SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME RESULTS REPORT (FY 2017-2022)

SAMOA (SUB-REGION: NIUE, SAMOA, TOKELAU)

COUNTRY REPORT CARD
FY 2017 - 2022

Country Programme Name	**Samoa (Sub-Region: Niue, Samoa, Tokelau)**		
Year Started	2005		
Portfolio Profile	**GEF**	**Non-GEF**	**Total**
Number of projects	247	46	**293**
Grant amount committed	4,642,713	1,304,562	**5,947,275**
Project level co-financing in cash	787,247	558,389	**1,345,636**
Project level co-financing in kind	3,924,594	1,051,990	**4,976,583**
Total co-financing *			**7,626,781**

Source: SGP database as of July 2022
*** Total co-financing = Total project level co-financing (in cash and in kind) + Non-GEF grant amount committed**

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022
Focal Area Distribution (by completed projects)							
Biodiversity	**3**	**9**	**10**	**9**	**2**	**3**	**36**
Climate Change	**2**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**-**	**-**	**6**
Land Degradation	**-**	**3**	**16**	**8**	**7**	**-**	**34**
Sustainable Forest Management	**-**	**-**	**3**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3**
Capacity Development	**-**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**5**
International Waters	**-**	**3**	**5**	**6**	**1**	**1**	**16**
Chemicals and Waste	**-**	**1**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**1**	**17**
Total Projects Completed	**5**	**18**	**41**	**31**	**16**	**6**	**117**

Source: Reporting by Country Programme as part of Annual Monitoring Process (2016-2022)

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
** Kindly note figures in column "Total Value 2016-2022" have undergone comprehensive quality assurance that supports aggregation of results over time. This includes removal of duplicative data over time and/or inclusion of more results based on verification by SGP country teams.							
PROGRESS TOWARDS FOCAL AREA OBJECTIVES							
Biodiversity							
Number of biodiversity projects completed	3	9	10	9	2	3	36
Number of Protected Areas (PAs) positively influenced	-	9	8	9	2	3	31
Hectares of PAs	-	68	20	141	7	20	256
Number of Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas and Territories (ICCAs) positively influenced	-	9	8	9	-	3	29
Hectares of ICCAs	-	68	20	141	-	20	249
Number of biodiversity based products sustainably produced	-	4	3	-	-	2	9
Number of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	-	9	10	9	2	-	30
Hectares of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	-	82	25	141	7	-	255
Climate Change							
Number of climate change projects completed	2	1	1	2	-	-	6
Did the country programme address community-level barriers to deployment of low-GHG technologies? (yes/no)	-	Yes	No	No	No	No	1
Hectares of forests and non-forest lands with restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks initiated through completed projects	-	82	3	20	-	-	105

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
Number of typologies of community-oriented, locally adapted energy access solutions with successful demonstrations or scaling up and replication	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Number of communities achieving energy access with locally adapted community solutions, with co-benefits estimated and valued	-	1	3	2	-	-	6
Number of households achieving energy access co-benefits (ecosystem effects, income, health and others)	-	40	50	100	-	-	190
Breakdown of projects							
Energy efficiency solutions projects	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks projects	-	1	1	2	-	-	4
Land Degradation							
Number of land degradation projects completed	-	3	16	8	7	-	34
Number of community members with improved actions and practices that reduce negative impacts on land uses	-	250	5,000	600	200	-	6,050
Number of community members demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices	-	250	5,000	600	200	-	6,050
Hectares of land brought under improved management practices	-	6	25	323	7	-	361
Number of farmer leaders involved in successful demonstrations of agro-ecological practices	-	30	250	120	50	-	450
Number of farmer organizations, groups or networks disseminating climate-smart agroecological practices	-	3	5	2	5	-	15
Sustainable Forest Management							
Number of sustainable forest management projects completed	-	-	3	-	-	-	3

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
Hectares restored through improved forest management practices	-	-	10	-	-	-	10
International Waters							
Number of international waters projects completed	-	3	5	6	1	1	16
Number of seascapes/inland freshwater landscapes	-	3	5	6	-	1	15
Land based pollution reduced (tons)	-	-	-	5,000	-	500	5,500
Hectares of marine/coastal areas of fishing grounds brought under sustainable management	-	-	20	72	-	5	97
Hectares of river and lake basins converted	-	-	20	50	-	-	70
Hectares of seascapes covered under improved community conservation and sustainable use management systems	-	-	20	50	-	5	75
Chemicals and Waste							
Number of chemicals and waste projects completed	-	1	5	5	5	1	17
Number of mercury management projects completed	-	-	5	-	-	-	5
Pesticides properly disposed (kg)	-	-	20,000	1,000	2,000	500	23,500
Solid Waste avoided from open burning (kg)	-	-	25,000	2,000	4,000	3,000	34,000
Harmful chemicals avoided from utilization or release (kg)	-	-	30,000	2,000	5,000	-	37,000
E-waste collected or recycled (kg)	-	-	50,000	5,000	2,000	1,500	58,500
Mercury avoided, reduced or sustainably managed (kg)	-	-	40,000	6,000	3,000	-	49,000
Number of national coalitions and networks on chemicals and waste	-	-	3	2	2	-	7

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
management established or strengthened							
Community-Based Tools/Approaches Deployed as Part of the Portfolio							
Sustainable pesticide management	**No**	**No**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**4**
Organic farming	**No**	**No**	**No**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**3**
Solid waste management (reduce, reuse, and recycle)	**No**	**No**	**No**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**3**
Development of alternatives to chemicals	**No**	**No**	**No**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**No**	**2**
Heavy metals (such as mercury) management	**No**	**No**	**No**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**No**	**2**
Awareness raising and capacity development	**No**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**5**
Capacity Development							
Number of capacity development projects completed	**-**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**5**
Number of civil society organizations with strengthened capacities	**-**	**50**	**47**	**1**	**-**	**1**	**99**
Number of community based organizations with strengthened capacities	**-**	**115**	**47**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**163**
Number of people with improved capacities to address global environmental issues at the community level	**-**	**1,500**	**1,000**	**150**	**-**	**100**	**2,750**
GRANTMAKER PLUS							
CSO-Government Dialogue							
Number of CSO-government dialogues supported	**6**	**3**	**5**	**2**	**-**	**-**	**16**
Number of CSO/CBO representatives involved in the dialogues	**3,000**	**800**	**250**	**60**	**-**	**-**	**4,110**

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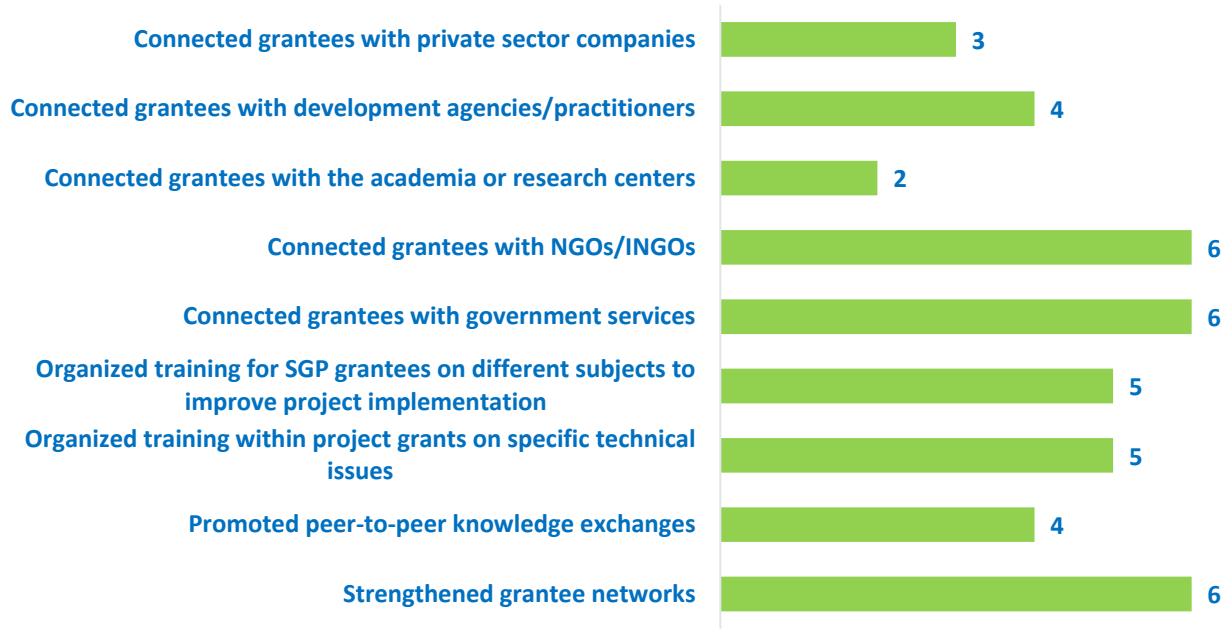
South-South Exchange							
Number of South-South exchanges supported	-	-	5	1	1	-	7
Gender							
Number of gender responsive completed projects	5	18	42	34	15	6	120
Number of completed projects led by women	6	3	24	15	10	3	61
Programme Management: NSC gender focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	4
Indigenous Peoples							
Number of completed projects that included indigenous peoples	16	20	21	34	-	-	91
Number of indigenous leaders with improved capacities	12	60	33	60	-	-	165
Programme Management: NSC IP focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6
Ways to encourage IP projects							
Proposals accepted in local languages (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	4
Involved indigenous peoples in NSC and/or TAG (yes/no)	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	2
Enhanced outreach and networking with indigenous people's groups (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	4
Youth							
Number of completed projects that included youth	16	2	35	9	-	-	62
Number of youth organizations	2	-	2	9	-	-	13
Programme Management: NSC youth focal point (yes/no)	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	3
Persons with Disability							
Number of disabled persons organizations	-	-	1	5	-	-	6

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
BROADER ADOPTION (Scaling up, Replication, Policy Influence, Improving Livelihoods)							
Projects replicated or scaled up	**3**	**1**	**1**	**15**	**3**	**-**	**23**
Projects with policy influence	**3**	**-**	**1**	**16**	**6**	**-**	**26**
Projects improving livelihoods of communities	**17**	**17**	**35**	**34**	**15**	**6**	**124**
PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS							
Peer-to-peer exchanges conducted	**-**	**4**	**5**	**-**	**2**	**-**	**11**
Community-level trainings conducted	**12**	**4**	**5**	**3**	**5**	**1**	**30**
Number of projects monitored through field visits	**25**	**76**	**81**	**34**	**27**	**10**	**253**
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT							
National Steering Committee							
Number of NSC meetings occurred during the reporting period	**7**	**7**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**3**	**29**
Average number of NSC members that participated in each NSC meeting	**5**	**6**	**5**	**6**	**6**	**5**	**6**
Average time in days needed to replace NSC member	**6**	**30**	**30**	**30**	**14**	**100**	**35**

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF KEY RESULTS

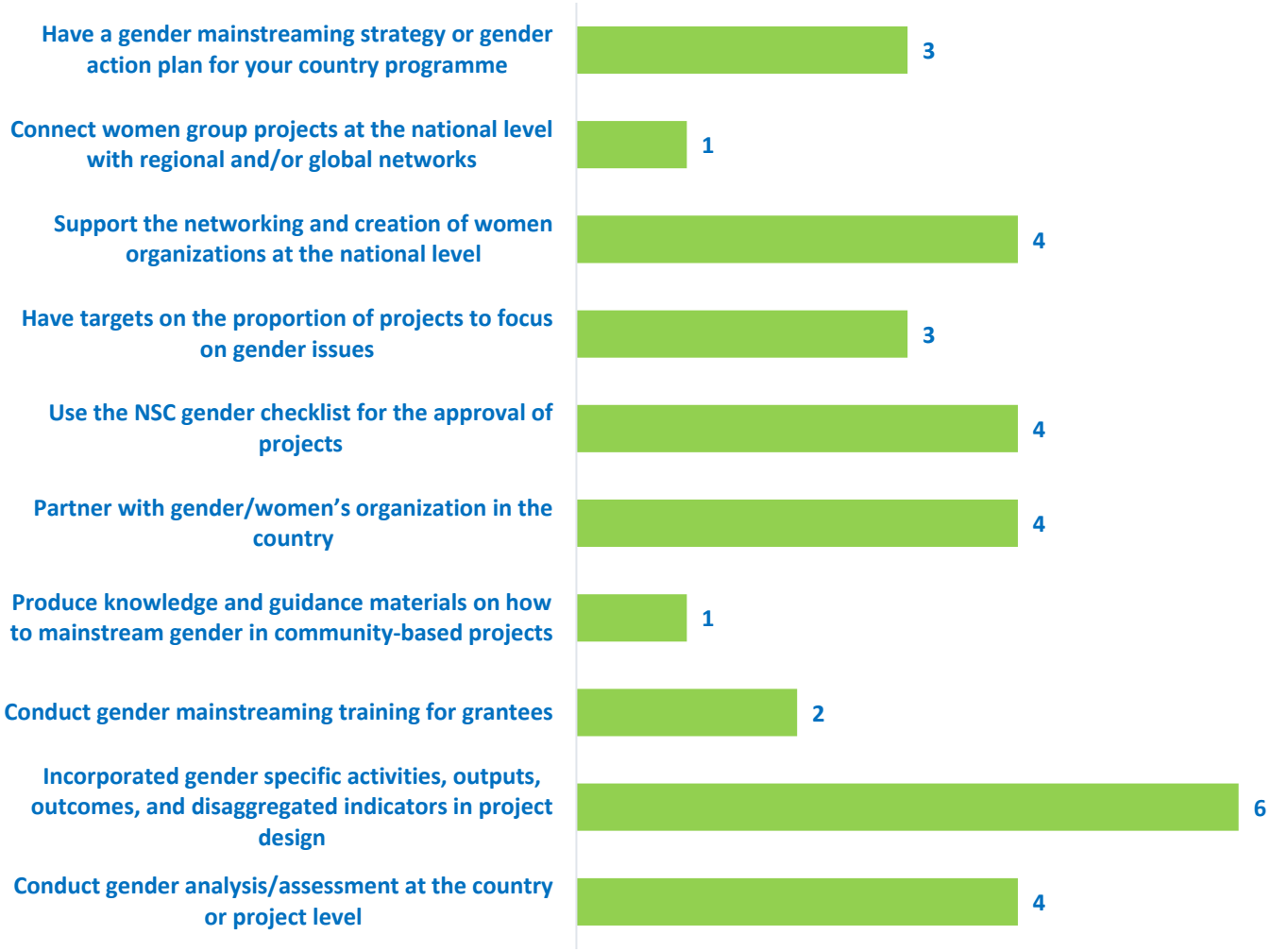
Interpreting the Green Bars in Graphs: The presence of green bars indicates the number of years that the country programme has achieved specific results. If a green bar is absent, it signifies that while the associated result is not observed in the country programme, it is still evident in the overall aggregated SGP portfolio.

Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Capacity Development Strategies
(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)



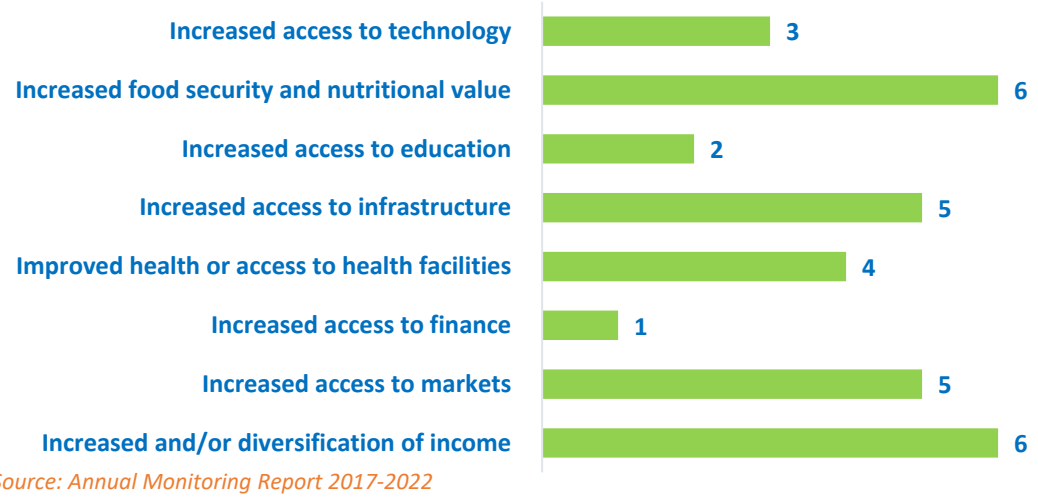
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Gender Mainsreaming Strategies
(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)



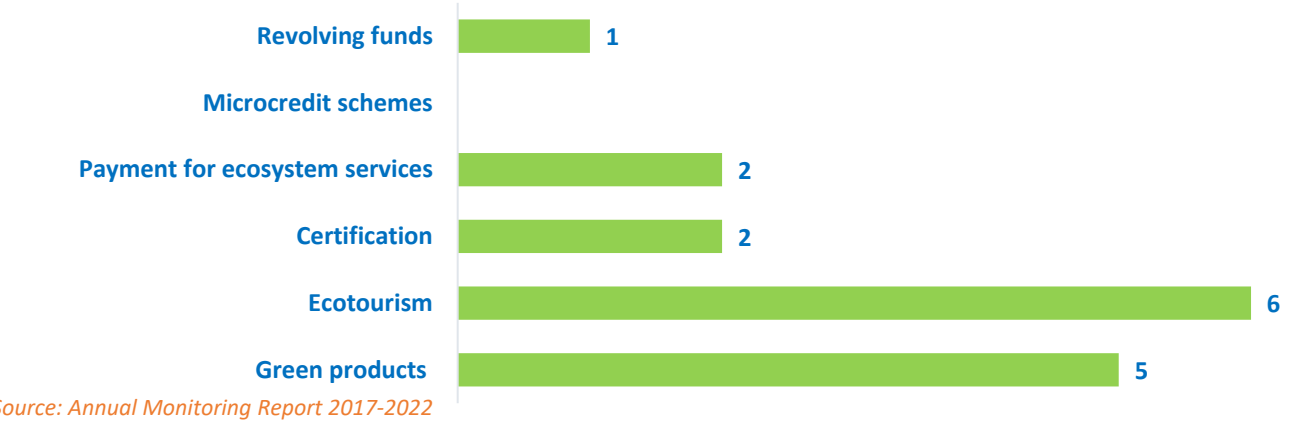
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Strategies to Improve Community Livelihoods and Quality of Life
(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)



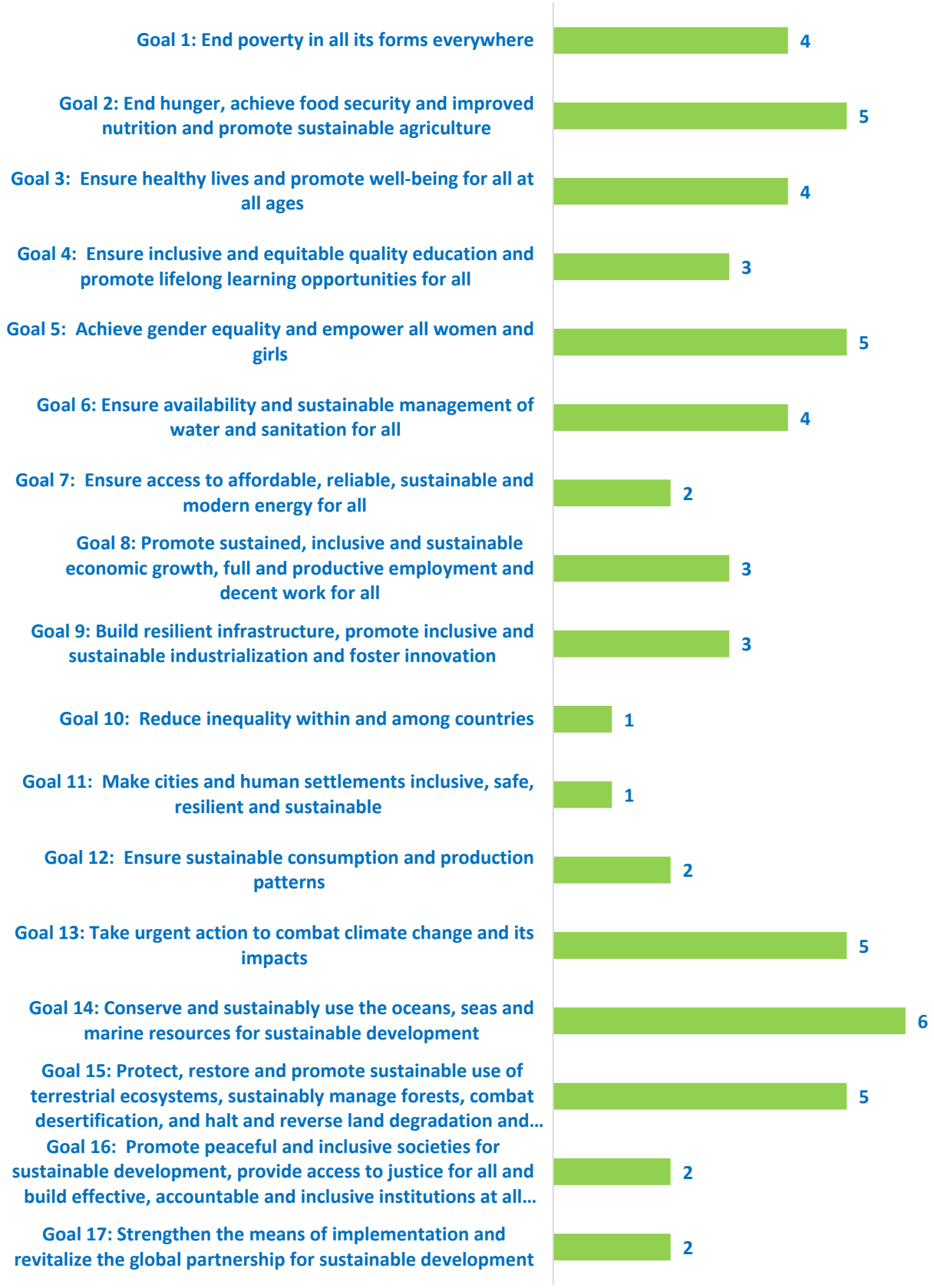
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Market-based and Financial Mechanisms to Improve Community Livelihoods
(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

Number of Years Country Programme Addressed Sustainable Development Goals
(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

EXAMPLES OF PROJECT RESULTS

Biodiversity

Within the reporting period, four SGP project grantees in **Samoa** have formed a network to conserve mangrove ecosystems within five marine protected areas (MPAs), including the demarcation of 'no take' zones. Due to the fact that many people in Samoa do not fully understand the ecological and economic value of mangroves, a series of mangrove biodiversity audits (BDAs) were conducted by SGP partners, working with the Government of Samoa Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment and private consultants. In the process of preparing the BDAs, community members were asked to take part in surveys to ensure that traditional knowledge was adequately captured. The biodiversity records revealed that 28 associated plant varieties (with some used for medicinal purposes), 14 avian species, and 14 invertebrates were present in the mangrove ecosystems. 12 different fish species were also recorded at different stages in their life cycle, indicating a relatively constant figure in all of the 4 villages surveyed. The awareness and buy-in of villagers to conserve the coastal ecosystems were increased through the BDAs. With the scientific knowledge gained from the BDAs, the villages developed a set of management plans to restore the natural state of the mangrove ecosystems. Given that mangroves in Samoa are often used as dumping grounds, the degraded areas were targeted for rehabilitation work, such as replanting and cleaning up of plastic, solids, and all types of waste dumped into the areas. As Samoans' diet is heavily reliant on fish protein, and coastal erosion and over-fishing have negatively impacted coral reefs, MPAs have become increasingly in demand at community levels. Through the mangrove network, 5 communities which conducted the BDAs decided to subsequently implement 'no take' zones with village by-laws to ban various forms of illegal fishing. As a cumulative result of the SGP interventions in Samoa, at least 16.2 hectares of MPAs have been designated in 5 communities, and 51.8 hectares of mangroves areas protected in four communities. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, AMR 2017-2018)***

Chemical and Waste Management

In **Samoa**, SGP supported the *Savai'i Samoa Tourism Association (SSTA)* to improve waste management of local communities. In some rural communities, people discarded rubbish in the forests and in key landscapes such as the *Salelologa* district where the endangered national bird of Samoa, *Manumea*, was last seen. It has posed an increasing threat to the local environment, particularly the water system, as well as the health of community members. The local tourism was also being impacted due to the waste pollution. SSTA worked with at least 5 districts on the Savai'i Islands, the biggest island of Samoa and raised a national campaign. 250 waste stands were installed for household waste collection. Residents separated "light" waste from "heavy" one. Organic waste was also separated and used for feeding animals. As most houses were located close to the shoreline, increased awareness and improve waste collection infrastructure has resulted in significant reduction of waste entering the marine environment. In addition, the waste management at local hospitals and local schools was supported by the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Natural Resources. The by-laws of the village were amended and subsequently endorsed to properly manage waste throughout the sub-villages of *Satupaitea*. Near 2,000 people benefitted from the project, including 900 children. As a result, the waste management of the areas has improved drastically with close to zero waste being dumped in the environment, eliminating open burning of solid waste emitting POPs. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, AMR 2020-2021)***

South-South Exchange

An ongoing project in **Saint Lucia** allowed the country programme and its partner *Iyanola Apiculture Collective* (IAC) to integrate a scientific approach into apiculture development. Based on the lessons learned, SGP Saint Lucia and IAC designed a strategic project involving **Saint Kitts and Nevis, Dominica, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Grenada, Trinidad and Tobago**, and **Samoa**. A 17-module Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) apiculture training programme was designed which trained over 140 persons within and outside the Caribbean region. All participating countries as well as Antigua and Barbuda attended the online beekeeping course. Beekeeping associations in the participating countries were strengthened by training new beekeepers, increasing the number of hives for more honey production, establishing new queen rear facilities, and using mobile units for honey collection in remote areas. Materials and equipment have been ordered

for six of the countries. Another cohort of 100 persons has started another course on apiculture. The conceptual architectural designs for the Mankote Apiculture Research and Learning Institute (first of its kind) have been completed and presented to the development control authority for review. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2021-2022)***

METHODOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS

All results are aggregated reflecting projects completed and are consistent with SGP results generated in past years.

With SGP's rolling modality, results reflect all ongoing operational phases during the indicated period. Please refer to the total projects completed on the first page for information in this regard.

The source of reported results is the annual monitoring process, which is part of the annual monitoring requirements for each country programme. Additionally, evaluative evidence sources have also been leveraged, if available for the country programme.

This results report benefits from extensive quality assurance. All information across all countries in the portfolio is harmonized, verified, and evidenced before being reported. Several layers of this quality assurance have been implemented in the generation of this report, and there are no result duplications across years. This point is important not only for the specific unit of measurement (i.e., indicator selected) but also for results aggregation across years in a given operational phase. Results reported across all countries have been treated uniformly to ensure overall standardization and methodological soundness.

Reported results include both direct and indirect global-environmental and socio-economic benefits. This is due to SGP's work in two key areas:

- **SGP works towards behavioral change at individual, organizational, and community levels.** Social determinants that shape human interaction with the environment play an important role, especially at the community level, as sustainability and the continuation of environmental gains often depend on them. These factors include positive shifts in knowledge, attitudes, practices, social and cultural norms, and conventions. Such interventions shape not only demand but also communication between community leaders and other influencers in promoting the adoption of environmentally friendly behaviors and practices. Often, SGP projects have ripple effects that go well beyond the direct scope of the project, emphasizing the importance of measuring indirect impact.
- **Encouraging Community Action for Environmental Change.** For many years, SGP has focused on promoting and supporting local community groups to bring about broader and sustainable environmental change. This approach is a key aspect of SGP's work and recognizes the power of motivated community groups to create significant impact and drive positive transformation. Community group action refers to informal gatherings of individuals and organizations in the community who share a common belief and purpose. It involves taking practical steps over time to address environmental and socioeconomic challenges and creating positive change. This grassroots-level approach relies on the active involvement and empowerment of the community, with the initial efforts acting as a catalyst for further mobilization. By encouraging self-governance and involving those most affected by the issues, community action can extend its influence to more people in the community, underscoring the importance of measuring indirect impact.