution @10000 USD per annum for 2 years. This expert will work in close collaboration with the Project management team and the Water management division in MNRE to define the water quality monitoring framework and define the strategy to minimize water pollution covering the following issues: - Assessment of main sources of pollution - Analysis of alternative management options (costing of implementation of alternative options) - Definition of realistic and quality objectives and time bound targets - Definition of the monitoring framework and methods
c	Workshops and trainings for farmers on sustainable agricultural practices, water management, w*ater quality monitoring* and forest management
d	Travel costs by boat between Upolu and Savaii islands to establish and monitor project sites. This travel budget will support frequent visits from the Project staff, government representatives and experts
e	Material for the communication needs of the project. Press releases, brochures, communication campaign
f	Contractual services with national NGOs and CSOs to support the dissemination and training of farmers and communities in the application of Sustainable Land management practices and water quality control. The extent of the project will require these organizations to take a very active part in the implementation of the project at the community level and it will be necessary to make use of their established networks and training programmes to implement the project in a more efficient manner. The relevant NGOs and CSOs will be formally engaged during the inception workshop of the project following a capacity assessment.
g	Equipment needed for the trainings and implementation of sustainable agriculture, soil and water conservation, carbon monitoring and water quality

	monitoring
h	Office supplies-stationaries
i	Agricultural and forestry products: seedlings, material for nurseries, water sampling
	OUTCOME2
j	a) International expert for soil management and conservation manual in coordination with MAF and SPC - 30,000 USD The expert will develop a soil management manual under the direction of the Agriculture Technical Advisor and in collaboration with MAF and SPC. The manual will include an assessment of the impact of agricultural techniques on soils, a compendium of alternatives for sustainable soil management and cost-benefit analysis
	b) International expert for key biodiversity Areas management plans - 30,000 USD. The expert will develop the Management plans for the Key biodiversity Areas that have already been identified by the Ministry of Natural Resources but still have no management plan. These plans will be developed in collaboration with SPREP and the Forestry Division due to their previous experience in management of conservation areas.
	c) International expert for information system of the project @ 15,000 USD/year for 4 years (year 2 to year 5). This expert will support the maintenance of the information System created for SLM. The expert will support the team in updating the data, refining the monitoring methods for the selected variables and adjusting the composition of the information system as needed
k	Local experts:
	a) Technical advisor on Media, Communications and Knowledge Management @30,000 USD/year for 4 years. The TAMC will play a key role in project execution of the Media and Communication related project activities. The TAMC will be under the day-to-day supervision of and receive guidance from the PC and PM and will work in close collaboration with the M&E team at MNRE under the National Environmental Management Strategy. The TAMC will be appointed by MNRE and will be responsible for the following tasks: (i) Coordination and Management Functions, with special emphasis on Monitoring and Evaluation aspects (ii) Strategic Planning and Technical Support (iii) Capacity building and training
	b) Expert on SLM policies @30,000 USD/year for one year. First year of the project. The SLM policy expert will support the team to identify the relevant policy coordination mechanisms that should be put in place to ensure SLM is reflected in the relevant sectoral policies and regulations.
l	Workshops and trainings to consult and disseminate soil manual, KBA management plans, SLM information system and USP courses
m	c) Expert on information system development @ 30,000 USD. First year of the project. This expert will work in close collaboration with the team in charge of the national Environmental Management Strategy and the information system in MNRE to define the information system for SLM within these existing frameworks. the expert will facilitate the dialogue and integration of different information systems to harmonize data between ministries and divisions and support the development of a single coordinated information system
	d) Expert on SLM to design short term courses and long term courses for SLM at USP @ 30,000 USD. Second year of the project
n	Production costs of materials for soil manual, KBA management plans, SLM information system and USP courses
	OUTCOME 3
o	a) International expert for Midterm Evaluation - 20,000 USD
	b) International expert for Terminal Evaluation - 25,000 USD
	c) Audit experts @10,000 USD/year for 4 years

p	PMU: a) National Coordinator @5,000 USD/year for 4 years (25% of salary to be combined with SLM advisory tasks); b) Administrative assistant @15,000 USD/year for 4 years. The PC will report to the PM and work under the supervision of the PM and UNDP management. The PC will lead the Project Team through the planning, implementation, and delivery of policies, reports, knowledge products, and other results approved in the project document and annual work plans. S/he will provide overall operational management for successful execution and implementation of the programme. S/he will be responsible for financial management and disbursements, with accountability to the Go's and UNDP. In carrying out her/his responsibilities, s/he will advocate and promote the work of adaptation to climate change in Samoa and will also closely work and network with relevant Go's agencies, NGOs and farmers associations. The project Assistant will be mainly responsible for: • Maintain all files and records of the project in both electronic and hard copies; • Provide logistical support to the PM, PC, project partners and consultants in organizing training events, workshops and seminars; • Maintain close linkages with relevant agencies and stakeholders; • Assist consultants by organizing their travel schedules, arranging meetings with different stakeholders and book hotel venues and accommodations as required; • Prepare monthly leave records for the project staff and consultants; • Prepare and update inventories of expendable and non-expendable project equipment; • Assist the PMU in preparing project reports to comply with Go's and UNDP formats; and • Draft necessary correspondences to local agencies and stakeholders.
q	Travel for PMU staff for preparatory and monitoring visits to demonstration villages between Upolu and Savaii islands including initial stakeholder consultations
r	4 laptops; 4 external drives; office furniture for Project Coordinator and assistant
s	Office supplies-stationaries
t	Estimated UNDP Direct Project Service/Cost recovery charges for international consultant recruitment services and equipment procurement requested by MNRE to UNDP for executing services as indicated in the Agreement in Annex of the Project Document. In accordance with GEF Council requirements, the costs of these services will be part of the executing entity's Project Management Cost allocation identified in the project budget In accordance with GEF Council requirements, the costs of these services will be part of the executing entity's Project Management Cost allocation identified in the project budget. DPS costs would be charged at the end of each year based on the UNDP Universal Pricelist (UPL) or the actual corresponding service cost. The amounts here are estimations based on the services indicated, however as part of annual project operational planning the DPS to be requested during the calendar year would be defined and the amount included in the yearly project management budgets and would be charged based on actual services provided at the end of that year.

ANNUAL WORK PLAN - YEAR 1

The following table (Table 7) presents a summary of the activities planned for year 1. There is no activity planned for month 1 because that is when the project management team (project manager and technical officer) will be selected. Once this is completed in month 1, the multi-sectoral project team will be selected from the current member of the TEC. This team will be a permanent feature of the project – it will provide technical assistance and advice and its presence will be required during activity implementation and community consultations.

With the exception of preparation of long-term courses (paragraph 63), all the activities planned for component 1 are scheduled to begin in year 1. It is important to have these activities launched early in the implementation phase as they will provide a stronger enabling environment for the successful implementation of the activities in component 2. Also, the activities are planned to be implemented mostly by government ministries with assistance from NGOs. This aligns well with the project's objective to "strengthen institutional capacity" in promoting SLM practice in Samoa. Consultants will however be used whenever the responsible organisation see fit. Hiring consultants will be in accordance with the UNDP standard procedures.

Table 7: SMSMCL Project Work-plan for Year 1

PROJECT OUTCOME	Activities	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Amount Year 1 (USD)
OUTCOME 1: Communities and farmers are able to undertake and benefit from integrated land and water management on their traditionally owned lands	Inception Phase support					30,000.00
	Design of trainings for farmers on sustainable agricultural practices					30,000.00
	Senior Technical Advisor					50,000.00
	a)Technical Advisor on Sustainable agriculture @30,000 USD b) Technical Advisor on Community engagement and gender @30,000 USD c) Technical Advisor on Sustainable Land Management @ 25,000 USD c) 10 Field assistants per year @ 5000 USD					145,000.00
	Workshops and trainings for farmers on sustainable agricultural practices, water management and forest management					34,000.00
	Field visits to the project sites. Consultations with communities					50,000.00

	for implementation of the project					
	Material for the communication needs of the project. Press releases, brochures, communication campaign					10,000.00
	Contractual services with national NGOs (WIBDI) and Samoa Farmers Association					100,000.00
	Agricultural equipment needed for the trainings and implementation of sustainable agriculture techniques					100,000.00
	Office supply and Stationaries					14,787.00
	Agricultural and forestry products: seedlings, material for nurseries, water sampling					50,000.00
						613,787.00
OUTCOME 2: Strengthened national enabling environment to promote integrated landscape management through local households and communities	a) International expert for soil management and conservation manual in coordination with MAF and SPC - 30,000 USD b) International expert for key biodiversity Areas management plans - 30,000 USD c) International expert for information system of the project @ 20,000 USD					75,000.00
	a) Technical advisor on Media, Communications and Knowledge Management @30,000 USD b) Expert on SLM strategies @30,000 USD					60,000.00
	Workshops and trainings to consult and disseminate soil manual, KBA management plans, SLM information system and USP courses					15,000.00
	Expert on information system development					30,000.00

	Production costs of materials for soil manual, KBA management plans, SLM information system and USP courses					10,000.00
						190,000.00
	Audit expert					8,000.00
OUTCOME 3: Project Management	PMU: a) National Coordinator @5,000 USD (25% of salary to be combined with SLM advisory tasks); b) Administrative assistant @15,000 USD					20,000.00
	Travel for senior PMU staff for preparatory and monitoring visits to demonstration villages between Upolu and Savaii islands including initial stakeholder consultations in Year 1					3,000.00
	4 laptops; 4 external drives; office furniture for Project Coordinator and assistant					5,000.00
	Office supplies-stationaries					2,000.00
	Cost recovery charge					2,000.00
						40,000.00
TF PROJECT TOTAL						**843,787.00**

PART V: MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Implementation modality

The project will be implemented over a period of five years beginning in 2013. The project will be nationally executed under UNDP National Execution (NEX) procedures. The lead Executing Agency for the SMSMCL Project will be the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MNRE), which has the governmental mandate to coordinate the formulation and implementation of land degradation policies and related programmes and strategies.

Government Cooperating Agency: The Government Cooperating Agency represented by the Ministry of Finance is the governmental unit directly responsible for the government's participation in each UNDP-assisted project. The Government Cooperating Agency will chair the Project Board meetings.

Implementing Partner: The Implementing Partners will be represented by the Ministries of Natural Resources and Environment and will primarily responsible and accountable for managing this project, including the monitoring and evaluation of project interventions, achieving project outputs, and for the effective use of UNDP/ GEF resources. The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Ministry of Women, Social and Community Development will have significant roles in project implementation as noted later in this section. The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment is the lead Implementing Partner designated to coordinate the overall management of the SMSMCL. Its key importance would be in providing technical inputs on aspects of communal forests, wetlands and wider watershed/ landscape management. Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries' part will be taking the lead in promoting effective agricultural practices on privately run farms under Outputs 1.1 and also provide relevant technical support to other components as relevant, while Ministry of Women, Social and Community Development will be the lead agency to facilitate participatory landuse planning at local level, especially Output 1.2.

MOUs will have to be signed between Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment and other implementing partners.

The SMSMCL **Project Board** (PB) is the group responsible for making by consensus management decisions for a project when guidance is required by the Project Manager, including recommendation for approval of project workplans and budget revisions. Based on the approved Annual Work Plan (AWP), the PB may review and approve project quarterly plans when required and authorizes any major deviation from these agreed quarterly plans. It is the authority that signs off on the completion of each quarterly work plan and authorizes the next quarterly work plan. It ensures that Trust Fund resources are committed exclusively to activities that relate to achievement of the project objective, arbitrates any conflicts within the project, and negotiates a solution to any problems that may arise between the project and external bodies. In addition, it approves the appointment and responsibilities of the Project Manager (PM) and any delegation of its Project Assurance responsibilities. PB members are not funded through this project.

The composition of the PB is as follows:

5 The Chief Executive Officer of the MNRE assumes the Executive role, which will reinforce senior local ownership over the project;

6 The Senior Supplier role will be represented by five offices:

- UNDP, as the body which provides guidance regarding the technical feasibility and substantive focus of the Project and is responsible for supporting operational aspects of implementation and quality assurance of the project;
- Chief Executive Officer of the MNRE;
- Chief Executive Officer of the MAF;

- Chief Executive Officer of the MWSCD
- Public Service Committee (PSC);

7 The Senior Beneficiary on the Board is responsible for providing advice on the realisation of project benefits from the perspective of project beneficiaries. This role will be assumed by three representatives of community in rural areas, as follow:

- Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs)
- Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)

The Executive, who is also the Project Director, is responsible for organising and chairing meetings. The PD will prepare the Agenda for the Annual PB meeting, in consultation with the PM. The Agenda will be circulated at least two weeks in advance of the PB meeting. Minutes of the Meeting are to be circulated within two weeks after a meeting is held. The PD may call for special PB meetings should the need arise.

Project assurance

UNDP will carry out the project assurance role, as delegated by the PB, and on a quarterly basis independent project oversight and monitoring function. UNDP will work with the PD, PB and PM to ensure appropriate project management milestones are met and that these are delivered in accordance with UNDP programme guidelines (Results Management Guide) and within the allocated budget and approved AWPs.

A **Technical Support and Advisory Team (TSAT)** will provide expert support and advice on specific technical questions throughout project implementation. The TSAT will meet once before the implementation of the work and as and when required thereafter. It will provide technical advice and backup support to the **Project Coordinator (PC)**. The TSAT will be chaired by the Project Director, with the Project Manager being a member.

The Project Director (PD) will be the CEO MNRE who has consolidated background in land degradation activities within Samoa, and extensive project management experience. The PD will be responsible, as Chairman of the TSAT and PB, for overseeing project implementation and ensuring that the project goal, objectives and outputs are achieved. Specific responsibilities include ensuring that GoS inputs to the project are forthcoming in a timely and effective manner, endorsement of procurement contracts, and supervision/guidance of the PM and Technical Advisors on project implementation issues. This is a function that is not funded through this project. The PD assisted by the PM will report to the PB on progress of the SMSMCL.

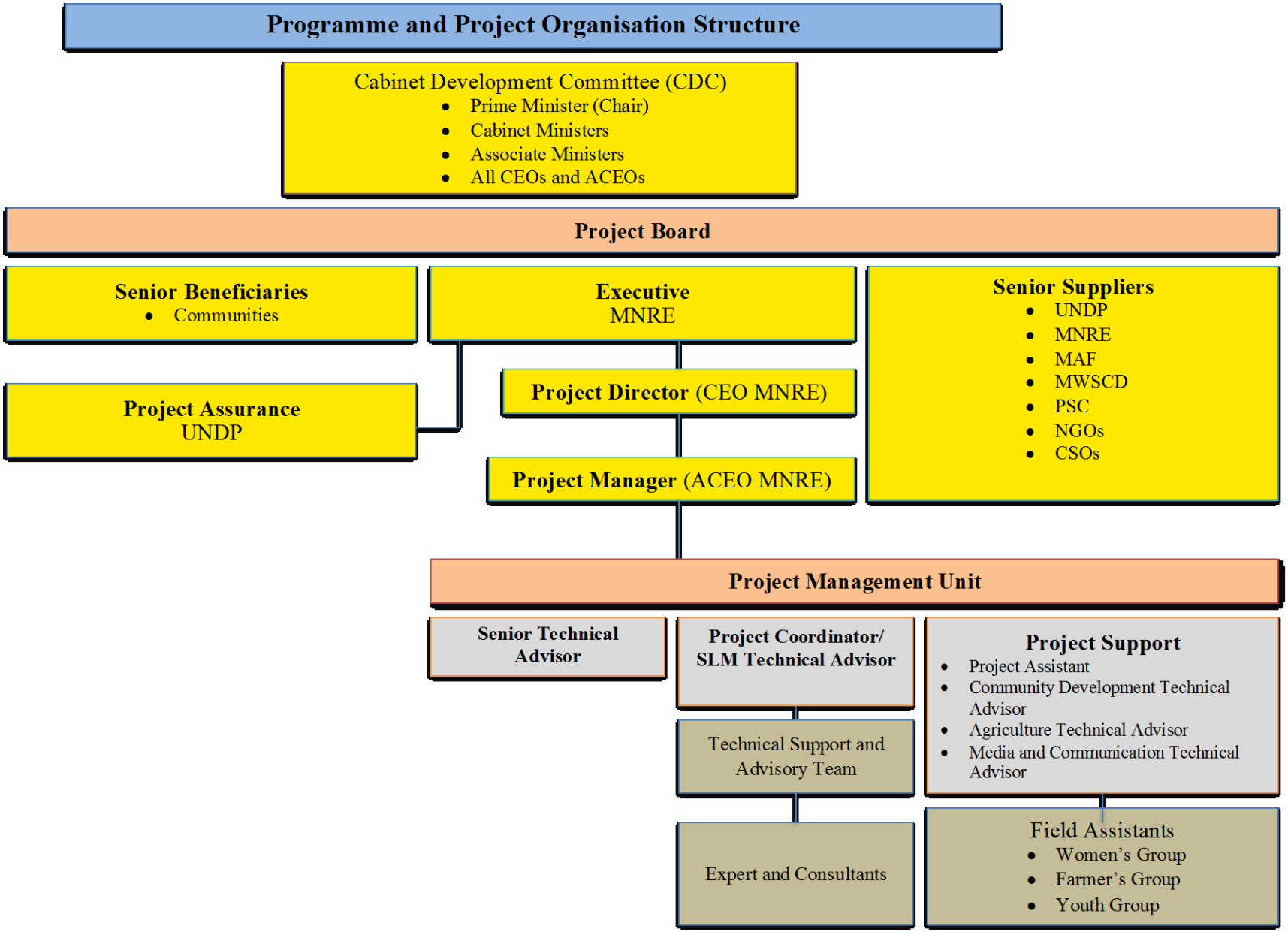
The **Project Manager (PM)** is a full time project-funded staff who will perform the following key functions: The PM reports to the Project Director (CEO MNRE) will receive guidance from the TSAT and PB, and is responsible for the day-to-day management, administration, coordination, and technical supervision of project implementation. The PM will be appointed by the Executing Agency and will coordinate project implementation, monitor work progress, and ensure timely delivery of Outputs as per SRF on time and on budget;

A **Project Management Unit (PMU)** will play the key role in project execution. It will be headed by the Project Manager and supported by **4 Technical Advisors** responsible for delivery of specific Outputs under the Community Development, SLM, Agriculture, Media and Communication – related Outcomes of the SRF, with limited administrative duties. The PM will be responsible for delivery of project Outputs as outlined in the SRF, while the Community Development, SLM, Agriculture and Media and Communication Technical Advisors will be responsible for the technical guidance and delivery of all Outputs that require activities within specialized agriculture and community development line agencies. The PM will be responsible for consolidating technical as well as financial monitoring and evaluation

reports and submitting them to the UNDP-CO.

Additional technical support will be provided through access to international and regional experts and institutions from the region as and when required by the PMU, upon compliance with UNDP procurement regulations and endorsement by the PB.

UNDP will provide overall management support and guidance and ensure the application of UNDP administrative and financial procedures for the use of GEF Trust Fund resources. UNDP will assist in compiling lessons learned and sharing project experiences on a national, regional and international basis.


Programme and Project Organisation Structure
Cabinet Development Committee (CDC)
Prime Minister (Chair)
Cabinet Ministers
Associate Ministers
All CEOs and ACEOs
Project Board
Senior Beneficiaries
Communities
Executive
MNRE
Senior Suppliers
UNDP
MNRE
MAF
MWSCD
PSC
NGOs
CSOs
Project Assurance
UNDP
Project Director (CEO MNRE)
Project Manager (ACEO MNRE)
Project Management Unit
Senior Technical Advisor
Project Coordinator/ SLM Technical Advisor
Project Support
Project Assistant
Community Development Technical Advisor
Agriculture Technical Advisor
Media and Communication Technical Advisor
Technical Support and Advisory Team
Expert and Consultants
Field Assistants
Women's Group
Farmer's Group
Youth Group

PART VI: MONITORING FRAMEWORK AND EVALUATION

Project M&E procedures will be designed and conducted by the project team and the UNDP-CO, in accordance with established GoS and UNDP-GEF procedures. The Project Results Framework contains objectives and outcomes level indicators for evaluating project implementation, along with their corresponding means of verification. These provide the basis on which the project's M&E system will be built.

Audit on project will follow UNDP audit policies and UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules.

Project start:

Project's first 6 months be considered inception and to include the development of a detailed implementation plan with all the details, including a multiple year plan with the key sub products. A Project Inception Workshop will be held within the first 2 months of project start with those with assigned roles in the project organization structure, UNDP country office and where appropriate/feasible regional technical policy and programme advisors as well as other stakeholders. The Inception Workshop is crucial to building ownership for the project results and to plan the first year annual work plan.

The Inception Workshop should address a number of key issues including:

Assist all partners to fully understand and take ownership of the project. Detail the roles, support services and complementary responsibilities of UNDP CO and RCU staff vis à vis the project team. Discuss the roles, functions, and responsibilities within the project's decision-making structures, including reporting and communication lines, and conflict resolution mechanisms. The Terms of Reference for project staff will be discussed again as needed.

Based on the project results framework and the relevant GEF Tracking Tool (Annex 1) if appropriate, finalize the first annual work plan. Review and agree on the indicators, targets and their means of verification, and recheck assumptions and risks.

Provide a detailed overview of reporting, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) requirements. The Monitoring and Evaluation work plan and budget should be agreed and scheduled.

Discuss financial reporting procedures and obligations, and arrangements for annual audit.

Plan and schedule Project Board meetings. Roles and responsibilities of all project organisation structures should be clarified and meetings planned. The first Project Board meeting should be held within the first 12 months following the inception workshop.

An Inception Workshop report is a key reference document and must be prepared and shared with participants to formalize various agreements and plans decided during the meeting. A fundamental objective of this Inception Report will be to finalize preparation of the project's first operational AWP on the basis of the project's SRF. This will include reviewing the SRF (indicators, means of verification, and assumptions) and imparting additional details as needed. On the basis of this exercise, the AWP will be finalized with precise and measurable performance indicators, and in a manner consistent with the expected outcomes for the project.

Monitoring Responsibilities and Events

A detailed schedule of project review meetings will be developed by the project management, in consultation with project implementation partners and other stakeholders, and incorporated into the AWP. Such a schedule will include: (i) timeframes for TRs, NSC Meetings, and other relevant advisory and/or coordination mechanisms; and (ii) project-related M&E activities.

Day-to-day monitoring of implementation progress will be the responsibility of the PC, based on the annual and quarterly work plans and associated indicators, with overall guidance from the PD. Project Team members will inform the Assistant Project Director and UNDP-CO of any delays or difficulties faced during implementation so that the appropriate support or corrective measures can be adopted in a timely and remedial fashion.

Tripartite Review (TR) provides the tool for annual monitoring of the project and for international overseeing of the project and consists of the three signatories to the project document - UNDP, MNRE and the GEF Operational Focal Point. The project will be subject to TR at least once every year. The first such meeting will be held within the first twelve months of the start of full implementation. With support of the Assistant Project Director and PC, the PD will prepare an APR and submit it to UNDP-CO and the UNDP-GEF regional office at least two weeks prior to the TR for review and comments. The TR has the authority to suspend disbursement of funds if project performance benchmarks are not met, based on delivery rates and qualitative assessments of achievements of outputs.

Annually:

Annual work plan will be the main management instruments governing the implementation of the project. The project will prepare an AWP with well-defined result indicators, using the standard format for UNDP-supported projects. AWPs will be appraised and endorsed by the PD/MNRE and UNDP. Quarterly work plans will also be prepared, consistent with the AWPs. Upon approval, the annual and quarterly work plans will be an instrument of authorization to the PC for implementation of the project. Human resources mobilization and procurement plans will be added to the AWP as annexes and be subject to review and endorsement by the PD and UNDP.

Annual Project Review/Project Implementation Reports (APR/PIR): This key report is prepared to monitor progress made since project start and in particular for the previous reporting period (30 June to 1 July). The APR/PIR combines both UNDP and GEF reporting requirements.

The APR/PIR includes, but is not limited to, reporting on the following:

- Progress made toward project objective and project outcomes - each with indicators, baseline data and end-of-project targets (cumulative)
- Project outputs delivered per project outcome (annual).
- Lesson learned/good practice.
- AWP and other expenditure reports
- Risk and adaptive management
- ATLAS QPR
- Portfolio level indicators (i.e. GEF focal area tracking tools) are used by most focal areas on an annual basis as well.

The Annual Project Report (APR) will be used as one of the basic documents for discussions in the TR meeting. With support of the Assistant Project Director, the PD will present the APR to the TR, highlighting policy issues and recommendations for the decision of the TR participants. The project proponent will also inform the participants of any agreement reached by stakeholders during the APR preparation on how to resolve operational issues. Separate reviews of each project component may also be conducted, if necessary.

The UNDP-CO and the UNDP-GEF RCU, as appropriate, will conduct visits to the project field sites (based on an agreed upon schedule to be detailed in the project's IR and AWP) to assess firsthand the project progress. Any member of the NCCCT may also accompany the visit, as decided by the NCCCT. A Field Visit Report will be prepared by the UNDP-CO and circulated no less than one month after the visit to the Project Team, all NSC members and UNDP-GEF.

Project Monitoring Reporting

The PC, in conjunction with the UNDP-GEF extended team, will be responsible for the preparation and submission of the following reports that form part of the monitoring process. The following Items (a)-(f) are mandatory and strictly related to monitoring, while (g) and (h) have a broader function. There frequency and nature is project specific, to be defined throughout implementation.

Inception Report (IR)

The IR should address the following issues, and others deemed necessary: (i) review and finalize project institutional arrangements, including the role and responsibility of various participants for achieving the project outcomes; (ii) review and finalize project management arrangements of the project, including reporting lines; (iii) review, agree on and finalize the M&E framework for the implementation of the project; (iv) re-confirm and coordinate all co-financing sources with the project work plan; (v) review, and where necessary identify additional project risks and prepare a detailed risk management strategy for project implementation; (vi) prepare a detailed work plan for the first year of implementation and prepare a budget revision if necessary; (vii) update on progress to date on project establishment and start-up activities; and (viii) update of any changed external conditions that may affect project implementation.

The preliminary first draft IR will be shared with the UNDP-CO and UNDP-GEF as soon as available and before a final draft IR is to be prepared. The final draft version is to be circulated to all stakeholders at least two weeks before the IW, for discussion and endorsement at the IW. The agreed final project IR will be sent to stakeholders no later than two weeks after the national Inception Meeting. It will include a detailed First-Year AWP, divided in quarterly timeframes, detailing the activities and progress indicators that will guide implementation during the first year of the project. This AWP includes the dates of specific field visits, support missions from the UNDP-CO or RCU or consultants, as well as timeframes for meetings of the project's decision-making structures. The IR will also include the detailed project budget for the first full year of implementation and any M&E requirements to effectively measure project performance during the targeted 12 months.

Annual Project Report (APR)

The APR is a UNDP requirement and part of UNDP-CO's central overseeing, monitoring, and project management. It is a self-assessment report by project management to the CO and provides input to the CO reporting process, as well as forming a key input to the TR. An APR will be prepared on an annual basis prior to the TR, to reflect progress achieved in meeting the project's AWP and assess performance of the project in contributing to intended outcomes through outputs and partnership work. The format of the

APR is flexible, but should include the following:

- An analysis of project performance over the reporting period, including outputs produced and, where possible, information on the status of the outcome;
- The constraints experienced in the progress towards results and the reasons for these;
- The three (at most) major constraints to achievement of results;
- AWP, Country Assistance Evaluation, and other expenditure reports generated;
- Assessment of whether the lessons learnt were being widely published on MNRE project websites and ALM websites and/or being reported at CCA meetings nationally and regionally;
- Clear recommendations for future orientation in addressing key problems.

Project Implementation Review (PIR)

The PIR is an annual monitoring process mandated by the GEF. It has become an essential management and monitoring tool for project managers and offers the main vehicle for extracting lessons from on-going projects. Once the project has been under implementation for a year, a PIR Report must be completed by the UNDP-CO, together with the NSC. The PIR Report can be prepared anytime after the review period and ideally prior to the TR. The PIR Report should then be discussed in the TR so that the result would be a PIR that has been agreed upon by the project, the executing agency, UNDP-CO and the concerned RCU.

The individual PIR Reports are collected, reviewed, and analyzed by the RCUs prior to sending them to the focal area clusters at UNDP-GEF headquarters. The focal area clusters supported by the UNDP-GEF M&E Unit analyze the PIR Reports by focal area, theme and region, for common issues/results and lessons.

The focal area PIR Reports are then discussed in the GEF Interagency Focal Area Task Forces in or around November each year, and consolidated reports by focal area are collated by the GEF Independent M&E Unit, based on the Task Force findings.

The GEF M&E Unit provides the scope and content of the PIR. In light of the similarities of both APR and PIR, UNDP-GEF has prepared a harmonized format for reference.

Quarterly Progress Reports

Quarterly monitoring of implementation progress will be undertaken jointly by the PC and UNDP-CO through quarterly progress and financial reports, and the meetings of the NSC. This will allow parties to take stock and to troubleshoot any problems pertaining to the project in a timely fashion to ensure smooth implementation of project activities. The project's performance indicators will be fine-tuned in consultation with stakeholders at the IW, with support from the UNDP-CO and UNDP-GEF RCU. Specific targets for the first year of implementation will form part of the AWP and will be used to assess whether quarterly implementation is proceeding at the intended pace. Targets and indicators for subsequent years would be defined annually as part of the internal evaluation and planning processes. Short reports outlining main updates in project progress will be provided quarterly to the local UNDP-CO and the UNDP RCU in Bangkok by the NSC. Progress made shall be monitored in the UNDP Enhanced Results Based Managment Platform.

Based on the initial risk analysis submitted, the risk log shall be regularly updated in ATLAS. Risks become critical when the impact and probability are high. Note that for UNDP GEF projects, all financial

risks associated with financial instruments such as revolving funds, microfinance schemes, or capitalization of ESCOs are automatically classified as critical on the basis of their innovative nature (high impact and uncertainty due to no previous experience justifies classification as critical).

Based on the information recorded in Atlas, a Project Progress Reports (PPR) can be generated in the Executive Snapshot.

Other ATLAS logs can be used to monitor issues, lessons learned etc... The use of these functions is a key indicator in the UNDP Executive Balanced Scorecard.

Periodic Thematic Reports

As and when called for by UNDP, UNDP RCU or project financing partners, the NSC will prepare specific thematic reports, focusing on specific issues or areas of activity. The request for a thematic report will be provided to the project team in written form by UNDP and will clearly state the issue or activities that need to be reported on. The resulting reports can be used as a form of lessons learnt exercise, specific overseeing in key areas, or as troubleshooting studies to evaluate and overcome obstacles and difficulties encountered. UNDP is requested to minimize its requests for thematic reports and, when such are necessary, will allow reasonable timeframes for their preparation by the Project Team.

Project Terminal Report (PTR)

During the last three months of the project the Project Team will prepare the PTR. This comprehensive report will summarize all activities, achievements and outputs of the Project, lessons learnt, objectives met, or not achieved, structures and systems implemented, etc. and will be the definitive statement of the Project's activities during its lifetime. It will also lie out recommendations for any further steps that may need to be taken to ensure sustainability and replicability of the Project's activities.

Terminal Tripartite Review (TTR) is held in the last month of project operations. With support of the PC, the PD is responsible for preparing the TTTR Report and submitting it to UNDP-CO and UNDP-GEF RCU. It shall be prepared in draft at least one month in advance of the TTR, in order to allow review, and will serve as the basis for discussions in the TTR. The TTR also considers the implementation of the project as a whole, paying particular attention to whether the project has achieved its stated objectives and contributed to the broader environmental objective. It decides whether any actions are still necessary, particularly in relation to sustainability of project results, and acts as a vehicle through which lessons learnt can be captured, to feed into other projects under implementation or formulation.

Periodic Monitoring through site visits:

UNDP CO and the UNDP RCU will conduct visits to project sites based on the agreed schedule in the project's Inception Report/Annual Work Plan to assess first hand project progress. Other members of the Project Board may also join these visits. A Field Visit Report/BTOR will be prepared by the CO and UNDP RCU and will be circulated no less than one month after the visit to the project team and Project Board members.

Independent Evaluations

The project will be subjected to at least two independent external evaluations as follows:

Mid-term of project cycle:

The project will undergo an independent Mid-Term Evaluation at the mid-point of project implementation (insert date). The Mid-Term Evaluation will determine progress being made toward the achievement of outcomes and will identify course correction if needed. It will focus on the effectiveness, efficiency and timeliness of project implementation; will highlight issues requiring decisions and actions; and will present initial lessons learned about project design, implementation and management. Findings of this review will be incorporated as recommendations for enhanced implementation during the final half of the project's term. The organization, terms of reference and timing of the mid-term evaluation will be decided after consultation between the parties to the project document. The Terms of Reference for this Mid-term evaluation will be prepared by the UNDP CO based on guidance from the Regional Coordinating Unit and UNDP-GEF. The management response and the evaluation will be uploaded to UNDP corporate systems, in particular the UNDP Evaluation Office Evaluation Resource Center (ERC). The relevant GEF Focal Area Tracking Tools will also be completed during the mid-term evaluation cycle (see Annex 1).

End of Project:

An independent Final Evaluation will take place three months prior to the final Project Board meeting and will be undertaken in accordance with UNDP and GEF guidance. The final evaluation will focus on the delivery of the project's results as initially planned (and as corrected after the mid-term evaluation, if any such correction took place). The final evaluation will look at impact and sustainability of results, including the contribution to capacity development and the achievement of global environmental benefits/goals. The Terms of Reference for this evaluation will be prepared by the UNDP CO based on guidance from the Regional Coordinating Unit and UNDP-GEF.

The Terminal Evaluation should also provide recommendations for follow-up activities and requires a management response which should be uploaded to PIMS and to the UNDP Evaluation Office Evaluation Resource Center (ERC).

The relevant GEF Focal Area Tracking Tools will also be completed during the final evaluation.

During the last three months, the project team will prepare the Project Terminal Report. This comprehensive report will summarize the results achieved (objectives, outcomes, outputs), lessons learned, problems met and areas where results may not have been achieved. It will also lay out recommendations for any further steps that may need to be taken to ensure sustainability and replicability of the project's results.

Learning and knowledge sharing:

Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention zone through existing information sharing networks and forums.

The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to project implementation though lessons learned. The project

will identify, analyze, and share lessons learned that might be beneficial in the design and implementation of similar future projects.

Finally, there will be a two-way flow of information between this project and other projects of a similar focus.

Communications and visibility requirements:

Full compliance is required with UNDP's Branding Guidelines. These can be accessed at http://intra.undp.org/coa/branding.shtml, and specific guidelines on UNDP logo use can be accessed at: http://intra.undp.org/branding/useOfLogo.html. Amongst other things, these guidelines describe when and how the UNDP logo needs to be used, as well as how the logos of donors to UNDP projects needs to be used. For the avoidance of any doubt, when logo use is required, the UNDP logo needs to be used alongside the GEF logo. The GEF logo can be accessed at: http://www.thegef.org/gef/GEF_logo. The UNDP logo can be accessed at http://intra.undp.org/coa/branding.shtml.

Full compliance is also required with the GEF's Communication and Visibility Guidelines (the "GEF Guidelines"). The GEF Guidelines can be accessed at: http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/C.40.08_Branding_the_GEF%20final_0.pdf. Amongst other things, the GEF Guidelines describe when and how the GEF logo needs to be used in project publications, vehicles, supplies and other project equipment. The GEF Guidelines also describe other GEF promotional requirements regarding press releases, press conferences, press visits, visits by Government officials, productions and other promotional items.

Where other agencies and project partners have provided support through co-financing, their branding policies and requirements should be similarly applied.

M& E work plan and budget

The following sections outline the principal components of the M&E Plan. Indicative cost estimates related to M&E activities are shown in Table 8 below.

Table 8: Indicative Monitoring and Evaluation Work Plan and Corresponding Budget

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget US$ excluding project team staff time	Timeframe
Inception Workshop (IW)	Assistant Project Director (APD) UNDP Country Office (CO) UNDP-GEF Regional Service Centre (RSC)	3,000 USD	Within first two months of the appointment of PD and APD
Inception Report	Assistant Project Director (APD) and Project Administrative Team staff UNDP CO	None	Immediately following IW
Measurement of Means of Verification for Project Purpose Indicators	PC under close supervision of PD will oversee the hiring of specific institutions and delegate tasks and responsibilities to relevant Project Administrative Team members	To be finalized in Inception Phase and Workshop	Start, mid and end of project
Measurement of Means of Verification for Project Progress and Performance (measured on an annual basis)	National Steering Committee (NSC) chaired by CEO of MNRE NSC with overseeing by UNDP-CO and PD; Measurement of progress conducted by MNRE, MWCSD and MAF	To be determined as part of the Annual Work Plan's preparation.	Annually prior to Annual Project Report and Project Implementation Review and upon completion of the implementation of the annual work plans
Annual Project Report (APR) and Project Implementation Review (PIR)	PC and NSC staff UNDP-CO UNDP-GEF	None	Annually
Tripartite Review (TR) and Terminal Tripartite Review (TTR) Reports	GEF Operational Focal Point UNDP-CO PC	None	Every year, upon receipt of APR
PB Meetings	PC PB Members UNDP-CO	None	Following Project IW and subsequently at least once a year
Annual status reports /seminar /workshop	PC and NSC staff	2,000	To be determined by Project Team and UNDP
Technical reports/ knowledge and advocacy material	MNRE, MWCSD, MAF, APD and Project Administrative Team staff, UNDP External consultants as needed	None	To be determined by Project Team and UNDP
Mid-term External Review	PC and Project Administrative Team staff UNDP-CO, UNDP-GEF RCU, External Consultants (i.e. evaluation team)	20,000 SD	At the mid-point of project implementation.

Final External Evaluation	PC and Project Administrative Team members UNDP-CO UNDP-GEF RCU External Consultants (i.e. evaluation team)	25,000 USD	At the end of project implementation
Lessons learnt and shared at international level	Project Team and UNDP		Yearly
Financial Audits	MoF and UNDP	40000	Yearly
Visits to field sites (UNDP staff travel costs to be charged to IA fees)	UNDP-CO UNDP-GEF RCU (as appropriate) NSC Members	10000	Yearly
TOTAL INDICATIVE COST Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff and travel expenses		100,000 USD	For 5 years

Communications and visibility requirements:

Full compliance is required with UNDP's Branding Guidelines. These can be accessed at http://intra.undp.org/coa/branding.shtml, and specific guidelines on UNDP logo use can be accessed at: http://intra.undp.org/branding/useOfLogo.html. Amongst other things, these guidelines describe when and how the UNDP logo needs to be used, as well as how the logos of donors to UNDP projects needs to be used. For the avoidance of any doubt, when logo use is required, the UNDP logo needs to be used alongside the GEF logo. The GEF logo can be accessed at: http://www.thegef.org/gef/GEF_logo. The UNDP logo can be accessed at http://intra.undp.org/coa/branding.shtml.

Full compliance is also required with the GEF's Communication and Visibility Guidelines (the "GEF Guidelines"). The GEF Guidelines can be accessed at: http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/C.40.08_Branding_the_GEF%20final_0.pdf. Amongst other things, the GEF Guidelines describe when and how the GEF logo needs to be used in project publications, vehicles, supplies and other project equipment. The GEF Guidelines also describe other GEF promotional requirements regarding press releases, press conferences, press visits, visits by Government officials, productions and other promotional items.

Where other agencies and project partners have provided support through co-financing, their branding policies and requirements should be similarly applied.

PART VII: LEGAL CONTEXT

This Project Document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article I of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) between the GoS and UNDP, signed by the parties on 5 September 2008. Samoa's IA shall, for the purpose of the SBAA, be referred to as the Government Co-operating Agency as described in that SBAA).

Consistent with the Article III of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement, the responsibility for the safety and security of the implementing partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the implementing partner's custody, rests with the implementing partner.

The implementing partner shall:

put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;

assume all risks and liabilities related to the implementing partner's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder

shall be deemed a breach of this agreement.

The implementing partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.

This document together with the CPAP signed by the Government and UNDP which is incorporated by reference constitute together a Project Document as referred to in the SBAA [or other appropriate governing agreement] and all CPAP provisions apply to this document.

Consistent with the Article III of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement, the responsibility for the safety and security of the implementing partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the implementing partner's custody, rests with the implementing partner.

The implementing partner shall:

a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;

b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the implementing partner's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of this agreement.

The implementing partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.

PART VIII: REFERENCES

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SIGNATURE PAGE

Country: Samoa

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

CPAP Outcome:

13 Strategic Area 1: Sustainable management of natural resources

13 Strategic Area 8: Strengthen community engagement in environmental management

CPAP Outputs:

3.1.4 Strengthened multi-sectoral management of critical landscapes (SMSMCL) through an updated Agriculture Sector Plan and sustainable land management plans for each village under PUM Act (2004) and by aligning to extension services between agriculture and environment sectors. 4.2.2.1. Engendered MDG-based village and local level sustainable development plans developed and implemented by communities

3.1.5 Enhanced capacity of local communities and local authorities and increased incentives for integrated landscape management

3.1.6 Improved SLM and SFM compatible land-use by farming households, to promote mixed cropping, on hilly or marginal lands

3.1.7 Enhanced biodiversity conservation via an integrated system of protected areas

Executing Entity/Implementing Partner: Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment

Implementing entity/Responsible Partner: UNDP

Programme Period:	2013-2017
Atlas Award ID:	00073781
Project ID:	00086437
PIMS #	4536
Start date:	2013
End Date	2018
Management Arrangements	NEX
PAC Meeting Date	May 2013

Total resources required	29,112,454
Total allocated resources:	29,112,454
• Regular (UNDP)	617,000
• Other:	
o GEF TF	4,895,454
o Grant	23,000,000 (Parallel)
o Government In-kind	600,000

Agreed by (Government):

NAME SIGNATURE
Date/Month/Year

Agreed by (Executing Entity/Implementing Partner):

NAME SIGNATURE
Date/Month/Year

Agreed by (UNDP):

NAME SIGNATURE
Date/Month/Year

PART IX: PROJECT ANNEXES

Annex 1: GEF LD Tracking Tool

(please see a separate Excel sheet)

Annex 2: Indicative Terms of References

A. Project Board (PB)

Based on the approved annual work plan (AWP), the PB may review and approve project quarterly plans when required and authorizes any major deviation from these agreed quarterly plans. It is the authority that signs off the completion of each quarterly plan as well as authorizes the start of the next quarterly plan. It ensures that required resources are committed and arbitrates on any conflicts within the project or negotiates a solution to any problem between the project and external bodies. In addition, it makes the final appointments of the PC and the PMU staff and all consultants.

The membership of the PB is as follows, but it can co-opt members as deemed necessary and can invite technical experts as required:

- MNRE CEO (Executive – Chair), assisted by PM and PD
- Communities (Senior Beneficiaries)
- UNDP, CEOs of MNRE, MAF, MWSCD, PSC, NGOs, Farmers Association (Senior Suppliers)

The PB will normally meet quarterly, including at the time of the Inception Phase and final completion of the Project. It may also meet exceptionally as needed. The primary task of the PB will be to set up policies and provide guidance and direction for the Project. Specific responsibilities of the PB are as follows:

Policy and institutional coordination at the national level - provide overall policy guidance to the implementation of the project and facilitate effective communication and decision-making between the IA and key stakeholders;

Monitor project implementation to ensure that it remains in-line with the approved project document, goals, objectives and financial rules and regulations of UNDP-GEF;

Ensure the project objectives and outputs are achieved as outlined in this project document;

- Provide overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints;
- Address project issues as raised by the PC;
- Provide guidance and agree on possible countermeasures/management actions to address specific risks;
- Conduct regular meetings to review the Project Quarterly Progress Report and provide direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans;
- Appraise the Project Annual TR Report, make recommendations for the next AWP, and inform the PB about the results of the review;
- Review and approve end project report, make recommendations for follow-on actions;
- Assess and decide on project changes through revisions;
- Assure that all project deliverables have been produced satisfactorily; and
- Review and approve the Final Project TTR Report, including lessons learnt

B. Project Director (PD)

The PD is the CEO of MNRE, responsible for overseeing project implementation and ensuring that the project goal, objectives, outcomes and outputs are achieved. Specific responsibilities include the following:

- Ensure that GoS inputs to the project is forthcoming in a timely and effective manner;
- Supervise consultants and monitor and assess their outputs; endorsement from the PD essential for release of consulting payments;
- Supervise and provide guidance to the PC in project implementation; and
- Report to the PB on progress of the project
- *Qualifications*
- Familiar with land management issues in Samoa and the main actors and stakeholders in this field;
- Proven experience in the implementation of projects regarding SLM and CCA;
- Proven ability to lead multi-disciplinary technical teams; and
- Excellent working knowledge of spoken and written English.

C. Project Manager (PM)

The PM will be the MNRE ACEOLD, responsible to the PD for the overall administration, management, coordination, implementation, monitoring, and reporting. The PM may act as the Executive of PB, in the absence of the CEO of MNRE; and will head the PMU, supported by the PC, PMU staff and the Technical Support Team of Consultants.

Responsibilities

- Ensure effective partnership with the MAF, MWCSD and other implementing partners in the project;
- Ensure that project activities are integrated and coordinated with the established operations of the MNRE;
- Develop and maintain close linkages with relevant GoS agencies, UNDP-GEF, NGOs, civil society, international organizations, and implementing partners of the project; and
- Supervise and lead the PMU in discharging their duties at an optimum level through ensuring efficient and effective resources utilization.

With the support of the PC, the PM will:

- Oversee establishment of the PMU with systems for the sound management of all project activities, implementation arrangements with partner agencies and financial disbursements;
- Prepare detailed annual breakdowns of the work plan for all project objectives;
- Identify resource requirements, responsibilities, task outlines, performance evaluation criteria, and work plans based on the project document and project progress;
- Develop detailed and measurable quarterly performance indicators for each project output at the outset of the project based on the project document;
- Prepare quarterly work plans, which include indications of the extent to which the previous quarter's activities have contributed to the project's overall objectives;
- Finalize detailed TOR for project staff and consultants;
- Submit, as required, Annual Performance Review (APR) to tTR meetings;
- Direct and supervise the establishment of project administration procedures for all staff, subcontracting organizations/individuals, and participating agencies;
- Approve quarterly status and financial reports for comment and approval by the PB;
- Approve six-month budget forecast requests for approval by the PB; and
- Oversee implementation of PB directives.

Qualifications

- Understanding of land management, climate change, adaptation and disaster risk management issues in Samoa, and the main actors and stakeholders in these fields;
- Proven experience with the implementation of development projects, particularly in the fields of land management, meteorology and CCA;
- Proven ability to manage, monitor, and troubleshoot comparable projects;
- Excellent working knowledge of spoken and written English; and
- Ability to travel as appropriate.

D. Project Coordinator (PC)

The PC will report to the PM and work under the supervision of the PM and UNDP management. The PC will lead the Project Team through the planning, implementation, and delivery of policies, reports, knowledge products, and other results approved in the project document and annual work plans. S/he will provide overall operational management for successful execution and implementation of the programme. S/he will be responsible for financial management and disbursements, with accountability to the GoS and UNDP. In carrying out her/his responsibilities, s/he will advocate and promote the work of adaptation to climate change in Samoa and will also closely work and network with relevant GoS agencies, NGOs and farmers associations.

Tasks:

- Facilitate the day-to-day functioning of the PMU;
- Manage human and financial resources, in consultation with the project’s senior management, to achieve results in line with the outputs and activities outlined in the project document;

- Lead the preparation and implementation of the annual results-based work plans and logical frameworks as endorsed by the management;
- Coordinate project activities with related and parallel activities both within MNRE and with external implementing partner agencies;
- Monitor project activities, including financial matters, and prepare monthly and quarterly progress reports, and organize monthly and quarterly progress reviews;
- Support the PM in organizing PB meetings;
- Coordinate the distribution of responsibilities amongst Project Team members and organize the monitoring and tracking system of all cluster services;
- Report and provide feedback to UNDP-GEF and the PB on project strategies, activities, progress and barriers; and
- Manage relationships with project stakeholders including donors, NGOs, the private sector, GoS agencies, as required

Qualifications

- Specialist in sustainable land management in a technical capacity, specifically on issues related to integrated land management, climate change, forestry and agroforestry management, water management;
- Tertiary qualifications, with at least 10 years working experience within relevant disciplines, such as sustainable land management, environmental science, geography, or natural resource management;
- At least 5 years experience with the implementation of development projects, especially in the fields of SLM in agriculture;
- Proven ability to manage, monitor, and troubleshoot at a comparable level in other projects;
- Sound policy understanding of national development concerns, climate change discourse, disaster risk management and adaptation to climate change;
- Extensive knowledge of national and international agencies involved in climate change and adaptation related processes in Samoa and in the region;
- Proven track record of project management and project team experience working with Government, NGOs, the private sector and other key stakeholders in Samoa; and
- Excellent verbal and written skills in English and Samoan

E. Technical Advisor, Agriculture (TAA)

The TAA will play a key role in project execution of the agriculture related project activities. The TAA will be under the day-to-day supervision of and receive guidance from the PC and PM. The TAA will be appointed by MNRE and will be responsible for the following tasks:

(i) Coordination and Management Funtions

- Ensure a detailed work plan and budget are in place, oversee project implementation, monitor work progress, reporting and communication, and timely delivery of relevant outputs within the Agriculture Sector and across other key development sectors;
- Ensure stakeholders consultations related to activities for these outputs within the Agriculture Sector; and
- Ensure partnerships are developed with relevant stakeholders and development partners

(ii) Strategic Planning and Technical Support

- Ensure climate risks are integrated into agricultural planning and policy processes, including the updating of existing agriculture policies and plans;
- Ensure easy access to climate risk data and GIS maps illustrating crop diversification options for national agriculture development planners and exporters of agriculture products in high risk areas; and
- Ensure technical support and assistance is available and provided to support project implementation.

(iii) Capacity building and training

- Ensure project capacity building, awareness, educational and training programmes are developed and implemented; and
- Ensure resources are available to conduct training, including offering technical support.

Qualifications:

- Understanding of climate change, adaptation, agriculture and disaster management issues in Samoa and the main stakeholders in the agriculture sub-sector;

- At least 5 years experience with the implementation of development projects, especially in the fields of SLM in agriculture;
- Proven ability to manage, monitor, and troubleshoot at a comparable level in other projects; and
- Excellent working knowledge of spoken and written English and Samoan.

F. Technical Advisor, Community development (TACD)

The TACD will play a key role in project execution of the community development related project activities. The TACD will be under the day-to-day supervision of and receive guidance from the PC and PM. The TACD will be appointed by MNRE and will be responsible for the tasks:

(i) Coordination and Management Functions

- Ensure a detailed work plan and budget are in place, oversee project implementation, monitor work progress, reporting and communication, and timely delivery of relevant outputs within the Community Development Sector and across other key development sectors;
- Ensure stakeholders consultations related to activities for these outputs within the Community Development Sector; and

  Ensure partnerships are developed with relevant stakeholders and development partners.

(ii) Strategic Planning and Technical Support

- Ensure community development is integrated into sustainable land management planning and policy processes including the updating of existing sustainable land management policies and plans;
- Ensure easy access to sustainable land management data for communities; and
- Ensure technical support and assistance is available and provided to support project implementation.

(iii) Capacity building and training

- Ensure project capacity building, awareness, educational and training programmes are developed and implemented; and
- Ensure resources are available to conduct training, including offering technical support.

Qualifications:

- Understanding of community development, gender, land management, climate change, adaptation, environment conservation and disaster management issues in Samoa and the main stakeholders in the community development sector;
- At least 5 years experience with the implementation of development projects, especially in the fields of community development and gender promotion;
- Proven ability to manage, monitor, and troubleshoot at a comparable level in other projects; and
- Excellent working knowledge of spoken and written English and Samoan

G. Technical Advisor, Media and Communication (TAMC)

The TAMC will play a key role in project execution of the Media and Communication related project activities. The TAMC will be under the day-to-day supervision of and receive guidance from the PC and PM. The TAMC will be appointed by MNRE and will be responsible for the following tasks:

(i) Coordination and Management Funtions

- Coordinating the preparation of knowledge and communication products (case studies, press releases, photo stories, videos, brochures, information sheets, etc.)
- Liaise with national and regional partners and education institutions to facilitate the dissemination of project experience and knowledge materials

(ii) Strategic Planning and Technical Support

- Establish a project communication strategy (tailored to stakeholder groups)
- Collecting and analyzing project lessons learnt and good practices
- Assist in the organization of knowledge exchanges activities (field visits, national and local forums, school activities)

(iii) Capacity building and training

- Ensure the incorporation of project knowledge products in national, regional and global web-based platforms (e.g. MNRE website, SPREP CC Portal, ALM)

- Ensure project capacity building, awareness, educational and training programmes are developed and implemented; and
- Ensure resources are available to conduct training, including offering technical support.

Qualifications

- Proven skills in communications and media management
- At least 5 years' experience in communication, media and education-related activities
- Excellent inter-personal skills
- Good knowledge of communication and media related technologies

H. Project Assistant (PA)

The PA will report to the PC and receive guidance from the PM:

Tasks:

- Maintain all files and records of the project in both electronic and hard copies;
- Provide logistical support to the PM, PC, project partners and consultants in organizing training events, workshops and seminars;
- Maintain close linkages with relevant agencies and stakeholders;
- Assist consultants by organizing their travel schedules, arranging meetings with different stakeholders and book hotel venues and accommodations as required;
- Prepare monthly leave records for the project staff and consultants;
- Prepare and update inventories of expendable and non-expendable project equipment;
- Assist the PMU in preparing project reports to comply with GoS and UNDP formats; and
- Draft necessary correspondences to local agencies and stakeholders.

Qualifications:

- At least 3 years of relevant administrative or programme experience at the national or international levels;
- Bachelors degree and/or certificate in secretarial or computer training an advantage;
- Experience in using computers and office software packages, particularly word processing and spreadsheets (MS Word, Excel, etc.); and
- Knowledge of database packages and web-based management systems.

I. Community project field assistants (in 126 targeted villages)

Tasks:

- Liaise with the PMU on project activities
- Facilitate the organization of the training and technical assistance activities in the village
- Facilitate the coordination of the village project committee, coordinating also with district level committees
- Coordinate with farmer groups of the village on the technical activities
- Coordinate with women groups of the village on the technical activities
- Coordinate with youth groups of the village on the technical activities
- Support the field work undertaken by LD officers and specialists (e.g. land surveys, monitoring, etc.)
- Assist in the establishment and maintenance of the community demonstration plots

Qualifications:

- 5 years experience in village issues and agricultural practices
- Good capacity to read and write in both English and Samoan
- Good coordination skills

J. Non Governmnetal Organizations (NGOs) and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)

National NGOs and CSOs will be involved in order to support the implementation of sustainable land management techniques in the pilot villages, harnessing and further strengthening existing experience and expertise developed by them, and supporting their grassroots networks consisting of farmers and families. They will provide assistance to farmers, to develop integrated farming approaches for sustainable land management, introduction of mixed-cropping

techniques and to provide planting materials and extension advice, supporting marketing village farm produce both locally and overseas. NGOs and CSOs will also assist in introducing and training of enhanced farming techniques, and business management skills.

K. Consultant, Mid-Term Review

The Mid-Term Evaluation Consultant will be recruited to conduct the mid-term evaluation of the project for the M&E component. S/he will report to the PC and act as the team leader for the following specific tasks:

- Provide guidance to the National Consultant in conducting the mid-term evaluation
- Assess the progress towards achievement of the project objectives as outlined in the initial project document
- Look into the relationship between this project and other relevant projects to introduce sustainable land mangement techniques
- Assess the structure and performance of the project management team and support provided by UNDP
- Identify lessons learnt from the implementation of the project's activities
- Provide guidance and specific recommendations on how the Project Team and UNDP can improve performance (both substantive and management) during the remaining duration of the current project
- Provide guidance and specific recommendations for future support in the area of SLM for both the GoS and UNDP to consider
- Produce the MTE Report
- Present the findings to relevant stakeholders
- *Qualifications*
    - Familiarity with the challenges developing countries face inadopting sustainable land management approach, and the approaches they are taking
    - 10 years of relevant field-based experience in M&E of projects
    - Familiarity with a participatory approach in project M&E
    - Excellent writing and analytical skills
    - Willingness to travel to and work in Samoa if residing overseas

L. Consultant, Final Evaluation

The Final Evaluation Consultant will be recruited to conduct the FE of the project for the M&E component. S/he will report to the PC and act as the team leader for the following specific tasks:

- Provide guidance to the PMU staff in conducting the final evaluation
- Assess the progress towards achievement of the project objectives as outlined in the initial project document
- Look into the relationship between this project and other relevant projects to introduce sustainable land mangement techniques
- Assess the structure and performance of the project management team and support provided by UNDP and to what extent recommendations from the mid-term evaluation were implemented
- Identify lessons learnt from the implementation of the project's activities in the following areas:
    i. Relevance – the extent to which the activity is suited to local and national development priorities and organizational policies, including changes over time
    ii. Effectiveness – the extent to which the project objective has been achieved or how likely it is to be achieved
    iii. Efficiency – the extent to which results have been delivered with the least costly resources possible
    iv. Results – the positive and negative, and foreseen and unforeseen, changes to and effects produced by a development intervention. In GEF terms, results include direct project outputs, short-to medium term outcomes, and longer-term impacts including replication effects and other local effects
    v. Sustainability – the likely ability of an intervention to continue to deliver benefits for an extended period of time after completion. Projects need to be environmentally as well as financially and socially sustainable.
- Provide guidance and specific recommendations for future support in the area of SLM for both the GoS and UNDP to consider
- Produce the FE Report

- Present the findings to relevant stakeholders
- *Qualifications*
- Familiarity with the challenges developing countries face inadopting sustainable land management approach, and the approaches they are taking
- 10 years of relevant field-based experience in M&E of projects
- Familiarity with a participatory approach in project M&E
- Excellent writing and analytical skills
- Willingness to travel and work in Samoa if residing overseas

M. Senior technical Advisor

Tasks

Programme implementation Advice and Support

- Provide technical expertise and strategic guidance related to all programme components, providing quality control of interventions, and support the Programme Manager in the coordination of the implementation of planned activities under the programme as stipulated in the programme document and work plan;
- Provide technical inputs into the work of the multi-stakeholder coordination at all levels and other relevant ongoing initiatives;
- Guide development of technical training packages for all target groups and provide a peer review function; in certain cases carry out selected training events;
- Advise on key policy and legal issues pertaining to the programme;
- Provide guidance on Developing Terms of Reference for consultants and sub-contractors, and assist in the selection and recruitment process;
- Provide technical supervisory function to the work carried out by the other technical assistance consultants hired by the programme.
- Assist the PC in Coordinating the work of consultants and sub-contractors, helping to ensure the timely delivery of expected outputs, and effective synergy among the various sub-contracted activities;
- Provide guidance to ensure that technical contracts meet the highest standards; provide input into development of Terms of Reference for sub-contracts, assist with selection process, recommend best candidates and approaches, provide technical peer function to sub-contractors; provide training and backstopping where necessary;
- Assist the PC to mobilize staff and consultants in the conduct of a mid-term programme evaluation, and in undertaking revisions in the implementation program and strategy based on evaluation results;

Programme management and monitoring

- Provide hands-on support to the PC, programme staff and other government counterparts in the areas of programme management and planning, management of site activities, monitoring, and impact assessment;
- Assist the PC in the preparation and revision of the Annual Work Plans (AWPs) as well as formalizing the activities for the first and subsequent years;
- Assist the PC in monitoring the technical quality of programme M&E systems (including AWPs, indicators and targets).
- Assist the PC in adjusting the programme Results Framework, as required and in line with Adaptation Fund requirements;
- Provide guidance of the preparation of reports, working in collaboration with the PC;
- Provide guidance to the PC in relation to preparation of the Combined Programme Implementation Review/Annual Programme Report (PIR/APR), inception report, technical reports, quarterly financial reports for submission to UNDP, the GEF, other donors and Government Departments, as required;

Relationship building

- This position will sit on the Board and be an expert advisor in liaising with programme partners, development organizations, NGOs and other groups to ensure effective coordination of programme activities;
- Engage in and contribute to policy dialogues at all appropriate levels, including the national level;

Communication

- Provide guidance on knowledge management, communications and awareness raising and on document lessons from programme implementation and make recommendations to the Programme Board for more effective implementation and coordination of programme activities;

Qualifications

- Advanced university degree (at least M.Sc. or equivalent) in the area of natural resource management, environmental management or environmental economics;
- At least 10 years of professional experience, of which at least eight are at international level, and 3 are in sustainable land management in any relevant sector;
- Demonstrated experience of working with environament information systems and land management and planning processes;
- Demonstrated experience in programme development, implementation, management;
- Strong skills in monitoring and evaluation;
- Proven experience in drafting technical reports and/or scientific papers;
- Proven experience in consulting at a senior level on sustainable land management;
- Excellent working knowledge of English and track record in producing communications and reports in English; and
- Knowledge and understanding of Sustainable Land Management issues
- Experience in multilateral programmes.
- In addition, proven experience of the following is desirable:
- Experience on programmes funded and implemented by multilateral/international organizations; effectively coordination of large, multidisciplinary teams of experts and consultants.

ANNEX 3: Environmental and Social Screening Summary

QUESTION 1:

Has a combined environmental and social assessment/review that covers the proposed project already been completed by implementing partners or donor(s)?

Select answer below and follow instructions:

☒ →NO: Continue to Question 2 (do not fill out Table 1.1)

☐→YES: No further environmental and social review is required if the existing documentation meets UNDP's quality assurance standards, and environmental and social management recommendations are integrated into the project. Therefore, you should undertake the following steps to complete the screening process:

1. Use Table 1.1 below to assess existing documentation. (It is recommended that this assessment be undertaken jointly by the Project Developer and other relevant Focal Points in the office or Bureau).
2. Ensure that the Project Document incorporates the recommendations made in the implementing partner's environmental and social review.
3. Summarize the relevant information contained in the implementing partner's environmental and social review in Annex A.2 of this Screening Template, selecting Category 1.
4. Submit Annex A to the PAC, along with other relevant documentation.

Note: Further guidance on the use of national systems for environmental and social assessment can be found in the UNDP ESSP Annex B.

TABLE 1.1: CHECKLIST FOR APPRAISING QUALITY ASSURANCE OF EXISTING ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ASSESSMENT	**Yes/No**
1. Does the assessment/review meet its terms of reference, both procedurally and substantively?	
2. Does the assessment/review provide a satisfactory assessment of the proposed project?	
3. Does the assessment/review contain the information required for decision-making?	
4. Does the assessment/review describe specific environmental and social management measures (e.g. mitigation, monitoring, advocacy, and capacity development measures)?	
5. Does the assessment/review identify capacity needs of the institutions responsible for implementing environmental and social management issues?	
6. Was the assessment/review developed through a consultative process with strong stakeholder engagement, including the view of men and women?	
7. Does the assessment/review assess the adequacy of the cost of and financing arrangements for environmental and social management issues?	

Table 1.1 (continued) For any "no" answers, describe below how the issue has been or will be resolved (e.g. amendments made or supplemental review conducted).

QUESTION 2:

Do all outputs and activities described in the Project Document fall within the following categories?

☐ Procurement (in which case UNDP's Procurement Ethics and Environmental Procurement Guide need to be complied with)
☐ Report preparation

☐ Training
☐ Event/workshop/meeting/conference (refer to Green Meeting Guide)
☐ Communication and dissemination of results

Select answer below and follow instructions:

☒ **NO** → Continue to Question 3
☐ **YES** → No further environmental and social review required. Complete Annex A.2, selecting Category 1, and submit the completed template (Annex A) to the PAC.

QUESTION 3:

Does the proposed project include activities and outputs that support *upstream* planning processes that potentially pose environmental and social impacts or are vulnerable to environmental and social change (refer to Table 3.1 for examples)? (Note that *upstream* planning processes can occur at global, regional, national, local and sectoral levels)

Select the appropriate answer and follow instructions:

☐ **NO** → Continue to Question 4.

☒ **YES** →Conduct the following steps to complete the screening process:

1. Adjust the project design as needed to incorporate UNDP support to the country(ies), to ensure that environmental and social issues are appropriately considered during the upstream planning process. Refer to Section 7 of this Guidance for elaboration of environmental and social mainstreaming services, tools, guidance and approaches that may be used.

2. Summarize environmental and social mainstreaming support in Annex A.2, Section C of the Screening Template and select "Category 2".

3. If the proposed project ONLY includes upstream planning processes then screening is complete, and you should submit the completed Environmental and Social Screening Template (Annex A) to the PAC. If downstream implementation activities are also included in the project then continue to Question 4.

TABLE 3. 1 **EXAMPLES OF UPSTREAM PLANNING PROCESSES WITH POTENTIAL DOWNSTREAM ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS**	Check appropriate box(es) below
1. Support for the elaboration or revision of **global- level** strategies, policies, plans, and programmes. *For example, capacity development and support related to international negotiations and agreements. Other examples might include a global water governance project or a global MDG project.*	
2. Support for the elaboration or revision of **regional-level** strategies, policies and plans, and programmes. *For example, capacity development and support related to transboundary programmes and planning (river basin management, migration, international waters, energy development and access, climate change adaptation etc.).*	
3. Support for the elaboration or revision of **national-level** strategies, policies, plans and programmes. *For example, capacity development and support related to national development policies, plans, strategies and budgets, MDG-based plans and strategies (e.g. PRS/PRSPs, NAMAs), sector plans.*	Yes
4. Support for the elaboration or revision of **sub-national/local-level** strategies, polices, plans and programmes. *For example, capacity development and support for district and local level development plans and regulatory frameworks, urban plans, land use development plans, sector plans, provincial development plans, provision of services, investment funds, technical guidelines and methods, stakeholder engagement.*	Yes

QUESTION 4:

Does the proposed project include the implementation of *downstream* activities that potentially pose environmental and social impacts or are vulnerable to environmental and social change?

To answer this question, you should first complete Table 4.1 by selecting appropriate answers. If you answer "No" or "Not Applicable" to all questions in Table 4.1 then the answer to Question 4 is "NO." If you answer "Yes" to any questions in Table 4.1 (even one "Yes" can indicated a significant issue that needs to be addressed through further review and management) then the answer to Question 4 is "YES":

☐ **NO** → No further environmental and social review and management required for downstream activities. Complete Annex A.2 by selecting "Category 1", and submit the Environmental and Social Screening Template to the PAC.

☒ **YES** → Conduct the following steps to complete the screening process:

1. Consult Section 8 of this Guidance, to determine the extent of further environmental and social review and management that might be required for the project.
2. Revise the Project Document to incorporate environmental and social management measures. Where further environmental and social review and management activity cannot be undertaken prior to the PAC, a plan for undertaking such review and management activity within an acceptable period of time, post-PAC approval (e.g. as the first phase of the project) should be outlined in Annex A.2.
3. Select "Category 3" in Annex A.2, and submit the completed Environmental and Social Screening Template (Annex A) and relevant documentation to the PAC.

TABLE 4.1: ADDITIONAL SCREENING QUESTIONS TO DETERMINE THE NEED AND POSSIBLE EXTENT OF FURTHER ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL REVIEW AND MANAGEMENT		
1.	**Biodiversity and Natural Resources**	**Answer** (Yes/No/ Not Applicable)
1.1	Would the proposed project result in the conversion or degradation of modified habitat, natural habitat or critical habitat?	No
1.2	Are any development activities proposed within a legally protected area (e.g. natural reserve, national park) for the protection or conservation of biodiversity?	No
1.3	Would the proposed project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?	No
1.4	Does the project involve natural forest harvesting or plantation development without an independent forest certification system for sustainable forest management (*e.g. PEFC, the Forest Stewardship Council certification systems, or processes established or accepted by the relevant National Environmental Authority*)?	No

TABLE 4.1: ADDITIONAL SCREENING QUESTIONS TO DETERMINE THE NEED AND POSSIBLE EXTENT OF FURTHER ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL REVIEW AND MANAGEMENT		
1.5	Does the project involve the production and harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species without an accepted system of independent certification to ensure sustainability (*e.g. the Marine Stewardship Council certification system, or certifications, standards, or processes established or accepted by the relevant National Environmental Authority*)?	No
1.6	Does the project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? *For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction.*	No
1.7	Does the project pose a risk of degrading soils?	No
2.	**Pollution**	**Answer** (Yes/No/ Not Applicable)
2.1	Would the proposed project result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and transboundary impacts?	No
2.2	Would the proposed project result in the generation of waste that cannot be recovered, reused, or disposed of in an environmentally and socially sound manner?	No
2.3	Will the propose project involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of chemicals and hazardous materials subject to international action bans or phase-outs? *For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, or the Montreal Protocol.*	No
2.4	Is there a potential for the release, in the environment, of hazardous materials resulting from their production, transportation, handling, storage and use for project activities?	No
2.5	Will the proposed project involve the application of pesticides that have a known negative effect on the environment or human health?	No
3.	**Climate Change**	
3.1	Will the proposed project result in significant[29] greenhouse gas emissions? *Annex E provides additional guidance for answering this question.*	NO
3.2	Is the proposed project likely to directly or indirectly increase environmental and social vulnerability to climate change now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)? You can refer to the additional guidance in Annex C to help you answer this question. *For example, a project that would involve indirectly removing mangroves from coastal zones or encouraging land use plans that would suggest building houses on floodplains*	No

[29] Significant corresponds to CO_2 emissions greater than 100,000 tons per year (from both direct and indirect sources). Annex E provides additional guidance on calculating potential amounts of CO_2 emissions.

TABLE 4.1: ADDITIONAL SCREENING QUESTIONS TO DETERMINE THE NEED AND POSSIBLE EXTENT OF FURTHER ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL REVIEW AND MANAGEMENT	
could increase the surrounding population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding.	
4. Social Equity and Equality	**Answer** (Yes/No/ Not Applicable)
4.1 Would the proposed project have environmental and social impacts that could affect indigenous people or other vulnerable groups?	Yes
4.2 Is the project likely to significantly impact gender equality and women's empowerment[30]?	Yes
4.3 Is the proposed project likely to directly or indirectly increase social inequalities now or in the future?	Yes
4.4 Will the proposed project have variable impacts on women and men, different ethnic groups, social classes?	Yes
4.5 Have there been challenges in engaging women and other certain key groups of stakeholders in the project design process?	Yes
4.6 Will the project have specific human rights implications for vulnerable groups?	No
5. Demographics	
5.1 Is the project likely to result in a substantial influx of people into the affected community(ies)?	**No**
5.2 Would the proposed project result in substantial voluntary or involuntary resettlement of populations? *For example, projects with environmental and social benefits (e.g. protected areas, climate change adaptation) that impact human settlements, and certain disadvantaged groups within these settlements in particular.*	No
5.3 Would the proposed project lead to significant population density increase which could affect the environmental and social sustainability of the project? *For example, a project aiming at financing tourism infrastructure in a specific area (e.g. coastal zone, mountain) could lead to significant population density increase which could have serious environmental and social impacts (e.g. destruction of the area's ecology, noise pollution, waste management problems, greater work burden on women).*	No
1. Culture	
6.1 Is the project likely to significantly affect the cultural traditions of affected communities, including gender-based roles?	No
6.2 Will the proposed project result in physical interventions (during construction or	No

[30] Women are often more vulnerable than men to environmental degradation and resource scarcity. They typically have weaker and insecure rights to the resources they manage (especially land), and spend longer hours on collection of water, firewood, etc. (OECD, 2006). Women are also more often excluded from other social, economic, and political development processes.

TABLE 4.1: ADDITIONAL SCREENING QUESTIONS TO DETERMINE THE NEED AND POSSIBLE EXTENT OF FURTHER ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL REVIEW AND MANAGEMENT		
	implementation) that would affect areas that have known physical or cultural significance to indigenous groups and other communities with settled recognized cultural claims?	
6.3	Would the proposed project produce a physical "splintering" of a community? *For example, through the construction of a road, powerline, or dam that divides a community.*	No
2.	**Health and Safety**	
7.1	Would the proposed project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions? *For example, development projects located within a floodplain or landslide prone area.*	No
7.2	Will the project result in increased health risks as a result of a change in living and working conditions? In particular, will it have the potential to lead to an increase in HIV/AIDS infection?	No
7.3	Will the proposed project require additional health services including testing?	No
3.	**Socio-Economics**	
8.1	Is the proposed project likely to have impacts that could affect women's and men's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources and other natural capital assets? *For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their development, livelihoods, and well-being?*	Yes
8.2	Is the proposed project likely to significantly affect land tenure arrangements and/or traditional cultural ownership patterns?	No
8.3	Is the proposed project likely to negatively affect the income levels or employment opportunities of vulnerable groups?	No
9.	**Cumulative and/or Secondary Impacts**	**Answer** (Yes/No/ Not Applicable)
9.1	Is the proposed project location subject to currently approved land use plans (e.g. roads, settlements) which could affect the environmental and social sustainability of the project? *For example, future plans for urban growth, industrial development, transportation infrastructure, etc.*	No
9.2	Would the proposed project result in secondary or consequential development which could lead to environmental and social effects, or would it have potential to generate cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area? *For example, a new road through forested land will generate direct environmental and social impacts through the cutting of forest and earthworks associated with construction and potential relocation of inhabitants. These are direct impacts. In addition, however, the new road would likely also bring new commercial and domestic development (houses,*	No

TABLE 4.1: ADDITIONAL SCREENING QUESTIONS TO DETERMINE THE NEED AND POSSIBLE EXTENT OF FURTHER ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL REVIEW AND MANAGEMENT	
shops, businesses). In turn, these will generate indirect impacts. (Sometimes these are termed "secondary" or "consequential" impacts). Or if there are similar developments planned in the same forested area then cumulative impacts need to be considered.	

ANNEX A.2: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SCREENING SUMMARY

(to be filled in after Annex A.1 has been completed)

Name of Proposed Project: Strengthening Multi-Sectoral Management of Critical Landscapes

A. Environmental and Social Screening Outcome

Select from the following:

☐ Category 1. No further action is needed

☐ Category 2. Further review and management is needed. There are possible environmental and social benefits, impacts, and/or risks associated with the project (or specific project component), but these are predominantly indirect or very long-term and so extremely difficult or impossible to directly identify and assess.

☒ Category 3. Further review and management is needed, and it is possible to identify these with a reasonable degree of certainty. If Category 3, select one or more of the following sub-categories:

☒ Category 3a: Impacts and risks are limited in scale and can be identified with a reasonable degree of certainty and can often be handled through application of standard best practice, but require some minimal or targeted further review and assessment to identify and evaluate whether there is a need for a full environmental and social assessment (in which case the project would move to Category 3b).

☐ Category 3b: Impacts and risks may well be significant, and so full environmental and social assessment is required. In these cases, a scoping exercise will need to be conducted to identify the level and approach of assessment that is most appropriate.

B. Environmental and Social Issues (for projects requiring further environmental and social review and management)

In this section, you should list the key potential environmental and social issues raised by this project. This might include both environmental and social opportunities that could be seized on to strengthen the project, as well as risks that need to be managed. You should use the answers you provided in Table 4.1 as the basis for this summary, as well as any further review and management that is conducted.

Key direct global benefits of this project have been further clarified in the project document and include the following:

1. **Sustainable land and water management:** adoption by at least 50 villages, and by over 5000 households, that leads to integrated land, ecosystems and water management in critical landscapes of at least 160000 hectares including :

    a. soil and water conservation techniques on household managed farms totalling at least 18,000 ha

    b. Increased vegetative cover of at least 24000 ha (outside proposed protected areas) through moving from mono-cropping to more mixed/ agroforestry systems on farm, restoration and rehabilitation of degraded lands (including forest lands) using native species. This is expected to reduce exposure of soil to direct rainfall, reducing soil loss and maintaining soil structure, biomass content and water retention.

c. Reduced pollution of water through better waste management through household pollution and judicious use agrochemical or through conversion to organic farming (such as through measurement of nutrient loading and coliform counts)

2. **Maintenance of globally important ecosystems and their services:** The project will directly support the maintenance of 43,800 ha of community owned forests through sustainable management practices that includes promotion of sustainable harvesting of timber, firewood and non-timber forest products. Additionally, the project will further support the creation of new protected areas within such community owned landscapes. Such globally important ecosystems have already been identified (called Key Biodiversity Areas). The project's pilot sites include at least 4 KBAs totalling 88000 ha. As most of the land ownership in Samoa (including these KBAs) is vested into local communities, a new legal regime needs to be in place that recognizes local ownership and rights over land but still ensures long term maintenance and conservation of such areas. Thus, the project will help develop the regulatory mechanism for these new PA creations, and their effective management thereby avoiding their loss or degradation. One of the KBAs that will be supported – the Central Savaii Rainforest KBA is considered the highest priority for terrestrial conservation investment, as it is the largest contiguous area of rainforest in tropical Polynesia and internationally. It is recognised as one of the last refuge for some critically endangered or endangered species including the following endemic species: Samoan Bush Palm (*Niu vao*), *Drymophleous samoensis* (Maniuniu), Tooth Billed Pigeon (Manumea), Mao (Maomao), Samoan Broadbill (Tolaifatu), Samoan Flying Fox (Pea vao) and the Samoan Moorhen (Puna'e). The last species is regarded as critically endangered and possibly extinct. In addition to the biodiversity conservation services, the conservation of such important habitats will also ensure that they continue to act as water 'reservoirs" by regulating water infiltration into underground water stores, regulate water flows into the streams and rivers; and ensure that soil and organic matters in soil are maintained in-situ.

3. **Avoidance of GHG emissions and GHG sequestration:** The project is expected to remove pressure on forest resources – particularly the threats to conversion into other land uses. By conservative estimates, the deforestation that will be avoided is estimated at around 500 ha per year (using assumption of 0.5% loss per year). The loss of 500 ha of tropical dry forests is equivalent, at minimum to release of 137867tons of CO2-eq/year[31] and 689333 CO2-eq for 4 years. The project's afforestation of 500 ha of tropical forests is expected to store additionally 10,755 tCO2[32].

The project is expected to benefit at least 24,459 men and 22,942 women, who reside in the project's target areas, constituting around 5000 households. These include 2152 men and 2018 women who are nationally defined as poor. Key socioeconomic benefits of the project will include the following:

1. [31] This has been calculated following the Tier-1 method, based on the IPCC 2006 National GHG Inventory Guidance, Vol.2 AFOLU, Chapter 4. Table 4.7, Above-ground biomass in forests, suggests that tropical dry forests in insular Asia contain 160 tons of dry matter per ha above ground (below ground biomass loss, as well as loss in organic soil carbon and litter omitted from the current calculation for conservatism); The carbon fraction default value of 0.47 (Table 4.3) was used. The default conversion of carbon to CO2 is *44/12:

[32] The IPCC Good Practice Guidance for National Inventories (2006, AFOLU Volume, Table 4.12, column Above-ground net biomass growth in forest plantations in d.m. per ha per year) estimates for such forests the annual increment of above-ground biomass in plantations to be 8.0 tons aboveground dry biomass per year or 3.76 tons of carbon per year (IPCC conversion factor of 0.47 for d.m. to C conversion). The relevant root to shoot ratio is 0.56 (IPCC table 4.4, for under 20 t per ha), the total carbon increment per ha is therefore 3.76+3.76*0.56=5.87 tC/ha/y, or, when converted to CO2, is 21.51 tCO2-eq per ha per year (litter and soil carbon pool fluxes are ignored for conservatism at this stage). For 500 ha of forests created under the project, the annual sequestration benefit is thus estimated to be 21.51*500

- **Improved water quality and availability:** The project supported SLM activities are expected to have strong benefits to local communities through maintenance/ conservation of water sources (bore holes, water springs and rivers/ streams), and through better management of vegetation cover and soil management (to retain water). Furthermore, the support by the project to convert a number of farmers to organic farming and for others to better use eco-friendly agriculture (such as integrated pest management), to move away domestic animals grazing from riparian areas, and to ensure that waterways are not polluted from domestic animal and household wastes are expected to lead to improved water quality. The project will support national capacities to monitor water quality regularly and to analyse and disseminate such information to local communities to aid SLM practises locally. Indicators for surface water quality will include - turbidity (sedimentation from soil erosion), and chemical analysis; and river flow (volume) taken at rivers in project sites. For underground water – changes in water volume and salinity (any increase in groundwater table or lowering of salinity due to the impact of SLM practices upon over-exploitation or reduced recharge of groundwater - measured through boreholes if available) will be monitored, amongst others.

- **Increased ecosystem services and products from sustainable forest management** – The project's support to effectively manage at least 43000 ha of forests and an additional 6,600 ha of integrated landscape is expected to maintain and enhance forest products that local communities depend on – including non-timber forest products (such as traditional medicinal plants) and even fuel wood. Sustainable harvesting will ensure that communities will continue to benefit from such services from the forests for the long term. The socioeconomic benefits of this project at local level will be improved productivity of agricultural lands through better land and water management practices that are expected to halt or reduce soil degradation. In addition, the project's work to support value chain development is expected to increase local employment and increase household level revenues. The project's support is expected to lead to an increased productivity of crops, increased annual incomes per household and improved household food and energy security. These will be tracked during project implementation. The project's main beneficiaries will also include women and the project will ensure thorough gender analysis to better promote equitable participation and benefit sharing in the project related actions, including strong gender dimensions as outlined in the national Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry Sector Plan (2011). The project is expecting to involve at least 5000 households in the adoption of SLM activities.

- **Increased national capacities:** The project's capacity building actions at the national level is expected to increase the capacities of over 100 national government staff on cutting-edge SLM knowledge and technologies. Additionally, over 15000 people from local communities will benefit from awareness raising and "learning-by-doing" the issues and methodologies on SLM. Such ehanced capacities will not only have positive socioeocnomic benefits to the target communities, but also to the wider population of Samoa.

- Improving the state of the bio-physical environment through the activities of the project will also improve the productivity and potential of land resources. As a result of the project activities, targeted households are expected to increase their incomes by at least 10% from the baseline as a result of engaging in a new income generating activity or in a traditional activity improved by the application of SLM practices.

C. Next Steps (for projects requiring further environmental and social review and management):

In this section, you should summarize actions that will be taken to deal with the above-listed issues. If your project has Category 2 or 3 components, then appropriate next steps will likely involve further environmental and social review and management, and the outcomes of this work should also be summarized here. Relevant guidance should be obtained from Section 7 for Category 2, and Section 8 for Category 3.

Please refer to Section A5 for the changes in project PIF based on some changes in local context (such as the impact of Cyclone and the opportunity the baseline funding for the Cyclone Recovery Programme has presented to ensure stronger sustainable land management in the affected areas etc.).

In terms of project implementation, using the UNDP social and environmental screening tool, the following two issues have been noted for project implementation stage:

- On environmental management - to ensure that there are no displacement of threats to ecosystems due to the conservation and sustainable management activities. That is, that by conserving certain areas, people do not undertake ecosystem destruction outside the project focus areas to replace harvesting of products etc. The project document has included Component 1 the need to assess wider landscape changes during project period to monitor and avoid any "leakage" of land degrading actions to non-target sites.
- On social side: the project needs to continue to monitor equity impacts of project activities and ensure that project activities are implemented fully respecting people's rights on full informed prior consent. Whilst the project has been designed with strong local participation, a paragraph under the project document 's Component 1 has further stressed this point.

D. Sign Off

Project Manager **Date**

PAC **Date**

Programme Manager **Date**