



**SUB-REGIONAL PROGRAMME STRATEGY
OPERATIONAL PHASE 7 (2019-2023)
NIUE, SAMOA & TOKELAU**

LIST OF ACRONYMS

CBO	Community-Based Organisation	SBEC	Small Business Enterprise Centre
COB	Country Operating Budget		
CPMT	Central Programme Management Team	SBH	Samoa Business Hub
		SCS	Samoa Conservation Society
CPS	Country Programme Strategy	SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
CSO	Civil Society Organisation		
CSSP	Civil Society Support Programme	SDS	Strategy for Development of Samoa
FRDP	Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific	SGP	Small Grants Programme
		SIDS	Small Island Developing States
GEF	Global Environment Facility	SPREP	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme
ILO	International Labour Organisation		
INDC	Intended Nationally Determined Contribution	SRC	Sub-Regional Coordinator
		SSRP	Samoa Sub-Regional Programme
LS/SS	Landscapes/Seascapes		
MAF	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries	SUNGO	Samoa Umbrella for Non-Governmental Organisations
MAP/CBA	Mekong and Asia Pacific Community Based Adaptation	TAG	Technical Advisory Group
		TISSAP	Tokelau Invasive Species Strategy and Action Plan
MNRE	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	TNSP	Tokelau National Strategic Plan
MOF	Ministry of Finance		
MOH	Ministry of Health	UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
MWTI	Minister of Works, Transport and Infrastructure	UNCT	United Nations Country Team
		UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation	UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
NC	National Coordinator		
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution	UNFAO	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation
NFP	National Focal Point	UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation	UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
NIUANGO	Niue Island Umbrella Association of NGOs		
NNSP	Niue National Strategic Plan	UNRCO	United Nations Resident Coordinator Office
NSC	National Steering Committee		
NUS	National University of Samoa	USP	University of the South Pacific
OCOG	Office of the Council for the Ongoing Government	WIBDI	Women in Business Development Inc.
OFP	Operational Focal Point		
OP	Operational Phase	YCAN	Youth Climate Action Network
PMCU	Project Management and Coordination Unit		
POPs	Persistent Organic Pollutants		
PWD	People with Disabilities		
R2R	Ridge to Reef		

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**SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME
COUNTRY PROGRAMME STRATEGY FOR OP7
SAMOA SUB-REGIONAL PROGRAMME (SSRP)
NIUE**



TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. BACKGROUND.....	6
2. SUMMARY.....	6
2.1. Key Results & Achievements.....	7
2.2. Lessons Learned.....	7
3. COUNTRY PRIORITIES & STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT.....	8
3.1. Alignment with National Priorities	8
3.2. Gaps & Opportunities	8
3.3. OP7 Strategic Priorities	9
4. OP7 PRIORITY LANDSCAPE/SEASCAPES & STRATEGIC INITIATIVES.....	10
4.1. Grantmaking Within the Landscape/Seascapes	10
a) Process for Selecting Landscape/Seascapes	10
b) Selected Landscape/Seascapes.....	10
c) OP7 Strategic Initiatives in the Landscape/Seascapes.....	11
a) CSO-Government-Private Sector Dialogue Platform	12
b) Promoting Social Inclusion.....	12
c) Knowledge Management.....	12
5. COMMUNICATION PLAN.....	13
6. RESOURCE MOBILIZATION PLAN	13
6.1. Planned Cash and In-Kind Co-financing	13
6.2. Co-financing Opportunities.....	14
6.3. Grantmaker Plus and Partnership Opportunities	14
7. RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN.....	15
8. MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN	16
8.1. Monitoring Approaches and Project/Country Levels	16
8.2. CPS Results Framework	18

OP7 Financial Resources - SGP Country Programme (estimated US\$)¹

Total SGP Grants to date since 2003:	USD 380,900
OP7 GEF Core Funds:	USD 200,000
OP7 GEF STAR Funds:	USD
Other funds (secured)	USD
Other funds (expected/to be mobilized)	USD

¹ The level of SGP OP7 resources is an estimated total of: (i) the GEF7 core grant allocation (to be reviewed annually by CPMT on the basis of performance, co-financing and strategic partnerships, demonstrated NSC commitment rates, and UNOPS delivery); (ii) approved STAR resources; as well as (iii) other sources of third party cost sharing & co-financing (country, regional and/or global levels). SGP countries with remaining OP6 balances that have not been pipelined will be expected to use these balances in line with the OP7 strategic approach in order to be coherent in terms of SGP programming and results expected.

1. BACKGROUND

As a corporate programme of the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP), implemented by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) aligns its Operational Phase strategies with those of the GEF and co-financing partners, and provides a global portfolio of *innovative, inclusive, and impactful* projects that address global environmental and sustainable development issues.

Action at the local level by civil society and community-based organizations, including women groups, indigenous peoples, youth, and persons with disabilities is recognized essential to form multi-stakeholder alliances to deliver global environmental benefits and contribute to the GEF-7 Programming Directions, UNDP's Strategic Plan 2018-2021, and national priorities to achieve the UN Sustainable Development Goals and other international commitments.²

Building on its over 26 years of successful operations in total over 133 countries, the 7th Operational Phase (OP) of the SGP aims *“to promote and support innovative, inclusive and scalable initiatives, and foster multi stakeholder partnerships at the local level to tackle global environmental issues in priority landscapes and seascapes.”*

2. SUMMARY

Since its inception in 2003, the SSRP of the GEF SGP has provided financial and technical support to assist the contributions of civil society organizations (CSOs), community-based organizations (CBOs) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in fostering and conserving an environment that stimulates growth, while enhancing people's livelihoods in the Cook Islands, Niue, Samoa and Tokelau. To date, approximately USD 5 million have been approved and implemented across over 270 projects providing capacity building, income-generating opportunities, alternative livelihoods, and most importantly, a greater ecosystem and community resilience in the sub-region, as well as contributing significantly to the local economies of the four countries.

The durable partnerships between civil-society, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the private sector, local governments and the SGP Secretariat have been fundamental factors in the continued success of the SSRP, ensuring an environmentally sensitive approach to economic growth and social development at the community level.

NIUE

Niue is a self-governing state in free association with New Zealand, and has been an associate member of the Samoa Sub-Regional Programme (SSRP) since 2003. Throughout the past 16 years, 18 projects have been implemented with a total allocated funding of USD 380,900. This included 6 projects throughout OP3/2003-OP5/2014 (USD 79,643), and 12 projects throughout OP6/2015-19 (USD 301,300).

In the second year of OP6 (2016), the UN Coordination Team (UNCT) undertook the role of SGP National Coordinator (NC) in Niue, to improve organisation and synchronization with national priorities. However, as a result of the delinking process where the UN Resident Coordinator role was separated from the UNDP Resident Representative role, the UNCT position was discontinued, leaving Niue without a full time NC since June 2019. The SGP Sub Regional Coordinator based in Samoa has continued to act as the interim NC for the programme in Niue until a qualified NC with the professional capacity to take over the role has been selected, and in the meantime, the Director of the Project Management and Coordination Unit

² The initial SGP OP7 concept was incorporated into the strategic directions for the overall GEF-7 replenishment negotiations in 2017, and subsequently approved by the GEF Council paper “GEF Small Grants Programme: Implementation Arrangements for GEF-7” (GEF/C.54/05.rev) in June 2018.

(PMCU) agreed to undertake the role of National Focal Point (NFP) until a permanent position has been created and filled.

2.1. Key Results and Achievements:

Niue received funding for 5 projects in 2017 and 7 projects in 2018, with grantmaking targeting development of both land degradation and biodiversity practices. Approximately 88% of core funds were allocated to the two focal areas (see Table 1). With the aim 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”*, SSRP allocated OP6 funding to Niue in the following manner:

Table 1: Focal area funding distribution during OP6 (2015-2019)

Focal Area	Number of Projects	Award (USD)	Funding Percentage (%)	Award Type
Biodiversity (BD)	7	\$ 209,000	69	Full Grant
Land Degradation (LD)	3	\$ 57,300	19	Full Grant
Chemicals (POPs)	1	\$ 5,000	2	Full Grant
Climate Change (CC)	1	\$ 30,000	10	Full Grant
Total:	12	\$ 301,300	100	N/A

Key achievements from OP6 include:

- In-cash co-financing USD 4,490
- In-kind co-financing USD 131,965
- 5/12 projects were led by CSOs/CBOs involving village councils (representation of both women, men and youth);
- 3/12 projects were led by local NGOs;
- 3/12 projects were led by women or women’s committees;
- 1/12 projects were led by youth groups;
- Through the “Teach to Swim” initiative, Oma Tafua has integrated Water Skills for Life into national school curriculum;
- Hakupu Village Council are now selling produce from their fruit trees to local hotels and restaurants, generating an alternative income for the community.

2.2. Lessons Learned:

During the OP7 Country Programme Strategy (CPS) Stakeholder Consultation that was carried out on 27/11/2019 in Niue, the following points were brought to the Secretariat’s attention:

1. *Capacity* – there is a lack of technical capacity to manage and implement projects due to limited resources and time. Many project managers have other obligations which can reduce focus and commitment to meeting SGP deadlines;
2. *Knowledge Sharing* - during OP6, there was insufficient opportunity for CSOs/CBOs/NGOs to exchange knowledge and experiences amongst one another;
3. *Monitoring and Evaluation* – there was not enough support from the SGP/Government with regards assisting CSOs/CBOs/NGOs monitor their projects throughout OP6. This often led to delays in progress reports being submitted, subsequently delaying the disbursement of the final two tranches of funding;
4. *Partnerships* – there is significant potential for successful partnerships to be created between the various stakeholders in Niue to provide both in-kind and cash co-financing, however, there are no mechanisms in place where CSOs/CBOs/NGOs can create the partnerships to facilitate the various stages of a project.

3. COUNTRY PRIORITIES AND STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT

3.1. Alignment with National Priorities:

Table 2: List of relevant conventions and national/regional plans or programmes³

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

3.3. Gaps and Opportunities:

Whilst OP7 provides SGP Niue with the opportunity to continue contributing towards achieving the environmental priorities listed in *Table 2*, there is a clear gap in addressing knowledge management and knowledge sharing at the national and local level, where there is little to no transfer of information between civil society and/or national bodies. SGP can seek to increase dialogue between CSOs/CBOs/NGOs, the Government of Niue and the private sector, facilitating the creation of necessary partnerships and co-benefits. There is also a gap in current national plans which fail to address the inclusion of marginalized groups, particularly women or youth, in local development. Projects implemented during OP7 have the potential to improve inclusion through mainstreaming gender and youth, ensuring the entire community are involved in decision making and implementing activities. Finally, by 2025, Niue aims to produce 80% of its electricity needs through renewable sources, an Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) aiming to reduce the country's reliance on imported fossil fuel alternatives. Through OP7 SGP project implementation, there is an opportunity to strengthen this transition and contribute to the INDC through small-scale clean energy production at the community level.

³ See Annex to view OP7 alignment with specific priorities and outcomes of national plans and programmes.

3.3. OP7 Strategic Priorities of the SGP Country Programme:

Table 3: SGP Country Programme’s alignment with SGP OP7 Strategic Initiatives and Country Priorities/ Projects/ Programmes

1	2	3
SGP OP7 Strategic Initiatives - Global	SGP Country Programme’s OP7 Priorities	SGP Country Programme’s complementarity with GEF, UNDP, and other projects and programmes
1. Community-based conservation of threatened ecosystems and species	Improve community-led biodiversity friendly practices and approaches, including promoting blue economy (e.g. agriculture, fisheries, forestry, tourism, infrastructure, etc.)	Ridge to Reef (R2R) – Ministry of Natural Resources/Department of Education/Taoga Niue/ Department of Public Works (Water)/Office of the Premier/ Treasury Department/UNDP
2. Sustainable agriculture and fisheries, and food security	Increase diversification and livelihood	
3. Low-carbon energy access co-benefits	Promote renewable and energy efficient technologies providing socio-economic benefits and improving livelihoods	Accelerating Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Applications in Niue (AREAN) – GEF/UNDP
4. Local to global coalitions for chemicals and waste management	Promote plastics/solid waste management and circular economy	
6. Community-based Adaptation⁴ (with AusAID or other funding – not eligible with GEF funding)	Reduce vulnerability and improve the adaptive capacity of communities	Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change (PACC) – GEF/AUSAID/ UNDP/SPREP
7. CSO-Government-Private Sector Policy and Planning Dialogue Platforms	Promote/enhance community voices and participation in global and national policy, strategy development related to global environment and sustainable development issues	
8. Enhancing social inclusion (mandatory)	Promote targeted initiatives; Mainstream social inclusion in all projects (e.g. women/girls, indigenous peoples, youth, and persons with disabilities)	Social Protection Programme – UNRCO/ UNICEF/UNESCAP/UNDP/ UNESCO/ ILO;
9. Knowledge Management (mandatory)	<i>Capture knowledge and lessons from projects and activities Improve capacities of CSOs/CBOs Conduct South-South Exchanges to promote technology transfer and replication of good practices</i>	
10. Results Management, Monitoring & Evaluation (mandatory)	<i>Administer new M&E strategy in country programme and project design, implementation and overall decision making using participatory mechanisms</i>	

⁴ To be included in Table 7 (on pg. 18) when AusAID/other funding has been allocated to this strategic initiative.

4. OP7 PRIORITY LANDSCAPES/SEASCAPES & STRATEGIC INITIATIVES

4.1. Grantmaking Within the Priority Landscape/Seascapes:

a) *Process for selecting priority landscapes and seascapes*

The approach taken to select the priority LS/SS was guided by key principles and concepts, including sustainability, empowerment, inclusion and multi-focal capacity, to strategically identify the priority areas in which at least 70% of funding would be allocated. Following the process below, the priority LS/SS was selected:

- *Step 1:* Review OP6 CPS, ongoing and completed OP6 projects, and collection of national policy documents and relevant project documents to support intended SGP implementation in OP7;
- *Step 2:* OP7 Stakeholder Consultation – with CSO, CBO, NGO, Government and private sector participation;
- *Step 3:* NSC Consultation – to finalize and endorse the selected priority LS/SS

During the Stakeholder Consultation, there were expressions from multiple participants that highlighted the need for an integrated and inclusive approach to accelerate development in Niue, reflected in the Niue National Strategic Plan as well as the UN 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), unanimously adopted in 2015.

b) *Selected Landscapes/Seascapes for OP7*

As a result of the above-mentioned process, the whole country will be considered the priority landscape/seascape, in which at least 70% of OP7 grant-making will be focused. This supports the GEF-7 Programming directions which seeks to maximize impacts across its focal areas through integrated programming under a multi-sectoral approach with joint implementation from the Government of Niue, the private sector, and local CSOs/CBOs/NGOs. The whole-of-country approach allows SGP to tackle drivers of environmental degradation in an integrated fashion, supporting country and sector priorities, whilst providing meaningful contribution to the SDGs.

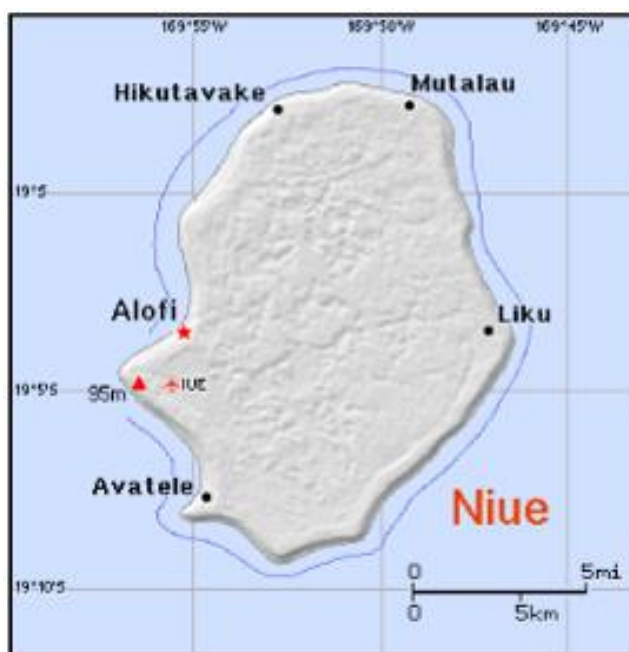


Figure 1: Map of Niue – with a land area of approximately 201 km², Niue is one of the world’s largest coral islands. Niue is surrounded by a coral reef, meeting coastal limestone cliffs which have risen to create a central plateau, with the highest elevation being at 69 meters.

c) OP7 Strategic Initiatives in the landscapes/seascapes⁵

Strategic Initiative 1: Community-based conservation of threatened ecosystems and species

- SGP Niue will demonstrate for conservation and sustainable use of threatened ecosystems and species across the whole country, by integrating relevant government ministries for technical assistance as well as the private sector and NGOs where possible, to assist the capacity of civil society adopting 'polycentric governance' approach to community-based landscape/seascape conservation;

Strategic Initiative 2: Sustainable agriculture and fisheries, and food security

- SGP Niue will promote community-based climate resilient sustainable agriculture, fisheries and food production whilst ensuring biodiversity friendly practices and approaches are being adhered to, consolidating and upscaling support to targeted sectors in previous operational cycles (e.g. supply chains to target agrobiodiversity and small-hold farmers, and to promote fair trade). Due to the poor soil quality, it is unsustainable for local farmers to shift implementation to 100% organic practices, however, innovative solutions will be explored during OP7 in the attempt to reduce reliance on fertilizers/pesticides;

Strategic Initiative 3: Low-carbon energy access co-benefits

- SGP Niue will seek to support the INDC to become 80% renewable by 2025 (38% by 2020) through low-cost bottom-up energy solutions increasing the potential for carbon emissions reductions at the community level. An integrated approach will be taken beyond the energy sector, aiming at reducing poverty, enhancing gender equality and social inclusion, and increasing climate resilience.

Strategic Initiative 4: Local to global coalitions for chemicals and waste management

- SGP Niue will focus its support towards communities at the forefront of threats related to waste and chemicals either as users or consumers, supporting practical, affordable and innovative solutions to waste and chemicals management in joint effort with partners, including government ministries, research institutions, international agencies and private sector, building on the strong foundations already created in OP6.

Strategic Initiative 6: Community-based adaptation

- SGP Niue will aim to reduce community vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change and improve their adaptive capacity whilst providing concrete ground-level climate change adaptation experience through integrating relevant local and regional stakeholders.

Coordination:

The SGP in Niue is guided by the NSC, chaired by the GEF Operational Focal Point (OFP) and composed of government representatives as well as non-governmental members who reflect the programme's mandate for CSO/CBO/NGO capacity building. During OP7, projects will be overseen by the PMCU (SGP Focal Point) with the aim to improve the technical assistance and support provided to CSOs/CBOs/NGOs at each stage of project development (proposal/implementing/completion). SGP projects will nevertheless continue to be community-led, bottom-up initiatives, however, must receive the necessary technical support to achieve maximum outputs. To increase synergy and ensure a multi-focal approach, the following are recommended throughout OP7:

- Upscaling projects from village to district initiatives or by adopting a Ridge to Reef (R2R) approach;
- Increasing collaboration with government, academic and research institutions in both capacity building and monitoring and evaluation processes;
- Identifying possible partnerships with other funding agencies to achieve co-financing, the harmonizing of criteria and the prevention of duplicating efforts to avoid inefficient utilization of resources.

⁵ **Strategic Initiative 5** (*catalyzing sustainable urban solutions*) has been removed from initiatives in the selected landscapes/seascapes as high population and infrastructure density is not a factor in Niue, however, OP7 will seek to implement sustainable solutions through the remaining initiatives in villages across the three atolls.

4.2. Grantmaking Outside the Priority Landscapes/Seascapes:

Up to 30% of resources can be allocated for projects outside of the LS/SS, and will be done so through innovative, inclusive, and impactful initiatives as both stand-alone projects through Grant Maker Plus initiatives below, or through direct project level integration in a strategic and supportive manner to initiatives within the selected LS/SS.

a) CSO-Government-Private Sector Dialogue Platform

During OP7, SGP will strengthen its role as a CSO-led multi-stakeholder platform by working closely with the Government of Niue in order to leverage its potential to invest and support sustainability at the local level. SGP will be guided by the Niue National Strategic Plan (NNSP) 2016-2026 in order to identify areas where grantees can be and should be integrated and included in national, regional and global dialogue. The SGP will further contribute to this partnership through the following activities: (i) promoting the inclusion of data/research findings in local/national/regional policy; (ii) promoting the role of NSC members in disseminating information to relevant policy makers and promoting the inclusion of CSOs/CBOs/NGOs when updating national policy, such as but not limited to National Sector Plans / NAPAs.

b) Promoting Social Inclusion, Including Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Women's economic participation is high in Niue. Most senior management positions in the public service are held by women, with a continuing trend for women to take up management roles in the private sector and NGO groups compared to their male counterparts. SGP will continue to encourage and facilitate social inclusion to empower those who are marginalized by building capacity and empowering their participation in community environmental issues. Success has already been seen through educational programmes targeting primary and secondary level schools, where gender parity has been achieved. OP7 will seek to build upon the mechanisms already in place to replicate and upscale successful initiatives, whilst creating opportunities from alternative livelihoods to increase income generation through conservation, rehabilitation and restoration actions. The following approaches from OP6 will also continue: (i) solid and inclusive partnerships and spaces to foster women/youth/people with disabilities (PWDs) engagement will be made accessible in order to assist dialogue with relevant CSOs/CBOs/NGOs and stakeholders; (ii) the voluntary body key for SGP implementation, the NSC, will continue to have a representative specialized in gender/youth/PWD mainstreaming; (iii) all SGP projects shall be reviewed utilizing a checklist of criteria to screen projects for how they mainstream gender, youth and PWDs in the design, approval, implementing and monitoring phases of the project; (iv) 40% of SSRP projects will be led by women and youth organizations and/or directly addressing gender issues.

c) Knowledge Management

Strengthening knowledge management throughout OP7 can address current gaps whilst ensuring informed decisions are made and a learning culture is promoted across all sectors and stakeholders of development. SGP will capture, share, and disseminate the lessons learned, best practices and success/failures identified by all stakeholders involved through: (i) *Knowledge Fairs* – bringing together CSOs/CBOs/NGOs related to their project focal area or strategic initiative to assist knowledge exchanges with the necessary stakeholders, generating a strengthened capacity to address environmental issues at the community level; (ii) *Demonstration Sites* – selecting completed projects to showcase their achievements and to provide information, and the transfer of knowledge/experience to new CSOs/CBOs/NGOs; (iii) *Digital Library of Community Innovations for the Global Environment* – updating the digital library with publications, fact sheets, reports and how-to-manuals, capturing and distilling useful solutions to environmental and sustainable development initiatives, and disseminating relevant information to all stakeholders; (iv) *Communities Connect / South-South Community Innovation Exchange Platform* – promoting knowledge exchange to encourage replication of good practices.

5. COMMUNICATION PLAN

OP7 will continue to ensure that with an inclusive communication strategy engaging with key stakeholders and CSOs/CBOs/NGOs, new partnerships will be fostered promoting participation, knowledge sharing and a bottom-up approach to local, regional and global environmentally sustainable development, whilst articulating the contribution of the SGP to national priorities, GEF programming, and UNDP strategies. Throughout OP7, the SGP will target the following:

- Strengthened direct engagement and communication with the private sector and other potential co-financing stakeholders to increase resource mobilization as well as technical capacity throughout all stages of a project, whilst continuing to engage with government bodies and UN agencies;
- Meaningful emphasis will be placed on mainstreaming social inclusion to ensure no one is left behind;
- Successful communication of results through storytelling, visual media, social media, events, reports, publications and a Secretariat quarterly newsletter. It will also be emphasized in project implementation that CSOs/CBOs/NGOs increase their capacity to utilize social media, documenting and disseminating project activities, and providing an open knowledge sharing platform among CSOs/CBOs/NGOs and stakeholders;
- Identifying opportunities for Secretariat or CSO/CBO/NGO participation in key national events, consultations and workshops hosted by stakeholders from both the public and private sector;
- Continued durable and successful partnership with the GEF OFP to ensure that results and lessons learned from the country portfolio of SGP projects are accessible and visible to government;
- Ensured synchronization of messaging from all stakeholders, in particular CSOs/CBOs/NGOs. The NSC are key to synchronization of the SGPs objectives, whose members can seek to deepen the engagement of relevant stakeholders.

6. RESOURCE MOBILIZATION AND PARTNERSHIP PLAN

During OP7, SGP will actively seek closer coordination and synergy with relevant partners, with focus on building durable relationships with the private sector to (i) effectively and efficiently support the delivery of community-level interventions, (ii) increase the sustainability of the SGP Country Programme grantmaking and grant-makers+ roles, and (iii) generate cost-savings to the GEF as a whole by mobilizing financial and capacity building resources. This is fundamental to allow for scaling up of successful and sustainable local enterprises through both GEF and non-GEF resources to a district or national level.

6.1. Secured and planned cash and in-kind co-financing:

Project Level - implementation at the local level requires the in-kind and/or in-cash support from the CSOs/CBOs/NGOs themselves and the wider community. Throughout OP7, grantees will be expected to continue providing in-kind co-financing to enhance project implementing capacities, inclusion and impact, and where possible, in-cash co-financing through donations from relevant sources to further mobilize financial resources. For SGP funded projects, the co-financing requirement is 1:1, i.e. for every dollar approved, the applicant should be able to raise an additional dollar (either in-kind or in-cash).

LS/SS & Country Level – at the LS/SS and country level, there are established mechanisms to attract potential cash and in-kind co-financing opportunities with local foundations as well as multilateral and bilateral donors described on the following page, encouraging partnerships to reduce duplication of both initiatives and resources. SGP in Niue will seek to build a more substantial partnership with Niue Island Umbrella Association of NGOs (NIUANGO), to provide further in-kind and in-cash support through existing arrangements with local stakeholders.

6.2. Co-financing Opportunities:

Throughout OP7, SGP Niue will continue to support the delivery of cash and in-kind co-financing from the many multilateral, bilateral, Government, CSO/CBO/NGO and private sector stakeholders (see Table 4) present at the local, country and regional level. SGP will continue to seek support from the regional initiative led by AusAID – Mekong and Asia Pacific (MAP) Community Based Adaptation (CBA), helping to address the UN 2030 SDGs by building community resilience to the adverse effects of climate change. SGP will also aim to build partnerships with both public and private stakeholders to support impact entrepreneurship and circular economic activities, shifting away from the conventional supply chains adopted by the linear economy. Technical assistance will be sourced at all stages of a project continuing the durable partnerships created with the ministries of the Government of Niue, to support the effective delivery contributing to the GEF mandate for environmental benefits.

Table 4: Potential cash and in-kind co-financing stakeholders.

	Multilateral	Bilateral	Government	NGOs/CSOs	Private	Other
1. C A S H	Adaptation Fund; World Bank; European Union Aid (EU AID); Global Climate Fund (GCF); UNDP; UN Women; UNCDF; UN FAO; UNICEF; UNEP; ILO; UNFPA; WHO; SPREP	Australian Aid (AusAID); New Zealand AID Programme (NZAID), United States AID (USAID); Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA); China Aid	Ministry of Natural Resources; Ministry of Social Services; Ministry of Infrastructure; Central Agencies	NIUANGO	Kiwibank	University of the South Pacific (USP);
2. I N K I N D	UNDP; UN Women; UNCDF; UN FAO; UNICEF; UNEP; ILO; UNFPA; WHO; SPREP	AusAID; NZAID; USAID; JICA; China Aid	Ministry of Natural Resources; Ministry of Social Services; Ministry of Infrastructure; Central Agencies	NIUANGO	Kiwibank	USP;

6.3 Grantmaker Plus & Partnership Opportunities:

To ensure CSOs/CBOs/NGOs have access to other multilateral donors, bilateral donors and local funding facilities, to increase the flow of resources to SGP stakeholders whilst ensuring the sustainability of community projects initiated by SGP, an ‘exit-strategy’ will be formalized throughout OP7. The Secretariat as well as the NSC will be leveraged to assist communities and CSOs/CBOs/NGOs in developing proposals to access these additional resources through providing support during workshops and site visits. Projects will be selected where successful up-scaling has been achieved through co-financing to provide guidance and key information to both CSOs/CBOs/NGOs and SGP for future project developments.

7. RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN

During implementation of OP7, it is likely that both programme and project implementation will be affected by the following: (i) environmental (ii) social (iii) and other key risks, highlighted in Table 5.

Table 5: Description of key risks identified in OP7

Describe identified risk	Degree of risk (low, medium, high)	Probability of risk (low, medium, high)	Risk mitigation measure foreseen
Environmental			
Natural disasters and extreme climatic events (e.g. cyclone, tsunami, low rainfall);	HIGH	HIGH	This is season dependent, so it must be ensured that projects mainstream DRM into implementation plans.
Social			
Misuse of funds and unclear financial reporting;	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	Early involvement of whole community throughout each phase of the project; inclusion of capacity building workshops across projects on financial reporting.
Political/Religious interference;	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	Regular consultations/dialogue/mediation.
Lack of trust from wider community of CSO/CBO;	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	Early involvement of whole community at the start of the project highlighting CSO/CBO objectives and interventions.
Protected areas created limits access to previously available natural resources;	LOW	LOW	Ensure that the creation of alternative livelihoods and more environmentally sustainable livelihoods are integrated in project proposals.
Project sustainability;	LOW	MEDIUM	Ensure an “exit strategy” is incorporated into project proposals and that the project objective will provide substantial benefits to the community.
Other			
Slow remittance of disbursement from SGP;	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	Suggest to grantees to guarantee alternative sources of financing (in-kind/in-cash).
Land use issues (due to competing mandates and lack of coordination between Gvt. Departments);	MEDIUM	LOW	Improved project coordination and dialogue with and between the relevant ministries.
Grantees require continued management and support from SGP Office	HIGH	LOW	SGP Office and technical ground partners will continue to manage activities and funding to maintain efficiency and effectiveness.

The stated risks will be tracked during implementation of the OP7 CPS and reviewed during annual CPS reviews and AMR preparation. Upon submission of new project proposals, any potential risks should be raised to the National Focal Point (NFP), Sub-Regional Coordinator (SRC) as well as the NSC to consider during project assessments. Workshops and consultations may be planned to raise awareness on approaches to reduce both the degree and probability of the aforementioned controllable risks from arising.

8. MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

8.1. Monitoring Approaches at Project and Country Levels:

Strengthening both monitoring and evaluation (M&E), and results management will generate a deeper understanding of ‘what’ works and ‘why’ in the communities the SGP serve, generating evidential basis for broader adoption and potential developmental change as a result. The following proposes an agile M&E system integrated across project, country and sub-regional level to address accountability, adaptive management with informed decisions and actions, and learning from both success and failure. Key focus will be placed on ensuring M&E is both inclusive and representative of all local stakeholders and community members, particularly women, youth and PWDs.

Project management and implementation tend to be separate at the project level, creating an obstacle to reliable and inclusive evidence-based reporting. Therefore, the following approaches will be taken to guarantee both qualitative and quantitative data are reported and validated:

- Progress will be tracked from the conception of a proposal, whereby a perception of the baseline and a subsequent aim should be present;
- Each project can invest 4-6% of the total grant amount on project level M&E, which can be utilized towards submission of project progress report, including monitoring of GEF-7 indicators;
- Clear reporting guidelines with well-defined deadlines for progress/final reports will be implemented;
- M&E workshops will be carried out upon initiation of OP7 to provide the opportunity for all CSOs/CBOs/NGOs to build technical and analytical M&E capacity (this should be carried out in one session bringing together all CSOs/CBOs/NGOs from Niue);
- Quarterly site visits will be carried out by the NFP (PMCU) alongside relevant NSC members, both public and private stakeholders, providing opportunities to verify the data being reported. Quarterly missions will also be carried out by the SSRP SRC to coincide with the monitoring at the country level, providing opportunity for South-South exchange across the sub-regional programme. The SSRP SRC will request to PMCU additional site visits as and when required to ensure projects are on schedule to be completed within the planned timeframe (if necessary, relevant ministries will be present to provide technical assistance to CSOs/CBOs/NGOs regarding implementation), as well as to ensure data being reported is representative of the entire community through carrying out interviews of not just those managing or implementing the projects, but also expected direct and indirect beneficiaries;
- Site visits will be clustered by focal area to reduce operational costs and increase the level of expertise through the presence of necessary stakeholders;
- Upon completion of a project, results (in the form of final report or fact sheet) will be circulated to the NSC, PMCU and other relevant stakeholders, importantly the local government, to receive their feedback and overall validation of the stated outcomes and achievements (Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) may be required between SGP/UNDP/Government). Only once there is validation that the quality of information reported and collated is representative and inclusive, will the SGP database be updated with completed projects;
- All remaining OP7 updates to the SGP database will be carried out by the Secretariat.

Partnerships for M&E:

Creating genuine partnerships with local stakeholders not only increases reliability but can also lead to cost-sharing through joint-monitoring with other public or private grant-makers, foundations, agencies and academic institutions. There is significant need to improve and facilitate these relationships between grantees and technical experts during OP7. SGP also has the potential to provide on the ground value as a ‘M&E broker’, whose key contribution is the M&E capacities and approaches, which can be utilized to influence local, national and/or regional policy. SGP will also seek partnerships with research agencies, such as SPREP and USP, to further support the M&E process.

Table 6: M&E Plan at the Country Programme Level

M&E Activity	Purpose	Responsible Parties	Budget Source	Timing
Country Programme Strategy elaboration	Framework for action including identification of community projects.	SRC, NSC, country stakeholders, Grantees.	A SGP planning grant to engage consultants may be used to update OP7 CPS.	At start of OP7.
As part of NSC meetings, ongoing review of project results and analysis. This includes an Annual CPS Review.	Assess effectiveness of projects, country portfolio; learning; adaptive management.	SRC, NSC, UNDP Country Office. Final deliberations shared/ analyzed with CPMT colleagues.	Staff time, Country Operating Budget (COB).	At least 1 annual review ⁶ to ensure OP7 CPS is on track to achieve its results and make timely and evidence-based modifications to CPS as may be needed ⁷ .
Annual Monitoring Report Survey ⁸	Enable efficient reporting to CPMT and GEF. It serves as the primary tools to record and analytically present results to donors.	SRC/PA in close collaboration with NSC. CPMT provides technical guidance support and receives final country submission for further action.	Staff time.	Once per year in June- July
Country Portfolio Review including an impact review.	Methodological results capture of the portfolio at a given point to note impact level change as well as broader adoption. The goal is to support reporting to stakeholders, learning, support to strategic development/ implementation of CPS, and to produce evidence-based knowledge to support scaling-up/replication/policy influence and/or mainstreaming.	SRC, NSC .	SGP planning grant to engage consultants may be used to undertake previous operational cycles impact review and utilize lessons for both OP7 CPS development and implementation. Global technical M&E support can be expected.	Once per operational phase
SRC Mission	Review project progress and carry out consultations.	SRC, PA, International UNVs	Staff time, COB.	Quarterly visits each year of OP7.
SGP Database	Ensure recording of all Project and Country Programme inputs in SGP database.	SRCs, PAs, International UNVs, Interns	Staff time.	Throughout the operational phase. Ensure quality assurance and completion of data prior to annual monitoring cycle (May- June of every year).
Audit	Ensure compliance with project implementation/ management standards and norms.	UNOPS / External Contractor. SRC/ PA to provide requisite support.	Global Operating Budget.	Annually for selected countries on risk-assessment basis.

⁶ It is recommended that the Annual CPS review is done close to AMR submissions for both processes to benefit from each other (suggested timeframe is May- July).

⁷ Note OP7 CPS will be regarded as a dynamic document and can be updated by the SGP country team/NSC on a periodic basis to reflect necessary adjustments to ensure maximum impact. This CPS update process should be part of the Annual CPS Review.

⁸ Timely and quality country level submissions to *Annual Monitoring Process* are mandatory. As a Global Programme, it enables aggregated reporting by CPMT to GEF, UNDP and other stakeholders.

8.2. CPS Results Framework:

Table 7: Results Framework of SGP OP7 Country Programme Strategy for Niue.

Alignment with SDGs:		
         		
Synergy with UNDP Country Programme Document (CPD): Outcome 1. Climate change, disaster resilience and environmental protection Output 1.1. Scaled-up action on CC adaptation and mitigation across sectors which is funded and implemented. Output 1.3. Solutions developed at national and subnational levels for sustainable management of natural resources, ecosystem service and waste. Outcome 3. Sustainable and inclusive economic development Output 3.2. Green/blue economic policies in place to support private sector initiatives that create sustainable and environmentally friendly jobs and entrepreneurial opportunities for women and youth. Outcome 5. Effective governance for service delivery Output 5.1. Increased voice and more inclusive participation by women, youth and marginalized groups in national and subnational decision-making bodies that are more representative.		
OP7 SGP Programme Goal: <i>Promote and support innovative, inclusive and impactful initiatives, and foster multi-stakeholder partnerships at the local level to tackle global environmental issues in priority landscapes and seascapes.</i>		
OP7 SGP CPS Strategic Initiatives	OP7 CPS Indicators and Targets	Means of Verification
Strategic Initiative 1: Community-based conservation of threatened ecosystems and species - Improve community-led biodiversity friendly practices and approaches, including promoting blue economy (e.g. agriculture, fisheries, forestry, tourism, infrastructure, etc.).	Indicator: # hectares of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (GEF core indicator 4.1); Target: 10 Indicator: # hectares of Marine Protected Areas under improved management effectiveness (GEF core indicator 2.2); Target: 10 Indicator: # hectares of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity; excluding protected areas (GEF core indicator 5); Target: 10 Indicator: # hectares of community-based protected area/ conserved area designations and/or networks strengthened; Target: 10	Individual project reporting by SGP country teams (as part of midterm and final progress reports) Baseline assessment comparison variables (use of conceptual models and partner data as appropriate) Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), SGP global database CPS Review (NSC inputs)
Strategic Initiative 2: Sustainable agriculture and fisheries, and food security - Increase diversification and livelihood improvement.	Indicator: # hectares of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems (GEF core indicator 4.3); Target: 10 Indicator: # hectares of degraded agricultural lands restored (hectares) (GEF core indicator 3.1); Target: 10 Indicator: # projects supporting linkages and partnerships for sustainable food production practices (such as diversification and sustainable intensification) and supply chain management (esp. SMEs); Target: 2	Individual project reporting by SGP country teams (as part of midterm and final progress reports) Annual Monitoring report (AMR), SGP global database CPS Review (NSC inputs) Socio-ecological resilience indicators for production landscapes (SEPLs)

	<p>Indicator: # small-holder farmers supported towards the achievement of national Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) targets; Target: 2</p>	
<p>Strategic Initiative 3: Low-carbon energy access co-benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote renewable and energy efficient technologies providing socio-economic benefits and improving livelihoods. 	<p>Indicator: typology of community-oriented, locally adapted energy access solutions with successful demonstrations or scaling up and replication; Target: 1</p> <p>Indicator: # community-oriented, locally adapted energy access solutions with successful demonstrations for scaling up and replication; Target: 1</p> <p>Indicator: # households achieving energy access, with co-benefits estimated and valued; Target: 5</p> <p>Indicator: % increase of installed renewable energy capacity from local technologies (e.g. biomass, hydro-electric, solar etc.); Target: 10%</p> <p>Indicator: # hectares of forests and non-forest lands with restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks initiated; Target: 10</p>	<p>Individual project reporting by SGP country teams (as part of midterm and final progress reports)</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), SGP global database</p> <p>CPS Review (NSC inputs)</p>
<p>Strategic Initiative 4: Local to global coalitions for chemicals and waste management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote plastics/solid waste management and circular economy. 	<p>Indicator: # tons of solid and liquid Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), POPs and mercury containing materials and products removed or disposed (GEF core indicator 9.6); Target: 5</p> <p>Indicator: # projects and/or communities working on increasing awareness and outreach for sound chemicals, waste and mercury management; Target: 2-3</p> <p>Indicator: # local to global coalitions and networks established and/or strengthened (e.g. IPEN and Zero Mercury Working Group); Target: 1</p>	<p>Individual project reporting by SGP country teams (as part of midterm and final progress reports)</p> <p>Strategic partnership with IPEN and Mercury GOLD country partners</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), global database</p> <p>CPS Review (NSC inputs)</p>
<p>Strategic Initiative 7: CSO-Government-Private Sector Policy and Planning Dialogue Platforms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote/enhance community voices and participation in global and national policy, strategy development related to global environment and sustainable development issues. 	<p>Indicator: # of annual CSO-government-private sector dialogues convened to support community voice and representation in national/ sub-national policy development; Target: 1</p> <p>Indicator: # high-level policy changes attributed to increased community representation from CSO-government-private sector dialogue; Target: 2</p> <p>Indicator: % of representatives from social inclusion group (indigenous people, women, youth, persons with disability, farmers, other marginalized groups) supported with meaningful participation in dialogue platforms; Target: 50%</p> <p>Indicator: # Public-Private Partnership on key global environmental issues promoted; Target: 2</p>	<p>Individual project reporting by SGP country teams (as part of midterm and final progress reports)</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), global database</p> <p>CPS Review (NSC inputs)</p>
<p>Strategic Initiative 8: Enhancing social inclusion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote targeted initiatives; 	<p>Indicator: % of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment (GEF core indicator 11); Target: 50%</p>	<p>Individual project reporting by SGP country teams (as part of midterm and final progress reports)</p>

<p>- Mainstream social inclusion in all projects</p>	<p>Indicator: % of SGP projects led by women and/or mainstream concrete mechanisms for increased participation of women; Target: 40%</p> <p>Indicator: % of projects improve the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance, closing the gender gaps related to access and control over natural resources; Target: 40%</p> <p>Indicator: % of projects target socio-economic benefits and services for women; Target: 40%</p> <p>Indicator: % projects demonstrate appropriate models of engaging youth; Target: 100%</p> <p>Indicator: % All SGP projects demonstrate models of engaging persons with disability; Target: 100%</p>	<p>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), SGP global database</p> <p>CPS Review (NSC inputs)</p>
<p>Strategic Initiative 9 & 10: Monitoring and Evaluation and Knowledge Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capture knowledge and lessons from projects and activities; - Improve capacities of CSOs/CBOs; - Conduct South-South Exchanges to promote technology transfer and replication of good practices; - Administer new M&E strategy in country programme and project design, implementation and overall decision making using participatory mechanisms. 	<p>Indicator: % projects administering results management modalities in programme design, implementation and overall decision making using participatory mechanisms; Target: 100%</p> <p>Indicator: updating SGP database for effective data collection, management and analysis supporting gains in programme performance and learning; Target: Monthly</p> <p>Indicator: # south-south exchange at global/regional/national level to transfer knowledge (fairs), replicate technology/tools/approaches on global environmental issues; Target: 1</p> <p>Indicator: # country/cross-country impact reviews undertaken generating evidence of SGP impact; Target: 1</p> <p>Indicator: # projects reporting adoption of improved practices or approaches due to South-South exchanges between communities/CSOs/ other partners across countries; Target: 5</p> <p>Indicator: % projects using citizen-based knowledge platform to document and curate community-based solutions to environment issues; Target: 50%</p>	<p>Individual project reporting by SGP country teams (as part of midterm and final progress reports)</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), SGP global database</p> <p>CPS Review (NSC inputs)</p>

SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME COUNTRY PROGRAMME STRATEGY FOR OP7 SAMOA SUB-REGIONAL PROGRAMME (SSRP) SAMOA



PLANT A TREE TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE
TO LA'AU E TALI ATU AI I FE

Auckland → (2) → Samoa → (3) → Auckland

1 return flight produces approximately 1277 kg CO₂ per passenger

(4) → (5) → (6)

Each passenger plants 6 trees or pays for someone to plant 6 trees...

6 trees absorb more than 1277 kg CO₂ in their lifetime

This patch of forest will offset their carbon emissions. Fast growing native trees planted in Tava and Malili absorb lots of CO₂, a major contributor to greenhouse gas emissions, the main cause of climate change.

O leinei vaega o le vavomatua na totoina e le Sosaite Fa'asao o Samoa ia luma i le mitia ai kasa kaponi e afua mai i Samoa. O la'au Samoa na totoina e le Malili ma o ia la'au e fa'atupu ai le tele o kasa kaponi e mafua ai le...

The Samoa Climate Smart Reforestation Project by the following partners:

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FORESTRY
SOSAIETE FAASAO O SAMOA
SCP



TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. BACKGROUND.....	24
2. SUMMARY.....	24
2.1. Key Results & Achievements.....	24
2.2. Lessons Learned.....	25
3. COUNTRY PRIORITIES & STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT.....	26
3.1. Alignment with National Priorities	26
3.2. Gaps & Opportunities	26
3.3. OP7 Strategic Priorities	27
4. OP7 PRIORITY LANDSCAPE/SEASCAPES & STRATEGIC INITIATIVES.....	29
4.1. Grantmaking Within the Landscape/Seascapes	29
a) Process for Selecting Landscape/Seascapes	29
b) Selected Landscape/Seascapes.....	29
c) OP7 Strategic Initiatives in the Landscape/Seascapes.....	30
4.2. Grantmaking Outside the Priority Landscape/Seascape	31
a) CSO-Government-Private Sector Dialogue Platform	31
b) Promoting Social Inclusion.....	31
c) Knowledge Management.....	31
5. COMMUNICATION PLAN.....	32
6. RESOURCE MOBILIZATION PLAN	33
6.1. Planned Cash and In-Kind Co-financing	33
6.2. Co-financing Opportunities.....	33
6.3. Grantmaker Plus and Partnership Opportunities	34
7. RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN.....	35
8. MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN	36
8.1. Monitoring Approaches and Project/Country Levels	36
8.2. CPS Results Framework	38

OP7 Financial Resources - SGP Samoa Sub-Regional Programme (estimated US\$)¹

Total SGP Grants to date since (2003):	USD 5,000,000
OP7 GEF Core Funds:	USD 500,000 (tbc)
OP7 GEF STAR Funds:	USD (tbc)
Other funds (secured)	USD (tbc)
Other funds (expected/to be mobilized)	USD (tbc)

¹ The level of SGP OP7 resources is an estimated total of: (i) the GEF7 core grant allocation (to be reviewed annually by CPMT on the basis of performance, co-financing and strategic partnerships, demonstrated NSC commitment rates, and UNOPS delivery); (ii) approved STAR resources; as well as (iii) other sources of third party cost sharing & co-financing (country, regional and/or global levels). SGP countries with remaining OP6 balances that have not been pipelined will be expected to use these balances in line with the OP7 strategic approach in order to be coherent in terms of SGP programming and results expected.

1. BACKGROUND

As a corporate programme of the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP), implemented by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) aligns its Operational Phase strategies with those of the GEF and co-financing partners, and provides a global portfolio of *innovative, inclusive, and impactful* projects that address global environmental and sustainable development issues.

Action at the local level by civil society and community-based organizations, including women groups, indigenous peoples, youth, and persons with disabilities is recognized essential to form multi-stakeholder alliances to deliver global environmental benefits and contribute to the GEF-7 Programming Directions, UNDP's Strategic Plan 2018-2021, and national priorities to achieve the UN Sustainable Development Goals and other international commitments².

Building on its over 26 years of successful operations in total over 133 countries, the 7th Operational Phase (OP) of the SGP aims *“to promote and support innovative, inclusive and scalable initiatives, and foster multi stakeholder partnerships at the local level to tackle global environmental issues in priority landscapes and seascapes.”*

2. SUMMARY

Since its inception in 2003, the SSRP of the GEF SGP has provided financial and technical support to assist the contributions of civil society organizations (CSOs), community-based organizations (CBOs) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in fostering and conserving an environment that stimulates growth, while enhancing people's livelihoods in the Cook Islands, Niue, Samoa and Tokelau. To date, approximately USD 5 million have been approved and implemented across over 270 projects providing capacity building, income-generating opportunities, alternative livelihoods, and most importantly, a greater ecosystem and community resilience in the sub-region, as well as contributing significantly to the local economies of the four countries.

The durable partnerships between civil-society, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the private sector, the Government of Samoa and the SGP Secretariat have been fundamental factors in the continued success of the SSRP, ensuring an environmentally sensitive approach to economic growth and social development at the community level.

SAMOA

Samoa is the largest of the three country programmes within the Samoa Sub-Regional Programme (SSRP), and since 2003 approximately USD 3.9 million has been approved and implemented across 215 projects, with a total in-cash co-financing of USD 633,278 and in-kind co-financing of USD 1,895,545. Being a Small Island Developing State (SIDS), a holistic approach to SGP implementation was adopted throughout OP6, with the whole country being selected as the landscape/seascape.

2.1. Key Results and Achievements:

During OP6, approximately 72% of grantmaking was targeted towards land degradation and biodiversity focal areas. 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”*, the SSRP allocated OP6 funding to Samoa in the following manner:

² The initial SGP OP7 concept was incorporated into the strategic directions for the overall GEF-7 replenishment negotiations in 2017, and subsequently approved by the GEF Council paper “GEF Small Grants Programme: Implementation Arrangements for GEF-7” (GEF/C.54/05.rev) in June 2018.

Table 1: Focal area and funding distribution during OP6 (2015-2019)

Focal Area	Number of Projects	Award (USD)	Percentage (%)	Award Type
Land degradation (LD)	30	\$ 598,271	37	Full Grant
Biodiversity (BD)	26	\$ 748,409	32	Full Grant
International Waters (IW)	11	\$ 227,413	14	Full Grant
Chemicals (POPs)	10	\$ 220,303	13	Full Grant
Climate Change (CC)	2	\$ 47,114	2	Full Grant
Capacity Development (CD)	2	\$ 33,557	2	Full Grant
Total:	81	\$ 1,875,067	100	

Key achievements from OP6 include:

- Four *Inception Workshops* were carried out committing funding to 81 grantees across the country;
- Beneficiaries include over 5,000 women, 5,000 men and 5,000 children, with approximately 2,000 women, 2,000 men and 2,000 children being provided capacity building across the OP6 focal areas;
- 23/81 projects were led by youth groups (28%) and 22/81 projects were led by women’s committees (27%) – OP6 target was that at least 30% of projects were to be led by women and/or youth groups;
- 6/81 projects were led by local NGOs and 75/81 projects were led by CSOs/CBOs;
- Through the SGP grant, Samoa Primary School undertook transformative initiatives to become Samoa’s first “Green School” (see hyperlink: <https://www.samoaoobserver.ws/category/samoa/6565>);
- Youth Climate Action Network (YCAN) received the 2018 Ramsar Wetland Conservation Award in the “Young Wetland Champions” category;
- YCAN (in 2017), Savaia Lefaga, Sataua EFKS Youth Group and Faleseela Environment Protection Society (FEPS) (in 2018) received National Environment Awards; the NSC/TAG received the 2019 “National Environment Award” in recognition and appreciation of their service to the environment;
- SGP grantees presented at the final side event of the Interregional Preparatory Meeting of the S.A.M.O.A. Pathway Mid-Term Review - “Empowered Civil Society for Sustainable Development: Best Practices from CSO-Government Dialogues”: <https://www.samoaoobserver.ws/category/samoa/5321>;
- Successful co-financing achieved with the Civil Society Support Programme (CSSP) to fund the Moataa Walkway, increasing the community’s resilience to the adverse effects of climate change.

2.2. Lessons Learned:

During the OP7 Country Programme Strategy (CPS) Stakeholder Consultation that was carried out on 17/10/2019 in Samoa, the following points were brought to the attention of the Secretariat/NSC/TAG:

1. *Knowledge Sharing* – during OP6, there was insufficient opportunity for CSOs to exchange knowledge and experiences amongst one another;
2. *Project Sustainability* – when the funding is utilized, completed projects lack the means to continue. An “exit strategy” is required to increase accessibility to future funding sources, along with a mechanism to assist CSOs/CBOs/NGOs when phasing out of a project cycle;
3. *Monitoring and Evaluation* – the current M&E process does not determine in detail the success/failures of projects, and data collected is often not validated by relevant stakeholders;
4. *Social Media* – throughout OP6, many grantees have increased the reach of their projects through the use of social media. As 78% of Samoa’s population live in rural areas, this is a key mechanism to showcase project progress, and can help knowledge sharing between different stakeholders involved.
5. *Financial Capacity* – grantees often lack the capacity to effectively report and monitor the financial progress of their projects, which can often lead to the following issue;
6. *Internal Conflict* – grantees often experience issues within their committees or wider communities resulting from the destination of funds and who has financial control;
7. *Disbursing Funds* – the Secretariat must be more efficient in disbursing the three tranches to grantees as projects can experience delays due to the slow process and correspondence between SGP/UNOPS;

3. COUNTRY PRIORITIES AND STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT

3.1. Alignment with National Priorities:

Table 2: List of relevant international conventions and national/regional plans or programmes³

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

3.2. Gaps and Opportunities:

OP7 provides SGP Samoa with the opportunity to continue contributing towards achieving the environmental priorities set under the international conventions and national/regional plans and programmes in Table 2. In 2016, Samoa was among the first to undergo a Voluntary National Review (VNR) for the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which highlighted the cross-cutting issues of inclusivity and gender equality throughout sustainable development at the national level. Specific focus was placed on mainstreaming gender and empowering youth groups within communities to contribute to local and national decision making and implementing activities. This provides an opportunity for OP7 grantmaking to address national priorities throughout project implementation, whilst increasing the scope and sustainability of activities.

The Government of Samoa have also set out a Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC - the heart of the Paris Agreement) to achieve a 100% transition to renewable energy by 2025. Civil society reliance on fossil fuel alternatives can be reduced through increasing the local capacity to produce clean energy through small-scale community level action during OP7.

³ See Annex to view OP7 alignment with specific priorities and outcomes of national plans and programmes.

Throughout OP7, there is also a significant opportunity to continue to improve the sustainable management and development of Samoa’s natural resources, a Long-Term Outcome (LTO) of the National Environment Sector Plan (NESP), similarly prioritized in the Strategy for Development of Samoa (SDS) 2016-2020 as well as international and regional conventions. Rural communities, which make up 72% of Samoa’s population, rely heavily on the environment which surrounds them and through increasing meaningful civil society ownership and involvement within environmental protection and conservation practices, the potential for environmental and socio-economic development can be enhanced.

Whilst there has been a significant improvement throughout OP6, there remains the opportunity to strengthen coordination and to develop new partnerships between civil society, NGOs, the private sector, Government of Samoa, and donor agencies – a cross-cutting factor in development with the potential to ensure policy making becomes increasingly inclusive and representative. Through improved dialogue, results and outcomes from SGP projects can be effectively utilized to inform national planning and decision making, with OP7 creating an enabling environment at the community level to work in partnership with the Government of Samoa. As well as this, OP7 grantmaking has the potential to fill the funding gap from OP6 to improve knowledge management and south-south cooperation, promoting the exchange of knowledge and best practices which can be replicated and upscaled throughout the SSRP, Pacific region and SIDS across the globe.

3.3. OP7 Strategic Priorities of the SGP Country Programme:

Table 3: SGP Country Programme’s alignment with SGP OP7 Strategic Initiatives and Country Priorities/ Projects/ Programmes

1	2	3
SGP OP7 Strategic Initiatives - Global	SGP Country Programme’s OP7 Priorities	SGP Country Programme’s complementarity with GEF, UNDP, and other projects and programmes
1. Community-based conservation of threatened ecosystems and species	<i>Improve management effectiveness of protected areas through ICCAs and shared governance with private sector and government.</i>	Strengthening Multi Sectoral Management of Critical Landscapes (SMSMCL) – GEF/UNDP/MNRE Vaisigano Catchment Project – GCF/UNDP/MOF/MNRE/LTA/MWTI/MOH/CSSP 6th National Report (6NR) – GEF/UNDP Economy Wide Adaptation to CC (EWACC) – GEF/UNDP/MNRE Ridge to Reef – GEF/EU/MNRE/MAF
2. Sustainable agriculture and fisheries, and food security	<i>Increase diversification and livelihood improvement.</i>	SMSMCL – GEF/UNDP/MNRE Ridge to Reef – GEF/EU/MNRE/MAF Papapapa Tilapia Project – CSSP Other programmes -FAO/MAF/WIBDI/METI/PTD/Chamber of Commerce and Industry (SCCI)/SPREP
3. Low-carbon energy access co-benefits	<i>Promote renewable and energy efficient technologies providing socio-economic benefits and improving livelihoods.</i>	Improving Performance of Renewable Energy Power Systems Samoa; 3rd National Communications – GEF/UNDP/MNRE Piu Biogas Project – CSSP Samoa Climate Smart Rainforest Restoration C-offset – Samoa Conservation Society (SCS)/MAF

<p>4. Local to global coalitions for chemicals and waste management</p>	<p><i>Promote plastics/solid waste management and circular economy; Reduce/remove use of chemicals in agriculture.</i></p>	<p>Ridge to Reef – GEF/EU/MNRE/MAF SSAB E-Waste – SSAB/MNRE/ILO Other Programmes – SWRMA/JICA/CSSP</p>
<p>5. Catalyzing sustainable urban solutions</p>	<p><i>Demonstrated innovative socially-inclusive urban solutions/ approaches (including waste and chemical management, energy, transport, watershed protection, ecosystem services and biodiversity).</i></p>	<p>Vaisigano Catchment Project – GCF/UNDP/MOF/MNRE/LTA/MWTI/MOH/CSSP; SMSMCL – GEF/UNDP/MNRE</p>
<p>6. Community-based Adaptation⁴ (with AusAID or other funding – not eligible with GEF funding)</p>	<p><i>Reduce vulnerability and improve the adaptive capacity of communities</i></p>	<p>MAP/SIDS-CBA – AusAID; Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change (PACC) - GEF/AUSAID/UNDP/SPREP; Green Economy Initiative – ILO/MNRE/SWRWMA; Vaisigano Catchment Project – GCF/UNDP/MOF/MNRE/LTA/MWTI/MOH/CSSP Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience (PPCR) – CSSP; MOF EWACC - GEF/UNDP/MNRE</p>
<p>7. CSO-Government-Private Sector Policy and Planning Dialogue Platforms (mandatory)</p>	<p><i>Promote/enhance community voices and participation in global and national policy, strategy development related to global environment and sustainable development issues.</i></p>	<p>Enhancing Resilience to Climate Change (ERCC) – MNRE/UNDP/ Adaptation Fund Global ABS Project – UNDP/MNRE Other programmes – SUNGO/CSSP/ Samoa Business Hub/SSAB/SCS/CI</p>
<p>8. Enhancing social inclusion (mandatory)</p>	<p><i>Promote targeted initiatives</i> <i>Mainstream social inclusion in all projects</i></p>	<p>Women in Leadership Samoa (WILS) – UN Women/UNDP; Women in Climate Change – ILO/WICC Youth Employment Project – ILO; Youth Co:Lab – UNDP/MWCSD/UN Women; Social Protection Programme – UNRCO/UNICEF/UNESCAP/UNDP/ UNESCO/ ILO;</p>
<p>9. Knowledge Management (mandatory)</p>	<p><i>Capture knowledge and lessons from projects and activities</i> <i>Improve capacities of CSOs/CBOs</i> <i>Conduct South-South Exchanges to promote technology transfer and replication of good practices</i></p>	<p>Knowledge Society Programme (KSP) – UNRCO/UNESCO/UNDP; SPREP; NUS; USP; UNDP Guardians Campaign – SCS/Samoa Voyaging Society (SVS)/MNRE/MAF/MWCSD/YCAN/NUS/FAO/MESC/SPREP ERCC – MNRE/UNDP/ Adaptation Fund</p>
<p>10. Results Management, Monitoring & Evaluation (mandatory)</p>	<p><i>Administer new M&E strategy in country programme and project design, implementation and overall decision making using participatory mechanisms</i></p>	<p>ERCC – MNRE/UNDP/ Adaptation Fund Other programmes – World Bank/MNRE/MAF/MWCSD/UNDP/SPREP</p>

⁴ To be included in Table 7 (on pg. 38) when AusAID/other funding has been allocated to this strategic initiative.

4. OP7 PRIORITY LANDSCAPES/SEASCAPES & STRATEGIC INITIATIVES

4.1. Grantmaking Within the Priority Landscapes/Seascapes:

a) *Process for selecting priority Landscape/Seascapes*

The approach taken to select the priority LS/SS was guided by key principles and concepts, including sustainability, empowerment, inclusion and multi-focal capacity, to strategically identify the most vulnerable areas in which at least 70% of funding would be allocated. Following the process below, the priority LS/SS was selected:

- *Step 1:* Review of OP6 CPS, ongoing and completed OP6 projects, and collection of national policy documents and relevant project documents to support intended SGP implementation in OP7;
- *Step 2:* OP7 Stakeholder Consultation – with CSO, NGO, Government and private sector participation;
- *Step 3:* NSC Consultation – to finalize and endorse the selected priority LS/SS

To accelerate development in Samoa, an integrated and inclusive approach is required, reflected in the Strategy for Development for Samoa (SDS) 2016-2020, the NESP 2017-2021, as well as in the UN 2030 SDGs unanimously adopted in September 2015. During the OP7 CPS Stakeholder Consultation, those present acknowledged that challenges to achieving the Key Outcomes of the SDS, as well as the 17 SDGs are interrelated and interconnected, and therefore should be tackled in such a way as to:

1. Ensure a multi-sectoral approach to addressing environmental issues at the community level;
2. Reduce the potential risk of marginalization of certain CSOs/CBOs/NGOs to ensure that the most vulnerable in not just a rural, but also urban environment, are not left behind.
3. Increase the ability to engage and integrate a greater number of technical and financial partners, maximizing synergies whilst minimizing tradeoffs and duplication;

b) *Selected Landscapes/Seascapes for OP7*

Through ensuring the above three additional criteria to LS/SS selection, all stakeholders agreed to the whole country being considered as the priority LS/SS, in which at least 70% of OP7 grant-making will be focused. The NSC endorsed this decision, as was carried out in the previous operational phase, and supports the GEF-7 Programming directions which seek for maximum impact across its focal areas through integrated programming under a multi-sectoral approach with joint-implementation from the Government of Samoa, the private sector, and local CSOs/CBOs/NGOs. The whole-of-country approach allows SGP to tackle drivers of environmental degradation in an integrated fashion, supporting country and sector priorities, whilst providing meaningful contribution to the SDGs.



Figure 1: Map of Samoa – 285,000 ha formed by volcanic activity, ringed by coral reefs and shallow lagoons.

c) OP7 Strategic Initiatives in the Landscapes/Seascapes

Strategic Initiative 1: Community-based conservation of threatened ecosystems and species

- SGP Samoa will demonstrate for conservation and sustainable use of threatened ecosystems and species across coastal/marine/mangrove/forest habitats, integrating relevant government ministries for technical assistance as well as the private sector and NGOs where possible, to assist the capacity of civil society by adopting a ‘polycentric governance’ approach to community-based landscape/seascape conservation;

Strategic Initiative 2: Sustainable agriculture and fisheries, and food security

- SGP Samoa will promote community-based climate resilient sustainable agriculture, fisheries and food production whilst ensuring biodiversity friendly practices and approaches are being adhered to, consolidating support to targeted sectors in previous operational cycles (e.g. supply chains to target biodiversity products, agrobiodiversity and small-hold farmers, organic agriculture and fair trade).

Strategic Initiative 3: Low-carbon energy access co-benefits⁵

- SGP Samoa will seek to support the NDC of Samoa to become 100% renewable by 2025 through low-cost bottom-up energy solutions increasing the potential for carbon emissions reductions at the community level. An integrated approach will be taken beyond the energy sector, aiming at reducing poverty, enhancing gender equality and social inclusion, whilst increasing climate resilience.

Strategic Initiative 4: Local to global coalitions for chemicals and waste management

- SGP Samoa will focus its support towards communities at the forefront of threats related to waste and chemicals either as users or consumers, supporting practical, affordable and innovative solutions to waste and chemicals management in joint effort with partners, including government ministries, research institutions, international agencies and private sector.

Strategic Initiative 5: Sustainable urban solutions

- SGP Samoa will pilot activities or replicate previously successful projects that have been carried out in an urban environment, such as Keyhole Gardening, promoting an integrated management approach to address urbanization challenges such as waste management, urban land use and access to clean water/energy.

Strategic Initiative 6: Community-based adaptation

- SGP Samoa will aim to reduce community vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change and improve their adaptive capacity whilst providing concrete ground-level climate change adaptation experience through integrating relevant local and regional stakeholders.

Coordination:

The SGP in Samoa is guided by the NSC, composed of government representatives and non-governmental members who reflect the programme’s mandate for CSO/CBO/NGO capacity building. They provide the overall country guidance and ensure that at the country level, programmes and projects are fully coordinated with the relevant stakeholders. This government representation along with relevant regional bodies is pivotal in achieving a multi-focal and integrated approach in the LS/SS, and proved successful during OP6 whereby at each stage of project development (proposal/implementing/completion), provision of advice and support was available to assist and develop CSO/CBO/NGO capacity, whilst ensuring that the community take the lead and overall responsibility. To further increase synergy and achieve greater impact from multi-focal approaches, the following are recommended throughout OP7:

- Upscaling projects from village to district initiatives or by adopting a Ridge to Reef (R2R) approach;
- Increasing collaboration with government, academic and research institutions in both capacity building and monitoring and evaluation processes;
- Identifying possible partnerships with other funding agencies to achieve co-financing, the harmonizing of criteria and the prevention of duplicating efforts to avoid inefficient utilization of resources.

⁵ NSC/TAG agreed during the CPS review to include but not prioritize SI 3 - *Low-carbon energy access co-benefits*.

4.2. Grantmaking Outside the Priority Landscapes/Seascapes:

Up to 30% of resources can be allocated for projects outside of the LS/SS, and will be done so through innovative, inclusive, and impactful initiatives as both stand-alone projects through Grant Maker Plus initiatives below, or through direct project level integration in a strategic and supportive manner to initiatives within the selected LS/SS.

a) CSO-Government-Private Sector Dialogue Platform

During OP7, SGP will strengthen its role as a CSO-led multi-stakeholder platform by working closely with the Government of Samoa and ever more so with the private sector in order to leverage its potential to invest and support sustainability at the local level. SGP will be guided by the Community Integrated Management (CIM) Plans⁶ in order to identify areas requiring CSO-Government-Private Sector dialogue, utilizing this existing “bridge” between the grassroots and local/national policy making. SGP will further contribute to the formation of durable partnerships as well as possible future CSO/Government/Private Sector dialogue through the following activities: (i) by promoting the inclusion of data/research findings (e.g. mangrove audits, MPAs, watersheds, land tenure/ use, environmental impact assessments (EIAs) etc.) in local/national/regional policy; and (ii) promoting the role of NSC members in disseminating information to relevant policy makers and promoting the inclusion of CSOs/CBOs/NGOs when updating national policy, such as but not limited to National Sector Plans / National Adaptation Plans of Action.

b) Promoting Social Inclusion, Including Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment

In Samoa, due to gender norms, men, women and youth have differing opportunities in the management and sustainable use of natural resources. Although women play a pivotal role in food production whether through subsistence farming to feed their families or growing cash crops for income, they often face barriers to accessing agricultural land, training, credit and financial services, which in the face of climate change and its associated disasters, are likely to become increasingly harder for women to overcome. SGP Samoa intends to enhance women’s and youth’s participation and role in natural resources decision-making processes, with particular focus on women as agents of change at all levels by promoting their voice in partnerships and alliances with regional and national networks such as Women’s Committees, WIBDI, Samoa Umbrella of NGOs (SUNGO), Samoa Women’s Association of Growers (SWAG) and YCAN. In addition, trainings, individual meetings and workshops will be conducted in order to enhance the technical capacity of women on environment-related issues. Grantmaking under this strategic initiative will also aim to identify innovative and inclusive sustainable activities that offer women access to credit and finance for impact entrepreneurship, whilst contributing to shape policy and gender norms to improve women’s access to and control over natural resources.

The following approaches from OP6 will be continued (i) solid and inclusive partnerships and spaces to foster women/youth/people with disabilities (PWDs) engagement will be made accessible in order to assist dialogue with relevant CSOs/CBOs/NGOs and stakeholders; (ii) both voluntary bodies key for SGP implementation, the TAG and NSC, will continue to have a representative specialized in gender/youth/PWD mainstreaming; (iii) all SGP projects shall be reviewed utilizing a checklist of criteria to screen projects for how they mainstream gender, youth and PWDs in the design, approval, implementing and monitoring phases of the project (constructive feedback will be given to the proponents by the NSC after reviewing each full proposal); (iv) 70% of SGP projects will be led by women and youth organizations and/or directly addressing gender issues. These activities and procedures will promote social inclusion of marginalized and vulnerable groups and allow the NSC to ensure marginalized groups are not excluded from participation.

⁶ CIM Plans - a Government and civil society partnership outlining the long-term implementation plan as a result of extensive consultations carried out in 2018. It aims to increase villages’ and communities’ resilience to climate change and its’ adverse impacts through better management of their natural environment and infrastructure.

c) Knowledge Management

Strengthening knowledge management throughout OP7 can address current gaps from OP6 highlighted in stakeholder consultations, whilst ensuring informed decisions are made and a learning culture is promoted across all sectors and stakeholders of development. SGP Samoa will aim to carry out the following to capture, share, and disseminate the lessons learned, best practices and success/failures identified throughout OP7: (i) *Knowledge Fairs* – bringing together local CSOs/CBOs/NGOs related to their project focal area or strategic initiative to assist knowledge exchanges with the necessary stakeholders, generating a strengthened capacity to address environmental issues at the community level; (ii) *Demonstration Sites* – selecting completed projects to showcase their achievements and to provide information, and the transfer of knowledge/experience to new CSOs/CBOs/NGOs ; (iii) *Digital Library of Community Innovations for the Global Environment* – updating the digital library with publications, fact sheets, reports and how-to-manuals, capturing and distilling useful solutions to environmental and sustainable development initiatives, and disseminating relevant information to all stakeholders; (iv) *Communities Connect / South-South Community Innovation Exchange Platform* – promoting knowledge exchange between SGP Samoa, the sub-region and globally, to encourage replication of best practices.

5. COMMUNICATION PLAN

OP7 will continue to ensure that with an inclusive communication strategy engaging with key stakeholders and CSOs/CBOs/NGOs, new partnerships will be fostered promoting participation, knowledge sharing and a bottom-up approach to local, regional and global environmentally sustainable development, whilst articulating the contribution of the SGP to national priorities, GEF programming, and UNDP strategies. Throughout OP7, the SGP will target the following:

- Strengthened direct engagement and communication with the private sector and other potential co-financing stakeholders (in-cash and in-kind) to increase resource mobilization as well as technical capacity throughout all stages of a project. SGP Samoa will continue to engage with government bodies and UN agencies who have been pivotal in previous operational phases;
- Meaningful emphasis will be placed on mainstreaming social inclusion to ensure no one is left behind;
- Successful communication of results through storytelling, visual media, social media, events, reports, publications (Secretariat quarterly newsletter). It will also be emphasized in project implementation that CSOs increase their capacity to utilize social media, documenting and disseminating project activities, and providing an open knowledge sharing platform among stakeholders;
- Identifying opportunities for Secretariat or CSO/CBO/NGO participation in key national events, consultations and workshops hosted by stakeholders from both the public and private sector;
- Continued durable and successful partnership with the GEF Operational Focal Point (OFFP) to ensure that results and lessons learned from the country portfolio of SGP projects are accessible and visible to the Government of Samoa;
- Ensured synchronization of messaging from all stakeholders, in particular CSOs/CBOs/NGOs. The NSC as well as the TAG are key to synchronization of the SGPs objectives, whose members can seek to deepen the engagement of relevant stakeholders.

6. RESOURCE MOBILIZATION AND PARTNERSHIP PLAN

During OP7, SGP Samoa will actively seek closer coordination and synergy with relevant partners, with focus on building durable relationships with the private sector to (i) effectively and efficiently support the delivery of community-level interventions, (ii) increase the sustainability of the SGP Country Programme grantmaking and Grant Makers Plus roles, and (iii) generate cost-savings to the GEF as a whole by mobilizing financial and capacity building resources. This is fundamental to allow for scaling up of successful and sustainable local enterprises through GEF and non-GEF resources to district/national levels.

6.1. Planned cash and in-kind co-financing:

Project Level - implementation at the local level requires the in-kind and/or in-cash support from the CSOs/CBOs/NGOs themselves and the wider community. Throughout OP7, grantees will be expected to continue providing in-kind co-financing to enhance project implementing capacities, inclusion and impact, and where possible, in-cash co-financing through donations from relevant sources to further mobilize financial resources. For SGP funded projects, the co-financing requirement is 1:1, i.e. for every dollar approved, the applicant should be able to raise an additional dollar (either in-kind or in-cash).

LS/SS & Country Level – at the LS/SS and country level, there are established mechanisms to attract potential cash and in-kind co-financing opportunities with local foundations as well as multilateral and bilateral donors described below, encouraging partnerships to reduce duplication of both initiatives and resources. SGP Samoa will also seek to receive further support through existing co-financing arrangements with local stakeholders, such as the CSSP in line with the Adaptation Fund/PPCR (World Bank).

6.2. Co-financing Opportunities:

Throughout OP7, SGP Samoa will continue to support the delivery of cash and in-kind co-financing from the multilateral, bilateral, Government of Samoa, CSO/CBO/NGO and private sector stakeholders present at the local, country and regional level (see Table 4). SGP will continue to seek support from the regional initiative led by AusAID – Mekong and Asia Pacific (MAP) Community Based Adaptation (CBA), helping to address the UN 2030 SDGs by building community resilience to the adverse effects of climate change. SGP Samoa will also aim to build partnerships with both public and private stakeholders to support impact entrepreneurship and circular economic activities, shifting away from the conventional supply chains adopted by the linear economy, and will seek to source technical assistance, continuing the durable partnerships already created with the ministries of the Government of Samoa, to support effective delivery and further contribute to the GEF mandate for environmental benefits.

Table 4: Potential cash and in-kind co-financing stakeholders.

	Multilateral	Bilateral	Government	NGOs/CSOs	Private	Other
1. CASH	Adaptation Fund; World Bank; European Union Aid (EU AID); Global Climate Fund (GCF); UNDP; UN Women; UNCDF; UN FAO; UNICEF;	Australian AID (AusAID); New Zealand AID Programme (NZAID), United States AID (USAID); Japanese International Cooperation	Civil Society Support Programme (CSSP); Samoa Business Hub ⁷ (SBH)	Samoa Umbrella for NGOs (SUNGO); Conservation International (CI); Samoa Conservation Society (SCS); Samoa National Youth Council (SNYC); Samoa Women’s Association of Growers (SWAG); Samoa Red Cross; Caritas; Samoa	Bank of the South Pacific (BSP); ANZ Bank; Samoa Commercial Bank (SCB); National Bank of Samoa (NBS) Digicel; BlueSky; Samoa Stationery and	National University of Samoa (NUS); University of the South Pacific (USP);

⁷ Formerly known as the Small Business Enterprise Centre (SBEC).

	UNEP; ILO; UNFPA; WHO; SPREP	Agency (JICA); China AID		Waste Recycling Management Association (SWRMA)	Books (SSAB) Private Sector Support Facility (PSSF)	
2. I N K I N D	UNDP; UN Women; UNCDF; UN FAO; UNICEF; UNEP; ILO; UNFPA; WHO; SPREP	AusAID; NZAID; USAID; JICA; China Aid	MNRE; MAF; MWCSO; MCIT; MCIL; MESC; SBH; CSSP; Samoa Tourism Authority (STA), SROS	SUNGO; CI; SCS; YCAN; Poutasi Development Trust (PDT); Mutuaileoo Environment Trust Inc. (METI); Samoa Voyaging Society (SVS); SNYC; SWAG; Samoa Red Cross; Caritas; WIBDI; SWRMA	SSAB	NUS; USP

6.3. Grantmaker Plus & Partnership Opportunities:

An ‘exit-strategy’ will be formalized to ensure CSOs/CBOs/NGOs have access to other multilateral donors, bilateral donors and local funding facilities, to increase the flow of resources to SGP stakeholders, whilst ensuring the sustainability of community projects initiated by SGP. The Secretariat as well as the NSC and TAG will be leveraged to assist communities and CSOs/CBOs/NGOs in developing proposals to access these additional resources, either through providing support during workshops or site visits. Projects will be selected where successful up-scaling has been achieved through co-financing to provide guidance and key information to both CSOs/CBOs/NGOs and the Secretariat for future project developments.

7. RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN

During implementation of OP7, it is likely that both programme and project implementation will be affected by the following: (i) environmental (ii) social (iii) and other key risks, highlighted in Table 5.

Table 5: Description of key risks identified in OP7

Describe identified risk	Degree of risk (low, medium, high)	Probability of risk (low, medium, high)	Risk mitigation measure foreseen
Environmental			
Natural disasters and extreme climatic events (e.g. cyclone, tsunami, low rainfall);	HIGH	HIGH	This is season dependent, so it must be ensured that projects mainstream DRM into implementation plans.
Social			
Misuse of funds and unclear financial reporting;	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	Early involvement of whole community throughout each phase of the project, and inclusion of capacity building workshops across projects on financial reporting.
Political/Religious interference;	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	Regular consultations / dialogue / mediation.
Lack of trust from wider community of CSO/CBO;	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	Early involvement of whole community at the start of the project highlighting CSO/CBO objectives and interventions.
Protected areas created limits access to previously available natural resources;	LOW	LOW	Ensure that the creation of alternative livelihoods and more environmentally sustainable livelihoods are integrated in project proposals.
Project sustainability;	LOW	MEDIUM	Ensure an “exit strategy” is incorporated into project proposals and that the project objective will provide substantial benefits to the community.
Other			
Slow remittance of disbursement from SGP;	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	Suggest to grantees to guarantee alternative sources of financing (in-kind/in-cash).
Land use issues (due to competing mandates and lack of coordination between Gvt. Departments);	MEDIUM	LOW	Improved project coordination and dialogue with and between the relevant ministries.
Grantees require continued management and support from SGP Office	HIGH	LOW	SGP Office and technical ground partners will continue to manage activities and funding to maintain efficiency and effectiveness.

The stated risks will be tracked during implementation of the OP7 CPS and reviewed during annual CPS reviews and AMR preparation. Upon submission of new project proposals, any potential risks should be raised to the Sub-Regional Coordinator (SRC) as well as the NSC to consider during project assessments. Workshops and consultations may be planned to raise awareness on approaches to reduce both the degree and probability of the aforementioned controllable risks from arising.

8. MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

8.1. Monitoring Approaches at Project and Country Levels:

Strengthening both monitoring and evaluation (M&E), and results management will generate a deeper understanding of ‘what’ works and ‘why’ in the communities the SGP serve, generating evidential basis for broader adoption and potential developmental change as a result. The following proposes an agile M&E system integrated across project, country and sub-regional level to address accountability, adaptive management with informed decisions and actions, and learning from both success and failure. Key focus will be placed on ensuring M&E is both inclusive and representative of all local stakeholders and community members, particularly women, youth and PWDs.

Project management and implementation tend to be separate at the project level, creating an obstacle to reliable and inclusive evidence-based reporting. Therefore, the following approaches will be taken to guarantee both qualitative and quantitative data are reported and validated:

- Progress will be tracked from the conception of a proposal, whereby a perception of the baseline and a subsequent aim should be present;
- Each project can invest 4-6% of the total grant amount on project level M&E, which can be utilized towards submission of project progress report, including monitoring of GEF-7 indicators;
- Clear reporting guidelines with well-defined deadlines for progress/final reports will be implemented;
- M&E workshops will be carried out upon initiation of OP7 to provide the opportunity for all CSOs to build technical and analytical M&E capacity (this should be carried out on the two main islands (Upolu and Savai’i) to increase the accessibility for all CSOs and other stakeholders to be present);
- Quarterly site visits will be carried out by the Secretariat alongside relevant NSC members, public and private stakeholders, providing opportunities to verify the data being reported. The Secretariat will carry out additional site visits to ensure projects are on schedule to be completed within the planned timeframe (if necessary, relevant ministries will be present for these to provide technical assistance to CSOs regarding implementation), as well as to ensure data being reported is representative of the entire community through carrying out interviews of not just those managing or implementing the projects, but expected direct and indirect beneficiaries as well;
- Site visits will be clustered by focal area to reduce operational costs and increase the level of expertise through the presence of necessary stakeholders;
- Upon completion of a project, results (in the form of final report or fact sheet) will be circulated to the NSC, TAG and other relevant stakeholders, importantly the local government, to receive their feedback and overall validation of the stated outcomes and achievements (Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) may be required between SGP/UNDP/Government). Only once there is validation that the quality of information reported and collated is representative and inclusive, will the SGP database be updated with completed projects;
- All remaining updates to the SGP database will be carried out as an ongoing undertaking throughout OP7 by the Secretariat.

Partnerships for M&E:

Creating genuine partnerships with local stakeholders not only increases monitoring capacity but can also lead to cost-sharing through joint-monitoring partnerships with other public or private grant-makers, foundations, agencies and academic institutions. During OP7, partnerships created in previous operational phases (CSP/SUNGO) will be built upon, with particular focus on the private sector, where SGP has the potential to provide on the ground value as a ‘M&E broker’, whose key contribution in the potential partnership is the M&E capacities and approaches. SGP will also seek similar partnerships with research agencies, such as SPREP, NUS and USP, to support the M&E process which will receive continued involvement from MNRE, MAF and other government agencies.

Table 6: M&E Plan at the Country Programme Level

M&E Activity	Purpose	Responsible Parties	Budget Source	Timing
Country Programme Strategy elaboration	Framework for action including identification of community projects.	SRC, NSC, TAG, country stakeholders, grantees	A SGP planning grant to engage consultants may be used to update OP7 CPS.	At start of OP7
As part of NSC/ TAG meetings, ongoing review of project results and analysis. This includes an Annual CPS Review.	Assess effectiveness of projects, country portfolio; learning; adaptive management.	SRC, NSC, TAG, UNDP Country Office. Final deliberations shared/ analyzed with CPMT colleagues.	Staff time, Country Operating Budget (COB)	At least 1 annual review ⁸ to ensure OP7 CPS is on track to achieve its results and make timely and evidence-based modifications to CPS as may be needed ⁹ .
Annual Monitoring Report Survey ¹⁰	Enable efficient reporting to CPMT and GEF. It serves as the primary tools to record and analytically present results to donors.	SRC/PA in close collaboration with NSC/TAG. CPMT provides technical guidance support and receives final country submission for further action.	Staff time	Once per year in June- July
Country Portfolio Review including an impact review	Methodological results capture of the portfolio at a given point to note impact level change as well as broader adoption. The goal is to support reporting to stakeholders, to support the strategic development/ implementation of CPS, and to produce evidence-based knowledge to support scaling-up/replication/policy influence and/or mainstreaming.	SRC, NSC, TAG.	SGP planning grant to engage consultants may be used to undertake previous operational cycles impact review and utilize lessons for both OP7 CPS development and implementation. Global technical M&E support can be expected.	Once per operational phase
NSC/TAG M&E Site Visits	Review project progress and provide technical support.	SRC/PA in collaboration with NSC/TAG.	Staff time, COB.	Quarterly visits each year of OP7.
SGP Database	Ensure recording of all Project and Country Programme inputs in SGP database.	SRC, PA, International UNVs, Interns	Staff time.	Throughout the operational phase. Ensure quality assurance and completion of data prior to annual monitoring cycle (May- June of every year).
Audit	Ensure compliance with project implementation/ management standards and norms.	UNOPS/External Contractor. SRC/PA to provide requisite support.	Global Operating Budget.	Annually for selected countries on risk-assessment basis.










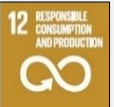




⁸ It is recommended that the Annual CPS review is done close to AMR submissions for both processes to benefit from each other (suggested timeframe is May- July).

⁹ Note OP7 CPS is regarded as a dynamic document and can be updated by the SGP country team/NSC on a periodic basis to reflect necessary adjustments to ensure maximum impact. This CPS update process should be part of the Annual CPS Review.

¹⁰ Timely and quality country level submissions to *Annual Monitoring Process* are mandatory. As a Global Programme, it enables aggregated reporting by CPMT to GEF, UNDP and other stakeholders.

8.2. CPS Results Framework:

Table 7: Results Framework of SGP OP7 Country Programme Strategy for Samoa

Alignment with SDGs:		
             		
<p>Synergy with UNDP Sub-Regional Programme Document for the Pacific Island Countries and Territories:</p> <p>Outcome 1. Climate change, disaster resilience and environmental protection Output 1.1. Scaled-up action on CC adaptation and mitigation across sectors which is funded and implemented. Output 1.3. Solutions developed at national and subnational levels for sustainable management of natural resources, ecosystem service and waste.</p> <p>Outcome 3. Sustainable and inclusive economic development Output 3.2. Green/blue economic policies in place to support private sector initiatives that create sustainable and environmentally friendly jobs and entrepreneurial opportunities for women and youth.</p> <p>Outcome 5. Effective governance for service delivery Output 5.1. Increased voice and more inclusive participation by women, youth and marginalized groups in national and subnational decision-making bodies that are more representative.</p>		
<p>OP7 SGP Programme Goal: <i>Promote and support innovative, inclusive and impactful initiatives, and foster multi-stakeholder partnerships at the local level to tackle global environmental issues in priority landscapes and seascapes.</i></p>		
OP7 SGP CPS Strategic Initiatives	OP7 CPS Indicators and Targets ¹¹	Means of Verification
<p><u>Strategic Initiative 1:</u></p> <p>Community-based conservation of threatened ecosystems and species</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve management effectiveness of protected areas through ICCAs and shared governance with private sector and government. 	<p>Indicator: # hectares of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (GEF core indicator 4.1); Target: 50</p> <p>Indicator: # hectares of Marine Protected Areas under improved management effectiveness (GEF core indicator 2.2); Target: 50</p> <p>Indicator: # hectares of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity; excluding protected areas (GEF core indicator 5); Target: 50</p> <p>Indicator: # hectares of community-based protected area/ conserved area designations and/or networks strengthened; Target: 50</p>	<p>Individual project reporting by SGP country teams (as part of midterm and final progress reports)</p> <p>Baseline assessment comparison variables (use of conceptual models and partner data as appropriate)</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), SGP global database</p> <p>CPS Review (NSC Inputs)</p>
<p><u>Strategic Initiative 2:</u></p> <p>Sustainable agriculture and fisheries, and food security</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase diversification and livelihood improvement. 	<p>Indicator: # hectares of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems (GEF core indicator 4.3); Target: 50</p> <p>Indicator: # hectares of degraded agricultural lands restored (GEF core indicator 3.1); Target: 25</p>	<p>Individual project reporting by SGP country teams (as part of midterm and final progress reports)</p>

¹¹ OP7 CPS Indicators and Targets include new targets and adapted targets from previous operational phases.

	<p>Indicator: # supporting linkages/partnerships for sustainable food production practices (such as diversification and sustainable intensification) and supply chain management (esp. SMEs); Target: 5-10</p> <p>Indicator: # small-holder farmers supported towards the achievement of national Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) targets; Target: 5</p>	<p>Annual Monitoring report (AMR), SGP global database</p> <p>CPS Review (NSC Inputs)</p> <p>Socio-ecological resilience indicators for production landscapes (SEPLs))</p>
<p>Strategic Initiative 3: Low-carbon energy access co-benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote renewable and energy efficient technologies providing socio-economic benefits and improving livelihoods. 	<p>Indicator: typology of community-oriented, locally adapted energy access solutions with successful demonstrations or scaling up and replication; Target: 1</p> <p>Indicator: # community-oriented, locally adapted energy access solution with successful demonstrations for scaling up and replication; Target: 1</p> <p>Indicator: # households achieving energy access, with co-benefits estimated and valued; Target: 10</p> <p>Indicator: % increase of installed renewable energy capacity from local technologies (e.g. biomass, hydro-electric, solar etc.); Target: 25%</p> <p>Indicator: # hectares of forests and non-forest lands with restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks initiated; Target: 25</p>	<p>Individual project reporting by SGP country teams (as part of midterm and final progress reports)</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), SGP global database</p> <p>CPS Review (NSC Inputs)</p>
<p>Strategic Initiative 4: Local to global coalitions for chemicals and waste management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote plastics/solid waste management and circular economy; - Reduce/remove use of chemicals in agriculture. 	<p>Indicator: # tons of solid and liquid Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), POPs and mercury containing materials and products removed or disposed (GEF core indicator 9.6); Target: 10</p> <p>Indicator: # projects and/or communities working on increasing awareness and outreach for sound chemicals, waste and mercury management; Target: 10</p> <p>Indicator: # local to global coalitions and networks established and/or strengthened (e.g. IPEN and Zero Mercury Working Group); Target: 2</p>	<p>Individual project reporting by SGP country teams (as part of midterm and final progress reports)</p> <p>Strategic partnership with IPEN and Mercury GOLD country partners</p> <p>CPS Review (NSC Inputs)</p>
<p>Strategic Initiative 5: Catalyzing sustainable urban solutions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Demonstrated innovative socially-inclusive urban solutions/ approaches (including waste & chemical management, energy, transport, watershed protection, ecosystem services and biodiversity) 	<p>Indicator: # community-based urban solutions/ approaches (including chemical and waste management, energy, transport, watershed protection, ecosystem services and biodiversity) deployed; Target: 5-10</p> <p>Indicator: # communities with improved capacities to promote community-driven integrated solutions for low-emission and resilient urban development; Target: 5-10</p> <p>Indicator: # projects with improved capacities to promote community-driven integrated solutions for low-emission and resilient urban development; Target: 3-5</p>	<p>Individual project reporting by SGP country teams (as part of midterm and final progress reports)</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), SGP global database</p> <p>CPS Review (NSC Inputs)</p>
<p>Strategic Initiative 7: CSO-Government-Private Sector Policy and Planning</p>	<p>Indicator: # biannual CSO-government-private sector dialogues convened to support community voice and</p>	<p>Individual project reporting by SGP country teams (as part</p>

<p>Dialogue Platforms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote/enhance community voices and participation in global and national policy, strategy development related to global environment and sustainable development issues. 	<p>representation in national/ sub-national policy development; Target: 1</p> <p>Indicator: # high-level policy changes attributed to increased community representation from CSO - government-private sector dialogue; Target: 2</p> <p>Indicator: % of representatives from social inclusion group (indigenous people, women, youth, persons with disability, farmers, other marginalized groups) supported with meaningful participation in dialogue platforms; Target: 50%</p> <p>Indicator: Public-Private Partnership on key global environmental issues promoted; Target: 5</p>	<p>of midterm and final progress reports)</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), global database</p> <p>CPS Review (NSC Inputs)</p>
<p>Strategic Initiative 8: Enhancing social inclusion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote targeted initiatives; - Mainstream social inclusion in all projects. 	<p>Indicator: % of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment (GEF core indicator 11); Target: 50%</p> <p>Indicator: % of SGP projects led by women/youth and/or mainstream concrete mechanisms for increased participation of women/youth; Target: 40%</p> <p>Indicator: % of projects improve participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance, closing gender gaps related to access and control over natural resources; Target: 40%</p> <p>Indicator: % of projects target socio-economic benefits and services for women; Target: 40%</p> <p>Indicator: SGP projects demonstrate appropriate models of engaging youth; Target: 100%</p> <p>Indicator: SGP projects demonstrate models of engaging persons with disability; Target: 100%</p>	<p>Individual project reporting by SGP country teams (as part of midterm and final progress reports)</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), SGP global database</p> <p>CPS Review (NSC Inputs)</p>
<p>Strategic Initiative 9 & 10: M&E and Knowledge Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capture knowledge and lessons from projects and activities; - Improve capacities of CSOs/CBOs; - Conduct South-South Exchanges to promote technology transfer and replication of good practices; - Administer new M&E strategy in country programme and project design, implementation and overall decision making using participatory mechanisms. 	<p>Indicator: % projects administering RBM modalities in programme design/implementation/ decision making using participatory mechanisms; Target: 100%</p> <p>Indicator: updating SGP database for effective data collection/management/analysis supporting gains in programme performance and learning; Target: Weekly</p> <p>Indicator: # south-south exchange at global/ regional/national level to transfer knowledge (fairs), replicate technology/tools/approaches on global environmental issues; Target: 1</p> <p>Indicator: # country/cross-country impact reviews undertaken identifying SGP impact; Target: 1</p> <p>Indicator: # projects reporting adoption of improved practices or approaches due to South-South exchanges between communities/CSOs/ other partners across countries; Target: 5</p> <p>Indicator: % projects using citizen-based knowledge platform to document and curate community-based solutions to environment issues; Target: 50%</p>	<p>Individual project reporting by SGP country teams (as part of midterm and final progress reports)</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), SGP global database</p> <p>CPS Review (NSC Inputs)</p>

**SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME
COUNTRY PROGRAMME STRATEGY FOR OP7
SAMOA SUB-REGIONAL PROGRAMME (SSRP)
TOKELAU**



TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. BACKGROUND.....	44
2. SUMMARY.....	44
2.1. Key Results & Achievements.....	45
2.2. Lessons Learned.....	45
3. COUNTRY PRIORITIES & STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT.....	46
3.1. Alignment with National Priorities	46
3.2. Gaps & Opportunities	46
3.3. OP7 Strategic Priorities	47
4. OP7 PRIORITY LANDSCAPE/SEASCAPES & STRATEGIC INITIATIVES.....	48
4.1. Grantmaking Within the Landscape/Seascapes	48
a) Process for Selecting Landscape/Seascapes	48
b) Selected Landscape/Seascapes.....	48
c) OP7 Strategic Initiatives in the Landscape/Seascapes.....	49
4.2. Grantmaking Outside the Priority Landscape/Seascape	50
a) CSO-Government-Private Sector Dialogue Platform	50
b) Promoting Social Inclusion.....	50
c) Knowledge Management.....	50
5. COMMUNICATION PLAN.....	51
6. RESOURCE MOBILIZATION PLAN	51
6.1. Planned Cash and In-Kind Co-financing	51
6.2. Co-financing Opportunities.....	52
6.3. Grantmaker Plus and Partnership Opportunities	52
7. RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN.....	53
8. MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN	54
8.1. Monitoring Approaches and Project/Country Levels	54
8.2. CPS Results Framework	56

OP7 Financial Resources - SGP Country Programme (estimated US\$)¹

Total SGP Grants to date since 2003:	USD 295,200
OP7 GEF Core Funds:	USD 150,000 (tbc)
OP7 GEF STAR Funds:	USD (tbc)
Other funds (secured)	USD (tbc)
Other funds (expected/to be mobilized)	USD (tbc)

¹ The level of SGP OP7 resources is an estimated total of: (i) the GEF7 core grant allocation (to be reviewed annually by CPMT on the basis of performance, co-financing and strategic partnerships, demonstrated NSC commitment rates, and UNOPS delivery); (ii) approved STAR resources; as well as (iii) other sources of third party cost sharing & co-financing (country, regional and/or global levels). SGP countries with remaining OP6 balances that have not been pipelined will be expected to use these balances in line with the OP7 strategic approach in order to be coherent in terms of SGP programming and results expected.

1. BACKGROUND

As a corporate programme of the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP), implemented by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) aligns its Operational Phase strategies with those of the GEF and co-financing partners, and provides a global portfolio of *innovative, inclusive, and impactful* projects that address global environmental and sustainable development issues.

Action at the local level by civil society and community-based organizations, including women groups, indigenous peoples, youth, and persons with disabilities is recognized essential to form multi-stakeholder alliances to deliver global environmental benefits and contribute to the GEF-7 Programming Directions, UNDP's Strategic Plan 2018-2021, and national priorities to achieve the UN Sustainable Development Goals and other international commitments.²

Building on its over 26 years of successful operations in total over 133 countries, the 7th Operational Phase (OP) of the SGP aims *“to promote and support innovative, inclusive and scalable initiatives, and foster multi stakeholder partnerships at the local level to tackle global environmental issues in priority landscapes and seascapes.”*

2. SUMMARY

Since its inception in 2003, the SSRP of the GEF SGP has provided financial and technical support to assist the contributions of civil society organizations (CSOs), community-based organizations (CBOs) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in fostering and conserving an environment that stimulates growth, while enhancing people's livelihoods in the Cook Islands, Niue, Samoa and Tokelau. To date, approximately USD 5 million have been approved and implemented across over 270 projects providing capacity building, income-generating opportunities, alternative livelihoods, and most importantly, a greater ecosystem and community resilience in the sub-region, as well as contributing significantly to the local economies of the four countries.

The durable partnerships between civil-society, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the private sector, local governments and the SGP Secretariat have been fundamental factors in the continued success of the SSRP, ensuring an environmentally sensitive approach to economic growth and social development at the community level.

TOKELAU

Established in 2003 as an associate country programme within the SSRP, SGP have implemented 5 projects in Tokelau between OP3-OP6 (2003-2019), with a total approved allocation of USD 295,200. Tokelau is technically ineligible to receive GEF funds as a “stand-alone” country programme, therefore co-financing partnerships have proven fundamental to achieve community driven environmentally sustainable development. Between OP3-OP5 (2003-2014), grants were achieved through co-financing provided by the Mekong Asia Pacific/Small Islands Developing States Community Based Adaptation Fund (MAP/SIDS-CBA), and in OP6, under the co-financing partnership between the New Zealand AID (NZ AID) Pacific Environment Fund (PEF) and the Small Grants Programme. In 2015, the National Steering Committee (NSC) was reformed to include a General Manager from each of the three atolls (Atafu, Nukunonu and Fakaofu), members of local CSOs/CBOs/NGOs, and representatives from the Office of the Council for the Ongoing Government (OCOG), based at the Government Office in Apia, Samoa.

² The initial SGP OP7 concept was incorporated into the strategic directions for the overall GEF-7 replenishment negotiations in 2017, and subsequently approved by the GEF Council paper “GEF Small Grants Programme: Implementation Arrangements for GEF-7” (GEF/C.54/05.rev) in June 2018.

2.1. Key Results and Achievements:

In 2017, an initial strategic grant of USD 100,000 was approved under OP6 for the implementation of the *Biogas Energy to Waste Management* project in Tokelau, however, following a feasibility study, the Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) was terminated and replaced with a proposal to improve waste management on the three atolls. The new proposal was approved in 2019, and saw the total strategic grant allocation increase to USD 150,000.

With the aim 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”, SSRP allocated OP6 funding to Tokelau in the following manner:

Table 1: Focal area and funding distribution during OP6 (2015-2019)

Focal Area	Number of Projects	Award (USD)	Percentage (%)	Award Type
Chemicals (POPs)	1	\$ 150,000	100	Strategic Grant
Total:	1	\$ 150,000	100	

Key achievements from OP6 include:

- 1 project = USD 150,000 (Strategic Grant) aimed at improving waste management practices across the three atolls through the provision of a mobile incinerator;
- Achieved co-financing under the partnership between the NZAID Pacific Environment Fund (PEF) and Small Grants Programme;
- Successful in-kind support provided to the *Aumaga* (CBO leading the project which is present on the three atolls – comprised of members who are 18 years old and above) by the Department of Economic Development, Natural Resources and Environment;
- Successful involvement of Tokelauan youth throughout all stages of the project so far (design and implementation).

2.2. Lessons Learned:

During OP6, it became apparent that the General Fono will have to seriously consider declaring an urgent National Climate Emergency in Tokelau to take drastic measures from 2020 onwards to combat the adverse effects of climate change. With recent climate science data suggesting there is insufficient action being taken reducing global emissions to offset the global rise in temperature, Tokelau understands the role it must play in this ‘crisis’.

In addition, the waste management strategic project brought to the attention of various stakeholders in Tokelau the current threats to both the health of Tokelau’s biodiversity as well as human population. Key waste management policies and strategies have been identified with restrictions on imported POPs enforced as per the Stockholm Convention. The project is ongoing but considerable progress was made in waste reduction and low emission energy technologies; a biodegradable plant-based ‘green product’ has been trialed as a potential substitute for plastic and polystyrene plates/cups/utensils. Strengthening the partnership with Government of Samoa Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment and acknowledging the lessons learnt from Tuvalu (Sagapolutele) has built a solid foundation for future waste management strategies in Samoa.

Finally, the General Fono has emphasized the need to target more sustainable technologies in the future that can help better address food security (e.g. hydroponics), waste management (plant-based biodegradable cutlery, etc.), renewable energy (e.g. solar technology), among others, to help attain the UN 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Contributions to a new Tokelau National Strategic Plan (2021-2024) must include these lessons learned.

3. COUNTRY PRIORITIES AND STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT

3.1. Alignment with National Priorities:

Table 2: List of relevant national/regional plans or programmes³

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 in Table 2.

3.2. Gaps and Opportunities:

OP7 provides SGP Tokelau with the opportunity to continue contributing towards achieving the environmental priorities set under the above mentioned national and regional plans and programmes, particularly the outcomes of Goal 5: *Climate Change*, in the TNSP 2016-2020:

- CC1 - A well maintained and managed environment for Tokelau;
- CC2 - Enhanced resilience to the impacts of climate change and related hazards.

In order to maintain a sustainable environment in Tokelau, it is important that best practices are upscaled and innovative projects are implemented, building on the solid foundation already created in previous operational phases. Keyhole Gardens (KHG) have proven to be very successful across the SIDS, however, with limited terrestrial space available, new techniques are required to continue to ensure sustainable agricultural practices are replicated and maintained. There is an opportunity for the development of hydroponic systems, a subset of hydroculture (method of growing plants without soil but instead using mineral nutrient solutions in a water solvent), which does not require expansive space to produce the desired crop and can contribute to increasing diversification and improving livelihoods throughout the nation.

The launch of the TISSAP, an inclusive document representative of opinions and assessments of both technical experts and members of the community across the three atolls, also provides opportunity for SGP project implementation to align with national targets to assist efforts in reducing the impact of invasive species on the native biodiversity, the economy and communities in Tokelau. It is important that new initiatives are community-led, a cross-cutting factor that was highlighted in the FRDP 2016-2030, prioritizing the need for informed cost-effective resilient development interventions that are gender responsive and inclusive. With existing mechanisms in place throughout Tokelau, such as the *Aumaga*, allowing for inclusive decision making and implementation, the opportunity to utilize these systems across the OP7 project portfolio can significantly contribute to achieving comprehensive social inclusion during all stages of project implementation. Groups such as the *Aumaga* can also prove fundamental in the continual improvement of CSO-Government-Private Sector dialogue platforms which can seek to strengthen collaboration of local stakeholders to address issues related to the sustainable development priorities and needs in Tokelau.

³ See Annex to view OP7 alignment with specific priorities and outcomes of national plans and programmes.

3.3. OP7 Strategic Priorities of the SGP Country Programme:

Table 3: SGP Country Programme’s alignment with SGP OP7 Strategic Initiatives and Country Priorities/ Projects/ Programmes

1	2	3
SGP OP7 Strategic Initiatives - Global	SGP Country Programme’s OP7 Priorities	SGP Country Programme’s complementarity with GEF, UNDP, and other projects and programmes
<p>1. Community-based conservation of threatened ecosystems and species</p>	<p><i>Improve management effectiveness of protected areas through ICCAs and shared governance with private sector and government.</i></p>	<p>Threatened Species Research Hub established with key international marine biology stakeholders; Biodiversity Conservation Projects that include long-term monitoring of all ICCAs, ongoing biodiversity surveys and marine/terrestrial ecosystem research.</p>
<p>2. Sustainable agriculture and fisheries, and food security</p>	<p><i>Increase diversification and livelihood improvement.</i></p>	<p>Keyhole Gardening</p>
<p>4. Local to global coalitions for chemicals and waste management</p>	<p><i>Promote plastics/solid waste management and circular economy;</i></p>	<p>Waste Management Project – NZAID PEF and GEF SGP</p>
<p>6. Community-based Adaptation⁴ (with AusAID or other funding – not eligible with GEF funding)</p>	<p><i>Reduce vulnerability and improve the adaptive capacity of communities.</i></p>	<p>MAP/SIDS-CBA – AusAID; Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change - GEF/AUSAID/UNDP/SPREP</p>
<p>7. CSO-Government-Private Sector Policy and Planning Dialogue Platforms</p>	<p><i>Promote/enhance community voices and participation in global and national policy, strategy development related to global environment and sustainable development issues.</i></p>	
<p>8. Enhancing social inclusion (mandatory)</p>	<p><i>Promote targeted initiatives; Mainstream social inclusion in all projects.</i></p>	<p>Social Protection Programme – UNRCO/ UNICEF/UNESCAP/UNDP/ UNESCO/ ILO;</p>
<p>9. Knowledge Management (mandatory)</p>	<p><i>Capture knowledge and lessons from projects and activities; Improve capacities of CSOs/CBO; Conduct South-South Exchanges to promote technology transfer and replication of good practices.</i></p>	
<p>10. Results Management, Monitoring & Evaluation (mandatory)</p>	<p><i>Administer new M&E strategy in country programme and project design, implementation and overall decision making using participatory mechanisms.</i></p>	

⁴ To be included in Table 7 (on pg. 56) when AusAID/other funding has been allocated to this strategic initiative.

4. OP7 PRIORITY LANDSCAPES/SEASCAPES & STRATEGIC INITIATIVES

4.1. Grantmaking Within the Priority Landscapes/Seascapes:

a) *Process for selecting priority Landscapes/Seascapes*

The approach taken to select the priority LS/SS was guided by key principles and concepts, including sustainability, empowerment, inclusion and multi-focal capacity, to strategically identify the priority areas in which at least 70% of funding would be allocated. Following the process below, the priority LS/SS was selected:

- *Step 1:* Review OP6 CPS, ongoing and completed OP6 projects, and collection of national policy documents and relevant project documents to support intended SGP implementation in OP7;
- *Step 2:* Initial meeting with NSC (05/11/2019) – with members of the OCOG based in Apia representing all NSC members;
- *Step 3:* Final meeting with NSC (18/12/2019) – with members of the OCOG based in Apia representing all NSC members to finalize and endorse the selected priority LS/SS

b) *Selected Landscapes/Seascapes for OP7*

As a result of the above-mentioned process, the whole country will be considered the priority landscape/seascape, in which at least 70% of OP7 grant-making will be focused. This supports the GEF-7 Programming directions which seeks to maximize impacts across its focal areas through integrated programming under a multi-sectoral approach with joint-implementation from the OCOG, the private sector, and local CSOs/CBOs/NGOs. The whole-of-country approach allows SGP to tackle drivers of environmental degradation in an integrated fashion, supporting country and sector priorities, whilst providing meaningful contribution to the SDGs.

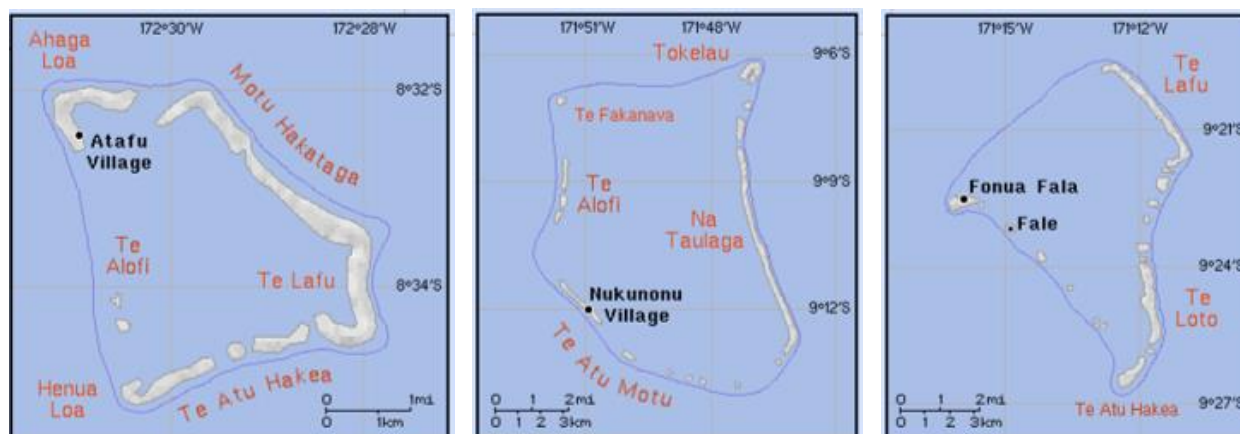


Figure 1: Map of Tokelau’s three atolls – Atafu (left) is approximately 3.6 km², Nukunonu (center) is approximately 4.7 km², and Fakaofu (right) is approximately 4 km². Each atoll consists of numerous islets located on its reef, with unnavigable shallow central lagoons. The atolls range from 2.4-4.5 meters above sea level and have a low soil fertility due to their characteristic highly porous coral-sand composition. Due to its location, the island nation of Tokelau experiences two seasons – dry (May-October) and wet (November – April) season, however, due to climate change, weather forecasts are becoming increasingly difficult to predict. Each atoll is separated by approximately 80km of ocean, with the usual 200 nautical miles Economic Exclusion Zone in place.

c) OP7 Strategic Initiatives in the Landscapes/Seascapes⁵

Strategic Initiative 1: Community-based conservation of threatened ecosystems and species

- SGP Tokelau will demonstrate for conservation and sustainable use of threatened ecosystems and species across the whole country, by integrating relevant OCOG ministries for technical assistance as well as the private sector and NGOs where possible, to assist the capacity of civil society and adopt a 'polycentric governance' approach to community-based LS/SS conservation;

Strategic Initiative 2: Sustainable agriculture and fisheries, and food security

- SGP Tokelau will promote community-based climate resilient sustainable agriculture, fisheries and food production whilst ensuring biodiversity friendly practices and approaches are being adhered to, consolidating support to targeted sectors in previous operational cycles (e.g. supply chains to target biodiversity products, agrobiodiversity/hydroponic agricultural development and small-hold farmers, organic agriculture and fair trade).

Strategic Initiative 4: Local to global coalitions for chemicals and waste management

- SGP Tokelau will focus its support towards communities at the forefront of threats related to waste and chemicals either as users or consumers, supporting practical, affordable and innovative solutions to waste and chemicals management, assisting the upscale of previously implemented projects through joint-implementation efforts with partners, including OCOG ministries, research institutions, international agencies and private sector.

Strategic Initiative 6: Community-based adaptation

- SGP Tokelau will aim to reduce community vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change and improve their adaptive capacity whilst providing concrete ground-level climate change adaptation experience through integrating relevant local and regional stakeholders.

Coordination:

The SGP in Tokelau is guided by the NSC, which is composed of OCOG representatives as well as non-governmental members who reflect the programme's mandate for CSO/CBO/NGO capacity building. During OP7, joint implementation utilizing the technical assistance and support from OCOG ministries will be provided to CSOs/CBOs/NGOs at each stage of project development (proposal/implementing/completion). SGP projects will nevertheless continue to be community-led, bottom-up initiatives, however, must receive the necessary technical support to achieve maximum outputs. To increase synergy and ensure a multi-focal approach, the following are recommended throughout OP7:

- Upscaling projects from village to island-wide initiatives, such as that achieved during OP6 targeting waste management across the three atolls;
- Increasing collaboration with the OCOG, academic and research institutions in both capacity building and monitoring and evaluation processes;
- Identifying possible partnerships with other funding agencies to achieve co-financing, the harmonizing of criteria and the prevention of duplicating efforts to avoid inefficient utilization of resources.

⁵ The following strategic initiatives will not be targeted throughout OP7:

SI 3 (low-carbon energy access co-benefits) – Tokelau became the first 100% solar-powered nation in November 2012;

SI 5 (catalyzing sustainable urban solutions) – high population and infrastructure density is not a factor in Tokelau, however, OP7 will seek to implement sustainable solutions through the remaining initiatives in villages across the three atolls.

4.2. Grantmaking Outside the Priority Landscapes/Seascapes:

Up to 30% of resources can be allocated for projects outside of the LS/SS, and will be done so through innovative, inclusive, and impactful initiatives as both stand-alone projects through Grant Maker Plus initiatives below, or through direct project level integration in a strategic and supportive manner to initiatives within the selected LS/SS.

a) CSO-Government-Private Sector Dialogue Platform

During OP7, the SGP will strengthen its role as a CSO-led multi-stakeholder platform by working closely with the OCOG of Tokelau and ever more so with the private sector in order to leverage its potential to invest and support sustainability at the local level. SGP will be guided by the Tokelau National Strategic Plan (TNSP) in order to identify areas requiring CSO-Government-Private Sector dialogue. SGP will further contribute to this partnership through encouraging future CSO-Government-Private Sector dialogue through the following activities: (i) by promoting the inclusion of data/research findings in local/regional/national policy; (ii) importance of NSC members in disseminating information to relevant policy makers and promoting the inclusion of CSOs/CBOs/NGOs when updating national policy, such as but not limited to National Sector Plans / National Adaptation Plans of Action.

b) Promoting Social Inclusion, including gender equality and women's empowerment

Women have a reduced access to knowledge about climate change, in particular the adverse impacts on environmental sustainability, leading to unequal control of natural resources in Tokelau. They continue to be confined by structural constraints and gender norms, with only 3/20 female General Fono delegates. Through increased partnerships with the women's committee on the three atolls, SGP aims to enhance women's participation and role in natural resources decision-making processes, with women as agents of change at all levels by: (i) promoting women's equal engagement in community, rural and urban planning processes; and (ii) increasing access to environmental education to build the capacity of women and youth in the sustainable management of their natural resources. The following approaches from OP6 will also continue: (i) solid and inclusive partnerships and spaces to foster women/youth/PWDs engagement will be made accessible; (ii) the voluntary body key for SGP implementation, the NSC, will continue to have a representative specialized in gender/youth/people with disabilities (PWDs) mainstreaming; (iii) all SGP projects shall be reviewed utilizing a checklist of criteria to screen projects for how they mainstream gender, youth and PWDs in the design, approval, implementation and monitoring phases of the project; (iv) 40% of projects will be led by women/youth organizations and/or directly addressing gender issues.

c) Knowledge Management

Strengthening knowledge management throughout OP7 can address current gaps whilst ensuring informed decisions are made and a learning culture is promoted across all sectors and stakeholders of development. SGP will capture, share, and disseminate the lessons learned, good practices and success/failures identified by all stakeholders involved through: (i) *Knowledge Fairs* – bringing together CSOs/CBOs/NGOs related to their project focal area or strategic initiative to assist knowledge exchanges with the necessary stakeholders, generating a strengthened capacity to address environmental issues at the community level; (ii) *Demonstration Sites* – selecting completed projects to showcase their achievements and to provide information, and the transfer of knowledge/experience to new CSOs/CBOs/NGOs; (iii) *Digital Library of Community Innovations for the Global Environment* – updating the digital library with publications, fact sheets, reports and how-to-manuals, capturing and distilling useful solutions to environmental and sustainable development initiatives, and disseminating relevant information to all stakeholders; (iv) *Communities Connect / South-South Community Innovation Exchange Platform* – promoting knowledge exchange to encourage replication of good practices.

5. COMMUNICATION PLAN

OP7 will continue to ensure that with an inclusive communication strategy engaging with key stakeholders and CSOs/CBOs/NGOs, new partnerships will be fostered promoting participation, knowledge sharing and a bottom-up approach to local, regional and global environmentally sustainable development, whilst articulating the contribution of the SGP to national priorities, GEF programming, and UNDP strategies. Throughout OP7, the SGP will target the following:

- Strengthened direct engagement and communication with the private sector and other potential co-financing stakeholders to increase resource mobilization as well as technical capacity throughout all stages of a project, whilst continuing to engage with OCOG bodies and UN agencies;
- Meaningful emphasis will be placed on mainstreaming social inclusion to ensure no one is left behind;
- Successful communication of results through storytelling, visual media, social media, events, reports, publications and a Secretariat quarterly newsletter. It will also be emphasized in project implementation that CSOs/CBOs/NGOs increase their capacity to utilize social media, documenting and disseminating project activities, and providing an open knowledge sharing platform among CSOs/CBOs/NGOs and stakeholders;
- Identifying opportunities for Secretariat or CSO/CBO/NGO participation in key national events, consultations and workshops hosted by stakeholders from both the public and private sector;
- Continued durable and successful partnership with the GEF Operational Focal Point (OFP) to ensure that results and lessons learned from the country portfolio of SGP projects are accessible and visible to the OCOG;
- Ensured synchronization of messaging from all stakeholders, in particular CSOs/CBOs/NGOs. The NSC are key to synchronization of the SGPs objectives, whose members can seek to deepen the engagement of relevant stakeholders.

6. RESOURCE MOBILIZATION AND PARTNERSHIP PLAN

During OP7, SGP will actively seek closer coordination and synergy with relevant partners, with focus on building durable relationships with the private sector to (i) effectively and efficiently support the delivery of community-level interventions, (ii) increase the sustainability of the SGP Country Programme grantmaking and grant-makers+ roles, and (iii) generate cost-savings to the GEF as a whole by mobilizing financial and capacity building resources. This is fundamental to allow for scaling up of successful and sustainable local enterprises through both GEF and non-GEF resources to a district or national level.

6.1. Planned cash and in-kind co-financing:

Project Level - implementation at the local level requires the in-kind and/or in-cash support from the CSOs/CBOs/NGOs themselves and the wider community. Throughout OP7, grantees will be expected to continue providing in-kind co-financing to enhance project implementing capacities, inclusion and impact, and where possible, in-cash co-financing through donations from relevant sources to further mobilize financial resources. For SGP funded projects, the co-financing requirement is 1:1, i.e. for every dollar approved, the applicant should be able to raise an additional dollar (either in-kind or in-cash).

LS/SS & Country Level – at the LS/SS and country level, there are established mechanisms to attract potential cash and in-kind co-financing opportunities with local foundations as well as multilateral and bilateral donors described on the following page, encouraging partnerships to reduce duplication of both initiatives and resources.

6.2. Co-financing Opportunities:

Throughout OP7, SGP will continue to support the delivery of cash and in-kind co-financing from the many multilateral, bilateral, OCOG, CSO/CBO/NGO and private sector stakeholders (see Table 4) present at the local, country and regional level. SGP will continue to seek support from the regional initiative led by AusAID – MAP/SIDS-CBA, helping to address the UN 2030 SDGs by building community resilience to the adverse effects of climate change. SGP will also aim to build partnerships with both public and private stakeholders to support impact entrepreneurship and circular economic activities, shifting away from the conventional supply chains adopted by the linear economy. Technical assistance will be sourced at all stages of a project continuing the durable partnerships created with the ministries from the OCOG of Tokelau, to support the effective delivery contributing to the GEF mandate for environmental benefits.

Table 4: Potential cash and in-kind co-financing stakeholders.

	Multilateral	Bilateral	Government	NGOs/CSOs	Private	Other
1. CASH	Adaptation Fund; World Bank; European Union Aid (EU AID); Global Climate Fund (GCF); UNDP; UN Women; UNCDF; UN FAO; UNICEF; UNEP; ILO; UNFPA; WHO; SPREP	Australian Aid (AusAID); New Zealand AID Programme (NZAID), United States AID (USAID); Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA); China Aid	Department of Economic Development, Natural Resources and Environment (EDNRE); Department of Education; Department of Energy and Telecommunications; Fisheries	General Fono; Taupulega		International Private Benefactors
2. IN-KIND	UNDP; UN Women; UNCDF; UN FAO; UNICEF; UNEP; ILO; UNFPA; WHO; SPREP	AusAID; NZAID; USAID; JICA; China Aid	EDNRE; Department of Education; Department of Energy and Telecommunications	Women’s Committees; Aumaga; Youth Groups	Tourism Committee	

6.3. Grantmaker Plus & Partnership Opportunities:

To ensure CSOs/CBOs/NGOs have access to other multilateral donors, bilateral donors and local funding facilities, to increase the flow of resources to SGP stakeholders, whilst ensuring the sustainability of community projects initiated by SGP, an ‘exit-strategy’ will be formalized. The Secretariat as well as the NSC will be leveraged to assist communities and CSOs/CBOs/NGOs in developing proposals to access these additional resources, providing support during workshops and site visits. Projects will be selected where successful up-scaling has been achieved through co-financing to provide guidance and key information to both CSOs/CBOs/NGOs and SGP for future project developments.

7. RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN

During implementation of OP7, it is likely that both programme and project implementation will be affected by the following: (i) environmental (ii) social (iii) and other key risks, highlighted in Table 5.

Table 5: Description of key risks identified in OP7

Describe identified risk	Degree of risk (low, medium, high)	Probability of risk (low, medium, high)	Risk mitigation measure foreseen
Environmental			
Natural disasters and extreme climatic events (e.g. cyclone, tsunami, low rainfall);	HIGH	HIGH	This is season dependent, so it must be ensured that projects mainstream DRM into implementation plans.
Social			
Misuse of funds and unclear financial reporting;	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	Early involvement of whole community throughout each phase of the project, and inclusion of capacity building workshops across projects on financial reporting.
Political/Religious interference;	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	Regular consultations / dialogue / mediation.
Lack of trust from wider community of CSO/CBO;	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	Early involvement of whole community at the start of the project highlighting CSO/CBO objectives and interventions.
Protected areas created limits access to previously available natural resources;	LOW	LOW	Ensure that the creation of alternative livelihoods and more environmentally sustainable livelihoods are integrated in project proposals.
Project sustainability;	LOW	MEDIUM	Ensure an “exit strategy” is incorporated into project proposals and that the project objective will provide substantial benefits to the community.
Other			
Slow remittance of disbursement from SGP;	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	Suggest to grantees to guarantee alternative sources of financing (in-kind/in-cash).
Land use issues (due to competing mandates and lack of coordination between Gvt. Departments);	MEDIUM	LOW	Improved project coordination and dialogue with and between the relevant ministries.
Grantees require continued management and support from SGP Office	HIGH	LOW	SGP Office and technical ground partners will continue to manage activities and funding to maintain efficiency and effectiveness.

The stated risks will be tracked during implementation of the OP7 CPS and reviewed during annual CPS reviews and AMR preparation. Upon submission of new project proposals, any potential risks should be raised to the Sub-Regional Coordinator (SRC) as well as the NSC to consider during project assessments. Workshops and consultations may be planned to raise awareness on approaches to reduce both the degree and probability of the aforementioned controllable risks from arising.

8. MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

8.1. Monitoring Approaches at Project and Country Levels:

Strengthening both monitoring and evaluation (M&E), and results management will generate a deeper understanding of ‘what’ works and ‘why’ in the communities the SGP serve, generating evidential basis for broader adoption and potential developmental change as a result. The following proposes an agile M&E system integrated across project, country and sub-regional level to address accountability, adaptive management with informed decisions and actions, and learning from both success and failure. Key focus will be placed on ensuring M&E is both inclusive and representative of all local stakeholders and community members, particularly women, youth and PWDs.

Project management and implementation tend to be separate at the project level, creating an obstacle to reliable and inclusive evidence-based reporting. Therefore, the following approaches will be taken to guarantee both qualitative and quantitative data are reported and validated:

- Progress will be tracked from the conception of a proposal, whereby a perception of the baseline and a subsequent aim should be present;
- Each project can invest 4-6% of the total grant amount on project level M&E, which can be utilized towards submission of project progress report, including monitoring of GEF-7 indicators;
- Clear reporting guidelines with well-defined deadlines for progress/final reports will be implemented;
- M&E workshops will be carried out upon initiation of OP7 to provide the opportunity for all CSOs/CBOs/NGOs to build technical and analytical M&E capacity (this should be carried out in one session bringing together all CSOs/CBOs/NGOs from the three atolls to increase the accessibility);
- Bi-annual site visits will be carried out by the SSRP SRC providing opportunities to verify the data being reported. NSC members, public and private stakeholders based in Tokelau, will carry out quarterly site visits to report back to the NC to ensure projects are on schedule to be completed within the planned timeframe (if necessary, relevant ministries will be present for these to provide technical assistance regarding implementation to CSOs/CBOs/NGOs), as well as to ensure data being reported is representative of the entire community through carrying out interviews of not just those managing or implementing the projects, but direct and indirect beneficiaries as well;
- Site visits will be clustered by focal area to reduce operational costs and increase the level of expertise through the presence of necessary stakeholders;
- Upon completion of a project, results (in the form of final report or fact sheet) will be circulated to the NSC and other relevant stakeholders, importantly the OCOG, to receive their feedback and overall validation of the stated outcomes and achievements (Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) may be required between SGP/UNDP/OCOG). Only once there is validation that the quality of information reported and collated is representative and inclusive, will the SGP database be updated with completed projects;
- All remaining updates to the SGP database will be carried out as an ongoing undertaking throughout OP7 by the Secretariat.

Partnerships for M&E:

Creating genuine partnerships with local stakeholders not only increase reliability but can also lead to cost-sharing through joint-monitoring partnerships with other public or private grant-makers, foundations, agencies and academic institutions. There is significant need to improve and facilitate these relationships between grantees and technical experts during OP7. SGP also has the potential to provide on the ground value as a ‘M&E broker’, whose key contribution is in the M&E capacities and approaches, which can be utilized to influence local, national and/or regional policy. SGP will also seek partnerships with research agencies, such as SPREP and USP, to further support the M&E process, whilst receiving continued support from OCOG ministries.

Table 6: M&E Plan at the Country Programme Level

M&E Activity	Purpose	Responsible Parties	Budget Source	Timing
Country Programme Strategy elaboration	Framework for action including identification of community projects.	SRC, NSC, country stakeholders, grantees	A SGP planning grant to engage consultants may be used to update OP7 CPS.	At start of OP7
As part of NSC meetings, ongoing review of project results and analysis. This includes an Annual CPS Review.	Assess effectiveness of projects, country portfolio; learning; adaptive management.	SRC, NSC, UNDP Country Office. Final deliberations shared/ analyzed with CPMT colleagues.	Staff time, Country Operating Budget	At least 1 annual review ⁶ to ensure OP7 CPS is on track to achieve its results and make timely and evidence-based modifications to CPS as may be needed ⁷ .
Annual Monitoring Report Survey ⁸	Enable efficient reporting to CPMT and GEF. It serves as the primary tools to record and analytically present results to donors.	SRC/PA in close collaboration with NSC. CPMT provides technical guidance support and receives final country submission for further action.	Staff time	Once per year in June- July
Country Portfolio Review including an impact review	Methodological results capture of the portfolio at a given point to note impact level change as well as broader adoption. The goal is to support reporting to stakeholders, to support the strategic development/ implementation of CPS, and to produce evidence-based knowledge to support scaling-up/replication/policy influence and/or mainstreaming.	SRC, NSC	SGP planning grant to engage consultants may be used to undertake previous operational cycles impact review and utilize lessons for both OP7 CPS development and implementation. Global technical M&E support can be expected.	Once per operational phase
SRC Mission	Review project progress and carry out consultations.	SRC, PA, International UNVs	Staff time, COB.	Bi-annual visits each year of OP7.
SGP Database	Ensure recording of all Project and Country Programme inputs in SGP database.	SRCs, PAs, International UNVs, Interns	Staff time	Throughout the operational phase. Ensure quality assurance and completion of data prior to annual monitoring cycle (May- June of every year).
Audit	Ensure compliance with project implementation/ management standards and norms.	UNOPS / External Contractor. NC/ PA to provide requisite support.	Global Operating Budget	Annually for selected countries on risk-assessment basis


⁶ It is recommended that the Annual CPS review is done close to AMR submissions for both processes to benefit from each other (suggested timeframe is May- July).

⁷ Note OP7 CPS will be regarded as a dynamic document and can be updated by the SGP country team/NSC on a periodic basis to reflect necessary adjustments to ensure maximum impact. This CPS update process should be part of the Annual CPS Review.

⁸ Timely and quality country level submissions to *Annual Monitoring Process* are mandatory. As a Global Programme, it enables aggregated reporting by CPMT to GEF, UNDP and other stakeholders.

8.2. CPS Results Framework:

Table 7: Results Framework of SGP OP7 Country Programme Strategy for Tokelau.

Alignment with SDGs:									
									
Synergy with UNDP Country Programme Document (CPD):									
Outcome 1. Climate change, disaster resilience and environmental protection									
Output 1.1. Scaled-up action on CC adaptation and mitigation across sectors which is funded and implemented.									
Output 1.3. Solutions developed at national and subnational levels for sustainable management of natural resources, ecosystem service and waste.									
Outcome 3. Sustainable and inclusive economic development									
Output 3.2. Green/blue economic policies in place to support private sector initiatives that create sustainable and environmentally friendly jobs and entrepreneurial opportunities for women and youth.									
Outcome 5. Effective governance for service delivery									
Output 5.1. Increased voice and more inclusive participation by women, youth and marginalized groups in national and subnational decision-making bodies that are more representative.									
OP7 SGP Programme Goal: <i>Promote and support innovative, inclusive and impactful initiatives, and foster multi-stakeholder partnerships at the local level to tackle global environmental issues in priority landscapes and seascapes.</i>									
OP7 SGP CPS Strategic Initiatives	OP7 CPS Indicators and Targets ⁹						Means of Verification		
<p>Strategic Initiative 1: Community-based conservation of threatened ecosystems and species</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve management effectiveness of protected areas through ICCAs and shared governance with private sector and government. 	<p>Indicator: # hectares of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (GEF core indicator 4.1); Target: 5</p> <p>Indicator: # 5 hectares of Marine Protected Areas under improved management effectiveness (GEF core indicator 2.2); Target: 5</p> <p>Indicator: # 5 hectares of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity; excluding protected areas (GEF core indicator 5); Target: 5</p> <p>Indicator: # 5 hectares of community-based protected area/ conserved area designations and/or networks strengthened; Target: 5</p>						<p>Individual project reporting by SGP country teams (as part of midterm and final progress reports)</p> <p>Baseline assessment comparison variables (use of conceptual models and partner data as appropriate)</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), SGP global database</p> <p>CPS Review (NSC Inputs)</p>		
<p>Strategic Initiative 2: Sustainable agriculture and fisheries, and food security</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase diversification and livelihood improvement 	<p>Indicator: # hectares of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems (GEF CI 4.3); Target: 5</p> <p>Indicator: # hectares of degraded agricultural lands restored (hectares) (GEF core indicator 3.1); Target: 5</p> <p>Indicator: # projects supporting linkages and partnerships for sustainable food production practices (such as diversification and sustainable intensification) and supply chain management (esp. SMEs); Target: 2</p>						<p>Individual project reporting by SGP country teams (as part of midterm and final progress reports)</p> <p>Annual Monitoring report (AMR), SGP global database</p> <p>CPS Review (NSC Inputs)</p> <p>Socio-ecological resilience indicators for production landscapes (SEPLs)</p>		

⁹ Tokelau does not have the capacity to implement projects across all focal areas during OP7, therefore, targets indicated above apply only when a project has been approved under the selected strategic initiative.

	<p>Indicator: # small-holder farmers supported towards the achievement of national Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) targets; Target: 1</p>	
<p>Strategic Initiative 4: Local to global coalitions for chemicals and waste management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote plastics/solid waste management and circular economy; 	<p>Indicator: # tons of solid and liquid Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), POPs and mercury containing materials and products removed or disposed (GEF core indicator 9.6); Target: 5</p> <p>Indicator: # atolls/communities increasing awareness and outreach for sound chemicals, waste and mercury management; Target: 3</p> <p>Indicator: # local to global coalitions and networks established and/or strengthened (e.g. IPEN and Zero Mercury Working Group); Target: 1</p>	<p>Individual project reporting by SGP country teams (as part of midterm and final progress reports)</p> <p>Strategic partnership with IPEN and Mercury GOLD country partners</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), global database</p> <p>CPS Review (NSC Inputs)</p>
<p>Strategic Initiative 7: CSO-Government-Private Sector Policy and Planning Dialogue Platforms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote/enhance community voices and participation in global and national policy, strategy development related to global environment and sustainable development issues. 	<p>Indicator: # of annual CSO-government-private sector dialogues convened to support community voice and representation in national/ sub-national policy development; Target: 1</p> <p>Indicator: # high-level policy changes attributed to increased community representation from CSO - government-private sector dialogue; Target: 2</p> <p>Indicator: % of representatives from social inclusion group (indigenous people, women, youth, persons with disability, farmers, other marginalized groups) supported with meaningful participation in dialogue platforms; Target 50%</p> <p>Indicator: # Public-Private Partnership on key global environmental issues promoted; Target: 1</p>	<p>Individual project reporting by SGP country teams (as part of midterm and final progress reports)</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), global database</p> <p>CPS Review (NSC Inputs)</p>
<p>Strategic Initiative 8: Enhancing social inclusion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote targeted initiatives; - Mainstream social inclusion in all projects. 	<p>Indicator: % of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment (GEF core indicator 11); Target: 50%</p> <p>Indicator: % of SGP projects led by women and/or mainstream concrete mechanisms for increased participation of women; Target: 40%</p> <p>Indicator: % of projects improve the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance, closing the gender gaps related to access and control over natural resources; Target: 40%</p> <p>Indicator: % of projects target socio-economic benefits and services for women; Target: 40%</p> <p>Indicator: % projects demonstrate appropriate models of engaging youth; Target: 100%</p> <p>Indicator: % All SGP projects demonstrate models of engaging persons with disability; Target: 100%</p>	<p>Individual project reporting by SGP country teams (as part of midterm and final progress reports)</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), SGP global database</p> <p>CPS Review (NSC Inputs)</p>

<p>Strategic Initiative 9 & 10: Monitoring and Evaluation and Knowledge Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capture knowledge and lessons from projects and activities; - Improve capacities of CSOs/CBO; - Conduct South-South Exchanges to promote technology transfer and replication of good practices; - Administer new M&E strategy in country programme and project design, implementation and overall decision making using participatory mechanisms. 	<p>Indicator: % projects administering results management modalities in programme design, implementation and overall decision making using participatory mechanisms; Target: 100%</p> <p>Indicator: updating SGP database for effective data collection, management and analysis supporting gains in programme performance and learning; Target: Monthly</p> <p>Indicator: # south-south exchange at global/regional/national level to transfer knowledge (fairs), replicate technology/tools/approaches on global environmental issues; Target: 1</p> <p>Indicator: # country/cross-country impact reviews undertaken generating evidence of SGP impact; Target: 1</p> <p>Indicator: # projects reporting adoption of improved practices or approaches due to South-South exchanges between communities/CSOs/ other partners across countries; Target: 3</p> <p>Indicator: % projects using citizen-based knowledge platform to document and curate community-based solutions to environment issues; Target: 50%</p>	<p>Individual project reporting by SGP country teams (as part of midterm and final progress reports)</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), SGP global database</p> <p>CPS Review (NSC Inputs)</p>
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ANNEX:

GEF-7 CORE INDICATORS:

The updated GEF-7 results architecture represents continuous improvement of the GEF's results practice. Throughout OP7, project activities within the Sub-Regional Programme for Niue, Samoa and Tokelau will align their reporting towards the following GEF-7 core indicators:

- 1. Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (hectares):**
 - 1.1. Terrestrial protected areas newly created*
 - 1.2. Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness*
- 2. Marine protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (hectares).**
 - 2.1. Marine protected areas newly created*
 - 2.2. Marine protected areas under improved management effectiveness*
- 3. Area of land restored (hectares).**
 - 3.1. Area of degraded agricultural land restored*
 - 3.2. Area of forest and forest land restored*
 - 3.3. Rea of wetlands (including estuaries, mangroves) restored*
- 4. Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas).**
 - 4.1. Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity*
 - 4.2. Area of landscapes that meet national or international third-party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations*
 - 4.3. Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems*
- 5. Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity (hectares; excluding protected areas).**
- 6. Greenhouse gas emissions mitigated (metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent).**
 - 6.3. Energy saved*
 - 6.4. Increase in installed renewable energy capacity per technology*
- 9. Reduction, disposal/destruction, phase out, elimination, and avoidance of chemicals of global concern and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials, and products (metric tons of toxic chemicals reduced).**
 - 9.1. Solid and liquid Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) removed or disposed (POPs type)*
 - 9.5. Number of low-chemical/non-chemical systems implemented particularly in food production, manufacturing and cities*
 - 9.6. Quantity of POPs/Mercury containing materials and products directly avoided*
- 11. Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment.**

BASELINES:

Niue's Baseline – formed using Niue National Strategic Plan (2016-2026)	
Biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Importance of traditional knowledge to assist the conservation, protection and management of natural habitats and ecosystems by ensuring sustainable natural resources through diverse land and marine biodiversity. <p><u>Terrestrial:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to poor soil quality, organic farming produces very poor yields thus there is substantial use of chemicals in the agriculture sector. • Disputes over customary lands continue to affect forest habitat and biodiversity. Access to land for domestic, residential and economic development while ensuring sustainable land practices is important. • Coconut crab (uga) declines have been due to the enforcement of a law prohibiting its exportation. • The Olive Small-Scaled Skink continues to be on the IUCN endangered species list. <p><u>Marine:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over 40 vulnerable species in Niue and 6 species listed as endangered. • Marine mammals' important part of Niuean culture and identity.
Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An integrated approach towards increasing Niue's resilience to climate change by strategically addressing risk and vulnerability is required. • Weather and climate services are fundamental for the sustainability of the environment, infrastructure and socio-economic development of Niue. • Cyclones, drought, storm surges and king tides can have drastic impacts, particularly in coastal communities in Niue. Due to climate change, these are increasing in frequency and severity, affecting public health, food security, water supply, marine and terrestrial biodiversity. As a result, species composition and particularly the integrity of coral reefs becomes compromised. • Freshwater systems are being threatened due to sea level rise – rainwater harvesting is a vital method of collecting clean water. • By 2025, Niue aims to receive 80% of its electricity needs through renewable sources.
Water Supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to the porous coral aquifer, underground freshwater reservoirs are prone to contamination from agricultural fertilizers, waste which is dumped illegally, poor septic systems. • Need to maintain safe extraction of groundwater system and increase capacity of rainwater catchment/household water tanks to ensure sufficient supply of freshwater during emergencies whilst building resilience to climate change.
Forestry and Land Degradation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable use and management of the land and soil is paramount to protection and conservation of the forest resources. • 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.
Waste Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste management practices must be improved and managed safely and sustainably, including waste reduction, reuse and recycling, systems for collection and disposal. • Prevention and minimization of risk of damage to land, marine and coastal environments and resources from pollution. • Concern about the environmentally sound disposal of PCBs in some older fluorescent lighting. • Abandoned cars are dispersed throughout the island and need to be collected, exported and disposed of properly. • Disposal of chemicals from the agricultural sector often lead to contamination of surrounding ecosystem – needs to be controlled • Dioxins and furans produced from incineration of quarantine and medical waste.

Samoa's Baseline – formed using the Strategy for Development of Samoa (2016-2020)	
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"> • Destructive fishing practices including poisoning/dynamiting and unsustainable 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, loss of species diversity. • Limited technical expertise and poor practices (i.e. maintenance/waste management) of tilapia farming has led to tilapia entering wetland and river ecosystems causing the destruction of habitats and competition for resources with native species. • Mangroves are threatened by both unsustainable human induced activities and natural disasters however; they provide a wide range of ecosystems functions and services which include ecological, social and economic functions, such as coastal protection against large waves, wildlife habitat and nurseries, and a potential area for ecotourism. Mangroves also have a huge impact on climate; they are significant powerhouses for carbon storage. • Crown of thorn starfish while native can have devastating impacts on coral reef systems. • Samoa's EEZ has been declared as a sanctuary for whales, dolphins, sharks and turtles; while this is a form of protection, it is inadequate to secure their population. • Interior coral reef degradation significantly attributed to human behavior (poor waste management etc.) rather than climate change, with exterior reefs in extremely good health.
Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cyclones, drought, storm surges and king tides can have drastic impacts, particularly in coastal communities in Samoa. Due to climate change, these are increasing in frequency and severity, affecting public health, food security, water supply, marine and terrestrial biodiversity. • Petroleum consumption highest in transport sector. Fuel imports increasing w/ increased number of vehicles. • 96% of the population of Samoa has access to grid electricity - renewable energy accounts for 45% of total: Hydro 39%, solar 6%. Fossil fuels account for the remainder with the need to diversity more to other mechanisms to reduce CO₂ emissions: sustainable transport, energy efficiency, green economy and low carbon development
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 and 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
Waste Management	<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. poor 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)

Tokelau's Baseline – formed using the Tokelau National Strategic Plan (2016-2020)	
Biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To achieve a well maintained and managed environment, Tokelau needs to improve responsiveness to environmental risks and disaster risks (including post disaster recovery of both terrestrial and marine biodiversity). <p><u>Terrestrial:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local building and handicraft materials are harvested unsustainably from native plant species, with the following timber species reported to be on the decline (Kanava, Puapua, Puka, Fale). <p><u>Marine:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coral bleaching increasing due to the adverse effects of climate change – increasing ocean temperatures – threatening subsistence livelihoods. Unsustainable fishing practices have reduced as a result of MPA establishment, however, there are continued reports in the decline of red coral trout, giant trevally, skipjack and rabbit fish. Some unsustainable fishing practices are still being practices such as fish and shellfish poisoning.
Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need to enhance resilience to the impacts of climate change and related hazards. Cyclones, drought, storm surges and king tides can have drastic impacts on all three atolls. Due to climate change, these are increasing in frequency and severity, affecting public health, food security, water supply, marine and terrestrial biodiversity. Tokelau's energy sector is 100% renewable although transport to and from islands still relies on petroleum.
Water Supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fresh water is limited on all atolls and retained in lenses underlying larger islets, which are dependent upon rainwater storage and wells tapping the "freshwater lenses". Seawater often contaminates this source. Drought during the dry season often pose a problem with no large communal backup reservoirs. Instead, reservoirs are built into the foundations of individual households.
Forestry and Land Degradation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil salinity is high due to storm over-wash, meaning soil fertility rejuvenation projects have been previously implemented (i.e. keyhole gardening and other methods of integrated farming systems) Dependence on imported goods which tends to increase the waste streams on the island leading to land degradation.
Waste Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste is exported to nearby Samoa and waste collection systems have been devised and put in place, yet, there are many cases of burying/dumping of household waste in the more remote areas. Lagoons are highly contaminated and with the proliferation of non-recyclable goods entering the three atolls, adequate facilities are required.

	OP7 Strategic Initiatives					OP7 Cross-Cutting Strategic Initiatives			
	SI 1: Community-based conservation of threatened ecosystems and species	SI 2: Sustainable agriculture and fisheries, leading to food security	SI 3: Low-carbon energy access co-benefits	SI 4: Local to global coalitions for chemicals and waste management	SI 5: Catalysing sustainable urban solutions	SI 6: Community-based Adaptation	CC SI 1: CSO-Government-Private Sector Policy and Planning Dialogue Platform	CC SI 2: Enhancing social inclusion	CC SI 3: Knowledge management
International Conventions									
Regional Strategies	FRDP Goal 2: low-carbon development		FRDP Goal 2: low-carbon development		FRDP Goal 3: strengthened disaster preparedness, response and recovery	FRDP Goal 1: strengthened integrated adaptation and risk reduction to enhance resilience to climate change and disasters FRDP Goal 3: strengthened disaster preparedness, response and recovery	FRDP Goal 1: strengthened integrated adaptation and risk reduction to enhance resilience to climate change and disasters FRDP Goal 2: low-carbon development FRDP Goal 3: strengthened disaster preparedness, response and recovery	FRDP Goal 1: strengthened integrated adaptation and risk reduction to enhance resilience to climate change and disasters FRDP Goal 2: low-carbon development FRDP Goal 3: strengthened disaster preparedness, response and recovery	FRDP Goal 1: strengthened integrated adaptation and risk reduction to enhance resilience to climate change and disasters FRDP Goal 2: low-carbon development FRDP Goal 3: strengthened disaster preparedness, response and recovery
Niue	<p>NNSP Infrastructure; Water: access to 24h water supply and safe potable drinking water</p> <p>NNSP Environment and Climate Change; Biodiversity: protecting biodiversity, maintaining sufficient remaining habitats and ecosystems to support the population of all species and their genetic diversity</p> <p>NNSP Environment and Climate Change; Pollution: reducing risks and protecting natural resources on land, marine and coastal resources from the impacts of pollution</p>	<p>UNPS Outcome 1: support food and water security projects that mainstream climate change adaptation</p> <p>JNAP Goal 3: strengthened livelihoods, community resilience, natural resources and assets</p> <p>NNSP Finance and Economic Development; Agriculture: economically viable and sustainable industry development;</p> <p>Fisheries and Marine Resources: sustainable and responsible investment in marine fisheries and resources</p> <p>NNSP Environment and Climate Change; Natural Resources: protection and conservation of Niue's natural resources through responsible, sustainable use and management for food and nutrition security that is sufficient, safe, affordable and accessible</p> <p>NCCP Objective 3: Adaptation - to develop effective adaptation responses and enhance adaptive capacity in order to protect livelihoods, natural resources and assets, and vulnerable areas to the impacts of climate change to all sectors</p>	<p>JNAP Goal 4: strengthened capacity to adapt renewable energy technologies, improve energy efficiency and energy security</p> <p>NNSP Infrastructure; Energy: continuous and reliable power supply transitioning to efficient renewable energy sources</p> <p>NCCP Objective 3: Adaptation - to develop effective adaptation responses and enhance adaptive capacity in order to protect livelihoods, natural resources and assets, and vulnerable areas to the impacts of climate change to all sectors</p> <p>NCCP Objective 4: Mitigation - to mitigate the causes of climate change and implement effective mitigation measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>Niue Strategic Energy Roadmap 2015-2025: 80% of its electricity need from renewable sources by 2025 (30% by 2020)</p>	<p>NNSP Infrastructure; Water: access to 24h water supply and safe potable drinking water</p> <p>NNSP Environment and Climate Change; Waste Management: residents and visitors manage waste to protect the environment with minimum impact to public health</p>		<p>JNAP Goal 3: strengthened livelihoods, community resilience, natural resources and assets</p> <p>JNAP Goal 5: strengthened disaster preparedness for effective response</p> <p>NNSP Infrastructure; Water: access to 24h water supply and safe potable drinking water</p> <p>NCCP Objective 3: Adaptation - to develop effective adaptation responses and enhance adaptive capacity in order to protect livelihoods, natural resources and assets, and vulnerable areas to the impacts of climate change to all sectors</p>	<p>JNAP Goal 1: strong and effective institutional basis for disaster risk reduction / climate change adaptation</p> <p>JNAP Goal 2: strong public awareness and improved understanding of the causes and effects of climate change, climate variability and disasters</p> <p>NNSP Environment and Climate Change; Climate Change and Natural Hazards: a safe and resilient Niue to impacts and challenges of climate change</p> <p>NCCP Objective 5: Governance and mainstreaming - (i) to mainstream climate change issues into national development (ii) establish an effective regulatory and institutional framework to facilitate the development and implementation of national response to climate change</p>	<p>UNPS - Niue Country Profile - gender equality, by economically empowering women through the expansion of cultural and industrial development and initiatives to protect Niuean culture.</p>	<p>JNAP Goal 2: strong public awareness and improved understanding of the causes and effects of climate change, climate variability and disasters</p> <p>JNAP Goal 3: strengthened livelihoods, community resilience, natural resources and assets</p> <p>NCCP Objective 1: Awareness raising - to promote public awareness and improve stakeholder understanding of the causes and effects of climate change and climate variability and as well as on vulnerability, adaptation and mitigation responses</p> <p>NCCP Objective 2: Data collection, storage, sharing and application - to improve and strengthen collection, storage, management and application of climate data, including greenhouse gases and emissions, to monitor climate change patterns and its effects.</p> <p>NCCP Objective 3: Adaptation - to develop effective adaptation responses and enhance adaptive capacity in order to protect livelihoods, natural resources and assets, and vulnerable areas to the impacts of climate change to all sectors</p>

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Regional/Interegional Strategies	<p>FRDP Goal 2: low-carbon development: d) Develop and enforce efficient and effective legislation and regulations covering forests, coastal management, ecosystem services, energy efficiency codes for public buildings, energy efficiency standards for imported electrical goods and metering of energy use in households; f) Increase transparent and effective public expenditure on measures to improve coastal and forest management, including mangroves.</p> <p>SAMOA Pathway - Biodiversity: SIDSs have extraordinary marine and terrestrial biodiversity that in many cases is fundamental to their livelihoods and identity (Actions a-c)</p> <p>SAMOA Pathway - Oceans and Seas: Healthy, productive, resilient oceans and coasts are critical for, inter alia, poverty eradication, access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food, livelihoods, economic development and essential ecosystem services (carbon sequestration) - represent an important element of identity and culture for the people of SIDS.</p> <p>PICTs Outcome 1: Climate Change, Disaster Resilience and Environmental Protection</p> <p>UNDP Strategic Plan SS 4: promote nature-based solutions for a sustainable planet</p>	<p>Interegional Initiative (IRI) on SIDS (FAO):</p> <p>1) Improved sustainability, resilience, and nutrition-sensitivity of Pacific SIDS food systems—Sustainable management of coastal fisheries, oceanic and land resources based on agro-ecological principles, coordinated with improved productivity, efficiencies, and food safety and quality along value chains have been identified as key priorities.</p> <p>2) Actions scaled up to improve food security and nutrition among key target groups.</p> <p>3) Strengthened evidence-based information to support multisectoral policy action.</p> <p>4) Enhanced multisectoral commitment and action</p> <p>SAMOA Pathway - Food Security and Nutrition: to support the right of everyone to have access to safe, sufficient and nutritious food, the eradication of hunger and the provision of livelihoods while conserving, protecting and ensuring the sustainable use of land, soil, forests, water, plants and animals, biodiversity and ecosystems. We stress the crucial role of healthy marine ecosystems, sustainable agriculture, sustainable fisheries and sustainable aquaculture for enhancing food security and access to adequate, safe and nutritious food and in providing for the livelihoods of the people of the SIDS (Actions a-g)</p> <p>UNDP Strategic Plan SS 4: promote nature-based solutions for a sustainable planet</p>	<p>FRDP Goal 2: low-carbon development: Objective = More efficient end-use energy consumption, reduced carbon intensity of development processes, increased conservation of terrestrial and marine ecosystems and increased resilience of energy infrastructure in PICTs.</p> <p>a) Work with partners to ensure that civil society organisations and community groups have the capacity, including knowledge and skills, to provide leadership in achieving low carbon development, including through the increased use of renewable energy.</p> <p>SAMOA Pathway - Sustainable Energy: enhanced accessibility to modern energy services, energy efficiency and use of economically viable and environmentally sound technology, plays a critical role in enabling the sustainable development of small island developing States (Actions a-h)</p> <p>PICTs Outcome 1: Climate Change, Disaster Resilience and Environmental Protection</p> <p>UNDP Strategic Plan SS 5: Close the energy gap - access to clean and affordable energy.</p>	<p>FRDP Goal 2: low-carbon development: k) Encourage, incentivise and assist all stakeholders to improve waste management programmes and procedures in order to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from landfills and dumps, including through reduction, recycling, reuse and environmentally sound disposal methods.</p> <p>SAMOA Pathway - Waste Management: environmentally sound waste management is also crucial for human health and environmental protection, and the small land area and remoteness of many small island developing States pose particular challenges for the sound disposal of waste (Actions a-d)</p>		<p>FRDP Goal 1: strengthened integrated adaptation and risk reduction to enhance resilience to climate change and disasters: a) Strengthen the capacity and raise awareness of civil society organisations to work effectively with communities, building on their comparative advantages, in line with government-led approaches to strengthening resilience.</p> <p>FRDP Goal 3: strengthened disaster preparedness, response and recovery: b) Strengthen capacity in all aspects of disaster management, including gender-sensitive disaster preparedness and response arrangements and plans for communities, while addressing the specific needs of vulnerable groups aligned with plans, mechanisms and arrangements of national governments.</p> <p>SAMOA Pathway - Disaster Risk Reduction: SIDS continue to grapple with the effects of disasters, some of which have increased in intensity and some of which have been exacerbated by climate change, which impede their progress towards sustainable development. We also recognize that disasters can disproportionately affect small island developing States and that there is a critical need to build resilience, strengthen monitoring and prevention, reduce vulnerability, raise awareness and increase preparedness to respond to and recover from disasters.</p>	<p>FRDP Goal 1: strengthened integrated adaptation and risk reduction to enhance resilience to climate change and disasters: c) Ensure that programmes and capacity building at local level are aligned to national development planning and financing, including through the establishment of effective coordinating mechanisms; f) Strengthen linkages with the private and public sectors, including creating space for collaboration with these sectors.</p> <p>FRDP Goal 2: low-carbon development: j) Foster a supportive policy and institutional environment for the development of public-private partnerships to support the development of independent power providers and community-based projects.</p> <p>FRDP Goal 3: strengthened disaster preparedness, response and recovery: i) Support increasing the protection of individuals and communities most vulnerable to climate change and post-disaster displacement and migration through targeted national and regional policies and regional labour migration schemes.</p> <p>SAMOA Pathway - Partnerships: urgent need to strengthen international cooperation and ensure genuine and durable partnerships at the national, regional and international levels to address issues related to their sustainable development priorities and needs</p> <p>PICTs Outcome 5: Effective Governance: Governments, parliaments, civil society and the media will be key partners in increasing the transparency of institutions and the accountability of decision-makers in issues of public concern such as youth unemployment, natural resources management, and the transparent use of climate finance.</p> <p>UNDP Strategic Plan SS 2: strengthen effective, inclusive and accountable governance</p>	<p>FRDP Goal 1: strengthened integrated adaptation and risk reduction to enhance resilience to climate change and disasters: b) Strengthen community-led development initiatives by using relevant information and tools to select and inform appropriate cost-effective resilient development interventions that are gender responsive and inclusive.</p> <p>FRDP Goal 2: low-carbon development: b) Lead and contribute to awareness campaigns and capacity building in schools and communities, to promote and facilitate energy and ecosystem conservation and the increased use of renewable energy, through changes in attitudes and behaviour; c) Work with stakeholders to ensure that low carbon development is achieved, taking into account the needs of all people including vulnerable groups.</p> <p>FRDP Goal 3: strengthened disaster preparedness, response and recovery: c) Encourage a spiritually, theologically and culturally inclusive approach that underpins personal involvement in strengthening disaster preparedness, response and recovery.</p> <p>SAMOA Pathway - Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment: gender equality and women's empowerment and the full realization of human rights for women and girls have a transformative and multiplier effect on sustainable development and are a driver of economic growth in SIDS.</p> <p>SAMOA Pathway - Social Development: support efforts to enhance social protection and inclusion, to improve well-being and to guarantee opportunities for the most vulnerable and disadvantaged.</p> <p>UNDP Strategic Plan SS 6: strengthen gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls.</p>	<p>FRDP Goal 1: strengthened integrated adaptation and risk reduction to enhance resilience to climate change and disasters: i) Collect, use, share and manage accurate data and information in user-friendly formats to inform sound risk reduction decision-making in relation to 'disaster damage and loss' as well as 'loss and damage' under the UNFCCC Paris Agreement on Climate Change; m) Conduct regular monitoring and evaluation at national and subnational levels, with results transparent and open to the public to the extent possible.</p> <p>FRDP Goal 2: low-carbon development: g) Work with relevant government departments and agencies and with other stakeholders to improve the availability of timely and accurate data and information for effective low carbon investments.</p> <p>FRDP Goal 3: strengthened disaster preparedness, response and recovery: e) Assist in strengthening the telecommunications, observational data and data processing infrastructure that supports provision of reliable early warnings and hazard/risk information.</p> <p>SAMOA Pathway - Data: improved data collection and statistical analysis are required to enable small island developing States to effectively plan, follow up on, evaluate the implementation of and track successes in attaining the internationally agreed development goals.</p>
Samoa	<p>SDS Key Outcome 13: Environmental resilience improved - improved environmental sustainability and disaster resilience (strategic outcomes 1-4).</p> <p>NESP LTO 1: Sustainable management and development of natural resources and environment improved - number of key habitats and 'at risk' species protected increased / areas of forest and marine sites protected increased.</p> <p>Agriculture Sector Plan SPO4: Strategy 4.4 - promote and support ecosystems and community-based approaches for sustainable management of inshore and off-shore marine resources.</p> <p>UNPS Outcome 1 (2020-2022 Priorities): sustainability of programmes and projects, strengthened coordination, and ensure sustainable management of Samoa's natural resources</p>	<p>SDS Key Outcome 2: Agriculture and fisheries productivity increased (strategic outcomes 1-4).</p> <p>Agriculture Sector Plan SPO2: To ensure an increased stable supply and consumption of domestically produced nutritious food products for both rural and urban communities (strategy 2.1-2.5)</p> <p>Agriculture Sector Plan SPO4: To strengthen capacities in rural communities, land owners, farmers and fisheries to use natural resources in a sustainable way and increase sector resilience to natural disasters and climate change (strategy 4.1-4.5).</p>	<p>SDS Key Outcome 12: Quality energy supply - sustainable energy supply towards energy self-sufficiency (strategic outcomes 1-2).</p> <p>NESP LTO 2: A more sustainable and resilient built environment - 100% capacity for renewable energy electricity by 2025.</p> <p>NDC: 100% renewable energy by 2025</p> <p>Energy Sector Plan LTO 1: renewable energy investment and generation increased - ESPO sub sector focuses on how to successfully reduce the dependency on fossil fuels and promote the use of renewable energy;</p> <p>Energy Sector Plan LTO 5: climate and disaster resilience management integrated into energy planning and implementation - ESPO coordination of energy sector improved</p>	<p>Agriculture Sector Plan SPO4: Strategy 4.2 - Strengthen the management of agricultural chemicals to ensure safe use, storage and disposal to protect people's health and the environment.</p> <p>Energy Sector Plan LTO 4: petroleum supply, management and safety improved - ESPO effective and efficient monitoring of petroleum products, and to ensure that the distribution, storage and disposal of petroleum products adheres to legislations and required standards</p>		<p>SDS Key Outcome 9: Access to clean water and sanitation sustained - reliable, clean, affordable water and basic sanitation for all people in Samoa (strategic outcome 1-3).</p> <p>SDS Key Outcome 13: Environmental resilience improved - improved environmental sustainability and disaster resilience (strategic outcomes 1-4).</p> <p>SDS Key Outcome 14: Climate and Disaster Resilience - a climate and disaster resilient Samoa with planning, risk reduction, response and recovery improved with increased coordination amongst stakeholders (strategic outcome 1).</p> <p>NESP LTO 3: Climate change and disaster risk management mainstreamed across all sectors.</p> <p>Agriculture Sector Plan SPO4: 4.3 - Strengthen the capacity and resilience of farmers, fishers to prepare and recover from climate change threats and disasters affecting.</p>	<p>SDS Key Outcome 5: Participation of private sector for development - increasing the role of the private sector for development (strategic outcome 1).</p> <p>NESP LTO 4: Effective enabling environment - environment compliance strengthened.</p> <p>Agriculture Sector Plan SPO2: Strategy 2.5 - Strengthen partnerships</p> <p>Agriculture Sector Plan SPO4: Strategy 4.1 - Strengthen capability, resourcing and effectiveness of extension providers (including NGOs and private sector) to promote sustainable resource management practices in agriculture and fisheries.</p> <p>UNPS Outcome 1: strengthen links between private sector and Government in implementing disaster response</p> <p>UNPS Outcome 1: include community voice and participation in disaster response, including mobilisation of funding (working closely with CSO)</p>	<p>SDS Key Outcome 8.1: Community development enhanced - empowering communities to lead inclusive development for improving qualities of life for all (strategic outcomes 1-4).</p> <p>Agriculture Sector Plan SPO2: Strategy 2.4 - increase agriculture income generating opportunities for women and youth.</p> <p>UNPS Outcome 1: include community voice and participation in disaster response, including mobilisation of funding (working closely with CSO)</p> <p>UNPS Outcome 1: ensure that part of financing specifically addresses gender issues - increase coordination.</p> <p>Community Sector Plan - Outcome 1: Improved inclusive governance at all levels and community development; 1.1 improved governance and inclusiveness at the national level 1.2 improved community development and governance; 1.3 improved community resilience and preparedness to CC and ND</p> <p>Community Sector Plan - Outcome 2: improved social outcomes for the most vulnerable in our communities</p> <p>Community Sector Plan - Outcome 3: economic empowerment of vulnerable individuals, families and villages</p> <p>Community Sector Plan - Outcome 4: capacity building, communication and strategic development for the community sector stakeholders</p>	<p>SDS Key Outcome 11: Reliable, innovative and affordable Information Communications Technology services will lead Samoan communication, data management developments and support all sectors of the economy.</p>

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International Conventions									
Regional Strategies	<p>FRDP Goal 2: low-carbon development: d) Develop and enforce efficient and effective legislation and regulations covering forests, coastal management, ecosystem services, energy efficiency codes for public buildings, energy efficiency standards for imported electrical goods and metering of energy use in households; f) Increase transparent and effective public expenditure on measures to improve coastal and forest management, including mangroves.</p> <p>SAMOA Pathway - Biodiversity: SIDSs have extraordinary marine and terrestrial biodiversity that in many cases is fundamental to their livelihoods and identity (Actions a-c)</p> <p>SAMOA Pathway - Oceans and Seas: Healthy, productive, resilient oceans and coasts are critical for, inter alia, poverty eradication, access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food, livelihoods, economic development and essential ecosystem services (carbon sequestration) - represent an important element of identity and culture for the people of SIDS.</p> <p>PICTs Outcome 1: Climate Change, Disaster Resilience and Environmental Protection</p> <p>UNDP Strategic Plan SS 4: promote nature-based solutions for a sustainable planet</p>	<p>Interregional Initiative (IRI) on SIDS (FAO):</p> <p>1) Improved sustainability, resilience, and nutrition-sensitivity of Pacific SIDS food systems—Sustainable management of coastal fisheries, oceanic and land resources based on agro-ecological principles, coordinated with improved productivity, efficiencies, and food safety and quality along value chains have been identified as key priorities.</p> <p>2) Actions scaled up to improve food security and nutrition among key target groups.</p> <p>3) Strengthened evidence-based information to support multisectoral policy action.</p> <p>a) Enhanced multisectoral commitment and action</p> <p>SAMOA Pathway - Food Security and Nutrition: to support the right of everyone to have access to safe, sufficient and nutritious food, the eradication of hunger and the provision of livelihoods while conserving, protecting and ensuring the sustainable use of land, soil, forests, water, plants and animals, biodiversity and ecosystems. We stress the crucial role of healthy marine ecosystems, sustainable agriculture, sustainable fisheries and sustainable aquaculture for enhancing food security and access to adequate, safe and nutritious food and in providing for the livelihoods of the people of the SIDS (Actions a-g)</p> <p>UNDP Strategic Plan SS 4: promote nature-based solutions for a sustainable planet</p>	<p>FRDP Goal 2: low-carbon development: <i>Objective = More efficient end-use energy consumption, reduced carbon intensity of development processes, increased conservation of terrestrial and marine ecosystems and increased resilience of energy infrastructure in PICTs.</i></p> <p>a) Work with partners to ensure that civil society organisations and community groups have the capacity, including knowledge and skills, to provide leadership in achieving low carbon development, including through the increased use of renewable energy.</p> <p>SAMOA Pathway - Sustainable Energy: enhanced accessibility to modern energy services, energy efficiency and use of economically viable and environmentally sound technology, plays a critical role in enabling the sustainable development of small island developing States (Actions a-h)</p> <p>PICTs Outcome 1: Climate Change, Disaster Resilience and Environmental Protection</p> <p>UNDP Strategic Plan SS 5: Close the energy gap - access to clean and affordable energy.</p>	<p>FRDP Goal 2: low-carbon development: k) Encourage, incentivise and assist all stakeholders to improve waste management programmes and procedures in order to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from landfills and dumps, including through reduction, recycling, reuse and environmentally sound disposal methods.</p> <p>SAMOA Pathway - Waste Management: environmentally sound waste management is also crucial for human health and environmental protection, and the small land area and remoteness of many small island developing states pose particular challenges for the sound disposal of waste (Actions a-d)</p>		<p>FRDP Goal 1: strengthened integrated adaptation and risk reduction to enhance resilience to climate change and disasters: a) Strengthen the capacity and raise awareness of civil society organisations to work effectively with communities, including through the establishment of line with government-led approaches to strengthening resilience.</p> <p>FRDP Goal 3: strengthened disaster preparedness, response and recovery: b) Strengthen capacity in all aspects of disaster management, including gender-sensitive disaster preparedness and response arrangements and plans for communities, while addressing the specific needs of vulnerable groups aligned with plans, mechanisms and arrangements of national governments.</p> <p>SAMOA Pathway - Disaster Risk Reduction: SIDS continue to grapple with the effects of disasters, some of which have increased in intensity and some of which have been exacerbated by climate change, which impede their progress towards sustainable development. We also recognize that disasters can disproportionately affect small island developing States and that there is a critical need to build resilience, strengthen monitoring and prevention, reduce vulnerability, raise awareness and increase preparedness to respond to and recover from disasters.</p>	<p>FRDP Goal 1: strengthened integrated adaptation and risk reduction to enhance resilience to climate change and disasters: c) Ensure that programmes and capacity building at a local level are aligned to national development planning and financing, including through the establishment of effective coordinating mechanisms; f) Strengthen linkages with the private and public sectors, including creating space for collaboration with these sectors.</p> <p>FRDP Goal 2: low-carbon development: j) Foster a supportive policy and institutional environment for the development of public-private partnerships to support the development of independent power providers and community-based projects.</p> <p>FRDP Goal 3: strengthened disaster preparedness, response and recovery: i) Support increasing the protection of individuals and communities most vulnerable to climate change and post-disaster displacement and migration through targeted national and regional policies and regional labour migration schemes.</p> <p>SAMOA Pathway - Partnerships: urgent need to strengthen international cooperation and ensure genuine and durable partnerships at the national, regional and international levels to address issues related to their sustainable development priorities and needs.</p> <p>PICTs Outcome 5: Effective Governance: Governments, parliaments, civil society and the media will be key partners in increasing the transparency of institutions and the accountability of decision-makers in issues of public concern such as youth unemployment, natural resources management, and the transparent use of climate finance.</p> <p>UNDP Strategic Plan SS 2: strengthen effective, inclusive and accountable governance</p>	<p>FRDP Goal 1: strengthened integrated adaptation and risk reduction to enhance resilience to climate change and disasters: b) Lead and contribute to awareness campaigns and capacity building in schools and communities, to promote and facilitate energy and ecosystem conservation and the increased use of renewable energy, through changes in attitudes and behaviour; c) Work with stakeholders to ensure that low carbon development is achieved, taking into account the needs of all people including vulnerable groups.</p> <p>FRDP Goal 3: strengthened disaster preparedness, response and recovery: c) Encourage a spiritually, theologically and culturally inclusive approach that underpins personal involvement in strengthening disaster preparedness, response and recovery.</p> <p>SAMOA Pathway - Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment: gender equality and women's empowerment and the full realization of human rights for women and girls have a transformative and multiplier effect on sustainable development and are a driver of economic growth in SIDS.</p> <p>SAMOA Pathway - Social Development: support efforts to enhance social protection and inclusion, to improve well-being and to guarantee opportunities for the most vulnerable and disadvantaged.</p> <p>UNDP Strategic Plan SS 6: strengthen gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls.</p>	<p>FRDP Goal 1: strengthened integrated adaptation and risk reduction to enhance resilience to climate change and disasters: j) Collect, use, share and manage accurate data and information in user-friendly formats to inform sound risk-reduction decision-making in relation to 'disaster damage and loss' as well as 'loss and damage' under the UNFCCC Paris Agreement on Climate Change; m) Conduct regular monitoring and evaluation at national and subnational levels, with results transparent and open to the public to the extent possible.</p> <p>FRDP Goal 2: low-carbon development: g) Work with relevant government departments and agencies and with other stakeholders to improve the availability of timely and accurate data and information for effective low carbon</p>
Tokelau	<p>LivC, CRIP 1: Mitigation: Decarbonisation development: increased protection and conservation of terrestrial and marine ecosystems</p> <p>LivC, CRIP 2: Adaptation - Strengthened integrated risk reduction and adaptation to enhance climate change and disaster resilience</p> <p>PACC Tokelau: integrated coastal community defense and erosion control (coastal zone management)</p> <p>TNSP Goal 5: Climate Change: CC1: a well maintained and managed environment</p> <p>TISSAP: coordination of marine Invasive Species management, community awareness of indigenous species and threats raised,</p>	<p>UNPS Outcome 3; Priority Area 2 & 4: continue keyhole gardening approaches</p>	<p>LivC, CRIP 1: Mitigation- Decarbonisation development: revolving around clean energy, low carbon "no regrets" development policies, reduction of the carbon intensity of development processes, increase efficiency of end-use energy consumption.</p>	<p>TWSP: 1. Understanding Water and Sanitation - 1.10/1.11 assess alternate sanitation systems and determine safe septic tank waste disposal.</p>	<p>UNPS Outcome 3; Priority Area 2 & 4: continue keyhole gardening approaches</p>	<p>UNPS Outcome 1; Priority Area 5: mainstream climate change and DRR to ensure the most vulnerable groups are protected</p> <p>LivC, CRIP 2: Adaptation - Strengthened integrated risk reduction and adaptation to enhance climate change and disaster resilience</p> <p>PACC Tokelau: safe and abundant water supply in view of climate change risks (climate-resilience to water supply)</p>	<p>UNPS Outcome 1; Priority Area 5: assist Tokelau to find new funding streams and partnership for climate change adaptation</p> <p>LivC, CRIP 3: Human development - capacity building, education, training, public awareness and outreach</p> <p>TNSP Goal 1: Good Governance: GG1 - strengthened governance institution.</p> <p>TWSP: Valuing Water and Sanitation - develop rules and regulations to protect water sources from misuse and contamination</p> <p>TWSP: Managing Water and Sanitation - 3.1 Identify clearly the roles of Taupulega and Government Departments; 3.7 Develop and update Drought Management Plans</p>	<p>UNPS Outcome 1; Priority Area 5: Tokelau is a vibrant society that is grounded in her traditions; socially cohesive with a strong national identity while maintaining the integrity of the individuality of each Nuku.</p> <p>TISSAP: Integrating IS management into national school curricula and community awareness programmes</p>	<p>LivC, CRIP 3: Human development - capacity building, education, training, public awareness and outreach</p> <p>TISSAP: IT databases and reports collected and updated, and maintained at EDNRE being accessible to islands</p> <p>TWSP: Managing Water and Sanitation - 3.3 Systematically monitor and report rain tank water levels, and water quality</p>

NIUE PROJECT LIST (2017)

Grantee:	Focal Area:	Grant:	Status:
Hakupu Village Council	LD	\$ 35,000	
Alofi North Village Council	BD	\$ 22,000	
Maleloa Lakepa Youth Group	BD	\$ 35,000	
Tamakautoga Mens Council	POPS	\$ 35,000	
Oma Tafua	POPS	\$ 35,000	
	TOTAL:	\$ 162,000	

NIUE PROJECT LIST (2018)

Grantee:	Focal Area:	Grant:	Status:
Hakupu Mens Council Group	LD	\$ 15,000	
Tuapa Village Council	LD	\$ 12,300	
Conservation Aliutu	BD	\$17,000	
Niue Film Makers Association	BD	\$ 30,000	
Tahi Meā	CH	\$ 5,000	
Mutalau Village Council	CC	\$ 30,000	
Niue Fitikanai Association	LD	\$ 30,000	
	TOTAL:	\$ 139,300	

TOKELAU PROJECT LIST (2018)

Grantee:	Focal Area:	Grant:	Status:
Aumaga Community Based Organisation of Tokelau	POPS	\$ 150,000	Ongoing

SAMOA PROJECT LIST (2017)

Grantee:	Focal Area:	Grant:	Status:
Center Samoan Studies - NUS	BD	\$ 50,000	Completed
Chiefs/Orators Salimu & Musumusu	BD	\$ 40,000	Completed
Pitonuu o Avano, Fasitoo Uta	BD	\$ 20,000	Completed
Samoa Conservation Society	BD	\$ 43,000	Completed
Savaia Village, Lefaga	IW	\$ 21,000	Completed
Komiti a Tina Poutasi	IW	\$ 20,000	Completed
Siumu Women's Committee	IW	\$ 12,000	Completed
Alii Faipule Satuimalufilufi	BD	\$ 35,000	Completed
Alii ma Faipule Faleapuna	BD	\$ 35,000	Ongoing
Alii ma Faipule Amaile	BD	\$ 20,000	Completed
Alii ma Faipule Falealupo	BD	\$ 50,000	Completed
Alii ma Faipule Lotosoa Saleimoa	BD	\$ 35,000	Ongoing
Alii ma Faipule Sale, Saipipi	BD	\$ 15,000	Completed
Alii ma Faipule Siufaga Falelatai	BD	\$ 35,000	Ongoing
Faleseela Environment Protection Society Lefaga	BD	\$ 35,000	Ongoing
Pualele Outrigger Canoe Club	LD	\$ 16,500	Completed
Komiti a Tina ma Tamaitai Vailoa Palauli	LD	\$ 25,000	Ongoing
Autalavou EFKS Matavai Safune	LD	\$ 20,000	Completed
Komiti Tumama Tina Fagafau Savaii	LD	\$ 20,000	Completed
Methodist Youth Sasina	LD	\$ 17,000	Completed
Tagiilima Club Manono	LD	\$ 10,000	Completed
Taumafai Society Maagiagi	LD	\$ 17,000	Completed
Vaovai Development, Auala Savaii	LD	\$ 10,000	Completed
Lepa Village Women's Committee	POPS	\$ 20,000	Completed
Lufilufi Komiti Tina ma Tamaitai	POPS	\$ 20,000	Completed
Savaii Samoa Tourism Authority	POPS	\$ 20,000	Completed
Satupaitea Community	POPS	\$ 20,000	Completed
Samoa Primary School	LD	\$ 20,000	Completed
EFKS Sili Palauli	LD	\$ 15,000	Completed
Saoao ma Tamaitai Lepea & Seesee	IW	\$ 20,000	Completed
Autalavou EFKS Lalomauga	IW	\$ 15,000	Ongoing
Uafato Village Council	LD	\$ 40,000	Completed
Alii ma Faipule Sapini Faga	BD	\$ 15,000	Completed
Ekalesia Metotisi Youth Group Faleasiu-tai	BD	\$ 15,000	Completed
Papapapa Gift Tilapia Farm Group	BD	\$ 30,000	Completed
Vailele Village	BD	\$ 15,000	Ongoing
Moataa Development Committee	BD	\$ 50,000	Completed
Senese Inclusive Education SS	LD	\$ 10,000	Completed
Aoga Fiamalamalama	LD	\$ 10,000	Completed
Faafetaiatainu Group	LD	\$ 10,000	Completed
Komiti a Tina Tulivae Samatau	LD	\$ 17,000	Completed
Keyhole Gardeners Moamoa	LD	\$ 10,000	Completed
Matautu Lefaga Youth Group	LD	\$ 10,000	Completed
Women in Business Inc, Savaii	BD	\$ 15,000	Completed
Samoa National Youth Council (SNYC)	POPS	\$ 20,000	Completed
Samoa Federated Farmers Inc	POPS	\$ 30,000	Completed
Vailima Primary School	CD	\$ 10,000	Ongoing
TOTAL:		\$ 1,058,500	

SAMOA PROJECT LIST (2018)

Grantee:	Focal Area:	Grant:	Status:
Womens Committee Neiafu	BD	\$ 23,592	Completed
Alii ma Faipule Luua Faga	BD	\$ 17,703	Ongoing
Alii ma Faipule Sapulu Salelologa Environment Committee	BD	\$ 33,408	Completed
Lefaga District Development Committee	BD	\$ 33,408	Completed
Alii ma Faipule Puapua	BD	\$ 19,665	Ongoing
Alii ma Faipule o Vailuutai	BD	\$ 31,444	Ongoing
Alii ma Faipule Sapapalii Village Environment Project	BD	\$ 19,665	Ongoing
Salua Manono Tai Methodist Youth Group	BD	\$ 16,524	Ongoing
Autalavou EFKS Foua Salelologa	IW	\$ 23,591	Completed
Alii ma Faipule, Salimu Faga	IW	\$ 19,631	Completed
Alii ma Faipule Salesatele, Falealili	IW	\$ 23,557	Ongoing
Women of Vaialua Nofaalii	IW	\$ 19,631	Completed
Mafutaga Lalelei o Apia	IW	\$ 23,557	Ongoing
Alii ma Faipule Saasaai	IW	\$ 29,446	Completed
Alii ma Faipule Fatuvalu Safune	CC	\$ 23,557	Completed
Tafua Interdenominational Youth Ministry c/EFKS Tafua	CC	\$ 23,557	Ongoing
Papauta Girls College	CD	\$ 23,557	Completed
Alii ma Faipule Etemuli Lotofaga	LD	\$ 31,410	Completed
Samoa Cultural Centre Trust	LD	\$ 27,483	Completed
Alii ma Faipule ma Tamaitai Samata-itai	LD	\$ 31,410	Completed
Komiti Tina & Tamaitai Siutu Salailua	LD	\$ 31,410	Ongoing
Vaoala EFKS Youth	LD	\$ 27,483	Completed
Saleapaga Assembly of God (Youth)	LD	\$ 31,410	Ongoing
Manaomia se Fesoasoani (Samusu I Aleipata)	LD	\$ 19,631	Ongoing
Alii ma Faipule o Vaisala	POPS	\$ 31,410	Completed
Alii ma Faipule Foailalo	POPS	\$ 19,631	Ongoing
Alii ma Faipule o Fogatuli - Itu Salega	LD	\$ 29,446	Ongoing
Autalavou EFKS Sataua	LD	\$ 12,564	Ongoing
Asau Catholic Youth Group & Alii ma Faipule o Asau	LD	\$ 31,410	Ongoing
Alii ma Faipule Alamagoto Club	CH	\$ 19,631	Ongoing
Komiti a Tina ma Fagasa	CH	\$ 19,631	Ongoing
Sosaiete Au Faifaatoaga - Faleasiu-uta	LD	\$ 19,631	Completed
Alii ma Faipule Papa Palauli Le Falefa	LD	\$ 19,631	Ongoing
Autalavou EFKS Salua-uta Manono	LD	\$ 7,852	Ongoing
	TOTAL:	\$ 816,567	