

Government of Samoa

United Nations Development Programme

Implementing partner:  
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment

## **IMPLEMENTING SAMOA'S URGENT CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION PRIORITIES IN COASTAL MANAGEMENT**

The Climate Change Section, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MNRE), Government of Samoa, and UNDP Samoa will start up the implementation of the most urgent climate change adaptation activities as outlined in the cabinet-endorsed NAPA document (National Adaptation Plan Of Action). This NAPA-IMPL Project will Implement Samoa's Urgent Climate Change Adaptation Priorities in Coastal Management. The total budget is USD 100,000 from UNDP TRAC resources. In addition the Climate Change Section of MNRE will provide significant in-kind contributions

**COVER PAGE**

**Country: Samoa**

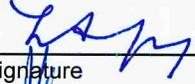
	<b>Outcome(s)</b>	<b>Indicator(s)</b>
UNDAF Outcome(s)/Indicator(s): (Link to UNDAF outcome., If no UNDAF, leave blank)	Increased national commitment to meet obligations under global environmental conventions	Environmental considerations integrated into national development policies, strategies, programmes and projects
Expected Outcome(s)/Indicator (s): (CP outcomes linked to the SRF/MYFF goal and service line)	CPO: Enhanced government capacity and commitment to meet its obligations under global conventions MYFF goal3: Energy and environment for sustainable development MYFF service line: 3.1 Frameworks and Strategies for Sustainable Development	Environmental considerations integrated into national development policies, strategies, programmes and projects
Implementing Partner	Climate Change Section of the Meteorology Division, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Government of Samoa	

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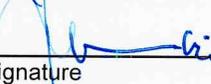
**Programme Period:** 2003-2007  
**Programme Component:** Energy and environment for sustainable development  
**Project Title:** NAPA-IMPL  
**Project ID:**  
**Project Duration:** 9 months  
**Management Arrangement:** NEX

<b>Total budget:</b>	120,000
<b>Allocated resources:</b>	
Regular (TRAC)	100,000
Government (in-kind)	20,000

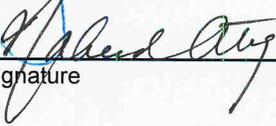
**Agreed by Ministry of Finance:**

 \_\_\_\_\_ **4/6/07** \_\_\_\_\_ *Lusina Seto Leau Assistant CEO, Ministry of Finance*  
 Signature Date Title

**Agreed by Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment**

 \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ *Faunuaiga Tiotio Lingsa Hon Minister of Natural Resources and the Environment*  
 Signature Date Title

**Agreed by UNDP:**

 \_\_\_\_\_ **5 June 2007** \_\_\_\_\_ *Naheed Haque, UNDP Resident Representative*  
 Signature Date Title

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## ACRONYMS

CoP	Conference of the Parties
CP	Country Programme
ENSO	El Nino-Southern Oscillation
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MNRE	Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment)
NAPA	National Adaptation Programme of Action
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action plan
NCCCT	National Climate Change Country Team
NCSA	National Capacity Self Assessment
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PICs	Pacific Islands Countries
SDS	Strategy for Development of Samoa
SIDS	Small Islands Developing States
SNC	Second National Communication
SPREP	South Pacific Regional Environment Programme
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
V&A	Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment

## **Section I—Elaboration of the narrative**

### **Part I. Situation Analysis**

As a small island developing state, Samoa is particularly vulnerable to the threat of climate change, which significantly hampers its economic development and progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). In response to this threat, Samoa has prepared a National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA), which identifies the most urgent and immediate needs for adapting to the adverse effects of climate change in the country. The preparation of the NAPA was done as part of Samoa's commitment to implementing the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) which Samoa, as a Least Developed Country (LDC) ratified the Convention on 16 March 1993.

NAPA aims to communicate the immediate and urgent adaptation needs to address impacts of climate change across priority strategic areas of Samoa's economy and livelihoods. Its vision is 'to achieve a high level of community capacity for adaptation to adverse impacts of climate change', in support of the SDS 2005-2007 vision of 'improved quality life for ALL'.

As outlined in the NAPA, a key objective for Samoa is reducing the vulnerability of coastal communities and natural habitats to the adverse impacts of climate change. This project aims to implement practical initiatives in this priority area, and has been developed with the objective of implementing practical, on the ground, measures that will have immediate benefits for local communities and Samoa as a whole. This will help the government and communities to build their adaptive capacity and gain valuable practical experience. Identified activities within the project are expected to strongly contribute to the resilience of key economic sectors, therefore contributing to a steady economic development as laid out in the Strategy for the Development of Samoa (SDS) and a progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Project Activities will focus on coastal adaptation with 2 components: Mulinuu Peninsula Coastal Protection and Mangrove Conservation and Rehabilitation in Mulinuu and Vaiusu bay.

The Mulinuu Coastal Protection component will help to protect vital infrastructure against the processes associated with climate change. Apia and its surrounds, as well as Samoa as a whole, depends greatly on the infrastructure located on the Mulinuu Peninsula, which includes government administration facilities, the Meteorology Division, court administration facilities and other significant infrastructure. The extension of the peninsula protection barrier is an essential step towards the full protection of these important assets against the threat of climate change. This structured protection barrier will also be designed to ensure the adjacent mangroves are protected.

The Mangrove Conservation and Rehabilitation component of the project will be implemented in the Mulinuu Mangroves and the Vaiusu Bay. This area has extensive mangrove systems, which provide an important resource for the local community that help protect the villages against storm surges, coastal erosion, and a source of food and biomass fuel for people. Mangroves further provide a protective nursery for a wide variety of marine life contributing to the overall health of the marine ecosystem. For these reasons, mangrove systems contribute greatly to the adaptive capacity of coastal communities. The Mulinuu and Vaiusu mangrove system is under threat from increasing impacts of climate change exacerbated by ongoing human activities and therefore requires urgent protection

### **Part II. Strategy**

The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MNRE) coordinated the NAPA process in consultation and collaboration with a range of other stakeholders, including government ministries and agencies, local communities, the private sector and non-government organizations. The NAPA process is in line with the Ministry's vision under its Corporate Plan 2003-2005, "to further develop and implement best practices in the sustainable development of the

country's environmental resources, in partnership with all relevant stakeholders" (MNRE: 2003). It is also in line with the Samoa (UNDAF/CCF) which objectives include "improve natural resource management and promote environmental sustainability". This is further restated in UNDP Country Programme Outcomes (CPO).

The guiding principles of complementarity, synergism and integration of adaptation into sustainable development enable the NAPA to align itself with the key strategic priority areas of the Strategy for the Development of Samoa (SDS) programme. The SDS 2005-2007 focuses on six priority strategic areas, three of which are in NAPA's list of identified priority areas for intervention (project profiles). These are agriculture, health, and tourism development. Strengthening the private sector, education and community development areas are identified under the NAPA as cross-cutting activities that are crucial in building the systemic and institutional capacities of the NAPA priorities across all nine project profiles. The identified activities in these profiles are expected to strongly contribute to the resilience of the key economic sectors, therefore contributing to a steady economic development as laid out in the recent SDS. The government consequently initiated the development of the draft National Climate Change Policy (NCCP). This policy is still in draft form, but is expected to be submitted to Cabinet for endorsement in 2007.

The principles of community participation, consensus approach, sustainable development, gender equality, and country-drivenness that guided the NAPA process are consistent with the intent of the MDGs. The table, below, describes the explicit linkages between the NAPA priorities and the MDGs:

NAPA Priorities	MDGs
Securing Community Water Resources (Water sector);	(1) Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger (2) Promote gender equality and empower women (6) Combat Malaria and other diseases (7) Ensure environmental sustainability
Reforestation, Rehabilitation and Community Forest Fire Prevention Program (Forestry sector);	(7) Ensure environmental sustainability
Climate Health Cooperation Program (Health sector);	(1) Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; (2) Promote gender equality and empower women; (3) Reduce child mortality; (4) Improve maternal health; and (6) Combat Malaria and other diseases
Climate Early Warning System (Early Warning climate services);	(7) Ensure environmental sustainability
Agriculture & Food Security Sustainability (Agriculture & Food security sector);	(1) Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; and (2) Promote gender equality and empower women
Zoning & Strategic Management Planning (Land use planning);	(1) Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; and (8) Develop a global partnership for development
Implementing CIM Plans for Highly Vulnerable Districts (Coastal sector);	(8) Develop a global partnership for development
Establishing Conservation Programs in Highly Vulnerable Marine & Terrestrial Areas in (Village) Communities (Biodiversity); and	(1) Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; and (2) Promote gender equality and empower women (6) Combat Malaria and other diseases (7) Ensure environmental sustainability
Sustainable Tourism Adaptation Program (Tourism (industry) sector).	(2) Promote gender equality and empower women; (7) Ensure environmental sustainability (8) Develop a global partnership for development

While UNDP traditionally focused on capacity-building in climate change, this is an innovative initiative of tackling climate change adaptation by the actual implementation of “no regrets” measures in human health and coastal management sectors. The outcomes are in line with UNDP’s corporate goals, one of them being “Energy and Environment”, and are a strong example of UNDP’s strengthened commitment to address natural disasters and climate change adaptation in a SIDS and LDC context. Therefore, Samoa has requested the use of UNDP TRAC funds to jump start the implementation of these activities now identified under human health and coastal management through the one-year NAPA-IMP1 Project.

The MNRE, in consultation and collaboration with a range of other stakeholders, including government ministries and agencies, local communities, the private sector and non-government organizations are the key actors in this initiative, being also the beneficiaries of the project activities.

In order to achieve effective results of the NAPA priorities in line with SDS goals and meeting Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), Samoa recognizes that implementation can only be achieved in partnership with development organizations and in a manner that compliments other adaptation initiatives. This will ensure the objectives and ongoing activities of existing national development projects and programmes currently funded by development organizations are not duplicated by the NAPA projects, but build on and ensure adaptation measures are in place and are well executed. These include the UNDP-GEF Small Grants Programme; the UNDP-GEF Community Based Adaptation (CBA) initiative; the Capacity Building for the Development of Adaptation Measures in Pacific Island Countries (CBDAMPIC) programme; the World Bank funded small grants programmes; the European Union (EU) funded ‘Water for Life’ project; EU micro projects; and technical assistance provided by other development partners and organizations.

### **Part III. Results and Resources Framework**

## RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

<p><b>Intended Outcome as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resource Framework:</b> Enhanced government capacity and commitment to meet its obligations under global conventions.</p> <p><b>Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets.</b>  <u>Baseline:</u> environmental considerations not integrated into national development policies, strategies, programmes and projects.  <u>Target:</u> environmental considerations integrated into national development policies, strategies, programmes and projects</p> <p><b>Applicable MYFF Service Line:</b> 3.1 Frameworks and Strategies for Sustainable Development</p> <p><b>Project title:</b> NAPA-IMPL  <b>ATLAS Award ID:</b></p>				
Intended Outputs for 2007	Outputs targets for years	Indicative Activities	Responsible parties	Inputs
Output 1: Mullinnu Peninsula Coastal Protection	Column left blank as project is for 2007 only	<p><i>Indicative Activities:</i></p> <p>1.1 Planning and design of the extension of the coastal protection structure by the Planning and Urban Management Agency (PUMA) and the Ministry of Works, Transport and Infrastructure (MWTTI), following appropriate government procedures and requirements.</p> <p>1.2 Construction of the extension of the coastal protection structure by a private contractor to be appointed through a tender board process.</p> <p>(Both the design and construction will be environmentally sensitive, will ensure the existing mangroves are properly protected and will target long term protection of Mullinnu Peninsula against the impacts of climate change).</p> <p>1.3 Long term planning for the protection of Mullinnu Peninsula where maintenance of the extended coastal protection is fully integrated within Government's plans/processes.</p>	PUMA and MWTTI with coordination from Climate Change Section	USD 90,000 (TRAC)
Output 2: Mullinnu and Vaisuu Bay Mangrove Conservation		<p><i>Indicative Activity:</i></p> <p>2.1 Establishment of a mangrove conservation plan for Mullinnu and Vaisuu Bay with a perspective of enhancing resilience to the impacts of climate change.</p> <p>2.2. Implementation of Mangrove conservation plan in Mullinnu and Vaisuu area with the following key features: establish pathways; strengthen buffer zones; and restore former mangrove areas or degraded mangrove areas through the planting of mangrove seedlings at appropriate sites (e.g. inter-tidal mudflats).</p>	Environment and Conservation Division of MNRE with Coordination from Climate Change Section	USD 10,000 (TRAC)

**Part IV. Annual WorkPlan and Budget Sheet**

Expected Output	Key Activities	Timeframe				Responsible Party	Planned Budget				
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Fund	Donor	Budget Description	Amount (USD)	
Output 1: Mulinuu Peninsula Coastal Protection	Design and Construction of barrier extension					MNRE and MWTTI and Climate Change Section of MNRE	4000	UNDP	72100	Contractual Services - Company	\$90,000.00
Output 2: Mangrove conservation and rehabilitation implemented in Mulinuu and Vaiusu bay area	Mangrove conservation and rehabilitation in Mulinuu and Vaiusu Bay area					Environment Division, Climate Change Section of MNRE	4000	UNDP	71300	Local consultant	\$5,000.00
							4000	UNDP	74500	Misc. Expenses	\$5,000.00
	<b>PROJECT TOTAL</b>										<b>100,000.00</b>

## **Part IV. Management Arrangements**

Implementing Partner – The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MNRE) will be responsible for overall coordination for implementing the project, producing results of the project, and for the effective use of UNDP resources. Specifically, this work will be carried out by the Climate Change Section of the Meteorology Division of MNRE. As such the Climate Change Section is responsible for overall planning, management, and administration of the NAPA-IMPL Project.

Responsible Parties - In line with the NAPA Project Profiles, the relevant government agency will be responsible for technical implementation of the project activities. In particular, the responsible parties will include: PUMA, MWTI and the Division of Environment and Conservation and will report to the Implementing Partner.

Project Manager - As part of its in-kind contribution to the project, a Project Manager is to be appointed by the Climate Change Section of the Meteorology Division of MNRE.

Project Executive Group – In accordance to UNDP results management guide, a project executive group is set up with responsibilities over management decisions including approving implementation work plans and budget revisions, identifying problems, suggesting actions to improve project performance. The Project Executive Group will be co-chaired by the Aid Coordination of Ministry of Finance and UNDP in their roles as Executives. Other members are MNRE as a Senior Supplier; and a representative of beneficiary groups as Senior Beneficiary.

UNDP Samoa - Working in conjunction with the various project partners, UNDP Samoa among others will provide linkages of the project to its other regional and global initiatives and monitoring and evaluation (including monitoring progress). All monitoring will be consistent with standard UNDP procedures (please refer below for more information on monitoring and evaluation).

## **Part V - Monitoring and Evaluation**

The Implementing Partner i.e. Climate Change Section of MNRE and the responsible parties mentioned in previous paragraphs will undertake continuous, self-monitoring using the intended outputs for 2007 specified in the Results Framework.

UNDP Samoa will monitor and support implementation of the project based on the monitoring tools listed below:

The Project will be subject to field visits, coordinated by the Implementing Partner. Field visits serve the purpose of validation. They involve an assessment of progress, results, and problems.

Quarterly Progress Report (QPR) on the Project needs to be submitted to UNDP on the 15th on the month following the end of the quarter. The QPRs will be prepared by the Climate Change Section, MNRE as the Implementing Partner, along with Financial Reports (FRs) of the quarter and detailed workplan justifying the advance requested for the upcoming quarter.

The project will be subject to quarterly reviews as per the meetings quarterly scheduled between the Government of Samoa and UNDP.

Terminal Report and Terminal Review. The Terminal Report is to be prepared by the Climate Change Section, MNRE as Implementing Partner. The Terminal Report provides a self-assessment and specifically as a minimum include: a) an analysis of project performance over the reporting period, including outputs produces, and where possible, information on the status of the outcome; b) constraints in progress towards the results, and reasons behind the constraints; c) major constraints to achievement of results; d) lessons learned; and e) clear recommendations for

the future approach to addressing the main problems contributing to lack of progress if relevant. The Terminal Review is a management dialogue at the country level to assess progress towards results (outputs and outcomes) that can be used for building consensus and mutual understanding between UNDP and its partners around common outcomes (results). The Terminal Review is the key vehicle for learning by determining overall and general lessons learned and reviewing recommendations. Furthermore the draft Terminal Report will be reviewed and endorsed by the Terminal Review. The Terminal Review will be organized by UNDP Samoa.

Due to the scale of the UNDP contribution this Project is subject to annual audit pertaining to annual expenditures of 100,000 USD.

## **Part V- Legal Context**

This Project Document shall be the legal instrument for the management of all project activities and UNDP funding. The following types of revisions may be made to this Project Document with the signature of the Resident Representative of UNDP Samoa only, provided he or she is assured that the other signatories of the Project Document have no objections to the proposed changes:

- Revisions to any of the annexes of the Project Document, or additions of new annexes;
- Revisions, which do not involve significant changes in the immediate objective, outputs or activities of the project, but are caused by the rearrangements of inputs already agreed to or by cost increases due to inflation; and
- Mandatory annual revisions (if any) which re-phase the delivery of agreed programme inputs, or reflect increased expert or other costs due to inflation, or take into account agency expenditure flexibility