SGP Samoa Sub Region Programme Strategy for utilization of OP5 grant funds

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SUB REGION: **SAMOA**
Resources to be invested: **US$4,800,000**[1]

1. SGP SAMOA SUB REGION PROGRAMME - SUMMARY BACKGROUND (2 PAGES MAX)

1.1 Please describe the length of time the SGP country programme has been active within the global SGP and results achieved (i.e. GEF-5 status as a Category 1, 2a, 2b or 2c country programme).

The SGP Samoa Sub Region Programme (SSRP) consists of Samoa, Cook Islands, Niue and Tokelau. The SSRP became active within the global SGP during the 3rd Operational Phase (OP3) 2005-2007 and smoothly continued on within the 4th Operational Phase (OP4) 2008-2010. In total the SSRP has been active within the global SGP for nearly six (6) consecutive years.

In general, the SSPR provided an excellent opportunity for Samoa, Cook Islands, Niue and Tokelau to participate in the global SGP. The continuing participation of the SSRP greatly assisted in building capacity of communities, indigenous people, and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) to tackle local environmental challenges. This is evident in more than … communities, indigenous people, and CSOs supported and continue to be supported by the SSRP during OP3 and OP4.

For the 5th Operational Phase (OP5) 2011-2014, the SSRP is given the SGP Category of "1". This implies Least Developed Countries (LDC) and Small Island Development States (SIDS) in relation to the SSRP maturity within the global SGP. The indicative level of SGP OP5 resources for SSPR is an estimated total of the GEF core grant allocation of USD$2.4 million and other sources of third party co-financing of USD$4.8million. This is based on the global SGP standing expectation of 1:1 co-financing (50% in cash and 50% in kind).

The SSRP is forward moving for OP5 with the continuing management and financial institutional set up support by UNDP CPMT and UNOPS to implement and execute the global SGP. At the country level UNDP MCO Samoa through the National Steering Committee (NSC)/National Focal Group (NFG) continue to provide support and guidance to SSRP implementation. These institutional arrangements in place strengthen the SGP Country Office to meet its objectives and yet still continue as a critical partner to assist communities, indigenous people, and CSOs to tackle local environmental challenges.

[1] *The level of SGP OP5 resources is an estimated total of the GEF core grant allocation, anticipated STAR resources, as well as other sources of third party co-financing.*

Based on the GEF operational principle of country-driven stakeholder-owned and community-led, the SSRP is supporting the following on-going projects of OP3 and OP4 that remain active in OP5. Additionally, improvements to community livelihood and gender relevant elements through sustainable development have also been addressed at the project level.

Table 1: Project Portfolio by Country

Country Programme	Number of Projects	% of SGP SSRP Project Portfolio
Samoa	38	60
Cook Islands	16	25
Niue	6	10
Tokelau	3	5

Table 2: On-going projects by GEF focal areas:

Focal Area	Award (USD$)	% of SGP SSRP Project Portfolio
Biodiversity	1,078,187.77	64
Climate Change	215,812.75	13
Land Degradation	247,104.38	18
International Waters	223,352.09	9
POPs	429,170.05	23

The level of SGP OP3 and OP4 resources mobilized by the global SGP and the SGP SSRP include seven (7) main co-financing sources:

1. The GEF Core Grant Allocation
2. The GEF Strategic Priority Adaptation (SPA) CBA Programme
3. NZAID Pacific Environment Fund (PEF) Programme
4. AUSAID Mekong and Asia Pacific (MAP) CBA Programme
5. UNDP MCO Samoa AUSAID CBA Programme
6. National Governments
7. Local Communities, indigenous people, and CSOs

Table 3: On-going projects within OP5

	Country - Samoa			
	Project Description	**Grantee Type**	**Source of Fund**	**Award (USD$)**
1	Marine Protected Area	CBO - Apai Manono-tai	CORE	17,241.38
2	Marine Ecosystem Conservation Site	CBO - Komiti a Tina ma Tamaitai - Moataa	CORE	19,157.09
3	Integrated waste, watershed and ecotourism management	CBO - Mafutaga a Tina ma Tamaitai Magiagi	CORE	19,157.09
4	Conservation and protection of critically endangered marine turtles	CBO - Aleipata District MPA Committee	CORE	14,650.00
5	Protection against negative climate impact.	CBO - Aofaga activity group	NON-CORE (MAP-CBA)	18,956.00
6	Reforestation of indigenous Samoan trees and plants	CBO - Aopo Sosaiete Toto Laau	NON-CORE (NZAID PEF)	18,726.00

7	Hybrid solar aquaponic and wetland conservation area.	CBO - Komiti Tina ma Tamaitai Falealupo	NON-CORE (NZAID PEF)	36,060.00
8	Tilapia Farm - Aquaculture	Youth Group - CCCS Faleseela Tai	CORE	12,695.00
9	Protection and conservation of mangroves, eco-systems and coral reefs	CBO - Alii ma Faipule of Fasitoo Tai	NON-CORE (SPA/ AUSAID-CBA)	SPA - 50,000.00 AUSAID - AUS 50,000.00
10	Conservation of the Fatuvalu Wetland Area	CBO - Alii ma Faipule of Fatuvalu	NON-CORE (NZAID PEF)	19,000.00
11	Organic vegetable garden, crops, fruit trees and medicinal plants.	CBO - Komiti a tina ma tamaitai Gataivai	CORE	7,778.00
12	Integrated rainforest conservation and ecotourism	CBO - Alii ma Faipule Laulii	CORE	19,230.00
13	Agro-forestry	CBO - Ifilele Society Letui	CORE	10,000.00
14	Conservation of water resources and water services	CBO - Alii ma Faipule Matafaa	NON-CORE (MAP-CBA)	50,000.00
15	Marine conservation and rehabilitation of inshore resources	CBO - Alii ma Faipule Matautu Falealili	CORE	16,387.00
16	Integrated marine and mangrove conservation with eco-tourism	CBO - Alii ma Faipule Matautu-uta Lefaga	CORE	29,000
17	Bamboo intercropping with valuable tree species.	NGO - METI	CORE	12,695.00
18	Establishment of a Mangrove Conservation Site	CBO - Komiti a Tina ma Tamaitai Moataa	CORE	19,157.09
19	Conservation of natural water and marine resources	CBO - Komiti Tumama Poutasi	CORE	19,600.00
20	Coastal management and mangrove conservation	CBO - Alii ma Faipule Safua	CORE	16,387.00
21	Marine and Fisheries Conservation Area	CBO - Alii ma Faipule Salesatele	CORE	23,640.00
22	Tilapia fish farming	Women's Committee - Salesatele	CORE	16,807.00
23	Enhancement and re-development of marine resources	Youth Group- Methodist Youth Salua	NON-CORE (NZAID PEF)	16,165.00
24	Integrated pest management	CBO - Onosai Sosaiete Samalaeulu	NON-CORE (NZAID PEF)	26,194.75
25	Coastal and Marine Conservation	CBO - Alii ma Faipule Satalo	CORE	11,765.00
26	Satapuala Integrated Conservation and Development Project	CBO - Alii ma Faipule Satapuala	CORE	33,195.00
27	Satoalepai adaptation against flooding and sea level rise.	CBO - Alii ma Faipule of Satoalepai	NON-CORE (SPA/ AUSAID-CBA)	SPA 30,000.00 AUSAID AUS 30,000.00
28	Ecotourism for marine and fisheries conservation area	CBO - Alii ma Faipule Savaia	NON-CORE (NZAID PEF)	19,730.00
29	Coral restoration and fish stock rehabilitation of marine reserve	CBO - Alii ma Faipule Tafagamanu	NON-CORE (NZAID PEF)	16,600.00

30	Rehabilitation and protection of marine environment	CBO - Tafatafa Alii ma Faipule	CORE	9,243.00
31	Integrated Mushroom Project	NGO - SFA	CORE	19,835.00
32	Rainwater harvesting	CBO - Alii ma faipule Tufutafoe	CORE	41,286.30
33	Coastal and Marine Conservation Area	CBO - Utulaelae	NON-CORE (MAP-CBA)	22,303.00
34	Upgrading coastal spring	CBO - Komiti a Tina ma Tamaitai Palauli	CORE	11,111.00
35	Increase resilience against Climate Change impacts	CBO - Alii ma Faipule Vaipouli	NON-CORE (SPA/ AUSAID-CBA)	SPA 25,000.00 AUSAID AUS 25,000.00
36	Coastal réhabilitation	CBO - Alii ma Faipule Vaovai	CORE	24,000.00
37	Monitoring and marketing of the SSRP	NGO - WIBDI	CORE	18,726.00
38	Rehabilitation of degraded quarry land	Govt - MNRE	NON-CORE (NZAID PEF)	50,000.00

	Country – Cook Islands			
	Project Description	**Grantee Type**	**Source of Fund**	**Award (USD$)**
1	Organic farming	CBO - Atiu organic growers	CORE	36,195.00
2	Soil Rehabilitation	CBO - Rakahanga growers	CORE	24,440.00
3	Coconut oil and charcoal making	CBO - National Women's council Rakahanga	CORE	21,440.00
4	The conservation of medicinal plants and local fauna	CBO - Te vaka taunga	CORE	50,000.00
5	Organic Composting	CBO - Friends of the lagoon	CORE	50,000.00
6	Water catchment preservation pr	CBO - Mauke Island Council	CORE	50,000.00
7	Control of invasve species (Aracia forest) on Agriculture	CBO - Maoeke Mauke Development Group	CORE	50,000.00
8	Climate change documentary	CBO - AFTE	CORE	28,135.00
9	Conservation and regeneration of the Mitiaro Sandalwood	CBO - Ui-Ariki of Mitiaro	CORE	50,000.00
10	Recycling practices	CBO - Ruaau community pere vaere committee	NON-CORE (NZAID PEF)	50,000.00
11	Irrigation system for growers	CBO - Mauke youth development group	NON-CORE (NZAID PEF)	39,600.00
12	Restoration of swamp taro planting lands	CBO - Mangaia growers and livestock association	NON-CORE (NZAID PEF)	30,000.00
13	Waste management	CBO - Mokoero Aorangi Community	NON-CORE (NZAID PEF)	20,000.00
14	Soil Rehabilitation	CBO - National Women's council Rakahanga	NON-CORE (NZAID PEF)	21,440.00
15	Farming trials	Govt - Ministry of Agriculture	NON-CORE (NZAID PEF)	44,502.00
16	Capacity Building Project	CBO - Ui-mataiapo of	CORE	2,000.00

		Rangiatea		

	Country – Niue			
	Project Description	**Grantee Type**	**Source of Fund**	**Award (USD$)**
1	Botanical garden	CBO - Ulufonua	CORE	12,143.00
2	Sustainable development strategy	CBO - Hakupu Village council	CORE	14,286.00
3	Waste management	Church Group - Niue Catholic Mission	CORE	14,286.00
4	Coral restoration and the establishment of pandanus gardens	NGO - Vaka Tamakautoga Society	CORE	23,625.00
5	Revival of traditional handicraft plants and indigenous plans species and promotion of organic farming	CBO - Niue National Council of Women	CORE	1,500.00
6	Increase community's adaptive capacity to natural hazards and climate change.	CBO - Avatele Village Council	CORE	13,803.00

	Country - Tokelau			
	Project Description	**Grantee Type**	**Source of Fund**	**Award (USD$)**
1	Vegetable garden	CBO - Fakaofo Community Tokelau	CORE	12,240.00
2	Establishment of a pig sty, organic gardening and composting	CBO - Taulelea Fakaofo Atoll Village	NON-CORE (NZAID PEF)	49,525.00
3	Protection of the environment	CBO - Fatupaepae and Taulelea, Nukunonu	CORE	34,037.00

1.2 Please update key baseline considerations for the SGP country programme Strategy, major partnerships, and existing sources of co-financing (including from government, bilateral and other sources).

Background Information

All individual OP4 country programme strategy will be updated into an SGP Samoa Sub Region Programme Strategy (SSRPS) 2011-2014 for OP5. This is in line with the updated SGP OP5 Programme Strategy template to reflect on relevant regional and national programmes and projects to meet needs of local communities in line with the SGP OP5 global Project Document. This strategic document is built on key lessons learned and challenges identified through NSC/NFGs, assessment studies and technical assistance undertaken in OP3 and OP4. The SSRP will continue to explore new, innovative, cutting edge approaches to tackle local environmental challenges to produce sustainable development that contributes to global environmental benefits.

A strategic meeting of the NSC/NFGs will be convened early on in the OP5 cycle to review and endorse the SGP OP5 SSRPS objectives. An annual review meeting on benchmarks and results achieved will also be convened as well, and should involved all relevant focal points for appraisal and sharing of lessons learned to be channeled towards the national reporting to relevant international conventions.

A strong emphasis would be put in place to strengthen and improve capacity of NSC/NFGs to meet immediate objectives of the SGP SSRPS 2012-2014. This calls for a review of NSC/NFGs to ensure its compilation continues to meet the SGP OP5 updated Operational Guidelines, and to strengthen partnerships, networking, and technical capacity of members in the GEF-5 focal areas. This will also include the evaluation and finalization of National Focal Organizations (NFOs) with National Focal Points (NFPs) in Niue and Tokelau.

The global SGP successfully leveraged co-financing from a large number of bilateral donor programmes such as the SIDA, AusAID, NZAID, and DANINA. At the national level NSC/NFGs with representation from civil society leaders, government institutions, and donors continue to provide partnership support through replication of good practices to communities, indigenous people, and CSOs. Additionally, UNDP MCO Samoa also provides significant in-kind resources in its voluntary membership in the NSC for Samoa, as well as facilitating access to and helping negotiate with donors additional co-financing for the SSRP.

At the local level partnership continue to grow with communities, indigenous people, and CSOs through SGP grant delivery. SGP grants to communities, indigenous people, and CSOs are complemented with co-financing from third party sources, permitting communities, indigenous people, and CSOs to explicitly generate local sustainable development benefits in addition to the incremental global environmental benefits pursued by the global SGP GEF-financed initiative.

SGP GEF-5 Focal Areas

The Biodiversity (BD) portfolio will be develop to support projects by communities, indigenous people, and CSOs to promote the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in target ecosystems, as well as projects which help remove the identified threats to biodiversity. At a minimum, all BD projects are expected to be located in geographic areas that contain globally significant biodiversity, and/or have focused on reducing threats to biodiversity identified in the updated key baseline considerations at the national level. The BD project portfolio will also focus on building synergies with other GEF focal areas especially Climate Change and Land Degradation.

The Land Degradation (LD) portfolio will be develop to alleviate poverty and to support activities to reduce pressures on forests and generate sustainable flows on forest ecosystem services, policy and activities that strengthen the enabling environment to reduce green house gases (GHGs) resulting from deforestation and degradation of forest with linkages to transformative activities that support multi-sectoral investments. Projects related to the protection, and restoration of forests will be supported, and focus on protecting forests from human and non-human impacts, as well as helping local communities, indigenous people, and CSOs restore degraded forests. All types of forest will be addressed and the development of management plans that can be implemented by communities,

indigenous people, and CSOs will be given priorities in the context of forest ownership. Emphasis would be put on competing land use systems with a view to reduce land cover and to reduce GHG emissions from deforestation and forest degradation to enhance carbon sinks from land use, land use change, and forestry activities. LD by its very nature will have a holistic approach with a focus on building synergies with other GEF focal areas especially Climate Change and Biodiversity, and envisages partnerships building at the community and national levels.

The Climate Change (CC) portfolio will be developed to focus on timely measures to reduce GHGs essential for reducing cost and risks of climate change. With global GHGs emission continuing to increase, SGP projects in the CC portfolio will continue to focus on climate change mitigation. At the national level, technical and institutional capacity, level of energy access and GHGs emission vary significantly. Hence SGP projects in the CC portfolio will emphasize a broad portfolio of differentiated mitigation solutions tailored to different socio-economic conditions in line with development priorities at the national level. The land use, land use change and forestry will be expanded within the CC focal area and through cross-cutting projects linking to LD and BD focal areas. The efforts in promoting the demonstration, deployment and transfer of innovative low-carbon technologies will be considered alongside the significant long-term emissions reduction and taking into account the development priorities at the national level. In addition these interventions will help local communities, indigenous people, and CSOs to reduce GHGs and access energy through projects focusing on the use of renewable energy technologies. The support for sustainable transport will continue to focus on non-motorized transport and low-carbon transport innovations and to upscale and replicate viable ideas that can receive support of investors and governments. This will include land use and transport planning, energy efficiency improvements and non-motorized transport among others.

The International Waters (IW) portfolio will be developed to focus on activities on freshwater surface water bodies such as rivers and lakes, as well as regional seas and coastal areas. All water related activities, including water supply and sanitation are eligible for funding under the IW focal area. SGP projects in the IW focal area would move from awareness-raising and capacity development activities to on-the-ground activities, including demonstrations, innovation, and piloting methods. Project activities should bring direct local environmental and socio-economic benefits in the short run, and generate indirect global benefits. Stand-alone awareness-raising and capacity development activities must be restricted unless such activities are deemed necessary and form a part of the national level IW portfolio that will help to upscale, replicate and mainstream the experience from the demonstration, innovation, and piloting. Otherwise, limited awareness-raising and capacity building activities should be targeted and incorporated into projects or on-the-ground demonstration, innovation, piloting projects.

Samoa, Cook Islands, and Niue signed to the Strategic Action Plan (SAP) for shared international water bodies targeted actions in two complementary, linked consultative contexts: Integrated Coastal and Watershed Management (ICWM) and Oceanic Fisheries Management (OFM). These contexts would include three other GEF focal areas of BD, CC and LD with four high priority areas identified for immediate intervention namely improved waste management, better water quality, sustainable fisheries and effective marine protected areas.

The Chemicals (CH) portfolio will be developed to focus to consolidate the persistent organic pollutants (POPs) and ozone layer depletion focal areas. Chemicals are widely used in products, and some chemicals are harmful and toxic in products where communities have no knowledge about. SGP will pilot activities on chemicals and heavy metals as well as chemicals in products with direct and visible impact and relevance to community life. SGP will also pilot activities to identify harmful chemicals in products at the communities, raise awareness regarding the toxicity, and develop alternatives or provide solutions to handle these products. Knowledge and information are fundamental to the sound management of chemicals.

The Capacity Development (CD) portfolio will be developed to focus on developing networks, stakeholder consultations and training on SGP OP5 focal areas, national priorities and international conventions. This will promote the engagement of local communities, indigenous people and CSOs in consultative processes, generating access and use of information and knowledge, supporting participatory processes in policy and legislation development, raising awareness and support for the implementation of convention guidelines, and monitoring and evaluating environmental impacts and trends. The SSRP can have grant-making in CD as an additional focal area where SGP grants consist of standalone projects that are strategic and support the work of the other focal areas at the portfolio level and focus specifically on capacity development activities.

Approximately 10-15% of SGP grants will be use to support projects in the relevant GEF focal areas which concentrate on portfolio-level capacity development, improving livelihoods and local benefits as well as addressing gender and indigenous people' considerations directly linked to achieve global environmental benefits. The SSPR will also prioritize building its strength on technical and institutional capacity, involving directly local technical community mentor professionals who would spread the know-how gains in the small-scale projects.

Samoa Updated Key Baseline Consideration

Samoa's protected area network grew rapidly from 1999 to 2006 but has eased off in the last few years. Protected areas of national parks, reserves and community based conservation areas now protect an estimated 5% of the total land area amounting to 13,751 hectares, but this is still considerably short of the 10-15% target set by the NBSAP. Future trends point to continuing degradation and fragmentation due to agricultural clearing, settlements and infrastructure development and the possible impact of cyclones. The twelve priority ecological sites identified by the NBSAP are facing increasing pressures in large part due to difficulties owing to their location on customary lands. 3 sites have been are under various degrees of conservation management. The remaining 9 sites are at various levels of vulnerability with at least three seriously degraded as a result of a combination of clearing for agriculture, logging and settlement.

There is a strong relationship between biodiversity conservation, land degradation and climate change. The significance of forest as a carbon sink offers opportunities for an integrated approach, and for the GEF focal areas of CC and LD. Experience showed that it is easier to encourage pro-conservation behavior when biodiversity actions are generating livelihood benefits. Thus links with ecotourism and other income generating activities based on sustainable resource use are important. Currently Samoa

has a national forestry planting target of 100 ha per annum but should be increased to 400 ha for the next ten years. This would expand Samoa's forest coverage and serve as the core of the forest estate for a future, integrated forestry industry.

Samoa is committed to making a practical contribution to global mitigation efforts though renewable energy use, energy efficiencies, and sustainable transport. According to the National Energy Policy, renewable energy sources should be heavily promoted as alternatives to imported fossil fuels. This means investment in new hydro capacity where the EPC has prioritized solar power, particularly for its rural electrification programme. Developing community-based biogas projects is a proven technology that provides electricity for rural communities but the transfer of this kind of technology would require extensive financial investment.

The importance of public awareness and understanding of the threat to public health and the environment pose by POPs and PTS, or hazardous chemicals generally, is pivotal to all efforts aimed at regulating the importation, use and ultimately the elimination of POPs and PTS in Samoa. More awareness raising programmes on POPs and PTS is needed to be brought out to the villages. The people support the objectives of the Stockholm Convention and feel that it is only with the cooperation of each village council that the releases of dioxins and furans can be regulated and monitored in their own respective communities. They also wish to see more of the POPs documentary on Samoa's national television as well as hear more about such issues on the radio.

Cook Islands Updated Key Baseline Consideration

Biodiversity key issues include

- Island ecosystems and species under threat as a result of a host of factors including infrastructure development, agriculture development, and natural disasters
- Increasing threat of invasive species entering Cook Islands and impacting negatively on the biodiversity, economy and peoples way of life
- Increasing risk of LMOs and GMOs entering Cook Islands and impacting negatively on the biodiversity, people's health and the economy

Table 4: Biodiversity High Priority Capacity Building Actions

Goal	High Priority Capacity Building Actions
Goal 1: Integrating & institutionalizing biodiversity	• Strengthen biodiversity conservation and policy development capacity of relevant Government agencies and NGOs • Ensure biodiversity consideration are incorporated in national and sectoral planning
Goal 2: conservation of species & ecosystems	• Develop local capacity for monitoring, evaluation and management of ecosystems and protected natural areas including strengthening the roles of NGOs and local communities through provision of resources and training

Climate Change key issue include

- The limited use of technologies and funding mechanism for cleaner, more efficient and sustainable sources of energy and a low level of involvement and contribution to global efforts at mitigating the causes of climate change

Table 5: Climate Change High Priority Capacity Building Actions

Goal	High Priority Capacity Building Actions
Goal 3: Cook Islands contributing to mitigation of GHGs and climate change	Theme: Mitigating GHGs • Develop overarching National Policy and legislation to reduce GHG emissions in the Cook Islands through the development and implementation of Renewable Energy, Vehicle Emissions and Importation Standards, Energy Efficient Standards, Economic Incentives to reduce emissions and the integration of locally appropriate sustainable fuels Theme: Renewable Energy • Reduce the reliance on high GHG based fossil fuel by identifying and adopting technically feasible and financial viable alternative energy sources for all islands, including by undertaking cost-benefit analysis of RE implementation and technologies Theme: Energy Efficiency • Create an enabling environment for energy efficiency through the development, implementation climate change data collection and information management programmes and identify appropriate personnel within each organization to take on this responsibility

Land Degradation key issues include

- Land-use activities for infrastructure development purposes is causing land degradation, affecting bio-diversity, water quality and causing increased vulnerabilities to Climate Variability and Change
- Unsustainable land use practices causing land degradation, such as; uncontrolled vegetation clearance near streams, wetlands and foreshore burning, deforestation and denuding of virgin land or arable agricultural land
- Degraded lands are not rehabilitated and increases the risk of further degradation, spread of invasive species, and pollution

Table 6: Land Degradation High Priority Capacity Building Actions

Goal	High Priority Capacity Building Actions
Goal 1: Implementing Sustainable Land Management and mitigating Land Degradation	Theme: Land Use Practices • Ensure that environment considerations for land degradation and sustainable land management are promoted and integrated into relevant sectoral policies and plans Theme: Rehabilitation of Degraded Land • Undertake assessment and data collection programme to determine and map extent, severity and causes of degraded land areas in Cook Islands including possible options for rehabilitation • Develop best practice guidelines for activities that may degrade land to minimize potential land degradation and develop rehabilitation plans following use

International Water key issues include

Coastal Resources

- Inadequate local capacity to effectively manage coastal resources leaves the Cook Islands vulnerable to the risks of loss of ecosystem services, extreme events and sea level rise.

Table 7: Coastal Resources High Priority Capacity Building Actions

Goal	High Priority Capacity Building Actions
Thematic area: Coastal Zone	• Development of an integrated coastal resource management framework to counter

Management	fragmentation, duplication, policy gaps and conflicting mandates within coastal areas related to the management of limited resources in coastal areas and the management of human activities in coastal and adjoining areas
Thematic area: Coastal vulnerabilities	• Develop a coordinated programme and technical capacity to carry out vulnerability and adaptation assessments for coastal areas of all islands in the Cook Islands

Water Resource Management

- Water resource management is fragmented, supply-driven and lacks coherent policies, strategies, legislation, regulation and monitoring.
- Capacity of and demand on current water resources and water quality has not been fully assessed for all islands.
- Water security is an issue with current sources vulnerable to climate change, salt water intrusion and extreme weather events.

Table 8: Water Resources High Priority Capacity Building Actions

Goal	High Priority Capacity Building Actions
Theme: Water resources managed sustainably	• Support the Integrated Water Resource Management Project (IWRM), which aims to strengthen the enabling environment for water resource management and can be used as a pilot project for launching improved and integrated waster resource management to all islands in the Cook Islands
Theme: Water supply and demand managed	• Develop a coordinated programme and technical capacity to carry out vulnerability and adaptation assessments for coastal areas of all islands in the Cook Islands
Theme: Water quality improved	• Implement a coordinated monitoring regime for water quality with all relevant agencies and a centralized testing facility for all environment testing, and develop a coordinated monitoring programme to guide water testing activities • Strengthen capacity for conducting testing, monitoring and results analysis of drinking water quality amongst relevant agencies including the determination of agreed testing parameters, and the surveillance and monitoring of public water supplies and source waters

Waste Management

- Management of waste is haphazard and piecemeal
- Legislation for solid waste management are inadequate and there are limited resources and inadequate sites for disposal
- There is poor management of sewage and agricultural liquid waste.
- Capacity, regulatory frameworks, policies and institutional arrangements to move and manage hazardous and dangerous substances are limited.
- There is limited capacity to deal with oil or pollutant spills in the marine environment

Table 9: Waste Management High Priority Capacity Building Actions

Goal	High Priority Capacity Building Actions
Goal : Waste, pollution and sanitation are managed	Theme: Waste Management • Clarify the roles and responsibilities of relevant waste management stakeholders in the review of the draft National Waste Strategy as an immediate priority, finalize and submit to Cabinet for endorsement and support for implementation Theme: Solid waste

	• Encourage 'at source' separation to minimize solid waste and ensure the life of the landfill is extended • Encourage the reduction of solid waste to the minimum practicable level using the principles of refuse, reduce, reuse, and recycle and "polluter pays" Theme: Liquid waste • Undertake a feasibility assessment to identify possible mechanisms to support the retrofit of septic tanks and sewage systems to comply with new Sewage Regulations Theme: Hazardous & dangerous waste • Develop and strengthen local capacity to carry out a national assessment of hazardous and dangerous substances and waste in the Cook Islands Theme: Marine pollution • Review the Prevention of Marine Pollution Act 1998 with a view to incorporating amendments taking into consideration the roles of various government agencies in the management of marine pollution from ships and land based sources and appropriate legal and institutional frameworks • Revise the National Oil Spill Contingency Plan to include standards and protocols for the environmentally sound disposal of any waste oil recovered after a spill: to regulate the types of dispersants that can be used during any spill and to regulate cleanup activities in sensitive and coastal foreshore areas

The National Portfolio Formulation Exercise (NPFE) was developed to identify and describe the national strategic priorities under each of the GEF focal areas of BD, CC and LD. The fundamental considerations is to increase the integration of diverse environmental programs and projects in order to maximize the use of resources and to strengthen the collaboration of stakeholders to levels that can enhance the quality and positive results of the environment actions nationally.

Table 10: High Priority Issues for urgency & immediate impact by theme

Theme	Issue
Biodiversity	• Unsustainable harvests of native • species – both land and marine • Lack of ecosystem, planning and • management of Protected areas –land and marine • Limited Traditional knowledge management • Eco-tourism – land & marine
Water	• Contamination of water quality • Water use management/ including monitoring • Response to natural disasters • Wastewater management
Land	• Soil fertility rejuvenation • Land contamination with agricultural and industrial chemicals
Climate	• Increasing severity and frequencies of extreme events (cyclones, droughts, heat-waves, seasurges, etc.) • Climate early warning and response system • Impacts on food security, water supply, health, and marine and terrestrial biodiversity • Renewal energy, sustainable transport, green economy and low carbon development
Waste & Pollution Management	• Marine pollution - ballast water, storm water, etc. management • Solid wastes management including e-waste, etc. • Liquid wastes – wastewater, waste oil, sewage, animal waste, etc. management • Hazardous wastes – POPs, chemicals, hospital wastes, asbestos, etc management

Society	• Integrated institutional capacity constraints • Awareness raising and education • Economic issues • Civil Society • Organization issues • Youth issues • Traditional & cultural Issues • Governance issues – local & national • Population issues – depopulation/repopulation

Niue Updated Key Baseline Consideration

The National Integrated Strategic Plan (NISP) 2009 – 2012 explicitly addresses the coastal area as a system that has natural and human aspects and components that are inter-related and inter-dependent. The diversity and productivity of coastal ecosystems is interwoven with the safety and growth of livelihoods and development for the people of Niue.

Two existing protected areas, the Huvalu Conservation Area and the Hakupu Heritage and Cultural Site, (the latter being family owned and operated), is establish as an initiative to strengthen the capacity of the community to manage the local conservation area where the focus being on sustainable use of the resources of these areas.

Substantial deforestation despite a declining population which in turn has lead to an increasing emergence of environmental problems relating to land and forest uses and include increased land clearing and deforestation, increased reliance of synthetic fertilizers and pesticides, reduced fallow and its impact on soil depletion and the reduction in population of local wildlife. Land tenure within Niue is interlinked with socio-cultural, socioeconomic and physical practice factors which must be taken into consideration when addressing sustainable land use and agricultural development practices.

The forest is the critical habitat for three prized food species; fruit bats, wood pigeons and coconut crabs. The forest also yields edible ferns, medicinal plants and minor wood products. Substantially all forest in Niue is privately owned, held by kinship groups (magafaoa) in a form of inalienable tenure; with an exception of land areas that have been closed by customary law processes (tapu), usually to protect bat and pigeon habitats, the land may be used as the magafaoa sees fit. In particular, it may be freely cleared and logged. It may also be leased. Currently the forest is underexploited and the main task of management at this stage is to prevent needless destruction of mature trees in the course of land clearance.

Niue is currently implementing a project on Sustainable Land Management (SLM). This project hopes to demonstrate sustainable and integrated land-use system e.g. Agro-forestation and mixed farming activities. Organic farming practices are also expected to be tested at the SLM farm.

The International Waters Program (IWP) was introduced in 2003 to Niue. This is a GEF funded programme with two main elements: *oceanic* – which is concerned with management and conservation of tuna stocks in the western central Pacific and *coastal* – focused on integrated coastal

watershed management. The oceanic element is covered by work with the Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA) and the South Pacific Commission (SPC). Niue opted to focus on the coastal aspect of the programme. It aims to encourage action at the community level to address priority issues relating to marine and freshwater quality, habitat and community modification and degradation, and the unsustainable use of marine resources.

An additional marine protected area was established as an initiative of the International Waters Programme (IWP) on the western side of the island. Further sites were identified as potential marine protected areas, but have yet to be implemented. To date, no baseline data has been collated for the existing protected areas to gauge effective conservation measures for future monitoring purposes.

Maintaining a sufficient, high quality water supply is always a key concern for Niue. It is a fundamental resource for human survival and economic development. Niue has practiced a sectoral approach to water resource management which still prevails today. This leads to fragmented and uncoordinated development and management of resources. Having recognized the deficiencies, Niue needs to accept to adopt an integrated approach to managing water as a finite natural resource.

Niue does not manufacture, import or use any of the POPs chemicals and pesticides covered by the Stockholm Convention. Unintentional production of POPs is an issue that can only be dealt with through continued public awareness and education activities. The most significant released from unintentional production in Niue are in relation to dioxins and furans. A preliminary inventory of dioxin and furan (POP) releases indicated that the main sources on Niue are due to the incineration of quarantine and medical wastes and uncontrolled burning of organic matter, including landfills and backyard rubbish fires. This is particularly relevant where the use of fire as a land clearing tool is still practiced and validates the shift to sustainable agricultural practices such as composting, mulching and integrated pest management.

Agriculture sector is seen as very important for the development of Niue. Recently, emphasis has been placed or organic farming practices for both vanilla and nonu (Morinda citrifolia) farming in order to capture the high value market. An organic farming policy currently being drafted will enable Niue to provide a framework to regulate organic related activities at farm level. Regardless of organic farming practices being promoted, there is still a high usage of herbicides and synthetic fertilizers for farming of Niue's traditional and staple food crop, taro.

Tokelau Updated Key Baseline Consideration

The Strategic Vision for the 2010 – 2015 Tokelau National Strategic Plan is for "Healthy and Active Communities with Opportunities for All." The achievement of the vision relies on attaining sustainable national development that results in an improved quality of life for all our people without compromise to our environment and future viability. As a small island nation with limited land resources, relatively isolated, with only one form of transportation available and a very mobile population, Tokelau faces enormous sustainability challenges.

Establishing community-owned enterprises as well as small private businesses may occur as a result of making available micro-financing opportunities. While this may have a limited effect on the national economy, it does provide avenues by which individuals and communities can begin to realize entrepreneurial aspirations.

Tokelau will also have to put in place stringent food security measures to ensure that the prime sources of staple foods can be sustained. Despite efforts to establish conservation areas, coral bleaching and the effects of extreme weather conditions have certainly affected the intended results of these. Tokelau has very few natural resources which it can rely on for economic development other than its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). Climate change has also impacted on the migration of fish around the oceans due to the changes in ocean temperatures from one area to the next. This presents a real risk to the fish resources available from Tokelau's EEZ, her only substantial economic development activity.

The adaptation strategies to mitigate for the impact of climate change on the small atolls of Tokelau require a combination of things: change in attitude and behavior from our communities; adaptation measures in the provision of all essential services and a greater capital investment to 'climate-proof' further infrastructure development.

Environmental sustainability is a key issue for Tokelau and its efforts to address the impact of climate change and rising sea levels require additional funding and technical assistance. Tokelau does not always qualify for these funds and technical assistance due to its status as a territory. MDG targets for Goal 7 are difficult to achieve and/or sustain in this context.

Low fertility of the coral-sand soil means that only a few food crops such as breadfruit, coconuts, pandanus, giant swamp taro and bananas can be supported in the Tokelau environment. The coastal areas need to be better managed with replanting with species of plants and crops which can withstand the harsh soil and temperature conditions.

While livestock for Tokelau is limited only to poultry and pigs, they are still a consideration with respect to food security in regards to trans-boundary diseases in animals. Consumer demand for less-traditional foods has consequently increased the quantity of imported foods coming onto Tokelau shores over the last few years. Currently the decisions on what food items are imported are made by the village Co-operative Store personnel. The goods which are ordered by the Co-op Store determine to a large extent what individual households will include in their diet. To improve national nutrition trends and provide better food options for the communities the decision on what should be purchased and available at the Co-op Store should include groups who have the health, welfare and well-being of the nation in their interests.

Climate change poses great risks to the supply of in-shore marine resources whereby the extreme weather conditions have affected the health of the coral in the lagoons as well as the life cycle of fish resulting in an increase in the quantity and gradual disappearance of some species. This threatens the food supply for the villages as fish is the staple food. Tokelau's natural marine resources are its greatest food supply source.

While coastal marine management plans have been in place for all three villages for some years now, little improvement has been evident, e.g. supply of clams in both Atafu and Fakaofo. Fish and shellfish poisoning is also a threat to food security. Efforts have been made to establish conservation areas but coral bleaching and the effects of extreme weather conditions have affected the intended results of these.

The renewable energy target is one of the government's responses to climate change by moving from the use of fossil fuels to that of a combination of solar and bio-fuel to generate power for Tokelau. The Government of Tokelau will contribute to reducing GHGs emission by supporting an increase in the amount of electricity Tokelauans source from renewable energy.

2. SGP COUNTRY PROGRAMME NICHE (6 PAGES MAX)

2.1 Please list the dates of the country ratification of the relevant Rio Conventions and relevant national planning frameworks:

Table 11: List of relevant conventions and national/regional plans or programmes

Rio Conventions + national planning frameworks	Samoa Date of ratification / completion	Cook Islands Date of ratification / completion	Niue Date of ratification / completion	Tokelau Date of ratification / completion
UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	1994	1993	1996	-
CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)	2001	2001	2001	-
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	1992	2001	1996	-
UNFCCC National Communications (1st, 2nd, 3rd)	1st, 2nd-2010, 3rd, 4th -	1st, 2nd-2006, 3rd-, 4th -2011	1st-2002, 2nd-, 3rd -2006, 4th -	-
UNFCCC Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA)	?	?	?	-
UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)	1998	1996	1998	-
UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAP)	2007	*Being developed*	2006	-
Stockholm Convention (SC)	2008	2011	2002	-
SC National Implémentation Plan (NIP)	2006	2006	2005	-
World Bank Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)	?	2008	?	-
GEF National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA)	2007	2007	2008	-
GEF-5 National Portfolio Formulation Exercise (NPFE)	?	?		-
Strategic Action Programmes (SAPs) for shared international water-bodies	1997	1997	1997	-

2.2 Please describe how the SGP Samoa Sub Region Programme will use OP5 resources to support implementation of national priorities in relation to GEF-5 Strategic Priorities. How will civil society and community-based projects be facilitated and coordinated to help the country achieve its priorities and achieve the objectives of the global conventions

The SGP OP5 niche lies in its innovative community, indigenous people and CSOs approaches, strong operational principle, and its strategic international connectivity as a global programme to create transformative impacts at the local, national and international levels. The SGP OP5 is rooted on the belief that country-driven, stakeholder-owned, and community-led initiatives that generate local as well as global benefits is among the most effective ways to address global environmental challenges. This model has repeatedly achieved success.

Basically, there are two types of environmental benefits that the SGP SSRP intends to achieve with the use of OP5 resources: (i) direct global environmental benefits which refer to the improvements in environmental state, and (ii) indirect global environmental benefits which are defined in terms of the methods, mechanism, and process that will eventually contribute to the achievement of global environmental benefits. The use of OP5 resources will focus more on achieving (ii) indirect global environmental benefits i.e. innovating, testing, and demonstrating approaches, modalities, and management processes that through upscaling replication and mainstreaming will eventually contribute to (i) direct global environmental benefits.

The use of OP5 resources also depends greatly on the updated key baseline considerations which are driven by the demand of communities, indigenous people and CSOs. SGP grants would be considered mainly on the extent to which communities, indigenous people, and CSOs contribute to achieve national priorities and objectives of the global conventions. Priority will be given to new, innovative ideas from newly-formed or young groups whose lack of experience may make it difficult for them to access other grants or sources of funding.

The creation and support for small and medium enterprises at the community-level to improve livelihood and local benefits is an essential element for the NSC and NFGs grant-making criteria. The realization of livelihoods and enterprises linked to natural resources creates a desire for a long term view and careful resources management.

Legally constituted communities, indigenous people, CSOs, and those in the process of doing so will be eligible for OP5 resources. CSOs must demonstrate that they are registered appropriately or have the potential to do so at the country level or are legal entity, have some type of formal structure following SGP OP5 updated standard operating procedures.

2.3 Please insert or annex a map of the region indicating a geographic focus, if relevant.

Map of Samoa, Cook Islands, Niue, and Tokelau is provided in Annex 1 to indicate geographic focus at the country level.

2.4 Please fill in the table below detailing the target OP5 global project objectives described in the GEF CEO endorsement documents. SGP country programmes are invited to establish the SGP niche for grant-making in relation to the national priorities as applicable, outlined above, and the OP5 project objectives for the focal areas, as relevant.

Table 12: Consistency with national priorities

OP5 project objectives	Samoa National priorities	Cook Islands National priorities	Niue National priorities	Tokelau National priorities	SGP niche
SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 1: Improve sustainability of protected areas and indigenous and community conservation areas through community-based actions	Promote and encourage private and community-base conservancy and management activities	Develop local capacity for monitoring, evaluation and management of ecosystems and protected natural areas including strengthening the roles of NGOs and local communities through provision of resources and training	Strengthen the capacity of the community to manage the local conservation area where the focus being on sustainable use of the resources of these areas.		More than 5 community and civil-society based projects funded
SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 2: Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into production landscapes, seascapes and sectors through community initiatives and actions	Biodiversity priorities are mainstreamed into national economic and development planning and budgetary processes.	Strengthen biodiversity conservation and policy development capacity of relevant Government agencies and NGOs. Ensure biodiversity consideration are incorporated in national and sectoral planning	Promote sustainable land use and agricultural development practices		More than 5 community and civil-society based projects funded
SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 3: Promote the demonstration, development and transfer of low carbon technologies at the community level	Promote national priorities for climate change research, support the work being done in country and consider the possibility for setting up a trust to facilities national research nu nationals	Reduce the reliance on high GHG based fossil fuel by identifying and adopting technically feasible and financial viable alternative energy sources for all islands, including by undertaking cost-benefit analysis of RE implementation and technologies		Promote the use of solar and bio-fuel to generate power Support the increase in electricity source from renewable energy	More than 5 community and civil-society based projects funded
SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 4: Promote and support energy efficient, low carbon transport at the community level	Promote renewable energy sources as alternative to imported fossil fuels i.e. hydro, solar power	Develop overarching National Policy and legislation to reduce GHG emissions in the Cook Islands through the development and implementation of Renewable Energy, Vehicle Emissions and Importation Standards, Energy Efficient Standards, Economic Incentives to reduce emissions and the integration of locally appropriate sustainable fuels			More than 5 community and civil-society based projects funded
SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 5: Support the conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks through sustainable management and climate proofing of land use, land use change and forestry	Promote the significance of forest as a carbon sink through integrated approaches	Ensure that environment considerations for land degradation and sustainable land management are promoted and integrated into relevant sectoral policies and plans	Encourage sustainable forest management to reduce destruction of mature trees in the course of land clearance		More than 5 community and civil-society based projects funded
SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 6: Maintain or improve flow of agro-ecosystem and forest ecosystem services to sustain livelihoods of local communities	Encourage links with ecotourism and other income generating activities based in sustainable resources use	Develop best practice guidelines for activities that may degrade land to minimize potential land degradation and develop rehabilitation plans following use	Promote sustainable land management to demonstrate sustainable and integrated land-use system and mixed farming activities		More than 5 community and civil-society based projects funded
SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 7: Reduce pressures at community level from competing land uses (in the wider landscapes)		Undertake assessment and data collection programme to determine and map extent, severity and causes of degraded land areas in Cook Islands including possible options for rehabilitation	Regulate organic related activities at farm level		More than 5 community and civil-society based projects funded
SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 8: Support transboundary water body management with community-based initiatives	Promote integrated coastal watershed management (ICWM) and oceanic fisheries Management (OFM) through waste management, better water quality, sustainable fisheries and effective marine protected areas	Promote integrated coastal watershed management (ICWM) and oceanic fisheries Management (OFM) through waste management, better water quality, sustainable fisheries and effective marine protected areas	Promote integrated coastal watershed management (ICWM) and oceanic fisheries Management (OFM) through waste management, better water quality, sustainable fisheries and effective marine protected areas	Promote sustainable practices to better manage coastal areas with replanting with species of plants and crops which can withstand the harsh soil and temperatures conditions	More than 5 community and civil-society based projects funded
SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 9: Promote and support phase out of POPs and chemicals of global concern at	Increase public awareness and understanding of the threat to public health and the environment pose by	Develop and strengthen local capacity to carry out a national assessment of hazardous and dangerous substances and waste in the Cook	Carry out public awareness and education activities from intentional production of POPs and uncontrolled burning or organic		More than 5 community and civil-society based projects funded

community level	POPs and PTS, or hazardous chemicals	Islands	matter, including landfills and backyard rubbish fires Reduce the high usage of herbicides and synthetic fertilizers for farming		
SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 10: Enhance and strengthen capacities of CSOs (particularly community-based organizations and those of indigenous peoples) to engage in consultative processes, apply knowledge management to ensure adequate information flows, implement convention guidelines, and monitor and evaluate environmental impacts and trends	Develop networks, stakeholder consultation and training in SGP OP5 focal areas, national priorities and international conventions. Promote the engagement of communities, indigenous people, and CSOs in consultative processes, generating access and use of information and knowledge, supporting participatory processes in policy and legislation development, raising awareness and support for the implementation of convention guidelines, and monitoring and evaluating environmental impacts and trends.	Develop networks, stakeholder consultation and training in SGP OP5 focal areas, national priorities and international conventions. Promote the engagement of communities, indigenous people, and CSOs in consultative processes, generating access and use of information and knowledge, supporting participatory processes in policy and legislation development, raising awareness and support for the implementation of convention guidelines, and monitoring and evaluating environmental impacts and trends.	Develop networks, stakeholder consultation and training in SGP OP5 focal areas, national priorities and international conventions. Promote the engagement of communities, indigenous people, and CSOs in consultative processes, generating access and use of information and knowledge, supporting participatory processes in policy and legislation development, raising awareness and support for the implementation of convention guidelines, and monitoring and evaluating environmental impacts and trends.	Develop networks, stakeholder consultation and training in SGP OP5 focal areas, national priorities and international conventions. Promote the engagement of communities, indigenous people, and CSOs in consultative processes, generating access and use of information and knowledge, supporting participatory processes in policy and legislation development, raising awareness and support for the implementation of convention guidelines, and monitoring and evaluating environmental impacts and trends.	• 1 NSC established and 3 NFGs actively engaged with GEF National consultative processes • Learning and knowledge management platform established to share lessons learned among communities, indigenous people and CBOs • More than 75% of communities, indigenous people and CBOs • as SGP partners with strengthened capacities
Cross-Cutting Results: Poverty reduction, livelihoods and gender	Ensure that communities, indigenous people, and CSOs projects have positive results on improving livelihood and local benefits, as well as addressing gender and indigenous people's considerations	Ensure that communities, indigenous people, and CSOs projects have positive results on improving livelihood and local benefits, as well as addressing gender and indigenous people's considerations	Ensure that communities, indigenous people, and CSOs projects have positive results on improving livelihood and local benefits, as well as addressing gender and indigenous people's considerations	Ensure that communities, indigenous people, and CSOs projects have positive results on improving livelihood and local benefits, as well as addressing gender and indigenous people's considerations	More than 75% SGP projects funded achieve local and global environmental benefits

3. CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT, POVERTY REDUCTION AND GENDER RESULTS FOR SGP (1 PAGE MAX)

3.1 Please describe how the SGP Samoa Sub Region Programme in the preparation and review of projects, and later in their implementation, will produce positive results in the development of capacity of civil society organizations (i.e. national NGOs, CBOs, or indigenous peoples organizations); improving livelihoods and local benefits; as well as addressing gender and indigenous peoples' considerations so as to achieve global environmental benefits.[2] Please also provide details how the capacity developed will be retained within different organizations and communities.

To the extent possible in the preparation and review of SGP projects, and later in their implementation, communities, indigenous people, and CSOs projects should have positive results on improving livelihood and local benefits, as well as addressing gender and indigenous peoples' considerations so as to achieve global environmental benefits.

Capacity development (CD) at the national and local levels to support effective management of SGP projects is considered a priority and integral part of the SGP SSRP for OP5. Hence SGP grants delivery through the NSC/NFGs will promote the participation and capacity development of communities, indigenous people, and CSOs, in the development, review, and implementation of SGP projects. This will be implemented in a participatory and consultative approach through partnerships with NSC/NFGs, stakeholders, national governments, relevant regional and national programmes and projects, private sector, bilateral and multilateral donors.

The allocation of resources for CD grants will not exceed 10% of total GEF Core Grant Allocation which is estimated at USD240, 000.These grants should contribute to meet the objectives of the SSPS 2011-2014, and in particular, the objectives of capacity at the national and global level. In addition, these grants would need to have a specific call for proposals and criteria for the selection process to ensure transparency. The identification and selection process will remain in line with established SGP standards and should be open to all local and national NGOs and CBOs. The selected entity should provide a detail project report on the utilization of the funds with a focus on results and indicators.

Capacity-development workshops and M&E trainings will also be organize in relation to innovative techniques for community monitoring, including new technologies (i.e. GPS-enabled cameras, aerial photos, participatory GIS, etc.) as well as in response to guidelines for "climate proofing" of GEF focal area interventions and/or other specific donor/co-financing requirements.

The SGP SSRP will establish a pool of community mentors with gender mainstreaming to assist communities, indigenous people with little experience in project design, management and implementation. The selection of community Mentors is based on their direct links to local and indigenous communities involve, and their understanding of environmental and socioeconomic issues at the community-level by mentors is essential to benefit project design, development and management. In this way, the capacity development is retained within the local communities.

[2] *During OP5, the SGP capacity development outcome is cross-cutting and relates to interventions corresponding with each of the relevant GEF focal areas.*

4. OP5 COUNTRY OUTCOMES, INDICATORS AND ACTIVITIES (3 PAGES MAX)

Table 13: Results Framework

SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 1: Improve sustainability of protected areas and indigenous and community conservation areas (ICCAs) through community-based actions			
Outcomes	Indicators	Means of verification	Activities
SGP BD Outcome 1.1: Improved community-level actions and practices, and reduces negative impacts on biodiversity resources in and around protected areas, and indigenous and community conservation areas **SGP BD Outcome 1.4** Increased understanding and awareness at the community-level of the importance and value of biodiversity	Number and hectares of ICCAs and other PAs positively influenced through SGP support Number of community members with improved livelihoods related to benefits from protected areas Number of significant species with maintained or improved conservation status Number and hectares of significant ecosystems with maintained or improved conservation status	GEF SGP database, project reports and monitoring visits SGP case studies SGP grantee data from innovative monitoring approaches	▪ Demonstration of community-based approaches to the conservation of natural habitats and ecosystems in and around protected areas ▪ Establishment and community co-management of protected areas that contain important pools of wild relatives of crops and animal breeds ▪ Appropriate recognition and support for the protection of indigenous and community conserved areas (ICCAs) ▪ Strategic interventions to rehabilitate degraded areas in and around communities, e.g. restoration of native fodder species/vegetative cover which are crucial to pastoral economies ▪ Provision of alternative livelihoods for local and indigenous communities residing in buffer zones of globally significant biodiversity areas ▪ Development of integrated management plans for communities and localities in coastal, lacustrian, and riverine areas ▪ Rehabilitation of populations of endemic species through community-based livelihood alternatives ▪ Development of sustainable use methods for biodiversity conservation and prevention and control of land degradation ▪ Relieve pressure on conservation areas which conserve coastal, marine, and freshwater biodiversity through community-based livelihood strategies ▪ Promotion of sustainable land use practices on mountain slopes in order to protect habitats of global significance ▪ Integrated management of wetland and oasis habitats that protects terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity through soil and water conservation practices such as conservation farming. ▪ Reduction of threats to biodiversity in and around protected landscapes from uncontrolled tourism ▪ Development of environmentally sustainable ecotourism schemes with local participation and management
SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 2: Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into production landscapes, seascapes and sectors through community initiatives and actions			
SGP BD Outcome 2.1: Improved community-level sustainable use of biodiversity in production landscapes / seascapes through community-based initiatives, frameworks and market mechanisms, including recognized environmental standards that incorporate biodiversity considerations **SGP BD Outcome 2.2:** Increased understanding and awareness of sustainable use of biodiversity	Hectares of production landscapes / seascapes under improved sustainable use practices, leading, where possible, to certification through recognized environmental standards that incorporate biodiversity considerations (supported by SGP) Number of significant species with maintained or improved conservation status Number and hectares of significant ecosystems with maintained or improved conservation status	GEF SGP database, project reports and monitoring visits	▪ SGP Projects will promote the positive effects and mitigate the negative effects of agriculture practices on biological diversity in agro ecosystems and other ecosystems; the conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources of actual and potential value for food and agriculture; and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources of biological diversity important to agriculture. ▪ Capacity-building efforts that promote the preservation and application of traditional and indigenous knowledge and practices relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity/agro biodiversity ▪ Sustainable management and use of biodiversity important to agriculture, including plants, animals, insects, and micro-organisms, and the wild relatives of domesticated plants and animals and their gene pools.3 ▪ Capacity building of indigenous and local communities to preserve and maintain their traditional knowledge, innovation, and practices relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of agro biological diversity. ▪ Promotion of biodiversity-friendly land and resource use to ensure ecological services,4 that integrates set-asides for biodiversity protection, compatible agro-forestry and silvo-pastoral systems, and ecological restoration of degraded pasture and farm lands. ▪ In-situ conservation of plant and animal agro biodiversity through community seed banks and community biodiversity registers. ▪ Improved effectiveness of traditional farming systems for conservation of crop landraces 5 of local and global importance for food security and biodiversity. ▪ Conservation of neglected crop and fodder species, and associated insects and arthropods for sustainable agro

[3] *Several regions known as **Vavilov Centers of Diversity** after N.I. Vavilov, the Russian botanist who first described the pattern – have been identified as locations of highly diverse crop genetic resources. The centers of crop genetic diversity – including the Mediterranean, the Mexican highlands, Central China, and the Northern Andes – are characterized by a long agricultural history, ecological diversity, mountainous terrain, cultural diversity, and a lack of heavy forest cover. These centers may or may not be located where the crop was first domesticated; wheat and barley were domesticated in southwest Asia, but a current center of their varietal diversity is in Ethiopia; the tomato originated in northwest Peru, but the greatest domestic varietal diversity is in Mexico. See: http://www.wri.org/publication/cultivating-diversity-agrobiodiversity-and-food-security*

[4] ***Ecological services** provided by well-functioning ecosystems include: air and water quantity, quality, and purification; waste detoxification; climate regulation through mitigation of droughts and floods; soil fertility and nutrient cycling; pollination and seed dispersal; and pest control.*

[5] ***Landraces**, also called farmers' varieties, are locally-adapted strains of a species bred through traditional methods of directed selection. Landraces are farmer-developed varieties of crop plants adapted to local environmental conditions and to community uses (like specific recipes, home storage) and cultural practices.*

			ecological development. ▪ Inventories of forest biodiversity and traditional/indigenous sustainable knowledge and use of those resources through community-led participatory research ▪ Creation of participatory schemes for natural resource management by local and indigenous communities, including techniques to conserve wild relatives of domesticated plants and animals for the sustainable use of biodiversity ▪ Promotion of sustainable production and use of non-timber forest products ▪ Rehabilitation of mountain slopes as a means of promoting local agro biodiversity through the incorporation of traditional/ancient terracing and water management approaches ▪ Integrated micro-watershed management that encompasses biodiversity conservation, climate resilience and carbon sequestration (carbon sinks) through conservation farming by small farmers.6
SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 3: Promote the demonstration, development and transfer of low carbon technologies at the community level			
SGP CC Outcome 3.1: Innovative low-GHG technologies deployed and successfully demonstrated at the community level **SGP CC Outcome 3.2:** GHG emissions avoided	Tonnes of CO2 avoided by implementing low carbon technologies Number of community members demonstrating or deploying low-GHG technologies Total value of energy or technology services provided (US dollar equivalent)	GEF SGP database, project reports and monitoring visits SGP case studies	▪ Support projects focusing on demonstration and development of low carbon technologies at the community-level; ▪ Support projects focusing on avoiding GHG emissions through transfer of low carbon technologies;
SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 4: Promote and support energy efficient, low carbon transport at the community level			
SGP CC Outcome 4.1: Low-GHG transport options demonstrated at the community level **SGP CC Outcome 4.2**: Increased investment in community-level energy efficient, low-GHG transport systems **SGP CC Outcome 4.3:** GHG emissions avoided	Tonnes of CO2 avoided by implementing low carbon technologies Low carbon transport practices Total value of transport services provided (US dollar equivalent)	GEF SGP database, project reports and monitoring visits SGP case studies	▪ Support projects focusing on promote and supporting energy efficient, low carbon transport at the community-level; ▪ Support projects with collaboration and partnerships with governments, private sectors, and other stakeholders for possible upscaling and replication of community-level energy efficient, low-GHG transport system; ▪ Support projects focusing on avoiding GHG emissions through demonstration of low-GHG transport options at the community-level;
SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 5: Support the conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks through sustainable management and climate proofing of land use, land use change and forestry			
SGP CC Outcome 5.1: Sustainable land use, land use change, and forestry management and climate proofing practices adopted at the community level for forest and non-forest land-use types **SGP CC Outcome 5.2:** Restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks in forests and non-forest lands	Hectares under improved sustainable land management and climate proofing practices Hectares of forests and non-forest lands with restoration and enhancement initiated	GEF SGP database, project reports and monitoring visits SGP case studies	▪ Develop guidelines for sustainable management and forestry management for all land use and climate proofing practices; ▪ Support projects focusing on the conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks through sustainable management and climate proofing of land use, land use change and forestry
SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 6: Maintain or improve flow of agro-ecosystem and forest ecosystem services to sustain livelihoods of local communities			
SGP LD Outcome 6.1: Improved community-level actions and practices, and reduced negative impacts on agro-forestry, and forest ecosystems and ecosystem services demonstrated to sustain ecosystem functionality **SGP LD Outcome 6.2:** Community-based models of sustainable forestry management developed, and tested, linked to carbon	Hectares under improved agricultural, land and water management practices (by management practice) Number of national and international agencies or partners are aware of successful SGP demonstrations and innovative approaches Number of national/local governments or international	GEF SGP database, project reports and monitoring visits SGP case studies	▪ Develop guidelines for sustainable forest, agricultural and water management practices to sustain ecosystem functionality; ▪ Test and promote models on community-based sustainable forestry management, particularly link to carbon sequestration; ▪ Support projects with collaboration and partnerships with governments, private sectors, and other stakeholders for replication, up-scaling and mainstreaming of community-based models of sustainable forestry management; ▪ Support projects focusing on reducing GHG emissions from deforestations and forest degradation through enhancing carbon sinks from land use, land use change and forestry activities

[6] ***Conservation farming*** *helps to decrease levels of atmospheric carbon and increase the carbon stored in soils and organic matter through:*
- *Minimum tilling conserves organic matter, stabilizes the soil structure, and reduces erosion while increasing levels of organic carbon in the soil.*
- *Returning organic matter to the soil enhances its fertility, improves its water-holding capacity, and stimulates plant growth*
- *Using existing standing crops as mulch and animal wastes as fertilizer reduces input costs of fertilizer.*
- *Restoring degraded lands increases biological diversity and enhances ecological processes and resilience of ecosystems.*

sequestration for possible upscaling and replication where appropriate, to reduce GHG emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and enhance carbon sinks from land use, land use change, and forestry activities			
SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 7: Reduce pressures at community level from competing land uses (in the wider landscapes)			
SGP LD Outcome 7.1: Improved community-level actions and practices, and reduced negative impacts in land use frontiers of agro-ecosystems and forest ecosystems (rural/urban, agriculture/forest)	Number of community members with improved actions and practices that reduce negative impacts on land uses	GEF SGP database, project reports and monitoring visits	▪ Develop guidelines for sustainable land and forest management practices by reducing impacts in land use frontiers of agro-ecosystems and forest ecosystems; ▪ Support projects focusing on reducing pressures on natural resources from competing land uses at the community-level;
SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 8: Support transboundary water body management with community			
SGP IW Outcome 8.1: Effective and climate resilient community-based actions and practices supporting implementation of SAP regional priority actions demonstrated **SGP IW Outcome 8.2:** Synergistic partnerships developed between SGP stakeholders and transboundary water management institutions and structures supporting implementation of SAP regional priority actions	Hectares of river/lake basins applying sustainable management practices and contributing to implementation of SAPs Hectares of marine/coastal areas or fishing grounds managed sustainably Tonnes of land-based pollution avoided	GEF SGP database, project reports and monitoring visits	▪ Regional water body management organizations are institutionally willing and able to engage with community-level stakeholders
SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 9: Promote and support phase out of POPs and chemicals of global concern at community level			
SGP CH Outcome 9.1: Improved community-level initiatives and actions to prevent, reduce and phase out POPs, harmful chemicals and other pollutants, manage contaminated sites in an environmentally sound manner, and mitigate environmental contamination	Tonnes of solid waste prevented from burning by alternative disposal Kilograms of obsolete pesticides disposed of appropriately Kilograms of harmful chemicals avoided from utilization or release	GEF SGP database, project reports and monitoring visits	▪ Promote environmentally friendly waste management to avoid open burning of waste to avoid unintentional releases of POPs; ▪ Identify, manage and dispose obsolete community pesticide stockpiles; ▪ Promote organic and sustainable agriculture to avoid illegal community uses of POPs pesticides and reduce land degradation; ▪ Elimination, handling and environmentally sound disposal of PCB ▪ Improve communities' awareness and understanding of POPs toxicity and impact on human and ecological health; ▪ Develop civil society organizations (CSOs) and communities capacity addressing POPs.
SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 10: Enhance and strengthen capacities of CSOs (particularly community-based organizations and those of indigenous peoples) to engage in consultative processes, apply knowledge management to ensure adequate information flows, implement convention guidelines, and monitor and evaluate environmental impacts and trends			
SGP CD Outcome 10.1: Active participation of NSCs and NFGs in GEF focal areas at the national level **SGP CD Outcome 10.2:** Improved information flows to/from CBOs and CSOs in SGP countries regarding good practices and lessons learned, and application of such practices **SGP CD Outcome 10.3:** Increased public awareness and education at the community-level regarding global environmental issues **SGP CD Outcome 10.4:** Capacity of CBOs and CSOs strengthened to support implementation of global conventions **SGP CD Outcome 10.5:** Increased application of community-based environmental monitoring **SGP CD Outcome 10.6:** Evaluation of SGP projects and programs against expected results strengthened, including increased capacity of	Number of SGP representatives participating in national GEF coordination meetings Quantity and quality of SGP knowledge base, and use of knowledge base; Quantity and quality of contributions to knowledge fairs, conferences, publications and research. Number of demonstrations and piloted examples of community-based environmental monitoring systems used in SGP projects Quantity and quality of evaluation documentation of expected project results, and unexpected effects Number of CBOs and CSOs demonstrating understanding of the role of evaluation through application of relevant evaluation methodologies	GEF SGP database, project reports and monitoring visits SGP case studies	SGP will support capacity development activities and contribute to enhance the capacities of stakeholders to engage throughout the consultative process by: ▪ Organizing and promoting consultative processes in the meetings of the National Steering Committees of SGP. ▪ Leading and participating at local level consultations, dialogues and workshops. ▪ Participating at the GEF constituency-level workshops. ▪ Promoting the participation of communities at international conferences, forums and COPs. SGP will generate, access, use and share information and knowledge generated through its portfolio by: ▪ Identifying best practices and lessons learned from SGP's portfolio and promoting its exchange among SGP staff, grantees, policymakers and key stakeholders as a basis for decision-making on policies, strategies, program management, and to improve knowledge and performance. ▪ Using best practices and successful projects to influence regional and national processes and policies. ▪ Systematizing and standardizing the collection of project data, M&E and KM. ▪ Highlighting the contributions and promoting the participation of communities to the conventions. SGP will strengthen capacities to develop policy and legislative frameworks by: ▪ SGP will contribute to environmental mainstreaming by informing government on the achievements and capacities of local communities to implement and contribute to regional and national policy. ▪ The NSCs can also play an important role in integrating global environmental priorities and poverty reduction strategies into national plans, programs and policies. ▪ In addition, SGP could help in creating providing enforcement of national policies, economies of scale and eliminate inefficiencies by using multifocal and integrated approaches to environmental management. SGP will strengthen capacities of communities to implement and manage global convention guidelines by:

CBOs and CSOs to apply relevant evaluation methodologies			▪ Providing training and awareness about the conventions to the National Coordinators, CBOs and NGOs at the local level. ▪ Reporting on results of the SGP portfolio to the conventions at the local and global level. SGP will enhance capacities of communities to monitor and evaluate environmental impacts and trends by: ▪ Promote accountability for the achievement of GEF objectives through the assessment of results, effectiveness, processes, and performance on its ability to contribute to global environmental benefits. ▪ At the global level, SGP will continue to improve the SGP database, and facilitate the tracking of outcomes across the portfolio. ▪ The indicators identified in the results framework of the PIF are the global level indicators designed to meet reporting on GEF-5 strategic objectives.
Cross-Cutting Results: Poverty reduction, livelihoods and gender			
SGP's Results Framework for OP5, as approved by the SGP Steering Committee, does not include specific objectives on livelihoods and gender. Nonetheless, SGP does produce positive results in these areas, which contribute to the overall achievement of Global Environmental Benefits through sustainable development. Generally, SGP seeks to improve livelihoods through increasing local benefits generated from environmental resources, and mainstream gender considerations in community-based environmental initiatives.	Livelihoods & Sustainable Development: Number of participating community members Number of days of food shortage reduced Number of increased student days participating in schools Number of households who get access to clean drinking water Increase in purchasing power by reduced spending, increased income, and/or other means (US dollar equivalent) Total value of investments (e.g. infrastructure, equipment, supplies) in US Dollars	GEF SGP database, project reports and monitoring visits SGP case studies	▪ Project include livelihood initiatives as a cross-cutting output for all individual projects; ▪ Project facilitate the inclusion of at least 75% of community members with gender disaggregated for all individual projects;

5. MONITORING & EVALUATION PLAN (3 PAGES MAX)

5.1 Please describe the Monitoring & Evaluation plan for the portfolio of individual SGP projects working with civil society organizations (i.e. national NGOs, CBOs, or indigenous peoples' organizations). Details on the frequency of monitoring visits and evaluations of projects should be provided.

Participatory approaches would be encourages during the development, review and later on in the implementation of SGP projects. This will encourage the engagement of local communities, indigenous people and CSOs in consultative processes, generating access and use of information and knowledge, supporting participatory processes in policy and legislation development, raising awareness and support for the implementation of convention guidelines, and monitoring and evaluating environmental impacts and trends.

Each SGP project should at least report on progress halfway through and at the end by providing progress reports and pictures that show the results against the original objectives. Project progress and information on result indicators will be updated in the SGP database on a constant basis or funds will not be released.

5.2 Please describe how local stakeholders will participate in setting project objectives and outputs; how they will participate in monitoring with what kind of method and periodicity; and how progress will be documented and reported.

The sustainability of SGP individual projects is ensured through the strong involvement and participation from project design to implementation of communities, indigenous people, and CSOs along with the tangible economic and livelihood benefits that the community is receiving from it. In particular, the partnership with NGOs and grantees where knowledge to replicate good practices and lessons learned can benefit new grantees. SGP projects are expected to linkages to sustainable livelihood that will remain in the community. The relationship with existing and new communities, indigenous people, and CSOs is a strong indicator of the replication potential.

5.3 Please describe the strategy for how the results of SGP individual projects will be aggregated at the country programme portfolio level. Please describe the target indicators for focal area and multi-focal area outcomes.

In particular, the capacity development grants can be use to pilot test innovative community-based monitoring and evaluation techniques that enhance the capacities of communities to report the results and indicators of their projects. These methodologies should have an impact at the portfolio level. For M&E at the individual project level, grantees should include these components in the budget for their project and use it for this purpose. The M&E plan for the portfolio of individual SGP projects would be covered by a 10-20% within each SGP grant to allow proper monitoring and evaluation throughout SGP project development, review, and implementation.

The strategic objectives for SGP in OP5 include specific outcomes on M&E within the framework of capacity development, including enhancing SGP stakeholders and partners capacity to apply M&E methodologies and tools. At the global level, SGP will continue to improve the SGP database and facilitate the tracking of outcomes across the portfolio. At the country and project levels appropriate additional focal area specific results-oriented indicators will be applied to ensure projects achieve expected results, and to track successful approaches, including socio-economic outcomes where possible.

Table 14: M&E Plan at the Project Level

SGP Individual Project Level		
M&E Activity	Responsible Parties	Timeframe
Participatory Project Monitoring	Grantees	Duration of project
Baseline Data Collection[7]	Grantees, NC	At project concept planning and proposal stage
Two or Three Project Progress and Financial Reports *(depending on agreed disbursement schedule)*	Grantees, NC, PA	At each disbursement request
Project Work plans	Grantees, NC, PA	Duration of project
NC Project Proposal Site Visit (as necessary / cost effective[8])	NC	Before project approval, as appropriate
NC Project Monitoring Site Visit (as necessary / cost effective)	NC	On average once per year, as appropriate
NC Project Evaluation Site Visit (as necessary / cost effective)	NC	At end of project, as appropriate
Project Final Report	Grantees	Following completion of project activities
Project Evaluation Report (as necessary / cost effective)	NC, NSC, External party	Following completion of project activities
Prepare project description to be incorporated into global project database	PA, NC	At start of project, and ongoing as appropriate

Table 15: M&E Plan at the Programme Level

SGP Country Programme Level		
M&E Activity	Responsible Parties	Timeframe
Country Programme Strategy Review	NSC, NC, CPMT	Start of OP5
Strategic Country Portfolio Review	NSC, NC	Once during OP5
NSC Meetings	NSC, NC, UNDP CO	Minimum twice per year

[7] *Capacity-development workshops and M&E trainings may be organized in relation to innovative techniques for community monitoring, including new technologies (i.e. GPS-enabled cameras, aerial photos, participatory GIS, etc.); as well as in response to guidelines for "climate proofing" of GEF focal area interventions; REDD+ standards; and/or other specific donor/co-financing requirements.*

[8] *To ensure cost-effectiveness, project level M&E activities, including project site visits, will be conducted on a discretionary basis, based on internally assessed criteria including (but not limited to) project size and complexity, potential and realized risks, and security parameters.*

Performance and Results Assessment (PRA) of NC Performance	NC, NSC, UNDP CO, CPMT, UNOPS	Once per year
Country Programme Review resulting in Annual Country Report[9]	NC presenting to NSC and CPMT	Once per year
Financial 4-in-1 Report	NC/PA, UNOPS	Quarterly

[9] *The annual Country Programme Review exercise should be carried out in consultation with the national Rio Convention focal points and the associated reporting requirements.*

6. KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT PLAN (1 PAGE MAX)

6.1. Please describe your plans for capturing, sharing, and disseminating the lessons learned and good practices identified through the country portfolio of SGP projects with civil society, government, and other relevant stakeholders (i.e. Process for generating knowledge; type of knowledge products; knowledge fairs; peer to peer exchanges; use of demonstration sites; knowledge centers etc.).

SGP network of communities, indigenous people, CSOs as well as thematically focused knowledge sharing networks will provide an appropriate platform for disseminating the lessons learned and good practices of SGP projects. At the global level SGP will continue to capture and the lessons learned across all focal and crosscutting areas and share them at the national, regional and global level using a variety of mechanism including the SGP networks of grantees and NSC members, the SGP database, reporting to conventions, international events and conferences, publications, multimedia and social media.

6.2 Please describe how the SGP Samoa Sub Region Programme will use this knowledge to inform and influence policy at the local, regional and national levels (i.e. Identify key policy processes and relevant networks).

At the local level, SGP will continue to facilitate trainings and knowledge exchanges between CBO's, NGO's, development practitioners and the government. The NSC/NFGs will facilitate links between local practices and national policies as these can initiate and sustain the process so that local knowledge and lessons gained from SGP projects can provide input into national and sub-national policies.

The SSRP will also try to establish linkages with the network of FSPs' demonstration sites at the regional level. This means FSPs and SGP can foster regional NGO network, and provide our community-based experiences for sharing with large networks of FSPs. Regional NGO network often have scientific/technical networks and strong network of local governments supporting demonstration sites. Our grantees, through the regional networking, can get support from local governments and other influential leaders/individuals.

The SSRP will serve as the network of learning nodes for the global SGP. During GEF-5, experiences and good practices will be systematically collected and shared at the regional and global levels. Good lessons learnt notes will be developed and shared not only within SGP network, but also with regional partners and larger GEF learning network.

6.3 Please describe how the SGP Samoa Sub Region Programme will use this knowledge to replicate and up-scale good practices and lessons learned from SGP projects.

Knowledge and learning is fundamental to build the capacity of the communities on the ground and the learning-by-doing approach of SGP is instrumental in generating successful projects that provide good models for other community-based projects. Thus, SGP is unique positioned to capture, document and share the knowledge emerging from the communities it support. This approach will support the catalytic role of SGP by contributing to replication and up scaling of good practices.

7. RESOURCE MOBILIZATION PLAN (1 PAGE MAX)

7.1 Please describe the resource mobilization plan to enhance the sustainability of the SGP country programme with reference to: (i) the diversification of funding sources to achieve greater impact (i.e. non-GEF resources that help address sustainable development concerns); and (ii) the cost recovery policy to co-finance a share of the SGP country programme management costs.

The operational principle of the global SGP as country-driven, stakeholder-owned and community-led initiative envisaged opportunities to building on partnerships at all levels. Partnerships will other donor/co-financing sources add value to the SGP SSRP particularly in addressing areas that are outside the mandate of the global SGP. It is also notable that partnership is an effective and practical way to harmonize the SSRP with regional and national programmes and projects.

In terms of co-financing of SGP projects, global SGP has a standing expectation of 1:1 co-financing (50% in cash and 50% in kind), thus for OP5 the expected co-financing would be USD$2.4million. In-kind co-financing will be required for all SGP projects. The method to calculate in-kind co-financing is attached as *Annex 3.*

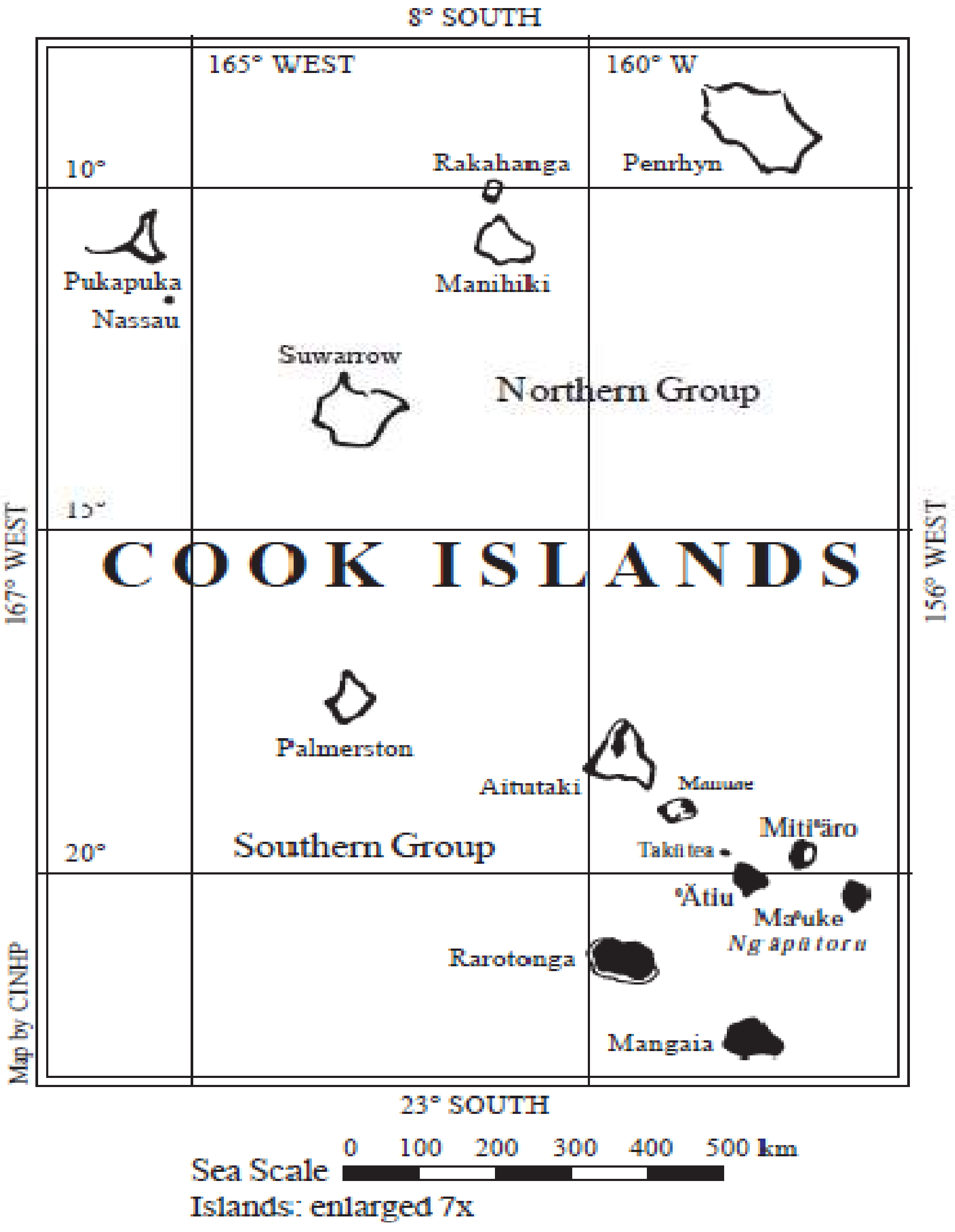
Fund raising will be encouraged with donors and national and regional programmes and projects i.e. SOPAC Joint Country initiative, UN Agencies i.e. UNDP, FAO, and UNESCO, other bilateral and multilateral donors i.e. NZAID Head of Mission Funds (HOM), AusAID Direct Aid Programme (DAP), foundations and the private sector.

7.2. Please outline possibilities to develop strategic partnerships (identifying their objectives and possible synergies with SGP) with the following potential partners: (i) national government agencies; (ii) multilateral agencies or financial institutions (such as the World Bank, regional development banks, and/or other international organizations); (iii) bilateral agencies; (iv) non-governmental organizations and foundations; and (v) private sector.

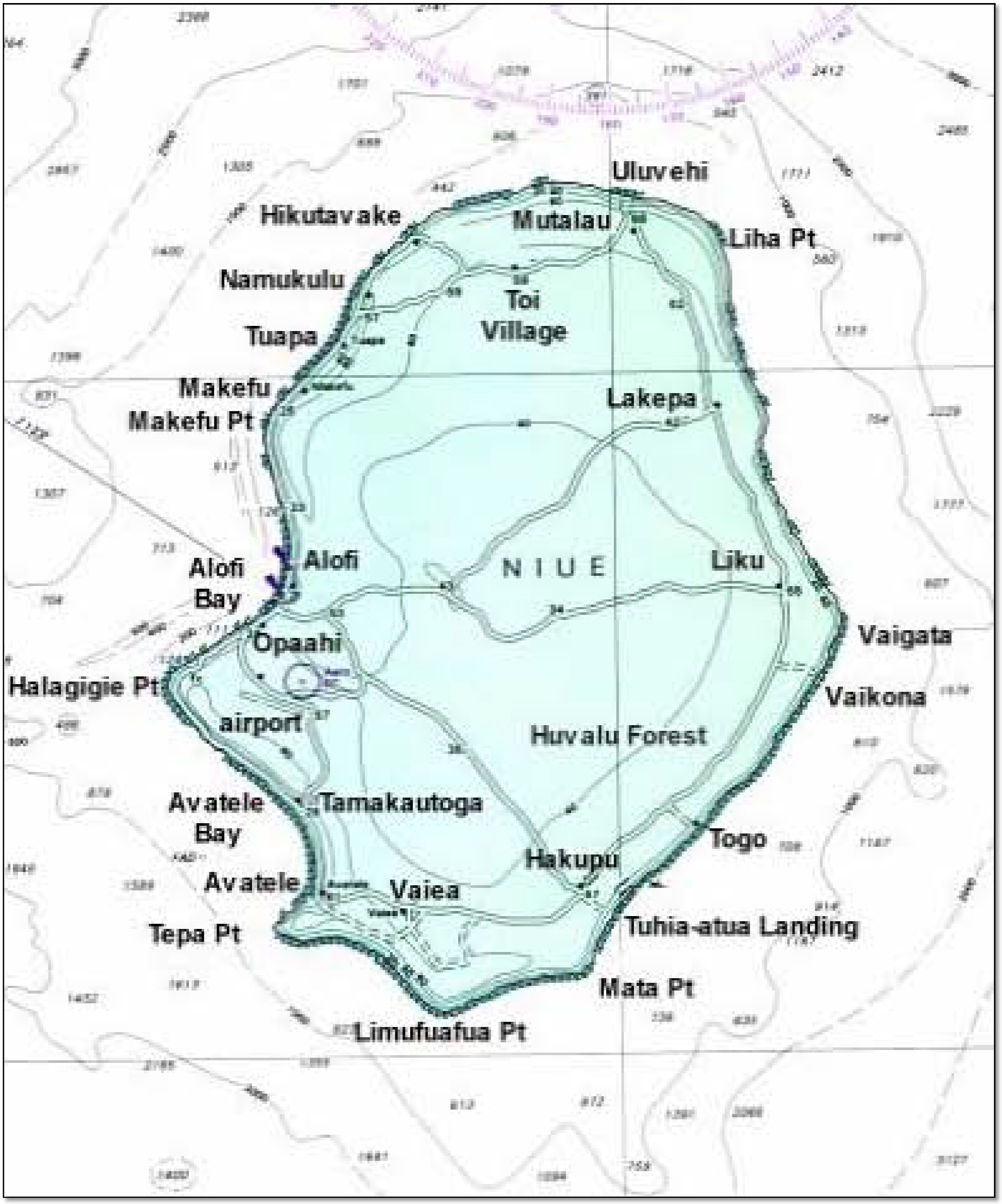
SGP SSRP will explore local partners that could compliment, synergize and provide resources for in country for SGP project activities. In general, partnerships should be explored with the following and many others: devolved sources of funds from central governments, community committees (e.g. women committees), foundations (e.g., David and Lucil Packard, Gordon and Betty More foundations etc), the rainforest alliance, conservation international, known bilateral organizations such as the Norwegian agency for international corporation, USAID, FAO, IFAD, bilateral organizations, World bank) etc.

ANNEX 1: MAP 1 SAMOA GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS FOR OP5

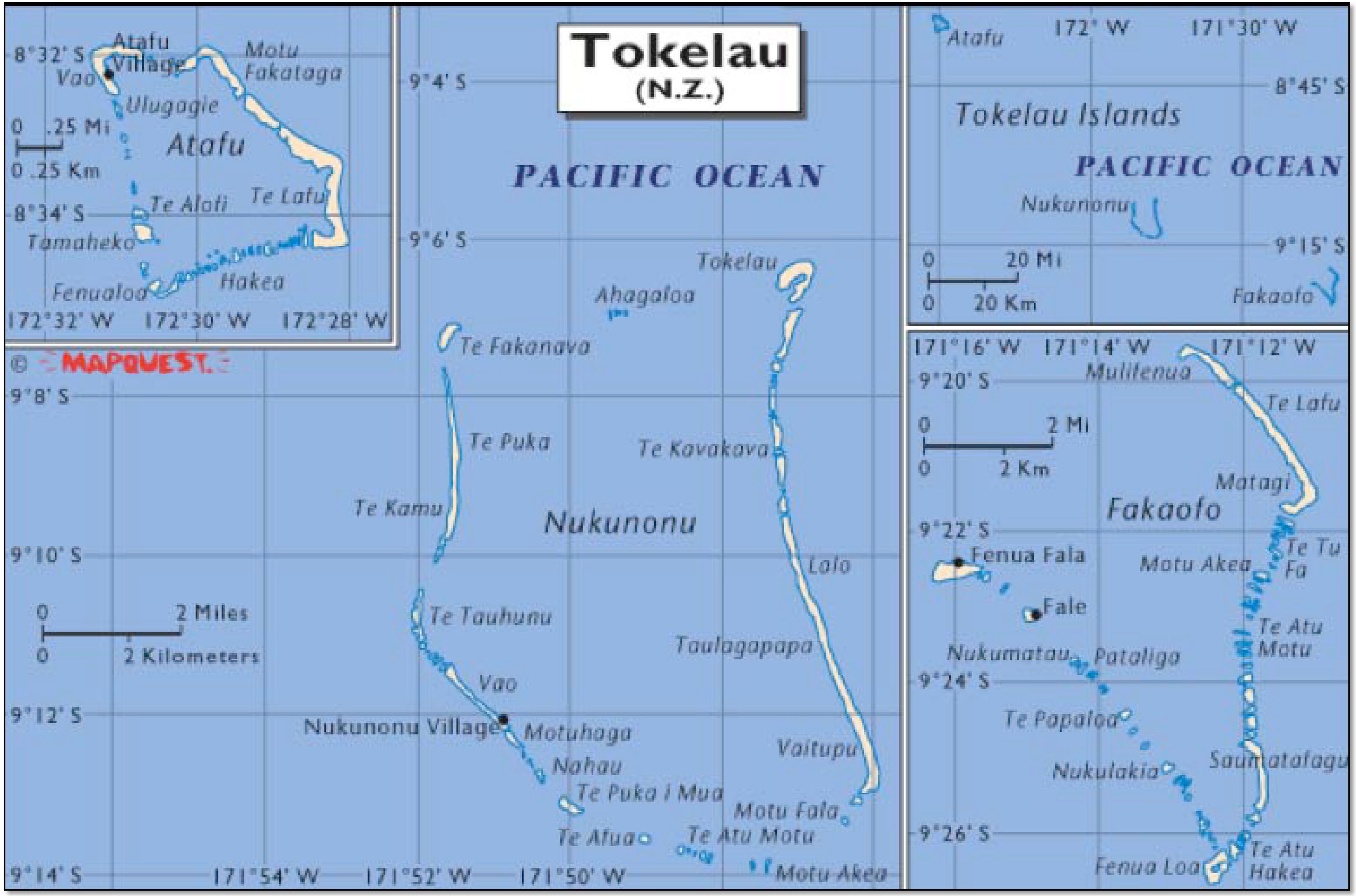
ANNEX 1: MAP 2 COOK ISLANDS GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS FOR OP5



ANNEX 1: MAP 3 NIUE GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS FOR OP5



ANNEX 1: MAP 4 TOKELAU GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS FOR OP5



ANNEX 2: SGP OP5 PROJECT LEVEL INDICATORS

SGP OP5 results indicators	
Biodiversity (BD)	
BD1	Hectares of indigenous and community conserved areas (ICCAs) influenced Hectares of protected areas influenced Hectares of significant ecosystems with improved conservation status
BD2	Hectares of production landscapes / seascapes applying sustainable use practices Number of significant species with maintained or improved conservation status Total value of biodiversity products/ecosystem services produced (US dollar equivalent)
Climate Change (CC)	
CCM1	Tonnes of CO2 avoided by implementing low carbon technologies: Renewable energy measures (please specify) Energy efficiency measures (please specify) Other (please specify) Number of community members demonstrating or deploying low-GHG technologies Total value of energy or technology services provided (US dollar equivalent)
CCM4	Tonnes of CO2 avoided by implementing low carbon technologies: Low carbon transport practices (please specify) Total value of transport services provided (US dollar equivalent)
CCM5	Hectares of land under improved land use and climate proofing practices Tonnes of CO2 avoided through improved land use and climate proofing practices
Land degradation (LD) & Sustainable Forest Management (SFM)	
LD1	Hectares of land applying sustainable forest, agricultural and water management practices Hectares of degraded land restored and rehabilitated
LD3	Number of communities demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices

International Waters (IW)	
IW	Hectares of river/lake basins applying sustainable management practices and contributing to implementation of SAPs Hectares of marine/coastal areas or fishing grounds managed sustainably Tonnes of land-based pollution avoided
Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	
POPS	Tons of solid waste prevented from burning by alternative disposal Kilograms of obsolete pesticides disposed of appropriately Kilograms of harmful chemicals avoided from utilization or release
Capacity Development, Policy and Innovation (all focal areas)	
CD	Number of consultative mechanisms established for Rio convention frameworks (please specify) Number of community-based monitoring systems demonstrated (please specify) Number of new technologies developed /applied (please specify) Number of local or regional policies influenced (level of influence 0 – 1 – 2 – 3 – 4 – 5) Number of national policies influenced (level of influence 0 – 1 – 2 – 3 – 4 – 5) Number of people trained on: project development, monitoring, evaluation etc. (to be specified according to type of training)
Livelihoods, Sustainable Development, and Empowerment (all focal areas)	
Cross-cutting	Livelihoods & Sustainable Development: Number of participating community members (gender disaggregated) (Note: mandatory for all projects) Number of days of food shortage reduced Number of increased student days participating in schools Number of households who get access to clean drinking water Increase in purchasing power by reduced spending, increased income, and/or other means (US dollar equivalent) Total value of investments (e.g. infrastructure, equipment, supplies) in US Dollars (Note: estimated economic impact of investments to be determined by multiplying infrastructure investments by 5, all others by 3). Empowerment: Number of NGOs/CBOs formed or registered Number of indigenous peoples directly supported Number of women-led projects supported Number of quality standards/labels achieved or innovative financial mechanisms put in place

ANNEX 3: SGP OP5 CALCULATION OF IN-KIND CONTRIBUTION

It required that all SGP projects have in-kind contribution. This is to ensure community/CSO commitment to the project as well as enhance their ownership and eventual sustainability. It is, however, recognized that calculation of in-kind contributions can be difficult. To ensure consistency across all country programmes, the following methods could be used to calculate the in-kind values.

Assessment of in-kind values should be based on average commercial prices that are applicable in the region where project will be implemented. It is a good practice for SGP country programmes to develop their in-kind contribution evaluation checklist to guide grantees.

Below is a table on how some of the in-kind values can be calculated:

Activity	Calculation of In-Kind Contribution
Manpower costs (professionals, experts, lecturers, project staff)	Use appropriate man-day rates valid/used in the country or district at the relevant level of input, calculated per days or months.
Use of office equipment	Calculate straight-line depreciation of full cost of equipment over 5 years and factor down according to usage on the project, e.g. 5000 $ piece of equipment over 5 years = 1000 $ per year. If used for six months on project then in-kind contribution would be 500 $.
Use of software	Use either: • Cost of software license for period of use, if available • Cost as for equipment but depreciate over 3 years
Use or provision of materials or components where cost is non-recoverable (i.e. product will not be resold)	Use market price of materials/components as supplied.
Use or provision of data/licence/patent to NGO/CBO	Where data is pre-existing, but not in the public domain, use one of the following: • Time/manpower costs required to produce data • Equivalent commercial cost of purchasing data • Treat data as 'on-loan' to project and calculate straight-line depreciation value over 3 years
Use of land	• If land is given or donated for the project activities for the period that is sufficient to fully reach planned results and impact, the full price of the land plot may be shown, supported by official document or data proving the price (Land Register, Department of Statistics or other official institution) • If land is given or lent for the project activities only for time of project duration, use the official rent price per month multiplied by amount of months. Price calculation should be supported by official document and/or rent agreement.

Use of constructions/buildings	• If constructions/buildings are given/donated to the project activities for the period that is sufficient to fully reach planned results and impact, and will remain as a property of NGO afterwards, the full price of the building/s may be shown, supported by official document or data proving the price (Real Estate Register, Department of Statistics or other official institution) or by the document signed by the owner/donator • If construction/buildings are given or lent for the project activities only for time of project duration, use the official rent price per month multiplied by amount of months. Price calculation should be supported by official document and/or rent agreement.
Use of vehicle	If vehicle (private, NGO's) is lent for the project needs, use one of the following: • An average cost per month or day of the official rent price specific for that locality multiplied by days/months used • Amortization of the lent vehicle is calculated o subtract the fuel cost per km from the UN official rate used for private travel in that country per km, o multiply this number by approximate amount of km to be driven during the project • In case, fuel is also shown as in-kind (not funded by SGP or other donors, and no receipts presented), use the full cost of the UN official rate for private travel in that country per km, multiplied by approximate amount of km to be driven during the project
Volunteers input	Voluntary input may be calculated on a daily or monthly basis, by filling in voluntary assistance forms or logs. Use one of the following: • Voluntary work input calculated based on the official rate of such work, if available, • An average appropriate man-day rates valid/used in the country or district at the relevant level of input • Official minimal level of monthly salary (divide by 22, and multiply by number of days worked)

Activities that DO NOT qualify as in-kind contributions include:

- Passive attendance on training courses, meetings, seminars, etc (i.e. attendance with no input, as a member of the audience or group);
- Provision of pre-existing (i.e. not generated within the duration of the project) data/expertise/knowledge tools, which are publicly available free of charge;
- Provision of all possible in-kind contribution items, if these are already paid, and the payment documents can be presented, provided that the purchase date is within the project duration (as such, these items then are treated as cash co-financing).