



Results Oriented Annual Report

2010 ROAR – Samoa – 1.1. Overview of Development Trends

In the space below, please provide a summary of the most important socio-economic changes in the country/region which may have repercussions on the poor and vulnerable and which impact UNDP's ability to contribute to national results. Highlight any important policy, programme or resource allocation changes or events, along with any improvement or deterioration in key macro social and economic indicators for the country/region. Provide any information on socio-economic or political changes specifically affecting women.

The political and social climate in the 4 countries remained stable, peaceful and free of any major disturbances in 2010. General elections were held in the Cook Islands, Niue and Tokelau which saw the swearing in of new leaders and Cabinets without incident with Samoa's planned for March 2011. The impact of global economic crisis continued during 2010 as evidenced in a GDP contraction of 1.7 and 3.2 for 2009 and 2008 respectively in Samoa. The number of those in poverty and people facing extreme hardship has increased between 2002 and 2008 despite real GDP growing at an average rate of 3.6% between 2000 and 2009. The Samoa MDG Report 2010 also highlights the gap between the relatively healthy economic growth trends compared to the escalating numbers of poor (27% under the Basic Needs Poverty Line). The tourism sector remains the highest revenue earner together in Samoa with remittances. Major donor funds have recently been channeled to the agriculture sector to try and revive the sector back to 1980s performance levels. At present agriculture remains the weakest sector in the country with a share of 6.2 % of real GDP in 2009 compared to 10.9% of real GDP in 1988. The new Integrated Development Plan for Tokelau, the first one for Tokelau places emphasis on village development and infrastructure, inclusive of communications. Niue hosted 2 large regional meetings in the country (e.g. Forum Leaders meeting) during the year thus greatly enhancing domestic revenues on the local market and is a trend that is being aggressively pursued by the government. As a result of the tsunami disaster in 2009 Samoa's graduation from LDC to MIC status which was scheduled for December 2010 was deferred to January 2014 at its request to allow the country time to fully recover from the disaster. A national climate change committee has been formed in Samoa to steer action in this area given the predicted increases in ODA available. Tropical Cyclone Pat devastated the island of Aitutaki in March 2010 with major infrastructural damages sustained and a state of national emergency was declared by the government prompting responses from international humanitarian bodies including the UN.

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2010 ROAR – Samoa – 1.2. Transformational Change to which UNDP contributed

Describe relevant transformational changes evident at the country level in 2010, to which UNDP has contributed. Focus on explaining the difference that UNDP's presence has made in helping national partners to generate that transformational change.

Where relevant please include details of institutional, capacity and gender changes.

Evaluation findings should be used to corroborate results statements where possible.

Advocacy by UNDP (HEIS poverty analyses in 1999 and 2009; the MDGRs of 2004 and 2010; and the Diagnostic Trade Integration Study in 2010) has contributed to a transformational change in the attitude of the government of Samoa to poverty, from one of public denial to one of public acknowledgement to address the population below the Basic Needs Poverty Line. An increase of 8% over the last 8 years has resulted in 27% of people living below the BNPL. This is an important change, given government's pride in their solid record of sustained macro-level growth and their proposed transition to middle income status by 2014. Political expressions includes the PM acknowledging at the MDG Summit in 2010 the need to focus on "the proportion of the population living below the Basic Needs Poverty Line, particularly if considered against the gains achieved in the overall economy through the growth oriented macroeconomic policy framework." This transformation has resulted in the Government working with UNDP to review/adjust all of its sector programmes through a 'pro-poor' prism and put in place in 2011 a MDG acceleration programme. Based on the recent Household Expenditure Survey, the government has started characterizing households to assist in defining 'vulnerable groups'. These now also include youth – comprising 47.2% of the population – a result of the development of the policy on Youth (2010) supported by UNDP. In 2010, a draft on the first ever Sector Trade Plan linking trade to poverty reduction was developed by GOS and UNDP, reflecting the beginnings of a departure from the project oriented dialogue of the past to a more strategic partnership. Noting the success of the UNDP introduced Appreciative Inquiry process of developing Village Sustainable Development Plans in all the 22 tsunami affected communities, the Government has adopted and 'up-scaled' use of the AI methodology for developing village plans across all of the 366 villages in Samoa – as a basis for delivering normal development services. The AI methodology is community-driven and emphasizes data collection and prioritization of village goals through an inclusive process involving traditionally marginalized groups. Until the introduction of the AI, the decision-making process was left to the all-male chiefs. Samoa reports one of the highest levels of domestic violence with a prevalence rate of 65%. Until recently, violence against women was considered normal and largely went unnoticed. A UNDP project on Ending Violence Against Women (GTTF funds 2007-2008) has led to the formation of Men Against Violence that is now advocating for ending violence against women. UNDP's work has also led to the establishment of the Police Domestic Violence Unit whose members have been trained to treat violence against women cases resulting in better response to all domestic violence cases, which has already increased the number of cases that are prosecuted. The initiatives have also led to the creation of more formalized communication channels between NGOs such as the Samoa Victim Support Group (SVSG), police and the public making it easier for victims to access these services. Awareness campaigns have also resulted in an increase in reporting from village councils to the police and SVSG, which is particularly important as before this campaign domestic violence was typically considered a private matter. UNDP has been supporting the development of overall national climate change policies through the Second National Communications in Samoa and Cook Islands, and the NAPA process. These processes fostered inter-ministerial collaboration with the birth of National Climate Change Country Teams. UNDP has provided support to both governments to access funds from a variety of sources to implement national adaptation priorities. Samoa is addressing CC in all economic sectors through a number of projects supporting policy changes, demo implementation and knowledge management efforts in an integrated way. Transformational change is evident in government policies and decision making processes integrating climate change and strengthened inter-sectoral coordination, recognizing that climate change is a cross-cutting development issue. An example is the systematic application of climate early warning and information systems, which was a stand-alone NAPA priority, but with UNDP support through GEF-LDC Fund, this has now systematically been integrated into other sectors.

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The [Success Stories](#) website allows you to capture in more detail significant achievements or results to which UNDP has contributed.

What are notable changes in capacity of critical institutions that affect their ability to work better and deliver on their mandates and that in turn affect the country's ability to improve human development and and/or achieve national development goals?

Developing the Diagnostic Trade Integration Study (DTIS) through the Integrated Framework for Trade (IF) project brought about some learning amongst the Steering Group members on what an integrated approach was in regard to trade as a development agenda. Judging from the various drafts of the DTIS there was a steep learning curve amongst members who never regarded poverty issues in such a policy document before. They learnt about the MDGs and the vital linkage to the environment. By the time that the National DTIS Validation workshop was held, there was a much better understanding about the integrated approach than before which bodes well for the implementation of the DTIS Action Matrix as well as bringing about improved human development. The working relationships between the 2 key Ministries (Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MFAT) and Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Labour (MCIL)) was greatly enhanced through this joint work and UNDP continues to play an important intermediary role to bring the relevant players together. UNDP is currently working to develop Samoa's first ever Trade Sector Plan through the provision of TA and funding and drawing on the collective expertise in its regional centres in Bangkok, Suva and the THDU of UNDP in Geneva. The set up of a PIU in the MFAT greatly facilitated the progress of the DTIS and brought in key local expertise in the initial stages to start the process. This unit continues to play a vital role in the MFAT to keep the momentum going and complete reporting to the IF.

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2010 ROAR – Samoa – 1.3. South-South Solutions

Please provide an account of the use of South-South Solutions to enhance Development Effectiveness during the reporting period.

UNDP has supported South-South Cooperation over the past decade in Samoa, both under a TCDC programme and currently under the Sub-Regional South-South Cooperation and Capacity Development Programme (SSCCDP). Samoa is one of the better performing countries in the Pacific with a sound economic base. Both the TCDC and its successor, the SSCCDP, have given opportunities to mid-level managers, technicians and other professionals from the public, private and CSO sectors for training or receive south-derived TA in specific skills that are needed. Since 2000 when the program first began under a TCDC, 151 placements have taken place; 71% have been placements in south countries mainly across Asia and the Pacific and a few in Africa in various fields such as improved agricultural production, application of appropriate technologies, financial management reforms, small business development, tourism development. 12 % of the attachments have been to facilitate participation at UN related conferences with 17% of the attachments given for opportunities in north countries. Of the total placements 80% were for women and 64% for men. South south cooperation experiences included the adaptation of skills learnt in freshwater fish farming in China which have helped launch the development of alternative sustainable livelihood options particularly for communities that live on the fringes of protected areas such as mangrove swamps. Samoa has also received TA to assist with capacity building on public financial management reforms and the development of early warning systems. The main outcomes and results are: 1. a better trained human resource base in Samoa contributing to its sound economic and social development status (i.e. Samoa is ranked as a medium human development country on the HDI; it is on target to meet the MDGs by 2015 except for MDGs 3 and 7); 2. Equal opportunities for both women and men specifically targeted by the project thus ensuring that women receive equal opportunity for training; 3. Samoa is now a provider of training under the SSCCDP for other countries in the Pacific Region which shows Samoa has reached a very high level of development in many fields including macro-level planning; it has hosted 11 officers from different Pacific countries to learn from Samoa's experiences on aid coordination and aid effectiveness. 4. The MDGs is mainstreamed into the government's national development plan for 2008-2012, and the indicators are being used as a measure of aid effectiveness under the Paris Declaration; and 5. Significantly, an aid coordination policy was submitted to Cabinet for approval in 2010 and has since been endorsed.

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2010 ROAR – Samoa – 1.4. Overall Lessons Learnt

Use the space below to outline any lessons learned from programming activities during the course of the year, and opportunities to improve or strengthen performance in the coming year. Please include challenges and lessons learnt related to gender equality into your programmes. Also, please also refer to any findings from evaluations.

Coupled with severe HR constraints during 2010 as well as the 20% global reduction of ASLs during the year, the initial 2010 target expenditure of \$5.7m was reduced to \$3.44m. At this stage the MCO is on target to meet this reduced target. A lesson learnt from this was the need to flexible and contingency planning.

The positive experience of the Samoa Tsunami Early Recovery Project (ERP) and the Community-Centered Sustainable Development Programme (CCSDP) where gender based targets were stipulated for the distribution of ER items was a strong lesson learnt for all other projects in UNDP, inclusive of GEF projects, to do likewise in order to commence the change in attitudes towards women in the communities. The ERP made it a pre-condition that livelihood equipment and tools would only be distributed to women's committees in the the tsunami affected pilot villages.

The Management Audit highlighted key issues affecting programming e.g. increased attention to inter alia M&E systems and cost-recovery. These have been taken on board and measures already started.

This year in Samoa projects reported more on results which was a marked departure from the usual output and activity based focus of past reviews. UNDP is aiming to effect a transformational change in the attitudes of Implementing Partners to the achievement of results and making a real change in people's lives over the long term.

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What have been the challenges and lessons learned relating to changes in capacity of critical national institutions?

Applying the programme approach, UNDP has created synergies between the Integrated Framework (IF) for Trade project and the Private Sector Support Facility (PSSF), one of the first public-private partnerships in Samoa, to support a trade focused private sector. The integration of these 2 projects has opened up an important space for 2 key Ministries i.e. the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade and the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Labour, to work together in a more concerted manner towards building a private sector that will support and drive the trade agenda in Samoa as a vital life-line of the government when it transitions to MIC status in 2014. By mid-2010 the Government expressed a wish for UNDP to develop its first ever Trade Sector Plan (TSP) representing a giant leap not only for UNDP being recognized (and tested) by the government to develop such an important policy document, but also for the strategic importance of trade to the development of Samoa. Whilst transformational change will take time, it is felt that the mindset change and the increased collaboration between key Ministries and the private sector is significant at this stage to report while we continue to work on the development of the TSP which should be completed by mid 2011 at the latest.

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2010 ROAR – Samoa – 1.5. Summary of Progress for WSM_OUTCOME28

Programme expenditure in US\$		WSM_OUTCOME28 description
2011	134,925	Pro-poor national development plans and strategies developed and aligned with MDGs
2010	269,186	Annual Rating of progress 2010 Achieved
2009	512,069	Achieved Select this rating if the outcome has been fully realized. Please note that selecting this rating should mean that the unit will no longer be working on this outcome.
2008	296,507	On track Select this rating if progress is being made in creating
Cumulative	1,212,687	

change at the outcome level but the outcome has not been fully realized.

Off track Select this rating if there is a lack of progress and achievement of the outcome seems remote.

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Target	Outcome Indicator Status at end of 2010
Youth policies implemented through increased opportunities for urban and rural youth to participate in economic development activities through enhanced livelihoods employment and establishment of entrepreneurial opportunities.	2010 - Limited youth employment and entrepreneurial opportunities for rural and urban youth in Samoa.	2010 - Increased number of rural and urban youth employed. Increase access of rural and urban youth to entrepreneurial opportunities (i.e youth engaged in establishing small scale businesses)	Not set
Preparation of National MDG+10 Reports and support the transition of Samoa to Middle Income Country through the implementation of EIF and through the increase participation of private sector in the economy.	2010 - National MDG+5 Reports for Samoa, Tokelau, Niue, and the Cook Islands. No Diagnostic Intergrated Trade Strategy in place.	2010 - National MDG +10 Reports prepare for Samoa, Tokelau, Niue and the Cook Islands. Support Samoa's transition to Middle Income Country status by finalizing the Diagnostic Intergrated Trade Strategy.	Not set
Indicator: HDI and GDIs collated for countries from PRA consultations.	2008 - HDIs and GDIs not available for Tokelau, Niue and the Cook Islands.	2009 - 1. Roadmaps developed for formulation of Human development indicators and Gender development indicators for Cook Islands, Niue and Tokelau; 2. MDG indicators intergrated into national development plans for Cook Islands.	Not set
Indicator : South-South cooperation database developed for all the programme areas and shared extensively.	2008 - No database readily available to be shared.	2009 - Lessons learnt and best practices mapped, documented and shared.	Not set
Indicator: Capacities developed of governments, civil society, private sector, youth and "MDG volunteers" in strategic planning/thinking, leadership and management, programme design, MDG-based data-collection and M&E, gender mainstreaming, and communications. "MDG volunteer corps" established.	2008 - Low capacity in the above sectors on MDGs and strategic planning techniques	2009 - 1. National Volunteer Corps Feasibility Report by UNV reviewed by government & stakeholders in Samoa. 2. Informal MDG Volunteer Corps set up as part of village development planning in CCSDP pilot sites.	Not set
Indicator: NSDPs are engendered and aligned with MDGs.	2008 - Gender mainstreaming and alignment with MDGs missing in NDPs/NSDPs.	2009 - Roadmap for the mainstreaming of the MDG indicators and gender into NDPs/NSDPs.	Not set

Indicator: Two significant trade and private-sector partnerships in Samoa and Tokelau focusing on women and youth. **2008** - No formal trade and private-sector partnerships in Samoa and Tokelau. **2009** - Recommendations under the Integrated framework for Trade in Samoa reviewed. Not set

View 2010 progress and financial data for output projects related to this outcome.

Programme financials in US\$

	Indicator	Target	Progress	Most Recent Status for the year	Budget	Expenditure
00053357 - Employment & income gen.	Support the implementation of youth policies through increased opportunities for urban and rural youth to participate in economic development activities through enhanced livelihoods employment and establishment of entrepreneurial opportunities.	National Youth Policy 2011 prepared. Increase participation of youth in entrepreneurial training. New micro-businesses established by youth drawing down on micro-credits resulting in an increase in real household income. Implement KVA Mid-term evaluation recommendations. Build in-house database for baseline reporting. Youth employment campaign advocacy implemented.	- The recommendations of the KVA evaluation served as basis for a project revision at beginning of the year to extend project for 2 years but to focus on 2 main areas: policy level interventions and employment generation. Accordingly, the following policy related interventions were achieved during the year: -National Youth Policy drafted and consultations held. -Preliminary Scoping exercise for National Youth Council completed and the report approved by SC. This was completed in collaboration with AUSAID. On the income generation side, the following initiatives were achieved: -DFY presented carving tools to the Olomanu Rehabilitation Centre as part of commitment to second chance education initiatives for young offender to learn new skills	Achieved	186,131	57,730

00058221 - Samoa's PSSF	Support Samoa to deliver on its MDG goals and assist with the transition of Samoa to Middle Income Country through the implementation of EIF and through the increase participation of private sector in the	Category A and B funds disbursed equally to both men and women seeking grants from the PSSF to improve and strengthen local businesses and enterprises.	<p>to help earn a living and intergrate back in to the community after serving their time.</p> <p>-2 Youth Telecenters established.</p> <p>-Samoa National Youth Awards prize giving done 22 Jun.</p> <p>-TV documentaries profiling successful youth economic initiatives (income generating) in the their communities produced & aired on national TV from 20 April - 13 July.</p> <p>-International Youth Day commemorated 12 august.</p> <p>-2 advocacy programmes and activities funding proposals advocating youth initiatives for income generation approved by DFY for implementation.</p> <p>-Micro financing training for young people undertaken 26-27 August.</p> <p>The Private Sector Support Facility (PSSF) in 2010 provided grants to both men and women as approved by the Steering Group however the approval process remained slow and tedious resulting in not many grants being disbursed as approved. The</p>	Off track	96,796	46,227
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economy.

whole system was reviewed by an independent evaluation by KVA during the year which recommended several areas to improve efficiencies. The evaluation however also slowed the process down for disbursements and no Business Forums were held during the year despite constant reminders by UNDP. Ongoing work needed to get project back on track and improve communications and advocacy. The Tsunami Tourism Rebuilding Programme (TTRP) funded by NZAID to the tune of SAT\$4million for rebuilding beach fales and SAT\$25,000 from UNDP for ICT equipment for tourist businesses was channeled through the PSSF and disbursed fund much quicker than the PSSF itself.

00062143 - Samoa IF for Trade- Related Tec	Support Samoa to deliver on its MDG goals and assist with the transition of Samoa to Middle Income Country through the implementation of EIF and through the increase participation of	DTIS finalized. National Validation Workshop with equal representation of both men and women is held to review the DTIS and Action Matrix developed and approved. Tier 1 proposal presented to IF	Diagnostic Trade Intergration Study (DTIS): -AID Memoir for DTIS was developed and approved. KVA was contracted to compile DTIS (achieved). Afterwhich 5 revisions were undertaken before the	Achieved	244,374	94,364
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	private sector in the economy.	Executive Secretariat for approval.	national validation work shop was done to discuss the DTIS report with all stake holders after which the report was validated in late Dec 2010.			
			Preparation of DTIS & Action Matrix for Cabinet approval: The DTIS & Action Matrix after validation is now with CDC (Cabinet Development Committee) for discussion and approval before it goes to Cabinet for final approval.			
			Capacity Building: -Support to Samoa's Trade Related Agenda. (achieved)			
00071587 - Pnty TTF 5 Tranche NSDP	Support Samoa to deliver on its MDG goals and assist with the transition of Samoa to Middle Income Country through the implementation of EIF and through the increase participation of private sector in the economy.	Prepare MDG Reports for 2010.	MDG Reports for the Cook islands and Samoa published during the year as planned with solid progress made in producing the MDG Report for Niue. The Tokelau government agreed to agree on the format only for their MDGR which would then be developed in 2011. This was duly accomplished.	Achieved	45,130	17,294

Contribution to outcome level change:

Please use this section to provide an update on change at the outcome level and explain UNDP's contribution to that change.

The findings of the Samoa MDGR highlighted a stark disparity between the positive economic growth pattern of the country over the past decade (between 3 to 4%) and the growth in poverty seen in the population. According to the last HIES poverty analysis carried out by the UNDP Pacific Centre in 2009 (on the 2008 HIES data), the percentage of the population living under the Basic Needs Poverty Line (BNPL) was 27% which was an increase from 21% found in 2002. The MDGR also showed worrying trends such as a decline in the number of immunizations from a high of 90% in early 2000 to half that in 2010. These and other significant downward trends prompted the government to request UNDP to provide pro-poor policy options which it would take into consideration in the development of its next national development plan covering the period 2013-2017. The Diagnostic Trade Integration Study (DTIS) is also geared towards developing a trade policy that would address poverty in Samoa and, coming out at around the same time that the MDG Report was published and the increased global attention at the MDG Summit held in September on poverty, stimulated more awareness about this issue and led also to a request by the government to UNDP to develop its first ever Trade Sector Plan. The high level discussions with the government on the sector plan which commenced in 2010, also provide a vital opportunity for UNDP to promote pro-poor ideologies and best practices.

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Contribution to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment: Has this outcome led to the achievement of gender equality results, in line with the [UNDP Gender Equality Strategy](#)?

no

Please include any sex disaggregated data and evidence to show how the outcome has contributed to gender equality and women's empowerment.

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Please select from the following menu to specify which area of work your outcome is contributing to?

Please check this box if an outcome evaluation was undertaken for this outcome.

2010 ROAR – Samoa – 1.5. Summary of Progress for WSM_OUTCOME29

Programme expenditure in US\$		WSM_OUTCOME29 description
2011	9,833	Principles of inclusive governance and human rights are integrated into policy frameworks and decision making processes
2010	173,280	Annual Rating of progress 2010 On track Achieved Select this rating if the outcome has been fully realized. Please note that selecting this rating should mean that the unit will no longer be working on this outcome. On track Select this rating if progress is being made in creating change at the outcome level but the outcome has not been fully realized. Off track Select this rating if there is a lack of progress and achievement of the outcome seems remote.
2009	347,779	
2008	267,896	
Cumulative	798,788	

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Target	Outcome Indicator Status at end of 2010
Indicator: A gender-sensitive Samoa urban governance project developed.	2008 - No governing system for expanding non-traditional urban centre in Samoa. 2010 - No formal village governing systems in place for non-traditional villages.	2010 - A draft Sustainable Management Plan for the Vaitele Urban Area developed with gender dimensions incorporated. 2010 - Geography Information Systems (GIS) aggregation and analysis of information on land use, natural resources system, physical, social and economic development features.	Not set
Local governance systems are strengthened for managing socio-economic, physical, and cultural development in non-traditional villages.	No Sustainable Management Plan produced for non-traditional villages. Planning and Urban Management Act 2004 enforced to manage sustainable development throughout Samoa.	Preparation of the Engendered Vaitele Sustainable Development Plan. Engendered communications and awareness plan produced to guide stakeholder involvement, awareness materials and activities	Not set

View 2010 progress and financial data for output projects related to this outcome.

Indicator	Target	Progress	Most Recent Status for the year	Programme financials in US\$	
				Budget	Expenditure
00050312 - e-Government Initiatives in Co	1) Number of public awareness campaigns regarding ICT and the role of the national IT Committee 2) Establishment and implementation of web-based feedback		Not set	0	-6,932

mechanism on delivery of public services
 3) Number of people who can access educational information on the remote islands through IT usage
 5) Improve internet capability for all outer islands

00063403 - SAM Vaitele Urban Govern.	Strengthening local governance systems for managing socio-economic, physical, and cultural development in non-traditional villages.	<p>1. Land use analysis and evaluation of future needs and improve Geography Information (GIS) to enable aggregation and analysis of information on land use, natural resources system, physical, social and economic development features.</p> <p>2. Production of the Vaitele Sustainable Management Plan in partnership with the Vaitele communities and noting fair representation and involvement by men, women, boys and girls including other stakeholders.</p> <p>3. Engendered communications and awareness plan produced to guide stakeholder involvement, awareness materials and activities.</p>	<p>GIS equipment purchased and training of PUMA staff in its usage conducted resulting in a much-improved staging of work carried out in the Vaitele areas in terms of land use, etc. Community consultations on the preparation of a draft Sustainable Mgt Plan (SMP) were carried out. -PUMA met with Village Mayors of the 3 villages concerned .(achieved) -Consultations carried out 22-25 March 2010. (achieved). - Findings from community consultations incorporated into the draft 5 Background Reports . (on track) - Introductory Workshop Report produced & approved (achieved) -PUMA Capacity Assessment Report by project leader approved (achieved). Awareness Programme & Promotional Materials: -Produced Public Awareness Advertisement on legal Development and Amenity issues related to common public complaints as per SMP. (achieved)</p>	On track	160,890	161,797
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4. M & E of the project is functioning. -Produced Public Awareness on PUMA's functions and responsibilities via radio and print medium. (achieved)
Capacity Building:
-procurement of MAPI NFO software (on target)

Contribution to outcome level change:

Please use this section to provide an update on change at the outcome level and explain UNDP's contribution to that change.

Although the main policy document for this project has not yet been completed, the project is on track towards achieving the targets of the outcome. A HRBA has been applied by the project in developing the first draft Sustainable Management Plan (SMP) for Samoa and has been explained in consultations with villagers during the year. The PUMA reported to the Quarterly Review meeting in October 2010 between the government and UNDP, that they had noticed an increase in the number of complaints received from the public in Vaitele about disturbances e.g. noise pollution, environmental pollution, petty crime, etc., which they said was an indication of the raised awareness of local inhabitants about their rights and methods for claiming those rights from the duty bearers i.e. PUMA and other govt agencies. The number of consultations held so far have also raised the awareness of inhabitants about the PUMA Act and its governance structures and its mandate as far as urban planning and clarifying urban dweller's rights viz a viz living in an equitable, clean and hazard free environment. This has led to an increase in the number of applications for development consent received by PUMA than ever before, which is attributable to the increased understanding and is in line with the achievement of this outcome by the time the project ends in 2011. The final output of the project which is the full rights based SMP for the Vaitele area is not yet completed at this stage of the project.

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Contribution to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment: Has this outcome led to the achievement of gender equality results, in line with the [UNDP Gender Equality Strategy](#)?

no

Please include any sex disaggregated data and evidence to show how the outcome has contributed to gender equality and women's empowerment.

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Please select from the following menu to specify which area of work your outcome is contributing to?

Please check this box if an outcome evaluation was undertaken for this outcome.

2010 ROAR – Samoa – 1.5. Summary of Progress for WSM_OUTCOME30

Programme expenditure in US\$		WSM_OUTCOME30 description
2011	43,459	National Capacities and institutional mechanisms strengthened for effective disaster response; plans in place capturing community and CSO participation
2010	296,682	
2009	90,980	
2008	70,069	
Cumulative	501,189	

Annual Rating of progress 2010 On track

Achieved Select this rating if the outcome has been fully realized. Please note that selecting this rating should mean that the unit will no longer be working on this outcome.

On track Select this rating if progress is being made in creating change at the outcome level but the outcome has not been fully realized.

Off track Select this rating if there is a lack of progress and achievement of the outcome seems remote.

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Target	Outcome Indicator Status at end of 2010
Indicator: Gender analysis report available on the differential impacts of natural disasters as a contribution to community-based and national disaster management plans.	2008 - No data on impacts of disasters on men and women.	2010 - 1. Gender analysis conducted in the four countries by 2011, 2. PRAs conducted in at least the outer islands in the Cook Islands and Tokelau by the end of 2010 3. Early recovery activities implemented in Samoa and the Cook Islands	Not set
National capacity strengthened for effective disaster response at the policy and community level.	2010 - 5,274 people were affected in terms of loss of shelter and livelihoods due to the tsunami.	2010 - Sustainable livelihood and economic development in 16 tsunami affected villages targeting men and women are enhanced through improved support to local fishing, organic farming, eco-tourism, water storage, skills development and access to micro-credit facilities for establishing local green businesses.	Not set

View 2010 progress and financial data for output projects related to this outcome.

Indicator	Target	Progress	Most Recent Status for the year	Programme financials in US\$
				Budget Expenditure
00043721 - Tokelau Seawall & Storm Surges	1) Number of upgrading to existing gabion Seawalls for all three Atolls 2) Number of activities linked with implementing a long term and approaches to reducing both cyclone related inundation risks and the potential impacts of future		Not set	

	climate change and sea level rise						
	3) Number of awareness programmes on each Atoll on disaster risk management and Seawall maintenance						
	4) Number of long term risk reduction strategies in place for each Atoll including the integration of mitigating measures in national plans and budgets						
00072494 - Preparing the foundation for e	National capacity strengthened for effective disaster response at the policy and community level.	1. Procured 10 water tanks for distribution via Red Cross Samoa to tsunamis stricken communities. 2. Rapid assessment of early recovery needs of both men, women, boys and girls undertaken. 3. Prepared early recovery framework that builds on respect for human rights and gender equality for the people of Samoa. Sustainable livelihood and economic development in 16 tsunami affected villages targeting men and women	All outputs fully achieved. A second TRAC3 proposal was submitted to BCPR for funding and US\$400,000 was approved.	On track	0	7,057	
00073223 - Samoa Tsunami Early Recovery P	National capacity strengthened for effective disaster response at the policy and community level.	are enhanced through improved support to local fishing, organic farming, eco-tourism, water storage, skills development and access to micro-credit facilities for establishing local green businesses .	- Conducted Village-based disaster response Training and drills and gender sensitive DRM planning as part of Village Disaster Response and Management Awareness Programme (VDRMAP) initiative (Achieved) - Conducted VSDP for 20 more villages in	On track	428,044	289,808	

Women's income increased as income opportunities are enhanced through increased access to micro-credit. order to prioritize village development goals in response to tsunami damage (Achieved)

A green and organic image adopted and implemented by the local tourist operators and village councils in early recovery targeted villages

Disaster early warning systems and procedures established, coastal protection barriers and safe havens strengthened, and village resilience capacity strengthened to the impacts of natural disasters.

Human rights and social protection principles adopted and implemented by the village councils to guide decision making and development in the villages

Advocacy and publicity outreach programmes have raised the profile of Manono-tai attracting tourists and visitors to Manono-tai.

Contribution to outcome level change:

Please use this section to provide an update on change at the outcome level and explain UNDP's contribution to that change.

The Early Recovery Project is on-track in strengthening the national capacity in responding to disasters at the policy and community level. ERP delivered up to 73% of its budget by the 4th quarter 2010 and is engaged in 23 tsunami affected villages. The project is now being supported by 2 UNVs funded under a Government of Japan Trust Fund, who arrived in Samoa in 2010 to support the livelihoods as well as the communications and advocacy

and M&E aspects of the ERP. This will help to continue the work of the ERP especially in sustainable livelihoods creation building on what has already been started especially with the women. Through ERP and continued efforts of CCSDP we are affecting change at the community level first and subsequently, moving up to the national level with our current activities. The fishing and farming tools provided were a catalyst for generating incomes for the villages. Women groups in Manono have registered savings of WST 5,000 already as evidenced during regular site visits, with more earnings projected from the hire of these tools. ICT equipment was provided to restart tourist businesses in the area that lost all their office equipment. The HRBA was used and led to the equitable distribution of benefits to both men and women. These are evident in the completion of 23 VSDPs for all tsunami affected villages and these plans have been adopted by the Government of Samoa as strategic action plans for delivering development services in villages.

Last edited 31 Jan 2011 by kelleah.young

Contribution to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment: Has this outcome led to the achievement of gender equality results, in line with the [UNDP Gender Equality Strategy](#)?

no

Please include any sex disaggregated data and evidence to show how the outcome has contributed to gender equality and women's empowerment.

Last edited 29 Jan 2011 by georgina.bonin

Please select from the following menu to specify which area of work your outcome is contributing to?

Please check this box if an outcome evaluation was undertaken for this outcome.

2010 ROAR – Samoa – 1.5. Summary of Progress for WSM_OUTCOME31

Programme expenditure in US\$		WSM_OUTCOME31 description
2011	1,479,484	The environment-economic-governance nexus demonstrated through community-based natural resource management and use that supports implementation of gender-sensitive national policies as well as the mainstreaming of environment into national plans
2010	2,969,048	
2009	3,162,303	
2008	1,856,303	
Cumulative	9,467,138	

Annual Rating of progress 2010 On track

Achieved Select this rating if the outcome has been fully realized. Please note that selecting this rating should mean that the unit will no longer be working on this outcome.

On track Select this rating if progress is being made in creating change at the outcome level but the outcome has not been fully realized.

Off track Select this rating if there is a lack of progress and achievement of the outcome seems remote.

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Target	Outcome Indicator Status at end of 2010
Gender analysis report available on the differential impacts on men and women of environmental degradation and natural disasters provided as an input to local and national environmental management guidelines and communication toolkits.	2010 - Lack of gender analysis data on impacts of environment degradation on women and men.	2010 - Information available on the differential impacts of environment, energy and disaster threats on men and women collated from community PRAs under the Community Centred Sustainable Development Programme.	Not set
Participatory Rural Appraisals (PRAs) conducted which contribute to village visions and human development profiles on population retention, income generation and sustainable livelihoods, especially in the Outer Cook Islands and Tokelau.	2008 - Lack of integrated village-based sustainable development plans.	2010 - Priorities in the Village Sustainable Development Plans implemented in partnerships with government, NGOs and development partners in selected communities/villages in Cook Islands, Niue, Samoa and Tokelau.	Not set
Community resilience is strengthened to respond to climate change and other disasters through effective conservation and management of natural resources and implementation of policies at the national and community level.	2010 - Limited capacity on climate change adaptation information and measures.	2010 - National and Community based interventions developed and implemented to mitigate and adapt to climate change impacts in Cook Islands, Niue, Samoa and Tokelau	Not set

View 2010 progress and financial data for output projects related to this outcome. Programme financials in US\$

Indicator	Target	Progress	Most Recent Status for the year	Budget	Expenditure
00043651 - PIMS 3403 LD MSP: SLM/CB	Building resilience of community to climate change and other	Results from sustainable land management demonstration pilot projects	Fully Achieved: The establishment of SLM Resource Training Centre in Asau, Savaii has provided the platform for coordinating training on	176,000	135,472

SAM	disasters through effective conservation and management of natural resources and implementation of policies at the national and community level.	provide the basis for the review of the Samoa Lands and Environment Act 1989 to incorporate sustainable land management principles. Sustainable land management training targeting both men and women landowners have led to effective management of community watercatchment areas	sustainable land management in Savaii among various key government agencies to deliver key education on SLM farming practices, principles and techniques to local farmers in Savaii. The SLM Resource Training Centre will provide up-to-date and cutting edge information on agro-forestry, organic farming, sustainable land management, eco-tourism and others as a way of building knowledge among land practitioners (i.e farmers, land owners, commercial vendors) on safe and sustainable land use practices.	Fully Achieved: The project has achieved the following: replanting of indigenous plants (i.e fetau,) in an area of 34 hectares at the Vaipouli catchment to stop soil erosion from run-off and sedimentation of the vaipouli reservoir that would ultimately improve water quality in terms of turbidity for consumption. The project has also been successful in strengthening community cohesiveness and ownership to manage the vaipouli water resources (which transbound) among 7 villages in the Matautu District. This has provided a medium to convene decision making among 7 village councils that would have otherwise proven difficult without the assistance of the project.	Fully Achieved: the establishment of the coastal protection mechanism in Lano village proved to be very popular among the community but more importantly reducing the impact of coastal erosion in Lano. An area of 400 meters of stretched coastal lands was protected from daily erosion including degradation caused by storm surges and tropical cyclones; a total of 30 households were protected with an average family size of 6 per household.	00052573 - PIMS 3462: PIGGAREP	Building resilience of community to climate change	Systemic, technical and individual capacity to	Systemic, technical and individual capacity to develop photovoltaic to grid connections increased and barriers for	On track	909,483	501,939
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<p>and other disasters through effective conservation and management of natural resources and implementation of policies at the national and community level.</p>	<p>develop photovoltaic to grid connections increased and barriers for communities, rural centers and public to access the technology and initiatives are removed, with lessons and best practices documented and shared - across countries including Vanuatu, Tonga, Cook Islands, Nauru and Kiribati;</p> <p>Access to tested hybrid hydro electric power systems and resources are available for public, individuals and business communities in Fiji, Solomon Islands, Samoa and Kiribati;</p> <p>Residential solar powered rural electrification, PV powered urban homes and solar home systems and mechanisms are tested and trialed in both rural and urban communities in Fiji and</p> <p>Wind monitoring and wind database developed and accessible by public and private sector in the Cook Islands, Tuvalu, Nauru, Vanuatu and Samoa;</p> <p>Tested resources for developing biofuel and technology available and trialed in the Solomon Islands</p>	<p>communities, rural centers and public to access the technology and initiatives are removed, with lessons and best practices documented and shared - across countries including Vanuatu, Tonga, Cook Islands, Nauru and Kiribati;</p> <p>Partially Achieved: The REEEP Secretariat approved a funding proposal submitted by the Global Sustainable Energy Systems (GSES) for the establishment of the Pacific Islands Sustainable Energy Industry Association and Certification Scheme. PIGGAREP is the primary partner to GSES on this project.</p> <p>PIGGAREP funded the training component of the Tuvalu Photovoltaic Electricity Network Integration Project (TPVENIP) while IUCN funded the supply and installation of the hardware. The workshop was attended by 11 local participants.</p> <p>Participants were mostly from the Tuvalu Electricity Corporation, the Energy Office, other government departments and the private sector. The Nauru Renewable Energy Officer participated in the workshop (participants from other SIS like Kiribati, Niue, Palau and RMI did not make it due to non-availability of seats).</p> <p>Access to tested hybrid hydro electric power systems and resources are available for public, individuals and business communities in Fiji, Solomon Islands, Samoa and Kiribati;</p> <p>Partially Achieved: The PIGGAREP continued to support hydro monitoring program in Samoa. The final hydro monitoring station has now been installed as part of the Hydro Data Collection Programme. This station has been installed at the village of Solosolo on the northern coast of the island of Upolu. This brings the total number of newly installed hydro monitoring (gauging) stations to 6. An existing station operated by the Ministry of Natural Resources</p>
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<p>and Tuvalu; Gas Inventories and assistance in the implementation of national climate change policies of participating countries in the region; Regional and national energy policies reviewed and action and implementation plans developed to improve; both at the regional and national levels; Increase technical, systemic and individual capacities to plan, coordinate and manage energy programs; Increased technical capability of the region and its member countries to install low cost solar water heaters, install off-grid PVs - particularly in Fiji, Tonga, Kiribati, Vanuatu; Regional energy database, Greenhouse Gas Inventories, Mitigation analysis and renewable energy targets are developed and sustained through joint efforts and joint programme of countries and development partners;</p> <p>All aspects of renewable energy technology,</p>	<p>and Environment will be rehabilitated by the EPC to be included in its study of potential hydropower sites.</p> <p>Residential solar powered rural electrification, PV powered urban homes and solar home systems and mechanisms are tested and trialed in both rural and urban communities in Fiji</p> <p>Partially Achieved: UNDP have supported the development of the 'RESCO [Renewable Energy Service Company] Manager' software (http://rescomanager.org) - specifically via PIGGAREP the technical and logistics modules of the programme. This will be the first version in open source ready for Pacific 'wide deployment'. The PIGGAREP supported regional workshop on RESCO Manager was completed on 24 – 28 May in Tonga. attended by 27 people, including the resources people. Seven PIGGAREP PICs, two non PIGGAREP PICs and two private sector organisations participated in the workshop. The workshop evaluation identified needs for follow up assistance in using the programme at the national level and the development of a Users' Guide.</p> <p>As part of the Technical Training and Awareness on Photovoltaic Technology Applications (TAPTA) PIGGAREP supported training workshops, community consultations and the establishment of the institutional framework for the JICA-funded 512 Solar Home Systems for 13 islands in Tongatapu and Vava'u (which is estimated at around US\$5.9mill).</p> <p>Wind monitoring and wind database developed and accessible by public and private sector in the Cook Islands, Tuvalu , Nauru, Vanuatu and Samoa; Achieved:</p> <p>Cook Islands: The Mitiaro wind monitoring project came to end</p>
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greenhouse gas abatement success stories, lessons learned and best practices are documented and shared through media - via DVDs, posters;

after more than two years of monitoring and the logger was transferred and installed in Mauke. The wind engineer at the PIGGAREP PMO also assisted with the installation of the PIGGAREP-funded wind monitoring station at Atiu. The Cook Is was also assisted in identifying alternative sites for wind monitoring at Rarotonga.

Tuvalu: PIGGAREP supported among others validation of collected data and analysis, training on data analysis, shifting of the wind monitoring station to the island of Niulakita. The further development of the wind power feasibility study on Funafuti will depend on the analysed data.

Samoa: The PIGGAREP supported wind monitoring program continued.

Vanuatu: PIGGAREP and IUCN agreed to cost-share the installation of six wind monitoring equipment on each of the six provinces in Vanuatu. Procurement was finalized for this activity.

Nauru: Wind monitoring in Anabar (which commenced on July 2009) continued. The PIGGAREP wind engineer visited Nauru in March to give a third party analysis of the set up of the study site; and also for the packing preparation of the unused wind mast which is to be shipped and installed at Vanuatu. The power utility also received some hands-on training on wind analysis from the visiting engineer. In addition a Nauru Wind Power Feasibility Study was prepared. Regional. The PIGGAREP supported regional workshop on Wind Data Analysis was completed on 26th – 30th April in Nadi, Fiji. A total of 24 people participated in the workshop including the resource people. Four PICs (Cook Islands, Samoa, Tuvalu and Vanuatu) sent a participant each from their Energy and Meteorology offices. One non-PIGGAREP PIC

(RMI) sent two participants and Tuvalu sent an additional participant on their own costs. Two CROP agencies (PPA and USP) participated. Two females participated and the rest were males.

Tested resources for developing biofuel and technology available and trialed in the Solomon Islands and Tuvalu;

Partially Achieved: As part of a FAO Food Security and Biofuel Initiative a Letter of Agreement between SPREP and FAO was signed. This partnership included preparation of one case study on viability of coconut based biofuels for power generation in the Solomon Islands and one case study on rural electrification in Vanuatu. Field mission component of the Biofuel study at Lata and Nangu in Santa Cruz Island of the Temotu Province commenced during the first quarter of 2010 (however the study at Lata was discontinued as the production of the study report was late and the planned inputs from this study to an ADB biofuel project was late too). The study in Vanuatu was an evaluation of the Port Orly biofuel project at Santo, which was undertaken jointly by representatives from SPC, UNDP, PPA and Govt of Vanuatu.

Gas Inventories and assistance in the implementation of national climate change policies of participating countries in the region;

Partially Achieved: Niue approached PIGGAREP for support in conducting its Greenhouse Gas Inventory and Technology Needs Assessment. A ToR was drafted and there has been no further direction from Niue.

Regional and national energy policies reviewed and action and implementation plans developed to improve; both at the regional and national levels;

Partially Achieved: PIGGAREP funded PICs to participate in a

planning workshop in March 2010 in Nadi to revise the Pacific regional energy policy/energy security framework for the Pacific Islands and again in Dec 2010 to participate in a regional consultation meeting in Suva to revise the implementation plan (associated with the new energy security framework). In addition PIGGAREP participated in the Pacific Regional Energy Policy Consultative Meeting which was held at the SPC Headquarter in Noumea on 11-13 May. This meeting reviewed the draft Framework for Action on Energy Security in the Pacific (FAESP). PIGGAREP was also represented in the Special Forum Energy Officials and Ministers' meeting which was held at Brisbane on 28 – 20 June, which endorsed the FAESP

Increase technical, systemic and individual capacities to plan, coordinate and manage energy programs;

Partially Achieved: PIGGAREP regional training workshop on energy planning and energy project coordination and management undertaken in Dec 2010.

PIGGAREP provided a training attachment by the Nauru Renewable Energy Officer to the Energy Planning Section of the Ministry of Lands, Survey and Natural Resources in Tonga. The attachment covered energy planning and policy, data base and its link to energy policy formulation and reviews, energy efficiency and managing renewable energy systems and their technical designs.

Increased technical capability of the region and its member countries to install low cost solar water heaters, install off-grid PVs - particularly in Fiji, Tonga, Kiribati, Vanuatu;

Partially Achieved: Regional Training workshop on the fabrication, installation and maintenance of low cost solar water heaters postponed to 2011

00062285 - SGP PEF Sam AusAID Funded	Building resilience of community to climate change and other disasters through effective conservation and management of natural resources and implementation of policies at the national and community level.	<p>Adaptation solutions adopted and implemented by villages in Samoa. Increased participation of women in the design and implementation of adaptation solutions.</p> <p>Coping capability of coastal ecosystems strengthened through the rehabilitation of degraded wetlands, mangroves and coral reefs.</p> <p>Resilience of</p>	<p>Regional energy database, Greenhouse Gas Inventories, Mitigation analysis and renewable energy targets are developed and sustained through joint efforts and joint programme of countries and development partners;</p> <p>Partially Achieved: The PIGGAREP Project Manager participated in the third meeting of lead authors in the IPCC Special Report on Renewable Energy (SRREN). PIGGAREP provided inputs to a briefing paper prepared for the Minister of Environment and Natural Resources in Samoa who participated in an UNFCCC Informals in Colombia, as follow up to the COP 15 at Copenhagen.</p> <p>All aspects of renewable energy technology, greenhouse gas abatements success stories, lessons learned and best practices are documented and shared through media - via DVDs, posters;</p> <p>Partially Achieved: Expressions of interests for production of RE TV documentaries /DVDs on the productive uses of RE in the PICs was undertaken as well as a follow-up tender.</p> <p>Adaptation solutions adopted and implemented by villages in Samoa. Increased participation of women in the design and implementation of adaptation solutions.</p> <p>Achieved: A total of US\$235,000 has been committed to eight villages to implement adaptation solutions. US\$174,000 of grants has been distributed. The solutions carried out so far include but are not limited are: Mangrove re-forestation; rip-rap seawall; clean up campaigns; coconut palms, fetau and talie bioshields; access roads inland for evacuation; retaining rock barrier; deepening and widening of streams; and VRA consultations.</p>	Achieved	162,054	69,592
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00063283 - Pacific Adaptation to Climate	Building resilience of community to climate change and other disasters through effective conservation and management of natural resources and	Adaptation baseline information analyzed and used to develop appropriate national and regional climate change policies, programmes and plans. Vulnerability and	<p>Coping capability of coastal ecosystems strengthened through the rehabilitation of degraded wetlands, mangroves and coral reefs.</p> <p>Achieved: The following activities have been implemented to strengthen coastal ecosystems:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 250 meters of talie and fetau trees planted along the edge of the wetland in Lelepa; 2. 500 coconut trees planted along the beach in Lelepa; 3. Cleaned out and upgraded the village water supply for use angroves plants were planted in Fasitootai in December 2010; 4. 200 malili trees planted in Salei'a; and 5. Baseline Fisheries survey conducted in Fasitootai. 	Resilience of communities in Samoa to the impacts of climate change and sea level rise are enhanced.	<p>Achieved: The Vulnerability Reduction Assessment (VRA) methodology used to measure adaptive capacity is a tool which has been applied in eleven (11) villages in Samoa under the CBA programme. The VRA measures the change in adaptive capacity of the community over the project life-time. An increase in adaptive capacity translates to increased resilience. One key result from the CBA projects is the increase in six (6) communities' VRA score. On a portfolio level the score has increased from 1.0 to 3.75 with a target of 4.0 on a scale of 1 to 5.</p>	Achieved 1,629,500	825,731
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	<p>implementation of policies at the national and community level.</p>	<p>Adaptation assessments conducted in the water resource, coastal and agricultural sectors have enhanced understanding of regional and national planners including local communities on appropriate management and policy actions/changes to take to integrate adaptation issues.</p> <p>Resilience of Pacific Island Countries are enhanced through community based adaptation interventions implemented in the water, agricultural, and coastal sectors.</p>	<p>assets (homes, schools, agricultural fields, ancestral lands of cultural value etc) against coastal erosion and storm surges exacerbated by climate change. Using the pilot demonstration experience to modify coastal management related policy frameworks, such as developing a coastal strategy for climate change adaptation and integrating community by-law for managing water and coastal resources with climate risks integrated.</p> <p>(2) Cook Islands coastal management is developing a climate proof harbor facility and an integrated coastal management plan for communities at Mangaia island, currently site specific assessments are being conducted such as topographic, bathymetric, inundation modeling, climate change risk analysis and based on this, the Mangaia Harbor facility is being designed. Based on the demo experience, the Government of Cook Islands plans to develop an integrated coastal management policy.</p> <p>(3) Niue focusing of rain water capture and storage facilities for communities complimenting an integrated water resource management project financed by GEF and EU in pilot villages. Supported by the PACC project, a national climate change policy has been developed and as a next step, the PACC will support the formulation of the Joint Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan.</p>			
00063437 - Sub-Reg Community Centered Sus	<p>Building resilience of community to climate change and other disasters through effective conservation and management of natural resources and implementation</p>	<p>Appropriate community based interventions targeting women in Samoa are developed based on the outcomes of the gender disaggregate analysis on the impacts of natural disasters and environmental</p>	<p>Not Achieved: it was envisaged that the establishment of the UNIFEM and UNFPA liaison office in Samoa would provide the impetus for mobilizing the disaggregate analysis of the impacts of natural disasters and environmental degradation on men, women, boys and girls.</p> <p>Partially Achieved: the ccsdp and early recovery projects have been successful in creating income generating opportunities</p>	Achieved	115,200	132,995

	of policies at the national and community level.	degradation. Livelihood and local economic interventions have increased community income. Principles of good governance adopted by the village councils have improved the participation of women and youths in village decision making processes	through eco-tourism and cash for work initiatives that have resulted in direct increase of household incomes among tsunamis affected communities. The women committee in Manono (i.e Salua sub-village) have a savings of WST4,000 as income earned from the hirage of fishing equipments made available under the CCSDP/Early Recovery project. Sub-contractual work by SBEC and SPBD provided supplementary entrepreneurial training for building business acumen among communities. This will result in the improved understanding by communities of how to set up and manage a small scale business for income.			
			Partially Achieved: good governance training was undertaken in Lano to train the village council, women, untitled men and youth groups on good governance principles (i.e accountability, transparency, fairness, equity, integrity, etc) towards managing village development per se. There is expectation to disseminate this training in other villages affected by the Tsunamis post VSDP production. The production of the VSDP is a tool for introducing good governance practice among communities. This was developed using the Appreciative Inquiry and Participatory Rural Appraisal methodology which identifies and prioritizes village development needs. This tool promotes accountability for results within the village council. The VSDP is considered by the Government of Samoa and local village councils as a strong basis for good decision making to develop village micro-economies, infrastructure and social services.			
00070175 - Community Centred for Sustaina	Building resilience of community to climate change and other disasters	1.1.1.3 Cook Island eco-cultural tourism project contributing to economic growth	1.1.1.3 Cook Island eco-cultural tourism project contributing to economic growth in the Outer-Islands (OIs); and Partially Achieved: the project has contributed to some extent	On track	67,500	47,348

	through effective conservation and management of natural resources and implementation of policies at the national and community level.	in the Outer-Islands (OIs); and 4.1.2.1 Community and institutional MDG-based planning activities to integrate climate change and environmental challenges, including natural disasters into community development plans.	in sustaining local economy in Mitiaro and Mauke. The purchase and distribution of fishing equipments for the Mauke Fishing Club; a conglomerate of local fisherman who supply deep sea fish for the tourism industry in Rarotonga will ultimately result in the strengthening of capacity to service the large tourism in the Cook Islands. There is expectation that this will allow fishing industry in Mauke to enhance their competitiveness and generate additional income from sales to Rarotonga. In contrast, CCSDP has supported the revitalization of local farming in Mitiaro through the development of access roads. These have allowed easy admission by families to agricultural lands and have resulted in the revitalization of the local agricultural produce within Mitiaro. Cash crops such as taro, banana, lime trees, etc will provide additional income from sale both in Mitiaro and the Rarotonga tourism market. 4.1.2.1 Community and institutional MDG-based planning activities to integrate climate change and environmental challenges, including natural disasters into community development plans. Partially Achieved: the project has produced 2 village sustainable development plans in Mitiaro and Mauke which captures the critical development priorities of both communities and includes the integration of climate change impact on its micro-sectors. Although this is a significant milestone in itself, the expansion to producing similar MDG based plans for the remaining 13 outer islands has yet to take place.			
00070588 - Community Centred Sustainable	Building resilience of community to climate change and other disasters through effective conservation and	Preparations for development of Human Development Profiles incorporating MDGs commenced Capacity building workshops on all	Preparations for development of Human Development Profiles incorporating MDGs commenced; Not Achieved: this activity has been agreed to be rephased to 2011.	On track	79,000	66,553

<p>management of natural resources and implementation of policies at the national and community level.</p>	<p>3 atolls on principles of good governance focusing on building awareness on climate change implemented A sub-regional gender analysis of the differential impact of natural disasters on men and women, boys and girls undertaken A comprehensive communications strategy developed and implemented COP 16 in Mexico attended by Tokelau delegation • Community based Climate Change measures and DRR initiatives / conduct CC / DRR scientific baseline studies conducted National Climate Change Policy and formulate national climate change strategies, and related action plans finalized CCSDP strategy and design and implement training for CCSDP Sub-Regional Practitioners Network reviewed</p>	<p>Capacity building workshops on all 3 atolls on principles of good governance focusing on building awareness on climate change implemented; Achieved: good governance training was provided in Tokelau through the services of Afamasaga Toleafoa. A sub-regional gender analysis of the differential impact of natural disasters on men and women, boys and girls undertaken; Not Achieved: this activity has been agreed to be rephased to 2011. A comprehensive communications strategy developed and implemented COP 16 in Mexico attended by Tokelau delegation; Not Achieved: The Tokelau Government had opted not to attend the COP 16 meeting in Mexico. Community based Climate Change measures and DRR initiatives / conduct CC / DRR scientific baseline studies conducted; Partially Achieved: the CCSDP project is supporting its partnership with the Governments of New Zealand and Tokelau to establish multi-purpose safe havens for shelter during cyclones. National Climate Change Policy and formulate national climate change strategies, and related action plans finalized; Partially Achieved: a climate change policy work group consisting of SPREP, UNDP, and other key agencies from the New Zealand Government was convened with a full fledged workplan to guide the formulation of Tokelau's first climate change policy. This preparation of the policy is work</p>
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Production of Selected Fruits, Vegetables, Root Crops and Other Crops; Report of the Land Evaluation and Land Use Planning Training Course; and 2nd Mission report by Mr. Leslie on meetings/discussions he had in Samoa from the 18-29 April 2010. Furthermore, there was an assessment of information/databases/software/hardware within the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries including the designing of a GIS system, training materials/program and applications; and the production of 57 crop maps using reports by Mr. Leslie.

Raw data for climate related disease collected and analyzed for health planning processes.

Partially Achieved:

Health: A training workshop for health workers on climate change and health was conducted by Mr. Leslie. Areas discussed include global view of climate change and health and the importance of surveillance.

Automated processing of climate data in Meteorology Office established for more effective analysis and dissemination of climate risk information with relevant meteorology staff training; and Established Quality Standards and timing of climate information and early warning communications for agricultural services.

Partially Achieved:

Meteorology: Telemetry and Communications successfully tested between Digicel (local Mobile Network Provider) and the Ministry of Natural Resource and Environment's main office in Savalalo and Meteorology Division in Mulinu. Furthermore, a one off training on climate database using a mini laptop for fieldwork including the calibration of

Automatic Weather Station (AWS). Furthermore, the project has started to installed 3 AWS at Afiamalu, Nafanua and Nuua area with one compact AgMet station at Alafua.

Agricultural management plans and strategies are revised to incorporate climate risk forecasting and adaptive planning; and National soil and crop maps updated and enhanced with functionalities for climate risk and productivity modeling under different climate conditions.

Partially Achieved:
Agriculture: a training on land use planning was undertaken by a New Zealand consultant, Mr. David Leslie. Key reports were produced in the second quarter and they include Soil Resources Interpretative Reference Manual for Samoa; Budgets for Production of Selected Fruits, Vegetables, Root Crops and Other Crops; Report of the Land Evaluation and Land Use Planning Training Course; and 2nd Mission report by Mr. Leslie on meetings/discussions he had in Samoa from the 18-29 April 2010. Furthermore, there was an assessment of information/databases/software/hardware within the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries including the designing of a GIS system, training materials/program and applications; and the production of 57 crop maps using reports by Mr. Leslie.

Raw data for climate related disease collected and analyzed for health planning processes.

Partially Achieved:
Health: A training workshop for health workers on climate change and health was conducted by Mr. Leslie. Areas discussed include global view of climate change and health and the importance of surveillance.

Contribution to outcome level change:

Please use this section to provide an update on change at the outcome level and explain UNDP's contribution to that change.

UNDP's contribution to the overall outcome is mainly on track. The VSDPs are being implemented in Samoa, Cook Islands and Niue and significantly, the Appreciative Inquiry methodology used by the CCSDP has been adopted by the Samoa and Cook Island governments as a tool in their approaches to village consultations. This is seen as a positive step as at least 2 governments are now internalizing UNDP tools. The CCSDP also established a safe haven for villagers in Lano village in Savaii island which stimulated high village ownership e.g. the project put in US\$75K and the village raised US\$100K for the shelter. The SGP(AUSAID) PEF and PACC are strengthening the resilience of communities to climate change through ongoing soft and hard adaptation measures in Samoa and the Cook Islands and other PICs. The regional PIGGAREP is making headway by inter alia ensuring that systemic, technical and individual capacity to develop photovoltaic to grid connections have been increased and barriers for communities, rural centres and public to access the technology and initiatives are removed, with lessons and best practices documented and shared across countries in the region. The Samoa SLM project has put in measures to ensure that local farmers and communities have ongoing access to training centres and resources. As well, hard measures have been taken to protect water sources and ensure clean drinking water by planting indigenous trees in catchment areas and clearing clogged up streams.

Last edited 29 Jan 2011 by georgina.bonin

Contribution to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment: Has this outcome led to the achievement of gender equality results, in line with the [UNDP Gender Equality Strategy](#)?

no

Please include any sex disaggregated data and evidence to show how the outcome has contributed to gender equality and women's empowerment.

Last edited 29 Jan 2011 by georgina.bonin

Please select from the following menu to specify which area of work your outcome is contributing to?

Please check this box if an outcome evaluation was undertaken for this outcome.

2010 ROAR – Samoa – 2.1. Progress in Implementing Management Workplan

This section provides management and staff with the opportunity to comment on the progress being made on the Unit Key Results in their IWP.

Units are presented with the latest information on the Unit Key Results from the IWP Monitoring System. As such, they should ensure that the IWP Monitoring System information for Unit Key Results is up to date for the ROAR.

Any additional comments or information in relation to Unit Key Results and Balanced Scorecard can be provided in the text box provided under the list of Unit Key Results.

	Key Result	Status
1	Resource Mobilization	Activities On-going UPDATE
2	Staff Retention and Career Development	Activities Completed UPDATE
3	Gender Sensitization and Mainstreaming	Activities On-going UPDATE
4	Support for MDG delivery and Samoa's transition to Middle Income Country	Activities Completed UPDATE
5	Environment Resource Management/ Adaptation to Climate Change and DRR/DRM.	Activities On-going UPDATE
6	Implementation of the Business Continuity Plan	Activities On-going UPDATE

View your Balanced Scorecard

The Country Office sustained a high staff turnover throughout the year, with little or no satisfactory response from the labour market to filling the resulting vacancies. As a result, the country office has sustained skeleton staffing throughout the year.

1/ Programme effectiveness and alignment; despite the staffing situation, the country office has achieved more than 70% of the IWP outputs, and 75% for Evaluation with Management responses.

2/ Support to UN Reform and Coherence; The country office continued to contribute substantially to the critical programmatic areas, mainly sustainable management of the environment and response to climate change, gender equality programming and the Conference on the Human Face of the GEC, Vanuatu in February 2010.

The country office continued to administer all the common services and overall MOSS requirements for the UN system. Overall, the security has remained stable, with the MOSS maintained above 90%. The effective operation of the generator contributes a lot to the security of the system as well as effective operations given the frequent power outages. The country office has kept the generator operating effectively and efficiently throughout the year, and the UN compound has experienced little or no problems in maintaining and continuing services.

3/ Partnership – Increased partnerships with UNV HQs was seen in the early recovery project for Samoa where \$250,000 was mobilized by UNV for UNV specialists, and Boots on the Ground UNV CC Specialist. Greater collaboration with the regional centres in Suva and Bangkok was seen in the areas of governance, IF trade; gender training and MDG reporting. At the operational level, the Fiji MCO assisted the MCO in strengthening cost-recovery systems.

4/ Programme and Financial Management – Currently, delivery stands at 99%, and is on target to be fully achieved when all the face forms for the fourth and final quarter have been collected. Multi-year planning of resources has been achieved with score of 90%. The country office XB is on target and has reserves for two years, with plans for increasing this reserve base as we bring on board personnel to work on resource mobilization.

5/ System and Culture of Accountability – The country office has score of 7 against a target of 8 for the website. We now have on board staff with dedicated work-plan and skills to work on this improving the website to report and reflect on our work in the four countries. Implementation of the audit recommendations is on target, and HACT is scheduled to be completed by end January 2011 as planned. The office is on target to maintain the MOSS rating above 90%. Business Continuity Plan – Despite scarcity of resources, the office has started implementation of some of the recommendations and has procured laptops for some of the critical staff. An alternative relocation site still needs to be finalized due to resources, and the office will review other options to be adopted in the next six months.

6/ People and Knowledge Management – The country office has conducted various staff meetings and consultations to review office plans and results, as well as how to improve our work environment. With full staff participation, the office has been reorganized and decorated, resulting in a much more people friendly office and colleagues being able to work closer to their work peers and communicating / sharing with colleagues made easier.

7/ Joint Programmes: Pooled JP is the TALAVOU programme that was extended for 2 years to end of 2011 focusing on 2 main areas. The Parallel JPs include the Samoa IF trade project which has 6 agencies contributing to the Trust Fund; and the UN Regional UNiTE Campaign to eliminate Violence Against Women. The pass through funds is the US\$35,000 of UNDG MDG Roll Out Funds for the MDG reports for Samoa, Cook Islands and Niue.

Last edited 31 Jan 2011 by georgina.bonin

This section provides management and staff with the opportunity to comment on their unit's UNDP support to the UN system results.

The UNDP continued to support the UN system at several levels at the Programmatic area: in carrying out the UNDAF Review for Samoa; work at the Outcome level where membership had led to some important initiatives e.g. preparations of substantive papers for the GEC Conference and reporting; work on the Gender Group and ME TWG; UNAIDS, etc.; and at the operational level for example, progressing the HACT process; security; MOSS/MORSS, etc .

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2010 ROAR – Samoa – 2.2. Institutional Results on Gender Equality

Please respond to the following brief questions.

In 2010, did your unit have a...

1.gender advisor/gender specialist? **yes**

(a full-time staff member who works on gender equality as his/her full time responsibility)

2. ...gender focal point? **yes**

(a function which has been assigned to a staff member)

3. ...gender focal point team led by a senior manager? **yes**

(an established internal UNDP body composed by gender focal points from different units, both programmes and operations, led by a senior manager)

4. Please indicate any gaps in capacity and/or priority requirements for gender mainstreaming in your work.

There is still a need for a full-time gender specialist and we are planning to hire a full-time specialist in early 2011. This person, in conjunction with the 2 UNIFEM personnel who will be outposted to the MCO by UNIFEM in early 2011, will present a strong team to work with

the Gender Focal Point and the in-house Gender Mainstreaming Task Force to continuously monitor and advance this agenda. There is a need to revisit all projects and through the Gender Marker toolkit to ensure that the projects are actually achieving the goals set for gender mainstreaming. The Task Force is also set to review and update the office GMS which has not been visited since 2008.

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5. In 2010, did your unit have an active Gender Theme Group (that has a joint workplan and meets regularly to review progress)? **yes**

If *yes*, does UNDP lead this group? **no**

If *no*, what is UNDP's thematic role in the Gender Theme Group (eg. gender and democratic governance etc.)?

UNDP is an active member of the UN Gender Group which is led and facilitated by UNIFEM in Suva. The GG meets regularly through teleconference and we are collaborating on a few regional joint initiatives such as the SG's UNiTE Campaign against Violence Against Women which the MCO contributed \$10k cost-sharing. UNDP's role is very much to push gender equality in the MDGs and mainstreaming of gender into national development planning and budgeting processes but also at the community levels. UNDP plays an important role, as a neutral player, to bring all the government and NGO entities involved in gender issues to the same table to share ideas, resources, data and information so that practical programmes can be developed to address issues based on relevant and up-to-date data.

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2010 ROAR – Samoa – 3.1. Innovative Initiatives

This is an optional section where units can share information on innovative internal or external initiatives which they are involved in, e.g. programme to green their office, improve health of staff, or build partnerships and mobilise resources etc.

2010 ROAR – Samoa – 3.2. BSC Reporting - Number of Active Joint Programmes

Please report on the Number of Active Joint Programme that your office implemented in 2010. Please enter a result (the number of active Joint Programmes) in the three fund management modalities: Parallel Funding, Pooled Funds, and Pass Through.

Parallel funding 2
Pooled fund 1
Pass through 1

Legacy links