

2019

Project Implementation Review (PIR)

**SMSMCL**

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# Basic Data

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| **Project Information** | |
| UNDP PIMS ID | 4536 |
| GEF ID | 4550 |
| Title | Strengthening Multi-sectoral Management of Critical Landscapes in Samoa |
| Country(ies) | Samoa, Samoa |
| UNDP-GEF Technical Team | Ecosystems and Biodiversity |
| Project Implementing Partner | Government |
| Joint Agencies | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Project Type | Full Size |

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| **Project Description** |
| The project objective is to build national and local capacities and incentives to promote effective agro-ecosystems management in Samoa for conservation, increased GHG sequestration and to strengthen local livelihoods. The project contributes to the key indicators of the GEF LD Strategic Objective which is reduce pressures on natural resources from competing land uses in the wider landscape. The project consists of two components: i) Effective national enabling environment to promote effective agro-ecosystem management and ii) Capacities and incentives to undertake sustainable agro-ecosystems management by local communities. |

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| Other Partners | *(not set or not applicable)* |

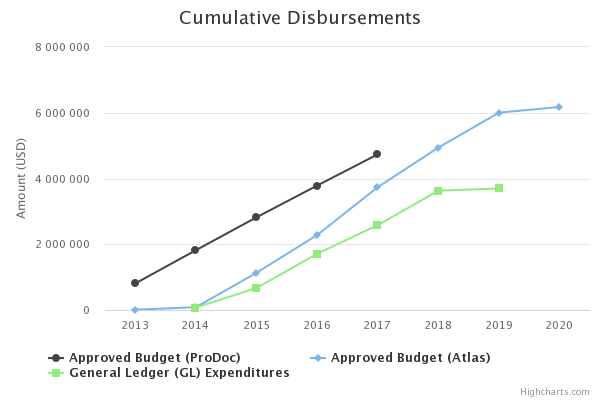
# Overall Ratings

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| Overall DO Rating | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall IP Rating | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall Risk Rating | Low |

# Development Progress

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| **Description** | | | | | | |
| **Objective**  **To strengthen local capacities, incentives and actions for integrated landscape management to reduce land degradation and greenhouse gas emissions and to promote conservation whilst enhancing sustainable local livelihoods** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Area under increased vegetative cover | 0 ha | *(not set or not applicable)* | 24,430 ha  [This figure is based on 18,930 ha of changes in current agricultural land-use practices and at least 5,000 hectares of degraded lands restored through community activities and further 500 hectares will be forests] | The project's draft M&E system database currently include only 7,174 ha. Yet to be included are data currently being collected by PMU on areas of agricultural land with increased vegetation from agro-forestry and areas with good agricultural practices, reducing land degradation from roaming pigs,    The 7,174 ha mentioned above comprise of:  1. Ecosystem restoration and forest rehabilitation programme through promoting native tree planting at critical landscapes:  \* 26.39ha - Forest replanting and ecosystem restoration for degraded watershed area at Malolelei BioPark and Vailima National Reserve  \* 2.3ha - Forest replanting and ecosystem restoration for degraded watershed area at Mt Vaea Scenic Reserves.  \* 1.34ha - Forest replanting and ecosystem restoration for degraded watershed area at Malololelei Bio-Park  \* 0.4 ha - Native tree planting as restoration from invasive species and impact of land degradation at Safa'ato'á Village watershed area.  \* 4,600 ha at Fulu'asou Watershed area.  \* 630 ha at Loimata o Apaula water catchment area    2. Tree planting to reduce land degradation in critical landscapes due to invasive species and in areas proned to soil erosion:  \* 800 ha In partnership with the Two Million Tree campaign, including at Vaipouli, Fagali'i, Vailele, Saleimoa, Lalomanu and Tapatapao    3. Agricultural areas adopting sustainable land management practices:  more than 997 ha, including:  \*1.94 ha - SLM Farm at Papauta;  \* 0.60 ha - SLM Farm at Malolelei ;  \* 1.52 ha - SLM Farm at Uafato  \* 8.09 ha - Agri-tourism park at Atele    \* 300 ha- under the NGO, METI to support village Group Organic Certification for the village of Lealaali'i, Faleasi'u.    \* to be collected and included is total areas under SLM Agriculture farms, include those adopting organic agricultural practices during conversion towards organic certification. | Total area under increased vegetative cover = 16,756.13 ha, comprising:    a) Changes in agricultural current land use practices = 7,927.55 ha  - 5.65 ha of SLM model farms and vegetable gardens at Papauta, Malololelei, Uafato, Sataua, Saina, Salua  - 9.0 ha from 10,000 cocoa seedlings distributed and planted by community farmers.  - 50 ha from 10,000 coconut seedlings distributed and planted by community farmers.  - 5 ha covered with ‘ava cuttings  - 0.5 ha increase vegetation from application of liquid fertilizer by METI  - 16.2 ha increased vegetation from SFFI sandalwood and Tahitian lime project  - 20 ha increased cover in improving agro-forestry systems by increasing diversity of shade trees in koko farming  - 1.2 ha at Avele College and Itu-o-Tane High School demonstration of sustainable agriculture  - 20 ha - Agri-tourism park at Atele  - 300 ha from METI’s support of Pacific Group Organic Certification for the village of Lealaali'i, Faleasi'u  - 7,500 ha? of increased cover in riparian areas as a result of removing livestock.    Total area under increased vegetative cover = 16,756.13ha, comprising:    a) Changes in agricultural current land use practices = 7,915.64ha  - 5.65 ha of SLM model farms and vegetable gardens at Papauta, Malololelei, Uafato, Sataua, Saina, Salua  - 9 ha from 10,000 cocoa seedlings distributed and planted by community farmers.  - 50 ha from 10,000 coconut seedlings distributed and planted by community farmers.  - 5 ha covered with ‘ava cuttings  - 0.5 ha increase vegetation from application of liquid fertilizer by METI  - 16.2 ha increased vegetation from SFFI sandalwood and Tahitian lime project  - 20 ha increased cover in improving agro-forestry systems by increasing diversity of shade trees in koko farming  - 1.2 ha at Avele College and Itu-o-Tane High School demonstration f sustainable agriculture  - 8.09 ha - Agri-tourism park at Atele  - 300 ha from METI’s support of Pacific Group Organic Certification for the village of Lealaali'i, Faleasi'u  - 7,500 ha? of increased cover in riparian areas as a result of removing livestock.    - There is increase in vegetation from increase in pollinators from the SWAG Bee Conscious project but this is difficult to quantify.    b) Restoration of degraded land, including tree planting to reduce land degradation in critical landscapes due to invasive species and in areas proned to soil erosion = 1,580.06ha  - 1,000 ha in partnership with the Two Million Tree campaign, including at Vaipouli, Fagali'i, Vailele, Saleimoa, Lalomanu and Tapatapao  - 500 ha in partnership with MNRE/Forestry at Vailima and Maota  - 7.38 ha in partnership with MNRE/Forestry comprising of: 0.6 ha at Asau,, 0.5 ha at Lano, 2.3 ha at Vaipouli, 0.4 ha at Faleolo, 0.92 ha at Aleipata, 0.4 ha at Malua, 1.75 ha at O Le Pupu Pu’e National Park and 0.51 ha at Vailima.  - 0.3 ha in partnership with MNRE/DEC at Mt Vaea Reserve  - 28.74 ha Fagamalo burial ground and historical sites rehabilitation  - 0.42 ha Sato’alepai burial ground rehabilitation  - 36.24 ha Salea’aumua old piggery communal land rehabilitation.    c) Forests rehabilitation through promoting native tree planting = 7,260.43 ha: comprising  - 26.39ha forest replanting and ecosystem restoration for degraded watershed area at Malolelei BioPark and Vailima National Reserve  - 2.3ha forest replanting and ecosystem restoration for degraded watershed area at Mt Vaea Scenic Reserves.  - 1.34ha - Forest replanting and ecosystem restoration for degraded watershed area at Malololelei Bio-Park  - 0.4 ha native tree planting as restoration from invasive species and impact of land degradation at Safa'ato'á Village watershed area.  - 4,600 ha at Fulu'asou Watershed area.  - 630 ha at Loimata o Apaula water catchment area  - 2ha at Lanotoo watershed area |
| Area under forest cover (no net loss due to landuse conversion) under effective management | 164,000 ha (NFI 2014) | *(not set or not applicable)* | 164,000 ha | Cumulative area under forest cover under effective management = 87,002 ha, including:  \* 14,428 ha of total area of three Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) at Falealupo Coast Rainforest (12,000 ha), and Uafato-Tiavea Coastal Rainforest (2,428 ha) to protect under community KBA Management Plans.  \* 22 ha total area of newly established Community Conservation Areas (CCAs) at the villages of Gataivai (12 ha) and Taga (10 ha) on Savai'i island.  \* 9.29 ha total area of forest established as Faleata reserve under government reserve management plans  \* 4.84 ha total area for Vailele Reserve  \* 4.72 ha total area for Vaitele-fou Reserve  \* 4.40 ha total area for Taumeasina Reserve  \* 0.83 ha total area for Malaevaalele Reserve  \* 0.49 has total area for Faavaeileatua Reserve  \* 0.40 ha total area for Vaigaga Reserve  \* 0.35 ha total area for Vaitele-west Reserve  \* 0.29 ha total area for Vaitele-east Rserve  \* 0.16 ha total area for Tiafau Reserve  \* 0.09 ha total area for Lotosamasoni Reserve  \* 0.06 ha total area for Vaimauga Reserve  \* 0.04 ha total area for Lelata Reserve    Commitments have been made by several village communities through community consultations and/or Biodiversity Surveys completed towards the development of Management Plans for:  \* 227 ha of conservation of the Vaipu wetlands at Fagaloa district.  \* 72,000 ha for KBA at Central Upland Savai'i.  \* 300 ha of forest area at Sagone village. | [STA Note: The baseline and target has been revised but not approved by the IA. The baseline was revised to 76,000ha and the target will be the sum of the areas effectively managed under a Management Plans developed. This include areas of forest areas under KBA Management Plans and others to be developed or reviewed under the project.]    The target is achievable as several data on forest area under effective management and protected by village by-laws are not complete. As at the end of June 2019 however, the cumulative area under forest cover under effective management = 129,815.41 ha comprising of:    a) New KBA Management Plans = 109,428 ha:  - Falealupo KBA/CCA MP (12,000 ha)  - Uafato-Tiavea Coastal Rainforest (2,428 ha)  - Ao’po = 95,000 ha - A'opo KBA)    b) Commitments made through village community consultations and/or Biodiversity Surveys completed towards the development of Management Plans = 15,132ha:  - 227 ha of conservation of the Vaipu wetlands at Fagaloa district;.  - 300 ha of forest area at Sagone village,  - 4,797ha Salani water catchment area;  - 1,445ha A'ufaga water catchment area;  - 3,716ha Vaisigano water catchment area;  - 73ha Malololelei;  - 4,574ha Fulu'asou water catchment area.  .  c) Review to update and improve Management Plan = 3,490ha  - 3,490ha O le Pupu P'ue    d) Newly established Community Conservation under community Areas (CCAs) = 22ha  - Gataivai (12 ha)  - Taga (10 ha)    e) MOU signed between Falease'ela and MNRE to, among other commitments, ban agricultural encroachment into and ban hunting of birds into area to be covered under a CCA (1,678ha)    f) Areas under effective management under village by-laws = 65.41 ha:  - 28.74ha Fagamalo communal old burial ground and wetland area  - 0.42 Sato’alepai communal old burial ground  - 36.24ha Slaea’aumua communal old piggery area    g) BD surveys and audits towards CCA Management Plans in mangrove forest areas = data on not available yet for: (i) xha Lotopu'e; (ii) yha Matafa'a; |
| Increase of agriculture income and consumption per household as a consequence of increased productivity of land | US$2692 on average (national) | *(not set or not applicable)* | 5000 households’ incomes increase by 10% on average by project end through increased land productivity | Without pre-empting a decision of the PB with regard to revised targets and indicators of the SRF, it would be important to note in assessing ratings for this PIR that the technical reviews will likely propose this indicator to be revised to, "Number of households benefitting from adoption of sustainable agricultural practices and/or conservation practices".    The 'benefits' would allow for the indicator to be extended beyond GDP terms, and open opportunities for benefits to the household to be measured in terms of 'natural capital accounting', that accounts for the value of ecosystem services and not just dollar.    The project activities currently include collecting and collating raw data at village level based on agriculture income and consumption in terms of dollar per household.    The database for the SLM Information System, will extend the scope of income beyond dollar terms, and include ecosystem services data.    A target of 5,000 households assumed 126 villages at an average of 40 households per village. Target is achievable by April 2020. | While data are not complete by end of June 2019, administrative data by the PMU indicates more than 1,200 households estimated to have benefitted from reduction in crop damage and land degradation from roaming pigs as a result of pig fencing provided to the villages and have participated in trainings and received farming tools and seedlings.    The estimated number of households assume average 40 households per village and so far, 28 villages (12 in Savai’i and 16 in Upolu).    The number of households that have benefitted from projects implemented by NGOs have not been accounted for yet, and will be captured when reports are available.  (STA Note: The indicator has been revised to “Number of households benefitting from adoption of sustainable agricultural practices and/or conservation practices”. This revision was not approved by the IA) |
| Total amount of CO2 equivalent greenhouse gas emission avoided, and sequestered at the target sites due to effective application of SLM good practices | Total national emissions from AFOLU 135.37, Gg CO2-e (2007). | *(not set or not applicable)* | Avoided emission of 689333 CO2-eq for 4 years and sequestration of store additionally 10,755 tCO2eq. | The new STA will apply the FAO EX-ACT carbon-balance tool to compute AFOLU CO2 equivalent of biomass carbon stored in the forests = 16,059,770 tCO2e (Savai'i = 14,523,594, Upolu = 1,536,176).    Some of the activities by NGOs/CSOs include avoided emissions that EX-ACT will capture, such as: (i) reduction from burning rubbish as adoption of composting increase; (ii) CH4 emission from livestock waste avoided through adoption of biodigesters for piggery. | Computations of CO2 equivalent avoided and sequested are yet to be carried out.    For purposes of this PIR, a very rough estimate of CO2eq sequested per year, can be computed using the data that is available on the total number of tree seedlings that have so far been planted, in partnership with DEC, WR and Forestry Divisions of MNRE and stakeholders of the Two Million Tree Campaign, which is 123,397. Assuming very rough estimate of 25kg CO2 per tree per year and assuming a lifetime of 50 years per tree = 154.2 tCOs eq stored. The computation and modeling will be refined by the end of the project.    There are also more than 10,000 cocoa tree seedlings and 10,000 coconut seedlings, and other tree species planted to improve agro-forestry in cocoa farms.    EX-ACT tool will also be applied to capture, such as CH4 avoided emissions from livestock waste through adoption of biodigesters for piggeries. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 1**  **Communities and farmers are able to undertake and benefit from integrated land and water management on their traditionally owned lands.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| 1. Number of certified organic farmers/farms | 606 certified currently exist; 345 in Savaii & 261 in Upolu | *(not set or not applicable)* | A 30% increase in number of households engaged in organic farming or more ecological farming | The revised targets and indicators of the SRF will likely aim to reduce the emphasis of the indicator on the 'certification' of organic farms, and try to capture the significant commitments already made by village communities in promoting ecosystems-based agricultural practices. For examples, several villages have had local rules for several years forbidding the use of pesticides. While organic certification is beyond management of pesticides, certification processes can be streamlined from 3-4 years down to 18 months in cases where pesticides have not been applied for several years.    The project's draft M&E system include:  - 30 certified organic farmers who have gone through Organic Certified Training through partnership with METI local NGO;  - 700 certified organic farmers under local NGO, WIBDI (Women in Business Development Incorporation) through National Association for Sustainable Agriculture (NASAA): https://www.womeninbusiness.ws/organics.html;  - 150) organic farmers at Aopo Village, Savaii Island reported last PIR, we have an additional 200 organic household/farmers engaged at Sili village in Savaii Island, again with "0" chemical application on their farm lands.    The 2013 baseline data is yet to be confirmed to include communities where organic farming practices were the norm, but without official recognition in the organic certification process. Given the success of the organic movements, such as POETCom, since 2013, a 30% increase is realistic and achievable, subject to quality of data collection and design of databases for the SLM Information System, during the rest of the project duration. | The revised indicator require the baseline to include the number of certified organic farmers under local NGO, WIBDI through the National Association for Sustainable Agriculture plus number of farmers in villages like A’opo (150 farmers) and Sili (200 farmers) where village by laws have existed for many years forbidding the use of pesticides.    To date, in partnership with NGOs:  - 17 farmers under SFA have adopted the use of biodigesters effluent as organic fertilizer.  - 10 farmers under SFFI will improve their agro-forestry systems in their cocoa farms through diversification of shade trees.  - 8 farmers under SFFI will improve their lime and sandalwood systems.  - Data yet to be made available on the number of farmers receiving training on permaculture practices and use of liquid fertilizer from biodigester under METI.    The number of farmers who have adopted improved irrigation systems and received training on sustainable agricultural practices are being compiled by the PMU team.    (STA Note: The indicator has been revised to, “Number of certified organic farms and farms adopting organic farming practices”. This revision was not approved by the IA) |
| 2. Increased density and diversity of native tree species in cyclone damaged landscapes around Apia covering 3314 ha | With recent damage by TC Evans, baseline will be determined when project start. | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least 50% increase forest cover in a landscape | Included as components of target 1 and 3. | The data for tracking this indicator are yet to be disaggregate from Obj 1 and Obj 2.    For this reporting period, 13.89ha has been covered with tree plantings at:  M Vaea Reserve, Malololelei reserve and bio-park, Vailima Reserve, Forestry Station at Vailima and at Avele College compound. |
| 3. Area of natural forests, riverine areas and wetlands under protection and management in the production landscape under community landuse plans (forest and tree cover maintenance; maintenance of wetlands; no net increase of agricultural land under mono cropping) | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | By the end of the project, at least 55000 ha will be under integrated landscape management outside KBAs | There are 11 villages with draft Landuse Plans, covering a significant amount of area, other than those under KBA Management Plans. The PMU is working with the MNRE Land Division to confirm the areas under those village stewardship and cadastre registered in the land administration system as customary land. It is important to note that the term 'Land Use Plan', should be aligned with Indicator number 7 below, which uses the term 'SLM Plans'.    The indicator should support coherence with KBA Management Plans, Integrated Coastal Management Plans, Sustainable Development Plans, etc....    The indicator is achievable with likely more than 12 villages having their SLM Plans protecting forests, riverine areas and wetlands, outside of KBAs.  Some highlights of village commitments at the community level include:  1. The Vaipu Wetland areas at Fagaloa district engaged 227 ha of its wetlands for biodiversity conservation;  2. Engaged three hundred (300 ha) hectares of Forest Reserve for Sagone Village in Savaii and is under community management.  3. Engaged one hundred (100ha) hectares of forest and water catchment protected area for Faleaseela village in Lefaga Upolu and is under Community management | Village commitments at the community level include:  - The Vaipu Wetland areas at Fagaloa district engaged 227 ha of its wetlands for biodiversity conservation  - Engaged three hundred (300 ha) hectares of Forest Reserve for Sagone Village in Savaii and is under community management  - Engaged one hundred (100ha) hectares of forest and water catchment protected area for Faleaseela village in Lefaga under Community management  - U’afato, Samamea and Magiagi removed and fenced off riparian area and removed livestock and replanted with native trees  - Biodiversity audits carried out in mangrove forests in Lotopu’e and Matafa’a towards a Management Plan for conservation of natural resources in those mangrove forests. |
| 4. Number of farmer households adopting at least one or more soil / water management and conservation practices on agricultural lands | There are 10790 households in the target area of the project, but with limited soil and water conservation activities | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least 5000 households will be adopting soil management and conservation practices in their land by the end of the project covering at least 18000 ha | To date, close to 1500 local farmers and landowners trained on Sustainable Agriculture practices and Landscape farm planning since 2017. | The data on the number of households adopting soil and water management and conservation are not fully available yet. As well as the 1500 local farmers and landowners reported already to have received trained on Sustainable Agriculture practices and Landscape farm planning, several more have received training and support under partnership with NGOs on sustainable agricultural practices such as the use of organic fertilizer from livestock/piggery waste, and improved shade trees to reduce excess evapo-transporation and improve soil moisture. |
| 5. Increased water quality as a consequence of enhanced watershed management and water source protection | Water quality at sampled sites (3 major sites) shows confirmed incidences of E.coli presence exceeding national standards | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least 50% of the project sites report on increased water quality by the end of the project – including E. coli levels within national standards; and additional parameters of nutrient loads (such as nitrogen) are also within acceptable international standards | The water quality analysis work were carried out by Samoa Water Authority at several water catchment areas under Management Plans.    The water quality at the upper. middle and lower catchments of two rivers in Fagaloa were all within national drinking water guidelines 2008.    Water testing at Magiagi, Vasigano river stream, in the Apia Watershed Catchment Basin (ACB) showed water quality within national drinking water guidelines in terms of nutrients levels. In terms of microbial levels however, the tests show a very high count of total coliforms found for all 7 water samples provided, E.coli and Fecal coliforms were detected for all samples indicated very poor water quality.    The project will test water quality again after the removal of livestock from the riparian areas.within ACB. | Water samples and testing completed from key target sites: Uafato KBA Tanaila River, Vai tele River, and Vaisigano River have been sampled and tested.    Water testing have also been carried out in 4 rivers and village around Savai’i. |
| 6. Per cent of Livestock relocated to optimal grazing areas away from critical riparian areas | Estimated 30000 livestock in target areas, covering 5000 ha | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least 50% relocated, covering 2500 ha | During the reporting period, several critical riparian areas have been fenced off to protect the water ecosystem services from livestock.    A rough estimate as at June 2018, about 30% of the target number of cattle have either been relocated or fenced off from riparian areas. Data collection are being carried out by the project team. | Several critical riparian areas have been fenced off to protect the water ecosystem services from livestock (Samamea, Magiagi, Uafato, Avao, Tafitoala, Manono, Salani and Apolima-tai).    About 30% of the target number of cattle have either been relocated or fenced off from riparian areas.    Data collection to confirm area yet to be done. |
| 7. Number of integrated participatory village level SLM plans | No village plans incorporating SLM | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least 50 villages have developed plans integrating SLM with the participation of 15000 community member including men, women and young | Five (5).Village SLM Plans were drafted through a participatory consultative process with the communities (Uafato, Samamea (Fagaloa district), Safaatoa (Lefaga district), Apolima-Tai and Samusu (Aleipata district).    There were 26 villages with Sustainable Development Village Plans (SVDP) developed with support of the Ministry for Women, Community and Social Development under the framework of the Community Centered Sustainable Development Programme (CCSDP). Fifteen (15) out of these 26 have had their SVDP's reviewed by O le Siosiomaga Society Incorporated (OLSSI) as the context for, and to guide the development, of their SLM Plans ( Salani (Falealili district), Falealupo (Vaisigano Numera 2-district), Aopo (Gagaifomauga number 3 district), Fogasavaii (Salega i Sasae district), Samataitai (Salega i sisifo district), and Tafuatai (Palauli le falefa district).    The review of the SRF targets will likely propose the total number of S:LM Plans to be revised to at least 15 villages. The PMU will focus on strengthening the coherence and clarity on linkages between the proposed SLM Plans, and the SDVPs, Integrated Coastal Management Plans and KBA Management Plans.. | There have been 26 Village Sustainable Development Plans reviewed in partnership with OLSSI to identify SLM priorities. Some SLM priorities implemented:  - Fagamalo wetland conservation area  - Salea'aumua communal land rehabilitaion  - Communal lands (burial grounds) rehabilitated in Sato'alepai and Fagamalo    12 Villages have SLM Plans developed by PMU |
| 8. Number of community members that report on increased knowledge and capacity on SLM | No reports on knowledge on SLM | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least 40% of the communities are able to report on increased knowledge on SLM through access to national SLM system, audio-video materials and trainings | To date, a significant number of trainings have been carried out on a range of SLM issues, with participation of village communities. Some, but not all, of the trainings collected feedback data on increased knowledge at the end of he trainigs. To fill the gap in data, a questionnaire to gauge knowledge increase might be included in the work plan activities under the Knowledge Platform to be developed as follow up to the MTR.    A more effective indicator would be the number of community members who have applied knowledge to adopt new farming and conservation practices. The datas on the number of community members participating in SLM related practices will be collected by the project team as part of the SLM Information System. | The data on the number of community members participating in training and adopted SLM related practices are currently being collected by the project team as part of the SLM Information System.    22 Villages installed billboards to reduce sand mining. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 2**  **Strengthened national enabling environment to promote integrated landscape management through local households and communities.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| 9. Soil management and conservation manual targeting local communities in local language | No soil management and conservation manual | *(not set or not applicable)* | By the end of year 1 a Soil management and conservation manual developed including SLM practices for agriculture, forestry and water resources management | Soil Conservation and Management Manual was launched during the Commemoration of our National Environment Week in November 2017 and has been translated into local Samoan language.    Activities and key details from the Soil Manual have been generated and incorporated into the SLM Training of the Trainer and SLM Community Based Trainings. | Soil Conservation and Management Manual was launched during the Commemoration of our National Environment Week in November 2017 and has been translated into local Samoan language.    Activities and key details from the Soil Manual have been generated and incorporated into the SLM Training of the Trainer and SLM Community Based Trainings. |
| 10. Number of national policies and plans that support for inter-sectoral and partnership approach to promote community based SLM | A number of policies and plans to support SLM (see section 1.5 of the project document) but inter-sectoral approach is weak | *(not set or not applicable)* | • Land Resource management legislation developed and national landuse policy updated  • Agriculture Sector Plan 2011-2016 strengthen to mainstream SLM approaches and management practices  • policies on mining (including sand mining) strengthened or developed  • formal guidelines for sustainable land management under village development plans under PUMA Act developed | SLM issues have been integrated into and taken into consideration in the following national policies and plans:  - National Environment Sector Plan 2017-2021;  - National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) 2016-2020  - Legal framework for Access and Benefit  Sharing (ABS) national process under the Nagoya Protocol of the CBD;  - Policy development process on banning single-used plastics;  - Community Integrated Management Plans (CIM Plans) for 3 Project Districts;  - Agriculture Sector Plan (2016-2021); and  - Soil Resources Conservation and Management Bill. | No change from previous PIR.  SLM issues have been integrated into and taken into consideration in the following national policies and plans:  - National Environment Sector Plan 2017-2021;  - National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) 2016-2020  - Legal framework for Access and Benefit  Sharing (ABS) national process under the Nagoya Protocol of the CBD;  - Policy development process on banning single-used plastics;  - Community Integrated Management Plans (CIM Plans) for 3 Project Districts;  - Agriculture Sector Plan (2016-2021); and  - Soil Resources Conservation and Management Bill.  - Samoa's National Invasive Species Strategy and Action Plan 2019 - 2024 |
| 11. Increased capacities for INRM as measured by an increase in the score of the GEF LD Tracking Tool Enhanced cross-sector enabling environment for integrated landscape management | 3 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 5 | The GEF LD tracking tool will be applied at the terminal review phase. | The GEF LD tracking tool will be applied at the terminal review phase. |
| 12. Coordination mechanism in place to ensure multi-sector approach to SLM in line with National Environment management Strategy | No coordination mechanisms for SLM | *(not set or not applicable)* | By the end of the project a formal institutional coordination mechanism has been established including all relevant ministries to ensure integration of SLM in all sectors to manage multiuse landscapes through combined efforts, shared technical resources | Rather than replicating a coordination mechanism such as for the National Environment Management Strategy, the key is on how to integrate SLM issues within existing coordination mechanisms. Integrating SLM data in the SLM Information System into the SDGs indicators will strengthen coordination through SDGs process and strong link with the strong coordination mechanisms under the Samoa Development Strategy. | Efforts are currently being made to link the SLM Information System with the Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) target-setting programme under UNCCD |
| 13. Increased involvement of private sector, civil society and others in promoting SLM in partnership with the government. | SFA and WIBDI – NGOs assisting communities with projects that are SLM compatible. | *(not set or not applicable)* | By Year 4, the number of NGOs and private partners in SLM is increased by 200%. | 1. Newly established Samoa Waste Recyclers and Management Association (SWRMA) and was launched in April 2018 (Note: The SWRMA consists of several private and business sector working with the Government to address all waste related issues in Samoa and the Association is the first in Samoa and the Pacific);    3. The Savaii Farmers' Association established to coordinate and manage activities of local farmers on the Big Island, Savaii;    4. The Samoa Banana Growers Association is the newly established NGO to promote sustainable development of banana industry in Samoa;    5. The Federated Farmers Incorporated (FFI)launched as official NGO for farmers; | The MNRE DKIF is a portal to access a repository of National Reports to various MEAs. More than often, the site is not accessible. It is not clear at this stage if there is value in linking a SLM Information System with the DKIF.    The Project website itself has not been launched.    The project is exploring the link with the LDN target setting programme under the UNCCD.    The Project is now also exploring which Government Agency (MNRE/DEC or MAFF/Crop) to take over the management of the database for the SMSMCL mobile app which tracks progress of mappable indicators for this project. |
| 14. National SLM information system in line with information system for national Environment Management Strategy | No SLM information system | *(not set or not applicable)* | By Year 4 an SLM information System will be established and managed by MNRE | 1. The Project website is in its final stages of development. It has been revised further to include story maps of the Project's priority site areas as well as tables and graphs of land coverage and number of crops/native trees etc... that have been planted by Project & communities/NGOs as well as other Project specifics. This website will be ready to be launched at the National Environment Week 2018 in November 2018.  2. The Project is also developing a specific SLM Information System which will be linked to the Project website as well as the MNRE DKIF portal. This SLM Information System will also provide a digital archive of SLM documents, maps and data currently stored in the form of hard copies with the MNRE Land Management Division. | There has been no change since the last PIR:    The Project has had to take alternative steps in developing a short term course as USP did not come back with the possibility of setting up a course with their University.  The Project has since then been working with the National University of Samoa to develop short term courses with similar design to the Training of the Trainers in SLM practices that was developed by the Project for its SLM in Landscape Farming trainings.  The short-term courses will be on upscaling specialised skills on SLM issues, with Certificates issued at completion.    (STA Note: This indicator has been revised to, “ Number of government staff who have completed new training of trainers and/or short term courses on SLM related fields”. This revision was not approved by the IA) |
| 15. Number of government staff who have completed new training of trainers short term courses provided by USP on SLM, tailored for Samoa and including carbon accounting from LULUCF | No SLM training currently available at USP for government staff | *(not set or not applicable)* | By the end of the project, at least 100 staff from MNRE, MAF, MWCSC have completed the SLM training at USP | The Project has had to take alternative steps in developing a short term course as USP did not come back with the possibility of setting up a course with their University.  The Project has since then been working with the National University of Samoa to develop short term courses with similar design to the Training of the Trainers in SLM practices that was developed by the Project for its SLM in Landscape Farming trainings.  The short-term courses will be on upscaling specialised skills on SLM issues, with Certificates issued at completion. | The short-term courses will be on upscaling specialised skills on SLM issues, with Certificates issued at completion. |
| 16. Number of long term courses institutionalized in USP to degree students on SLM | No SLM courses available at University for undergraduate students | *(not set or not applicable)* | By the end of the project, at least 1 SLM long term course has been institutionalized at USP | The Project was instrumental in the development of the Diploma of Sustainable Agriculture with the National University of Samoa which commenced in 2018 Q1.  The Project's initial development of a long term course with USP was discontinued as USP couldn't commit to the development of a long term course through this University. | The Project was instrumental in the development of the Diploma of Sustainable Agriculture with the National University of Samoa which commenced in 2018 Q1 and continuing successfully |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |

# Implementation Progress



|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc): | 78.05% |
| Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year: | 78.05% |
| Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August): | 3,696,902 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Key Financing Amounts** | |
| PPG Amount | 136,364 |
| GEF Grant Amount | 4,736,363 |
| Co-financing | 24,217,000 |

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| --- | --- |
| **Key Project Dates** | |
| PIF Approval Date | Nov 11, 2011 |
| CEO Endorsement Date | Jul 3, 2013 |
| Project Document Signature Date (project start date): | Oct 31, 2013 |
| Date of Inception Workshop | Mar 19, 2015 |
| Expected Date of Mid-term Review | Nov 30, 2016 |
| Actual Date of Mid-term Review | Feb 9, 2017 |
| Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation | Jan 1, 2020 |
| Original Planned Closing Date | Oct 30, 2018 |
| Revised Planned Closing Date | Apr 30, 2020 |

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| --- |
| **Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2018 to 1 July 2019)** |
| 2018-10-10 |
| 2019-04-10 |
| 2019-01-10 |
| 2019-07-10 |

# Critical Risk Management

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Current Types of Critical Risks | Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period |

# Adjustments

**Comments on delays in key project milestones**

|  |
| --- |
| **Project Manager: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| not applicable |

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| **Country Office: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| An 18 month extension was approved for the project with a new end date 30 April 2020. A terminal evaluation is planned for late 2019 to early 2020 |

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| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| No further delays are expected in the achievement of the last two key project milestones. The revised dates for TE and project closure are January 2020 and April 2020 respectively. |

# Ratings and Overall Assessments

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Manager/Coordinator** | Moderately Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | The project has been relatively successful in following up on the 9 recommendations of the Mid-Term Review (MTR) in November 2016. The revised project planning and reporting processes have added clarity to the linkages between the activities implemented and the expected results that has helped strengthened the coherence in project implementation. The improved documentation of Project Board meetings, including the clarity of Board decisions in Meeting reports, has also strengthened the focus of the Board's deliberations on progress towards results.    The MTR follow-up have thus guided the project through to the point where it is now back on track and the previous annual plan was well implemented. Both Outcome 1 and Outcome 2 will now likely be achieved by end date of April 2020. This is reflected in the DO rating improving from MU in the previous PIR last year to MS this year. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP Country Office Programme Officer** | Moderately Satisfactory | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | Progress towards meeting the development objective within this reporting period has been rated as moderately unsatisfactory. Cumulative area of increased vegetative cover has increased by 16,756.13 hectares based on the various activities completed under the project. Cumulative area under forest cover under effective management is equivalent to 129,815 hectares. It was estimated that more than 1,200 households had benefited from reduction in crop damage and land degradation as a result of trainings and implementation of measures such as fencing of roaming pigs. The calculation of avoided CO2 from AFOLU is yet to be made but a rough estimate based on the planting conducted by MNRE (including SMSMCL project) and its partners for the 2 million tree campaign (123,397 trees) equates to 154.2tCO2e stored and also over 20,000 cocoa, coconut and other agroforestry trees have also been planted. An additional 35 organic farmers have been engaged by the project in period, the numbers for the farmers engaged by METI and those adopted improved irrigation systems and received training to be computed by the PMU. In terms of forest cover increase, 13.89Ha have been planted in the government managed parks, reserves and forestry stations and 627Ha have committed by village communities for conservation under community management. In addition to the 1500 farmers and landowners trained in Sustainable agricultural practices several more have been engaged through partnerships with NGOs such as the use of organic fertilizer from livestock/piggery waste, and improved shade trees to reduce excess evapotranspiration and improved soil moisture.    Water quality testing has been carried in keys targeted sites of Uafato KBA, Tanaila, Vaitele and Vaisigano Rivers as well as 4 rivers in Savai’i. Critical riparian areas have been fenced off to protect water ecosystem services and about 30% of cattle have been relocated and fenced off from riparian areas. 38 Village sustainable development plans have been developed    The implementation progress rating is moderately satisfactory as the cumulative delivery rate for the project is USD 3,696,902 at the 30 June 2018 which is 78.05% of the expected cumulative delivery for this reporting period. Significant project implementation progress has been made on the ground the cumulative delivery rate has increased as a result of component 1 implementation now underway and the PMU is following up on recommendations of the MTR as the project progresses to end in April 2020.. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **GEF Operational Focal point** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Implementing Partner** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Other Partners** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser** | Moderately Satisfactory | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | This is the fifth and last PIR for the GEF-5 FS project ‘Strengthening Multi-sectoral Management of Critical Landscapes in Samoa’. The primary objective of this project is “to strengthen local capacities, incentives and actions for integrated landscape management in order to reduce land degradation and greenhouse gas emissions and promote nature conservation whilst enhancing sustainable local livelihoods”. The project was designed to achieve this objective through the following two outcomes: a) Outcome 1, Communities and farmers are able to undertake and benefit from integrated land and water management on their traditionally owned lands (composed of different ecosystems and agriculture, fisheries and livestock production systems); and b) Outcome 2, Strengthened national enabling environment to promote integrated landscape management through local households and communities. The expected results of the project include: a) Critical landscapes of over 160,000 ha under integrated SLM management by local communities, where indices of ecosystem health, diversity and condition remain the same as baseline or improve and is mainstreamed into local development plans (forest and tree cover; maintenance of wetlands); b) No net increase of agricultural land under mono cropping); c) Area under vegetative cover increased 24,430 ha (with average tree density of 111 trees/ ha); d) 128,000 ha of forest cover under effective management, including no net loss due to land use conversion; e) At least 5000 households’ incomes increase by 10% on average by project end through increased land productivity; and, f) Avoided emission of 689,333 CO2-eq for 4 years and sequestration of stored additionally 10,755 tCO2-eq.    Despite considerable delays caused by a slow start-up phase partly due to difficulties in the procurement of the project manager (one year after ProDoc signature), technical leaders and field assistants, the project has gained momentum over the past two years and is now on track to achieve the project’s outcomes. The project has applied sound adaptive management practices, management responses to the 9 recommendations made by the MTR conducted in February 2017 have been completed or show considerable progress. It’s important to note that the revision of the SRF recommended by MTR was carried out, however it involved a major change to the project GEBs through a substantial downgrade of the indicator on area under sustainable management from 128,000 ha to 76,000 ha (a 40% downgrade), this level of downgrading is not considered adaptive management and could in fact potentially conceal poor project design. Also, the revised SRF version (already endorsed by the Project Board) was shared with the RTA in late June 2019 (less than a year away from project closure). With this background, the RTA and UNDP HQ recommended to keep the indicators and targets as originally proposed in the SRF and to report against them while also considering the observations from the MTR, as well as recently obtained technical inputs (i.e. spatial data, ground based analyses, etc.) for this last PIR and the upcoming TE.    During the reporting period the project reached an overall financial delivery of 78.05% (project delivery in 2018 was 86.86%), a considerable improvement from the delivery rates of the previous reporting period. The project board held 4 meetings during the reporting period which can be considered a good indication of the commitment of IP and project partners towards the achievement of the project objective. Finally, no critical risks have been reported for this period. With these considerations, the Implementation Progress (IP) rating for this PIR is Moderately Satisfactory (MS).    The project has made satisfactory progress towards outcomes. For Outcome 1, partnership with NGOs have proven effective in increasing the number of households engaged in organic farming or more ecological farming as well as the number of farmers capacitated on SLM practices; forest cover increase has shown progress with an additional 13.89 ha covered with tree plantings. However, no information is provided on maintenance efforts to ensure reforestation success and progress towards EoP; Area of natural forests, riverine areas and wetlands under protection and management in the production landscape under community land use plans is reported to be progressing at a better pace compared to previous reporting periods; Water samples and testing have been completed in all target sites, however there is no reporting against the EoP target; Compared to the last reporting period, there is no progress in the number of cattle that has either been relocated or fenced off from riparian areas resulting in progress 20% below the EoP; and, 76% of the EoP for number of integrated participatory village level SLM plans has been achieved.  Outcome 2 aims at strengthening the national enabling environment to promote integrated landscape management through local households and communities. As reported previously, the soil management and conservation manual targeting local communities in local language was completed back in 2017, key details from the manual have been incorporated into the SLM Training of the Trainer and SLM Community Based Trainings; as mentioned in last year's PIR, 8 policies have included SLM considerations and there is no additional progress of this output for this reporting period; efforts are being made to integrate SLM issues within existing coordination mechanisms and to link the SLM Information System to the Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) target-setting programme under UNCCD; the work to develop short term courses in partnership with the National University of Samoa is still ongoing; and, the Diploma of Sustainable Agriculture with the same University is now established.    Considering the progress made towards the development objectives of the project and the shortcomings to be addressed as the project approaches its closing date in 30 April 2020, the project is granted a DO rating of (MS) Moderately Satisfactory.    Recommendations  a) Continue to attend to delivery acceleration, particularly now that the project enters the final stage of implementation;  b) Revisit and update the progress on MTR MRs, continue the good adaptive management approach the project has followed to date;  c) Prepare for the TE well in advance, draft an exit/sustainability strategy before TE;  d) CO and PMU to ensure that project achievements, good practices and lessons learned are systematized for future programming.  e) Consider using global communications and KM platforms (i.e. Exposure and Panorama) to showcase the results of the project. | |

# Gender

**Progress in Advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment**

This information is used in the UNDP-GEF Annual Performance Report, UNDP-GEF Annual Gender Report, reporting to the UNDP Gender Steering and Implementation Committee and for other internal and external communications and learning.  The Project Manager and/or Project Gender Officer should complete this section with support from the UNDP Country Office.

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| --- |
| **Gender Analysis and Action Plan:** *not available* |
| **Please review the project's Gender Analysis and Action Plan. If the document is not attached or an updated Gender Analysis and/or Gender Action Plan is available please upload the document below or send to the Regional Programme Associate to upload in PIMS+. Please note that all projects approved since 1 July 2014 are required to carry out a gender analysis and all projects approved since 1 July 2018 are required to have a gender analysis and action plan.** |
| [Gender Analysis-FINAL 8-21-17.pdf](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4536/213359/1728215/1742657/Gender%20Analysis-FINAL%208-21-17.pdf) |

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| **Please indicate in which results areas the project is contributing to gender equality (you may select more than one results area, or select not applicable):** |
| Contributing to closing gender gaps in access to and control over resources: Yes |
| Improving the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance: Yes |
| Targeting socio-economic benefits and services for women: Yes |
| Not applicable: No |

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| **Atlas Gender Marker Rating** |
| **GEN2:** gender equality as significant objective |

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| **Please describe any experiences or linkages (direct or indirect) between project activities and gender-based violence (GBV). This information is for UNDP use only and will not be shared with GEF Secretariat.** |
| The project has not addressed or experience direct links between the project activities and GBV during implementation. |

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| **Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and the empowerment of women.**    **Please explain how the results reported addressed the different needs of men or women, changed norms, values, and power structures, and/or contributed to transforming or challenging gender inequalities and discrimination.** |
| The Samoa Women Association of Growers (SWAG) signed a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with the MNRE to facilitate SWAG's implementation of a project, Bee Conscious: Bees and the health of ecosystems in production landscape of Samoa. SWAG is a dynamic and energetic group made up of women, supportive men and young growers, rangig from full-time commercial farmers to small scale boutique and subsistence growers. The partnership with SMSMCL supporting the SWAG Bee Conscious project provides a vehicle for SWAG members to take a leading role in preserving the lives of bees in Samoa and changing the morale of bee keeping and improving production of honey in Samoa. Also through project training, consultations and workshops conducted in partnership with communities, women participation in decision making are well reflected in the outcomes and results of those consultations and importantly most has taken the lead with the implementation of integrated farming practices to support their families livelihood |

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| **Please describe how work to advance gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes.** |
| The SWAG's Bee Conscious project allows women growers and farmers to have a leading voice in protecting ecosystem services that bees provide as pollinators and production of honey. The project improves understanding of the crucial roles bees play in the health of the ecosystem across the landscape. It is through project training and advance program that successful women farmers had shared their knowledge with some of the schools and youth groups of SLM good practices in agricultural farming |

# Social and Environmental Standards

**Social and Environmental Standards (Safeguards)**

The Project Manager and/or the project’s Safeguards Officer should complete this section of the PIR with support from the UNDP Country Office. The UNDP-GEF RTA should review to ensure it is complete and accurate.

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| --- |
| **1) Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during project implementation?** |
| No |

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| **If any new social and/or environmental risks have been identified during project implementation please describe the new risk(s) and the response to it.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **2) Have any existing social and/or environmental risks been escalated during the reporting period? For example, when a low risk increased to moderate, or a moderate risk increased to high.** |
| No |

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| **If any existing social and/or environmental risks have been escalated during implementation please describe the change(s) and the response to it.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **SESP:** [4536\_Samoa LD SESP.pdf](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4536/213359/1717309/1723648/4536_Samoa%20LD%20SESP.pdf)  **Environmental and Social Management Plan/Framework:** *not available* |
| **For reference, please find below the project's safeguards screening (Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) or the old ESSP tool); management plans (if any); and its SESP categorization above. Please note that the SESP categorization might have been corrected during a centralized review.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **3) Have any required social and environmental assessments and/or management plans been prepared in the reporting period? For example, an updated Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or Indigenous Peoples Plan.** |
| Not Applicable |

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| **If yes, please upload the document(s) above. If no, please explain when the required documents will be prepared.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **4) Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential )?** |
| No |

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| **If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what action was taken.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

# Communicating Impact

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| **Tell us the story of the project focusing on how the project has helped to improve people’s lives.**  **(This text will be used for UNDP corporate communications, the UNDP-GEF website, and/or other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts.)** |
| In Samoa’s efforts to ensure that its critical landscapes are protected, there is an integrated focus by national government and funding partners on landscape management to reduce land degradation and promote nature conservation while increasing sustainable local livelihoods. This effort is realised through the Project - Strengthening Multi Sectoral Management of Critical Landscapes for Samoa (SMSMCL Project).  The SMSMCL Project was established to ensure land degradation issues across all levels of society are well addressed through the integration of sustainable landscape management into planning framework and actions across multi-sectoral arrangements in order to achieve the national Government’s long term goal that ‘Samoa’s productive landscapes are protected and sustainably managed to mitigate land degradation and to increase soil carbon sequestration so as to contribute to poverty alleviation and mitigation and adaptation to climate change impacts, as well as contribute to global environmental benefits by overcoming barriers to integrated sustainable land management.’  The Project is intended to provide support for local household and wider community actions to reduce pressures on natural resources from competing land uses in the wider landscape. Given that about eighty percent of the country's land resources are directly under the stewardship of local land owners and village council authorities, it’s imperative to approach the issues of land use and land management policies as well as sustainable land management practices through a more effective local community planning framework in which the different national land development sectors can work together in a more integrated and coherent approach, an approach the Project supports and strengthens, as part of its over-arching objective which is ‘to increase the capacities of the different national land development sectors to work together in a more integrated and coherent way at addressing the land degradation and drought issues of the country, and developing the means to achieve a strong culture of sustainable land management practices both at the macro or national level of land management policy and planning processes and at the micro or local grassroots level of land use technologies and practices’.  The Project’s two key outcomes are:  1. Communities and farmers are able to undertake and benefit from integrated land and water management on their traditionally owned lands composed of different ecosystems and agriculture, fisheries and livestock production systems.  The expected results from this outcome include: increased number of landowners engaged in farming in the targeted communities using Sustainable Land Management (SLM) practices; increased density and diversity of native tree species in cyclone damaged landscapes; increased area of natural forests, riverine areas and wetlands under protection and management in the production landscape under community land use plans; increased water quality as a consequence of enhanced watershed management and water source protection; percent of livestock relocated to optimal grazing areas away from critical riparian areas; number of integrated participatory village level SLM plans; and, number of community members that report on increased knowledge ad capacity of SLM.  2. Strengthened national enabling environment to promote integrated landscape management through local households and communities.  The expected results from outcome 2 include: soil management and conservation manual targeting local communities; increased number of national policies and plans that support inter-sectoral and partnership approach to promote community based SLM; coordination mechanism in place to ensure multi-sector approach to SLM in line with National Environmental Management Strategy (NEMS); increased involvement of private sector, civil society and others in promoting SLM in partnership with the government; and, national SLM information system in line with information system for NEMS.  The SMSMCL Project is a USD$4.9m million initiative by the Government of Samoa over four years, supported by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF). The Project is implemented by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment through its Land Management Division. |

**Knowledge Management, Project Links and Social Media**

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| **Please describe knowledge activities / products as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement /Approval.**    **Please also include: project's website, project page on the UNDP website, blogs, photos stories (e.g. Exposure), Facebook, Twitter, Flickr, YouTube, as well as hyperlinks to any media coverage of the project, for example, stories written by an outside source. Please upload any supporting files, including photos, videos, stories, and other documents using the 'file lirbary' button in the top right of the PIR.** |
| https://www.facebook.com/SMSMCLSamoa/  https://www.samoaobserver.ws/category/samoa/43936?cont=true&fbclid=IwAR24AldYb3L6I8o1at8WfRTns2F1a\_IaR2rALQLHYCe5Govp7N1jvEHojoQ  https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=68Nbbz09dlo  https://twitter.com/APTS\_22/status/1011730660866715648  https://www.samoaobserver.ws/category/samoa/9973  https://www.samoaobserver.ws/category/samoa/43809?fbclid=IwAR1yatB7GW5NKYkTzouXa9ZIJrl8KZfC3f1Lg24dHn7t\_5GtBwTtWvjU  https://www.talamua.com/picturesque-uafato-village-moves-to-preserve-traditional-trees/  https://sobserver.ws/en/23\_05\_2018/local/33371/%E2%80%98Without-soil-without-land-without-life%E2%80%99.htm  https://www.samoaobserver.ws/category/samoa/39098?fbclid=IwAR16L0sJ4D8N8q0mZarF57FKkTV6Om9U1FdiEhYqKH24TS0sJWTgpUEg\_2Y  https://www.samoaobserver.ws/category/samoa/239  https://www.samoaobserver.ws/category/samoa/16329  https://www.mnre.gov.ws/2993-2/  http://www.loopsamoa.com/samoa-news/samoa-commemorates-land-and-soil-week-76770  https://samoaglobalnews.com/undps-deputy-regional-head-visits-samoa/  https://www.facebook.com/hashtag/smsmcl?source=feed\_text&epa=HASHTAG&\_\_tn\_\_=\*NK-R  https://www.samoaobserver.ws/category/samoa/12348 |

# Partnerships

**Partnerships & Stakeholder Engagment**

Please select yes or no whether the project is working with any of the following partners. Please also provide an update on stakeholder engagement. This information is used by the GEF and UNDP for reporting and is therefore very important!  All sections must be completed by the Project Manager and reviewed by the CO and RTA.

|  |
| --- |
| **Does the project work with any Civil Society Organisations and/or NGOs?** |
| Yes |

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| **Does the project work with any Indigenous Peoples?** |
| Yes |

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| **Does the project work with the Private Sector?** |
| Yes |

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| **Does the project work with the GEF Small Grants Programme?** |
| Yes |

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| **Does the project work with UN Volunteers?** |
| No |

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| --- |
| **Did the project support South-South Cooperation and/or Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year?** |
| No |

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| **CEO Endorsement Request:** [4536 Samoa LD CEO Endorsement\_Request-resubmission\_REV.doc](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4536/213359/1662946/1663227/4536%20Samoa%20LD%20CEO%20Endorsement_Request-resubmission_REV.doc) |
| **Provide an update on progress, challenges and outcomes related to stakeholder engagement based on the description of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan as documented at CEO endorsement/approval (see document below). If any surveys have been conducted please upload all survey documents to the PIR file library.** |
| One of the main challenges faced in strengthening partnerships among stakeholders and to engage a wide range of stakeholders in strengthening multi-sectoral management of landscapes is that the Government and UNDP procurement processes are often difficult for community civil society groups and non-government organizations, with their limited capacities, to develop their proposals to convert their ideas and issues into acceptable proposals and to meet reporting requirements. |

# Annex - Ratings Definitions

**Development Objective Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Project is on track to exceed its end-of-project targets, and is likely to achieve transformational change by project closure. The project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Project is on track to fully achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. The project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Project is on track to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with minor shortcomings only.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is expected to partially achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with significant shortcomings. Project results might be fully achieved by project closure if adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. Project results might be partially achieved by project closure if major adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets without major restructuring.

**Implementation Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Implementation is exceeding expectations. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are fully on track. The project is managed extremely efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are on track. The project is managed efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned with minor deviations. Cumulative financial delivery and management of risks are mostly on track, with minor delays. The project is managed well.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces significant implementation issues. Implementation progress could be improved if adaptive management is undertaken immediately. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are significantly off track. The project is not fully or well supported.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces major implementation issues and restructuring may be necessary. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are off track with major issues and/or concerns. The project is not fully or well supported.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Implementation is seriously under performing and major restructuring is required. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones (e.g. start of activities), and management of critical risks are severely off track with severe issues and/or concerns. The project is not effectively or efficiently supported.