

SGP Country Programme Strategy for OP6 2015-2018



SAMOA SUB-REGIONAL PROGRAMME (SSRP) – SAMOA, TOKELAU, NIUE

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Reviewed and approved by the NSC/CPMT

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADRA	Adventist Disaster Relief Agency
AusAID	Australian AID
BC	Biodiversity Convention
CC	Climate Change
CBA	Community Based Adaptation
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBO	Community-Based Organisation
CCA	Climate Change Adaption
CI	Conservation International
CIs	Cook Islands
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species
COP21	United Nations Climate Change Conference
CPMT	Central Programme Management Team
CROP	Council of Regional Organisations in the Pacific
CPS	Country Programme Strategy
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CSDP	Civil Society Development Programme
CSSP	Civil Society Support Programme
ECW	Expanded Constituency Workshop

EIAs	Environmental Impact Assessments
EDNRE	Economic Development and Natural Resource and Environment
FEPS	Faleseela Environmental Protection Society
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GoS	Government of Samoa
IC	International Conservation
ICCRIFS	Integration of Climate Change Risk and Resilience into Forestry Management in Samoa
ILO	International Labour Organization
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
IWSA	Independent Water Scheme Association
KO	Key Outcome
KM	Knowledge Management
LAMMA	Locally Managed Marine Area
LC	Landscape
LD	Land Degradation
MAF	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
MAP CBA	Mekong Asia Pacific Community-Based Adaptation
MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreements
METI	Matuaileoo Environment Trust Inc
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MNRE	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
MNRE-DEC	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment-Division of Environment and Conservation
MWSCD	Ministry of Women, Social and Cultural Development
NAPA	National Adaption Plans of Action
NAP	National Action Programmes
NCSA	National Capacity Self-Assessment
NC	National Coordinator
NESP	National Environmental Sector Plan
NESSC	National Environment Sector Steering Committee
NFG	National Focal Group
NFP	National Focal Person
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
NIP	National Implementation Plans
NPFE	National Portfolio Formulation Exercise
NSC	National Steering Committee
NUS	National University of Samoa
NZAID	New Zealand AID
OCOG	Office of the Council for the Ongoing Government
OP	Operational Phase
PICTs	Pacific Island Countries and Territories
POPs	Persistent Organic Pollutants
PPCR	Pilot Programme for Climate Change
PSSF	Private Sector Support Facility

R2R	Ridge to Reef
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SIDs	Small Island Developing States
SC	Seascape
SGP	Small Grant Programme
SMSMCL	Strengthening Multi Sectoral Management of Critical Landscape
SPREP	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme
SRIC-CC	Strengthen the Resilience of our Islands and Communities to Climate Change
SRYICC	Sub-Regional Youth Initiative on Climate Change
SSRP	Samoa Sub-regional Programme
TESS	Tokelau Energy Sector Support
TNSP	Tokelau National Strategic Plan
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNCLOS	United Nations on the Law of the Sea
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
USP	University of the South Pacific
WIBDI	Women in Business Development Inc
YCAN	Youth Climate Action Network

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* were developed by the United Nations as objectives which work towards promoting prosperity while protecting the planet and to discuss how United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) over the coming decades can best contribute to countries' efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

In line with SDGs is the work of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) Small Grants Programme (SGP) which is a Corporate GEF Programme implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to provide financial and technical support to communities and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) to meet the overall objective of ***“Global environmental benefits secured through community-based initiatives and actions”***. The programme's goal for GEF-6 is to ***“effectively support the creation of global environmental benefits and the safeguarding of the global environment through community and local solutions that complement and add value to national and global level action”***. GEF SGP is rooted in the belief that community-driven and civil society-led initiatives that generate environmental benefits while at the same time supporting sustainable livelihoods and local empowerment are among the most effective ways to address global environmental challenges. The SGP Samoa Sub-Regional Programme's (SSRP) goal is to ***“empower our most vulnerable communities to lead their environmentally sustainable development through transformational interventions”***. SGP Samoa is into its' 6th Operational Phase (OP6) is to ensure a positive impact of civil society interventions at a national level, a strengthened voice and influence of civil society actors at a policy level and building their capacity to be successful transformative agents of change with assistance from their partners. SGP Samoa started financing projects in 2005, since then, it has succeeded in funding and providing technical support to more than 151 small grants projects. In the past few years, SGP supported CBO activities focusing on conservation of biodiversity, mangroves replanting initiatives, prevention of land degradation, capacity building, and awareness programmes to address climate change through community-based approaches while generating sustainable livelihoods. The Country Programme Strategy (CPS) serves as a guiding document for the selection of SGP projects in order to achieve global environmental benefits which are community driven and bottom up. It is customized to the national environmental priorities and baselines for each country as well as articulated needs of communities and civil society. It is a guide to programme and project development, positioning the basis for project implementation, monitoring and evaluation and is a tool for developing and maintaining a results oriented, knowledge driven programme over an operational programme period which is usually four years (2015-2018). The target audience addressed in this document are the project proponents (CBOs, NGOs, community groups, champions (youth/women/pwd), partner-grantees,

academia, regional and local government, churches, volunteers, bilateral and multilateral donors, private sector, NSC).

The SSRP held OP6 stakeholder consultations in the three sub-regional countries in 2015. In all three consultations there was a unanimous view from the stakeholders that whole-of-nation should be the selected landscape/seascape for focusing SGP support. Priorities are given to (a) the most vulnerable communities in terms of their poverty and vulnerability to climate change and other environmental issues affecting the GEF focal areas (*biodiversity, climate change, international waters, land degradation and chemicals*); (b) projects that demonstrate a clear link to national priorities under the GEF initiatives and other partners and; (c) landscape/seascape projects designed to harmonize with a wider ridge to reef perception link with at least one other OP6 initiative and grants-maker plus cross-cutting focal areas that contributed to new innovations and approaches that can be upscaled and duplicated nationally and regionally.

In this CPS, the SGP funds will allocate 30% for projects outside the landscape/seascape¹ area which will be utilized in a strategic and supportive manner to the projects and overall work of the selected landscape/seascape. The important criteria in the selection of landscape/seascape grant are as follows: (i) fairness in selection of proposals through improved rigour in selection process using a poverty index – prioritisation given to community projects that are most vulnerable in terms of poverty and vulnerability to climate change and other environmental issues affecting the GEF focal areas; (ii) all CSO initiatives in the environment should ensure women, youth, people with disabilities and livelihoods generation be integrated into project design and implementation; (iii) potential linkages to national priorities; (iv) upscaling – from village to district; (v) ridge to reef approach. Moreover, this CPS will continue assisting CSOs in project development and design and facilitate their access to resources of SGP and its partners and partner-grantees. In addition, of the total funding allocation, atleast 25% or more projects are women and youth driven projects and that is inclusive outside and inside the landscape/seascape areas.

These are the key goals and activities to be accomplished in the OP6 strategy:

- SGP funds to be made available to CSOs to implement projects anywhere within the whole of country as the selected landscape/seascape rather than any one specific region of the country.
- The integration of efforts of CSOs through collaboration between agencies such as SGP, Civil Society Support Programme (CSSP) and Samoa Umbrella of Non-Governmental Organisations (SUNGO) thus achieving co-financing, the harmonising of criteria, preventing duplication and more efficient utilisation of limited resources.

¹ Landscape (mountain, low-lying plain, valley, riverine); Seascape (upper watersheds to coastal mangrove, seagrass and coral ecosystems)

- Community empowerment to engage the community champions² as mentors to others.
- The strengthening of village management plans³ by integration of project findings such as mangrove audits, MPAs, EIA reports.
- Active engagement of youth in SGP projects through south-south initiatives and encouragement of their participation in national and regional youth networks (e.g) YCAN, Tokelau National Youth Group, Niue and Cook Islands youths.
- Continued follow-up and capturing of results from grantees and their project partners for monitoring and evaluation purposes and to assess long term impacts.
- SGP's niche in OP6 will be to support an estimated total of 20 CSO (averaging \$25,000 USD) projects in all strategic initiatives that are innovative in addressing a host of environmental and social concerns in an integrated and sustainable manner engaging a range of partners and co-financers.
- Successful SGP projects are to be supported for up-scaling and duplicating nationally and sub-regionally and with the assistance of co-financers.
- All CSO initiatives in the environment should ensure women, youth and people with special needs and livelihoods generation be integrated into project design and implementation.
- Community awareness programmes in protecting biodiversity will enable other communities outside the landscape/seascape to explore and identify new/alternative opportunities and technologies for income generating products thus reducing exploitation and harm to the biodiversity.
- The projects will result in various communication tools and knowledge products which can be shared within communities and the wider SGP network.
- Prioritise a multi-sectoral approach to address environment and climate change such that a single project meets multiple OP6 strategic objectives in an integrated manner engaging a number of partners.

1. SGP Country Programme – Summary Background OP5

Sub Region

SSRP greatly assisted in building the capacity of communities, indigenous people, and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) to tackle their local environmental challenges as partner-grantees. This is evident in several hundred communities, Pacific Island indigenous peoples, and CSOs supported and continuing to be supported by SSRP projects. Since SSRP was

² Community champions are individuals who were instrumental in mobilizing their communities to successful interventions and have developed skills and abilities that can be shared with others and who have the heart and passion for helping to build sustainable communities and conserving the natural environment.

³ Village Management Plans are managed by MWCSD (Samoa), Village Authorities-Taupulegas (Tokelau), Village and Government (Niue)

established in 2005, over 150 projects (USD \$2.5 million) have been approved and implemented (Figure 2). Additionally, improvements to community livelihood and gender relevant elements through sustainable development have also been addressed at the project level.

- In 2014/2015 alone, the SGP Samoa National Steering Committee approved 35 projects (planning grants/ regular grants) mostly in the GEF focal area of biodiversity (Table 1) followed by land degradation, climate change, persistent organic pollutants and capacity building.
- Most projects had involved community organizations restoring, rehabilitating and restocking/replanting marine protected areas, mangroves, and watersheds.
- The projects are expected to upgrade several thousand acres of degraded environments (marine / terrestrial) under village management and protection, build capacity of more than 300 people (mostly women and youth) through engagement with partners that include government ministries, private sector and non-government organizations. Engagement with SGP has been instrumental in incorporating women's participation as decision-makers and beneficiaries and increasing partnership opportunities many fold.
- Grant approved for a Sub-Regional Youth Initiative on Climate Change (SRYICC) for Phase I and Phase II. Phase I engaged 40 youth in a very successful sub-regional conference. The conference resulted in a signed Sub-regional Youth Declaration on Climate Change supported by Pacific Ministers and presented a COP21 youth side event in Paris (December 2015). It also resulted in a COP21 Pole to Paris video on the subregional youth conference, and a Facebook page to report follow-up actions of youth delegates in their respective communities.
- Phase II of the Sub-Regional Youth Initiative of Climate Change is currently underway with youth action plans/project proposals being written and approved in December 2015. Two proposals were submitted as video proposals for the first time in this sub-region (Samoa/Tokelau). Replicable samples of youth climate actions are noted in the Tokelau youth initiative through key hole gardening being replicated across the 3 atolls of Tokelau
- Successful hosting of SGP events during the 2014 SIDS conference in Samoa whereby SGP hosted a side event on SIDS CBA and a parallel event at Matafaa village to showcase outcome based achievements of a sample SIDS CBA project at the community level.
- A SIDS youth side event at COP21 implemented. It resulted in a joint SIDS statement on climate change. This statement is being finalized for signatures.
- The National University of Samoa received an SGP grant award in December 2015 to finalize the SGP Samoa Country Programme Strategy by March 2016.

Table 1: OP5 Projects by GEF Focal Areas*

Focal Area	Number of Projects	Award (USD\$)	%	Award Type
Biodiversity	16	287,500	42	Planning & Regular
Climate Change	8	202,500	29	Planning & Regular
Land Degradation	7	122,500	18	Planning & Regular
International Waters	0			
POPs	2	5,000	1	Planning grants
CSO capacity building	2	75,000	11	Regular grant
Total	35	692,500	100	

*Includes CBA projects.

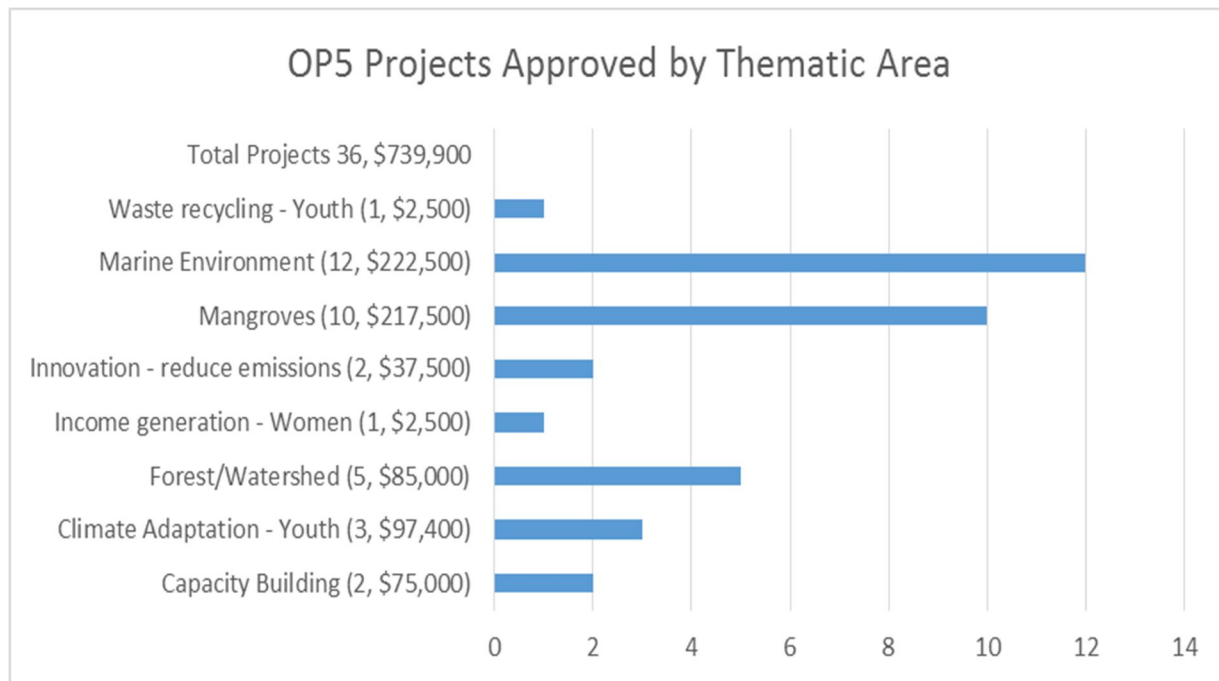


Figure 1. OP5 Projects for Samoa Sub Region – Samoa (35), Tokelau (1)

(Source: SSR SGP, 2015)

SAMOA

The Samoa country programme is the largest in the sub region. Since it was established in 2005, a total of 134 projects have been approved for a total of USD \$2 million including all the OP5 projects approved in the last 18 months (Figure.1). The SGP Sub-region serves as the National Coordinator for the Samoa National Steering Committee (NSC) and is assisted by the Programme Associate. The key activities in 2015 centered around the development of the SGP Country Programme Strategy through stakeholder consultations in April, July and December, processing full proposals resulting from planning grants in 2014, the implementation of the

Sub-Regional Youth Conference on Climate Change and follow up support to youth delegates implementing environment actions in communities. SGP has also conducted grant monitoring and/or pre-assessment missions (Upolu, Savaii) through-out the year.

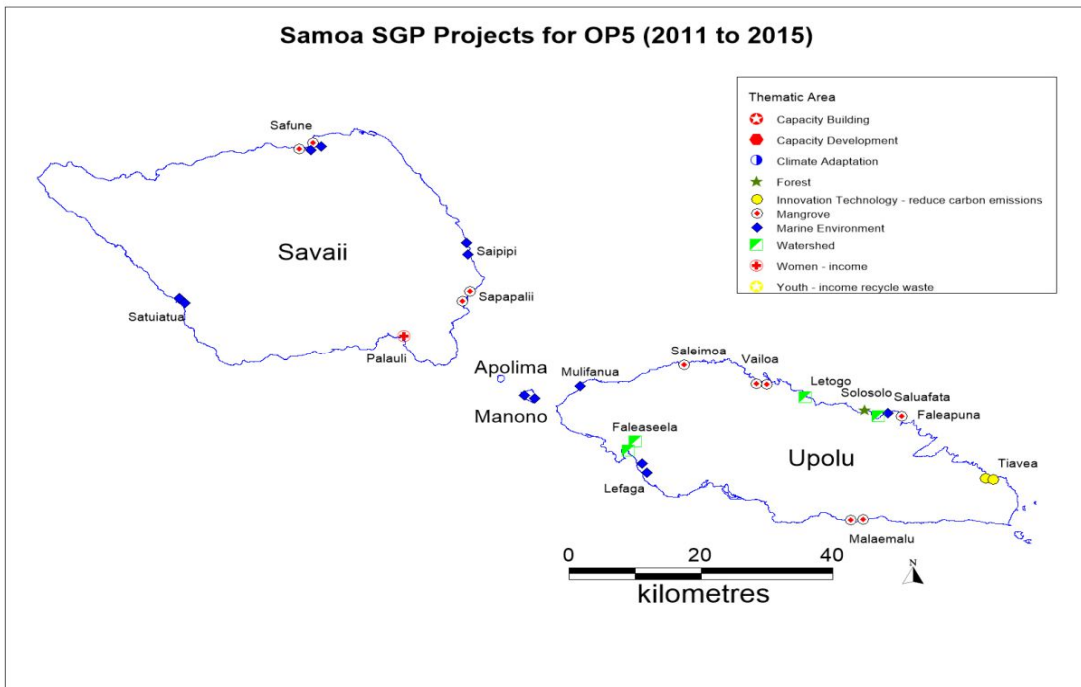


Figure 2: Location of OP5 Projects by Thematic Area in Samoa.

[Map Courtesy of James Atherton]

TOKELAU

SGP Tokelau was initially established in 2005 as a sub-regional program with a structure that included a National Focal Group and National Focal Person. Since 2005, Tokelau has implemented three OP3 projects (USD 97,802) and one OP5 project (USD 47,400) through co-financing provided by MAP/SIDS-CBA (Mekong Asia Pacific/SIDS-CBA) (2009-2016) managed by UNOPS. Tokelau is technically ineligible to receive GEF funds as a “stand-alone” country programme. Its current status is as an associate country programme within the SGP Samoa sub-regional approach. As such, it may not access SGP GEF funds per se but can access SGP co-financing funds. The activities in 2015 included the reactivation of SGP Tokelau and the reforming of the National Focal Group composed of the General Manager from each of the three atolls (refer Annex 5), department heads and office of the council

(OCOG) officials based at the Government Office in Apia, Samoa. Tokelau has one project on climate change adaptation which benefits youth and families on all three atolls.

NIUE

The Niue SGP programme was initially established in 2005 under the Samoa sub-regional program with a structure that included a National Focal Person (NFP) and a National Focal Group (NFG) comprised of NGOs, Government and Regional representatives. The NFP together with support from the SRC managed the SGP country programme implementation. The Niue Department of Environment has acted as the interim host institution for the programme until an NGO with capacity to take over the role has been selected. To date USD \$79,643 has been expended for six projects under OP3 and OP4 GEF core funding. SGP Samoa Sub-Regional Coordinator conducted a mission to Niue in July 2015 to follow up on earlier UNDP missions in 2014 which had indicated good government support for an SGP alignment with the GEF Ridge to Reef (R2R) initiative. This proposal was further explored with Niue stakeholders (government and non-government) in individual and workshop meetings. There was a majority view in support of the approach proposed with some concerns expressed for government dominance in SGP decisions. The plan would have SGP be located and hosted by the R2R Project Management Unit once established and with the R2R Community Liaison Officer providing secretarial support to the National Focal Group. The National Focal Group would be comprised of both Government and Non-Government representatives from the R2R Technical Advisory Group. The SGP is a very small programme in Niue (potentially 1-2 projects each year), so sharing personnel with a very similar initiative is more cost effective.

COOK ISLANDS

The Cook Islands (CIs) SGP programme was established in 2005 and until 2015 was a part of the SGP Samoa Sub-Region. A cumulative total of 32 projects were approved (USD \$688,070) during this period under OP3, OP4, and OP5. In 2014, SGP/UNOPS entered into an agreement with the Cook Islands Red Cross Society to serve as an SGP host institution and to recruit a National Coordinator. The host institution is cost shared with the Cook Islands government through their Adaptation Fund programme called “Strengthen the Resilience of our Islands and our Communities to Climate Change (SRIC-CC) Programme”. While SGP Cook Islands is now a separate programme, SGP Cook Islands provided assistance in processing five Grantee agreements and payments and provided advice and support as requested. In 2016, SGP will have a separate allocation and country programme strategy. For the activities in 2015, the SGP Samoa engaged 2 Cook Islands youth in the sub-regional youth conference on climate change (August 2015) with support for transportation provided by the CI Government and assisted the CI NC in preparations for the GEF Expanded Constituency Workshop (ECW), Avarua, Cook Islands, 7-8 October 2015. SGP Cook Islands also assisted in processing for payments of 5 grants.

1.1 OP5 Achievements⁴

SGP achieved most of its planned work plan outputs for January to December 2015. The following summarises the key achievements from 2014-2015⁵ (SSRP, Tokelau, Niue).

Subregion

- Grant approved for a Sub-Regional Youth Initiative on Climate Change (SRYICC) for Phase I and Phase II. Phase I engaged 40 youth in a very successful sub-regional conference. The conference resulted in a signed Sub-regional Youth Declaration on Climate Change supported by Pacific Ministers and presented a COP21 youth side event in Paris (December 2015). It also resulted in a COP21 Pole to Paris video on the sub-regional youth conference, and a face-book page to report follow-up actions of youth delegates in their respective communities.
- Phase II of the Sub-Regional Youth Initiative on Climate Change is currently underway with youth action plans/project proposals being written and approved in December 2015. Two proposals were submitted as video proposals for the first time in this sub-region (Samoa/Tokelau).
- A SIDS youth side event at COP21 implemented. It resulted in a joint SIDS statement on climate change. This statement is being finalized for signatures.
- The National University of Samoa received an SGP grant award in December 2015 to finalize the SGP Samoa Country Programme Strategy by March 2016.

Samoa

- 22 projects (USD \$206,750) were approved in 2015 for Samoa.
- 7 planning grants implemented fully – all have produced full project proposals.
- Two projects won three National Awards for the Environment. Both grantees have created a face-book page to provide information on their projects.
- Stakeholder consultation for the OP6 CPS held April 2015 for Samoa.
- Youth Climate Action Network (YCAN) formed and has received an SGP CBA award (USD \$50,000) to implement environment activities in communities.
- New grantee partnerships formed with Samoa Conservation Society, National University of Samoa and the Youth Employment Programme Initiative (UNDP/ILO through the Ministry of Women (Youth Division)).

⁴ GEF SGP UNDP (2015) Annual Report for 2014 & 2015.

⁵ Project outputs and outcomes are presented in the 2015 Annual Report.

Tokelau

- Two Tokelau Missions completed (in July, October)
- National Focal Group (SGP decision-making body) re-constituted and approved a Tokelau National Youth Group SGP CBA award (USD 47,400)
- Stakeholder Consultation for the OP6 CPs completed (April 2015) for Tokelau.

Niue

- A Niue Mission completed in July 2015 with proposed hosting arrangements in progress for establishing the office within the GEF Ridge to Reef program in 2016.
- Stakeholder Consultation for the OP6 CPs completed as a part of the Niue Mission.

1.2 OP5 Lessons Learnt/Challenges

Despite the challenges of establishing SGP in the past, there is still strong support for it among all stakeholders. Most stakeholders familiar with the past programme strongly felt that the key obstacles to a successful programme included the following:

- High turn-over in SGP SRC's resulting in projects being put on hold and lack of a response from the sub regional office. Since 2005 there has been a turnover of four SGP Subregional Coordinators. In OP5, there was a 2 year period in 2012-2014 where there was no SRC.
- Complexity of SGP application process and accessing the funds.
- Lack of technical support. This includes technical capacities at different levels for example: at the project implementation level, project development level and project monitoring and reporting. However, it needs to be noted that in Samoa SGP has had an active Technical Advisory Group (TAG) since 2014 assisting on proposal assessment and technical advice.
- Lack of close monitoring and building capacity of CSOs by the local NFP and the SGP Sub-regional Office.
- SGP Samoa Office to be efficient in facilitating project MOAs, disbursing funds and responding to queries.
- Better assessment of SGP projects to eliminate elements of bias and conflict of interest.
- Effective management of SGP-village relations through continuous dialogue and clear communication of project guidelines, deliverables and expectations; thus achieving mutual understanding and ownership of project.

At the level of the subregion consultations with stakeholders indicated the need for the following:

- Consultations with villages and communities are important. Important to disclose processes to village councils and communities. Village councils to work on their proposals and submit to SGP in order to shape proposals so that there is a likely chance of being approved by the committee. SGP is there to ensure projects are cohesive and meet the requirements.
- The integration of efforts and projects of CSOs through collaboration between agencies such as SGP, Civil Society Support Programme (CSSP) and Samoa Umbrella of Non-Governmental Organisations (SUNGO) thus achieving co-financing, the harmonising of criteria, preventing duplication and more efficient utilisation of limited resources.
- Active engagement of youth in SGP projects and encouragement of their participation in national and regional youth networks (e.g) YCAN, Tokelau National Youth Group, Niue and Cook Islands Youth.
- Continued follow-up and capturing of results from grantees and their project partners for monitoring and evaluation purposes and to assess long term impacts.
- SGP projects to be supported for up-scaling and duplicating nationally and sub-regionally and with the assistance of co-financers.
- All CSO initiatives in the environment should ensure women, youth and people with special needs and livelihoods generation be integrated into project design and implementation.
- Community awareness programmes in protecting biodiversity will enable other communities outside the landscape/seascape to explore and identify new/alternative opportunities and technologies for income generating products thus reducing exploitation and harm to the biodiversity.

1.3. Situation Analysis: Major Partnerships and Existing Sources of Co-financing: Government, International donors and other sources.

Building of partnerships is a key strategic area for SSR SGP. There are number of large projects that support sustainable development in various landscape/seascape within the sub-region which includes SMSMCL (Strengthening Multi-Sectoral Management of Critical Landscapes), PPCR (Pilot Programme for Climate Change), ICCRAHS (Integrating Climate Change Risk in the Agriculture and Health Sectors in Samoa), ICCRIFS (Integrating of Climate Change Risks and Resilience into Forestry Management in Samoa), PACC (Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change) and NCSA (National Capacity Self-Assessment). Most of these projects have the capacity to assist CSOs in the development and implementation of initiatives such as addressing climate change and conservation of biodiversity. In addition, SSRP's major

partners include UNDP and UN agencies, Government Ministries (Natural Resources and the Environment, Agriculture), National NGOs (umbrella civil society organizations, National Youth Councils), and private sector organizations (Chamber of Commerce). Relatively few NGOs compared to community based organizations seek SGP support for environmental initiatives so capacity is always a consideration in project assessment. At the project level, partnerships have been built with scores of village councils and officials (General Managers – Tokelau, Pulenuu – Samoa), village women, youth groups, people with disabilities, partner-grantees, academia, churches, volunteers, NGOs (IWSA), government ministries, CROP agencies such as SPREP and other international organizations such as Conservation International.

1.3.1. Co-financing

Sub-region

It has been recommended that a resource mobilization strategy of USD \$1 million be implemented in two phases.

- Phase I: Funds currently available (est. USD \$600,000 GEF Core and CBA fund).
 - Phase II: Additional mobilization of USD \$400,000 through GEF mid-size projects: Samoa (SMSMCL), Niue (R2R), Tokelau (CBA global).
-
- Regional funding of USD \$300,000; SGP may be able to implement a couple of strategic grants of up to USD \$150,000. There is also the possibility of getting Samoa Government STAR funds which are UNDP GEF administered and implemented by the Samoan Government.
 - Seek parallel funding opportunities through a co-financing arrangement with CSSP (Adaptation Fund/PCCR).
 - Encourage project partnerships to provide in-kind/cash support to individual projects (i.e) most co-financing support has been in-kind with many communities providing the larger share meeting or exceeding the 1:1 ratio desired by SGP.

1.3.2. Government Assistance

Samoa

There are various numbers of Government Ministries that are responsible for the development of landscape/seascape projects that can contribute to the goals of the OP6.

- The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment supports programmes to protect and conserve biodiversity, enhance mangrove, wetlands and marine protected areas.

- The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries provides support in reinforcement of coral rehabilitation and sustainable fisheries.
- The inclusion of youth and women in the development of various programmes in the community and village, development of village plans is a priority for the Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development.
- CSSP with its numerous community based projects is a potential option for co-finance. There are also other initiatives such as the PSSF (Private Sector Support Facility) supporting community based and NGO activities. Other sources include STAR funds (Samoa, Niue) and New Zealand funds for the environment either through SGP or as harmonized/parallel funding. Successfully funded projects include the Savaia project, and the Matafa'a project that was used as a model project for a CBA (Australian funding) type past project and the two current CBA projects for youth under implementation.
- SUNGO is continuing to work closely with their NGOs and with SGP to evaluate and monitor the outcomes of the 2014 SIDS Conference. It is one of the few NGOs that have taken concrete steps linked to the civil society components of the Samoa Pathways document post SIDS.

Tokelau

Tokelau is also one of five Pacific Island nations being supported under the New Zealand Government's Ministry for Civil Defence and Emergency Management (MCDEM) Pacific Tsunami Risk Management Project which focuses on implementing key country disaster management priorities, early warning systems, public education and national exercises. Associated with the Disaster Risk Reduction Plan is the development of individual nuku⁶ response plans for specific disaster events (including tsunami). These will capture hazard event thresholds and emergency management arrangements specific to each nuku.

Niue

- SGP encourages youth participation; therefore youth are happy that it is targeting youth participation in the community. There is a big gap to fill, however SGP can be seen as a means of also elevating the connection the young people in Niue have with the young Niueans abroad, especially in New Zealand and Niue.
- SGP projects are community driven and get the community involved. In order to achieve this, village councils need to be connected with communities in order to achieve collaboration and cooperation from all parties involved.
- The reactivation of SGP Niue has been slower than expected due to the lengthy delays in recruiting personnel for the R2R programme now planned for early 2016. Meanwhile, the

⁶ Nuku – refers to village

stakeholder consultations have stimulated interest among civil society organizations to submit proposals.

In summary, the experience and resources such as major partnerships and the sources of co-financing as in 1.2 above, supportive networks, model projects that can be visited, and past projects provide valuable lessons that serve as a foundation for the effective implementation of SGP initiatives in OP6.

2. SGP Country Programme Niche

2.1 Alignment with National Priorities

Countries within the subregion have ratified and signed numerous international multilateral environmental agreements (Conventions and Protocols) and most of them are tied to the GEF strategic priorities. The list of relevant conventions ratified by Samoa and Niue and national planning frameworks is clarified in Table 2 below.

Table 2. List of Relevant Conventions and National/Regional Plans or Programmes

Rio Conventions + national planning frameworks	Date of Ratification / Accession	
	Samoa	Niue
UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	1994	1996
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	1994	1996
UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)	1998	1998
CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)	2001	2001
Kyoto Protocol	2000	1999
Strategic Action Programmes (SAPs) for shared international water-bodies	1997	1997
Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS)	2014	
UNFCCC National Communications (1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd)	2010	2002, 2006
UNFCCC Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA)		
UNFCCC National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPA)	1994	
Montreal Protocol (Substances that deplete the Ozone layer)	1992, 2001	
UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAP)	2007	2006
Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	2008	2002
SC National Implementation Plan (NIP)	2006	2005
Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)		
GEF National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA)	2007	2008
GEF-6 National Portfolio Formulation Exercise (NPFE)		
Strategic Action Programmes (SAPs) for shared international water-bodies ⁷	1997	1997
Minamata Convention on Mercury	2015	
Cartagena Protocol on Biological Safety	2003	

Note: Tokelau link to UN conventions is through the New Zealand Government and not listed in Table 2.

⁷ Please identify existing IW regional projects and the regional SAPs adopted by countries sharing international water-bodies so as to align SGP local interventions. Please check this website to find some of the SAPs: <http://iwlearn.net/publications/SAP>

2.1.1 Alignment with Samoa’s National Priorities

Samoa’s national priorities are articulated in its Strategy for the Development of Samoa 2012-2016. It is currently being updated to 2017-2021 based on sector priorities. A total of 14 sectors have been identified including the Environment Sector under Priority Area 4.

Two Key Outcomes are attributed to the Environment Sector: Key Outcome (KO) **13: *Environment Sustainability*** and KO **14: *Climate and Disaster Resilience***.

Under KO 13 four strategic priority areas are being identified and prioritised for the Environment Sector as follows:

1. Protection, conservation and sustainable management and development of Samoa’s environmental and natural resources;
2. Sustainable and resilient built environment
3. Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management mainstreamed across the entire national development agenda
4. Strong sectoral and cross sectoral governance and orientation

The SGP OP 6 strategies directly contribute to the achievement of priority areas 1 to 3. The National Environment Sector Plan 2017 – 2021 identifies the SGP as an important mechanism/tool for targeted community based interventions as well as providing a crucial platform for engaging community based initiatives that are community driven and owned. Joint planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation as part of the sector wide programme are strongly encouraged to streamline reporting at all levels as part of the sector wide programme. This will ensure technical assistance and co-resourcing of SGP programs by the Government of Samoa, and long-term support to priority projects for sustainability. To facilitate alignment of SGP priorities to the NESP, SGP needs to become a member of the National Environment Sector Steering Committee (NESSC) chaired by the MNRE. A proposed structure inclusive of small grants schemes like SGP and CSSP is found in Appendix 8 (Proposed Environment Sector Institutional Framework for New NESP 20017-20021).

2.2 Support of National Priorities

The major challenge is in linking the results of these past projects with national priorities listed in Table 3 (refer Appendices). Measuring results can be fairly scientific, costly and/or require a longer length of time beyond the SGP grant to really see meaningful changes. In the past, this information was not collected in a systematic way which has made it very difficult to assess results so that SGP’s support nationally and globally appeared “ad hoc or scatter gun”. In OP6 it will be an essential ingredient in all SGP projects. The following are a number of environmental issues, identified from stakeholder consultations that each country continues to struggle with at community level.

Cross-Cutting Issues

- Lack of sustainable management of marine resources
- Unsustainable harvest of native species – both land and marine.
- Sea level rise and cyclones have resulted in resettlement upland into watershed and forest areas.
- Ecotourism (land and marine) and impact on ecosystems.
- Loss of traditional knowledge for conservation and propagating native species.
- Unsustainable fishing practices including traditional fishing and reef gleaning practices that involve the destruction of corals.
- Soil fertility rejuvenation – organic farming & other methods integrated with farming systems management.
- Land and marine contamination with agricultural, industrial products, hazardous wastes and toxic wastes.
- High ocean temperatures from climate change resulting in coral bleaching (from 2014 & moving across the Pacific) is a threat to marine life, subsistence & livelihood – first in the absence of an El Nino.
- Lack of information, understanding and awareness on the protection of biodiversity

Samoa

- 24% of all forests are covered with the invasive vine *Merremia* threatening the survival of the Samoa forest.
- Hydro schemes where nutrient rich effluent end up in pristine marine environments causing major siltation and destruction of corals, reduction of inshore fisheries, losses of species diversity, bad odour.
- Agricultural tilapia fish farming in river systems that end up in wetlands causing the collapse of fisheries due to the aggressive nature of tilapia in the destruction of habitats, competition for food, and the consumption of marine life. Mangroves serve as essential nurseries for near shore and off shore marine life.
- Competing use of public, private, and customary land for infrastructure development and expanded or relocated settlements upland as well as major agriculture initiatives has critically impacted the watershed management and significantly reduced the volume and quantity of water in river networks at an alarming rate requiring urgent attention.
- Landfill and infrastructure expansion activities into the marine environment.
- Land and water resources are under constant threat due to unsustainable cultivation within catchment areas, leading to high level siltation from surface run-off, substandard sanitation facilities and solid waste management.
- Impact of cyclones, storm surges and king tides on the coastal areas.
- Increasing severity and frequencies of extreme events (cyclones, droughts, heat-waves,

sea surges)

- Climate early warning and response system.
- Impacts on food security, water supply, health, and marine and terrestrial biodiversity
- Petroleum consumption highest in transport sector. Fuel imports increasing with increased number of vehicles.
- Samoa 96% electrified and renewable energy accounts for 45% of total: Hydro 39%, solar 6% and diesel the balance. Need to diversify more to other sources such as biofuels.
- Renewal energy, sustainable transport, energy efficiency, green economy and low carbon development
- Observable changes to the quality of air due to the high level of emissions (GHG) from human activities: cars and diesel power plants (noise and fumes)

Tokelau

- Timber species reported to be on the decline (*Kanava, Puapua, Puka, Fale*)
- Fish and shellfish poisoning a threat to food security.
- Fresh water is limited on all atolls and retained in lenses underlying larger islets. Tokelau dependence upon rainwater storage and wells tapping the “freshwater lenses” which are vulnerable to intermixing with seawater (i.e. during cyclones) & brackish water.
- Drought conditions are a problem & there are no large communal backup reservoirs. Reservoirs are built into the foundations of individual households.
- Continuing storm over-wash affecting the salinity of the soil and groundwater resulting in the inability of atolls to support food production.
- Petroleum consumption highest in marine transport sector.
- Tokelau is nearly self-sufficient in solar but also needs to diversify more to other sources such as biofuels.

Niue

- Progressive decrease of the indigenous forest area over the last 30 years, largely through clearance for agricultural purposes
- Scarcity of freshwater resources
- Loss of agricultural biodiversity
- Lack of legislation or enforcement
- Population decline

Socio-economic

SGP understands the importance of gender equality, women's empowerment, sustainable livelihoods, youth unemployment, building capacity, poverty, health and education. As such, all these issues are mainstreamed and addressed under the GEF OP6 programme. From community consultations (Samoa, Tokelau, Niue) held in 2015, promoting local CSO capacity development and increased participation of women, youth, people with disabilities, whole community, other stakeholders, a particular focus could be on renewable energy and waste management. CSO's limited capacity on environment, and lack of enforcement of management plans or local laws for targeted ecosystems (i.e. MPA's, mangroves) are some priority issues for which GEF OP6 can provide assistance with. Priority areas in the socio-economic domain include: (1) high levels of unemployment particularly for youth. SGP might address these by engaging youth on projects in employment activities where they are training youth as tour guides and working with a local tour operator or in Savaia and Satuiatua projects with the marine area; (2) along with issues mentioned above is the push and pull causing out-migration and the effort of government like Niue to provide incentives to keep youth; (3) issues of gender and disability; (4) poverty and issues of hardships; (5) education and capacity in communities. OP6 Grantsmaker plus could also be used to address these socio-economic cross cutting issues and link these to projects achieving GEBs (global environmental benefit) outcomes. This is where the recommendation for exploring the use of the CSSP vulnerability index could arise where SGP might build on it by incorporating climate change resilience index by communities. Such an index would be invaluable in the prioritization of vulnerable communities.

Community governance and management of critical ecosystems is another area that requires government/CSO coordination so that there is agreement as to how the management plans resulting from these initiatives can be integrated into existing village plans and updated in a timely manner. For marine protected areas in Samoa, MAF Fisheries Division is taking the lead as a part of their CSDP programme. SGP mangrove projects also produce their own management plans as a part of the project. In addition, the Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development has produced village plans under their CSDP (UNDP funded) programme. These plans are developed through a participatory process with communities who endorse and enforce the by-laws in it. An essential aspect of community governance is developing community awareness and education through SGP on the deleterious effects of harmful human activities locally affecting the overall ecosystem.

2.3 Potential for Complementarity and Synergy

The following section documents how SGP projects and programmes support national priorities or complement or achieve synergy with respect to SGP OP6 CPS.

SGP OP6 strategic initiatives are aligned with NESP's 10 outcomes⁸. Where possible relevant SGP grantees and communities will be encouraged to partner with the implementing agencies for the sub-sector plans linked to achieving the outcomes of the NESP (Samoa) and (14 villages & local societies & NGOs) will be encouraged to partner with the implementing agencies for the sub-sector plans linked to achieving the NNSP 2014-2019 (Niue). These 'sub-sector' plans provide the detailed action plans of specific activities within each focal area of the environment. Other plans would address underlying socio-economic issues which impact on the environment. Most UNDP CO/UN System projects and programmes in Samoa in the environment are through the Government of Samoa (NIM modality) and rarely a separate UNDP program (DIM). These include the UNDP CO/UN system of projects and programme to support Samoa's efforts to achieve progress on the 3 Rio Conventions and the MDGs.

National priority issues that will be addressed through SGP supported initiatives include unsustainable harvesting of natural resources, land degradation (soil fertility), waste management, protection of groundwater quality, employment and livelihoods focus targeting youth, women, people with disabilities (Niue).

Most SGP projects involve protected marine and terrestrial areas under village management for improved ecosystem health and services and protection of biodiversity. The updated NBSAP (January 2015) incorporates targets for SGP. SSRP has initiated discussions with project proponents (village councils), Internal affairs (MWCSD), and MNRE/DEC in aligning SGP produced management plans for specific environments (i.e. mangroves) with village plans.

MNRE (DEC) and MAF (Fisheries Division) staff are key technical support partners on the SGP TAG. SGP projects in community watershed and forestry management are use services provided under the ICCRIFS program to help develop villages.

SGP OP6 strategic initiative "Innovative climate-smart agro-ecology; Community landscape/seascape conservation" once launched will have a strong alignment with the SMSMCL project. Relevant SGP CBD projects in the pipeline include community initiatives "organically grown produce" in partnership with NGO's like WIBDI, Informal Gardeners and Savaia Taro Growers Association.

⁸ SGP alignment with NESP 10 outcomes: rehabilitating degraded habitats and threatened species, climate change resilience and adaptation, sustainable forestry and watersheds and managed fisheries, awareness through science based assessment, on-going monitoring, strengthened stakeholder engagement and involvement in decision-making and management of protected areas, facilitating partnerships and co-financing, sharing, dissemination of information, facilitating effective policy and legal frameworks to regulate activities and improve monitoring and enforcement.

***UNDAF, United Nations Development Assistance Framework for Samoa, Tokelau, Niue
2013-2017***

Under the UNDAF, the following priorities are identified of how they support and achieve synergy with respect to SGP OP6.

Outcome 1: Environmental Management, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management

Outcome 2: Gender Equality

Outcome 3: Inclusive Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction

Outcome 4: Basic Services (Health and Education)

All UNDAF Outcomes are closely aligned with strategic initiatives of the GEF SGP OP6 by country level:

Samoa

By 2017, SGP projects approved in 2014/2015 will have contributed at least 1,000 acres (mangroves, watersheds, forests, marine area under village protection), result in at least 10 new or revised village management plans for the environment, more than 300 men, women, youth awareness and trained in conservation measures and skills, and at least one youth in each project employed with a green job. SGP activities and successes are featured in the UNDP Face-book page.

Tokelau

- OP6 thematic areas will take into consideration alignment with Tokelau TNSP, which will be under review this year. Thereafter, a new TNSP will be developed defining key priorities in environment, energy and climate change.
- OP6 will reflect priorities identified in the three village development plans of Tokelau
- OP6 projects/ activities for Tokelau will promote local CSO capacity development and increased participation of women and youth. A particular focus could be on renewable energy and waste management.
- OP6 will ensure constructive collaboration amongst the government (OCOG and agencies), traditional village structures (*Taupulegas*) and CSOs (*Fatupaepae, Aumaga*).
- Resource plan will be developed to consider Tokelau's unique case, status within SGP and eligibility in accessing funding.
- OP6 activities for Tokelau will consider promoting community-community exchanges (i.e. trainings, learning and sharing meetings, technology, and knowledge or best practices exchange).

- Tokelau will strategically address the balance between project demands and promoting innovative projects with potentials for scaling up i.e. waste management, renewable energy

Niue

The OP6 Strategy (2015 – 2018) is well aligned with the Project Objectives and Outcomes of the R2R Project which calls for stronger conservation and sustainable use (of land, water, marine areas and their biodiversity) building on cultural values, through integrated national and community actions. SGP in OP6 (2015-2018) will continue to support community driven initiatives but the selection of projects will be based upon those that can demonstrate a national impact on targeted landscapes and seascapes and can effectively engage other partners to build community capacity for protected area management.

GEF funded projects in Samoa and Tokelau

There have been 36 projects⁹ approved by thematic area under the OP5. The projects consisted of twelve (12) projects in marine environment, ten (10) in mangroves, five (5) in forest/watershed, three (3) Climate Adaption-Youth, two (2) in Innovation-reduce emissions, two (2) in Capacity building, one (1) in waste recycling and one (1) in Income generation – women. These projects are eminently relevant to national priorities in Samoa and Tokelau.

Other major Donor projects and programs include:

Adaptation Fund, PPCR (World Bank), Civil Society Support Program (EU, Australian Aid), Discretionary & small grants provided by Governments to CSO's (Australia, NZ, Japan, Samoa). There are also many faith based and private donors (i.e. Digicel, ADRA) and communities that do their own fundraising. Other NGO-led/funded projects and programmes include: SUNGO, METI, ADRA, CI and communities themselves leading their own initiatives. Other major Donors and programs include: NZ AID, AusAID, MAP CBA, Other NGO-led/funded projects and programmes include: Tokelau National Youth Group, Traditional Government "*Taupulega*".

⁹ Samoa – 35 projects, Tokelau – 1 project

UNDP Strategic Planning Outcomes

1. The most vulnerable communities across the PICTs are more resilient and select government agencies, civil society organizations, and communities have enhanced capacity to apply integrated approaches to environmental management, climate change adaptation/mitigation, and disaster risk management.
2. All women and girls, men and boys will contribute to national development and citizenship through opening channels to decision making, improved access to social services, strengthened livelihoods and greater economic security; and, together with children and other vulnerable groups, benefit from strengthened protection systems that respond to and prevent violence against them, in line with international standards.”
3. Enhanced inclusive economic growth through improved and increased sustainable employment, livelihood opportunities and food security for women, youth and vulnerable groups.
4. Increased access to quality health, education and protective services in particular for women, children, youth and vulnerable population.

Table 3. SGP Contribution to National Priorities / Sector Priorities / GEF-6 Corporate Results.

1 SGP OP6 strategic initiatives	2 GEF-6 corporate results by focal area	3 Briefly describe the SGP Country Programme niche ¹⁰ relevant to national priorities/other agencies ¹¹	4 Briefly describe the complementation between the SGP Country Programme UNDP CO strategic programming
Community landscape/seascape conservation (LC/SC)	<i>Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 25 projects are proposed in total. Of this 20 are proposed for LS/SC and the remaining 5 are for the remaining strategic areas in OP6. The funding envelope for this is 600K then each project is allocated \$24,000 USD. If funding envelope is \$1 million USD then each project is allocated \$40,000 USD. 2. LC/SC projects will be designed to have the other strategic initiatives (in Annex) integrated into the design to the extent possible through multi-sectoral/multi-stakeholder partnerships taking advantage of timely opportunities that are available to grantees and partners. <i>(i.e. other opportunities and resources that tie in with livelihoods generation, renewable energy, toxic waste reduction, agro-ecology, other initiatives providing benefits to women and youth, YCAN, NUS Journalism students).</i> 	<p style="text-align: center;">Outcomes 1, 2, 3</p> <p>SGP OP6 complement UNDP strategic programming in the following ways:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Foster a UN as One approach with cost-sharing on operational costs and hosting arrangements with the smaller sub-regional countries (Tokelau – TESS, Niue – R2R). b. Priority focus on SDG’s and in particular women, youth, PWD, reduction of poverty and sustainable environments c. Seek to align closely with the UNDP administered initiatives that are better resourced for up-scaling and replicating projects. Since most of these projects

¹⁰ “Niche” refers to the role or contribution that the Country Programme is best fitted to perform and for which the other stakeholders agree with.

¹¹ Describe only for those OP6 strategic initiatives which will be programmed by the SGP country programme.

		<p>3. SGP and grantees to align and coordinate activities with the relevant Government Ministry and their programmes, regional CROP agencies (SPREP), National and Regional Universities and with NGOs (Conservation International) through close engagement of their staff for technical support assistance through-out project implementation.</p> <p>4. Project design shall incorporate pre/post environmental audits to the extent possible with partner support and with private sector expertise if necessary to capture changes to the environment to be reported to SGP and relevant lead Government agencies on the Rio Conventions.</p>	<p>are NIM modality, will require Government and relevant partner support and agreement.</p> <p>d. Samoa: Participate in the Joint National Youth Employment Program to generate “green jobs” employment in communities implementing landscape/seascape conservation projects.</p> <p>Niue: GEF Ridge to Ridge Initiative</p> <p>Tokelau: TESS and Governance initiatives administered by UNDP and implemented by the Government of Tokelau.</p>
<p>Innovative climate-smart agro-ecology; Community landscape/seascape conservation</p>	<p><i>Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes)</i></p>	<p>Same No 2 & 3 above under LC/SC</p> <p>Additionally:</p> <p>1. All sub-regional countries will have at least 1 or 2 projects (5 projects in sub-region) specifically focused on agro-ecology (i.e. Tokelau youth key hole gardens projects, organic and handicraft).</p> <p>2. Agro-ecology projects will engage Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Natural Resource and Environment as lead governmental agencies as well as a range of other partners in UN, regional agencies (FAO), and key</p>	<p>Outcomes 1, 2, 3</p> <p>Same as above (a-d)</p>

		NGO farmers groups.	
Community landscape/ seascape conservation <i>(International Waters)</i>	<i>Includes trans-boundary water systems and implementation of the full range of policy, legal, and institutional reforms and maintenance of ecosystem services</i>	<p>Same No 2 & 3 above under LC/SC</p> <p>Additionally:</p> <p>All sub-regional countries will have at least 2 or 3 projects (5 projects in sub-region) specifically focused on international waters particularly in the prevention of the discharge of pollution into river systems and oceans affecting biodiversity and creating a host of problems (i.e. crown of thorns).</p>	<p>Outcomes 1, 2, 3, 4</p> <p>Same as above (a-d)</p>
Energy access co-benefits	<i>Support to transformational shifts towards a low-emission and resilient development path</i>	<p>Same No 2 & 3 above under LC/SC</p> <p>Additionally:</p> <p>It is anticipated that at least one or two projects per country (5 projects in the subregion) will achieve results in a shift to a low-emission and resilient development path (i.e. incorporation of new technologies to conserve firewood and reduce emissions).</p>	<p>Outcomes 1, 2, 3</p> <p>Same as above (a-d)</p>
Local to global chemicals coalitions	<i>Increase in phase-out, disposal and reduction of releases of POPs, ODS, mercury and other chemicals of global concern</i>	<p>Same No 2 & 3 above under LC/SC</p> <p>Additionally:</p> <p>It is anticipated that at least one or two projects per country (5 projects in the sub-region) will achieve results in waste management in communities through innovations in reducing, recycling and reusing waste that may result in environmentally friendly sustainable livelihoods.</p>	<p>Outcomes 1, 2, 3, 4</p> <p>Same as above (a-d)</p>

<p>CSO-Government dialogue platforms</p>	<p><i>Enhance capacity of civil society to contribute to implementation of MEAs (multilateral environmental agreements) and national and sub-national policy, planning and legal frameworks</i></p>	<p>Build on existing and new projects and engage project committees and relevant partners to engage with government on new networks in marine protected areas and mangroves. <i>Discussion is underway with relevant partners and government on standardizing mangrove audits based upon the experience with SGP projects, adding value to any existing a marine and mangrove network and fostering links with the Pacific Locally-Managed Marine Area (LAMMA) Network of practitioners involved in community-based marine conservation projects in Indo-Pacific.</i></p> <p>SGP will continue to support the Samoa Umbrella of Non-Governmental Organisation (SUNGO) in their actions to implementation relevant outcomes and commitments of NGOs as detailed in the 2014 SIDS Samoa Pathways Documents. To date, one National forum has taken plate in Samoa (2015) and another is planned later in 2016.</p>	<p>Outcomes 2, 3 Same as above (a-d)</p>
<p>Social inclusion (gender, youth, indigenous peoples)</p>	<p><i>GEF Gender Mainstreaming Policy and Gender Equality Action Plan and GEF Principles for Engagement with Indigenous Peoples</i></p>	<p>All SGP projects shall be reviewed from a gender perspective utilizing a checklist prepared by UN Women. A gender specialist and youth specialist are already members of the Technical Advisory Group reviewing projects and making recommendations. All NSC's will be encouraged to have at least one gender / youth specialist assisting in making decisions. Proposed target of 30% of SGP projects to be initiated/implemented by women and youth organizations and/or directly addressing gender issues.</p>	<p>Outcomes 2, 3 Same as above (a-d)</p>

<p>Contribution to global knowledge management (KM) platforms</p>	<p><i>Contribute to GEF KM efforts</i></p>	<p>Project level: All SGP projects to include a component to facilitate community sharing of results publically with the assistance of project partners in the development of an appropriate KM products tailored to their thematic area and incorporating results of the project.</p> <p>Programme level:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SGP to maintain the youth Facebook for the environment & link with international platforms. Exploration with University/College to develop media products with communities, women/youth on the environment (via internships, direct SGP project funding or other forms of partnerships, competitions). 2. SGP to produce an e-newsletter. 3. KM products such as the mangrove audits and other publications to be made available on relevant web-platforms & translated in the local language. Assistance will be needed as to how that can be done. 	<p>Outcomes 2, 3</p> <p>Same as above (a-d)</p>
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3. OP6 Strategies

In this CPS, the SGP funds will allocate 30% for projects outside the landscape/seascape which will be utilized in a strategic and supportive manner to the projects and overall work of the selected landscape/seascape. The important criteria in the selection of landscape/seascape grant are as follows: (i) fairness in selection of proposals through improved rigour in the selection process using a poverty index – prioritisation given to community projects that are most vulnerable in terms of poverty and vulnerability to climate change and other environmental issues affecting the GEF focal areas; (ii) all CSO initiatives in the environment should ensure women, youth, people with disabilities and livelihoods generation be integrated into project design and implementation; (iii) potential linkages to national priorities; (iv) upscaling – from village to district; (v) ridge to reef approach. Moreover, this CPS will continue to assist CSOs in project development and design and facilitate their access to resources of SGP and its partners and partner-grantees. In addition, of the total funding allocation, atleast 25% or more for projects are women and youth driven projects and that is inclusive outside and inside the landscape/seascape areas.

These are the key goals and activities to be accomplished in the OP6 strategy:

- SGP funds to be made available to CSOs to implement projects within the whole of country as the selected landscape/seascape rather than any one specific region of the country.
- The integration of efforts of CSOs through collaboration between agencies such as SGP, Civil Society Support Programme (CSSP) and Samoa Umbrella of Non-Governmental Organisations (SUNGO) thus achieving co-financing, the harmonising of criteria, preventing duplication and more efficient utilisation of limited resources.
- Community empowerment to engage the community champions¹² as mentors to others.
- The strengthening of village management plans¹³ by integration of project findings such as mangrove audits, MPAs, EIA reports.
- Active engagement of youth in SGP projects and encouragement of their participation in national and regional youth networks (e.g) YCAN and Tokelau National Youth Group.
- Continued follow-up and capturing of results from grantees and their project partners for monitoring and evaluation purposes and to assess long term impacts.
- SGP's niche in OP6 will be to support an estimated total of 20 CSO (averaging USD 25,000) projects in all strategic initiatives that are innovative in addressing a host of

¹² Community champions are individuals who were instrumental in mobilizing their communities to successful interventions have developed skills and abilities that can be shared with others and who have the heart and passion for helping build sustainable communities and conserving the natural environment.

¹³ Village Management Plans are managed by MWCS (Samoa), Village Authorities-Taupulegas (Tokelau), Village and Government (Niue)

environmental and social concerns in an integrated and sustainable manner engaging a range of partners and co-financers.

- Successful SGP projects are to be supported for up-scaling and duplicating nationally and sub-regionally and with the assistance of co-financers.
- All CSO initiatives in the environment should ensure women, youth and people with special needs and livelihoods generation be integrated into project design and implementation.
- Community awareness programmes in protecting biodiversity will enable other communities outside the landscape/seascape to explore and identify new/alternative opportunities and technologies for income generating products thus reducing exploitation and harm to the biodiversity.

3.1 Cross-cutting OP6 Grant-making Strategies

Since SGP's global programme was established in 1992, the following were its areas of work that it encourages to be cross cutted through all its 5 Key Environmental Focal Areas: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Land Degradation, International Waters, Chemicals and Waste, Capacity Development. Capacity building is one of the key focal areas and there has been a lot of capacity development work SGP executed globally across its programmes. From these capacity development initiatives, knowledge management products were produced, created and were upscaled and replicated across the globe. Embedded within the SGP goal is the belief that communities should drive their initiatives through a very participatory approach. In that regard, their empowerment and ownership is encouraged and is well supported by SGP.

SGP OP6 funds should be made available to CSOs to implement projects within the whole of country as the selected landscape/seascape rather than any one specific region of the country. All CSO initiatives in the environment should ensure women and youth participation and livelihoods generation be integrated into project design and implementation. Preference should be given to landscape/seascape projects that integrate at least one of the other three strategic initiatives. These projects will utilize resources and technologies in ways that are practical, at little or no cost for sustaining them on an on-going basis, and within the capacity of communities to implement them. The integration of efforts of CSOs through collaboration between agencies such as SGP, CSSP and SUNGO thus achieving co-financing, the harmonising of criteria, preventing duplication and more efficient utilisation of limited resources. For successful SGP projects, these are to be supported for up-scaling and duplicating nationally and sub-regionally and with the assistance of co-financers, for instance (i) R2R; (ii) from village to district level and (iii) through the incorporation of additional component/s. The establishment of community mentors and collaboration amongst communities to share skills, knowledge, best practices and strengthening of village management plans by integration of project findings such as mangrove audits, MPAs and EIA reports and trainings and

identification of mentors for most SG partners. The active engagement of youth in SGP projects through participation in national and regional youth networks and the continued participation of SGP with community project partners after the life of the project ensures sustainability by continued monitoring and mentoring. Community awareness programmes in protecting biodiversity will enable other communities outside the landscape/seascape to explore and identify new/alternative opportunities and technologies for income generation to reduce exploitation and deleterious harm to the biodiversity.

3.2 Landscape/Seascape based OP6

3.2.1 Selection of the Landscape/Seascape

The SSRP has held at least one OP6 stakeholder consultation in the three sub-regional countries in 2015: Samoa (23 April), Tokelau (30 April), Niue (23 July). In all three consultations, there was a unanimous view from stakeholders (CSOs, government, private sector) that:

- the whole-of-nation should be the selected landscape/seascape for focusing SGP support.
- the majority of projects would fall into landscape/seascape conservation and much less so in the other three strategic areas listed in Table 3.
- SGP should continue to be bottom-up driven by CSOs and not be restricted to a limited range of options or areas of strategic focus.
- Prioritise a multi sectoral approach to addressing environment and climate change such that a single project meet multiple OP6 strategic objectives in an integrated manner engaging a number of partners.

Landscape / Seascape:

(i) Strategy 1 (January 2016)

- Continue to group landscape/seascape projects by thematic area (mangrove, marine, and watershed/forest) and update the SGP databases.
- Map geographical areas for locally managed and rehabilitated areas by GIS coordinates and enter into the SGP databases.
- Include 2014/2015 pipeline projects (concept notes submitted) by thematic areas.

Recommended policy for approval:

Communities that have already been funded under OP5 for LS/SC focal area will not be funded under OP6 unless they come under one of the other types of strategic initiatives. However, these communities can still be engaged with SGP in any relevant grants maker plus activities to continue to build upon what was started.

(ii) Strategy 2 (July 2016, July 2017, July 2018)

SSRP will put out an annual Call for Proposals for the purpose of prioritizing and approving five or six innovative LS/SS conservation projects in underserved areas¹⁴ of high National interest for conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services. The selection criteria should place importance on identifying projects that are:

- meeting national and global environmental benefits
- backed by highly committed drivers who have demonstrated considerable investment and commitment to their community initiative. Although the Baseline Assessment may provide a listing of ideal communities for SGP projects, it is only during the pre-assessment and site visits that good drivers can be determined. Planning grants are often a good initial entry for new communities unfamiliar with SGP approach and processes.

Important criteria in the selection of landscape/seascape grant proposals are as follows:

- (i) Fairness in selection of proposals through improved rigour in selection process
This can be achieved by establishment of well –defined criteria and indexes to rate all projects and by inclusion of poverty index in the selection. All selection criteria need to be quantified along a scale.
- (ii) Onsite consultations/meeting/s between SGP office and project proponents to ensure community understanding and commitment to project expectations and outcomes.
- (iii) All CSO initiatives in the environment should ensure women and youth and livelihoods generation be integrated into project design and implementation.
- (iv) Inclusion of planning grants to be integrated into project design for new proposals from communities submitting proposals for the first time.
- (v) Improved management of consulting services in terms of TOR, e.g., placing a cap on project funds that can be allocated to consultancy services

On the technical side, SSRP’s approach for LS/SS has been to engage the Natural Resources and Environment Ministries at an early stage of development, other Ministries and relevant NGOs and regional bodies to give advice and support. One lead agency should also be identified to provide the on-going link for monitoring and reporting purposes along with SGP to ensure that CSO contribution to achieving national targets is accurately reported. Sometimes it will take several years before results can be reported.

¹⁴Areas that are not covered by other programme/project initiatives (such as CSSP through PPCR and Adaption Fund)

- **The other 3 strategic initiatives will have considerably less stand-alone projects implemented but the same strategic approaches described for LS/SS would apply.**

To ensure synergy between different initiatives is enhanced to achieve greater impact from multifocal approaches at landscape and seascape level, the following are recommended:

- Ridge to Reef approach¹⁵ – impacts R2R on the specific targeted project/s;
- Upscaling from village to district and/or to multi-villages throughout the country;
- Capacity building and knowledge sharing through networking amongst new projects (*Samoa-Satuiatua MPAs*) and successfully completed projects (*Samoa-Savaia MPAs*)
- Availability and access to project findings/results
- Better collaboration with government ministries/other funding agencies to avoid duplication of projects;
- The integration of efforts of CSOs through collaboration between agencies such as SGP, CSSP and SUNGO thus achieving co-financing, the harmonising of criteria, preventing duplication and more efficient utilisation of limited resources;
- The establishment of community mentors and collaboration amongst communities to share skills, knowledge, best practices;
- The strengthening of village management plans by integration of project findings such as mangrove audits, EIA reports;
- Active engagement of youth in SGP projects in participation in national and regional youth networks;
- Continued participation of SGP with community project partners after the life of the project to ensure sustainability by continued monitoring and mentoring;
- Partnerships and collaboration with academia in terms of research, capacity building, (e.g) NUS and USP.

The following are ways in which additional funds and resources can be mobilized to support and enhance the projects and overall work in the selected landscape/seascape with local, sub-regional and international partners:

- Training on grant/proposal writing – project management on community level
- Upscaling of existing projects
- Monitoring and evaluation of projects
- Coordination of projects
- Priority should be given to projects that address national priorities
- Synchronising the selection of projects

¹⁵ This approach targets reversing degradation of coastal resources: finding ways to reduce transfers of chemicals, nutrients and sediments from agriculture, forestry in catchments and untreated wastewater to minimize the damage to their coastal ecosystems and coral reefs to coastal waters (*source: GEF webpage*).

For resources reserved for projects outside the landscape/seascape (up to 30%) the following recommended ways resources will be utilized in a strategic and supportive manner to the projects and overall work of the selected landscape/seascape:

- It is recommended that 30% of the SGP funds will be allocated to projects outside the landscape/seascape.
- Successful projects funded by SGP which produces extraordinary results are considered valuable for further development that can contribute to the success of initiatives within the landscape/seascape or value-added activities to build capacity of communities and CSOs.
- A mid-term review/evaluation of SGP OP6 effectiveness in meeting its objectives.

Cross-cutting pipeline projects:

1. *Pipeline Projects No. 1* – Capacity building training for CSO in governance, management, M & E.
2. *Pipeline Project No. 2* – Sub-regional youth initiatives for sustainable environments and green jobs livelihoods.
3. *Pipeline Project No. 3* – Feasibility of SGP’s added value to mangrove and marine protected area networking initiatives at a national and regional level engaging partner-grantees.

3.3 Grant Maker + Strategies

3.3.1 CSO-Government Dialogue Platform

SGP is to be guided by Community Sector Plan and other sector plans such as the Environment Sector Plan to identify national initiatives initiated by government, private, CSO sector, regional partners, international partners to be able to leverage its resources on how to foster support for CSO through policy dialogues with the government and ensuring that the concerns of other minority groups (women, youth, disability) are heard and considered. An example, SGP supporting SUNGO during the SIDS conference to support major groups and the post SIDS activities to follow continuous CSO-Government Policy dialogues.

Community governance and management of critical ecosystems is another area that requires government/CSO coordination so that there is agreement as to how the management plans resulting from these initiatives can be integrated into existing village plans and updated in a timely manner. For marine protected areas in Samoa, MAF Fisheries Division is taking the lead as a part of their CSDP programme. SGP mangrove projects also produce their own

management plans as a part of the project. In addition, the Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development has produced village plans under their CSDP (UNDP funded) programme. These plans are developed through a participatory process with communities who endorse and enforce the by-laws in it. SGP can play a facilitative role this regards.

OPPORTUNITIES TO LINK WITH COP21 and beyond: The success of the South-South Youth Sub-regional initiative has spurred interest to continue the effort to take the Pacific youth message to COP21. Social media platforms such as “360.org and Pole to Paris, and various climate change video youth competitions” are being used by Pacific youth to raise issues and influence public opinion. In addition, SGP has encouraged it’s youth network to engage in key policy dialogue events in the region including the Pacific Region Commonwealth Youth Minister Meeting (September 2015), the GEF Extended Constituency Workshop (Pacific-October, 2015), and the 9th Pacific Community Conference in Alofi, Niue in November 2015 which will include a High-level Dialogue on Youth, preparations for COP21, and the implementation of the global community Sustainable Development Goals. Ongoing assistance and encouragement will be needed by partners to enable youth to capture, package and pitch their stories to these various audiences.

3.3.2 Policy Influence

The use of research findings to influence existing and formulation of new policies including the following (i) strengthening of village management plans by inclusion of research findings (e.g) mangrove audits, MPAs, watersheds, land tenure/use and EIAs; (ii) Involvement of NSC members and community in disseminating research findings to relevant policy makers/stakeholders; (iii) Establishment of collaboration between SGP and other donors/agencies via MOA (CSSP, SUNGO); (iv) The role of SGP as a lobbying group nationally and internationally in critical environmental issues.

3.3.3 Promoting Social Inclusion

SGP will continue to encourage and facilitate social inclusion to empower those marginalised by building capacity and empowering them to participate in the community. All CSO initiatives in the environment are expected to ensure women, youth, people with special needs and livelihoods generation be integrated into project design and implementation by ensuring the following; (i) all SGP projects shall be reviewed from a gender perspective utilizing a checklist prepared by UN Women; (ii) a gender specialist and youth specialist are already members of the Technical Advisory Group reviewing projects and making recommendations; (iii) all NSC’s will be encouraged to have at least one gender / youth specialist assisting in making decisions and (iv) the proposed target of 30% of SGP projects to be initiated/implemented by women and youth organizations and/or directly addressing gender issues.

3.3.4 Knowledge Management Plan

KMP is a critical part of SGP's results oriented approach and can provide knowledge and skills which can be useful in the short and long term as follows:

- Digital library of community innovations;
- South-South Cooperation Innovation Exchange Platforms;
- There should be a KMP component in all stages of project cycle;
- Involvement of communities in the design/implementing phase of projects
- Inclusion of traditional knowledge;
- Composition of the NSC (i.e) include academic representation (e.g) NUS & USP;
- Additional SGP office staff with the role of examining completed projects and identified new knowledge and innovations which has developed;
- Use of pamphlets/brochures and flyers;
- Publication and dissemination of technical papers;
- Effective use of the SGP website, Facebook, Twitter/social media;
- A repository of all research findings to be easily accessible for widespread dissemination;
- Publication and dissemination of high quality case studies;
- Organizing of conferences, seminars/symposiums/workshops on current issues.

3.3.5 Communication Strategy

For the landscape/seascape, a communication strategy will be developed that meets the specific information needs of the community. Each landscape/seascape shall have a communications strategy based on the following plan:

Table 4
Components of a Communication Strategy

TARGET	WHY	MEANS	HUMAN RESOURCE REQUIRED	RESOURCES (Cash and in-kind)	EXPECTED RESULTS	MONITORING AND EVALUATION
Potential CSO applicant & grantees & public at large.	Drivers for change & the local level/customary land owners & decision-makers	Inform, Consult, Involve, Collaborate as grantee-partners in development, Empower as decision-makers.	Inform through media & knowledge products (brochures, case studies, videos), Consult through surveys, awareness seminars, meetings, Involve through baseline studies & site visits, Collaborate through Vulnerability Self-Assessment, advisory committee meetings &	Most costly are cash for ads, signs, brochures, & other knowledge management products. Mostly incorporated as a part of the project and paid by the applicant. SGP awareness materials, translation services, workshop expenses paid out of operating budget. In-kind	Public well informed on what SGP services & how it differs from other support to civil society. Grantees knowledgeable about what they can apply for.	Surveys and public awareness events regarding knowledge of SGP & services, where they got the information.

			boards, Empower through multi- stakeholder policy dialogue	support includes SGP participation in National, NGO and local community events where it doesn't cost anything to speak about SGP.		
NSC members (assisted by TAG & secretariat)	Policy-makers ensure SGP aims and objectives are achieved (CPS), ensure a satisfied public & sustainable natural environment.	Quarterly meetings to review, revise and make decisions on applicants/ policies. Quarterly reports/Minutes/ Annual Reports/Mid- Evaluation Reports. Site visits. Participation at National/Regional Forums relevant. Assisted by Technical Advisory Committee. Composition	Meeting room, meeting expenses, publications, travel allowance (only for civil society).	Mostly covered by SGP Operating Budget. NSC/TAG also provides voluntary service as members at their own time/expense & offers other services probono.	Well informed & highly committed NSC members. Offer their own time to do site visits & other services. Like the organization and mission.	NSC survey, views provided at mid-term evaluation & other NSC surveys.

		meets				
Partners	Provide much support & technical expertise including mentoring to community projects even after the project is completed.	Partners are often a part of a project design and are incorporated to provide valuable advice, raise awareness, environmental baselines, advocate, and troubleshoot concerns of communities.	Often partners expenses are incorporated into the design of the proposal. On.	The project may be already covered under their own mandated work plan so there is little expense involved to SGP or Project. These must be quantified and reported	Close working relationship with partners & communities. Communities feeling less vulnerable and have increased capacity.	Partner survey, views provided at mid-term evaluation & other NSC surveys.

SGP will continue to use the following means of communication to inform target groups on additional information relating to new projects, also building capacity and exchanging of ideas and experiences:

- Website and social networks
- Local TV/radio
- Mobile network
- Local newspaper/brochures/flyers

4. Expected Results Framework

Table 5. OP6 Global Project Components, CPS Target and Indicators

1 OP6 project components	2 CPS targets	3 Activities <i>(Approx. # and typology of projects)</i>	4 Indicators <i>Landscape/seascape baseline assessment indicators</i>	5 Means of verification
<p><u>SGP OP6 Component 1:</u> <i>Community Landscape and Seascape Conservation:</i></p> <p>1.1 SGP country programmes improve conservation and sustainable use, and management of important terrestrial and coastal/marine ecosystems through implementation of community based landscape/seascape approaches in approximately 50 countries.</p>	<p>Landscapes/Seascapes targeted were (by country level):</p> <p><u>Samoa</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MPAs • Mangrove Areas • Watersheds <p><u>Tokelau</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restore mangrove • Coral rehabilitation <p><u>Niue</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managing freshwater resources 	<p><i>Number of projects in landscape/seascape¹⁶</i></p> <p>At least 10 community protected areas projects covering 2,000 hectares will be established (Samoa)</p> <p>5 community protected areas projects covering 500 hectares will be established (Tokelau)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hectares of community conserved areas created and influenced • Hectares of protected areas influenced • Hectares of significant ecosystems with improved conservation status 	<p>Individual project reporting by SGP country teams</p> <p>Baseline assessment comparison variables (use of conceptual models and partner data as appropriate)</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)</p>

¹⁶ The estimated number of OP6 projects should distinguish between the utilization of OP6 core grants (which can apply across GEF focal areas) and non-core GEF STAR resources (which need to be directly linked to the relevant GEF focal areas). In accordance with the GEF Steering Committee decision (March 2010), up to 20% of non-core GEF resources mobilized may be used for secondary focal areas.

		5 community protected areas projects covering 500 hectares will be established (Niue)		Country Programme Strategy Review (NSC inputs)
<p><u>SGP OP6 Component 2: Climate Smart Innovative Agro-ecology:</u></p> <p>2.1 Agro-ecology practices incorporating measures to reduce CO2 emissions and enhancing resilience to climate change tried and tested in protected area buffer zones and forest corridors and disseminated widely in at least 30 priority countries.</p>	<p>Projects outside landscape/seascape which promotes sustainable management and climate smart innovative and agro-ecology</p> <p><u>Samoa</u> Reforestation</p> <p><u>Tokelau</u> Integration of farming practices Water management</p>	<p><i>Number of projects outside landscape/seascape:</i></p> <p><i>Approximate number of projects for:</i></p> <p><i>Samoa = 3 projects</i> <i>Niue = 1 project</i> <i>Tokelau = 1 project</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated farming practices like multi-cropping system, livestock development • Water management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil and water quality • Agriculture land under effective management • Reforestation 	<p>Individual project reporting by SGP country teams</p> <p>Socio-ecological resilience indicators for production landscapes (SEPLs)</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)</p> <p>Country Programme Strategy Review (NSC inputs)</p>

<p><u>SGP OP6 Component 3:</u> <i>Low Carbon Energy Access Co-benefits:</i></p> <p>3.1 Low carbon community energy access solutions successfully deployed in 50 countries with alignment and integration of these approaches within larger frameworks such as SE4ALL initiated in at least 12 countries</p>	<p>These projects are outside landscape/seascape will be to promote and implement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building resilience against climate change • Improve early warning and response system 	<p><i>Samoa = 2 projects</i> <i>Tokelau = 2 projects</i> <i>Niue = 1 project</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy conservation projects • Promote projects using other sources of energy (e.g) biofuels 	<p>Number of typologies of community-oriented, locally adapted energy access solutions with successful demonstrations for scaling up and replication</p> <p>Number of households achieving energy access with locally adapted community solutions, with co-benefits estimated and valued¹⁷</p>	<p>AMR, country reports</p> <p>AMR, global database, country reports Special country studies¹⁸</p> <p>Country Programme Strategy Review (NSC inputs)</p>
<p><u>SGP OP6 Component 4:</u> <i>Local to Global Chemical Management Coalitions:</i></p> <p>4.1 Innovative community-based tools and approaches demonstrated, deployed and transferred, with support from newly organized or existing coalitions in at least 20 countries for managing harmful chemicals and waste in a sound manner</p>	<p>Outline of innovative tools and approaches to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pesticide management • solid waste management (plastics, e-waste, medical waste and so on), • heavy metals management, and • local to global chemical management coalitions 	<p><i>Samoa = 3 projects</i> <i>Tokelau = 1 project</i> <i>Niue = 1 project</i></p> <p>These projects will be outside landscape/seascape.</p> <p>1500 tons of plastic avoided from burning and 150 kg of chemicals avoided from utilization</p>	<p>Production and distribution of chemicals under effective management.</p> <p>Tons of harmful chemicals avoided from uncontrolled discharge</p>	<p>Individual project reporting by SGP country teams</p> <p>Strategic partnership with IPEN country partners</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)</p> <p>Country Programme</p>

¹⁷ Only applies to lead countries in this strategic initiative

¹⁸ Only applies to lead countries in this strategic initiative

				Strategy Review
<p><u>SGP OP6 Component 5:</u> <i>CSO-Government Policy and Planning Dialogue Platforms (Grant-makers+):</i></p> <p>5.1 SGP supports establishment of “CSO-Government Policy and Planning Dialogue Platforms”, leveraging existing and potential partnerships, in at least 50 countries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building capacity among CSOs • Training and identification of mentors for most SG partners • MOA between SGP, CSO, SUNGO and SGP partner-grantees 	<p><i>Samoa = 2 projects</i> <i>Tokelau = 2 projects</i> <i>Niue = 1 project</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upscaling of existing projects (e.g R2R, village to district) • Reviving of old projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building for all CSOs, NGOs, private sectors • Youth Network (Subregion, Caribbean) • Community training on project development, monitoring and evaluation 	<p>Individual project reporting by SGP country teams</p> <p>SGP Global Database</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)</p> <p>Country Programme Strategy Review</p>
<p><u>SGP OP6 Component 6:</u> <i>Promoting Social Inclusion (Grant-makers+):</i></p> <p>6.1 Gender mainstreaming considerations applied by all SGP country programmes; Gender training utilized by SGP staff, grantees, NSC members, partners</p> <p>6.2 IP Fellowship programme awards at least 12 fellowships to build capacity of Ips; implementation of projects by Ips is supported in</p>	<p>The approach is cross-cutting and will be part of all projects and programmes within and outside landscape/seascapes. SGP will continue working with the women, youth, and pwd.</p>	<p>Training for the NSC in Gender Evaluation</p> <p>Training for the SGP staff, grantees and partners in Gender Evaluation.</p>	<p>At least 200 persons trained in Gender Evaluation.</p> <p>Gender Evaluation integrated into landscape/seascape projects</p>	<p>Individual project reporting by SGP country teams</p> <p>SGP Global Database</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)</p> <p>Country Programme Strategy Review</p>

<p>relevant countries</p> <p>6.3 Involvement of youth and disabled is further supported in SGP projects and guidelines and best practices are widely shared with countries</p>				
<p><u>SGP OP6 Component 7: Global Reach for Citizen Practice-Based Knowledge program (Grant-makers+):</u></p> <p>7.1 Digital library of community innovations is established and provides access to information to communities in at least 50 countries</p> <p>7.2 South-South Community Innovation Exchange Platform promotes south-south exchanges on global environmental issues in at least 20 countries</p>	<p>KMP is a critical part of SGP’s result oriented approach and can provide knowledge and skills which can be useful in the short and long term (e.g) A repository of all research findings to be easily accessible for widespread dissemination, effective use of the SGP website, Facebook and social media, use of pamphlets/brochures and flyers, inclusion of project findings in curricula (NUS & USP), conferences, seminars/workshops</p>	<p>Strengthen South-South Partnerships between the youth of Subregion, Caribbean Sea and Indian Oceans</p> <p>Establish Digital database</p>	<p>Number of country innovations to be shared and disseminated at the national, regional and global levels.</p> <p>Strengthen of South-South Cooperation Innovation Exchange Platforms</p> <p>Digital library of community innovations</p>	<p>SGP Global Database</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)</p> <p>Country Programme Strategy Review</p>

5. Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

5.1 The Strategy

Effective Monitoring and Evaluation is the only way to determine if a planned objective is certain. At the project level, all projects will begin with an aim and perception of the baseline. There should be clear reporting guidelines with well-defined deadlines for progress reports and frequency of reporting (quarterly, monthly). There is a need for a standard reporting template. Procedures for report submission and compliance requirements need to be well articulated (for example: requirement for report endorsement and signature before submission). Baselines will be determined on a project by project level in the case of new projects or will refer to the baseline for each geographic area where a Landscape/Seascape Approach is used.

Table 6. Project and Country Levels M & E Variables

PROJECT LEVEL				COUNTRY OR PROGRAMME LEVEL
VARIABLES	INDICATORS (to include)	WHEN	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	
Environmental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil and water quality • Level of resilience to CC impacts • Number of species protected • Hectares of land or sea declared and managed • GHG reduction 	<p>At the various reporting periods for each project.</p> <p>At end of projects.</p>	<p>Project progress report.</p> <p>Final project reports.</p>	<p>Annually and at the end of each programme period the NC and NSC will integrate the results for the Annual Report which is presented publicly.</p> <p>At the end of programme periods a major report will be produced by the second year of</p>
	Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost of production • Employment • Income • Revenue • Production levels 	<p>At site monitoring trips by NC and NSC.</p>	
Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribution to community spirit • Community group cohesion 	<p>At the various reporting</p>	<p>Project progress report.</p>	
Innovation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of new ideas or 			

	adapted ideas to the community <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skills developed and shared 	periods for each project. At end of projects. At site monitoring trips by NC and NSC	Final project reports. Site monitoring reports.	the current programme period for the previous programme period.
Capacity & Capacity Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of persons trained (men and women) • Number of requests for assistance (increasing or declining) 			
Partnerships Created	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of partnerships • Genuine partnerships • Durability of partnerships 			

The M & E plan at the country level will also correspond with that which is required by SGP's Programme Guidelines as summarized in the Table 7 below.

Table 7. M&E Plan at the Country Programme Level

M&E Activity	Purpose	Responsible parties	Budget source	Timing
Country Programme Strategy elaboration	Framework for identification of community projects	NC, NSC, country stakeholders, grantee	Covered under preparatory grant	At start of operational phase
Annual Country Programme Strategy Review	Learning; adaptive management	NC, NSC, CPMT	Covered under country programme operating costs	Reviews will be conducted on annual basis ¹⁹ to ensure CPS is on track in achieving its outcomes and targets, and to take

¹⁹ The CPS is a living document, and should be reviewed and updated as deemed necessary by the NSC on a periodic basis as part of the annual strategy review.

				decisions on any revisions or adaptive management needs
NSC Meetings for ongoing review of project results and analysis	Assess effectiveness of projects, portfolios, approaches; learning; adaptive management	NC, NSC, UNDP	Covered under country programme operating costs	Minimum twice per year, one dedicated to M&E and adaptive management at end of grant year
Annual Country Report (ACR) ²⁰	Enable efficient reporting to NSC	NC presenting to NSC	Covered under country programme operating costs	Once per year in June
Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) ²¹ Survey (based on ACR)	Enable efficient reporting to CPMT and GEF; presentation of results to donor	NC submission to CPMT	Covered under country programme operating costs	Once per year in July
Strategic Country Portfolio Review	Learning; adaptive management for strategic development of Country Programme	NSC	Covered under country programme operating costs	Once per operational phase

²⁰ The country programme should be reviewed in consultation with the NSC members, national Rio Convention focal points, and the associated reporting requirements. The Annual Country Report should be presented at a dedicated NSC meeting in June each year to review progress and results and take decisions on key adaptive measures and targets for the following year.

²¹ The AMR Survey will essentially draw upon information presented by the country in the Annual Country Report (ACR) with few additional questions. It will enable aggregation of country inputs by CPMT for global reporting.

SGP will create genuine and solid partnerships with CSSP, SUNGO, village councils, *taupulegas*, partner-grantees and other agencies to assist with M & E and will continue with the reporting of its annual report to the public and other partners.

5.2 Resource Mobilization (RM)

Resource mobilization will be one of the most important strategic considerations for SGP SSR. Resource mobilization shall be done in two phases.

- Phase I: Funds currently available (est. USD 600K of GEF core and CBA funds). This could fund 20 project grants averaging USD \$20,000.
- Phase II: Additional mobilization of USD 400K for a total of USD 1m (40 projects) through GEF mid-size projects: Samoa (SMSMCL)²², Niue (R2R), Tokelau (CBA global).

With even more funds mobilized (i.e. USD 300K), SGP may be able to implement a couple of strategic grants up to USD \$150,000. In addition, SGP may seek parallel funding opportunities through a co-financing arrangement with CSSP through Adaption Fund/PPCR and to encourage project partnerships to provide in-kind (or cash) support to individual projects.

²² SMSMCL (Samoa) & R2R (Niue) are full-size projects (i.e) more than \$2 million USD

6. Risk Management Plan

6.1 Project and Programme Risks

There are risks encounter by the programme which affects projects such as *funds cannot be mobilised, natural disasters: cyclones, tsunami, political interference and changes in international funding focus*. Another risk pertains to the need for continued management and coordination support from SGP. It is important that SGP maintains support by having dedicated national focal persons for other countries in the sub-region (Tokelau, Niue) and continue arrangements with Cook Islands to ensure that OP6 targets for these countries are delivered and well managed on the ground. There are also other set of risks at the project level which includes *the village pressure to use funds not in accordance to agreement, landownership issues and authorities, village council revert on decision as per grant agreement, negative impact on community culture and behaviour, inadequate resources to sustain project after SGP, impact of CC relative activities and PC/SC lack of knowledge and skills to manage project*. All these risks are described in Table 8 below.

Table 8. Description of Risks Identified in OP6 – Programme Level

RISKS AT THE PROGRAMME LEVEL			
Describe identified risk	Degree of risk (low, medium, high)	Probability of risk (low, medium, high)	Risk mitigation measure foreseen
Funds cannot be mobilized.	Medium	Medium	Seek alternative donors
Natural disasters cyclones, tsunami.	High	High	Contingency and disaster recovery plan
Political interference.	Medium	Medium	Consultation /dialogue /mediation
Changes in international funding focus.	Low	Low	Active lobbying at international
Need for continued management and coordination support from SGP.	High	Low	Continues management and coordination from SGP

Table 9. Description of Risks Identified in OP6 – Project Level

RISKS AT THE PROJECTS LEVEL			
Describe identified risk	Degree of risk (low, medium, high)	Probability of risk (low, medium, high)	Risk mitigation measure foreseen
Village pressure to use funds not in accordance to agreement.	Medium	Medium	Early involvement of whole of village in the awareness of the project, implementation plan and expected outcomes. SGP staff / Project committee review the agreement (MOA) with the village.
Village Council revert on decision as per grant agreement.	Medium	Medium	Increasing and continuing efforts to gain support and confidence of village leaders in project.
Negative impact on community culture and behavior.	Medium	Medium	Preparation of educational materials to inform visitors on acceptable behavior in the village environment.
MPA could limit access by villagers to popular fishing grounds.	Low	Low	Building sustainable fishing of MPA into future work plan for the project.
Inadequate resources to sustain project after SGP.	Medium	Medium	Continue promotional activities with the view to secure other sources of funds for the project. Implement income generating activities (eg ecotourism) as soon as possible.



Climate change related activities could cause serious damage to the MPA.	High	High	Continue to encourage people to do what they can to reduce the impacts of climate change on land and coastal areas. Work with other government agencies to identify other means of protection from climate change impacts.
Competing mandates and lack of coordination between relevant government departments may increase conflict over land use issues.	Medium	Medium	Improved project coordination and dialogue with MAF, MNRE and MWCSO.
Internal issues over land use and tenure may create issues for the project.	High	High	Early discussions with the village on potential land conflicts and written agreements from landowners. Cross-check with MNRE & MWCSO for their understanding.
Project performance depends on inputs from other projects that may cause delays.	Medium	Medium	Ensure close communication with other projects on activities to coordinate field and community action.
Extreme climatic effects beyond predicted changes harm project efforts (low rainfall, cyclone).	High	High	Tropical cyclone Evan Dec. 2012 confirmed the risk. Recommended: Mainstream DRM in projects.



6.2 Tracking of Risks

SGP should propose a set of risk tracking questions in all project findings and relaying all types of risks to the NC and NSC.

- SGP should coordinate and lead consultations within the communities who have a vested interest in proper resource management;
- More recognition of resource management plan in village plans;
- Review of project outline as conditions change;
- Land ownership and tenure issues.

Annex 1: Overview: SGP Goal and Strategic Initiatives

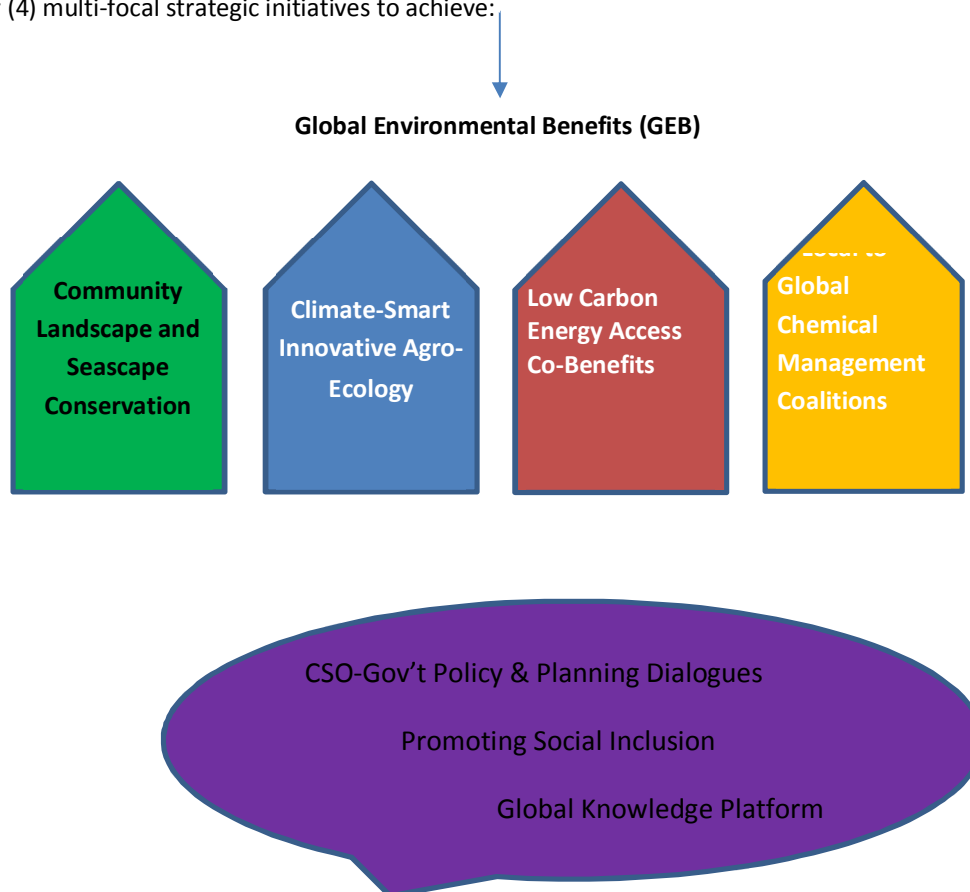
OP 6 Goal: “Effectively support the creation of global environmental benefits and the safe guarding of the global environment through community and local solutions that complement and add value to national and global level action.”

To achieve this goal, SGP will employ three key approaches for OP6:

- ✓ *Focus on globally recognized and critical eco-systems*
- ✓ *Set-up institutional and financial support mechanism to increase impact on the national and global level*
- ✓ *Develop capacity of local and national civil society stakeholders*

All projects should meet one of the four multi-focal strategic initiatives below and the grant maker plus initiative described below:

Four (4) multi-focal strategic initiatives to achieve:



[Source: Whelma, 2015 (GEF SGP, Tokelau)]



Annex 2: Country Key Baseline Consideration

1. SAMOA

Theme	Samoa's Baseline – Table 4a: High Priority Issues by thematic area
Biodiversity	<p><u>Terrestrial:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Unsustainable harvest of native species – both land and marine ○ Forest clearance (3% p.a.) one of the highest in the world. ○ Samoa listed by International Council for Bird Conservation as urgently needing attention for “endemic bird areas” ○ 24% of all forests are covered with the invasive vine Merriema threatening the survival of the Samoa forest. ○ 2009 tsunami, sea level rise, cyclones has resulted in resettlement upland into watershed and forest areas. ○ Ecotourism (land and marine) and impact on ecosystems. ○ Loss of traditional knowledge for conservation and propagating native species. <p><u>Marine:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Unsustainable fishing practices including traditional fishing and reef gleaning practices that involve the destruction of corals, coastal and ocean waste dumping or in mangrove areas and coastal dredging (i.e. sand mining) and land fill and infrastructure expansion activities into the marine environment. ○ Hydro schemes where nutrient rich effluent which end up in pristine marine environments causing major siltation and destruction of corals, reduction of inshore fisheries, losses of species diversity, bad order. ○ Agricultural tilapia fish farming in wetlands and river systems that end up in wetlands causing the collapse of fisheries due to the aggressive nature of tilapia in the destruction of habitats, competition for food, and the consumption of marine life. Mangroves serve as essential nurseries for near shore and off shore marine life.
Water supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Competing use of public, private, and customary land for infrastructure development and expanded or relocated settlements upland as well as major agriculture initiatives has critically impacted the watershed management and significantly reduced the volume and quantity of water in river networks at an alarming rate requiring urgent attention. ○ Contamination of water quality from human and agriculture activities such as cattle and pig farming. ○ Building water resilience and water use management in communities and households and others water related responses to natural disasters.
Forestry Land Degradation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Land and water resources are under constant threat due to unsustainable cultivation within catchment areas, leading to high level siltation from surface run-off, substandard sanitation facilities and solid waste management, ○ Soil fertility rejuvenation – organic farming & other methods integrated with farming systems management. ○ Land contamination with agricultural and industrial chemicals
Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Impact of cyclones, storm surges and king tides on the coastal areas. ○ Increasing severity and frequencies of extreme events (cyclones, droughts, heat-waves, sea surges) ○ Climate early warning and response system ○ Impacts on food security, water supply, health, and marine and terrestrial biodiversity ○ Petroleum consumption highest in transport sector. Fuel imports increasing w/ increased number of vehicles. ○ Samoa 96% electrified and renewable energy accounts for 45% of total: Hydro 39%, solar 6% and diesel the balance. Need to diversity more to other sources such as biofuels. ○ Renewal energy, sustainable transport, energy efficiency, green economy and low carbon development

Waste & Pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Waste proliferation has accelerated with population pressures, purchase of non-recyclable goods, equipment and packaging materials including plastics. The public landfill will soon reach its limit and there are many reports of illegal dumping sites around Samoa including wetlands and marine ecosystems. ○ 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 ○ Observable changes to the quality of air due to the high level of emissions (GHG) from human activity: cars and diesel power plants (noise and fumes)
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[Source: SGP Samoa (SRC), 2015]

2. TOKELAU

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 the nation’s environment and future viability.

Theme	Tokelau Baseline – Table 4b: High Priority Issues by thematic area
Biodiversity	<p><u>Terrestrial:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Unsustainable harvest of native plant species for local building and handicrafts as well as coconut replanting schemes for copra production. ○ Timber species reported to be on the decline (<i>Kanava, Puapua, Puka, Fale</i>) <p><u>Marine:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ High ocean temperatures from climate change resulting in coral bleaching (from 2014 & moving across the Pacific) is a threat to marine life, subsistence & livelihood – first in the absence of an El Nino. ○ Unsustainable fishing practices including traditional fishing and reef gleaning practices. Although MPA’s have been established but not a significant improvement to fisheries (i.e giant clams). Reports of decline in rabbit fish, red coral trout, giant trevally and skipjack. ○ Fish and shellfish poisoning a threat to food security.
Water supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Fresh water limited on all atolls and retained in lenses underlying larger islets. Tokelau dependent upon rainwater storage and wells tapping the “freshwater lenses” which are vulnerable to intermixing with seawater (i.e. during cyclones) & brackish water. ○ Drought conditions a problem & no large communal backup reservoirs. Reservoirs are built into the foundations of individual households.
Forestry Land Degradation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Continuing storm over-wash affecting the salinity of the soil and groundwater resulting in the inability of atolls to support food production. ○ Soil fertility rejuvenation – organic farming & other methods integrated with farming systems management.



Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Impact of cyclones, storm surges and king tides on the coastal areas. ○ Increasing severity and frequencies of extreme events (cyclones, droughts, heat-waves, sea surges) ○ Impacts on food security, water supply, health, and marine and terrestrial biodiversity ○ Petroleum consumption highest in marine transport sector. ○ Tokelau nearly self-sufficient in solar but also needs to diversify more to other sources such as biofuels.
Waste & Pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Waste proliferation has accelerated with purchase of non-recyclable goods, equipment and packaging materials including plastics and is a priority area for Tokelau. Includes e-waste. Many households are engaged in household collection of wastes. ○ Lack adequate facilities for disposal of toxic wastes, batteries, hospital and chemical wastes – risks eventual leakage into lagoons. ○ Garbage buried or dumped in more remote areas and islets and risks being washed into the ocean. ○ Marine pollution – oil spillage, shipwrecks, lands source pollution.

[Source: GEF SGP, Tokelau]

3. NIUE

The Strategic vision for the 2009-2013 Niue Strategic Plan was ***“to build a sustainable future that met its economic and social needs while preserving environmental integrity, social stability and the Niue culture”***.

Theme	Niue Baseline – Table 4c: High Priority Issues by thematic area
Biodiversity	<p><u>Terrestrial:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ One endangered terrestrial species known as the olive small-scaled skink listed in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. ○ Declining of uga (coconut crab). ○ Customary and fragmented ownership of forests issues. ○ Limited timber available for a sustained yield. ○ Continuing pressure from agriculture. <p><u>Marine:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Six marine species were found in Niue as endangered: four sea cucumbers, giant wrasse and the green turtle. ○ 43 vulnerable species including the flat-tailed sea snake, fish and invertebrates and 8 seabirds which fed in Niuean offshore waters but do not nest on Niue.
Water supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Underground freshwater reservoirs are very prone to contamination from land-based contaminants due to the very porous coral aquifer. ○ Currently no drying pits for the sludge from the septic tanks. ○ No proper waste dumps. ○ Other contaminants of concern are agricultural fertilisers.
Forestry Land Degradation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Continuing storm over-wash affecting the salinity of the soil and groundwater resulting in the inability of atolls to support food production. ○ Soil fertility rejuvenation – organic farming & other methods integrated with farming systems management.



<p>Climate Change</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Increased frequency and severity of tropical cyclones and perhaps droughts. ○ Affects species composition and integrity of coral reefs and terrestrial habitats. ○ Impact on subsistence agriculture and fishing. ○ Sea level rising – threatening the freshwater.
<p>Waste & Pollution</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Concern about the environmentally sound disposal of PCBs in some older fluorescent lighting. ○ Dioxins and furans produced from incineration of quarantine and medical waste. ○ DDT in one brand of mosquito coils imported from China. ○ Several potentially contaminated sites from past disposal of agricultural chemicals.

[Source: Niue National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, 2015]

Annex 3: SGP OP6 Stakeholder Consultations

Samoa

A SGP’s OP 6 Country Programme Strategy (2015 – 2018) consultation was held 23rd April 2015 at the Orator Hotel. Over forty individuals attended representing UN agencies, government ministries/agencies, regional environmental agencies, civil society organizations, community leaders, SGP partners and others and provided input into SGP’s program of work and more importantly its key priorities for the next four years. The key findings from the consultation includes the following: (i) strong views from stakeholders on accepting projects all of Samoa and have the selection criteria narrow the selection; (ii) accepting proposals in two of three of the focal areas (landscapes/seascapes, renewable energy) but links to other areas (chemical, waste management); (iii) engaging youth, women, people with disabilities, decision makers in all SGP projects; (iv) encouraged to formalize agreements key partners especially civil society partners and with other potential donors.



Tokelau

The Small Grants Programme on the 30th of April 2015 conducted a validation meeting with the Office of the Council for the Ongoing Government of Tokelau to develop SGP's strategy in the country. The Tokelau strategy will be incorporated into SGP's Sub-Regional Strategy for the Operational Phase 6 2015-2018. The purpose of the validation meeting was to present the results of the information gathered over the last three months from individual consultations, review of relevant policies and documentations. The information gathered will feed into the development of the SGP strategy for Tokelau in the next 2-3 years. Representatives from the health and education departments were also present for their inputs into the multi-sectorial approach to addressing environment and climate change as one of the programmes cross-cutting focus.



Niue

In July 2015, the GEF Small Grants Samoa Sub Region Programme (SSRP) Sub-Regional Coordinator (SRC) conducted a consultation workshop with the purpose of introducing participants to SGP and re-introduce SGP into Niue. In addition, to identify NGO that can host SGP and as a way forward emphasizing the fact that the NSC be established and include representatives from the communities, government and private sector partners, civil society, environmental agencies and donors. The key findings from the consultative workshop include the following: (i) consultations with villages and communities are important; (ii) SGP to ensure projects are cohesive and meet the requirements; (iii) SGP should encourages youth participation and (iv) village councils need to be connected with communities in order to

achieve collaboration and cooperation from all parties involved. Past projects were site visited such as the Niue Catholic Mission Waste Recycling Project with discussions on lessons learned.



Figure 1 SGP Grantee Niue Catholic Mission - Waste Recycling Project (UNDP Photo 2016)

Annex 4:

OP5 ACTIVITIES

2014 SIDS Conference Parallel Site visit to the Savaia Marine Biodiversity Project



2014 SIDS Conference site visit to the Matafa'a CBA Water project



Tokelau – Key hole garden (2015-2016)
(Before) (After)



Faleseela Watershed and river replanting & Faleseela Environmental Protection Society (FEFS)
booklet launch (2015/2016)





YCAN Capacity building workshop & partnering with SUNGO (SUNGO President Roina Vavatau on NGO governance)

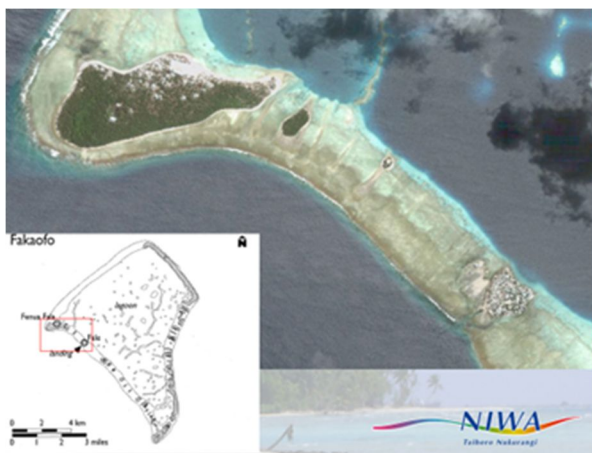
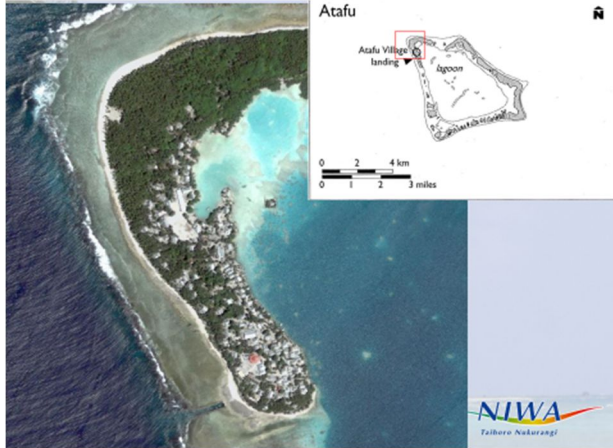


Annex 5:

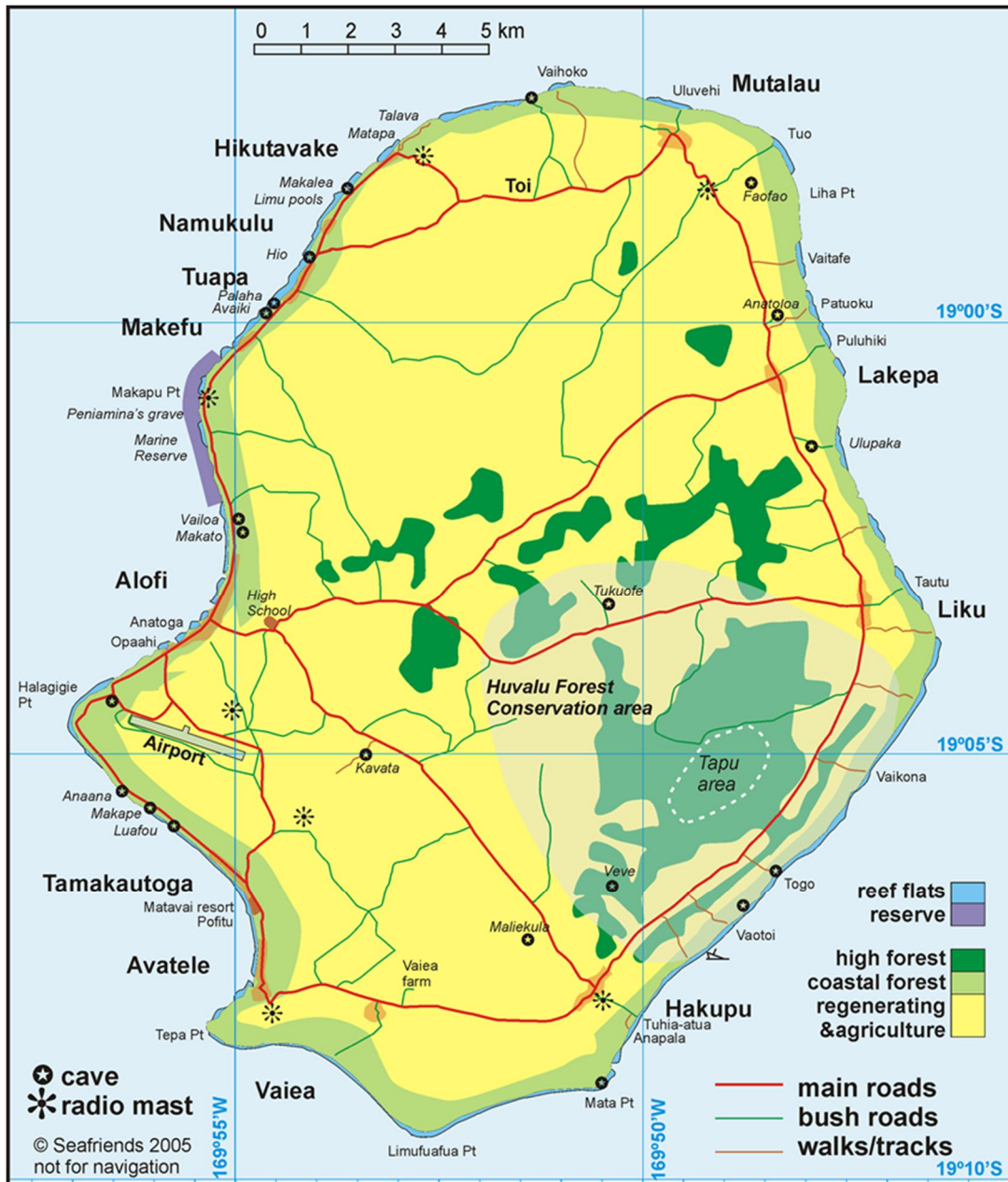
MAPS

Tokelau

(Map courtesy of Whelma Villar-Kennedy)

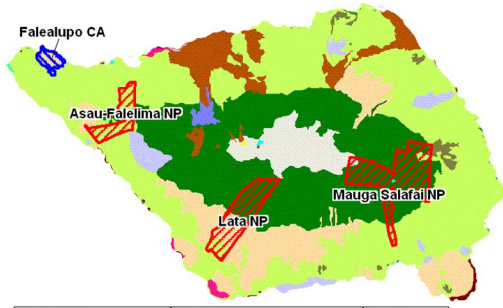


Niue (Map <http://bing.com/images/Niue Maps>)



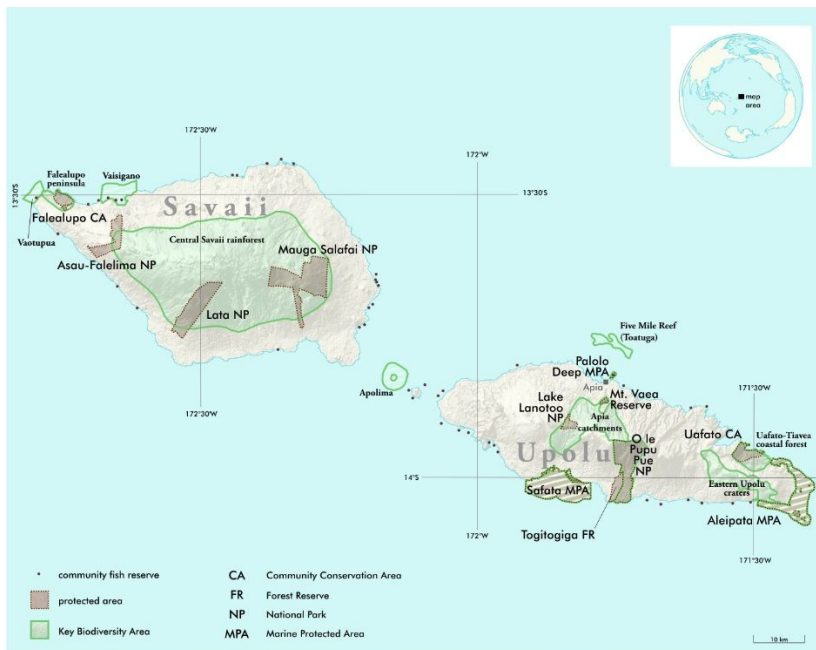
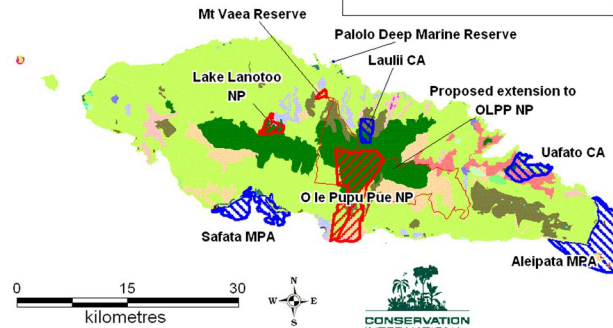
Samoa (Map courtesy of James Atherton)

Samoa National Parks, Reserves, MPAs and Community Conservation Areas



Name_of_site	Conservation_Type	Area_Ha
Falealupo CA	Community Conservation Area	722.166
Uafato CA	Community Conservation Area	1,161.37
O le Pupu Pue NP	National Park/Reserve	4,230.62
Mt Vaea Reserve	National Park/Reserve	89.1303
Saanapu-Sataoa CA	Community Conservation Area	52.8378
Asau-Faleilima NP	National Park/Reserve	1,887.61
Lata NP	National Park/Reserve	3,731.98
Mauga Salafai NP	National Park/Reserve	5,973.59
Lake Lanotoo NP	National Park/Reserve	469.952
Forestry Site	National Park/Reserve	768.64
Lauli CA	Community Conservation Area	400
Proposed extension to NP	National Park/Reserve	10,000

Name_of_site	Conservation_Type	Area_Ha
Aleipata MPA	Marine Protected Area	4,255
Safata MPA	Marine Protected Area	1,845
Palolo Deep Marine Reserve	Marine Protected Area	22





Annex 6: Development Partner Assistance to Civil Society Organizations & Communities (Partial List)

No	Country	Donor	ACRONYM	Sector	Type of Assistance	Beneficiary	Cash /Non-cash	\$ Limit
1	Samoa	GEF Small Grants Programme	GEF SGP	Environment - multi focal	various	NGOs & CBOs	Payment to CSOs	< USD 50K
2	Samoa	Civil Society Support Programme (Phase II)	CSSP	Multi-sector - poverty & climate change focus	various	NGOs & CBOs	Payment to suppliers, registered NGOs	<i>tbd</i>
3	Samoa	Direct Aid Program - Australia Government HC	DAP	Multi-sector – multi focal (poverty alleviation priority)	various	mostly CBOs	Payment to Suppliers	< WST 20K
4	Samoa	Direct Aid Program - NZ Government HC	DAP	Multi-sector – multi focal	various	mostly CBOs	Payment to Suppliers	<WST 10K
5	Samoa	Japan International Cooperation Agency	JICA	Multi-sector – multi focal	various - mostly infrastructure	communities	Payment to Suppliers	varies
6	Samoa	Chinese Government - Embassy	Chinese Government	Multi-sector – multi focal	various - mostly infrastructure	communities	Payment to Suppliers	varies
7	Samoa	Pacific-American Climate Fund (US Gov.)	PACAM	Environment	Climate Change Adaptation	NGOs	Payment to NGOs	varies
8	Samoa	Private Sector & Private charities	PSSF (MCIL), affiliated charities	Multi-sector - multi focal	various	mostly CBOs	Payment to Suppliers	varies
9	Niue	GEF Small Grants Programme	GEF SGP	Environment - multi focal	various	NGOs & CBOs	Payment to CSOs	< USD 50 K
10	Niue	Direct Aid Program – NZ Government HC	DAP	Multi-sector – multi focal	various	mostly CBOs	Payment to Suppliers	< NZ 5K
11	Niue	Niue Government- Social Services, Health, Community Affairs	SSHCA	Multi-sector-multi focal	various	mostly CBOs	Payment to CSOs	<NZ 2K
11	Tokelau*	GEF Small Grants Programme	GEF SGP	Environment - multi focal	various	NGOs & CBOs	Payment to CSOs	< USD 50K

*Under GEF SGP, Tokelau accesses the SIDS CBA funds (non- GEF Core)



Annex 7: Summary of Interview Survey – conducted by NUS team

1. What is the purpose of the SGP in the region/sub-region?

There was consensus that the purpose of SGP was

- *to ensure the appropriate allocation of GEF grants in the region and nationally to realize key Climate and Disaster resilient interventions in country led by communities for communities to*
- *promote and provide support to community driven projects,*
- *to build capacity within the community,*
- *focus on thematic areas such as climate change and biodiversity,*
- *focus on development and support of environmental projects,*
- *provision of access to funds for small scale community projects that benefit their livelihoods at the same time protect the environment.*

2. If an SGP proposal clearly overlaps two target areas, how does it get reviewed?

There were a range of responses:

- *there is a need to rank priority areas bearing in mind alignment to national goals.*
- *Proposals need to meet GEF SGP criteria, impact on SGP target/focal areas*
- *there is a need to check for applicability of the project, sustainability, multiple benefits to the community, practicability.*
- *There is a need for balance in selection based on priority area to avoid overrepresentation of some types. For example, feedback indicates there are too many MPA projects funded by SGP, fewer on mangroves, waste, pollution,*
- *there are strong recommendations for ridge to reef projects and waste management.*
- *At the practical level there is a need for a site visit to check validity/existence/viability of project and a need for technical experts to assess projects.*

3. Since SGP has limited funds and cannot offer funding to proposals/research groups that meet the selection criteria, priorities should be given to what kind of proposals or research groups?

Respondents indicated the need

- *for prioritisation of mangroves, waste, pollution, ridge to reef, waste management.*
- *to look into GEF focal areas first, applicability, see how it fits into niche of SGP, is project achievable, sustainable. projects that most fits into its Sub Region*

Programme Strategy, which reflects relevant regional and national programmes and projects to meet needs of local communities.



- SGP GEF-5 Focal Areas are: Land Degradation, Climate Change, International Waters, Chemicals, and Capacity Development. SSPR also prioritizes building technical and institutional capacity by directly involving local technical community mentor professionals who can spread know-how gains in small-scale projects
- Priorities should be given to activities that complement what other donors are assisting to avoid duplication and wastage of resources.
- to focus on community based research, youth programmes, provision of funding for projects for academics, research institutions, technical experts and consultants.
- Responses also indicated that there are other donors locally (CSSP) and internationally (Green Fund) with the possibility of multilateral donors.
- Priority should be given to projects which support and contribute significantly to national strategic goals and priority areas.
- Niue: a. Primary industry b. Tourism industry c. Village based / Community based
- Priority should be given to Proposals that addresses the URGENT needs of communities. These needs have been pre-determined by the MULTIPLE research done already .i.e. Village Sustainable Development Plans, Community Disaster and Climate Risk Management Plans, Village Profiles etc.

4. Research initiatives on the cross cutting issues of waste, toxicity and pollution within the coastal, aquatic and terrestrial environment should be prioritised. Agree or disagree?

- All of the respondents agreed that research initiatives on cross cutting issues such as waste, toxicity and pollution within the coastal, aquatic and terrestrial environment should be prioritised.
- Additional recommendations include need for SGP to work collaboratively with other government ministries on overlapping projects, the need to focus on ridge to reef projects, water catchment, biodiversity, waste.
- Waste, toxicity and pollution were identified serious problems within the sub-region.
- The need for baseline information, and need for consultants and technical experts to carry out the work was also highlighted.
- Prioritisation should be on thematic areas. Tokelau=> focus on climate change, food security, biodiversity.
- The main issues being addressed by this proposed initiative do align with the SGP Focal Areas for GEF-5.

5. The general framework for an SGP project should include a forecasting potential future pathways and desired conditions for the analysed landscape/seascape. Need your opinion on this one.



- *All of the respondents agree that an SGP project should include a forecasting potential future pathways and desired conditions for the analysed landscape/seascape. SGP requires a framework for future directions.*
- *Monitoring framework for projects is very important. There is a need to look closely at incomplete projects and main causes for incompleteness. This is to ensure sustainability of the project, as a check to see if funds are worth being committed to a project,*
- *it is important to have a vision for projects in the next 5 years as two year projects are too short, i.e. need for long term capacity.*
- *Comment was made on the success of women's group driven projects.*
- *One respondent indicated: should be a desired outcome and plan for long-term, continued work after the project funding ends. However, it should not be an explicit requirement within the grant project application document due to a need to simplify project application documents*
- *there isn't the capacity to look at providing this type of information without either outsourcing it to private consultants or alternatively using government assistance. This will either cut into limited funds, or already overloaded government departments. This needs to be incorporated into application process..*
- *Two respondents commented on the need to revive old projects.*

6. SGP's direction for the next three years?

- *Long term view of projects is very important and need multilevel perspectives from individuals, community, research groups.*
- *Promote the whole of government agenda for national ownership, effective aid coordination and the harmonization of development assistance to communities that is applied through CSSP.*
- *the NSC together with the SGP secretariat will work closely to simplify SGP proposal templates and foster relationships with key national stakeholders to enhance the work of SGP.*
- *All respondents agreed that the budget is insufficient for the sub-region hence the need to assist communities to tap into alternative funding, one strategy is to revive old projects.*
- *Perhaps another solution is to revise the general framework for SGP in terms of redefining what constitutes a region and sub-region.*
- *There is a need to collect solid baseline findings. There is a need for more linkages to all village plans; terms of effectiveness of projects need to be looked at, need to upscale projects but with a different approach. There is a need to strengthen capacity building at community level and ensure transfer of knowledge and expertise to e.g., village council. Need for greater emphasis on sustainable livelihoods and climate change adaptation (Niue).*



- Tokelau=> *It was recommended that SGP should visit quarterly all projects in Tokelau. There is a need to continue support of current projects, engage other agencies to support youth programmes, the monitoring of programmes through site visits need to be prioritised. An important issue reiterated here is the balance of distribution of funds recommending more funds dedicated to implementation of project activities rather than costs of engaging consultants.*

7. Statistically speaking, what is the success rate for the SGP?

- *Respondents were either unaware of the success rate or they referred to project monitoring reports and SGP indicators for obtaining this information.*
- *If measured by the quantity of projects endorsed and delivered – MEDIUM SUCCESS RATE. If measured by the quality of the limited projects endorsed and delivered – SATISFACTORY TO HIGH SUCCESS RATE. If measured by the Application Process – LOW SUCCESS RATE*
- *NIUE: the few applications accepted to SGP several years ago, were successful. However there were some concerns when applications put forward to SGP were not acknowledged. Then two missions to Niue to rejuvenate the programme, created a lot of work for our people on the ground with slow results.*

8. Inclusion/involvement of specific organisations, institutions/academics, partners to ensure the effective dissemination of the results (research & studies-landscape/seascape).

Any comments?

- *All respondents agreed to the inclusion of organisations, institutions, academics partners to ensure effective dissemination of results.*
- *Agree as long as the results can be understood by the communities and beneficiaries and not just an academic piece of work*
- *SGP does not mandate or specify the involvement or inclusion of any specific organization or entity.*

- *The value of building long term and genuine partnerships and collaboration as well as information sharing, raising awareness, the dissemination of research/project findings to build capacity within community.*
- *There was strong recognition of the need to utilise project findings to provide baseline information.*



- *There was a strong recommendation for NUS to provide a pivotal role in the dissemination of research findings and also a recommendation to prioritise selection of local consultants over international personnel to do the work.*
- *As long as this involvement and inclusion will inform and translate to practical community level projects that communities can deliver with understanding and appreciation. Otherwise the focus will be top heavy on research that we already know.*
- *Community level interventions and building community resilience to climate change and disasters for the next 3 years should consider community actions and projects guided by the already readily available information to address the urgent needs of communities with lasting long term impacts.*
- *The dissemination of the results of these projects is a collective responsibility of the existing SGP stakeholders.*

9. Strengthening the collaboration with policy-makers? Agree or disagree?

- *All respondents agreed to the strengthening of collaboration with policy makers. Successful projects in the community need to be upscaled nationally and this can only be done with the help of policy makers.*
- *Engagement of more government heads is necessary to drive initiatives at national level; there is a need for dialogue and more recognition and commitment at national level.*

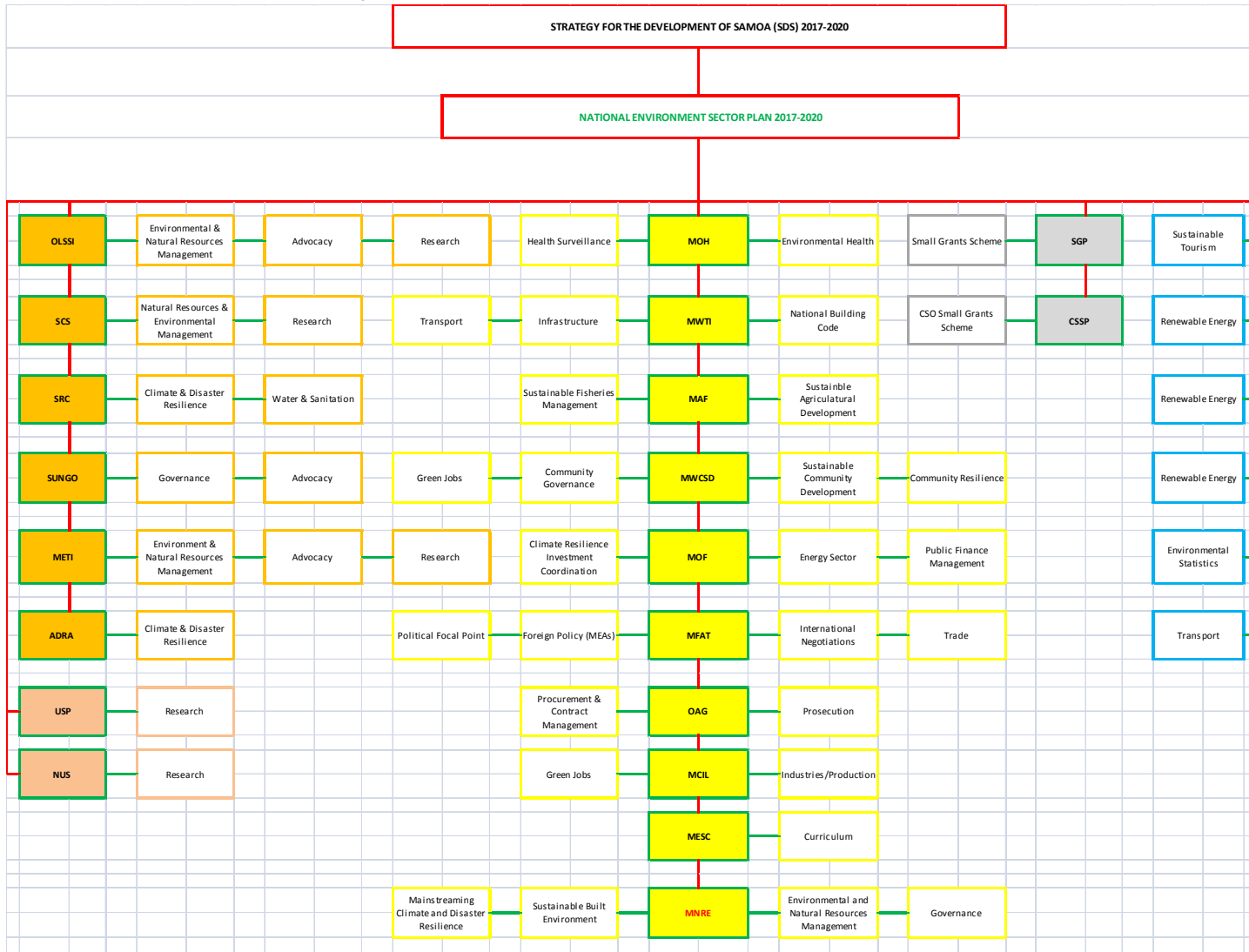
10. Can you say something on recently approved projects funded by SGP?

- *High Visibility and strong community engagement that is not only community appropriate but innovative (e.g. excellent use of social media and technology) and it encourages participation of all social groups within villages.*

11. Do you have anything else to add on to the SGP?

- *SGP is a good programme but needs more coordination at the national level.*
- *Potential for small communities is big but they need assistance. For example in-country coordinators need to be well-experienced in writing proposals and managing projects so they can provide training for communities if needed.*
- *SGP and CSSP play the same role. Its timely a conversation should begin on when to incorporate SGP to CSSP as the national programme for administering grants for community development overall.*

Annex 8: ENVIRONMENT SECTOR INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK (PROPOSED FOR NEW NESP 2018-2020/





**NSC Members involved in OP6 CPS development, review and endorsement
Endorsed on 30th May 2016**

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
NSC Chairperson


Anne Rasmussen (delegate)

UNDP Resident Representative, UNDP RR


Elizabeth Cullity

Chamber of Commerce (CoC)


Nynette Sass

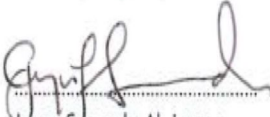
Small Business Enterprise Centre


Alatina Toelu


Ministry of Finance (MoF)

.....
Lita Lui (delegate)

Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MaF-FD)


Joyce Samuelu Ah Leong

South Pacific Regional Environment Programme
Head of TAG


.....
Easter Galuvao

