



Government of the Republic of Marshall Islands

United Nations Development Programme

MEDIUM-SIZED PROJECT

CAPACITY BUILDING FOR SUSTAINABLE LAND MANAGEMENT IN THE MARSHALL ISLANDS

Land degradation has been identified as an important and high priority issue for the RMI. This was particularly reiterated in the Nation's Second Economic and Social Summit in 2001. Furthermore, the first National Report to the UNCCD stresses the very vulnerability of the RMI to land degradation. The delicate water lens located just meters below the very thin top-soil is very vulnerable to disturbances by land-based activities and sea-level rise. As well, in the urban areas - unplanned reclamation of land, illegal disposal of waste, clearing of coastal vegetation, illegal beach mining and unsustainable dredging has resulted in increased rates of coastal erosion, allowing further salt water inundation into the interior and severe degradation of the land.

Land degradation in the RMI has not been studied in detail to ascertain the extent of the problem however, discussions of a number of activities have been initiated. In recognition of national and global environmental benefits the overall expected goal of this project is the promotion of effective sustainable land management in RMI so as to promote ecosystem health, integrity, stability, functions and services. This project is submitted under the LDC-Small Islands Developing States (LDC-SIDS) Portfolio Project and will help achieve the objectives of Operational Programme 15 and Strategic Priority 1 relating to Targeted Capacity Building for sustainable land management. Its objective is to strengthen local and national capacity for Sustainable Land Management (SLM), including mainstreaming SLM into national development strategies and policies, improving the quality of project design and implementation, and ensuring that all relevant stakeholder views are reflected and integrated into the process.

Key activities will include completion of a National Action Plan (NAP) under the UNCCD, capacity building, and review of legislative and policy frameworks and the development of a Medium Term Investment Plan and its Resource Mobilization Strategy. The management of the project will involve the existing National Steering Committee established initially under UNCCD, Technical Advisory Group, Project Director, Coordinator and Project Assistant. The operational phase of the project is 3 years after which SLM issues and focus will be mainstreamed into the national development planning and policy framework. The total project cost of the SLM MSP is **US\$1,064,000**, and consists of a **GEF contribution of US\$500,000 (including PDFA funding of 25,000)** and **Co-financing of US\$564,000**

Expedited Medium Size Project Proposal
Under the
LDC-SIDS Portfolio Project for Sustainable Land Management
REQUEST FOR GEF FUNDING

AGENCY'S PROJECT ID: 3397
GEFSEC PROJECT ID:
COUNTRY: Republic of the Marshall Islands
PROJECT TITLE: Capacity Building for Sustainable Land Management in the RMI
GEF AGENCY: UNDP
OTHER EXECUTING AGENCY(IES): Office for Environmental Planning and Policy Coordination (OEPPC).
DURATION: Three years
GEF FOCAL AREA: Land Degradation
GEF OPERATIONAL PROGRAM: OP 15
GEF STRATEGIC PRIORITY: SP 1
ESTIMATED STARTING DATE: February 2008

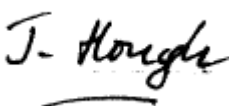
FINANCING PLAN (US\$)	
GEF PROJECT/COMPONENT	
Project	\$475,000
PDF A	\$25,000
<i>Sub-Total GEF</i>	\$500,000
Co-Financing	
Government of (GoRMI)	406,000.00
Bilateral	110,000.00
Others	48,000.00
<i>Sub-Total Co-financing:</i>	564,000.00
<i>Total Project Financing:</i>	1,064,000.00
FINANCING FOR ASSOCIATED ACTIVITY IF ANY:	

COUNTRY ELIGIBILITY: The Marshall Islands ratified the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification on 20 August 1998 and is eligible for funding under paragraph 9(b) of the GEF Instrument.

RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT:

Ms. Yumi Crisostomo Director Office of Environmental Planning and Policy Coordination-Office of the President	Date: OFP Endorsement PDF A: February 2006 OFP Endorsement: LDC-SIDS Umbrella Project:
GEF Operational Focal Point Endorsement	

This proposal has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies and procedures and meets the standards of the GEF Project Review Criteria for a Medium-sized Project under the LDC-SIDS Targeted Portfolio Project for Sustainable Land Management.

 John Hough UNDP-GEF Executive Coordinator	Andrea Volentras UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Adviser
Date: 28 September 2007	Email: andrea.volentras@undp.org

SIGNATURE PAGE

Country: Marshall Islands

UNDAF Outcome(s)/Indicator(s):

Environmental Sustainability Energy Mainstreamed into national and regional policies, planning frameworks and programmes.

Expected Outcome(s)/Indicator(s):

Capacity Building for Sustainable Land Management in RMI.

Expected Output(s)/Indicator(s):

Sustainable Land Management mainstreamed into national development policies, strategies, programmes and projects.

Implementing partner:

Office for Environmental Planning and Policy Coordination (OEPPC).

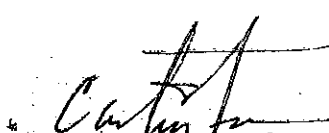
Other Partners:

UNDP, SPREP, SOPAC, Govt of Venezuela, SPC, ROC, US.

Programme Period: 2008-2010
Programme Component: Energy and Environment for Sustainable Development
Project Title: LDC-SIDS Portfolio Project for Sustainable Land Management.
Award / Project IDs: 00043337 / 00050525
Project Duration: 3 years
Management Arrangement: NEX

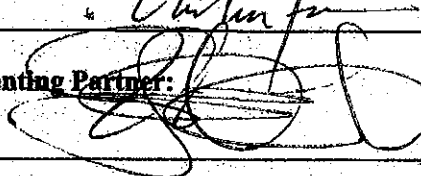
Total Budget	<u>US\$ 1,064,000</u>
Preparation phase (PDF-A)	<u>US\$ 25,000</u>
UNDP-GEF MSP:	<u>US\$ 475,000</u>
Allocated resources:	
Government (in kind)	<u>US\$ 406,000</u>
Other:	<u>US\$ 158,000</u>

Agreed by Government:



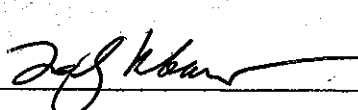
date 5/29/08

Agreed by Implementing Partner:



date 5/29/08

Agreed by UNDP



date 28/02/2008

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ACRONYMS

AWP:	Annual Work Plan
BPoA:	Barbados Programme of Actions
CBD:	Convention on Biological Diversity
CO:	Country Office (UNDP)
COEP's:	Codes of Environmental Practice
COP:	Conference of the Parties
CROP	Council of Regional Organisation of the South Pacific
EIA:	Environment Impact Assessment
EPA:	Environment Protection Agency
FAO:	Food & Agriculture Organization
GEF:	Global Environment Facility
GHG:	Greenhouse Gases
GPS:	Global Positioning System
IA:	Implementing Agency
IAM:	Infrastructure Asset Management
ICBP:	International Council for Bird Preservation
ICZM:	Integrated Coastal Zone Management
IRETA:	Institute for Research, Extension and Training in Agriculture
IW:	Implementing Workshop
LD:	Land Development (Section)
MEA's:	Multilateral Environment Agreements
MOU:	Memorandum of Understanding
MWTI:	Ministry of Works, Transport and Infrastructure
NAP:	National Action Plan
NAPA:	National Adaptation Programme of Action
NBSAP:	National Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan
NCSA:	National Capacity Self-Assessment
NDS:	National Development Strategy
NEMS:	National Environment Management and Development Strategies
NEX:	National Execution (UNDP)
NGO:	Non-Government Organizations
NLP:	National Land use Policy
NOU:	National Ozone Unit
NPPSD:	National Population Policy for Sustainable Development
NWMP:	National Waste Management Policy
NWRP:	National Water Resource Policy
ODS:	Ozone Depleting Substances
OEPPC	Office of Environmental Planning and Policy Coordination
PEAR:	Preliminary Environment Assessment Report
PICCAP:	Pacific Islands Climate Change Programme
PIR:	Project Implementation Review
PM:	Project Manager
PMU:	Project Management Unit
POP's:	Persistent Organic Pollutants
PSC:	Public Service Commission
RCU:	Regional Coordination Unit
R&D	Resources and Development
RS:	Remote Sensing
SGP:	Small Grants Programme (UNDP/GEF)
SIDS:	Small Island Developing States
SLM:	Sustainable Land Management

SOE:	State of Environment Report
SPREP:	Secretariat for the Pacific Regional Environment Programme
TAG:	Technical Advisory Group
TOR:	Terms of Reference
TPR:	Tripartite Project Review
TRAC:	Technical Resources Allocated from Core
TTR:	Terminal Tripartite Review
UNCBD:	United Nations Convention on Biodiversity
UNFCCC:	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNCCD:	United Nations Convention on Combating Desertification
UNCED:	United Nations Convention for Environment and Development
UNDP:	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP:	United Nations Environment Programme
USP:	University of the South Pacific
WSSD:	World Summit on Sustainable Development

Part I: Situation Analysis

I Background

Geography and Environmental Context

1. The Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) is a nation of 29 atolls and 5 islands which form two vast parallel chains scattered over 2.1 million km² of the Central Pacific. They make up a total of 181 km² of land and are located between 4° and 19° North latitude and 160° and 175° East longitude. Twenty two of the atolls and four of the islands are inhabited. Majuro and Kwajalein are the two most populated atolls, accounting for close to 70% of the total national population of 50000 (1999 census).
2. While some of the islands are several kilometers long, few exceed a few hundred meters in width and are often considerably narrower. Land elevations are very low, with a mean height above sea level of only two meters. The combination of small land areas and low land elevations contribute to the ecological vulnerability of the Republic. There is concern that any change in sea-level could seriously upset the fragile balance between the land and the sea.
3. In addition to the threats of climate change and climate variability, population pressures and changes in governance, lifestyle and consumption patterns are causing problems with urbanization, solid waste and habitat destruction. Meanwhile, a significant proportion of fertile land remains underutilised, largely because of land disputes and out migration of the people to the center for better access to education and health. Land on atolls is traditionally divided into strips of land that run across the land from lagoon to ocean, called *wetos*. Land is held communally by family groups or *bwij*, which trace their claim to land matrilineal through the *alap* or the person in immediate charge of a piece of land.

Socio-economic context

4. Marshall Islanders are Micronesians The estimated population for year 2000 is 51,800 with an annual growth rate of 2.0%. In 1999, approximately 55% (28,121) are below the age of 20 years with adolescents comprising 27.2% and youths 21.4%. Women of child bearing age totalled 12,325 or 24.2%. The population doubling time is 35 years
5. With relatively high levels of adult literacy, combined gross school enrolment and GDP per capita and longer life expectancy, the Human Development Index (HDI) for The Republic of the Marshall Islands is 0.563 with a Global HDI ranking of 121 (better than four lowly ranked Pacific Island countries). However, the economic reforms and the possibility of a reduction in the level of grants under the Compact Agreement are predicted to have negative impact on overall development and people's well-being. Overcrowding, poor sanitation, contamination of water sources and poor nutrition are major public health problems, including substance abuse and mental disorders
6. Previous reviews carried out on the health status of Marshall Islanders have indicated the following:
 - High maternal morbidity – pregnancy and abortion complications, menstrual disorders, STDs and cervical / breast cancers.
 - High levels of fertility – total fertility rate exceeds 5 with teenage fertility of 94. At least 19% of births are to teenagers. (*See Table 2*).
 - Relatively high incidence of STDs and HIV/AIDS – the incidences of gonorrhoea and syphilis and the reported cases of HIV/AIDS are among the highest in the Pacific. Chlamydia and HPV infections were not being reported. (*See Table 2*).
 - Low use of reliable method of family planning and high dropout rates (due mainly for fear of side-effects or desire for children because of new partners). Unmet need for family planning is said to be high. (*See Table 2*).
 - Alcohol and substance abuse levels are relatively high, including suicides.

Over the past years national priorities in health care have included; strengthening of the primary health care system (human resources and service delivery), Reproductive Health /Family Health and Sexual Health care programmes with emphasis on adolescent sexual and reproductive health, increased use of contraceptives and the prevention and control of Sexually Transmitted Diseases including HIV/AIDS. Sexuality education, promotion of condom use and condom distribution and youth peer education are priority activities.

7. Marshall Islanders still maintain their strong culture and traditions. The *Irojlaplap* (the Paramount Chief of certain lands) is the acknowledged owner of all land interests under his/her jurisdiction and may not necessarily be a member of a *bwij* inhabiting certain land. The Constitution preserves traditional rights of land tenure such that decision-making powers over land are vested in the traditional, hereditary chiefs of the Republic. Disputes in respect of land are resolved by a Traditional Rights Court established under the Constitution.

Policy, Institutional and Legal Context

8. In recognition of the need to address increasing problems of land degradation, the Government of RMI signed the CCD in June 1998. There are, however, only a few activities dealing with land degradation and sustainable land management, either directly or indirectly. While there are various legal controls on land use and development, there is a need to review contents and enforcement may need to be strengthened to ensure the protection of lands from erosion, salinization, or inappropriate urban development. The *Coastal Conservation Act* (1987) provides for the survey of the coastal zone, the preparation of coastal management plans, the regulation of development activities in the coastal zone and the implementation of schemes for coast conservation particularly in relation to coastal erosion.
9. Responsibility for the Act rests with the Director of Coastal Conservation, which under the Act may also be the General Manager of the EPA. Local Government Councils in more populace areas are required to establish a Planning Commission, supported by a Planning Office, that serves as an advisory body to the local council on planning and zoning. Zones may be established to promote harmonious relationships among residents, to provide for recreational areas, to define residential and industrial areas and to preserve the natural landscape and environment.
10. In addition, the 15-year National Strategic Development Plan advocates the establishment of agricultural infrastructure to the Outer Islands to promote greater use of those lands. Coconut plantations will be rehabilitated and replanted with both coconuts and other commercially valuable trees and crops, used in the production of Marshallese handicrafts, traditional construction and industrial purposes. Small-scale agribusiness and household processing industries will be encouraged.
11. It is apparent, however, that current measures are inadequate. There is no National Disaster Management Plan, although the National Strategic Development Plan advocates promoting a crop and livestock management system. With only small efforts currently underway, it is fair to say that the baseline for the medium-sized project proposal is therefore extremely low. RMI has adopted numerous multilateral environment agreements (MEAs), including those agreed at United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in 1992. The adoption of these MEAs has placed a heavy burden on the country's limited human and financial resources, imposing obligations that far exceed the RMI's existing capacity to implement these agreements while at the same time achieving national goals of sustainable development. RMI currently has no expertise in the area of assessing the risks of habitat and land degradation, drought or desertification. It will be necessary to obtain technical assistance in these areas.
12. As indicated in RMI's letter of support for the portfolio approach dated August 2004 a medium-sized project under the targeted portfolio approach will enable RMI to develop individual and institutional capacity to implement sustainable land management in a way that is mindful of these local conditions. The preparatory funding will enable the GoRMI to undertake preliminary research, consultations and

dialogue in order to design an MSP that best suits the needs of RMI, in line with the overall framework of the LDC-SIDS Portfolio Project approved by the GEF in September 2004.

13. This project will help achieve the objectives of Operational Programme 15 and Strategic Priority 1 relating to Target Capacity Building for sustainable land management. With the GEF support, RMI will be able to strengthen its institutional and human resource capacity to improve sustainable land management planning and implementation. It will also enable the country to strengthen policy, regulatory, and economic incentive frameworks to facilitate wider adoption of sustainable land management practices across sectors. This project is submitted under this Portfolio Project, and therefore fits under the framework developed and approved by the GEF Council in May 2004. The requisite templates, arrangements and conditions provided in the Portfolio Project Document will be adhered to in the preparation and implementation of the MSP.
14. The government of the Republic of Marshall Islands (RMI) ratified the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in June 1998. This Third National Report follows on from the 2nd National Report presented in June 2002 for CRIC1. The report highlights the changes that have taken place since the 2002 report, emerging land degradation issues and measures taken to address these issues and implement convention requirements.
15. The RMI Coast Conservation Act (1988) provides for various actions to be taken to protect coastal areas. Under the Act the coastal zone is defined as the area lying within 25 ft landward of the mean high water line and 200 feet seaward of the mean low water line. Given that many of the atoll land are very narrow most of the land area would fall under this category. The Act places responsibility on the Environment Protection Agency (EPA) to develop means to protecting coastal areas and monitoring development activities. The EPA Strategic Plan 2004-2007 has 7 Strategic Programs most of which are linked to combating land degradation (See **Annex 3**) The EPA has made very good progress in implementing a number of activities and strategies identified in the Strategic Plan including, inter-alia, the development of the RMI Coastal Management National Framework, strengthening GIS capacity, awareness raising and conducting EIA on development activities (6 completed in 2005-06). The Strategic Plan will be reviewed during 2007 after which another five year plan will be established.
16. As a result of Nation's involvement in the UNCED in 1992 in Rio, the Country demonstrated its commitment to the global goal of sustainable development. Thus, a National Environmental Management Strategy (NEMS) was formulated and launched in 1993 providing a national framework for the Republic to adopt sustainable approaches in addressing 12 key targeted environmental components (TECs) which poses pressing threats. It adopted a holistic approach in creating cooperation between government agencies to work together towards managing the 12 priority environment issues. Political commitment was necessary through the development of these policies which focused on the following areas in order to promote sustainable economic growth;
 - Management of population dynamics and trends
 - Protection of the quality and supply of fresh water
 - Development and conservation of fisheries and marine resources
 - Management of waste
 - Development of appropriate land use practices
 - Conservation of biological diversity
 - Planning and capacity building for climate change
 - Preservation of traditional culture and history
 - Development of human resources

17. Following the NEMS, the RMI began a series of accession and/or ratification of Multilateral Environment Conventions (MEAs). Annex C records most, if not all, MEAs that RMI has so far either acceded or ratified. Some of the significant ones and cross-cutting to land degradation concerns under the UNCCD are the CBD and UNFCCC and others such as those addressing toxic wastes and pollutant substances in general. The significance of NEMS strategies and membership to MEAs lies in paving the way for global recognition of environmental threats at the local scale for RMI. Such significance for instance is exemplified following ratification of the Convention on Biological Diversity in 1999, which developed the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) in 2001. This took into account environmental issues outlined in the NEMS and developed detailed activities to address them from the viewpoint of conserving and protection of biodiversity: this is also concerned with ecological sustainability which is an ecosystem approach for addressing sustainable land management concerns. Progress on NBSAP priority actions are reported in sectoral reports. However, the RMI will be preparing its UNCBD report, in collaboration with the CBD and UNDP once arrangements are made and agreements finalized in 2008. In 2002, the RMI reviewed and assessed its obligation and commitment to UNCED and the Barbados Program of Action in its submission to the Johannesburg World Summit in 2002. *Furthermore, the RMI reviewed its progress for the BPOA by submitting its National report to the UN Commission on Sustainable Development in 2004.*
- 18 In 2001, the Republic held its Second National Economic and Social Summit (NESS2), which involved representations from all groups of communities, including traditional leaders, youths, local government, communities and private sector. The outcome of the summit was the National Vision of the Republic or what is referred to as Vision 2018. This is a Policy approved by the people of the Nation which sets the priorities of the Country and for which Government must be guided by. Further, any activities by anyone anticipated to further and/or develop the nation must be guided by the priorities stipulated in the Vision 2018. As well, the Policy sets the overall sustainable development priorities and further reaffirms the people's commitment to the maintenance of a healthy, clean and intact environment and management of natural resources for the present and future generations. The national policy guideline promotes environmentally sustainable development that is consistent with the priority sustainable development, economic and social needs of the republic of the Marshall Islands. The National Strategic Development Plan Framework for the next 15 years places priority on capacity building of its human resources by focusing on education and investing in vital resources that will ensure achievement of RMI's National Vision. The National Vision calls for "a productive people" and the National Strategy on Non-Formal Education and Training is intended to prepare the majority of the people to manage change and contribute productively to the achievement of Vision 2018.
- 19 Once the Rio Conventions were ratified, a number of obligations were incorporated into various Government Sectors, including the RMIEPA, Ministry of Resources and Development and MIMRA. These were done under the auspices of the relevant domestic instruments which mandated each of the Offices to carry out activities in agroforestry, development of fisheries and marine resources, conservation and coastal management and waste management. In relation to the UNCCD, much of the work was tasked under the management of the RMIEPA in 1998 to 2003 even though the Authority was experiencing much constraints due to lack of appropriate human resources and limited funding for operations. The Authority had been building its own capacity between 1994 and 2003 when the Rio Conventions were incorporated into its already over loaded work schedule.

Causes and root causes of Land Degradation

20. Unplanned use of land

Human-induced conversion of land is a major factor contributing to land degradation with associated processes of loss of ecosystem integrity, biodiversity loss, and irreversible loss of ecosystem functioning. In the case of RMI, while the Coasts Conservation Act and Environment Protection Act

provides the enabling provision for land-use planning there is currently no regulations and institutionalized processes in place. Local governments who are responsible for enacting ordinances for land-use zoning requirements are yet to do this. In the meantime the Environment Protection Agency (EPA) has been using established EIA regulations to ensure minimal impact on the coasts as a result of residential, commercial and industrial construction and development activities. In light of the growing number of commercial and industrial investment activities the prolonged absence of any zoning regulations will subject highly sensitive coastal areas to degradation.

21. Coastal Erosion

Unplanned land-use, un-controlled development activities, beach mining of sand and aggregates for building construction illegal reclamations into the coastal zone, and removal of coastal vegetation has resulted in coastal land being lost as a result of being exposed to storm surges and natural wave action. This is a growing concern particularly in urban and highly populated islands. On Majuro atoll alone where the capital of RMI is located, a recent study by the South Pacific Regional Geoscience Commission (SOPAC) has estimated that loss of land and measures to minimize this is costing the people and government of RMI more than USD \$400 million already.

22. Limited terrestrial conservation activities

Terrestrial conservation activities can greatly help maintain the stability of fragile atoll ecosystems and protect areas that are very vulnerable to land degradation. While much work has been done to assess and seek ways for the conservation and sustainable use of marine resources a lot more work could also be done for terrestrial conservation. There is an urgent need to devise approaches and establish terrestrial conservation practices and areas with full ownership and participation by traditional leaders and communities.

23. Drought

Drought in the Marshall Islands can occur for many different reasons. In 1983 and 1998 the Marshall Islands experienced severe droughts that were associated with the 1982 and 1997 El Nino respectively. The Marshall Islands typically enter its dry season at the start of the calendar year; on islands north of 10 degrees north, the normal dry season may persist until June or July.

During years that follow a strong El Nino (e.g., 1983 and 1998), the Marshall Islands experience a period of prolonged and severe dryness. Dry conditions associated with El Nino may begin in November of the El Nino year and extend until June or July of the year following El Nino. Years following weak or moderate El Nino events may be severely dry as well, but most often they are not quite as severe as years following strong events.

El Nino-related dry conditions in the Marshall Islands manifest as less than normal rainfall during the typical dry season months and as an extension of the length of the dry season in both directions (e.g., earlier than normal dry season onset and a later than normal end to the dry season.)

Barriers to SLM

24. Barriers to SLM have been discussed in a number of consultations and through lessons learnt from previous and existing development programmes and/or projects and directly relate to the limited capacity at the systemic, institutional and individual levels. At the systemic level this includes the absence of a strong and supporting enabling environment to promote, implement and monitor SLM and include the absence of any mainstreaming of SLM in national strategies and policies, lack of land use policies that consider SLM objectives and principles, uncoordinated activities between development and

environmental conservation, limited emphasis on gender in SLM and the absence of the use of economic analysis tools to assist with decision-making on land use.

- 25 There are ad-hoc and intermittent initiatives to mobilize resources to support SLM projects and initiatives and, coupled with the absence of a NAP and national strategies that have SLM mainstreamed into them, it has been very difficult to monitor progress and prioritize SLM work in the country. Mandates and responsibilities of the various agencies overlap at times and cause confusion in the delivery of planning and implementation functions.
- 26 At the institutional level there is limited capacity of agencies and institutions to incorporate SLM objectives and principles into their operational plans and there is an uncoordinated approach to managing information on land and land resources. This has given rise to ineffective decision-making that does not take into consideration an integrated approach towards sustainable land management and the management of natural resources. Atoll (local) governments that are more directly responsible for monitoring and enforcing land-use regulations have limited staff that do not have the required knowledge and skills to promote and monitor SLM activities.
- 27 Also at the institutional level, information needs are mainly to fill in the gaps that have become evidence in RMI's progress on implementation of environmental programmes. Such information ranging from surveys, assessment of issues affecting each sectors, management plans, geographic information system (GIS) mapping and digitizing all land use patterns and areas, soil and geology information, updated information with land tenure transformation, scientific research studies on climate variability, database information on land and marine resources, and information gathered from community on best practices that they have adopted in addressing environmental and conservation concerns. All information gathered, collated and updated needs to be synthesized, in such a way that priority areas can be determined and appropriate approaches are taken to implement the Barbados Programme of Action and the Vision 2018 for the RMI 15.
- 28 The absence of participatory, community-based approaches to assessing and planning for rehabilitation of degraded land or use of SLM principles and objectives in land-use planning has barred attempts to have a multi-stakeholder approach to addressing land degradation. Government agencies that oversee land matters are not familiar with participatory approaches and have not been able to get community-wide involvement and engagement in land degradation issues.
- 29 Promoting SLM as a vehicle to address land degradation will undoubtedly encounter a number of these barriers that will influence the progress and direction of the project. In addition, the sharing of a common resource(s) often gives rise to disputes among its users. For example, landowners of customary lands and those of leases may encounter challenges over the use of resources among themselves such as profit sharing of a mining area, at the expense of sustainable management of these resources. Community-based participatory approaches can help address such situations.
- 30 At the individual level, there is very limited capacity amongst policy makers, technocrats and community members to use a wide range of tools now available that can support and enhance SLM initiatives. This limited capacity is holding people and communities back from pro-actively planning and implementing SLM programs and initiatives. The very limited capacity to; assess for land degradation, establish and monitor progress against baseline situations, use technologies to rehabilitate degraded land and practice sustainable agro-forestry activities is an important barrier that is slowing down work on SLM in RMI.

Part II: Project Strategy

31. RMI fully endorsed the LDC-SIDs Portfolio project as illustrated in a letter of support dated 2004 August. In this regard, RMI is eligible to access funds under the Portfolio project to implement an MSP on Capacity Building for Sustainable Land Management (SLM). This MSP will amongst other things,

enable RMI to address SLM issues in an integrated manner and to support efforts to mainstream SLM into national development planning processes.

Baseline course of action

32. The Baseline is a description of the programs, initiatives and projects that are related to sustainable land use and that would take place even in the absence of this proposed, GEF-funded capacity building project for sustainable land management (SLM). After the Baseline is presented, it is then analyzed to identify gaps and capacity building needs in relation to what is needed to overcome the root causes of land degradation. Baseline activities are grouped here under the headings of mainstreaming, human resource capacity building, knowledge management and preparation of the UNCCD National Action Plan (NAP)
33. Initial work on the NAP began in November 2006-April 2007 (6 month period) in collaboration with appropriate Ministries and Agencies/Offices, recommended under the UNCCD 3rd National Report to act as the technical members of the UNCCD NSC. Individual consultations, including a national consultation commenced preparatory stages with data collection from all sectors and a series of meetings were held to discuss, synthesize the information collected and to spearhead the process of formulation; this process identified key issues reported in the UNCCD 3rd national report. A second NAP process is expected to be held in the period of October and November 2007. The task team is to report back to the UNCCD NSC with progress of the NAP development
34. A workshop was held with key stakeholders in July of 2006 to consult on the NCSA which discussed initially introduced the UNCCD and the NAP process. As well, a number of consultations were held on a framework for coastal management and sustainable land management which would be part of the NAP process draft strategies and actions proposed to be undertaken as well as to cage in as much information as possible in the SLM project. Consultation of the initial discussions of the NAP was possible through integration into the NCSA process which funded it. Delays in the transfer of funds from externally as well as complicated financial process in the RMI Government made it difficult to complete the formulation process and have consistent meetings and implementation of activities. Furthermore, the slow process of and quite often inconsistencies of Government Financial procedures has led to stalled activities. However, the NAP process is expected to continue in November 2007 with funding arrangements made possible through the SLM PDFA and NCSA project.
35. SLM issues are addressed in the Third National Report to UNCCD which contains information on land use practices, tenureship and programs/projects in the RMI. The report provides an analysis of land use trends and being the initial effort to record officially a baseline data on land use and the general biophysical characteristics of the environment. It can also be taken as an initial attempt by RMI to address and promote SLM issues and significance as a major tool for implementing the baseline actions in the NAP to combating land degradation problems.
36. With the assistance of SOPAC, a few training courses and awareness raising programs on GIS and remote sensing for relevant stakeholders were conducted in 2001-2004. The skills and knowledge acquired from these trainings with additional training specific to addressing land degradation is expected to complement efforts to promote SLM. In 2006, An AUSAID sponsored program for GIS was taught at the USP-RMI Campus. In 2007 August, an awareness raising seminar on marine security, including the importance of GIS to urban planning was held in Majuro by the United States Military
37. Several SLM related project underway include the urban tree re-planting for the two major towns in the RMI, including Majuro and Ebeye as well as nurseries for planting on several of the Outer Atolls. The farmers of Majuro projects have been growing food crops for food security, income generation and

management of land parcel purposes. All these projects are done mainly in partnership with the Ministry of Resources and Development.

38. The Initial National Communications and the NBSAP were formulated as part of strategy action plans under the UNFCCC and UNCBD respectively and have identified inter-linkages to UNCCD-NAP. Both have adopted integrated approach through synergies and to encourage collaborative efforts of the three conventions. The Climate Change Team under the auspices of PICCAP also prepared a synthesis report, which highlighted main areas of vulnerability and greatest needs for adaptations the RMI.

Strengthening of Government Ministries and Offices dealing with land related issues:

39. In 2001, the National Economic and Social Summit called for the strengthening of a number of key Offices and Agencies dealing with Environmental and Sustainable Development issues. In 2003, In order to strengthen the RMIEPA, the President of the Marshall Islands and the Cabinet approved a Cabinet Paper to create a new Office to oversee and ease the burden of the RMIEPA and other Ministries dealing with International Treaties; The Office of Environmental Planning and Policy Coordination (OEPPC) was created by Cabinet Minutes in 2003 and legislatively approved for establishment end of 2003. In 2005, Rio Conventions were transferred to the OEPPC, thus to ensure that the RMI Government is addressing its obligations as well as assessing its opportunities. Similarly, the transfer of many of the International Treaties from the RMIEPA and other Government Offices allowed these Offices to focus on their immediate responsibilities under direct mandates from domestic instruments creating these Offices. Therefore, as at 2007, some of the duties and responsibilities of the various Government Ministries and Offices dealing with land management have been clarified. For example, the RMIEPA is now focusing on the implementation of its regulations to prepare a national coastal management framework.

40. Coastal management and land use planning

The RMI Coast Conservation Act (1988) provides for various actions to be taken to protect coastal areas. Under the Act the coastal zone is defined as the area lying within 25 ft landward of the mean high water line and 200 feet seaward of the mean low water line. Given that many of the atoll land are very narrow most of the land area would fall under this category. The Act places responsibility on the Environment Protection Agency (EPA) to develop means to protecting coastal areas and monitoring development activities. The EPA Strategic Plan 2004-2007 has 7 Strategic Programs most of which are linked to combating land degradation (See **Annex 3**) The EPA has made very good progress in implementing a number of activities and strategies identified in the Strategic Plan including, inter-alia, the development of the RMI Coastal Management National Framework, strengthening GIS capacity, awareness raising and conducting EIA on development activities (6 completed in 2005-06). The Strategic Plan will be reviewed during 2007 after which another five year plan will be established.

41. The EPA has established a Coastal and Land Management Office and very recently developed and approved a RMI Coastal Management National Framework. The framework was developed following considerable consultations with stakeholders and sets out arrangements and activities for coastal zone management in RMI including;

- Mandates and responsibility for implementing the framework
- Survey of Coastal Zones
- Issuing of coastal permits and development of appropriate regulations
- Recommends new regulations that phase out certain coastal activities that are extremely damaging to the environment, such as private landfills and dragline dredging.
- Policies for controlling waste, foreign matter and water quality
- Guiding, controlling and monitoring coastal development activities

- Promoting terrestrial and marine conservation in the coastal zone
 - Environmental Impact Assessment as an essential tool for Coastal and Environmental Management
 - Inter-agency cooperation and coordination through the Coastal Management Advisory Committee (CMAC)
42. The draft framework has identified a range of land-based impacts to the near-shore environment with recommendations on measures to address them including establishment and revision of regulations. The EPA has also over the years been developing capacity in using satellite imagery and other Geographical Information System (GIS) products. A GIS users group has been established that is fostering close collaboration amongst government agencies. Additionally, the University of the South Pacific (USP) at the RMI Campus works with a number of government agencies by providing a certificate program on GIS.

Promotion of traditional knowledge and practices

43. The RMI National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2000) identifies a number of strategic conservation themes and goals. The following goals, if achieved, can also lead to minimization of land degradation

Goal B1 - Activate traditional, '*mo*', conservation sites.

Key Actions

- 1: Raise awareness
- 2: Collect information on knowledge and practices of '*mo*'
- 3: Begin a national consultation process to look at the relationship between '*mo*', sustainable use of natural resources, and land tenure systems.
- 4: Incorporate '*mo*' into legislation and ordinances so that those areas considered to be of biodiversity importance could be designated as conservation areas or '*mo*'
- 5: Support the establishment of conservation areas and plants nurseries.

Goal B2 - Imposition of fines and penalties on those who destroy our resources

Key Actions

- 1: Review and revise legislation and local government ordinances

Goal B3 - People taking the initiative in planting trees and crops

Key Actions

- 1: Establish program to increase community awareness of the importance of planting trees and crops and organizing communities to initiate community-based actions.
- 2: Strengthen existing agriculture extension system
- 3: Research into indigenous crop species and farming systems to provide community programs with plant cultivars suitable for the local environment.

44. As part of the Biodiversity Strategies, the OEPPC currently works in partnership with other agencies and civil society in promoting and documenting traditional conservation practices. Fieldwork to interview communities and gather information is already being planned. In a related initiative, cooperation between the USP, a local resource person and a number of expert traditional healers have resulted in a publication; Traditional Medicine of the Marshall Islands: The women, the plants, the treatments. The book is an invaluable contribution to the preservation of traditional knowledge and a tool for supporting the conservation of ecosystems that support medicinal plants.

Promotion of sustainable forestry

45. With funding from the US Federal Government the Ministry of Resources and Development has initiated a number of projects aimed at promoting the replanting and care of trees. These include;
- i) Forest Resource Management (developing a database on the pandanus species)
 - ii) Reforestation, nurseries and genetic resources
 - iii) Urban and community forestry.

These Urban and community forestry project is promoting the planting of indigenous trees in areas of high deforestation. This project is involving the local governments, agriculture extension agents and communities particularly women and youth in establishing nurseries and planting programmes. Awareness raising activities are being carried out and a conservation education book with an accompanying guide has been developed for school children.

The project has the potential for expanding into use of selected trees to protect shorelines and rehabilitate degraded lands.

Monitoring of water quality and protecting water sources

46. On atoll environments, land-based activities can quickly have an impact on the availability and quality of water. The people and environment of RMI rely on rainfall and the underground water lens as the main sources of water. The EPA has been monitoring water quality over the past years with sample tests showing an increase in *e-coli* bacteria due to poor management of water catchment systems. The water lens is in danger of being polluted due to poor management of human and animal wastes and the seepage of leachate and pollutants from landfills and industrial sites over time. On-going monitoring will need to be supported by a robust and on-going public awareness program coupled with stronger enforcement of regulations.
47. A community-based waste management project under the GEF-funded International Waters Project (IWP) coordinated by the OEPPC in collaboration with the people of Jenrok Village is involving the area community in monitoring water quality and implementing measures to minimize solid waste through monitoring, recycling of cans and public awareness.

Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA)

48. The EPA continues to play an important role in monitoring and enforcing regulations on coastal development. While there are many factors that cannot be controlled such as drought, sea-level rise and storm events, the RMI has recognized that there are many degrading effects of human activities (specifically large scale developments) in the RMI that can be mitigated or entirely avoided through the EIA process. Though the EPA EIA Regulations were approved in 1992, only recently has the EPA been phasing in their use through outreach and education, capacity building and simple adherence to the law. The current EIA regime covers both private and government developments, and provides the EPA with a strong set of management oversight over any development activity in the RMI that has a “significant effect” on the environment. This has included multiple dredging projects, a reclamation, solid waste landfill, tourism developments, airport repaving, asphalt plant assemblage and operation, water catchments construction and floating dry-dock operation. Though there have been some growing pains as these regulations have come into effect, the majority of the private and government organizations have embraced the EIA process as a cornerstone for sustainable economic and social development in the RMI. This political support has contributed significantly to the success of the EPA program in the past few years.

49. There are significant improvements necessary in the process and the products being delivered to the EPA. Most importantly, all development partners to the RMI (I.e. Japan, Taiwan, US, ADB, EU etc.) must consider the need and requirement for a completed EIA process prior to the commencement of construction for any major development activity. The support of these partners will go a long way in ensuring that the EIA regime holds strong, and there is no temptation to avoid this necessary foundational environmental management tool for the RMI. As well, the EPA has recognized the need for continued capacity building with EIA and other coastal and land management issues in the form of an international advisor. This position has proved vital in building the skills of EPA staff, ensuring international standards on large scale development projects, and providing the foundation for consistency and organizational sustainability for environmental management.

Other Linkages and arrangements:

50. The Republic's participation to negotiations and signatory of MEAs is coordinated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the OEPPC. Further, the OEPPC is also charged with the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of MEAs. The role of the OEPPC, in relation to the UNCCD to which this MSP applies shall include:
- (a) Advice Cabinet on policy matters with linkages to domestic policies, plans and development
 - (b) Provide technical support and policy advice to the project as well as administrative functions and provisions of office space, equipment etc.
 - (c) Liaising with relevant government departments and agencies, and securing necessary approvals, to ensure RMI's effective representation at meetings of the Parties of the UNCCD and other relevant meetings;
 - (d) Liaising with relevant regional and international bodies to ensure that the representation of RMI at any meeting concerning the UNCCD is informed and effective;
 - (e) Managing or participating in any project, or part of a project, aimed at implementing any aspect of the UNCCD;
 - (f) Disseminating information to local stakeholders and creating public awareness on the provisions of the UNCCD;
 - (g) Coordinate RMI's reporting requirements and obligations under the UNCCD including the preparation and implementation of the NAP;
 - (h) Preparing any necessary Report, and reporting on a regular basis to the Minister and Cabinet in relation to the implementation of the UNCCD;
 - (i) Sharing information and otherwise providing such cooperation as is required by the UNCCD;
 - (j) Recommending that any law be amended or enacted in order to effectively implement any requirement of the UNCCD; and
 - (k) Doing any other act or thing (in conjunction with any other relevant government department or agency) to implement any obligation under the UNCCD.

Water resources management

51. Water Quality Monitoring

The main water resources in Majuro, the Capital of the RMI are derived from the rainfall and underground water lens managed by the Majuro Water and Sewer Company (MWSC). Rainfall is collected from the airport runway and provided to 7(Seven) reservoirs near the airport. In terms of monitoring sources from rainfall, the following are supposed to be implemented:

- ✓ Daily monitoring of all 7 reservoirs
- ✓ Daily monitoring of rainfall
- ✓ Daily monitoring of quality of water

There are 30 monitoring wells to monitor underground water lens in Majuro with 6 wells using pumps to the main reservoirs in the Laura Village. Monitoring for quality and quantity is a daily routine.

Quality of Public Water Supply (Ebeye and Majuro)

- 52 The quality of the public water supply on Majuro and Ebeye is a complex issue. The water supply on Majuro is not continuous due to the limited supply of fresh water. This means that the water is pumped through the supply mains 4 hours in the morning and evening on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. This alone makes it extremely difficult to guarantee potable water supplies to households, as contamination occurs when the water sits in the pipes during the times when the pumps are idle. As a result, the quality expectations (i.e. pipes of potability or safety to drink direct from the tap) may need to be adjusted for this particular constraint.

In addition, households often fill private catchments with the water during supply periods, and then use the water from their catchments with the water during supply periods, and then use the water from their catchments for a more continuous supply. Consequently, water supply to household may be contaminated within the private catchments.

Community-based Management of Water Supplies

- 53 Particularly on the outer islands, where water supplies are usually household or community-based catchments or wells, there is a need for household and communities to be able to monitor and manage their own supplies. This will require developing some understanding of water contamination issues and how they relate to health, how to monitor water quality and how to design, manage and maintain a safe drinking water supply initial surveys of catchments on outer islands show that 80% of catchments are contaminated with fecal coliforms, making the water unsafe to drink without boiling or other treatment. Simple management techniques and awareness of this contamination can greatly reduce the risk illness.

Marine Water Quality

- 54 The required quality of marine waters is designated by their nominal use. Thus marine waters fall into 3 categories, each with their own standards for bacterial and chemical contamination. Currently there are issues with the amount of monitoring the RMIEPA can carry out, given labor and transport constraints. In addition, the testing techniques are currently inadequate for determining water quality within the allowance tolerance, so more complex testing procedures are required.

Waste management

55. While there are on-going activities in the RMI on waste Management, there still remains a pressing need to improve solid waste, particularly in the urban areas of Majuro and Ebeye, which are densely populated. These are attributed mainly to land ownership issues, unplanned projects and inadequate capacities of the different agencies dealing with solid waste.
- 56 In Majuro, the approach has been the conventional one of landfill. The landfill option is now at a point of crisis, as the current landfill is exceeding its rated capacity. The fact that the current landfill is taking quantities of garbage that exceed its design capacity has been a point of open and vigorous public debate for the last four years. From these public discussions, it is clear that the communities collectively agree the system needs to be dramatically improved.

57. Additionally, a large volume of waste in urban Majuro is disposed of on the ocean and lagoon shorelines, to build reclaimed land. The result is an unstable and vulnerable population of Marshallese living on old, unstable and unplanned Landfills. As well, a large volume of the trash from these private dumps escapes and degrades the coast downwind. There have been attempts to assess and rectify the large flow of garbage through various plans and studies, activities to upgrading the current land fill and some recycling. However, as an atoll island with capacity difficulties, the problems seem to continue.
58. However, various agencies are involved in daily operations directly affecting solid waste, including the Ministry of Public Works which maintains the dumpsite, the RMIEPA in regulating and monitoring solid waste activities, the Marshall Islands Visitor's Authority (MIVA) which has funded and placed red oil drums at public parks and picnic spots on Majuro in order to help keep Majuro cleaner. Other national partners also promote waste management through public awareness against littering and this has positively impacted the publics' actions to litter less.

Current Situation for Waste Collections

59. Currently, the collections of all household and commercial waste material on Majuro Atoll are done by Majuro Atoll Local Government (MALGOV). An executive committee manages the operations of the local government. Waste collections are financed by revenue collected by MALGOV from various licenses and other sources. There is no waste collection fee as such. Majuro has a current population of around 35,000 people. MALGOV is the local authority for the entire atoll. Nevertheless, solid waste management has been a contentious issue and through public discussions, internal debates and some assistance from overseas partners, including the ADB and UNDP, the RMI Government has now approved the creation of a centralized Utility to deal with waste in the Capital.

Removal of trees for fuel wood

60. In rural areas where income levels are low and the chief sources of energy is fuel wood, trees are being removed at an increasing rate as populations and demand for fuel wood increases. The government of RMI has begun investigating opportunities that can lead to the attainment of sustainable energy supply on atolls, improving energy efficiency, diversification of energy sources and a process of transition in energy demand and supply patterns towards alternative, new and renewable sources of energy.

Vulnerability to Climate Change and Variability Factors

61. The islands can be extremely defenseless against the devastating onset of natural disasters, including typhoons, storm surges, tidal waves, droughts and sea level rise. Droughts for example have affected the islands, particularly as recently as 2007 April. The impacts of the drought included loss of key crops and medicinal trees as well as negative effects to human health. Typhoons and strong storm surges have also resulted in losses of many native trees and reduction of biodiversity habitat. Much work to assess losses of marine habitat and

Capacity and Mainstreaming Needs for SLM

62. The NCSA stocktaking workshop which was held in July 2006 outlined capacity needs and gaps of the three Conventions (UNCBD, UNFCCC and UNCCD) of which also are GEF focal areas. A Report is expected to be prepared following a second consultation before the end of 2007. However, a series of consultations were held in 2004 on the UNCBD which produced an analysis of root causes for the lack of

capacity to address Biodiversity issues. A second NCSA workshop will be held to finalize discussions of the previous NCSA workshop held in July 2006 to validate the information by the CBD, the BPOA and the CCDTask and Climate Change Task forces.

63. A number of community-based projects focusing on environmental protection of resources or having conservation significance have instigated capacity development of communities as well as stimulating tremendous awareness and understanding through trainings and demonstration pilot projects. Use of the media for awareness raisings has largely contributed to impartation of knowledge and skills and is beginning to reach all levels of the communities in the RMI . However SLM is a recent emergence and greater need lies in building the capacities of key stakeholders, landowners and farmers in particular; building appreciation and understanding of same through coherent effort and shall be a community-driven process.
64. While SLM issues are now beginning to be streamlined into some existing national plans, policies and programmes, there still needs to be a definitive platform through which mainstreaming specific to SLM stands alone in order to drive the SLM process for recognition at the national level towards effectiveness with its implementation. This would mean finding its way through mainstreaming first and foremost into existing legal and policy frameworks towards protection, conservation and sustainability of land and the environment with regards in particular on the sustainable management of its natural resources. There is a need for the project to integrate gender issues as part of its mainstreaming process and to be in line with international and national gender related policies.
65. The MSP project will therefore endeavor to link strongly with the Government, including, the Ministry of Finance and EPPSO, in order to mainstream SLM into the national planning and strategy framework. At the completion of the MSP, SLM should be incorporated into leading planning document, such as RMI's Development Strategy which will clearly outline strategic goals and policies for integrating SLM into key sectors such as education, agriculture, health, fisheries, tourism development, energy, community development initiatives. To achieve this, the MSP will pilot demonstration projects to showcase the benefits of SLM practice in communities. The intention is for communities to witness and experience these benefits and will allow them to drive advocacy campaign for integrating SLM at the national level. To support this initiative, the MSP will commission a legislative and policy reviews to strengthen the inclusion of SLM principles and actions into relevant statutes. This will set the platform for establishing a transparent mechanism within Government to manage SLM, in particular defining a clearing house mechanism for disseminating SLM information and data that will support better planning at the national and community level. At the same token, the MSP will setup monitoring and evaluation systems to supervise actions in the agricultural, forestry and watershed sectors and their use of SLM practices.

Project rationale and objective

66. The **Goal of the SLM Project** is “Sustainable land management in Marshall Islands, contributing to the achievement of national MDG targets and Sustainable Development goals established by the people and government of Marshall Islands”.

67. The Overall **Objective** is a: “Supportive enabling environment, improved capacity to access financial resources and strengthened capacities at all levels for sustainable land management, improved levels of participation by stakeholders and better utilization of scientific and socio-economic data to address priority land degradation issues”
68. The project will build capacity for sustainable land management in RMI. The target beneficiaries for the project include community groups (women, youth/young farmers), landowners, government agencies and NGOs. The project outcomes are stated as follows;
- National Action Plan (NAP) to address Land Degradation completed and used to guide SLM programs and activities in RMI
 - Strengthened capacity for planning, implementing and monitoring SLM at the systemic, institutional and individual level.
 - SLM mainstreamed into national strategies, sector policies and local government and departmental work plans.
 - Medium Term Investment Plan and Resource Mobilization Strategy completed and supporting implementation of the NAP.
69. This project is part of the UNDP/GEF LDC and SIDS Targeted Portfolio Approach for Capacity Development and Mainstreaming of Sustainable Land Management and addresses the following outcomes under Immediate Objective 1 of this umbrella project:
- Individual and institutional capacities for SLM will be enhanced – a large part of this project is directed towards these types of capacity building.
 - Systemic capacity building and mainstreaming of SLM principles – this project also addresses policy development and mainstreaming of SLM.
70. The principal direct global benefit is the enhanced capacity for ecologically sustainable land management in the RMI which is expected to have national transboundary effects whereas indirect global benefits include;
- Coordination of SLM at the national, regional, sub-regional and international levels all have one common goal of a clean and healthy global society through individual SLM actions at in-country local levels.
 - Cross-sectoral integration of sustainable land management into plans, policies, strategies, programs, funding mechanisms and multi-sectoral stakeholder groups.
 - Maintenance of the structure and functions of soil and ecological systems
 - Enhanced biodiversity conservation due to reduced land and coastal degradation, and reduced sedimentation in lagoons and improved health of coral reefs and;
 - Enhanced coral and marine resources through improved capacities for sustainable land management, sustainable agroforestry and reduced deforestation.
71. The principal national benefits are the enhanced capacities for economic and financial sustainability of the agroforestry and forest use systems of the country. Indirect national benefits include the following:
- Enhanced productivity and livestock production from improved agroforestry.
 - Enhanced crop production through improved soil fertility maintenance;
 - Identification of new community crop uses food and medicinal small scale plantations;
 - Identification of alternative species for reforestation purposes;
 - SLM contributes to the health of lagoons, oceans and coral reefs that are in turn critical for the ecosystem, tourism, fishing and, in the mid to long-term, for avoiding catastrophic beach erosion.
 - Greater empowerment and self-sufficiency of resource users and stakeholders to participate directly in the conception, monitoring and adaptive management of lands and resources.
 - Improved technical human capacity and early warning systems for

- drought
- Reduced risks of natural disasters.

Future Scenario without GEF Fundings

72. Sustainable land management through ecosystem approach by GEF OP 15 will undeniably address most of the identified land management threats in the Republic. Although there are baseline activities that addresses sustainable land management, without GEF’s support and commitment to mobilize financial resources to complement the implementation of the baseline activities, RMI would not be in a position to fully address the threats of unsustainable land management and practices and mainstream SLM policies into the national development framework.

Expected project outcomes, and outputs

73. The project will have **4 Outcomes** and **14 Outputs**, as detailed below, excluding project management costs, which are provided for in the Project Budget presented in this Proposal. Details of the Project Outcomes and Outputs are provided in the Logical Framework Matrix (Annex 1).

OUTCOME 1: National Action Plan (NAP) to address Land Degradation completed and used to guide SLM programs and activities in RMI

Output 1.1 NAP developed as a result of stakeholder consultations

Output 1.2 NAP priorities are incorporated into national development plans, national budgets and awareness raising activities carried out to promote it.

The Total Cost of this Outcome is \$US 27,000, GEF allocation for this Output is USD5,000 and co-financing is sourced from the RMI OEPPC: 7,000 and SPREP:15,000.

OUTCOME 2: Strengthened capacity for planning, implementing and monitoring SLM at the systemic, institutional and individual level.

Output 2.1: Enhanced capacities for the effective planning, administration and sustainable management of lands and land-based resources

Output 2.2: Enhanced capacity in Land Information Management and use of appropriate technologies for recording land use and land use change.

Output 2.3: Strengthened capacity for sustainable agro-forestry particularly in areas of high population density

Output 2.4 Enhanced capacity to assess for and monitor land degradation

Output 2.5 Enhanced capacities for the rehabilitation of degraded coastal areas through pilot community based initiatives

Output 2.6 Strengthened capacity for increased water catchments to support livelihoods and organic farming activities.

Output 2.7 Strengthened capacity to undertake research into land degradation issues in RMI

Output 2.8 Enhanced capacity of the RMI EPA to promote and implement the RMI Coastal Management National Framework.

The Total Cost of Outcome 2 amounts to \$US 699,000.00. Co-financing sourced from the RMI Government totals \$US244,000.00, US \$15,000.00, SPC \$15,000, Govt of Taiwan (ROC) \$15,000, SOPAC \$5,000, Govt of Venezuela \$ 80,000 and the GEF funds allocation for this Output comes to the total of \$US325,000.00.

Outcome 3: SLM mainstreamed into national strategies, sector policies and local government and departmental work plans.

- Output 3.1:** Gender promoted and mainstreamed into SLM policies, strategies
Output 3.2: Review and revision of land policies to incorporate SLM principles
Output 3.3: SLM mainstreamed into NDS and MDG targets

The Total Cost of Outcome 3 is \$US70,000.00. GEF will fund \$US40,000.00 and RMI will Co-financing at the value of \$US22,000.00, SPC \$3,000 and Pacific Forum Secretariat \$5,000 .

OUTCOME 4: Medium Term Investment Plan and Resource Mobilization Strategy completed and supporting implementation of the NAP.

- Output 4.1** Development of a Medium Term Investment Plan with associated resource mobilization plan supporting SLM.

Total Cost of this Outcome is \$US25,000.00 with GEF funding of \$15,000 and co-financing from the RMI Government \$5,000 and SPREP \$5,000.

74. **Key assumptions underpinning project design include the following;**

- The various institutions will be willing to collaborate on integrated approaches to sustainable land management and on sharing access to land information systems;
- Government authorities will remain committed to reviewing and strengthening SLM issues into government legislation, policy and national plans;
- Government and the key institutions involved will commit the resources needed to maintaining beyond the life of the project,
- That the SLM monitoring and evaluation systems are developed with project assistance;
- Government commits the resources necessary for digitizing the land survey/ownership records, as well as would require making the land information systems the most useful for SLM monitoring and planning.
- That all stakeholders remain committed to SLM principles and practices.

75. Climate conditions such as high temperatures, severe deficit with rainfall and droughts and already poor soil contribute to soil infertility and land degradation. Therefore, upcoming projects to support crop, nurseries and tree planting were discussed between the OEPPC and the Ministry of Resources and Development end of August 2007. It is anticipated that the SLM project will provide technical assistance to these projects in-order to improve agroforestry practices in these pilot sites with a view that the outcomes will showcase improved land management and reduced degradation. Consequently, these projects will also address sustainable livelihood issues and food security among land vulnerable to extreme drought, heat and erosion. It is likely that the urban islands will be selected along with approximately two Outer Islands. The sites will provide pilot studies for demonstrating the impacts and benefits of sustainable land management practices among communities that are vulnerable to climate change and anthropogenic hazards.

Global and Local Benefits

80. The Republic of the Marshall Islands is a nation of 29 Atolls and 5 islands which form two vast parallel chains scattered over 750,000 square miles of ocean and marine resources in the Central Pacific of with just 70 square miles encompassing total land area. Thus, the RMI is rich in marine species, including 250 species of reef fish, all five mammals in the world, and with over 800 species of coral reefs it's the Republic is made up entirely of fringing reefs; Skipjack, yellowfin and bigeye tuna are abundant in the RMI. Also, many other species, reside in these waters such as crabs, shrimps, sea cucumbers, gastropods, clams, trochus, black lip pearls and many more. All these characteristics make the RMI very unique and significant to the Globe and harbors plant species as well as ecosystems of greater regional and global conservation value on earth. RMI is basically isolated from other land masses means that many of the species found here occur nowhere else in the world of which a significant proportion are endemic, and their conservation is of particular importance. Habitat and species loss associated with the demands of an increasing population with modern resources at their disposal, and the arrival of new species, have combined to portray the biodiversity of RMI today. It remains a biodiversity as distinctive as the culture of its people, a key backbone of RMI as a nation and at the heart of its sustainable future. Land area protected to maintain its unique terrestrial and abundant marine biodiversity of environmental resources is re-enforced by the strengthening of and creation of where necessary environmental policies and emphasis is placed upon the need to enhance biodiversity conservation by broadening activities through projects that capture the value and security of biodiversity. In this way, the idea of sustainable development is being complemented by sustainable conservation.
81. The on-going conservation and food security programmes, marine protected areas projects in the Outer Atolls, coastal monitoring activities and coral reef monitoring are all step towards ensuring a good balance between conservation and development. Environmental legislations have been developed to address coastal management but a management plan is still underway. Biodiversity and agroforestry have been developed to set the framework for activities for these issues. A National Land use Policy is yet to be developed but the SLM project is expected to educate key people on barriers and remove such in order to prepare and create appropriate land use policies. These attempts are driven by desires to accommodate the many transformations to the Republic's environmental fabric attributing to tremendous land use changes and the inappropriate use of natural resources affecting sustainability of land productivity and the cultural significance of its landscape. Preparation of these policies is anticipated for 2008.
82. The MSP-SLM project in this context shall be seen as fostering cooperation at the local, sectoral and national as well as beyond, all aspiring to optimize beneficial gains through collaborative coordination and effective systems of land use monitoring and evaluation. Its utmost significance lies in reversing land management situations at the local level which notably are manifested through the loss of ecosystem integrity often directly linked to changes in how the land is managed at the community or higher level.
83. Unsustainable practices in the forms of intense mining of rocks and/or unpermitted mining, unnecessary cutting down of trees for firewood, persistent cultivation of certain crops or applying chemicals that lead to land degradation in the medium to long-term, forest clearance for infrastructure expansion to the extent that vegetation is reduced and soil erosion is common as seen to be drained out to coastal seas of during heavy rains and/or higher waves. It is these key features of land management situations in RMI that this project through implementation of its identified baseline activities wish to reverse at the local level to the benefits of communities, farmers and landowners to ensure long-term productivity of land through improved soil fertility and sustainable use of resources. At the same time, uniqueness and richness of ecological biodiversity is maintained and having not only national heritage significance but contributing also at the global scale through reduction of GHG emissions but moreover lessen the level of vulnerability to natural disasters induced by climate variations at all levels.
84. While poverty is still being defined in the RMI, there is a growing number of vulnerable groups facing hardship which together with a paucity of opportunities, can lead to vulnerability to poverty and this situation is given emphasis in the current RMI Development Strategy to create opportunities for

women, families and communities. The Government has sought to assist household and communities by providing education and hands on learning for food and diversified crop growing, electrification of the Outer Islands community centers in order to provide classroom electricities thereby ensuring light for studying, handi-craft making for women, refrigeration of foods etc. The poverty situation is further elaborated in a number of studies, including poverty in the Marshall Islands sponsored by ADB, the Jenrok Socio-economic Study sponsored by the OEPPC GEF IWP Project, UNDP Sponsored study authored by Alice Leney. All these studies indicate low income standard of living for many Marshallese Families. In the Jenrok Study, it is indicated that the number of households in Jenrok can swell up to 20 people at any given time and the number of those working is 1.8 per household. Therefore, to pay for just the basic needs, many families take out loans. Thus, the project would help at alleviating some of the poverty stricken elements of our society through promoting sustainable agroforestry of food crops on these soils with more rain and drought-prone areas with a subsequent intention for improved land productivity and sustainability of water resources of catchment areas. Hence, the SLM project will most definitely add value to economic performance of the country and assist policy decision-makers at the higher level as well as political on sustainable land matters.

Linkages to IA and other donor activities and programs

85. Under the framework of the Country Program (CP) of 2005-2007, UNDP's support for RMI in the energy and environment sector focuses mainly on the provision of upstream policy advice, technical backstopping, partnership building and resource mobilization for the formulation and implementation of a number of strategic demonstration initiatives. The UNDP program in RMI emphasizes meeting the MDG targets and the protection of the environment. In addition, the UNDP is actively supporting the UN process for the 10-year review of the Barbados Plan of Action regarding sustainable human development of Small Island Developing States (SIDS). RMI participated in the Barbados +10 SIDS Conference which was hosted by the Government of Mauritius in January 2005. In this context, coordination and synergies shall be fostered with other initiatives, which are funded, by the GEF Implementing Agencies and other key donors such as the United States of America (USA), European Union (EU), Australian and New Zealand Aid. Emphasis shall be laid upon crosscutting initiatives as well as those that involve capacity assessment and capacity building activities.
86. The UNDP coordinated for the RMI funding from the GEF and the Norwegian Government which provided assistance to the RMI for capacity building to prepare the Third National Report to the UNCCD with an approximate budget of \$12,000USD.

This is reflective of on-going work and commitment from the UNDP to support to the successful implementation of this project. The continued commitment from UNDP as a seeker of and also a co-financier will help add value to the project notably in view of its direct complementary link to UNDP-CP goals and objectives.

With the GEF support, RMI will be able to strengthen its institutional and human resource capacity to improve sustainable land management planning and implementation. It will also enable RMI to strengthen policy, regulatory and economic incentive frameworks to facilitate wider adoption of sustainable land management practices across sectors. Therefore, MSP-SLM project for RMI will most certainly contribute to achieving UNDP-CP goals and objectives at the country level which are inspired by environmental threats and which similarly aspire to complement achievement of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) such as in poverty reduction, access to benefit sharing and accessibility to improved quality of life for the less fortunate through improved infrastructure, sustainable livelihoods and health sanitation at the household level. The project is encouraged by a holistic approach therefore adopts similar approaches to UNDP-CP which is sectoral and community-driven in order to foster greater appreciation, ownership and to lead by example particularly at the community level. This particular aspiration would be enabled through

intense levels of pilot demonstration, educational awareness and understanding of a sustainable environment by key stakeholders within the framework of sustainable development which accounts for economic growth and social benefits while ensuring continuity with ecological sustainability of environment integrity at all levels of society. It is the latter component of sustainable development drive to which SLM project will certainly come in handy and very crucial in promoting and unconditional in its support if in the end tells a very successful story.

88. The Government of RMI is a party to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD). As part of its obligations as a CCD member, RMI is currently preparing its National Action Programme (NAP) to address Land Degradation. The proposal views the need to further consult the NAP to finalise and validate the strategic SLM priority activities. The SLM proposal also provides an opportunity to raise awareness and support for the NAP action priorities as well as its mainstreaming into key sector and cross cutting policies. Awareness of NAP will also assist in developing synergies of the SLM project with other national environmental initiatives, which is seen vital for the development of a Medium- Term Investment Plan and Resource Mobilisation Strategy in the MSP (to identify gaps and priorities for future).

Synergies and Linkages to other relevant GEF projects

89. RMI has implemented a number of enabling activities funded by GEF through UNDP as its IA to meet some of its obligations under the CBD, UNFCCC and recently with the UNCCD. GEF's involvement would significantly assist RMI to address some of the pertinent and newly emerging issues of land degradation within the context of the UNCCD and most importantly to strengthen the linkages between land degradation as a cross cutting issue and other key thematic issues relating to climate change, biodiversity and others. Samoa's membership to a variety of other MEAs in particular the mentioned focal areas under GEF have been very useful for Samoa to access both financial and technical support for the implementation of various activities to achieve sustainable development and at the same time enhance the awareness of our people and the local communities of common concerns and issues and elicit appropriate responses.
90. A National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) was completed in 2001 and now serves as the guiding blueprint for the protection and conservation of our environment. The NBSAP was the culmination of extensive research and multi-sectoral consultative activities. The strategy outlines the state of RMI's biological resources and identifies actions to curb their degradation and achieve sustainable development. The National Project for the formulation of the National Biosafety Framework was initiated in 2004 and work is progressing towards finalizing the framework for the consideration of the National Coordination Committee (NCC) for Government approval, hopefully before the end of 2007. The MSP SLM project ties in closely with the existing National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan (NBSAP) as well as new initiatives for Invasive Alien Species addressing Bio-security issues currently on-going in the RMI with the assistance of SPC.
91. The National Capacity Needs Self Assessment (NCSA) Project funded by UNEP/GEF shall be complementary to the UNDP/GEF MSP on SLM. The NCSA provides a platform for synergies of the three mentioned conventions of which is CBD, CC and CCD especially in areas of cross-cutting issues and common goals and aspirations. NCSC's focus on assessment of capacity needs and gaps of UNCCD is largely complementary to preliminary assessment and prioritization of capacity development of key stakeholders the roles of whom are quite crucial in achieving SLM objectives.
92. Synergies shall be fostered with the "UNDP/GEF Enabling Activities for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs): National Implementation Plan (NIP)". This shall be particularly important on lands where the use of pesticides and dumping of municipal solid wastes have further

exacerbated the degradation of soil. In connection with this, attention shall be paid to agricultural lands now used for intensive agricultural purposes.

93. Other in-country projects external to GEF-funded ones yet very useful in their complementary roles include a Medium Sized Project (MSP) for the newly formed Micronesia Challenge (MC) which is a new initiative which stipulates the Governments of the RMI, Palau, FSM, Marianas and Guam commit to conserving 30% of their near-shore marine resources and 20% of their terrestrial resources by 2020. AS well, an MSP has been submitted to the GEF for renewable energy to support the rural and Outer Islands of the RMI to support communities better their lives by providing means and opportunities for income generation and lighting for schools. All these efforts should increase the likelihood of a synergetic and coherent formulation and implementation of sustainable land management activities within the context of a sub-national strategic policy framework.

Stakeholder Involvement Plan

94. The key Stakeholders identified in this project include government ministries, private sector groups, NGOs, civil society bodies and resource users. A detailed Stakeholder Involvement list for the UNCCD MSP SLM is provided in ANNEX G. with justification for inclusion of stakeholder and the expected role of the stakeholder in the project.
95. The OEPPC is the key coordinating stakeholder and will oversee the implementation of the project in partnership with implementing partners. Moreover, the OEPPC will be the lead Executing Agency for the project as is currently with the UNCCD as its lead coordination focal point. Likewise, as the OEPPC currently holds the Chairmanship for the RMIEPA, the Focal Point for the Micronesia Challenge, and the man policy advisor to Cabinet and President on all three Rio Conventions, the SLM Project Management Unit (PMU) will be attached to the UNCCD Unit at the OEPPC.
96. The OEPPC is the focal point for coordination of the Rio Conventions and will coordinate with other Ministries, including the RMIEPA to provide advice and support to on-going and appropriate coastal management monitoring activities relevant to the SLM Process. The RMIEPA will be a stakeholder in the implementation of the SLM as the Authority to regulate infrastructure development in the RMI. Thus, the Coastal Division of the RMIEPA will play a crucial and significant role, which mostly geared towards sustainable development of land via the use of the EIA process to assess and evaluate potential impacts of a project or use thereof of a land prior to a grant of approval or rejection to the effect of ensuring sustainability of land resources and/or land productivity and the like. Officers of the Coastal Department of the RMIEPA will require capacity building in particularly in monitoring of areas and assessing for land degradation. The SLM project would seek current Strategies and budget and where appropriate compliment these activities by providing necessary trainings in the various respective thematic areas of SLM such as application of SLM guidelines and criteria to the permitting process, land management awareness and strengthening of monitoring activities which should add value to the integration of SLM into national policies..
97. The OEPPC, RMIEPA and the Ministry of Resources and Development all play crucial roles in collaborating with policy decisions makers promoting the mainstreaming of SLM at the higher and community levels and provide technical advice and expertise in SLM matters and issues. The MRD through its existing agroforestry programmes plays a crucial role in providing technical advice, trainings and demonstrations in promoting SLM techniques to forest resource users.
98. The Majuro Weather Station plays a critical role by providing early warning forecasts of weather events and early prediction of pro-longed drought periods due to unusual incidents such as El-Nino events.

Other Governments and NGO partners will have an important role in the project in providing satellite imagery for mapping and monitoring and in providing assistance to resource managers, NGOs, other Ministries and regulatory bodies who use remote sensing imagery. Their officers will also be resource persons for training courses on GIS and remote sensing especially in relation to SLM. The role of Ministry of Internal Affairs which houses the Land Survey section Division is envisaged as having a complementary role to the project as well. The Administrative and Finance Section of the OEPPC will play an important and key relevant complementary role of administrative functions for the project and in financial mobilization of the project resources as well as through the Capacity Building section for awareness purposes and dissemination of information.

99. The Ministry of Resources and Development plays a major role in the achievement of various outputs of the Project through its Crops Division. It is already working on aspects of sustainable agriculture for crops in conjunction with partners, namely the US and EU funded regional projects being implemented in collaboration with the SPC. Some of its senior officers will act as resource persons. The agroforestry extension package will be modified to incorporate SLM best practices and extension officers will receive additional training for this.
100. The University of the South Pacific- RMI extension has provided an avenue for GIS training and will have a central role in capacity building for SLM as a member of the Steering Committee to provide advice on project implementation as well as continued support for SLM related courses.
101. The Ministry of Education is a key partner and .would need capacity building for its teachers and modify its education programs in close association with SLM Project Unit to include SLM components into their curricula for training of primary and secondary school teachers. The MOE will help in awareness raising on SLM in its various environmental workshops.
102. The various civil society groups and Umbrella Non-government Organization MICGOs, WUTMI,ental Majuro Farmers Association, Youth to Youth in Health. will be integrated into the project as beneficiaries and also used as resource persons where appropriate. They will be actively involved in the drafting of the NAP, NCSA, etc. to incorporate SLM related issues specific to their respective disciplines. They will contribute to traditional knowledge sharing in reviews, workshops and meetings. They will have part ownership of all the new policies, plans, and regulations relating to SLM in RMI. It is envisaged that the members of those civil societies will become good stewards for land and sea resources . These same civil society stakeholders will be closely associated with the other funded SLM related projects mentioned earlier.
103. The MNREM Samoa is responsible for the creation of synergies between various ministries, institutions and civil society groups and will tap specialist resources people from these institutions for the various training courses and workshops. It will also identify and integrate traditional knowledge of SLM into SLM guidelines. It will identify international and national specialists in the various areas of SLM (e.g. management of extensive pastures, forest lands, information system development, etc). Some University environmental economists may be asked to carry out economic and financial analyses of the different land use systems in Samoa and provide training to MNREM staff and they will in turn be able to impart their knowledge to other stakeholders, students, etc.
104. The Ministry of Finance plays a key role in channeling the funds from UNDP-GEF. Therefore, the MOF will need training in the process for and the importance of ensuring timely proecess of payments for project activities, etc. This can be attended to during the inception of the project.
105. The Local Governments of the Marshall Islands play a key role where lands and project activities are concerned. The representatives of the local governments will contribute to the projects are direct beneficiaries of the SLM activities.

106. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is the political focal point of all MEAs including the UNCCD and so would be for the this project a member of the Steering Committee to assist the OEPPC where appropriate, externally seek support if necessary and coordinate with other relevant international partners for the successful implementation of some of the baseline activities of the UNCCD-NAP.

FINANCIAL PLAN OF THE MSP-SLM PROJECT

Streamlined Incremental Costs Assessment

107. **Global Environmental Objectives:** The Global Environmental Objectives of the project are to develop capacity for sustainable use of the country's land and resources. The project will secure GEF incremental funding to complement other financing sourced from the Gov RMI, USAID, CROP agency partners (SOPAC, SPREP) and UNDP to undertake a program for mainstreaming SLM into national plans and strategies, for human resource development in key sectors and for developing knowledge management capacities for integrated SLM and for completing the NAP.
108. **Systems Boundary:** The project will develop a comprehensive range of interventions designed to build capacity for developing sustainable land management systems that address the root causes of land degradation and that overcome barriers to SLM. The project will address identified problems of unsustainable land practices, and land degradation caused by unpermitted and/or unmanageable land mining, municipal waste pollution, beach erosion and urban developments.

Baseline activities that qualify as Co-financing:

109. The costing of activities has been spread over the period 2008-2010 as detailed in Table 5 Page 61 and accounted for in PART II under section (viii) Expected Project Outcomes and Outputs. The project will ensure the integration of SLM best practices and lessons learned into relevant NEMS policies and existing Action Programmes at the national level. This also means revising the existing legislative framework of MNREM to incorporate SLM concerns.
110. Another critical baseline activity is the establishment of a land information system (LIS) . The digitizing of all survey boundaries, and of land parcels by ownership is a critical input for making the different LIS usable for SLM planning and monitoring. Field verification of digital data will be emphasized as there are significant problems with existing data that has not been field checked. This will cover the maintenance and updating of GISCAN and the broadening of its applications in spatial data analysis. GEF funding will be and from other Co-financiers will be used to cover maintenance and to establish protocols for LIS information sharing, conditions of access and the use of LIS for SLM monitoring, use of LIS in land use planning and zoning.
111. One of the greatest global benefits on the proposed GEF investments is the highly integrated approach to SLM capacity development of this project. Aspects of particular importance for this multi-sectoral integrated approach include; a) the emphasis on the development of land information systems with agreed protocols for data access and sharing; b) the emphasis on participatory, multi-stakeholder approaches; c) emphasis on mainstreaming SLM and on integrating best practices and lessons learned into land use planning; d) the use of environmental economics for analyzing and prioritizing SLM options and; e) all the emphasis on SLM knowledge generation and knowledge sharing.

Co-Financing Letters of Commitment

112. The following co-financing is being secured and are covered in a Letter of Intent to the UNDP and GEF:

- (a) GoRMI - Ministry of Resources and Development ; *Source:* Farmers Project – Technical Assistance and Urban Tree Planting , *Status:* Letter of Intent, *Value:* \$US102,000.00
- (b) GoRMI - OEPPC; *Source:* In-Kind contribution and Technical Assistance, *Status:* Letter of Intent. *Value:* \$US209,000.
- (c) GoRMI – RMI EPA, *Source:* In-kind contribution and Technical Assistance, *Status:* Letter of Intent, *Value:* \$US95,000.00
- (d) Govt. of Venezuela – OEPPC recipient of Venezuela Government Funding, *Source:* Cash contribution, *Status:* Letter of Intent, *Value:* \$US 80,000.00
- (e) SPREP – Cash and in-kind, *Source:* In-kind Technical Assistance support, *Status:* Letter of Intent, *Value:* \$US 20,000

113. Additional Co-financing for which Letters of co-financing will be provided:

Co-financing letters that will be provided for the above co-financing amounts is for a total of USD 506,000, which is slightly above the required co-financing amount of USD 500,000. The following partners are also providing co-financing support to the project and have been requested to submit a co-financing letter:

Organization/Partner	Source	Value (USD)
SPC	In-kind Technical Assistance	18,000
SOPAC	In-kind Technical Assistance	5,000
Pacific Forum Secretariat	In-kind Technical Assistance	5,000
Government of Taiwan (ROC)	In-kind Technical Assistance	15,000
US Compac Funding	In-kind Technical Assistance	15,000
Total co-financing for which Letter of co-financing not provided.		58,000
Total co-financing (102 & 103 above)		564,000

Table 1: Project Budget Summary by Outcome and Output

OUTCOME:	GEF	Co-Finance (US\$)		Total
		Govt. Co-Finance	Other Co-Finance	
1: National Action Plan (NAP) to address Land Degradation completed and used to guide SLM programs and activities in RMI.				
Output 1.1 NAP developed as a result of stakeholder consultations	0.00	5,000.00 (OEPPC)	SPREP 12,000.00	17,000.00
Output 1.2 NAP priorities are incorporated into national development plans, national budgets and awareness raising activities carried out to promote it.	5,000.00	2,000.00 (OEPPC)	SPREP 3,000.00	10,000.00
Total Outcome 1:	5,000.00	7,000.00	15,000.00	27,000.00
2 Strengthened capacity for planning, implementing and monitoring SLM at the systemic, institutional and individual level.				
Output 2.1 Enhanced capacities for the effective planning, administration and sustainable management of lands and land-based resources	35,000.00	22,000.00 (OEPPC)	US Gov. 15,000.00	72,000.00
Output 2.2 Enhanced capacity in Land Information Management and use of appropriate technologies for recording land use and land use change.	38,000.00	22,000.00 (RMI EPA)	00.00	60,000.00
Output 2.3 Strengthened capacity for sustainable agroforestry particularly in areas of high population density	65,000.00	90,000.00 (Min R&D)	SPC 5,000.00 ROC 15,000.00	175,000.00
Output 2.4 Enhanced capacity to assess for and monitor land degradation	24,000.00	18,000.00 (RMI EPA)	SOPAC 5,000.00	47,000.00
Output 2.5 Enhanced capacities for the identification and rehabilitation of degraded coastal areas through pilot community based initiatives	60,000.00	35,000.00 (RMI EPA)	0.00	95,000.00
Output 2.6 Strengthened capacity for increased water catchments to support livelihoods and organic farming activities.	30,000.00	25,000.00 (OEPPC)	Govt of Venez. (OEPPC) 80,000.00	135,000.00
Output 2.7 Strengthened capacity to undertake research into land degradation issues in RMI	28,000.00	12,000.00 (Min R&D)	SPC 10,000.00	50,000.00
Output 2.8 Enhanced capacity of the RMI EPA to promote and implement the RMI Coastal Management National Framework.	45,000.00	20,000.00 (RMI EPA)	0.00	65,000.00
Total Outcome 2:	325,000.00	244,000.00	130,000.00	699,000.00
3 SLM mainstreamed into national strategies, sector policies and local government and departmental work plans.				
Output 3.1 Gender promoted and mainstreamed into SLM policies, strategies	6,000.00	4,000.00 (OEPPC)	SPC 3,000.00	13,000.00
Output 3.2 Review and revision of land policies to incorporate SLM principles	26,000.00	12,000.00 (OEPPC)	0.00	38,000.00
Output 3.3 SLM mainstreamed into NDS and MDG targets	8,000.00	6,000.00 (OEPPC)	Forum Sec. 5,000.00	19,000.00
Total Outcome 3	40,000.00	22,000.00	8,000.00	70,000.00
4 Medium Term Investment Plan and Resource Mobilization Strategy completed and supporting implementation of the NAP.				
Output 4.1 Development of a Medium Term Investment Plan with associated resource mobilization plan supporting SLM	15,000.00	5,000.00 (OEPPC)	SPREP 5,000.00	20,000.00
Total Outcome 4	15,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	25,000.00

5 Adaptive Management and Lessons Learnt				
Output 5.1 Monitoring and Evaluation Costs	40,000.00	28,000.00 (OEPPC)	00.00	68,000.00
Total Outcome 5:	40,000.00	28,000.00	00.00	68,000.00
Project Management				
Office and Personnel Costs	50,000.00	65,000.00 (OEPPC)	00.00	115,000.00
Travel Costs	0.00	35,000.00 (OEPPC)	00.00	35,000.00
Total Management	50,000	100,000	0.00	150,000
TOTAL MSP	475,000.00	406,000.00	158,000.00	1,039,000.00
PDF A	25,000.00	0.00	0.00	25,000.00
GRAND TOTAL	\$500,000.00	\$406,000.00	158,000.00	\$1,064,000.00

Table 2. Project Administration Budget

Component	Estimated consultant weeks¹	GEF(\$)	Other sources (\$)	Project total (\$)
Local consultants/project staff	280	50,000	65,000	115,000
International Consultants	0	0	0	0
Office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications		0	0	0
Travel		0	35,000	35,000
Miscellaneous		0	0	0
Total		50,000	100,000	150,000

Table 3. Consultants Working for Technical Assistance Components

Component	Estimated consultant weeks²	GEF(\$)	Other sources (\$)	Project total (\$)
Local consultants/project staff	245	228,000	250,000	478,000
International consultants	9	3,000	20,000	23,000
Total	254	231,000	270,000	501,000

Budget Notes

Regional and Locally recruited consultants will provide support for technical assistance. Travel will be strictly in-country, but required in order to provide training to outer island communities both in

¹ Includes total estimated work timeframe for Project Coordinator and Project Manager

² Includes work time for consultants under parallel co-financed programmes

the demonstration sites as well as in other key sites to be determined in the course of implementation.

Short term service contractors (national and regional) will provide support in the following areas: review of policy and regulatory frameworks in order to identify and define gaps, undertaking national and community consultations; training in integrated land information systems/GIS/ remote sensing, and development of training modules; and Participatory technical development and community catchments appraisals

One regional/international consultant will be hired to provide basic support in the training, legislative reviews under outcomes 4, and undertake evaluations as detailed in the monitoring and evaluation and workplan.

Project Budget

114. A budget summary by Outcome and Output is presented in Table 1, Page 31 & 32. A full detailed Project Budget is presented on Pages 56 – 62.

The total amount of funds requested from GEF is to cover the GEF funding allocation to all the Components and including the preparatory assistance of the project. Note that the ratio of project administrative costs to total project costs is 10% and is in line with the recommended guidelines for the LDC-SIDS Umbrella Project of 10%.

PART III: MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS AND IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS

Institutional framework and project implementation arrangements

General Framework

115. The GEF implementation agency for the project will be the UNDP Country Office based in Suva, Fiji. The project will be executed under UNDP National Execution (NEX) modality and procedures and in accordance to the appropriate GEF guidelines for SLM Medium Sized Projects.

National Steering Committee

116. The NSC is the group responsible for making executive management decisions for a project when guidance is required by the Project Director and Executing Agency..
117. The OEPPC is the executing agency for this project being the designated government agency which assumes primary accountability to UNDP and Government in ensuring that outcomes, outputs and activities are delivered in line with signed project document and following accepted rules and regulations. It endorses the project and its execution modality, ensures coherence with national policy and objectives through participation in the appraisal process, and participates in monitoring and evaluation. OEPPC is also responsible for the coordination of all the reporting requirements (Financial Reports, Quarterly Progress Reports, and Audit Reports) and their subsequent submission to UNDP.

The OEPPC is also the GEF Operational Focal Point and its role is to endorse all GEF funded projects and to ensure that the GEF requirements are duly met and adhered to.

XV. Project Implementation Arrangements

Project Management Unit and Relevant Responsible Committees

118. The UNCCD coordinating unit has already been established under the OEPPC and will coordinate the SLM project activities in partnership with Government and non-governmental partners.

SLM Project Director

119. The Project Director for the SLM will be the OEPPC Director or her designated Senior Officer who will be responsible for recruiting project officers/coordinators to manage the SLM project in accordance with UNDP GEF requirements and procedures. The recruitment of project officers shall be in accordance with UNDP recruitment guidelines and Government Policies through a competitive and transparent process. The final decision will be made according to TORs attached as Annex J, with the understanding that the person and/or coordinator shall be a national professional and highly-skilled and academically qualified based on background credentials. He/she shall be highly equipped with technical know-how for the purpose of fostering policy advice across implementing sectors and at the higher level on sustainable land management needs and demands. The Project Management Unit will report to the EA on all substantive matters pertaining to the project. For daily operations of the project, the PMU is expected to report to the Director OEPPC and will work under the direction of the UNCCD Division of the OEPPC. The Coordinator will be responsible for the application of all UNDP technical and administrative functions and accountable for financial reporting and procedures for the use of UNDP/GEF funds.

Project Steering Committee

120. The existing UNCCD Project Steering Committee will provide technical support to the project (refer to TOR on pp. 67). It will be composed of individuals from the NSC and other government ministries and civil society who are selected on the basis of their competence in their respective fields. This group shall meet when appropriate at least once a quarter to ensure progress and provide policy and technical advice for the implementation of the project.

UNDP

121. In addition to the NEX Guidelines , the project is required to comply with the following agreed policies;
- Travel : All travel must be inline with the project objectives and are duly prescribed in the project document and within the approved allocated budget.
 - Support Costs : GEF guidelines only allows up to 25 percent of the total amount for administrative support.
 - Committee Meeting Costs : All meeting costs should not exceed 3 percent of the total administrative costs.

Direct Services

122. UNDP may provide direct services to the project when the need arises. Given that the project is based on the NEX modality, any requests for direct payments, procurement of goods and services to be conducted by UNDP on behalf of the project, the costs associated with these direct services will be charged to the project according to the UN Universal Price List.

Audit Requirements

123. The project will be audited on a yearly basis for financial year January to December as per NEX procedures and Global Environment Facility requirements. The project is required to undertake an audit if the annual project expenditure is US\$100,000 and above. The Government will provide the Resident Representative with certified periodic financial statements, and with an annual audit of the financial statements relating to the status of UNDP (including GEF) funds according to the established procedures set out in the Programming and Finance manuals. The Audit will be conducted by the legally recognized auditor of the Government, or by a commercial auditor engaged by the Government. Refer to Annex L for Audit Clause.

GEF LOGO

124. In order to accord proper acknowledgement to GEF for providing the funding a GEF logo should appear alongside the UNDP logo on all relevant GEF project publications including among others, project hardware and vehicles purchased with GEF funds. Any citation on publications regarding projects funded by GEF, should also accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF.

PART IV. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

XVI. Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

125. Project monitoring and evaluation will be conducted in accordance with established UNDP and GEF procedures and will be provided by the Project Management Unit (PMU) and the UNDP Country Office (UNDP-CO) with support from UNDP/GEF. The Logical Framework Matrix in Annex F provides *performance* and *impact* indicators for project implementation along with their corresponding *means of verification*.
126. In-line with the Monitoring and Evaluation Tool Kit provided by the Global Support Unit, the project management unit will endeavor to complete and supply UNDP CO with a *National MSP Annual Project Review Form* and submitted to UNDP. The APR Form will outline project identifiers, monitoring impact and performance, including monitoring project processes, adaptive management and lessons learnt. The APR form is attached.
127. The project identifiers cover the basic background data of the project. Questions in this section have to be completed by the Project Director.
128. The Monitoring Impact and Performance section will report on whether the impacts and performance of the project so far have resulted in an increased or strengthen capacity for sustainable land management. The project impact will report on the progress of achieving the national MSP project objective while the project performance measures the progress towards achieving the four (4) outcomes that are common to the MSP project. Furthermore, this section will elaborate on how the project activities are meeting GEF requirements and principles.
129. Overall, there are twenty-eight (28) compulsory questions in the APR form that must be completed by the Project Management Unit. There are ninety three (93) *optional* indicators to which national MSP teams shall select the most appropriate indicators for their project. In some cases, the optional indicators may require modifying/adapting to the in-country situation. Otherwise, the Project Director in consultation with the NSC and TAG may be inspired by the optional indicator, but may choose to design a superior, related indicator. Data related to optional indicators shall be submitted to the UNDP CO. There is a very long list of optional indicators that the project manager should select to setup a small inventory appropriate for RMI.
130. Lastly, the Monitoring Project Processes, Adaptive Management and Lessons Learnt section will provide data and process related to how key decisions are made including reporting on challenges and factors limiting the success of the project. This will provide the basis for identifying lessons learnt.

Project Inception Phase

131. A *Project Inception Workshop* will be conducted with the full project team, relevant government counterparts, co-financing partners, the UNDP-CO and representation from the UNDP-GEF Regional Coordinating Unit as appropriate. A fundamental objective of this Inception Workshop will be to assist the project team to understand and take ownership of the project's goals and objectives, as well as finalize preparation of the project's first annual work plan on the basis of the project's log frame matrix. This will include reviewing the log frame (indicators, means of verification, assumptions), imparting additional detail as needed, and on the basis of this exercise finalize the Annual Work Plan (AWP) with precise and measurable performance indicators, and in a manner consistent with the expected outcomes for the project.

132. Additionally, the purpose and objective of the Inception Workshop (IW) will be to: (i) introduce project staff with the UNDP-GEF *expanded team* which will support the project during its implementation, namely the CO and responsible Regional Coordinating Unit staff; (ii) detail the roles, support services and complementary responsibilities of UNDP-CO and RCU staff vis à vis the project team; (iii) provide a detailed overview of UNDP-GEF reporting and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) requirements, with particular emphasis on the Annual Project Implementation Reviews (PIRs) and related documentation, the Annual Project Report (APR), Tripartite Review Meetings, as well as the Mid-Term Review. Equally, the IW will provide an opportunity to inform the project team on UNDP project related budgetary planning, budget reviews, and mandatory budget rephasings.
133. The IW will also provide an opportunity for all parties to understand their roles, functions, and responsibilities within the project's decision-making structures, including reporting and communication lines, and conflict resolution mechanisms. The Terms of Reference for project staff and decision-making structures will be discussed again, as needed in order to clarify for all, each party's responsibilities during the project's implementation phase.

Monitoring Responsibilities and Events

134. A detailed schedule of project reviews meetings will be developed by the project management, in consultation with UNDP CO and other implementation partners to be incorporated in the Project Inception Report. Such a schedule will include: (i) tentative time frames for Tripartite Reviews, NSC Meetings, Technical Advisory Group (TAG) meetings and (ii) project related Monitoring and Evaluation activities.

Daily Monitoring

135. Day to day monitoring of implementation progress will be the responsibility of the Project Coordinator (depending on the established project structure) based on the project's Annual Work Plan and its indicators. The Project Management Unit will inform the UNDP-CO of any delays or difficulties faced during implementation so that the adaptive management is applied through appropriate support and/or corrective measures is adopted in a timely and remedial fashion to ensure that the success and progress of the project is not hindered unnecessarily or delay furthered.
136. The PMU will fine-tune the progress and performance/impact indicators of the project in consultation with the full project team at the Inception Workshop with support from UNDP-CO and assisted by the UNDP-GEF Regional Coordinating Unit. Specific targets for the first year implementation progress indicators together with their means of verification will be developed at this Workshop. These will be used to assess whether implementation is proceeding at the intended pace and in the right direction and will form part of the Annual Work Plan. The local implementing agencies will also take part in the Inception Workshop in which a common vision of overall project goals will be established. Targets and indicators for subsequent years would be defined annually as part of the internal evaluation and planning processes undertaken by the project team.
137. Measurement of impact indicators related to global benefits will occur according to the schedules defined in the Inception Workshop and tentatively outlined in the indicative Impact Measurement Template at the end of this Annex. The measurement, of these will be undertaken through subcontracts or retainers with relevant institutions (e.g. vegetation cover via analysis of satellite imagery, or populations of key species through inventories) or through specific studies that are to form part of the projects activities (e.g. measurement carbon benefits from improved efficiency of ovens or through surveys for capacity building efforts) or periodic sampling such as with sedimentation.
138. **Annual Monitoring** will occur through the ***Tripartite Review (TPR)***. This is the highest policy-level meeting of the parties directly involved in the implementation of a project. The project will be subject to Tripartite Review (TPR) at least once every year. The first such meeting will be held within the first twelve months of the start of full implementation. The project proponent will prepare an Annual Project Report (APR) based on findings of Quarterly Progress Reports throughout the year and submit it to

UNDP-CO and the UNDP-GEF regional office at least two weeks prior to the TPR for review and comments.

139. The Annual Project Report will be used as one of the basic documents for discussions in the TPR meeting. The project proponent will present the APR to the TPR, highlighting policy issues and recommendations for the decision of the TPR participants. The project proponent also informs the participants of any agreement reached by stakeholders during the APR preparation on how to resolve operational issues. Separate reviews of each project component may also be conducted if necessary.
140. **Terminal Tripartite Review (TPR)** The terminal tripartite review is held in the last month of project operations. The project proponent is responsible for preparing the Terminal Report and submitting it to UNDP-CO and LAC-GEF's Regional Coordinating Unit. It shall be prepared in draft at least two months in advance of the TTR in order to allow review, and will serve as the basis for discussions in the TTR. The terminal tripartite review considers the implementation of the project as a whole, paying particular attention to whether the project has achieved its stated objectives and contributed to the broader environmental objective. It decides whether any actions are still necessary, particularly in relation to sustainability of project results, and acts as a vehicle through which lessons learnt can be captured to feed into other projects under implementation of formulation.
141. The TPR has the authority to suspend disbursement if project performance benchmarks are not met. Benchmarks will be developed at the Inception Workshop, based on delivery rates, and qualitative assessments of achievements of outputs.

Project Monitoring Reporting

142. The Project Management Unit in conjunction with the UNDP-GEF extended team will be responsible for the preparation and submission of the following reports that form part of the monitoring process. Items (a) through (f) are mandatory and strictly related to monitoring, while (g) through (h) have a broader function and the frequency and nature is project specific to be defined throughout implementation.

Inception Report (IR)

143. A Project Inception Report will be prepared immediately following the Inception Workshop but not later than 3 months after the official project start-up date. It will include a detailed First Year/ Annual Work Plan divided in quarterly time-frames detailing the activities and progress indicators that will guide implementation during the first year of the project. This Work Plan would include the dates of specific field visits, support missions from the UNDP-CO or the Regional Coordinating Unit (RCU) or consultants, as well as time frames for meetings of the project's decision-making structures. The Report will also include the detailed project budget for the first full year of implementation, prepared on the basis of the Annual Work Plan, and including any monitoring and evaluation requirements to effectively measure project performance during the targeted 12 months time frame.
144. The Inception Report will include a more detailed narrative on the institutional roles, responsibilities, coordinating actions and feedback mechanisms of project related partners. In addition, a section will be included on progress to date on project establishment and start-up activities and an update of any changed external conditions that may effect project implementation.
145. When finalized the report will be circulated to project counterparts who will be given a period of one calendar month in which to respond with comments or queries. Prior to this circulation of the IR, the UNDP Country Office and UNDP-GEF's Regional Coordinating Unit will review the document.

▪ Quarterly Progress Reports.

146. Quarter Progress Reports outlining main updates in project progress will be provided quarterly to the local UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-GEF regional office by the project team. See format attached.
- ***Project Terminal Report.***
147. During the last three months of the project the project team will prepare the Project Terminal Report. This comprehensive report will summarize all activities, achievements and outputs of the Project as reported in all National MSP Annual Project Review Forms, lessons learnt; objectives met, or not achieved structures and systems implemented, etc. and will be the definitive statement of the Project's activities during its lifetime. It will also lay out recommendations for any further steps that may need to be taken to ensure sustainability and replicability of the Project's activities.
- ***Technical Reports (project specific- optional).***
148. Technical Reports are detailed documents covering specific areas of analysis or scientific specializations within the overall project. As part of the Inception Report, the project team will prepare a draft Reports List, detailing the technical reports that are expected to be prepared on key areas of activity during the course of the Project, and tentative due dates. Where necessary this Reports List will be revised and updated, and included in subsequent APRs. Technical Reports may also be prepared by external consultants and should be comprehensive, specialized analyses of clearly defined areas of research within the framework of the project and its sites. These technical reports will represent, as appropriate, the project's substantive contribution to specific areas, and will be used in efforts to disseminate relevant information and best practices at local, national and international levels.

Project Publications (project specific- optional).

149. Project Publications will form a key method of crystallizing and disseminating the results and achievements of the Project. These publications may be scientific or informational texts on the activities and achievements of the Project, in the form of journal articles, multimedia publications, etc. These publications can be based on Technical Reports, depending upon the relevance, scientific worth, etc. of these Reports, or may be summaries or compilations of a series of Technical Reports and other research. The project team will determine if any of the Technical Reports merit formal publication, and will also (in consultation with UNDP, the government and other relevant stakeholder groups) plan and produce these Publications in a consistent and recognizable format. Project resources will need to be defined and allocated for these activities as appropriate and in a manner commensurate with the project's budget.

Independent Evaluation

150. The MSP project is to be evaluated at least once by an independent, external evaluation team. In most cases there will be one 'end-of-project' evaluation. This should take place in the three-month period before the project is operationally closed. However, the Project Executive Group and UNDP CO may request for a mid-term evaluation to be carried out by an independent evaluator and to be paid for by the project.

Mid-term Evaluation.

151. An independent Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE) could be undertaken at the end of the second year of implementation or when deemed necessary by the Project Executive Group and UNDP CO. The Mid-Term Evaluation may be necessary if the project duration exceeds four years; if the project encounters difficulties or when it is necessary to significantly redesign the project. Specifically, the MTE will determine progress being made towards the achievement of outcomes and will identify course correction

if needed. It will focus on the effectiveness, efficiency and timeliness of project implementation; will highlight issues requiring decisions and actions; and will present initial lessons learned about project design, implementation and management. Findings of this review will be incorporated as recommendations for enhanced implementation during the final half of the project's term. The organization, terms of reference and timing of the mid-term evaluation will be decided after consultation between the parties to the project document. The Terms of Reference for this Mid-term evaluation will be prepared by the UNDP CO based on guidance from the Regional Coordinating Unit and UNDP-GEF. In the event that a decision can not be made, the UNDP Resident Representative will make the final decision on the selection of an independent evaluator *inter alia*.

Final Evaluation.

152. An independent Final Evaluation will take place three months prior to the terminal tripartite review meeting, and will focus on the same issues as the mid-term evaluation. The final evaluation will also look at impact and sustainability of results, including the contribution to capacity development and the achievement of global environmental goals. The Final Evaluation should also provide recommendations for follow-up activities. The Terms of Reference for this evaluation will be prepared by the UNDP CO based on guidance from the Regional Coordinating Unit and UNDP-GEF.

XVII. Monitoring and Evaluation Budget

Table 18: Indicative Monitoring and Evaluation Work plan and corresponding Budget

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget US\$ <i>Excluding project team Staff time</i>	Time frame
Inception Workshop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project Manager ▪ UNDP CO ▪ UNDP GEF 	11,000	Within first two months of project start up
Inception Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project Team ▪ UNDP CO 	1,000	Immediately following IW
APR and PIR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project Team ▪ UNDP-CO ▪ UNDP-GEF 	3,000	Annually
TPR and TPR report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Government Counterparts ▪ UNDP CO ▪ Project team ▪ UNDP-GEF Regional Coordinating Unit 	2,000	Every year, upon receipt of APR
Project NSC and Team meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project Coordinator ▪ UNDP CO 	2,000	Following Project IW and subsequently at least once a year
Periodic status reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project team 	2,000	To be determined by Project team and UNDP CO
Mid-term External Evaluation (if necessary)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ OEPPC and PMU ▪ Project team ▪ UNDP- CO ▪ UNDP-GEF Regional Coordinating Unit ▪ External Consultants (i.e. evaluation team) 	0	At the mid-point of project implementation.
Final Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ OEPPC PMU ▪ Project team ▪ UNDP- CO ▪ UNDP-GEF Regional Coordinating Unit ▪ External Consultants (i.e. evaluation team) 	16,000	During the last three months of the project.
Terminal Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project team ▪ OEPPC and PMU ▪ UNDP-CO ▪ External Consultant 	2,000	At least one month before the end of the project
Lessons learned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ OEPPC and PMU ▪ Project team ▪ UNDP-GEF Regional Coordinating Unit (suggested formats for documenting best practices, etc) 	2,000	Yearly

Audit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNDP-CO ▪ Project team 	13,000	Yearly
SUBTOTAL		54,000	
OTHER RELEVANT M&E COSTS³			
Technical reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project team ▪ Hired consultants as needed 	0	To be determined by Project Team and UNDP-CO
Measurement of Means of Verification for Project Purpose Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project Manager will oversee the hiring of specific studies and institutions, and delegate responsibilities to relevant team members 	To be finalized in Inception Phase and Workshop.	Start, mid and end of project
Measurement of Means of Verification for Project Progress and Performance (measured on an annual basis)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Oversight by Project GEF Technical Advisor and Project Manager ▪ Measurements by regional field officers and local IAs 	To be determined as part of the Annual Work Plan's preparation.	Annually prior to APR/PIR and to the definition of annual work plans
Visits to field sites (UNDP staff travel costs to be charged to IA fees)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNDP Country Office ▪ UNDP-GEF Regional Coordinating Unit (as appropriate) ▪ OEPPC and PMU ▪ Government representatives 	14,000	Yearly
SUBTOTAL		68,000	
GRAND TOTAL OF INDICATIVE COST			
<i>Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff and travel expenses</i>		<u>US\$ 40,000</u>	For the 3 year period

Note: US 40,000 in the grand total above is also the total GEF funding for M&E.

153. The UNDP Resident Representative is authorized to effect in writing the following types of revisions to this project document, provided s/he has verified the agreement thereto by the UNDP GEF unit and is assured that the other signatories of the project document have no objections to the proposed changes:

- (a) Revisions of, or addition to, any of the annexes to the Project Document;
- (b) Revisions which do not involve significant changes in the immediate objectives, outputs or activities of the project, but are caused by the rearrangement of inputs already agreed to or by the cost increases due to inflation;
- (c) Mandatory annual revisions which re-phase the delivery of agreed project inputs, or reflect increased expert or other costs due to inflation, or take into account agency expenditure flexibility, and;
- (d) Inclusion of additional annexes and attachments relevant to the Project Document

Intellectual property Rights on data, study results, reports, etc.

154. All data, study results, information, reports, and the like, generated with UNDP/GEF project funds remains the property of the UNDP until after the life of the project, ownership will then be transferred to the RMI Government.

155. The workplan is integrated into the activity budget as presented in Table 18. The OEPPC PMU will ensure that project execution complies with UNDP's monitoring, evaluation, auditing and reporting requirements, as spelled out in the UNDP Programme Manual. In accordance with the UNDP's Programme Manual, progress and other reports will be submitted by the Project Manager to the UNDP CO. They will provide a brief summary of the status of activities and output delivery, explaining any variances from the pre-agreed work plan and presenting work plan for each successive quarter for review

³ These costs are incorporated/budgeted under various Outputs as reflected in the Project Budget

and endorsement. OEPPC and PMU will prepare and request quarterly advances and will also include the disbursement status in their financial report.

156. The Project Coordinator will complete an annual review of the project following the current UNDP/GEF format for Annual Project Review (APR)/Project Implementation Review (PIR). A project Terminal Report will be prepared by the Project Management Unit and submitted through the Executing Agency to the UNDP CO assessing the delivery of inputs, the achievement of the project objectives and the project's impact/results.
157. One external mid-term review (MTR) if necessary will be performed after 18 months and a final evaluation will be conducted during the last three months of the project. Each review will consist of a three-week evaluation and will be conducted by an independent evaluator. The focus of the MTR will be to make mid-term corrections to better achieve the project objective and outcomes during the remaining life of the project.

SECTION II: MARSHALL ISLANDS - STRATEGIC RESULTS FRAMEWORK

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK ON SUSTAINABLE LAND MANAGEMENT

LONG-TERM GOAL: Sustainable land management in Marshall Islands, contributing to the achievement of national MDG targets and Sustainable Development goals established by the people and government of Marshall Islands.					
PROJECT OBJECTIVE: Supportive enabling environment, improved capacity to access financial resources and strengthened capacities at all levels for sustainable land management, improved levels of participation by stakeholders and better utilization of scientific and socio-economic data to address priority land degradation issues.					
OUTCOMES:	Key Performance Impact Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Critical Assumptions/Risks
Outcome 1: National Action Plan (NAP) to address Land Degradation completed and used to guide SLM programs and activities in RMI.	NAP completed and endorsed by cabinet and at least two national agencies using the NAP to guide national and community initiatives and programs for SLM.	RMI does not have a NAP and SLM programs and initiatives are developed and implemented on an adhoc basis with limited national coordination.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NAP completed at the end of Year one and at least 4 new SLM projects are implemented by end of Year 4. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cabinet record of endorsement NAP document SLM MSP reports OEPPC publish NAP on Website 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NAP supported by national and local governments High level of cooperation amongst agencies
Outcome 2: Strengthened capacity for planning, implementing and monitoring SLM at the systemic, institutional and individual level.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved enabling environment to support implementation of SLM strategies and activities compared to pre-project period. Institutional and individual capacity of target institutions and staff strengthened in targeted areas. Community based capacities are enhanced through SLM pilots established in key sites. 	Limited use of SLM principles in existing national sector policies and national development strategies and technical officers and community members have limited ability to access, learn and use SLM principles and tools in planning land-use and development projects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targeted policies and strategies revised by end of Yr 3 and incorporating SLM principles. Responsible agencies and staff able to design and implement projects using SLM principles by end of Yr 3 and demonstrating the application of new skills by Yr 3 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SLM MSP reports Departments annual reports Training evaluation reports SLM MSP reports Project evaluation report Report of pilot community projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very low staff turnover Funds are mobilized on time Stakeholder commitment to SLM maintained Donor support.

LONG-TERM GOAL: Sustainable land management in Marshall Islands, contributing to the achievement of national MDG targets and Sustainable Development goals established by the people and government of Marshall Islands.					
PROJECT OBJECTIVE: Supportive enabling environment, improved capacity to access financial resources and strengthened capacities at all levels for sustainable land management, improved levels of participation by stakeholders and better utilization of scientific and socio-economic data to address priority land degradation issues.					
OUTCOMES:	Key Performance Impact Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Critical Assumptions/Risks
Outcome 3: SLM mainstreamed into national strategies, sector policies and local government and departmental work plans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level of public awareness on SLM issues raised SLM strategies integrated into NDS, National Plans and Policies SLM M&E systems are operational for targeted agricultural, forest lands and water catchment areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National plans, policies and departmental work plans do not take into account SLM principles and objectives and there is currently no SLM M&E systems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sector policies and national strategies have SLM principles incorporated in them by end of Yr 4 of project. Work plans of EPA and R&D agencies are guided by SLM principles and include SLM projects and programs by end of Yr 3 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SLM MSP reports Training evaluation reports. EPA and R&D field monitoring reports and annual reports OEPPC annual reports NDS document RMI national land policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Departments have adequate budgetary support to implement SLM strategies and actions. High level of cooperation amongst key agencies implementing SLM MSP.
Outcome 4: Medium Term Investment Plan and Resource Mobilization Strategy completed and supporting implementation of the NAP.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medium Term Investment Plan and Resource Mobilization strategy in place and resulting in the mobilization of resources for at least two new SLM projects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RMI currently does not have a medium term investment plan and resource mobilization strategy to support SLM programs and projects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medium Term Investment plan and resource mobilization plan in place at end of Yr 2 of project. At least two new projects designed and presented to donors by end of Yr 3. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investment Plan and Resource Mobilization strategy documents. Project design documents SLM Project evaluation report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SLM continues to be prioritized by national government Donors continue to support SLM and poverty reduction initiatives in RMI.

DETAILED LOGICAL FRAMEWORK MATRIX FOR THE RMI SLM PROJECT

Outcome 1: National Action Plan (NAP) to address Land Degradation completed and used to guide SLM programs and activities in RMI.				
Output	Output Indicator	Activities	Responsibility	Annual Target
1.1 NAP developed as a result of stakeholder consultations	Draft NAP developed and validated by stakeholders.	1.1.1. Engage consultant/expert to plan and facilitate NAP consultations	OEPPC	Consultant/expert engaged and achieving established work outputs in Yr 1
		1.1.2 Conduct consultations amongst national stakeholders for the development of the NAP	OEPPC	Consultations carried out in Yr 1
		1.1.3 Conduct validation workshop to obtain stakeholder input and support for the final draft	OEPPC	Validation workshop implemented Yr 1
1.2 NAP priorities are incorporated into national development plans, national budgets and awareness raising activities carried out to promote it.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NAP endorsed by cabinet and presented to the UNCCD Secretariat. • NAP priorities are incorporated in NDS and budget • Awareness by decision-makers and general public on the NAP is established 	1.2.1 Make final revisions to NAP document and present to cabinet for endorsement	OEPPC	Final NAP document completed and presented to cabinet Yr 1
		1.2.2 Plan and implement awareness raising activities on the NAP at the national and local government levels.	OEPPC	Awareness raising activities completed at the national and local government levels by end of Yr 1.
<i>Baseline: A literature review and some consultations have been carried out for the development of the NAP. Stakeholder consultations need to be continued and a validation workshop implemented to ensure stakeholder concerns and interests are captured and incorporated in the NAP.</i>				

Outcome 2: Strengthened capacity for planning, implementing and monitoring SLM at the systemic, institutional and individual level.				
Output	Output Indicator	Activities	Responsibility	Annual Target
2:1 Enhanced capacities for the effective planning, administration and sustainable management of lands and land-based resources	.Strengthened land planning and administration processes resulting in improved coordination and stakeholder participation.	2.1.1 Engage consultant to review and update current Land Ordinance and regulations targeting urban land-use and incorporate SLM principles.	OEPPC	Planning Ordinance updated and necessary amendments made Yr 2
		2.1.2 Conduct community consultations and national workshop to revise land policies, review application and approval process and incorporate SLM principles.	OEPPC	Consultation workshop implemented and improved coordination arrangements identified Yr 1
		2.1.3 Revise urban planning policy and incorporate SLM principles	OEPPC	Draft policy developed and distributed for feedback. Yr 2
		2.1.4 Present draft policy to Atoll Councils, Government Ministries and Cabinet for consideration and endorsement	OEPPC	Policy endorsed by relevant authorities. Yr 2
		2.1.5 Plan and conduct awareness training for effective and coordinated enforcement and monitoring of urban planning and development activities.	OEPPC	One training activity implemented and outcomes achieved Yr 3
<p>Baseline</p> <p><i>Policy and legislation for urban planning and development are located in various sector policy documents and planning approaches developed in the past need to be updated. Agencies involved in urban planning and development are not effectively coordinated and the need to care for the fragile soil surface and underground water are not well taken into consideration during urban planning.</i></p>				

Outcome 2: Strengthened capacity for planning, implementing and monitoring SLM at the systemic, institutional and individual level				
Output	Output Indicator	Activities	Responsibility	Annual Target
2:2 Enhanced capacity in Land Information Management and use of appropriate technologies for recording land use and land use change.	Land information management system policy and system established and targeted capacity development implemented	2.2.1 Engage expertise and conduct a needs assessment on information on land and land resources	RMIEPA	Needs Assessment implemented and findings made available Yr 1
		2.2.2 Analyzed findings of Needs Assessment	RMIEPA	Conduct national workshop Yr 2 Draft Policy developed Yr 2
		2.2.3 Plan and implement workshop on findings of Needs Assessment and Develop a Land Resources Information Management Policy	RMIEPA	Networked system established and access improved Yr 3 Training implemented Yr 3
		2.2.4 Procure appropriate equipment and software for Land Information Management	RMIEPA	
		2.2.5 Engage expertise and implement training activity in Land Information Management	RMIEPA	
<i>Baseline: Information on land and land resources can be found in various agencies and there is no coordinated system to enable land resource owners to easily access information. Government officers involved in documentation and storage of land information have had limited training in proper land information management systems.</i>				

Outcome 2: Strengthened capacity for planning, implementing and monitoring SLM at the systemic, institutional and individual level

Output	Output Indicator	Activities	Responsibility	Annual Target
2:3 Strengthened capacity for sustainable agro-forestry particularly in areas of high population density	Enhanced capacity of field staff and targeted communities to plan and implement introduced and traditional agro-forestry technologies to minimize land degradation in high population areas.	2.3.1 Community based participatory assessment planned and implemented to determine communities priorities for agro-forestry activities to minimize land degradation.	Min of R&D	Two community based participatory assessments planned and implemented Yr 1
		2.3.2 Establishment of nurseries to support community based agro-forestry activities.	Min of R&D	Nurseries established and maintained in two pilot sites Yr 1
		2.3.3 Pilot agro-forestry activities implemented in selected locations.	Min of R&D	Pilot activities established and used as demonstration sites. Yr 2
		2.3.4 Demonstration activities planned and implemented to promote organic farming and agro-forestry.	Min of R&D	Demonstration activities planned and conducted Yr 2
		2.3.5 Awareness raising programs and materials developed to promote island agro-forestry to address land degradation.	Min of R&D	Radio programs and information sheets developed Yr 2-3

Baseline: There has been very limited work on promoting and demonstrating agro-forestry practices to minimize land degradation. Officers in the Ministry of R&D have very limited resources to undertake such work and are not able to effectively promote agro-forestry technologies to areas of growing populations. Some staff training has been undertaken in the past however these will need to be reinforced with practical demonstrations sessions particularly as they apply to urban areas and areas of high population density.

Outcome 2: Strengthened capacity for SLM at the systemic, institutional and individual level.				
Output	Output Indicator	Activities	Responsibility	Annual Target
2:4 Enhanced capacity to assess for land degradation and recommend rehabilitation measures	Targeted Institutional and individual level capacity within EPA strengthened to assess for land degradation and provide recommendations on rehabilitation measures.	2.4.1 Engage expert/consultant to develop a guide for assessing land degradation and identifying rehabilitation measures.	RMI EPA	.Guide developed and completed Yr 2
		2.4.2 Plan and implement a pilot participatory assessment activity to trial out the guidelines	RMI EPA	Pilot assessment activity implemented and report produced Yr 2
		2.4.3 Conduct a survey in Majuro atoll to identify areas that are highly degraded and recommend measures to prevent and/or minimize further degradation.	RMI EPA	Survey completed and priority areas identified YR 2
		2.4.4 Conduct training for Local Government officials and staff on the use of the guideline in planning land use and land rehabilitation.	RMI EPA	Training implemented and guideline used. Yr 2
Baseline <i>While there is some technical capacity for land-use planning, there is no guideline to address land degradation and no approach for wider community based participatory approach to planning and rehabilitation of degraded coastal areas.</i>				

Outcome 2: Strengthened capacity for SLM at the systemic, institutional and individual level.				
Output	Output Indicator	Activities	Responsibility	Annual Target
2:5 Enhanced capacity for the identification and rehabilitation of degraded coastal areas through pilot community based initiatives.	Improved capacity of communities and government agencies to work together and implement low-cost coastal rehabilitation measures.	2.5.1 Use findings of survey carried out in Activity 2.4.3 and conduct further consultations to identify a priority coastal area needing rehabilitation.	RMI EPA	.Priority coastal area for rehabilitation identified Yr 2
		2.5.2 Conduct a community-based participatory approach to identify options for rehabilitation.	RMI EPA	Participatory planning activity undertaken and option identified Yr 2
		2.5.3 Plan and implement a rehabilitation measure using traditional knowledge, natural resources (trees, mangroves etc).	RMI EPA	Rehabilitation project implemented. YR 2
		2.5.4 Document process of rehabilitation and make information available for future use.	RMI EPA	Report produced on the pilot rehabilitation project. Yr 3
Baseline <i>There are no documented approach to community-based rehabilitation of coastal areas that have been degraded. This pilot project will begin the process of learning and community engagement in rehabilitation work. Information gathered and compiled will be used to develop a knowledge base needed for future rehabilitation work..</i>				

Outcome 2: Strengthened capacity for SLM at the systemic, institutional and individual level.				
Output	Output Indicator	Activities	Responsibility	Annual Target
2:6 Strengthened capacity for increased water catchments to support livelihoods and organic farming activities.	At least two targeted atoll communities capacity to adapt to periods of low rainfall strengthened through improvements in water catchments and use for livelihood purposes.	2.6.1 Assessment carried out to identify priority affected areas needing assistance to improve water catchment capacity.	OEPPC	Yr 1
		2.6.2 Detailed community-based assessment undertaken to determine inputs required and role of community and government in implementing the project to improve water catchment.	OEPPC	Yr 1
		2.6.3 Supply and installment of water catchment facilities	OEPPC	YR 2
		2.6.4 Community-based training activity implemented on maintenance and upkeep of water catchment facilities.	OEPPC	Yr 2
Baseline				
<i>The RMI government and atoll communities have been addressing the need to adapt to periods of prolonged lack of rain but are not able to cope with the level of need. This Output will contribute significantly to the ability of communities to adapt by improving their water catchment capacities.</i>				

Outcome 2: Strengthened capacity for SLM at the systemic, institutional and individual level.				
Output	Output Indicator	Activities	Responsibility	Annual Target
2:7 Strengthened capacity to undertake research into land degradation issues in RMI	At least 2 research activities implemented, findings documented and used to assist with planning for SLM in RMI.	2.7.1 Engage a research institution to conduct a review of priority research themes for SLM in RMI	Min R&D	Yr 2
		2.7.2 Promote research awards amongst RMI tertiary students.	Min R&D	Yr 2
		2.7.3 Award two research awards, including training attachments.	Min R&D	YR 2
		2.7.4 Implement research activity and document findings.	Min R&D	Yr 2
		2.7.5 Conduct a public forum to share findings and recommendations from the research activity.	Min R&D	Yr 3
<p>Baseline <i>There has been very few research activities undertaken by young Marshall Islanders on the subject of land degradation and links to conservation and poverty. This output will contribute to development of research methodologies that can be used by Marshall Is students and contribute also to improving the information and knowledge base for SLM.</i></p>				

Outcome 2: Strengthened capacity for SLM at the systemic, institutional and individual level.				
Output	Output Indicator	Activities	Responsibility	Annual Target
2:8 Enhanced capacity of the RMI EPA to promote and implement the RMI Coastal Management National Framework.	Coastal management plans developed for at least 2 atoll communities and local governments	2.8.1 Using the RMI Coastal Management Framework, plan for consultations with two atoll government and communities.	EPA	Yr 2
		2.8.2 Conduct consultations with communities and local governments using existing methodologies.	EPA	Yr 2
		2.8.3 Hold a community consultation workshop to discuss outcomes of the separate consultations and draw up a draft coastal management plan	EPA	YR 2
		2.8.4 Edit, print and distribute copies of the coastal management plan.	EPA	Yr 3
		2.8.5 Conduct training for community and local government representatives on the use and monitoring of the plan.	EPA	Yr 3
Baseline				
<i>The RMI EPA has established a unit to oversee Coastal Management and has developed and sought endorsement of the RMI Coastal Management Framework. The agency however does not have the capacity to promote and use the framework across the many atolls in the country. Administrators and community leaders in these atolls currently do not have any method of planning their coastal areas.</i>				

Outcome 3: SLM mainstreamed into national strategies, sector policies and local government and departmental work plans.				
Output	Output Indicator	Activities	Responsibility	Annual Target
3.1 Gender promoted and mainstreamed into SLM policies, strategies and interventions through the SLM MSP Activities.	SLM policies, strategies and interventions developed and implemented during this MSP have been subjected to a gender analysis and analysis used to promote participation of women.	3.1.1 Local consultants engaged to develop gender analysis tools for use in the SLM project.	OEPPC	Consultant identified engaged. Yr 1
		3.1.2 Gender analysis tools developed for use in the SLM MSP	OEPPC	Gender analysis tools developed for use during the project. Yr 1
		3.1.3 Training conducted for project staff in use of gender analysis tools.	OEPPC	Training planned and implemented. Yr 1
		3.1.4 Gender analysis tools used in planning and implementing SLM project activities.	OEPPC	Gender analysis tools made use of during project implementation Yr 1-3
<p>Baseline: <i>A number of individuals in RMI have had training in gender and gender analysis for development planning and implementation however specific tools have not been developed and used for SLM-related policies and interventions.</i></p>				

Outcome 3: SLM mainstreamed into national strategies, sector policies and local government and departmental work plans.				
Output	Output Indicator	Activities	Responsibility	Annual Target
3:2 Review and revision of relevant land policies to incorporate SLM principles	Relevant national land policy reviewed to mainstream SLM principles and policy revised.	3.2.1 Local expert engaged to review land policy and identify areas for incorporating SLM principles	OEPPC	Land policy reviewed Yr 2
		3.2.2 Training held with staff of relevant government and local government agencies on recommended changes to the land policy.	OEPPC	Training undertaken and recommendations established Yr 2
		3.2.3 Revisions made to the Land Policy	OEPPC	Revision undertaken and recommendations presented to cabinet Yr 2
Baseline				
RMI has policies that deal with use and planning of land however these do not incorporate and are guided by SLM principles. Government staff and community leaders are also not familiar with SLM principles and how they can guide land use to ensure there is minimal land degradation.				

Outcome 3: SLM mainstreamed into national strategies, sector policies and local government and departmental work plans.				
Output	Output Indicator	Activities	Responsibility	Annual Target
3:3 SLM targets and principles mainstreamed into NDS and MDG goals	NDS and MDG goals include SLM targets and principles and process established for incorporating SLM considerations in national planning and budgetary processes.	3.3.1 Identify expert and hold consultations with policy makers and senior planners on the importance of SLM and how SLM principles can be incorporated into national planning processes.	OEPPC	Consultations carried out and mainstreaming opportunities identified Yr 2
		3.3.2 SLM targets aligned with NDS and MDG goals	OEPPC	SLM Targets and NDS and MDG goals are in alignment Yr 2
		3.3.3 Recommendation paper developed on the process of mainstreaming SLM into national planning and budgetary processes.	OEPPC	Mainstreaming guide developed Yr 2
Baseline				
RMI has policies that deal with use and planning of land however these do not incorporate and are guided by SLM principles. Government staff and community leaders are also not familiar with SLM principles and how they can guide land use to ensure there is minimal land degradation.				

Outcome 4: Medium Term Investment Plan and Resource Mobilization Strategy completed and supporting implementation of the NAP.				
Output	Output Indicator	Activities	Responsibility	Annual Target
4:1 Medium Term Investment Plan developed with associated resource mobilization plan supporting SLM.	SLM Investment Plan completed within project timeframe and used to guide resource mobilization for SLM in the NAP and NDS by MELAD	4.1.1 Consultations undertaken with government agencies, NGO's and donor partners to develop the SLM Investment Plan	OEPPC	SLM Investment Plan and Resource Mobilization Strategy completed. Yr 1
		4.1.2 Investment Plan developed and presented to stakeholders and cabinet for consideration and endorsement.	OEPPC	SLM Investment Plan endorsed by Cabinet together with NAP.
		4.1.3 Training carried out for Govt and NGOs in project management and development of project proposals.	OEPPC	1 training activity completed Yr 2
		4.1.4 Project proposals developed based on priorities and presented to Government and donors for consideration and support.	OEPPC	Proposals completed and presented for funding consideration Yr 3
Baseline				
<i>RMI does not have a Medium Term Investment Plan and associated resource mobilization strategy and government staff have limited capacity to develop these.</i>				

DETAILED PROJECT WORK PLAN AND BUDGET

Table 5: Total Budget and Work Plan (By Activity)

Outcomes / Outputs / Activities	Year			Responsibility	Donor	Budget Description	GEF	Co-finance	Total
	1	2	3						
Outcome 1: National Action Plan (NAP) to address Land Degradation completed and used to guide SLM programs and activities in RMI.									
Output 1:1 NAP developed as a result of stakeholder consultations									
1.1.1 Engage consultant/expert to plan and facilitate NAP consultations	X			OEPPC	GoRMI SPREP	Fees, DSA and travel costs	0.00	1,000.00 2,000.00	3,000.00
1.1.2 Conduct consultations amongst national stakeholders for the development of the NAP.	X			OEPPC	GoRMI SPREP	Travel, workshop costs	0.00	2,000.00 5,000.00	7,000.00
1.1.3 Conduct validation workshop to obtain stakeholder input and support for the final draft	X			OEPPC	GoRMI SPREP	Fees, DSA and travel costs	0.00	2,000.00 5,000.00	7,000.00
Output Sub-Total 1.1							0.00	17,000.00	17,000.00
Output 1.2 NAP priorities are incorporated into national development plans, national budgets and awareness raising activities carried out to promote it.									
1.2.1 Make final revisions to NAP document and present to cabinet for endorsement	X			OEPPC	GoRMI SPREP	Stationary	0.00	2,000.00 3,000.00	5,000.00
1.2.2 Plan and implement awareness raising activities on the NAP at the national and local government levels.	X			OEPPC	GEF GoRMI	Publications, Radio & TV program costs	5,000.00		5,000.00
Output Sub-Total 1.2							5,000.00	5,000.00	10,000.00
Outcome 1: Sub Total							5,000.00	22,000.00	27,000.00
	1	2	3						
Outcome 2: Strengthened capacity for planning, implementing and monitoring SLM at the systemic, institutional and individual level									
Output 2.1 Enhanced capacities for the effective planning, administration and sustainable management of lands and land-based resources									
2.1.1 Engage consultant to review and update current Land Ordinance and regulations targeting urban land-use and incorporate SLM principles.		X		OEPPC	GEF US	Consultant fees, meeting costs	10,000.00	6,000.00	16,000.00
2.1.2 Conduct community consultations and national workshop to revise land policies, review application and approval process and incorporate SLM principles.		X		OEPPC	GEF US	Meeting and workshop costs, staff time	12,000.00	9,000.00	21,000.00
2.1.3 Revise urban planning policy & incorporate SLM principles				OEPPC		Meeting costs,			

Table 5: Total Budget and Work Plan (By Activity)

Outcomes / Outputs / Activities	Year			Responsibility	Donor	Budget Description	GEF	Co-finance	Total
	1	2	3						
						consultant fees			
2.1.4 Present draft policy to Atoll Councils, Government Ministries and Cabinet for consideration and endorsement		X		OEPPC	GEF GoRMI	Meeting costs, staff time	5,000.00	5,000.00	10,000.00
2.1.5 Plan and conduct awareness training for effective and coordinated enforcement and monitoring of urban planning and development activities.		X		OEPPC	GEF GoRMI	Training costs	10,000.00	15,000.00	25,000.00
Output Sub-Total 2.1							37,000.00	35,000.00	72,000.00
	1	2	3						
Outcome 2: Strengthened capacity for planning, implementing and monitoring SLM at the systemic, institutional and individual level									
Output 2.2 Enhanced capacity in Land Information Management and use of appropriate technologies for recording land use and land use change.									
2.2.1 Engage expertise and conduct a needs assessment on information on land and land resources	X			RMI EPA	GEF GoRMI	Consultancy fees, stationary, travel costs, consultation costs	4,000.00	8,000.00	12,000.00
2.2.2 Analyzed findings of Needs Assessment	X			RMI EPA	GEF SPC	Consultancy fees, stationary	2,000.00	2,000.00	4,000.00
2.2.3 Plan and implement workshop on findings of Needs Assessment and Develop a Land Resources Information Management Policy	X			RMI EPA	GEF GoRMI	Workshop costs, consultancy fees, workshop materials.	4,000.00	6,000.00	10,000.00
2.2.4 Procure appropriate equipment and software for Land Information Management	X			RMI EPA	GEF GoRMI	Staff time, travel costs	22,000.00	3,000.00	25,000.00
2.2.5 Engage expertise and implement training activity in Land Information Management				RMI EPA	GEF GoRMI	Training costs, fees.	6,000.00	3,000.00	9,000.00
Output Sub Total 2.2							38,000.00	22,000.00	60,000.00
Output 2.3 Strengthened capacity for sustainable agro-forestry particularly in areas of high population density									
2.3.1 Community based participatory assessment planned and implemented to determine communities priorities for agro-forestry activities to minimize land degradation.		X		Min R&D	GEF SPC	Travel costs, consultation costs.	15,000.00	5,000.00	20,000.00
2.3.2 Establishment of nurseries to support community based agro-forestry activities.		X		Min R&D	GEF GoRMI	Labour costs and nursery materials, planting materials	15,000.00	35,000.00	50,000.00
2.3.3 Pilot agro-forestry activities implemented in selected locations.		X		Min R&D	GEF GoRMI	Training costs, travel and DSA.	15,000.00	42,000.00	57,000.00
2.3.4 Demonstration activities planned and implemented to promote organic farming and agro-forestry in 4 atolls		X		Min R&D	GEF ROC	Equipment and establishment costs	15,000.00	15,000.00	30,000.00
2.3.5 Awareness raising programs and materials developed to promote island agro-forestry to address land degradation.	X			Min R&D	GEF GoRMI	Consultant fees, travel costs, stationary	5,000.00	13,000.00	18,000.00
Output Sub-Total 2.3							65,000.00	110,000.00	175,000.00

Table 5: Total Budget and Work Plan (By Activity)

Outcomes / Outputs / Activities	Year	Responsibility	Donor	Budget Description	GEF	Co-finance	Total	
Output 2.4. Enhanced capacity to assess for land degradation and recommend rehabilitation measures								
2.4.1 Engage expert/consultant to develop a guide for assessing land degradation and identifying rehabilitation measures	X		RMI EPA	GEF SOPAC	Consultant fees, travel costs	6,000.00	5,000.00	12,000.00
2.4.2. Plan and implement a pilot participatory assessment activity to trial out the guidelines	X		RMI EPA	GEF GoRMI	Travel costs, assessment costs,	8,000.00	8,000.00	15,000.00
2.4.3 Conduct a survey in Majuro atoll to identify areas that are highly degraded and recommend measures to prevent and/or minimize further degradation.	X		RMI EPA	GEF GoRMI		4,000.00	4,000.00	8,000.00
2.4.4 Conduct training for Local Government officials and staff on the use of the guideline in planning land use and land rehabilitation.	X		RMI EPA	GEF GoRMI		6,000.00	6,000.00	12,000.00
Output Sub-Total 2.4						24,000.00	23,000.00	47,000.00
Output 2.5 Enhanced capacity for the identification and rehabilitation of degraded coastal areas through pilot community based initiatives.								
2.5.1 Use findings of survey carried out in Activity 2.4.3 and conduct further consultations to identify a priority coastal area needing rehabilitation		X	RMI EPA	GEF	Consultation costs, travel costs	4,000.00	3,000.00	7,000.00
2.5.2 Conduct a community-based participatory approach to identify options for rehabilitation.		X	RMI EPA	GEF SOPAC	Meeting costs, travel costs	6,000.00	8,000.00	14,000.00
2.5.3 Plan and implement a rehabilitation measure using traditional knowledge, natural resources (trees, mangroves etc).		X	RMI EPA	GEF SOPAC GoK	Transport costs, labour costs, cost of planting materials and inputs	46,000.00	22,000.00	68,000.00
2.5.4 Document process of rehabilitation and make information available for future use.		X	RMI EPA	UNEP GoK	Fees, travel costs, training costs	4,000.00	2,000.00	6,000.00
Output Sub Total 2.5						60,000.00	35,000.00	95,000.00
Output 2.6 Strengthened capacity for increased water catchments to support livelihoods and organic farming activities.								
2.6.1 Assessment carried out to identify priority affected areas needing assistance to improve water catchment capacity.		x	OEPPC	GEF GoK	Travel costs and DSA	3,000.00	5,000.00	8,000.00
2.6.2 Detailed community-based assessment undertaken to determine inputs required and role of community and government in implementing the project to improve water catchment.		x	OEPPC	GoK	Personnel costs, stationary and printing	6,000.00	12,000.00	18,000.00
2.6.3 Supply and installment of water catchment facilities		x	OEPPC	GEF Govt. of Venez.	Equipment and software costs, installation costs	15,000.00	80,000.00	95,000.00
2.6.4 Community-based training activity implemented on maintenance and upkeep of water catchment facilities.		x	OEPPC	GEF GoK	Fees, travel costs, training costs	6,000.00	8,000.00	14,000.00
Output Sub-Total 2.6						30,000.00	105,000.00	135,000.00

Table 5: Total Budget and Work Plan (By Activity)

Outcomes / Outputs / Activities	Year			Responsibility	Donor	Budget Description	GEF	Co-finance	Total
Output 2.7 Strengthened capacity to undertake research into land degradation issues in RMI									
2.7.1 Engage a research institution to conduct a review of priority research themes for SLM in RMI		X		Min R&D	GEF GoRMI	Fees, travel costs	2,000.00	4,000.00	6,000.00
2.7.2 Promote research awards amongst RMI tertiary students.		X		Min R&D	GEF GoRMI	Rado program, media costs, meeting costs	3,000.00	1,000.00	4,000.00
2.7.3 Award two research awards, including training attachments.		X		Min R&D	GEF GoRMI	Personnel costs, travel costs, equipment	16,000.00	4,000.00	20,000.00
2.7.4 Implement research activity and document findings.		X		Min R&D	GEF SPC	Personnel costs, travel costs, printing costs, meeting costs.	4,000.00	10,000.00	14,000.00
2.7.5 Conduct a public forums to share findings and recommendations from the research activity.		x		Min R&D	GEF GoRMI	Meeting costs	3,000.00	3,000.00	6,000.00
Output Sub-Total 2.7							28,000.00	22,000.00	50,000.00
Output 2.8 Enhanced capacity of the RMI EPA to promote and implement the RMI Coastal Management National Framework.									
2.8.1 Using the RMI Coastal Management Framework, plan for consultations with two atoll government and communities.	x			RMI EPA	GEF GoRMI	Personnel, stationary, meeting costs	2,000.00	2,000.00	4,000.00
2.8.2 Conduct consultations with communities and local governments using existing methodologies.			x	RMI EPA	GEF GoRMI	Training costs, local travel costs, DSA	25,000.00	7,000.00	32,000.00
2.8.3 Hold a community consultation workshop to discuss outcomes of the separate consultations and draw up a draft coastal management plan			x	RMI EPA	GEF GoRMI	Personnel costs, travel costs, equipment	6,000.00	6,000.00	12,000.00
2.8.4 Edit, print and distribute copies of the coastal management plan.	x			RMI EPA	GEF GoRMI	Computer, printer, digital camera, accessories	4,000.00	1,000.00	5,000.00
2.8.5 Conduct training for community and local government representatives on the use and monitoring of the plan.				RMI EPA	GEF GoRMI	Training costs, printing,	8,000.00	4,000.00	12,000.00
Output Sub-Total 2.8							45,000.00	20,000.00	65,000.00
Outcome 2: Sub Total							325,000.00	374,000.00	699,000.00

Table 5: Total Budget and Work Plan (By Activity)

Outcomes / Outputs / Activities	Year			Responsibility	Donor	Budget Description	GEF	Co-finance	Total
Outcome 3: SLM mainstreamed into national strategies, sector policies and local government and departmental work plans.									
Output 3.1 Gender promoted and mainstreamed into SLM policies, strategies and interventions through the SLM MSP Activities.									
3.1.1 Local consultants engaged to develop gender analysis tools for use in the SLM project	x			OEPPC	GEF SPC	Travel costs and DSA	3,000.00	3,000.00	6,000.00
3.1.2 Gender analysis tools developed for use in the SLM MSP	x			OEPPC	GERMI	Equipment and software costs, installation costs	1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00
3.1.3. Training conducted for project staff in use of gender analysis tools.	x			OEPPC	GEF GoRMI	Fees, travel costs, training costs	1,000.00	2,000.00	3,000.00
3.1.4 Gender analysis tools used in planning and implementing SLM project activities.				OEPPC	GEF GoRMI		1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00
Output Sub-Total 3.1							6,000.00	7,000.00	13,000.00
Output 3.2 Review and revision of relevant land policies to incorporate SLM principles									
3.2.1 Local expert engaged to review land policy and identify areas for incorporating SLM principles		x		OEPPC	GEF GoRMI	Fees, travel costs	10,000.00	4,000.00	14,000.00
3.2.2 Training held with staff of relevant government and local government agencies on recommended changes to the land policy.		x		OEPPC	GEF GoRMI	Training costs	12,000.00	6,000.00	18,000.00
3.2.3 Revisions made to the Land Policy		x		OEPPC	GEF GoRMI	Personnel costs, printing costs, meeting costs.	4,000.00	2,000.00	6,000.00
Output Sub-Total 3.2							26,000.00	12,000.00	38,000.00
Output 3.3 SLM targets and principles mainstreamed into NDS and MDG goals									
3.3.1 Identify expert and hold consultations with policy makers and senior planners on the importance of SLM and how SLM principles can be incorporated into national planning processes.		x		OEPPC	ForumSec GEF	Personnel costs, travel costs.	5,000.00	5,000.00	10,000.00
3.3.2 SLM targets aligned with NDS and MDG goals		x		OEPPC	GEF GoRMI	Meeting costs	1,000.00	4,000.00	5,000.00
3.3.3 Recommendation paper developed on the process of mainstreaming SLM into national planning and budgetary processes.		x		OEPPC	GEF GoRMI	Personnel costs, stationary,	2,000.00	2,000.00	4,000.00
Output Sub-Total 3.3							8,000.00	11,000.00	19,000.00
Outcome 3: Sub Total							40,000.00	30,000.00	70,000.00

Table 5: Total Budget and Work Plan (By Activity)

Outcomes / Outputs / Activities	Year			Responsibility	Donor	Budget Description	GEF	Co-finance	Total
	1	2	3						
Outcome 4: Medium Term Investment Plan and Resource Mobilization Strategy completed and supporting implementation of the NAP.									
Output 4.1 Medium Term Investment Plan developed with associated resource mobilization plan supporting SLM.									
4.1.1 Consultations undertaken with government agencies, NGO's and donor partners to develop the SLM Investment Plan	x			OEPPC	GEF GoRMI	Audit fees	3,000.00	2,000.00	5,000.00
4.1.2 Investment Plan developed and presented to stakeholders and cabinet for consideration and endorsement.	x			OEPPC	GEF GoRMI	Workshop and printing costs	3,000.00	1,000.00	4,000.00
4.1.3 Training carried out for Govt and NGOs in project management and development of project proposals.	x			OEPPC	GEF SPREP	Communications, stationary, printing and binding	6,000.00	5,000.00	11,000.00
4.1.4 Project proposals developed based on priorities and presented to Government and donors for consideration and support.	x	x	x	OEPPC	GEF GoRMI	Workshop and printing costs	3,000.00	2,000.00	5,000.00
Output Sub-Total 4.1							15,000.00	10,000.00	25,000.00
Outcome 4 Sub-Total							15,000.00	10,000.00	25,000.00
OUTCOME 5: Adaptive Management and Lessons Learnt									
Output 5.1 Monitoring and Evaluation									
5.1.1 Inception workshop	X			OEPPC	GEF GoRMI	Travel costs, workshop costs	8,000.00	4,000.00	12,000.00
5.1.2 Annual audit fees	x	x	X	OEPPC	GEF GoRMI	Personnel costs, printing costs	5,000.00	8,000.00	13,000.00
5.1.3 Field monitoring visits	x	x	X	OEPPC	GEF GoRMI	Travel costs, personnel costs	6,000.00	8,000.00	14,000.00
5.1.4 Project monitoring and evaluation reporting costs	x	x	X	OEPPC	GEF SPREP	Travel costs, personnel costs	5,000.00	4,000.00	9,000.00
5.1.5 Lessons learnt workshop and report			X	OEPPC	GEF GoRMI	Travel costs, personnel costs, meeting costs	2,000.00	2,000.00	4,000.00
5.1.6 Project mid term review and final evaluation costs		x	x	OEPPC	GEF SPREP	Travel costs, personnel costs, meeting costs	14,000.00	2,000.00	16,000.00
Output Sub-Total 5.1							40,000.00	28,000.00	68,000.00
Outcome 5 Sub-Total							40,000	28,000	68,000.00

Table 5: Total Budget and Work Plan (By Activity)

Outcomes / Outputs / Activities	Year			Responsibility	Donor	Budget Description	GEF	Co-finance	Total
Project Management									
Output 5.1 Office facility established and personnel identified and engaged to manage and coordinate the project.									
5.1.1 Project Manager	x	x	X	OEPPC	GoRMI	Salaries	0.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
5.1.2 Project Coordinator	x	x	x	OEPPC	GEF	Salaries	50,000.00	0.00	50,000.00
5.1.3 Office space, maintenance and utility costs	x	x	X	OEPPC	GoRMI		0.00	45,000.00	45,000.00
Output Sub-Total 5.1							50,000.00	65,000.00	115,000.00
Output 5.2 Travel carried out to support project implementation									
5.2.1 Project vehicle and maintenance costs	x	x	X		GoRMI	Vehicle repairs and fuel	0.000	20,000.00	20,000.00
5.2.2 Staff travel costs	x	x	x		GoRMI	Personnel costs and travel costs	0.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Output Sub-Total 5.2							0.00	35,000.00	35,000.00
Total Management							50,000	100,000	150,000.00
Total funding for Project Components							475,000.00	406,000.00	1,039,000.00
PDF A							25,000.00		
TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET							500,000.00	406,000.00	1,064,000.00

Table 6: Total Budget and Workplan (by outcome)

Award ID: 00043337										
Award Title: PIMS 3397 Marshall Islands Capacity Building For Sustainable Land Management in Marshall Islands										
Business Unit: FJI10										
Project Title: Capacity Building For Sustainable Land Management in RMI										
Executing Agency: Office of Environmental Planning and Policy Coordination (OEPPC)										
GEF Outcome/Atlas Activity	Responsible Party (Implementing Partner)	Fund ID	Source of Funds	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ERP/ATLAS Budget Description/Input	Amount (USD) Year 1	Amount (USD) Year 2	Amount (USD) Year 3	Total (USD)	See Budget Note:
OUTCOME 1: NAP to address Land Degradation completed and used to guide SLM programs and activities in RMI	Govt. of RMI	62000	GEF	74200	Audio Visual and Printing Production Costs	5,000	0	0	5,000	a
					Total Outcome 1	5,000	0	0	5,000	
OUTCOME 2: Enhanced capacities for the effective planning, administration and monitoring SLM at the systemic, institutional and individual level	Govt. of RMI	62000	GEF	71300	Local Consultants	15,000	71,000	0	86,000	b
				71400	Contractual services	12,000	88,000	0	100,000	c
				74500	Miscellaneous	10,000	36,000	0	46,000	e
				72200	Equipment & Furniture	0	30,000	0	30,000	f
				72500	Supplies	2,000	6,000	0	8,000	g
				74200	Audio Visual and Printing Production Costs	0	3,000	0	3,000	a
				72400	Communications	4,000	0	0	4,000	h
				71600	Travel	30,000	18,000	0	48,000	i
	Total Outcome 2	73,000	252,000	0	325,000					
OUTOME 3: SLM mainstreamed into national strategies, sector policies and local government and departmental work plan	Govt. of RMI	62000	GEF	71300	Local Consultants	0	11,000	0	11,000	b
				71400	Contractual Services	2,000	10,000	0	12,000	c
				72400	Communications	1,000	0	0	1,000	h
				72500	Supplies	0	2,000	0	2,000	g
				74500	Miscellaneous	0	1,000		1,000	e
				71600	Travel	3,000	10,000	0	13,000	i
	Total Outcome 3	6,000	34,000	0	40,000					
OUTCOME 4: Medium Term Investment Plan and Resource Mobilization Strategy completed and supporting implementation of the	Govt.of RMI	62000	GEF	71200	International Consultants	3,000	0	0	3,000	d
				74500	Miscellaneous	2,000	2,000	2,000	6,000	e
				72400	Communications	2,000	2,000	2,000	6,000	h
					Total Outcome 4	7,000	4,000	4,000	15,000	

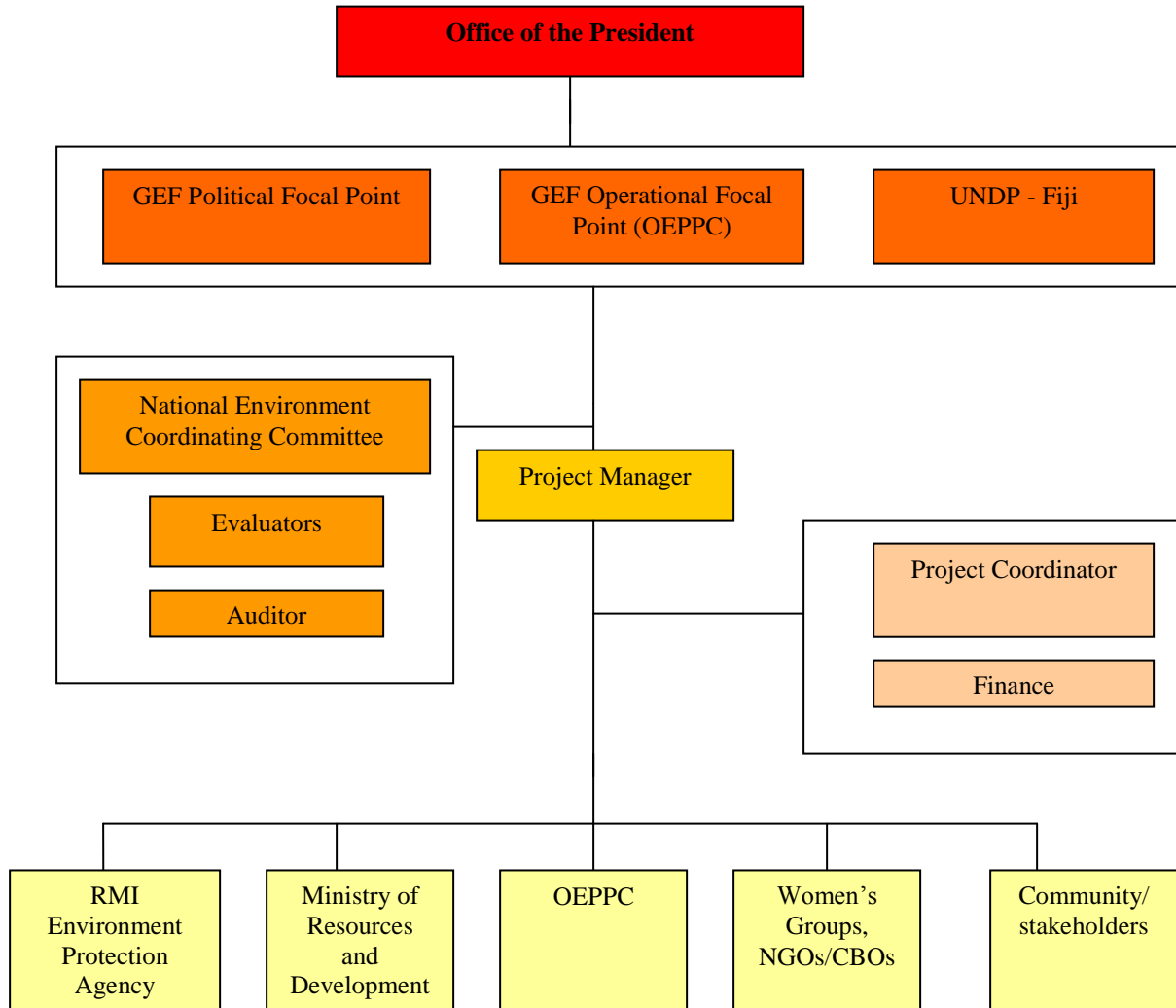
NAP										
OUTCOME 5: Adaptive Management and Lessons Learnt	Govt.of RMI	62000	GEF	71300	Local Consultants	6,333	6,333	6,333	19,000	b
				71600	Travel	7,000	7,000	7,000	21,000	i
					Total Outcome 5	13,333	13,333	13,333	40,000	
Project Management	Govt.of RMI	62000	GEF	71400	Contractual Services	16,667	16,667	16,667	50,000	
					Total Project Management	16,667	16,667	16,667	50,000	
					PROJECT TOTAL (MSP)	\$121,000	\$320,000	\$34,000	\$475,000	
Summary of Funds:										
GEF									\$475,000	
Government of RMI (In-kind)									406,000	
Bilateral (Cash + In-kind)									158,000	
Project Total									\$1,039,000	

Budget Notes (please see Table 5 for detailed activity budget):

- a. Printing costs for preparation of NAP information/awareness materials for national and local government stakeholders
- b. Local consultant will be recruited to provide technical support for drafting guidelines for mainstreaming SLM in land use, conducting needs assessment on land and land resources, conducting training workshops, developing gender analysis tool and conducting mid-term and final evaluations (see outcomes 2-4 in Table 5 for actual activities).
- c. Specialized short term service contracts by individuals for conducting national workshops on conducting community and national awareness campaigns, establishing nurseries, promoting demonstration activities, conducting community based training and contracts for auditing . For outcome 1 the costs for administrative and preparing workshop reports for the project coordinator is included. TOR for the consultants will be prepared by Project Coordinator.
- d. 3 Regional/International consultants will be hired to undertake consultations with government agencies, NGO partners to develop SLM investment plan and developing proposals based on priorities. Assistance from Regional organizations (SPREP, SPC) will also be utilized, and hence this cost includes cost recovery for such services.
- e. This includes materials for the workshops and contingency.
- f. This includes costs for equipment and software materials (Computer and Peripherals)
- g. Office supplies for awareness workshops, community consultations, and national training workshops; Construction and building costs for design for demonstration activities (outcome 2) and water catchments facilities
- h. Communication costs under national/community awareness programmes (Media costs –Radio, Television & Newspaper)
- i. This includes travel for local consultants as well as travel to the island states for workshops (mostly via planes & boats), transportation costs for awareness/training programmes.

SECTION III: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Appendix 1: Proposed SLM Project Management Structure



Appendix 2: Terms of References

Terms of Reference for Project Manager, Project Coordinator, Project Steering Committee

1. PROJECT MANAGER (PM)

The Director of OEPPC is the designated Project Manager for this SLM MSP and also represents the GoRMI in-kind contribution to the project. The PM will manage the Capacity Building for SLM MSP and will be fully accountable to the Chairperson of the Project Steering Committee for satisfactory execution of the entire project and will be responsible for meeting government obligations under the Project, under the national execution modality. The PM will be the head of the Project Management Unit (PMU). The PMU will have operational and financial autonomy, including the authority to select and sub-contract specific project activities or components to local consultants and local institutions.

Required qualification

A post-graduate qualification in environmental management, natural resource management with at least 6 years working experience at a senior level in the field of environmental management and/or land resources management and having extensive experience coordinating or managing environmental management projects.

Duties and responsibilities

1. Overall management of the project;
2. Ensure proper management of funds consistent with UNDP requirements, and budget planning and control;
3. Monitoring progress towards achievement of project outputs and identify measures to ensure that there are no unnecessary delays
4. Perform a liaison role with government, UNDP and all stakeholders involved with the project.
5. Ensure all monitoring reports are prepared on time for submission to the PSC and the UNDP.
6. Ensure that the PSC carries out its role in guiding the implementation of the project and that the PMU provides the necessary secretariat support to the PSC.
7. Liaise with other government agencies and Regional Organizations to ensure that they commit to the co-financing arrangements.
8. Develop a performance management system for use with Project Coordinator and Project Assistant
9. Verify and approve tenders and procurements based on UNDP and GoRMI guidelines.
10. Chair meetings of the PMU and ensure that PSC and PMU meeting decisions are implemented.
11. Verify and approve information developed and used by the project for public awareness purposes

2. PROJECT COORDINATOR (PC)

Background

The PC will be responsible for the day-to-day implementation of the project, including the mobilization of all project inputs, supervision over project staff, consultants and sub-contractors. The PC will be fully accountable to the PM - Director of OEPPC and to the Project Steering Committee

Duties and Responsibilities

1. Supervise and coordinate the production of project outputs as per the project document;
2. Ensure the technical coordination of the project;

3. Mobilize all project inputs in accordance with UNDP procedures for nationally executed projects;
4. Finalize the ToR for the consultants and subcontractors;
5. Coordinate and recruitment and selection of project personnel;
6. Supervise and coordinate the work of all project staff; consultants and sub-contractors;
7. Work closely with project partners to closely coordinate all the actors involved with achieving Project Outcomes; Outputs and Activities;
8. Supervise the work of all PMU staff, including national staff;
9. Prepare and revise project work and financial plans, as required to Government and UNDP;
10. Manage procurement of goods and services under UNDP guidelines and oversight of contracts;
11. Establish project monitoring and reporting processes;
12. Arrange for audit of all project accounts for each fiscal year;
13. Prepare and ensure timely submission of quarterly financial consolidated reports, quarterly consolidated progress reports, PPER, mid-term reports, and other reports as may be required by UNDP;
14. Disseminate project reports to and respond to queries from concerned stakeholders;
15. Report progress of project to the Project Steering Committee;
16. Oversee the exchange and sharing of experiences and lessons learned with relevant conservation and development projects nationally and internationally;
17. Prepare a detailed annual workplan for the project; and
18. Undertake any other activities that may be assigned by the Project Manager and Project Steering Committee.

Selection Criteria

1. Appropriate tertiary qualification, preferably a degree in natural resources management or other relevant academic and profession qualifications with at least 5 years professional experience;
2. Proven experience and technical ability to manage a large project and a good technical knowledge in the fields related to SLM, participatory approaches and/or environmental economics;
3. Proven ability to communicate with various levels of project stakeholder groups, including senior government officials, business executives, farmers and communities;
4. Ability to effectively coordinate a complex, multi-stakeholder project;
5. Ability to lead, manage and motivate teams of international and local consultants to achieve results;
6. Good capacities for strategic thinking and planning
7. Excellent communication skills;
8. Knowledge of UNDP project implementation procedures, including procurement, disbursements, and reporting and monitoring highly preferable.

Duration of the assignment:

Project implementation is for a period of three years and continuity of staff during this time will be crucial for effective implementation.

1. PROJECT STEERING COMMITTEE (PSC)

Overall responsibilities⁴:

The Project Steering Committee is the group responsible for making executive management decisions for a project when guidance is required by the Project Manager and Project Coordinator, including approval of project plans and revisions. This group is consulted by the Project Manager for decisions when project manager tolerances have been exceeded.

Based on the approved annual work plan (AWP), the PSC reviews and approves project stage plans and authorizes any major deviation from these agreed stage plans. It is the authority that signs off the completion of each stage plan as well as authorizes the start of the next stage plan. It ensures that required resources are committed and arbitrates on any conflicts within the project or negotiates a solution to any problems between the project and external bodies. In addition, it approves the appointment and responsibilities of the Project Coordinator and any delegation of its Project Assurance responsibilities.

Composition and organization:

This group contains three roles, including:

- 1) An Executive representing the project ownership to chair the group,
- 2) Representatives from the Senior Supplier to provide guidance regarding the technical feasibility of the project, and
- 3) Representatives from the Senior Beneficiary to ensure the realization of project benefits from the perspective of project beneficiaries.

The Director of Environment reviews members of the PSC and recommends for Secretary MELAD's approval. The Executive role will be held by a representatives from MELAD - the Implementing Partner, the Senior Supplier role is held by representatives of the Responsible Parties, and the Senior Beneficiary role is held by a representatives of the government or civil society.

Specific responsibilities: To be responsible for the project, PSC should:

For the processes of justifying, defining and initiating a project:

- Agree on Project Manager's and Project Management Team's responsibilities;
- Appraise and approve stage plans submitted by Project Manager;
- Delegate any Project Assurance roles as appropriate;
- Commit project resources required by the next stage plan.

For the process of running a project:

- Provide overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints;
- Agree on Project Manager's tolerances in the stage plan;
- Review each completed project stage plan and approve the next stage plan;
- Review and approve end project report, make recommendations for follow-on actions;
- Provide ad-hoc direction and advice for exception situations when project manager's tolerances are exceeded;

⁴ Source: Guidelines on UNDP Implementation of UNDAF Annual Review Process

- Assess and decide on project changes;
- Assure that all planned deliverables are delivered satisfactorily and programme management directives are complied;
- Conduct annual review of AWP and pass on the results to Programme Component Review.

For the process of closing a project:

- Assure that all products deliverables are delivered satisfactorily;
- Review and approve the end project report;
- Make recommendations for follow-on actions and post project review plan;
- Notify project closure to the Outcome Board.

The principal tasks of the PSC are the following:

1. Provide high level orientation and policy guidance for the project;
2. Ensure that the project develops in accordance with national development objectives, goals and policies;
3. Pay special attention to the assumptions and risks identified in the log frame, and seek measures to minimize these threats to project success;
4. Ensure collaboration between institutions and free access on the part of the project actors to key documents, land information systems, remote sensing imagery, etc.;
5. Pay special attention to the post-project sustainability of activities developed by the project;
6. Ensure the integration and coordination of project activities with other related government and donor-funded initiatives.

Appendix 3:

AUDIT CLAUSE

All UNDP funded and trust funded projects are eligible to be audited if annual expenditure exceeds US\$100,000.00.

- Auditors must certify, express an opinion, and quantify the financial impact on each of the following:
 - (i) Statement of Expenditure (CDR)
 - (ii) Cash position reported by the project as at 31 December 2010
 - (iii) Status of assets and equipment as at 31 December 2010

Auditors should also indicate the risks associated with their findings, categorize the findings by risk severity and classify possible causes of audit findings.

Follow-up action plans for prior year recommendations must be submitted to the NGO/NEX auditors during the audit of 2010 expenditures for their assessment and certification.

Appendix 4: Summary of Project Budget Components showing funding from various sources

FUNDING SOURCES	PROJECT COMPONENTS					Totals
	1	2	3	4	5	
Government of Marshall Is	7,000	244,000	22,000	5,000	128,000	406,000
Government of Venezuela	0	80,000	0	0	0	80,000
Republic of China (Taiwan)	0	15,000	0	0	0	15,000
USA	0	15,000	0	0	0	15,000
SPREP	15,000	0	0	5,000	0	20,000
SOPAC	0	5,000	0	0	0	5,000
SPC	0	15,000	3,000	0	0	18,000
Pacific Forum Secretariat	0	0	5,000	0	0	5,000
GEF (funding for components)	5,000	325,000	40,000	15,000	90,000	475,000
Total funding for Components	27,000	699,000	70,000	25,000	218,000	1,039,000
GEF (PDF A funding)						25,000
Total SLM Project Funding	27,000	699,000	70,000	25,000	218,000	1,064,000