



SGP The GEF
Small Grants
Programme



SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME RESULTS REPORT (FY 2017-2023)

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



COUNTRY REPORT CARD

FY 2017-2023

PORTFOLIO PROFILE SINCE INCEPTION			
Country Programme Name	Samoa (Sub-Region: Niue, Samoa, Tokelau)		
Year Started	2005		
	GEF	Non-GEF	Total
Number of projects	285	53	338
Grant amount committed	5,324,078	1,449,609	6,773,687
Project level co-financing in cash	936,247	558,389	1,494,636
Project level co-financing in kind	5,732,219	1,277,490	7,009,708
Total co-financing *	9,953,953		
Source: SGP database as of 2023			
* Total co-financing = Total project level co-financing (in cash and in kind) + Non-GEF grant amount committed			

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023
Focal Area Distribution (by completed projects)								
Biodiversity	3	9	10	9	2	3	7	43
Climate Change	2	1	1	2	-	-	2	8
Land Degradation	-	3	16	8	7	-	2	36
Sustainable Forest Management	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Capacity Development	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	5
International Waters	-	3	5	6	1	1	7	23
Chemicals and Waste	-	1	5	5	5	1	4	21
Total Projects Completed	5	18	41	31	16	6	22	139

Source: Reporting by Country Programme as part of Annual Monitoring Process (2016-2023)

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
** Kindly note the total values 2016-2023 have undergone comprehensive quality assurance that supports aggregation of results over time. This includes removal of duplicative data over time and/or inclusion of more results based on verification by SGP country teams.								
PROGRESS TOWARDS FOCAL AREA OBJECTIVES								
Biodiversity								
Number of biodiversity projects completed	3	9	10	9	2	3	7	43
Number of Protected Areas (PAs) positively influenced	-	9	8	9	2	3	10	41
Hectares of PAs	-	68	20	141	7	20	25	281
Number of Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas and Territories (ICCAs) positively influenced	-	9	8	9	-	3	50	79
Hectares of ICCAs	-	68	20	141	-	20	25	274
Number of biodiversity-based products sustainably produced	-	4	3	-	-	2	-	9
Number of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	-	9	10	9	2	-	10	40
Hectares of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	-	82	25	141	7	-	25	280
Climate Change								
Number of climate change projects completed	2	1	1	2	-	-	2	8
Did the country programme address community-level barriers to deployment of low-GHG technologies? (yes/no)	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	1
Hectares of forests and non-forest lands with restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks initiated through completed projects	-	82	3	20	-	-	-	105

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
Number of typologies of community-oriented, locally adapted energy access solutions with successful demonstrations or scaling up and replication	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Number of households achieving energy access co-benefits (ecosystem effects, income, health and others)	-	40	50	100	-	-	-	190
Breakdown of projects								
Energy efficiency solutions projects	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks projects	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	4
Land Degradation								
Number of land degradation projects completed	-	3	16	8	7	-	2	36
Number of community members with improved actions and practices that reduce negative impacts on land uses	-	250	5,000	600	200	-	50	6,100
Number of community members demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices	-	250	5,000	600	200	-	50	6,100
Hectares of land brought under improved management practices	-	6	25	323	7	-	5	366
Number of farmer leaders involved in successful demonstrations of agro-ecological practices	-	30	250	120	50	-	15	465
Number of farmer organizations, groups or networks disseminating climate-smart agroecological practices	-	3	5	2	5	-	1	16
Sustainable Forest Management								
Number of sustainable forest management projects completed	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Hectares restored through improved forest management practices	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	10

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
International Waters								
Number of international waters projects completed	-	3	5	6	1	1	7	23
Number of seascapes/inland freshwater landscapes	-	3	5	6	-	1	-	15
Land based pollution reduced (tons)	-	-	-	5,000	-	500	-	5,500
Hectares of marine/coastal areas of fishing grounds brought under sustainable management	-	-	20	72	-	5	-	97
Hectares of river and lake basins converted	-	-	20	50	-	-	-	70
Hectares of seascapes covered under improved community conservation and sustainable use management systems	-	-	20	50	-	5	-	75
Chemicals and Waste								
Number of chemicals and waste projects completed	-	1	5	5	5	1	4	21
Number of mercury management projects completed	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5
Pesticides properly disposed (kg)	-	-	20,000	1,000	2,000	500	100,000	123,500
Solid Waste avoided from open burning (kg)	-	-	25,000	2,000	4,000	3,000	200,000	234,000
Harmful chemicals avoided from utilization or release (kg)	-	-	30,000	2,000	5,000	-	50,000	87,000
E-waste collected or recycled (kg)	-	-	50,000	5,000	2,000	1,500	50,000	108,500
Mercury avoided, reduced or sustainably managed (kg)	-	-	40,000	6,000	3,000	-	50,000	99,000
Number of national coalitions and networks on chemicals and waste management established or strengthened	-	-	3	2	2	-	3	10

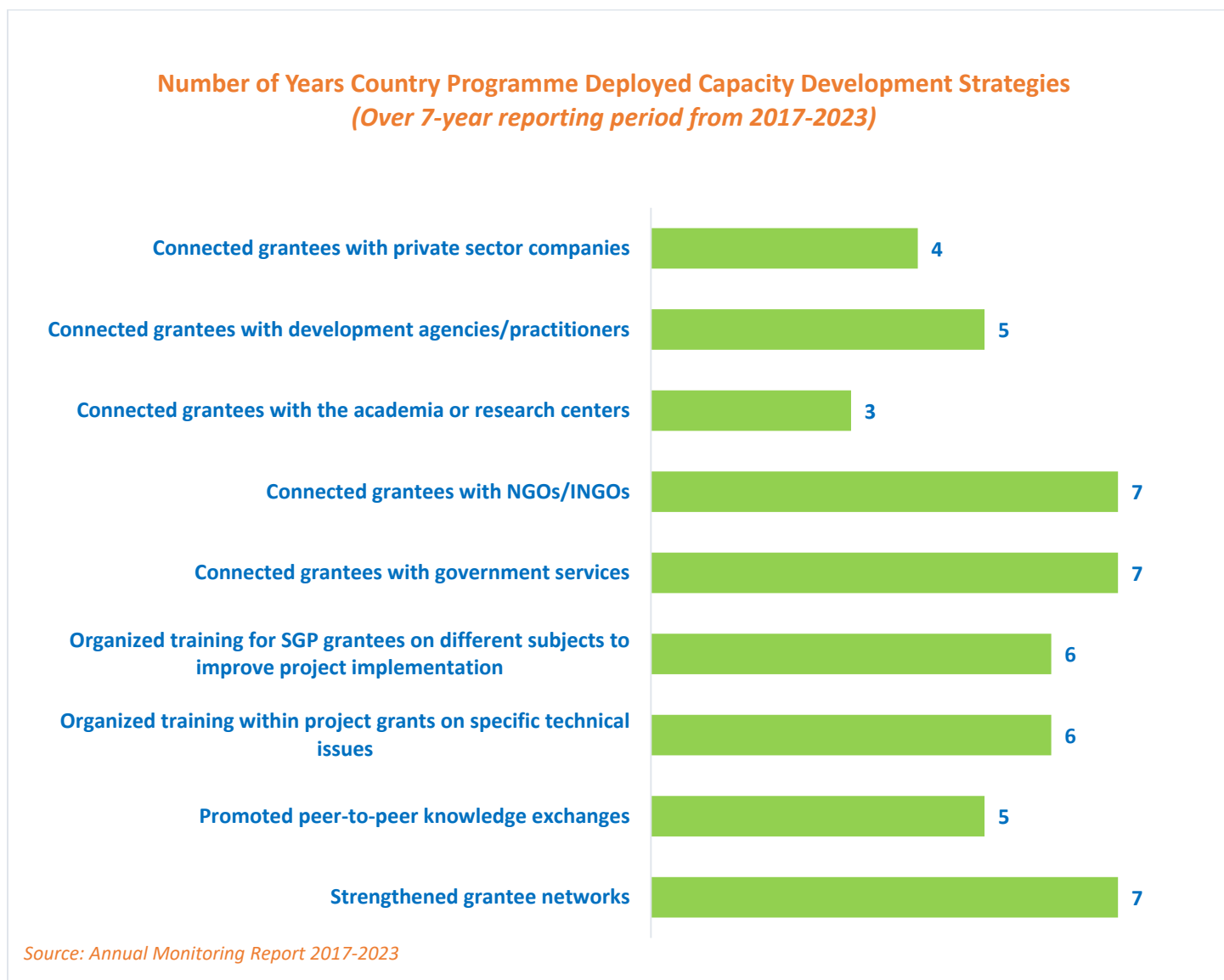
	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
Community-Based Tools/Approaches Deployed as Part of the Portfolio								
Sustainable pesticide management	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5
Organic farming	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	4
Solid waste management (reduce, reuse, and recycle)	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	4
Development of alternatives to chemicals	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	3
Heavy metals (such as mercury) management	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	3
Awareness raising and capacity development	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6
Capacity Development								
Number of capacity development projects completed	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	5
Number of civil society organizations with strengthened capacities	-	50	47	1	-	1	-	99
Number of community-based organizations with strengthened capacities	-	115	47	1	-	-	-	163
Number of people with improved capacities to address global environmental issues at the community level	-	1,500	1,000	150	-	100	-	2,750
GRANTMAKER PLUS								
CSO-Government Dialogue								
Number of CSO-government dialogues supported	6	3	5	2	-	-	1	17
Number of CSO/CBO representatives involved in the dialogues	3,000	800	250	60	-	-	5	4,115
South-South Exchange								
Number of South-South exchanges supported	-	-	5	1	1	-	3	10

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
Gender								
Number of gender responsive completed projects	5	18	41	31	15	6	16	132
Number of completed projects led by women	6	3	24	15	10	3	16	77
Programme Management: NSC gender focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	Yes	5
Indigenous Peoples								
Number of completed projects that included indigenous peoples	16	20	21	34	-	-	16	107
Number of indigenous leaders with improved capacities	12	60	33	60	-	-	500	665
Programme Management: NSC IP focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	7
Ways to encourage IP projects								
Proposals accepted in local languages (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	Yes	5
Proposals accepted using participatory video (yes/no)	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	1
Involved indigenous peoples in NSC and/or TAG (yes/no)	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-	Yes	3
Enhanced outreach and networking with indigenous people's groups (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	Yes	5
Youth								
Number of completed projects that included youth	16	2	35	9	-	-	22	84
Number of youth organizations	2	-	2	9	-	-	-	13
Programme Management: NSC youth focal point (yes/no)	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	Yes	-	3
Persons with Disability								
Number of disabled persons organizations	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	6

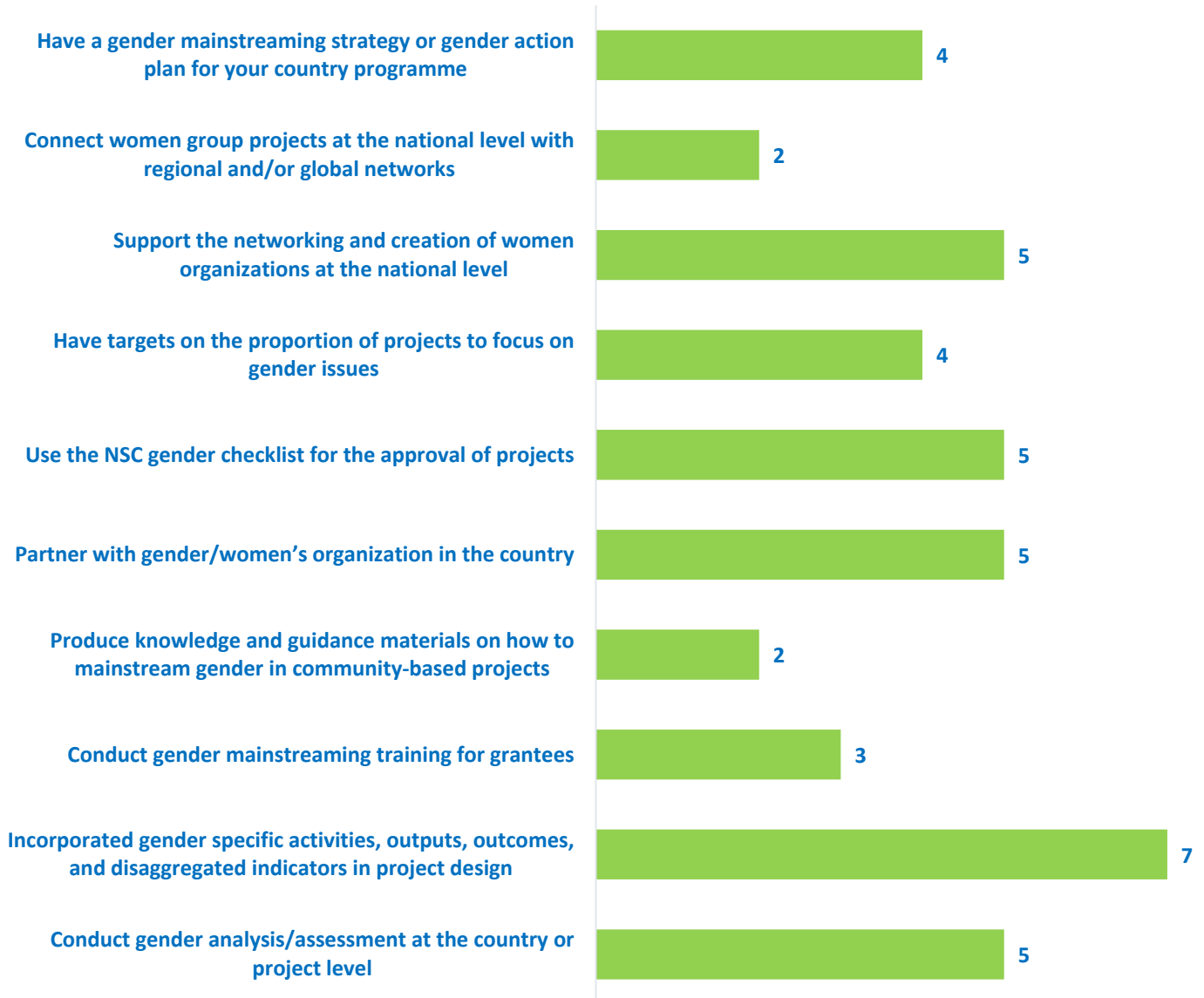
	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
BROADER ADOPTION (Scaling up, Replication, Policy Influence, Improving Livelihoods)								
Projects replicated or scaled up	3	1	1	15	3	-	1	24
Projects with policy influence	3	-	1	16	6	-	1	27
Projects improving livelihoods of communities	17	17	35	34	15	6	22	146
PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS								
Peer-to-peer exchanges conducted	-	4	5	-	2	-	2	13
Community-level trainings conducted	12	4	5	3	5	1	2	32
Number of projects monitored through field visits	25	76	81	34	27	10	40	293
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT								
National Steering Committee								
Number of NSC meetings occurred during the reporting period	7	7	4	4	4	3	5	34
Average number of NSC members that participated in each NSC meeting	5	6	5	6	6	5	5	5

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF KEY RESULTS

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

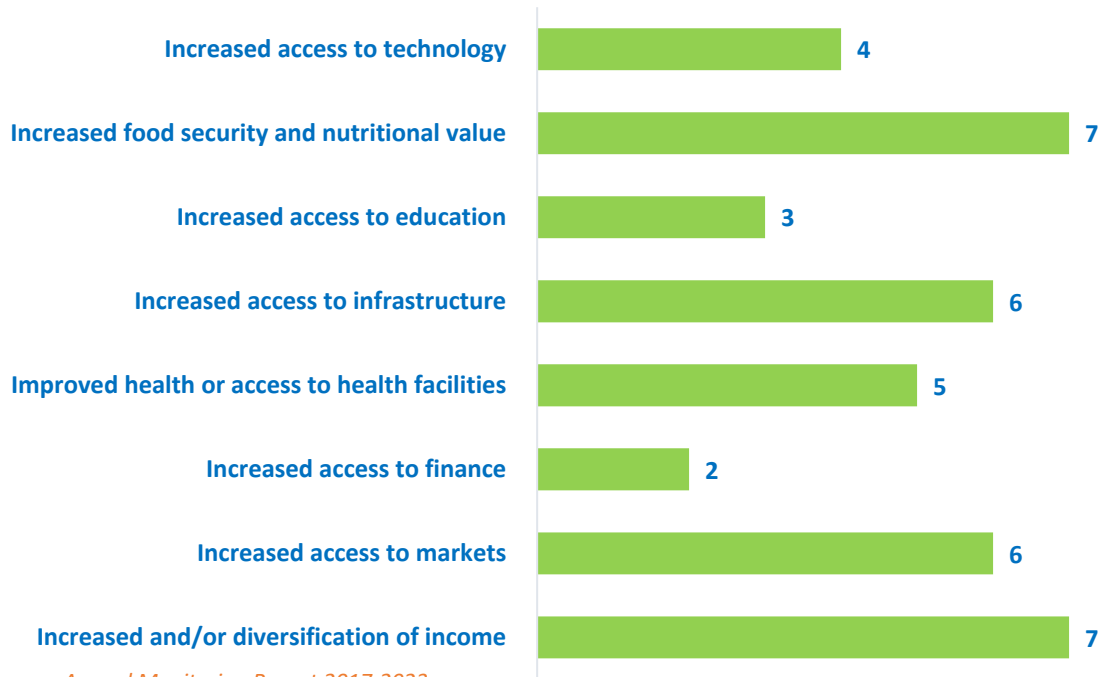


**Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Gender Mainsreaming Strategies
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)**



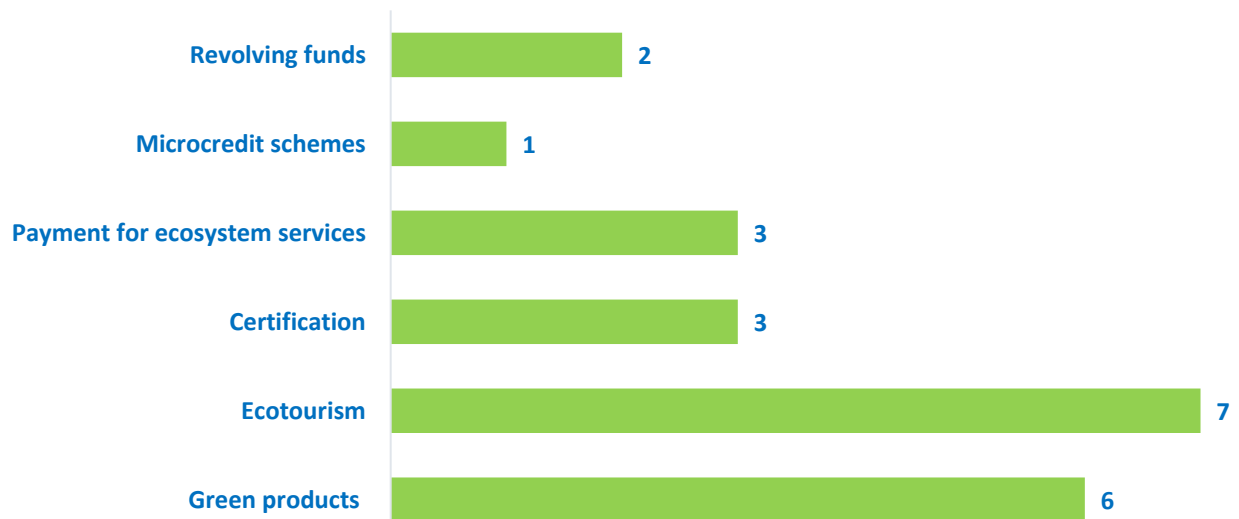
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Strategies to Improve Community Livelihoods and Quality of Life (Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)



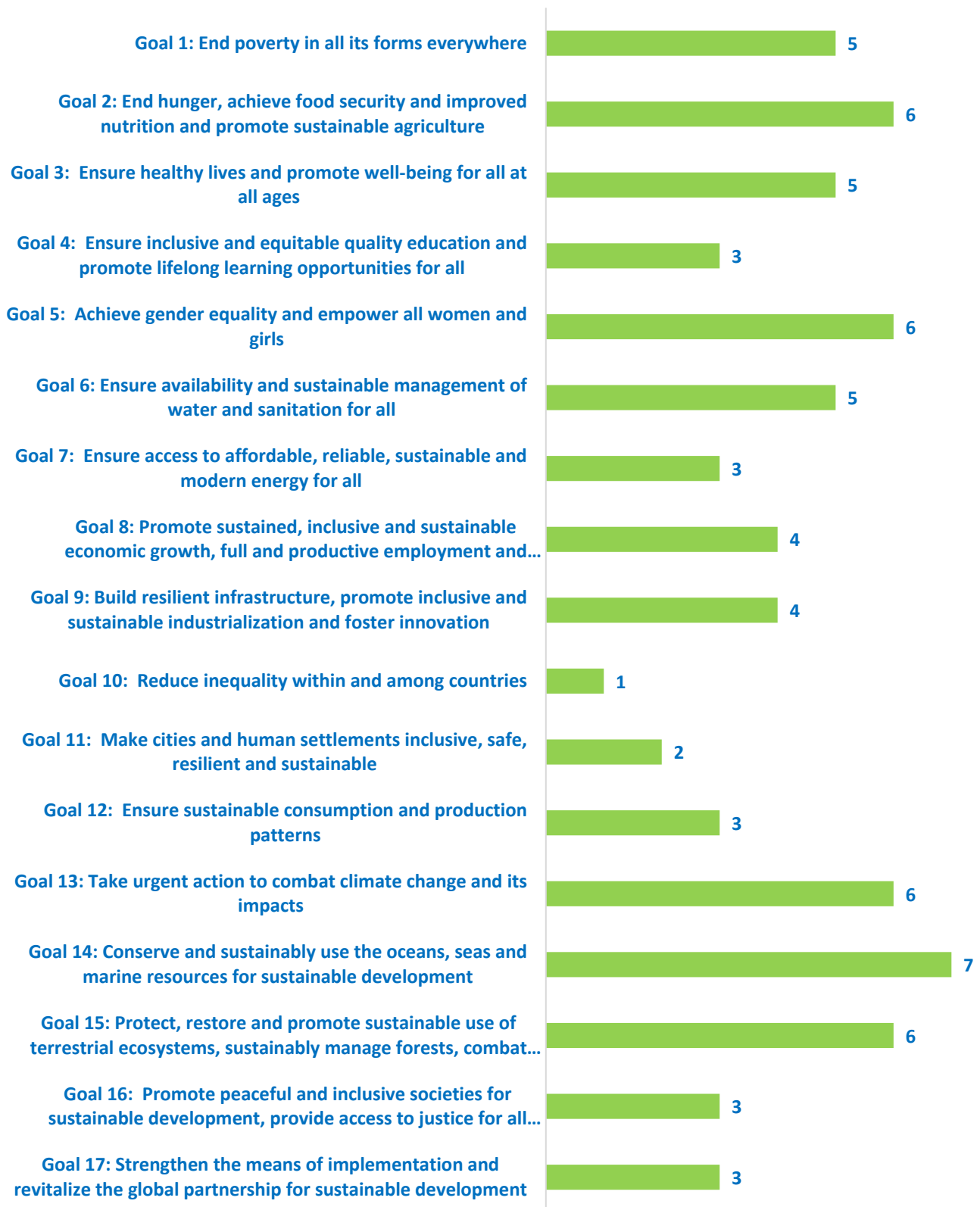
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Market-based and Financial Mechanisms to Improve Community Livelihoods (Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

**Number of Years Country Programme Addressed Sustainable Development Goals
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)**



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

EXAMPLES OF PROJECT RESULTS

Biodiversity

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

Chemical and Waste Management

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

South-South Exchange

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

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

In **Samoa**, through the collaborative efforts of the two project grantees, *Alii ma Faipule Vaimaga* and *Alii ma Faipule Lealaalii Faleasiu*, efforts were made in the domain of marine conservation and sustainable management of marine resources. The grantees conducted cross-visits to each other's locations during project implementation, facilitating exchange of ideas, knowledge, and experiences, fostering mutual learning and enhancement of service delivery. The project committee from *Alii ma Faipule Vaimaga* in *Savaii Island* embarked on a journey to *Upolu* to connect with the *Alii ma Faipule Lealaalii Faleasiu* team. This collaborative visit allowed for a constructive exchange of perspectives on their project activities, enabling the sharing of lessons learned and best practices. Moreover, both project committees undertook a joint visit to a marine reserve project conducted by *Savaia Conservation*, which is a successful and long-standing project of SGP Samoa. The project was led by esteemed Chief Tusani Joe Reti, who won a national lifetime award for his environmental leadership and conservation efforts. This exposure to the successful strategies employed by *Savaia Conservation* added valuable insights to the grantees' conservation efforts that aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals by contributing to life below water (SDG 14) through the sustainable management and protection of marine ecosystems. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2022-2023)**

ALIGNMENT OF OP7 COUNTRY PROGRAMME STRATEGY WITH NATIONAL PRIORITIES

UNDP-implemented Small Grants Programme is delivering integrated results at the country level supporting local level capacities aligned with multiple Multilateral Environmental Conventions. This includes support to work for CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), UNFCCC Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) and National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPA), UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAP), and localization of Sustainable Development Goals, amongst many others.

Niue

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

Conventions + national planning frameworks	Date of Ratification
GEF-7 National Dialogues	2020
Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	1996
CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)	2001
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	1996
UNFCCC National Communications (1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd)	2002, 2006
Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) for Paris Accord	2015
UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)	1998
UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAP)	2006
Stockholm Convention (SC) on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	2002
SC National Implementation Plan (NIP)	2005
UN 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	2015
Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) for the UN SDGs	-
Strategic Action Programmes (SAPs) for shared international water-bodies (IW)	1997
SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway	2014
Framework for Pacific Regionalism	2014
Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific (FRDP) 2017-2030	2017
UN Pacific Strategy 2018-2022 (UNPS)	2018
UN Sub-Regional Programme Document for Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs) 2018-2022	2018
Niue National Climate Change Policy	2009
Niue's Joint National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change	2012
Niue National Strategic Plan 2016-2026	2016

Samoa

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

Conventions + National Planning Frameworks	Date of Ratification
GEF-7 National Dialogues	2018
Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	1994
CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)	2001
Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS)	2014
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	1994
UNFCCC National Communications (1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd)	2010
UNFCCC Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA)	-
UNFCCC National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPA)	1994, 2005
Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) for Paris Accord	2015
UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)	1998
UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAP)	2007
Stockholm Convention (SC) on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	2008
SC National Implementation Plan (NIP)	2006
Minamata Convention (MC) on Mercury	2015
UN 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	2015
Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) for the UN SDGs	2016, 2020
Strategic Action Programmes (SAPs) for shared international water-bodies (IW)	1997
UN Sub-Regional Programme Document for Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs) 2018-2022	2018
Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific (FRDP) 2016-2030	2017
UN Pacific Strategy (UNPS) 2018-2022	2018
SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway	2014
Strategy for the Development of Samoa (SDS) 2016-2020	2016
National Environment Sector Plan (NESP) 2017-2021	2017
Community Integrated Management (CIM) Plans	2018

Tokelau

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

National Planning Frameworks	Date of Ratification
Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change (PACC) 2009-2014	2009
SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway	2014
Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific (FRDP) 2016-2030	2016
United Nations Pacific Strategy (UNPS) 2018-2022	2018
Living with Change (LivC) 2017-2030	2017
Tokelau National Strategic Plan (TNSP) 2016-2020	2016
Tokelau Invasive Species Strategy and Action Plan (TISSAP) 2019-2024	2019
Tokelau National Water and Sanitation Policy (2019-2030)	2019

Note: Tokelau's link to UN conventions is through the New Zealand Government and therefore not listed

METHODOLOGICAL BASIS OF COUNTRY REPORT

- Results aggregations over time are only for completed projects.
- With SGP's rolling modality, results reflect all ongoing operational phases during the indicated period. Please refer to the total projects completed on the first page for information in this regard.
- The source of reported results is the annual monitoring process, which is part of the annual monitoring requirements for each country programme. Additionally, evaluative evidence sources have also been leveraged, if available for the country programme.
- This results report benefits from extensive quality assurance. All information across all countries in the portfolio is harmonized, verified, and evidenced before being reported. Several layers of this quality assurance have been implemented in the generation of this report and there are no result duplications across years. This point is important not only for a specific unit of measurement (i.e., indicator selected) but also for results aggregation across years in a given operational phase. Reported results include both direct and indirect global-environmental and socio-economic benefits. This is due to SGP's work in two key areas:
 - SGP works towards behavioural change at individual, organizational, and community levels. Social determinants that shape human interaction with the environment play an important role, especially at the community level, as sustainability and the continuation of environmental gains often depend on them. These factors include positive shifts in knowledge, attitudes, practices, social and cultural norms, and conventions. Such interventions shape not only demand but also communication between community leaders and other influencers in promoting the adoption of environmentally friendly behaviours and practices. Often, SGP projects have ripple effects that go well beyond the direct scope of the project, emphasizing the importance of measuring indirect impact.
 - Encouraging Community Action for Environmental Change. For many years, SGP has focused on promoting and supporting local community groups to bring about broader and sustainable environmental change. This approach is a key aspect of SGP's work and recognizes the power of motivated community groups to create significant impact and drive positive transformation. Community group action refers to informal gatherings of individuals and organizations in the community who share a common belief and purpose. It involves taking practical steps over time to address environmental and socioeconomic challenges and creating positive change. This grassroots-level approach relies on the active involvement and empowerment of the community, with the initial efforts acting as a catalyst for further mobilization. By encouraging self-governance and involving those most affected by the issues, community action can extend its influence to more people in the community, underscoring the importance of measuring indirect impact.