



Government of Tuvalu

United Nations Development Programme

CAPACITY BUILDING FOR SUSTAINABLE LAND MANAGEMENT IN TUVALU

Brief Description

The Medium Size Project design for the Sustainable Land Management Project (SLM) for Tuvalu will satisfy the intent of the UNDP-GEF Global Portfolio project and address 'strategic priority 1' - Capacity Building targets promoted by Operational Programme 15 (OP15) of the GEF. The total project cost of the SLM MSP is US\$992,000 (excl. US\$25,000 PDFFA funding from GEF), and consists of a GEF contribution of US\$475,000 and Co-financing of US\$517,000. The two streams of capacity building advocated by OP15 guides as essential for SLM will be targeted:

- a) *Mainstreaming SLM:*** integrating land resource and degradation issues into National development planning processes, consistent with the objectives of the National Strategies for Sustainable Development 2005-2015 (NSSD, 2004). Elaboration of the National Action Programme (UNCCD) to assist with harmonizing policies and ensuring consistency in priorities across key sector and cross-cutting Action Plans (e.g. Agriculture Development, Integrated Water Resource Management, Climate Change Adaptation strategies etc). Where pragmatic and practical, the integration of policy and laws to form sound institutional bases for SLM. Grouped initiatives will see: long term resource mobilization; awareness raising; case studies of best practice; individual and institution skills development; coordination of land and geographic information systems; support to national coordination mechanisms (such as the Development Coordination Committee). There will be side benefits to capacity building for SLM: land tenure dispute resolution; local, community and traditional knowledge management.
- b) *Integrated Land Use Planning Systems (ILUP):*** establishment of development planning systems; strengthening of participatory planning; addressing institutional mechanisms and individual capacities for ILUP. Implementation will be at the national and local Kaupule levels; with links and co-contributions to support food security and 'livelihoods' initiatives. The work of the MSP will confirm a direction for land use planning suited to the customary system. With this systems based approach contemporary methods that are adaptive to customary systems will be introduced – e.g. demonstrations of ecosystem function and service analysis; tools to assess & monitor ecosystems (land resources focus); integrated decision-making methods; landscape planning; land suitability analysis; mapping resources & land use scenarios. The work will assist with land-use conflict resolution, and complement actions on strategic environmental assessment (SEA); resource use economics & project environmental impact assessments (EIA). Strengthening of Information Management Systems will include use of GIS in land use decision making, establishment of monitoring and evaluation systems which in



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

AGENCY'S PROJECT ID: PIMS No. 3407

GEFSEC PROJECT ID:

COUNTRY: Tuvalu

PROJECT TITLE: Capacity Building for Sustainable Land Management in Tuvalu

GEF AGENCY: UNDP

OTHER EXECUTING AGENCY(IES): NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT SERVICE

DURATION: Four years

GEF FOCAL AREA: Land Degradation

GEF OPERATIONAL PROGRAM: OP 15

GEF STRATEGIC PRIORITY: SP 1

ESTIMATED STARTING DATE: January 2008

Country Eligibility: Tuvalu ratified the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification on 14 September 1998 and is eligible for funding under paragraph 9(b) of the GEF Instrument.

| FINANCING PLAN (US\$) | |
|--|------------|
| GEF PROJECT/COMPONENT | |
| Project | 475,000 |
| PDF A | 25,000 |
| <i>Sub-Total GEF</i> | 500,000 |
| Co-financing | |
| GEF Agency | |
| Government | 87,000 |
| Multi-lateral (confirmed) | 495,000.00 |
| Multi-lateral (under negotiation) | 22,000 |
| <i>Sub-Total Co-financing:</i> | 517,000 |
| <i>Total Project Financing:</i> | 1,017,000 |
| FINANCING FOR ASSOCIATED ACTIVITY IF ANY: | |

RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT:

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|---|--|
| Estate Evi Director/GEF Operational Focal Point Department of Environment | Date: OFP Endorsement PDF A: April 20, 2006 OFP Endorsement: LDC-SIDS Umbrella Project: |
| GEF Operational Focal Point Endorsement 16 August 2007 | CCD FP Endorsement: 16 August 2007 |
| CCD national Focal Point and date of approval | 16 August 2007 |

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


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

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|---------|---|
| ADB | Asian Development Bank |
| AUSAID | Australia Agency for International Development |
| AWP | Annual Workplan |
| BPOA+10 | Barbados Programme of Action, 10 Year Review for SIDS |
| CBD | Convention on Biodiversity |
| CBEMP | Capacity Building for Environmental Management in the Pacific |
| CO | Country Office (UNDP) |
| COP | Conference of the Parties |
| DoE | Department of Environment |
| EIA | Environmental Impact Assessment |
| ENSO | El- Nino Southern Oscillation |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization |
| GDP | Gross Domestic Product |
| GEF | Global Environment Facility |
| GIS | Geographic Information System/s |
| GoT | Government of Tuvalu |
| GPS | Global Positioning System |
| HRD | Human Resources Development |
| IA | Implementing Agency |
| IW | Inception Workshop |
| IWP | International Waters Project |
| LDC | Least Developed Countries |
| MoA | Ministry of Agriculture |
| M&E | Monitoring and Evaluation |
| MDG/s | Millennium Development Goal/s |
| MEA | Multi-lateral Environment Agreements |
| MNR | Ministry of Natural Resources |
| MOH | Ministry of Health |
| MOU | Memorandum of Understanding |
| MOW | Ministry of Works |
| NAP | National Action Programme |
| NAPA | National Adaptation Programme of Action |
| NBSAP | National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan |
| NCSA | National Capacity Self Assessment |
| NDMO | National Disaster Management Office |
| NDP | National Development Plan |
| NEMS | National Environmental Management Strategy |
| NEX | National Execution (UNDP) |
| NGO | Non-government organization/s |
| NSDS | National Sustainable Development Strategy |
| NSSD | National Summit on Sustainable Development |
| PIR | Project Implementation Review |
| PM | Project Manager |
| PMU | Project Management Unit |
| POPs | Persistent Organic Pollutants |
| RCU | Regional Coordination Unit |
| RS | Remote Sensing |

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|--------|---|
| SGP | Small Grants Program (UNDP/GEF) |
| SIDS | Small Island Developing State |
| SLM | Sustainable Land Management |
| SOE | State of the Environment Report |
| SOPAC | South Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission |
| SPBCP | South Pacific Biodiversity Conservation Programme |
| SPREP | Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme |
| TCTC | Tuvalu Coconut Trading Cooperatives |
| TKM | Traditional Knowledge and Management |
| TMTI | Tuvalu Maritime Training Institute |
| TPR | Tripartite Project Review |
| TTR | Terminal Tripartite Review |
| UNCBD | United Nations Convention on Biodiversity |
| UNCTAD | United Nations Conference of Trade and Development |
| UNCCD | United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification |
| UNCED | United Nations Convention for Environment and Development, Rio Conference, 1992 |
| UNDP | United National Development Programme |
| UNEP | United National Environment Programme |
| UNFCCC | United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change |
| USP | University of the South Pacific |
| WHO | World Health Organisation |
| WSSD | World Summit for Sustainable Development |
| WWF | World Wide Fund for Nature |

SECTION I: ELABORATION OF THE NARRATIVE

PART I: SITUATION ANALYSIS: BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

Background and Summary

1. Tuvalu is a small atoll nation located in the Central Pacific, north of Fiji, with a population of about 11,000 Polynesians. It has a total of just 26 km² of land area, distributed among 9 island groups over a sea area of 1.3 million km².

2. Tuvalu's climate is tropical-marine, being influenced by the south-east Pacific trade wind belt with a wet Westerly and a dry Easterly Season. The wet months are November to April and the drier months from May to October. The mean annual rainfall for the capital Funafuti is 3000mm, but can go as high as 4000mm per annum. Dry periods are more severe in the northern islands of the group, particularly Nanumea, Niutao and Nanumaga, notably in the months August to October. Drier years are associated with a positive Southern Oscillation Index (SOI), with drier than average years occurring in 1950, 1964, 1975, 1976, 1988 and 1999. The country is experiencing an increase in the frequency of cyclones, partly attributable to better record keeping and natural cyclical shifts in weather patterns in the Pacific, but also due to climate change. The mean temperature is predicted to increase between 0.5-2.2⁰C by 2050, while there are contradictory predictions for rainfall patterns.

3. Of the nine island groups that make up Tuvalu, five are considered true atolls (Nanumea, Nui, Nukufetau, Nukulaelae and Funafuti), three are table reef islands (Nanumaga, Niutao and Niulakita) while Vaitupu has a composite characteristics of an atoll and a table reef island.

4. The islands have only been in their present form for between 2,000 and 4,000 years with most islands having poorly-developed and infertile sandy or gravel coral and foraminifera soils. The islands are low-lying, the highest about 3m above sea level. Many habitable islets, including the capital Funafuti, are mostly less than 200 metres wide at their thickest part. This makes them highly vulnerable to coastal erosion from cyclones and storm surges, as well as internal disturbance and water runoff. While some accretion is experienced, this is not balanced against the rate of foreshore loss, seriously affecting the status of stable soils and cover of vegetation. The overall trend is towards drastic coastal erosion and land degradation.

5. The most serious long-term environmental, socio-economic and physical threat to Tuvalu land resources is the impact of climate change (which is causing sea level rise, drought and severe weather events). Nevertheless, land degradation by itself is also a great threat to the nation. Rapid increases in development, such as infrastructure and population growth contribute to land degradation.

6. The UNDP-GEF Portfolio project offers the Government and communities of Tuvalu, an opportunity to strategically address land degradation and pursue sustainable land management through land use planning. Institutional, systemic and individual capacity development can assist with the mainstreaming of SLM and use of integrated land use planning approaches to deal with current on the ground problems.

Environmental context

7. In recent years, droughts have become more common, widespread over longer

periods - particularly in the north. Lack of rain is compounded by the nature of the coral rubble and sand soils, the complete lack of surface water storage (no rivers, dams or lakes) and the very limited reserves of largely brackish groundwater. Drought-induced land degradation exacerbates the impacts of other natural disasters, such as cyclones and storm surges. Tuvalu was faced with a severe drought for 10-12 months, during the 1997-98 El-Nino. The drought caused serious potable water shortages on all the islands and heavy crop yield losses e.g. 60%+ coconuts, 50% for bananas, 50% for root crops and breadfruit trees.

8. On land, indigenous plants are rare because the soils of Tuvalu are generally limited and of poor quality. However extensive habitat modifications have threatened those few indigenous plants that exist on habitable islets. There are about 200 plant species in Tuvalu, 50 of which are said to be indigenous (Lane, 1993). None of these are endemic. There are no indigenous land mammals, though there are indigenous birds (28 species), a few species of lizards, insects and land crabs.

The table below summarizes the main vegetation cover in Tuvalu.

Table: Vegetation by class in Tuvalu and percentage of land covered, c1998

| Type of vegetation | Area (ha) | Percentage |
|--------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| Coconut woodland | 1, 619 | 53.9 |
| Broadleaf woodland | 122 | 4.1 |
| Coconut & broadleaf woodland | 51 | 1.7 |
| Scrub | 419 | 13.9 |
| Pandanus | 10 | 0.3 |
| Mangroves | 515 | 17.1 |
| Pulaka pits & pulaka basin | 65 | 2.2 |
| Village, buildings | 172 | 5.7 |
| Others (i.e. low ground cover) | 33 | 1.1 |
| Total | 3, 006 | 100 |

Sources: McLean & Hosking (1991) and Seluka et al (1998)

9. Vegetation communities include coastal strand vegetation, limited areas of coastal marsh vegetation, some small remaining indigenous inland broad-leaf woodland, often represented by a few individuals standing together. Vegetation communities are of mixed quality with much of the remaining indigenous vegetation having been extensively disturbed. All vegetation is of critical importance in Tuvalu. The limited vegetation is valued for: the protection of soils and foreshores; their usefulness as a food source; fuel source in remote islands and islets; and their micro-climate protection of land resources.

10. Small bush fires, often started by the burning of green waste, are more frequent in times of drought, and expose already-vulnerable land to increased risk of erosion and degradation. Though each fire is small in size, they are nonetheless significant compared with the total land mass of the country.

11. The upgrade of the road on the main island of Funafuti in 2002-03 (achieved

without environmental impact assessment) resulted in the clearing of over 30% of the entire country's vegetation. The increase in surface lateral water flow after the completion of the project has also caused problems of soil erosion and water pooling around residences. This creates additional health and safety hazards. An ancillary environmental impact associated with the road is the increase in land clearing due to ease of access to previously inaccessible lands. More land is being cleared in marginal areas as a result.

12. The Funafuti Conservation Area taking in a number of uninhabited islets to the west of the Funafuti island group, was established in 1997 with the assistance of the South Pacific Regional Environment Program (SPREP). The Funafuti Town Council (Kaupule) administers the area jointly with the traditional owners through the Conservation Coordinating Committee. Fishing, hunting (e.g. of seabirds, turtles, crabs) and the cutting or burning of trees are prohibited in the 33 km² zone. However the current rate of tourist visitation to the conservation area is estimated to be only about 30 - 50 a year. Almost three quarters of these as with most visitors to Tuvalu visited for official business (2003).

13. The UNDP (1994) ranked Tuvalu highly vulnerable to drought, which is a reflection of the impact of low rainfall and coralline atoll soils. In 2002 Kaly and Pratt also reviewed Tuvalu's vulnerability to environmental risk by comparing Tuvalu, Fiji Islands, Samoa, and Vanuatu for environmental risk. Tuvalu was ranked the most vulnerable, largely because of its low relief and small land area.

Climate

14. The mean air temperature is 28°C, with a mean maximum of 31°C and a mean minimum of 25°C. The mean annual rainfall ranges from 2,300 to 3,700 mm. Rainfall variability is moderate, but more significant in the northern islands with occasional dry spells and droughts. Countries such as Tuvalu already face significant threats from existing climate conditions. The added risk of climate change due to global warming merely serves to highlight the urgent need to act to minimize these risks.

15. Sea level rise is a significant threat to the nation. Tuvalu is vulnerable to the global projected sea level rise of 20 to 40cm by 2050. Much of the smaller atolls and islets are only 1-3 mIn above mean sea level at their highest part. In recent times land has become subject to inundation and saltwater intrusion during Spring tide events. Sea level rise degrades coastal areas including nearby vegetation. Inland vegetation is also affected as the sea water percolates up through the ground and forms large pools of saltwater on the land.

16. Pulaka, *Cyrtosperma chamissonis* (a type of root crop) is traditionally and socially important in Tuvalu. It is grown close to the water-table in pits. Pulaka pits cover a total land area of approximately 0.34 sq. km of the entire land area of the country. They are becoming adversely affected by sea water intrusion, exacerbated by climate change and variability. This is due to the upwelling of saline water or the flow of saltwater intrusion into the pulaka plantation pits. Both processes have also affected the quality of groundwater as a potable water supply. WHO now recommends not to use the groundwater as a potable source.

17. People use groundwater as a secondary source of water for consumption especially in times of drought, where rainwater collected in tanks is extremely limited. Intrusion of salt water into groundwater is a problem that has been identified on all islands of Tuvalu.

Furthermore rising groundwater is also adversely affected by human and animal waste, which flow freely to soakage areas.

Soils and Landscape Change

18. The land resources are also extremely limited, mostly as a product of Tuvalu's geology and very limited available land area. There is also has a very large ratio of foreshore to overall land area meaning that more of the soil resources are affected by salt laden spray and extreme weathering. Other natural characteristics also limit the ability of Tuvalu to rely on its land resources:

- soils are coarse, poorly developed and generally have low fertility;
- soils are also very alkaline, dominated by carbonate mineralogy, and have minimal depth;
- chemical structure makes the soil trace elements of iron, manganese, copper and zinc unavailable to plants;
- Micro-organism activity and water holding capacity is very low;
- agricultural potential is limited in terms of species that can be grown and the volume of product able to be produced;
- very limited water supplies are available from ground or surface resources;
- mineral development prospects on land do not exist;
- long lengths of coastline are susceptible to erosion

19. The uncontrolled extraction of earth material (rock, gravel and sand) from foreshore areas has left some areas of the islands more vulnerable to the forces of the ocean and less able to combat the threats caused by climate change, including severe weather events. Increased infrastructure development is leading to a growing demand for earth material, as is the continual urbanization of Funafuti, the capital. The removal of this material is leading to accelerated coastal erosion and considerable loss of land. Funafuti is experiencing a rapid population growth as people drift from outer islands, causing increased demand for dwellings, services and infrastructure. While the Funafuti Kaupule (Island Council) has put in place several bylaws that prohibit the mining of earth materials there are currently no alternatives and a lack of capacity to police these by-laws.

Water Resources

20. Drinking water and other household water supply is mainly from external tanks catching rainfall from corrugated iron roofs. The traditional thatched roof houses on the outer islands are not very suitable for this form of water catchment. Assured water supplies are consistently ranked as one of the major risks in Tuvalu. Increased incidence of drought due to climate change or persistent El Niño conditions, without intervening La Niña periods, is a major risk.

21. There are no surface freshwater rivers or lakes in Tuvalu. Ground water is found in underground lenses though this water source has been significantly contaminated by salt water intrusion as well as animal and human waste filtering through to the lenses. The groundwater lenses on all the islands are now unfit for human consumption (WHO). Potable freshwater for consumption is commonly stored in limited storage cisterns or tanks. The Southern islands have an average annual rainfall of 3500mm, but irregular short periods of drought persist. The Northern islands have an average annual rainfall of 2700mm.

22. The 1999 El Nino event severely affected the entire nation especially in the northern islands. This resulted in the importation of a desalination plant from Japan, which relieved the burden of public and household water needs. There are however implications for energy use and quality of potable water.

Extent of Land Degradation

23. The quantified extent of degraded lands in Tuvalu is unknown. However extreme levels of modification of the natural systems are evident, upon a base of very limited resilience, that is – a low coping capacity.

24. The UNDP GEF MSP will enable the Government of Tuvalu (GoT) to quantify and map the extent of land degradation, as well as evaluate the driving pressures for change, and consider this with other socio-economic and physical pressures, such as climate change.

Socio-economic context

25. There are numerous compounding human pressures also contributing to land degradation. Population pressures on Funafuti are of paramount concern, with near 5,000 people on a land base a little over 2.5 square kilometers. Migration from the Outer islands and massive urbanization of the capital island has brought extreme impacts on health, social, infrastructure and environmental systems.

26. The 1991 population census estimated a total population of 9, 043, in which 47% were male and 53% female. A further census in 1992 showed the estimated total population of 9, 561. The annual population growth rate (1991 – 2002) was 0.51%. Out of this about 47% have settled on Funafuti. It is the concentration of population through urbanization that is the worrying population dynamic, not the national growth rate.

27. Of particular concern is the situation on Fongafale the islet of the main Funafuti group (the main settlement area). It has a land area of about 1.9 sq. km with an estimated population of 4, 418. This represents an extremely high population density of 2, 325 persons/ sq. km. Given that much of Fagafale is only on average less than 100 metres wide, most of the population is extremely vulnerability to environment, social and climate change.

28. The annual growth in GDP was 5.6% per annum between 1996 and 2002, however this figure hides the wide range in intervening years: high of 19.4% (1998) and low of 6.4% (1996). Environmental stresses and economic fluctuations dampen the countries resilience to episodes of poverty, natural disasters and the declining natural resource base.

29. The economy is based primarily on subsistence living, with international aid and managed trust funds accounting for much of the cash economy. Government still strives to gear the country toward a cash-based economy through the development of the private sector and fisheries resources. However there have been some detrimental effects. There are greater amounts of bush clearing for gardens, burning of vegetation and extraction of land materials - which contribute to marked decline of the land and soil resources.

30. The population of Tuvalu is expected to increase from 11000, to between 17000 and 26000 by 2050. There is very limited land for housing, development and for growing food. The small land mass is compounded by shortages of water, erosion and pollution from both solid and liquid waste. The ability of the country to sustain its growing population will depend on it taking comprehensive, integrated action to address degradation of its land resources

Farming practices and land use change

31. Approximately 18km² (1, 800 ha), can be regarded as agricultural land. This area is unequally divided among islands of Tuvalu. The infertile nature of Tuvalu soils has led to an increase in the use of agricultural chemicals. Both fertilizers and pesticides have been used to enhance agricultural productivity. While higher crop yields have been gained from regular and intensive uses of these chemicals, they have also caused problems. Overuse of chemicals has caused land to become unsuitable for agriculture through changes in the physical and bio-chemical composition of the soil. Consequently farmers have abandoned their land and moved to new locations for their crops. Additionally the nutrient and chemically enriched run-off has detrimentally affected the quality of the reefs, the lagoons and groundwater systems. This excessive use of agricultural chemicals is another major cause of land degradation for the country.

32. The agriculture sector with fisheries, continues to underpin the economies of the subsistence based outer islands. For outer island households with the lowest incomes subsistence production accounted for just over 50% of their total household income. The maintenance and development of sustainable agriculture to promote better household food security has been the main focus of the programmes of the Department of Agriculture (DoA).

33. The 2004 National Summit on Sustainable Development identified the following constraints and barriers to agriculture development:

- Poor agricultural extension service delivery to outer islands;
- Sometimes poor cooperation between Falekaupule and agricultural extension workers (national government);
- Lack of proper facilities to keep and market poultry and livestock which has resulted in an increasing reliance on imported products;
- ***Lack of suitable land for gardening, especially on Funafuti, limiting the possibilities of producing cash food crops and even fruit and vegetables for home use;***
- ***Diminishing traditional knowledge of farming pulaka and taro; and***
- ***Deterioration in growing conditions in many pulaka pits through environmental changes including salination.***

34. Two regional projects are assisting DoA in implementing strategies to address some of these issues: a) FAO through its Regional Programme on Food Security (RPFS); and b) SPC through its Development of Sustainable Agriculture Development Project (DSAP). On Funafuti, stakeholders and beneficiaries are able to learn and adopt vegetable farming methods through the ROC Agricultural Mission and demonstration vegetable garden.

35. Declining food security is becoming a serious vulnerability issue. The increasing monetisation of the economy is changing the lifestyle pattern of many people. As the outer island populations age, young people leave and dependency ratios rise there is a loss of traditional subsistence skills. Subsistence production declines and people come to depend more on imported foods which requires greater access to cash and tends to lead to the deterioration in nutrition standards compared to a diet based on traditional foods.

36. The development of agriculture in Tuvalu faces many fundamental problems; poor soils and growing conditions, small land areas and distance from markets. Tuvalu has few comparative advantages in agriculture, the only significant advantage being its freedom from major pests and diseases. There are the additional challenges of declining outer island populations, increasing urbanization affecting the supply of suitable land, the loss of interest in traditional agriculture by many youth, and poor access to markets. Notwithstanding all these challenges and problems there is still considerable need and scope for increasing production for local consumption. Better knowledge of the limited lands capability and suitability is of paramount importance.

Policy, institutional and legal context

National Level Policy Direction

37. The Tuvalu National Environmental Management Strategy (NEMS, SPREP, 1997), the preceding but related Environmental Law Review and the accompanying State of the Environment Report (SOE, 1995) – collectively captured the significance of related issues for sustainable land management: the need to protect and conserve areas of important biodiversity; need to respect customary land tenure; serious lack of environmental information; lack of institutional capacities; need for devolution of powers and functions for environmental management to the outer islands; impacts of marine resources and systems from land degradation and land based development; soil degradation the major constraint for sustainable agriculture (soil loss through erosion, soil fertility decline, soil compaction, loss of forest nutrient cycling).

38. Despite the helpful information and suggested directions for action, there were some shortcomings in the NEMS process in most Pacific Island Countries (PICs): the extent of community involvement; capacities in and outside government at the time; and the lack of actions on systemic and institutional matters.

39. More lately the production of the National Strategies for Sustainable Development 2005 -2015 (NSSD, 2004) provides a more encompassing National Development Plan framework, incorporating vision and guiding direction for natural resource management. The accompanying ‘MALEFATUGA DECLARATION’ nominate as one of the key priorities for the NSSD:

“Ensuring sustainable management and conservation of Tuvalu’s natural resources and protection of the environment.”

40. The NSSD was the culmination of much consultation for the World Summit for Sustainable Development (WSSD, 2002) as well as the preparations of the National Assessment Reports on Sustainable Development for the Mauritius International Meeting for Small Island Developing States (BPOA+10, 2005). It also encompasses environmental efforts in biodiversity, climate change, international waters, POPs etc. and other information drawn together since NEMS. The NSSD has assisted in placing the environment within the broader framework of governance in the policy realm. It does highlight the importance of land resources in providing natural capital for development. The challenge now is to go from high-level policy documentation to systems and institutional development for implementation.

41. Through the NSSD the government has recognized its role in the natural resource and environment sector as being one of facilitation, regulation and resource management.

These include stopping unregulated development and degradation of the environment on Funafuti; increasing the number and management of conservation areas; and minimizing the impact of climate change in Tuvalu.

The National Action Programme

42. The Tuvalu NAP was prepared and submitted to the UNCCD Secretariat in December 2005. There was financial and technical support from the UNCCD Secretariat and the Global Mechanism for UNCCD. The NAP gave recognition to the connectivity of objectives with other MEA endeavors. It was noted that because land degradation affects and is affected by environmental concerns such as loss of biological diversity and the effect of climate change, the NAP had great potential to promote synergies with other environmental programmes.

43. The NAP provided strategic priority activities whose objectives were relevant to the pitch and scope of this MSP, as follows:

“4.2 Land Degradation Inventory and Monitoring

- monitoring of soil erosion and sedimentation;
- inventory and mapping of degraded land using GIS and hazard maps;
- identification of degraded land (including mangroves);
- management of land degradation data;
- identify root causes and impacts of land degradation on socio-economic and socio-culture conditions.

“4.5 Establishment of Sustainable Land Management Plans

- provide assistance and capacity building to government and private organizations, island communities, traditional leaders, as well as individual landowners, on the benefits and techniques of development of sustainable land use plans;
- develop sustainable land management plans.

4.7 Integrating of traditional knowledge into modern ways

- collate traditional knowledge from island elders and leaders and incorporate into sustainable land management practices”

44. Despite the completion of the NAP, and nomination of some useful Project Profiles a lack of data at the country level plus poor recognition of the role of the NAP has meant that actions have yet to manifest into momentum for concrete initiatives. The intent of this MSP is to assist in the elaboration of the NAP, to use this and the MSP Outcomes/outputs to generate among other things the medium term investment strategy for implementation of UNCCD related actions.

The Outer Islands

45. In 1999, the Government began implementing an Island Development Programme, the primary objectives of which were to: institute decentralization of government; improve infrastructure and services to Outer islands; and help arrest the declining populations of all the outer islands (5% drop over the last decade).

46. The pressure on Funafuti from urbanization from the Outer Islands was beginning to become troublesome. In 2002 the population of Funafuti accounted for 42% of the total, up from 35% in 1991. However of those living on Funafuti, only one-quarter claimed it as their home island, thus three-quarters of those living on Funafuti had allegiance to outer

islands. Over the period the out-migration from the outer islands was accompanied by an increase in the dependency ratios of those remaining, that is the number of people on the outer islands who were under 15 or over 60 compared to those in 15 - 59 age group.

47. Achievement of the national goal of decentralization began in 1997 with Parliament's passing of the Falekaupule Act, replacing the 1978 Local Government Act. The new Act instituted the framework for local involvement in the development process by conferring upon local government ("Kaupule"), in collaboration with the "Falekaupule" (community meeting house) and non-government and sectoral organizations, the responsibility and authority to design and implement island programs and projects. Effectively, the Act extends statutory recognition of the Falekaupule as the primary social institution and the sovereign power in the islands – with the Kaupule as its executive arm.

48. The new Act encourages wider participation in the process of government by providing a framework for regular consultation between the Falekaupule and Kaupule, on the one hand, and with the non-government organizations, community groups and the private sector on the other. Over time it is expected that implementation of the Act will transform the Kaupule from being simply providers of basic services such as law and order, road maintenance, health and sanitation, into development planners, managers and, to some extent, financiers of all aspects of island development. The challenge is that the Kaupule do not at this stage have the capacity or financial resources to instigate this level of planning.

49. The key issues for outer island development centres around the need to bring greater development opportunities to the outer islands to stem the flow of people to Funafuti, which in turn increases in dependency ratios in the remote islands. This means improving the standard of basic services available to the people, especially health, education and youth activities, increasing economic opportunities and providing greater avenues for participation in the development process.

50. For Funafuti the challenges are those of increased population and spreading urbanization, deteriorating environment, pressure on water resources, mounting waste and pollution, growing unemployment and increasing hardship being experienced by many families who have no incomes or no access to land.

51. The Strategies for Outer Island governance include among other matters, the need to :

- Promote Tuvaluan traditional knowledge and expressions of culture;
- Revive and promote traditional skills and knowledge and documentation.
- improving governance by Kaupule' of Outer Islands, and
- Improving the opportunity of local participation in the outer island development process

Key Government Institutions

52. Appendix 1 lists the key government agencies and departments. The Department of Agriculture, Public Works Department and Ministry of Natural Resources will be the critical agencies for the MSP delivery.

Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs)

53. In addition to the UNCCD ratified on the 14 September 1998, the GoT addresses numerous multi-lateral environmental agreements (MEAs) and conventions (see Appendix 2).

Legislation

54. Local government councils (Kaupule) have been established under the provisions of the Local Government Ordinance. Councils have the general function of maintaining “order and good government” within their areas, including three (3) miles of territorial sea. From schedules to the Ordinance the possible functions are quite long, and often far beyond the capacities of Kaupule to administer.

55. There are no formal integrated environmental protection and conservation legislations. Again environmental protection provisions are in a raft of legislations:

- Public Health Ordinance, 1926
- Local Government Ordinance 1966
- Foreshore and Land Reclamation Ordinance 1969
- Wildlife Conservation Ordinance 1975
- Plants Ordinance 1977
- Fisheries Ordinance 1978
- Pesticides Act 1990

56. Land tenure is customary use-hold, principally based on customary law, with use, lease, transfer and inheritance guided by the following laws:

- Native Lands Ordinance 1957 as amended, and
- Tuvalu Lands Code 1962

57. All people who own or occupy land are subject to the jurisdiction of the Lands Court. Titles to registered native land are managed by the Native Lands Commission, as part of the Department of Lands, Ministry of Natural Resources. There are two broad forms of customary tenure: family land (‘Kaitasi’ - inherited in accordance with customary laws) or Communal lands (use, association and produces is administered by the Kaupule: some forms ‘owned’ by chief, others forms ownership is by all). There is unclear links between land tenure, access and administration and means to control use, development and the exploitation of land.

58. Land use planning provisions are varied in specificity and contained in a number of pieces of legislation. As such there is no system of land use planning in Tuvalu. Prior reviews and strategies such as NEMS and the preceding Environmental Legislation Review 1994, have suggested that planning laws be consolidated. The summit for the NSSD called for environmental assessment and heritage protections also to be integrated in land use planning legislation to contend with the extreme problems of urbanization, land resource degradation and coastal vulnerability.

59. While the detailed land use planning provisions should rest with local authorities (Kaupule) it is essential that the overall responsibility for strategic environmental assessment, land use and physical planning remain with the national government.

Land Use Planning

60. Currently, no national land-use plan or planning law is in place, therefore landowners are allowed to decide what to do with their land. This provides the based for a lot of tension with regard to new buildings, additions, the use of surrounding land and disposal of refuse and water. Mixed uses are prevalent and these themselves cause friction.

Where there are heightened tension and friction over development location and form, and little control, land gets degraded.

61. Tuvalu's national development plans do not concern themselves specifically with sustainable land management or combating land degradation, but are concerned with economic models of sustainable development. A land-use and management plan and decision-making system is urgently needed in order to minimize and where possible reverse land degradation in Tuvalu (NAP, Tuvalu).

62. Land use planning to guide development of infrastructure is also long overdue. The government has recently completed a multi-million dollar Road Project on Funafuti, the capital city of Tuvalu. The project involved widening and sealing of the one key road to give more stability to unconsolidated soil particles, thus minimizing poor road conditions. Unfortunately, the road project has had a number of significant environmental impacts. The widening of the road has resulted in the destruction of roadside vegetation, hence increasing vulnerable lands to soil erosion and degradation. The total area of vegetation removed during the road construction project is 8.25 km² and about 31.73% of the total land area of Tuvalu (NAP, Tuvalu). A significant ancillary environmental impact associated with the road is the increase in land clearing due to easier access to remote areas on the island of Funafuti.

63. Natural erosion from heavy seas and storm surges is made worse in some areas of Tuvalu through poor land use and management practices, including incorrect use of sea walls and boat ramps, removal of sand and aggregates for construction purposes and tree felling along the shoreline.

64. Seawalls have been constructed on some of the islands in an effort to reduce erosion. This was undertaken by the government few years back for the purpose of reducing coastal erosion and protecting island foreshore and coastal environments. While the walls have been reasonably effective in normal conditions, they were not designed to withstand cyclone force waves. In fact they have exacerbated coastal erosion under these extreme conditions. Seawater that has washed over the walls during cyclonic weather is trapped by the walls. The inundated land is subsequently contaminated by the seawater causing serious vegetation die-off and land degradation. The future of these areas and structures needs careful consideration and action.

65. Land is so limited, families have been forced to build over or very near old burrow pits which have had over 50 years use as refuse areas, and are also contaminated by nearby piggeries.

66. Urban planning and land use management which are long overdue in Funafuti, have become an important governance issue. There are connectivities with infrastructure development, services and waste management. Land use conflict is arising from landowners losing access to traditional lands through complex gifting to incoming family relatives from outer islands, or through unauthorized squatting and use of land resources. The GoT's own land leases are coming up for renewal which will require renegotiation.

67. Continuing urbanization will only lead to further tensions between traditional Funafuti families and those from the outer islands. Land for housing, business and development purposes is becoming increasingly scarce. Additionally families are now experiencing hardship emanation from poor housing standards and living conditions associated with very high densities with little public infrastructure.

68. A well designed and implemented system of urban and land use planning will assist in reconciling competing land demands, many of which are exacerbating land degradation.

Traditional and Local Knowledge & Practices

69. Customary law and practice needs to be accommodated in the advancement of resource use planning and management initiatives. Strengthening the role of customary practices in environmental management presents a particular opportunity for harnessing community and land-owner participation in such areas as sustainable resource use and conservation.

70. As in other Pacific Island Countries, the introduction of central based legislation and legislative authorities, for example the national government Department of Environment to regulate protected areas, weakens the authority of the Kaupule (Council).. While this may be a perceived watering of authority, it is the respect of the elders that often ensures the success of these traditional measures. A careful balance needs to be struck between the national level guidance that is often required and the need for local and traditional implementation. Where quick legislative responses have occurred this has created confusion over the roles and jurisdiction of various entities, in particular the island council and national government. The principle of subsidiarity dictates that decisions should be made at the lowest level at which to ensure effectiveness, and maintaining a strong role for traditional governance at the local levels accords with this.

Human Resource Capacity

71. The Tuvalu NSSD noted that ‘human resource development is fundamental to achieving an improved quality of life’ and ‘a well-educated and trained labour force is critical for enabling future economic growth’. Tuvalu is classified by the United Nations as a Least Developed Country. This is well demonstrated by data collated in the Tuvalu 2002 Population and Housing Census. Educational attainment of the resident population aged 15 and above showed 55% attained primary education, 14% attained secondary education, and only 8% attained tertiary education. About 22% of the population has had no education.

72. It is essential that the MSP delivers capacity in a nurtured way, as the people in small remote nations like Tuvalu are often over-endowed with formal training endeavors. A ‘learn by doing’ model will be followed to ensure that practical training across a broad spectrum of government and non-government parties is achieved.

Causes of land degradation

Key Threats

73. Consultations and evaluations since the NEMS 1997 have canvassed the issues, pressures and challenges surrounding the land resources of Tuvalu. These have been confirmed through a number of recent reports: country report to the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), the UNCCD National Action Programme; and the National Strategies for Sustainable Development (2004).

74. The primary factors causing land and coastal degradation in Tuvalu listed in the application to UNDP GEF are below:

- Lack of land-use planning
- Sea level rise, climate variability and climate change

- Drought and bush fires
- Unsustainable agricultural practices
- Unsustainable development activities (e.g. roads, seawalls and ramps)
- Unsustainable use of watershed
- Uncontrolled waste disposal

Pressures

75. Some of the pressures on land resources include:

- Population growth - density / urbanization: land use change causes changes to the physiography, sewage and polluted runoff is increased;
- Infrastructure development: disturbance and clearance; channeling of water; increased hardstand areas; localized flooding; erosion; reduced soil fertility;
- Agricultural practices: poor soil fertility, low organic matter, overuse of pesticides, inorganic fertilizers; poor land systems management; invasive species; bush clearing; vegetation burning.

76. There are many driving forces behind land degradation and its impacts: and often they are compounding. In other words these pressures often combine to broaden the impacts on land and coastal resource. Most of them are derived from ‘driving forces’, many of which also have ‘root causes’. For Tuvalu these driving forces have been nominated as: increasing population; poor location of development (with regard to land capability); more intensive agricultural practices causing land clearance; overuse or reliance on agricultural chemicals; farming practices not suited to the changing status of soils and landscapes; improper water management practices; land shortage; insecure tenancy; physical changes to catchments; expansion of physical infra-structure; and encroachment of development into marginal areas.

77. For this MSP design the ‘root causes’ of land and coastal degradation can be divided into two broad groups:

a) Population growth and distribution

Internal migration and urbanization, adds to the effects of natural population growth where land is limited. Waste stream management, foreshore revetments and physical changes, sewage and poor quality runoff are additional causes for concern. Erosion from disturbance and increased hardstand areas increases water pooling, volumes and velocity - resulting in erosion and pressure upon the stable coastal areas. There is increased sedimentation and the transfer of pollutants to the coastal waters and lagoon.

b) Increasing demands on limited natural resources

As population increases and is concentrated, so too does the intensity of land use change, as pressures grow to develop more accommodation, housing and infrastructure on the limited land base. New housing developments and infrastructure place pressure on the limited arable lands available. With less land to grow food farmers tend to adapt unsustainable farming practices (reduced fallow; heavy reliance on fertilizer etc) or shift to use marginal lands that are infertile and erosion-prone. Under such circumstances the likelihood of aggravating soil erosion, nutrient loss, instability of coastal foreshores etc will be

heightened. There will be increased environmental impact on land, water and coastal ecosystems and resources.

Responses

78. The barriers to addressing the driving forces or root causes are also inter-connected: poor performing socio-economic conditions and pressures; lack of integrated land and resource use policy and legal platforms; limited ability to use land use planning; poor environmental and resource capacity information; lack of national policy direction; lack of resources and capacity (institutional, technical and human) for implementation of sustainable land management measures.

79. Perhaps the most appropriate approach for addressing the issues, impacts and pressures would be to consider a two-prong plan of action.

- a) There is a need to institute an integrated land use approach which melds land management, land development and the customary system of tenure. This systems approach should enable the characterization of current problems, guide land use change and strategically plan associated infrastructure. It should concentrate on promoting the development and adoption of 'low-health risk and environmentally-friendly' physical development practices. It should feature nurtured development and implementation, and be based on information and knowledge development – in partnership with the community;
- b) Action is needed to assist farmers deal with the pressures of land use change by filling the gap in information on land capabilities and suitabilities. This will in turn support choices in sustainable agricultural practices. Landowners also need to be assisted with understanding the present state of problems, the impacts on the stability of the shoreline, and means to address current impacts. They need to be a position to plan their resource use, so it does not lower their resilience to natural and human induced hazards.

80. For Tuvalu, integrated land use planning would be the key to ensuring the enhancement of productive pockets of land (food security); the minimization of uncontrolled flows of water from changes to the catchment; and the introduction of sustainable farming practices based on the knowledge of the ecosystems capability and land use suitability. While the two approaches could come together as a simple integrated planning and management system, embryonic work may require separate but linked actions: land use planning/policy analysis & land use on-the-ground practice.

PART II: PROJECT STRATEGY

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Baseline course of action

81. The UNDP-GEF Portfolio project offers the GoT and communities an opportunity to address land degradation and pursue sustainable land management at the national policy level, local village and at Outer Island levels. Opportunities to address institutional, systemic and individual capacity development to assist with the mainstreaming of SLM and use of integrated land use planning should occur at each of these levels. The following provides a description of the current baselines in terms of each of these capacity development elements.

Policy: Systemic capacity building and mainstreaming of the SLM

82. In the past there has been limited recognition (and therefore low commitment) within national planning and resource use sectors, of the important base that land and biodiversity resources provide for sustainable economic development. The importance of the environment has now been articulated in the NSSD, thanks to formative work from the WSSD and the BPOA +10.

83. The implementation of the NSSD, the baseline for mainstreaming the environment in national and sub-national development processes, is limited to high end policy. The production of the NAP for UNCCD will assist in ensuring land management is adequately covered in the NSSD implementation strategies. The NAP and this MSP can use this foundation to ensure that SLM is mainstreamed in sustainable development policy and broader governance mechanisms.

Institutional and Individual Capacities

84. While key national institutions covering environment, conservation, agriculture, land management, rural development and information exists, there are very weak horizontal (intra-government) linkages in policy, charters and differentiation of roles, operational and practice laws, information, corporate planning and implementation practices. Consistent with many PICs there is a profusion of structural, operational, thematic and sector based laws; a patchwork efforts in data assembly; problems with the integrity, relevance and consistency of information; lack of synthesis in administrative processes; and limited opportunities for consistent human resources development. Adding to this, there are very poor vertical (inter-government) linkages between the same elements and mechanisms at the Village and Outer Island government level.

85. Systems of customary tenure and resource access, common in the Pacific, require that environmental governance, planning and management, be driven by local communities. Community-led planning processes for sustainable land management can provide a balance to economic development initiatives driven from the national level. They cater for local community empowerment and decentralized decision-making, which is very important in a country where over 97% of the land is held in customary tenure.

Legal Frameworks

86. There continues to be poor coordination mechanisms at both intra-governmental (between national agencies) and inter-governmental (between national, village and Outer Island government) levels which continue to thwart attempts to institute integrated decision-making. Disparate initiatives in the past have tended to take the centrist top-down approach. A dearth of quality socio-economic and spatial information on patterns of natural resources, land resource characteristics, population dynamics, resource demands and risks confounds the situation and contributes to inconsistent and poorly founded decision-making.

Human resource development

87. The baseline for enhancing human resource skills and experience in SLM is limited to land management and limited GIS expertise in the MNR, water engineering (Public Works Dept), agricultural extension, food security and crops in the Department of Agriculture, and environmental assessment and conservation within the Dept of Environment. Formal and informal training and skills development of national and community level personnel for SLM-Land Degradation will cover - resource use planning methods, techniques, approaches and systems; GIS development; resource inventory methods; multi-criteria and objective based planning; ecosystems approaches to land use planning; land capability/suitability methods; and, integrated catchment and coastal zone

approaches. There should be sustainable farming practices training and capacity building through the FAO Food Security project, as well as the extension of the EU Development of Sustainable Agriculture in the Pacific (DSAP) programme. Links to this human resource capacity building would be in order.

Technical capacities and Knowledge Management

88. To mainstream SLM into key national policy and to integrate it into decision-making through national level and village based mechanisms – it is essential to have accurate and reliable information on land resources linked with other bio-physical parameters. Community driven prioritization and resource management will rely on simple but targeted information being provided at the village level. There is currently poor access to relevant scientific-based and local information on the capacities and suitability of soils to suit land use decisions from current development pressures.

89. Like many PICs there has been some assessment work on geological and soil landscapes in the islands of Tuvalu. However little of this information has been enhanced for contemporary resource use and land use decision-making. Its enhancement would also assist agriculture extension and food security work of the DoA. There is little data available on the extent and character of land degradation in Tuvalu. The project should aim to address this shortfall.

Capacity and mainstreaming for SLM –Scoping needs

90. The situation analysis beforehand summarized the present situation in terms of environmental management and development. In preparing the preparatory funding request and in consultations for the preparation of this MSP, assisted by the completed NAP, the following were identified as capacity needs for SLM by stakeholders:

- improving the information baseline on the state of land degradation and its impact;
- developing information systems for national and local monitoring and assessment of land-use change and options for SLM;
- improving means for local communities to convey their natural resource and development problems and needs to government and donor agencies;
- raising awareness of options for SLM and land use planning and decision-making at all levels;
- follow-up land use planning options with development of know-how on sustainable land and farming practices (e.g. techniques and systems)
- use enhanced information and know-how at all levels to enable better advocacy/enforcement of legal requirements in urban development, agricultural development and natural resource management;
- enhance participation methods to ensure village/local community views on long term investments are incorporated early in decision-making processes;
- improving individual knowledge and skills on information systems, land use planning, SLM techniques and rehabilitation methods;
- improving institutional structures and processes to maximize coordination and collaboration;
- ensuring tools and approaches respect the status of customary land tenure and systems;

- recognising and embracing local, community and traditional knowledge; and
- mainstreaming SLM into national policies, plans and decisions

Community Land Use Planning Approach

91. In consultative meetings for the MSP, a community and information led land use planning approach was mooted as a means to provide a capacity development framework for SLM, offering the following prospects:

- a. Promotion/awareness of the need for SLM through integrated land use planning approaches, preferably using pilot areas and actions at the community level;
- b. Improved information on land resource capabilities/suitability: balancing national GIS work with local community derived information;
- c. Targeting human resource development (HRD) for the Ministry of Natural Resources, the MoW and the Department of Agriculture - to pursue skills in information management, land use planning approaches, land capability-suitability analysis/mapping, integrated catchment approaches, GIS as well as cross-cutting skills development in ecosystem function analysis, sustainable agriculture and the tie with land use thresholds/limitations;
- d. Institutional development: both the capacity development of the Ministry of Natural Resources, the MoW and the Department of Agriculture, other agencies involved in sectors related to SLM; and the institutional linkages between national government, local government and Outer Island administrations.

92. Appendix 3 contains further rationale for a community based planning approach intended to provide the basis for capacity development.

93. The components of the project have been structured to address the capacity needs summarized above. The challenge was to find a way for this MSP to meld with the other endeavors (Food Security, Sustainable Agriculture, Vegetable Growing project) in a manner that addresses the identified critical capacity gaps. A further challenge was to find an approach that could balance the much needed national capacity development (e.g. MoWs, Dept of Agriculture) with that of Village council and local community development. While it is important to address the last two arenas it is critical to have strong national capacity for planning and the mainstreaming of SLM in governance.

Project rationale and objective

94. The Goal of the Medium Sized Project (MSP) under the UNDP-GEF Portfolio Approach has been established as follows:

‘Contribute to maintaining and improving ecosystem stability, integrity, functions and services while enhancing sustainable livelihoods by building the capacity to implement sustainable land management into all levels of decision-making.’

95. The Primary objective of the MSP in Tuvalu is to strengthen human, institutional and systemic capacity for Sustainable Land Management (SLM).

Expected project outcomes, and outputs

96. The following project outcomes, outputs and broad activities have been formed to address gaps in capacity for sustainable land management. They are consistent with the requirements of OP15 and the UNDP-GEF administrative requirements.

Outcome 1: Increased knowledge and awareness of land degradation and the importance of sustainable land management.

Output 1.1: Awareness raising materials and social marketing plan

Output 1.2: Consultations and demonstration activities with communities and landowners, to increase understanding and awareness of Land degradation and implications for SLM.

Outcome 2: Enhanced technical, individual and institutional capacities for SLM.

Output 2.1: : Improved Geographic Information Systems (GIS) for land resource assessment and land use planning – to enable characterization of the LD problems, define the extent of land degradation and assist with decision-making.

Output 2.2: Training workshops and demonstration events on GIS and Land Use Planning, including exchanges between Outer Island groups

Output 2.3: Local community mapping and appraisal of representative project areas

Output 2.4: Enhanced local institutional structures and functions to better address SLM; [Kaupule and Outer Islands]

Output 2.5: National institutional structures and functions enhanced to better address SLM

Output 2.6: Training workshops, demonstrations, seminars and exchanges between Outer Island groups, local Funafuti Kaupule and national stakeholders; [Educational activities organized around relevant national, sub-national environmental events]

Output 2.7: Educational activities and curricula development for schools and education institutions.

Outcome 3: Systemic capacity building and mainstreaming of SLM principles and objectives

Output 3.1: Elaborate and implement the NAP (through co-financing) and to identify specific on-the-ground investments required in the medium to long term to implement the NAP

Output 3.2: SLM principles and NAP priorities integrated with key national development plans, sector/thematic action plans &/or strategies to achieve the Millennium Development Goals

Output 3.3: Medium-term Investment Plan developed to secure long-term support

Output 3.4: Development of an integrated land use planning system confirmed for medium-long term development.

Outcome 4: Enhanced technical support at the local, Outer Island and national levels to assist with mainstreaming and integrated decision-making.

Output 4.1: Tools, guidelines and manuals for different approaches to capacity development, mainstreaming with policy platforms and integrated land use planning options

Output 4.2: Local and national knowledge management networks, linked to existing networks (national and regional)

Output 4.3: Effective monitoring and evaluation systems in place using the GIS, for national and Outer Island monitoring, evaluation & reporting frameworks

Output 4.4: Incorporation of local and traditional management approaches into community-led integrated land use planning systems

PART III Management Arrangements

Project Management Unit and Coordination and management mechanisms established

Rationale for the Outcomes and Outputs

97. Tuvalu has a very high density of people, on very limited land masses. As such land is a very scarce resource. The country's economic base relies heavily on Agriculture and Fisheries both of which are threatened by urban development and degraded soils. Conservation, sustainable and efficient utilization of land is therefore very important. The degradation pressures and drivers for adverse change are diverse, and in view of the special circumstances as a LDC and a SIDS located in a remote part of the Pacific, there is much work to be done to retain environmental attributes needed to meet the basic livelihood needs of the population.

98. Land related projects have been undertaken in the past by various donors but the land degradation issues have not been adequately or directly addressed. This will be the first time that capacity development specifically targets land degradation for SLM. Information and data on land resources, the status of land degradation and characteristics of driving pressures is very low. The success of the project requires that information and knowledge management, community engagement, village governance and capacity for monitoring and evaluation – be enhanced considerably. The level of investments in these critical elements is required to ensure the critical mass is achieved to ensure sustainable impact of the project.

99. The focus therefore of the project design is dominated by technical enhancements at the sub-national level, with national policy mainstreaming being seen as an important, but needing less impetus, given parallel programmes.

100. The following parts provide the rationale behind the Outcomes and the expected Outputs

Outcome 1: Increased knowledge and awareness of land degradation and the importance of sustainable land management.

Rationale:

The project must raise public awareness of the importance of sustainable land management and the need to combat land degradation. Communications will be achieved at two levels: through national based media and knowledge networking; and through local based knowledge transfer and information provision.

The first is important to maintain profile across the broader community and government, while the second will assist with knowledge sharing between farmers, landowners and communities. Both dimensions will require guidance and this will be achieved through the generation of a social marketing plan early in the project. Communication will be difficult

in most Outer islands (OIs), so some capital costs will be required to support existing customary based communications networks.

Scope:

Knowledge and awareness activities will be nation-wide, however local based knowledge transfer will concentrate on demonstration activities tying land and resource use planning, with food security activities like composting and/or beach stabilization initiatives. It is important that ideas and lessons are exchanged between villages, landowners and farmers within project areas. There will be links with the broader information based land use planning exercises and the practical field work of the FAO Food Security Project, the EU DSAP Project and the work of TANGO. For national based communication and awareness, the umbrella NGO (TANGO) will manage actions and communication teams. Other NGOs practiced in community activities (that are members of TANGO) may become the field deliverers of awareness events.

Inputs:

Social Marketing Specialist – 2 months initially; 1 month per year subsequently

Production of materials

Awareness workshop facilitators

Workshop costs, including transport and catering

Outcome 2: Enhanced technical, individual and institutional capacities for SLM.

Rationale:

Funafuti Kaupule and Outer Island Capacity Development

A locally-based framework for combining land and bio-physical ‘scientific’ information with that gleaned from locals using GIS, should do much to secure ‘ownership’ by the many stakeholders – ensuring more successful empowerment and ownership of follow-up actions. Human resource capacity development of Funafuti Kaupule, Outer Island staff and supporting NGOs will be very important for advisory and technical back-up throughout and beyond the life of the project. These information and community planning systems are consistent with the desire to decentralize decision-making in a country where most land is held in customary tenure. Communities will be empowered to consider land use and farming practice choices to deal with the increasing pressures of population growth. This should enable them to adapt to maintain their food security, by building resilience to detrimental pressures or diverting those pressures, many of which are created or exacerbated by poor land use choices.

Community planning systems will also enable communities to be more directly involved in decision-making involving land development and agricultural practice. They will be provided sound bases upon which to plan collectively, as they will have knowledge and understanding of key constraints and opportunities. There will also be indirect benefits. Land tenure and resource access disputes in Pacific Island Countries are often caused by lack of understanding between community members; development decisions being made by outside parties; and lack of participation in decision-making. Disputes are exacerbated by non-traditional adjudication which locals find intimidating and traumatic. Land disputes fuel pressures from high population growth, resulting in families using marginal coastal areas to secure land and avoid conflict. Community planning approaches led by local

information systems should internalize disputes and in many cases actually reduce disputes by the identification, sharing and dissemination of collective knowledge.

National Capacity Development

While community-based decision making is important, there will still be a need for governmental human, institutional and technical development. Community based planning approaches will initially require the use of GIS to improve availability and access to land resources information. There will continue to be a need for advisory and technical support back-up to Outer Islands, from the responsible national agencies, namely the Ministry of Natural Resources and Public Works Department.

The project will train national staff and NGOs from a number of agencies - in GIS and land use planning approaches. This will be facilitated through the enhancement of the GIS and eventual national mapping/information centre. Hands on training will involve personnel from a number of development and resource agencies – however the primary focus will be on Environment, Lands and Agriculture staff. The capacity of the planning role within the Department of Lands, as well as that of the Environment Department and national economic planners will need deliberation and road-mapping. This will include consideration of institutional linkages to planning units in the various agencies where there is some responsibility for controlling land degradation and promoting SLM.

Scope:

Technical, individual and institutional capacity development will be at two interlinked levels: the local community-Outer Island and the National level. Outer Islands that currently have land resource related initiatives (e.g. Food Security, EU DSAP, Composting & Vegetables, Coastal tree planting) will have the chance to nominate a representative Kaupule area for community based activities. This will be provide the opportunity to enhance basic human resources and Outer Island Kaupule capacity development. The responsible representatives of that Outer Island project will be decided by the Outer Islands administrations and Kaupule.

Inputs:

IT/GIS hardware and software

Aerial photography and satellite imagery [enhancement of existing imagery; tie with SOPAC and ors in filling imagery gaps]

Community Planning Adviser

Landscape/Soil Science Adviser

GIS / Mapping Specialist

Outcome 3: Systemic capacity building and mainstreaming of SLM principles and objectives

Rationale:

Policy Development

The Government of Tuvalu (GoT) is a party to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) (acceded September 1998). As part of its obligations as a CCD member, the GoT has prepared a National Action Programme (NAP) to address Land Degradation. The GoT and UNDP considered it wise to elaborate the NAP concurrently

with the implementation of this SLM project, as there are obvious synergies. This elaboration will assist with the development of a Medium-Long Term Investment Strategy, and coinciding resourcing strategy.

The GoT has also generated the National Strategies for Sustainable Development (NSSD) and finalized its first MDGs reporting. In both these it is noted that input to environmental concerns was embryonic – and each would need reinforcement in environment and rural development initiatives including separate and cross-cutting policy development. It will be advantageous to connect the elaboration of the NAP to an integrated policy framework, as one means to ensure SLM is mainstreamed in national governance frameworks. This project therefore will ensure the mainstreaming of SLM with other environment and land resource initiatives at the highest level of national policy.

Medium Term Investment Plan

The outputs listed above are aimed at generating options for land use planning that will need to be confirmed during the project and advanced beyond the life and funding of the project. Accordingly, the project will generate a Medium Term Investment Plan and initiate resource mobilization for follow up actions. The Investment Plan will also cover other land degradation priorities and knowledge identified in the NAP.

Legislative Frameworks

The need for an integrated environmental planning law framework has been mooted as far back as the National Environmental Management Strategy (NEMS, 1997). A unique model will need to be developed with the community to incorporate physical planning, environmental impact assessment and development management. While some advance has been made with the consideration of EIA this is currently based only on policy direction of the government. There is still some dislocation between relevant platforms such the Funafuti Kaupule laws and by-laws and national legislations. An assessment of legislative frameworks will be undertaken at the national level with the initial view to seek opportunities for mainstreaming SLM in development policy and decision-making processes. Other opportunities to assist in providing better land use and development decision-making for sustainable development will also be identified and actioned.

Scope:

This work will be national and Outer Island Kaupule based, but drawing on the lessons, outcomes and outputs of the local community activities in the representative project areas.

Inputs:

Legal Adviser

Land Use Planning/Policy Adviser

Outcome 4: Enhanced technical support at the local, Outer Island and national levels to assist with mainstreaming and integrated decision-making.

Rationale:

Technical Support and Backstopping

Within the existing legislative, policy, technical and institutional development frameworks there will be a need to provide tools, guidelines and manuals for sustainable land management and land use planning, targeting the community and each level of government. This technical capacity development will cover options for community based planning, assembly of information on traditional farming practices, ecosystem approaches

to development, resource economics and its use in decision-making, GIS and GPS manuals (output from human resource training), EIA guides and factsheets etc. It is also likely that administrative guidelines will need to be produced in terms of mainstreaming SLM in policy and incorporating its consideration into development approval and EIA decision-making processes.

Project personnel will be required at the national level, but with input from ‘extension’ officers and NGOs to provide specialist technical and advisory backstopping to community project teams. This may take the form of information gathering e.g. historic land use information, or specialist advice and one-on-one training. Specialist support may be needed in the following areas: GIS development and management; alternative crop rotation/legume contours; soil and water management techniques; composting; effluent re-use methods; nutrient yield analysis; water run-off modeling; socio-economic/demographic data gathering; assistance in generating a community land use plan/natural resource management plan.

The PMU will also be responsible for reporting on the status of land degradation and the implementation of UNCCD to international and regional stakeholders. From time to time there will be a need to generate policy briefs on SLM for decision-makers.

Scope:

National, and local, but with a focus on nationally-based support.

Inputs:

Operational funds for PMU

Operational funds for the Project Steering Committee; local community planning committee; and the SLM Technical Working Committee.

Office equipment including IT and telcoms.

Staff engagement / secondment: Project Coordinator, Resource Planning Officer (GoT), and shared Administrative Assistant.

Technical Advisers input, as necessary

Future Scenario without GEF Funding

101. There are no current initiatives that specifically address land degradation and SLM in Tuvalu. Where attempts have been made in the past they have been stymied by piecemeal and ineffective policy platforms, weak institutions and poorly integrated legislative frameworks. Existing policies and plans are primarily focused on individual sectors, or do not adequately consider the significance of sustainable land resources for economic and social development. The caliber of laws for land use planning and associated natural resources management - are weak thereby affecting enforcement. Each of these elements of capacity development require sound and consistent information on resources and natural systems that affect them. Information on land resources is still poor despite some good efforts to rectify the situation. Many development projects’ reliance on ‘existing data’ over the last decade has meant that some important information for good SLM is lacking or is very rudimentary.

102. The GEF funding is therefore essential for capacity building to address land degradation and instigate SLM in Tuvalu. If successful the project will provide the capacity for longer term investments to ensure the protection of ecosystem functions of land and marine resources. The present planned investment activities and programmes in the rural development, sustainable agriculture and environmental management do not

provide for adequate and nurtured capacity building for mainstreaming sustainable land management in key policy platforms, nor the development of a community based resource use planning system.

103. With environment and resource use institutions lacking capacity and sufficient budget allocations, and a shortfall in strong and consistent policy standings on environmental sustainability, short term economic options will prevail. The depletion of the natural resource base will continue to seriously affect food security and sustainable livelihoods.

Key assumptions

104. The following outlines some key assumptions that underpin the project design:

- National, village and Outer Island agencies and institutions are willing to collaborate on integrated approaches for sustainable land management;
- Governments will remain committed to mainstreaming SLM in government development plans, legislations, sector and cross-cutting policy;
- National, Village and Outer Island agencies and institutions are willing to allow access to geographic and other land resource and information systems;
- Agencies and Institutions will assist with the medium term investment plan to ensure resources continue to be committed beyond the life of the project,
- That efforts in monitoring and evaluation (systems) are amalgamated or adapted to assist with measuring land degradation and the implementation of SLM;
- That all stakeholders maintain a team approach for a strategic approach to SLM and not be guided by short term project or donor biases.

Project Direction

105. Many of the prior development initiatives have documented the pressures from population, spreading urban development and soil fertility decline, invasive species, food security and polluted run-off. It would seem prudent to work with local communities based on the outcomes of these efforts, to assess the local soil and landscape capacities/suitabilities prior to or alongside the pursuit of the food production options described in emerging project concepts. This has been a consistent message from stakeholders consulted.

Project Scope

106. The scope of the project shall be directed by:

- the fact that the MSP needs to tackle ‘capacity building’ actions (for longer term actions/investments);
- that there are time and financial constraints of the GEF project, three(3) to four(4) years;
- that there are other initiatives aimed at NGO capacity development; coastal zone management, food security and product development (supply chain and markets analysis);
- that it can use and draw on like activities related to addressing agriculture development: e.g. FAO & EU initiatives;

- that the critical ‘systems’ capacity shortfall (GEF interest) is in planning (land use/resource use) at the national and Outer Island level, requiring elements of nurtured technical, institutional, systemic and individual capacity development.

107. Introducing a participatory technical development approach at the community level, such as the mooted Landcare model, would be best if pilots could be instigated in each Island. However given the high costs of such an endeavor, the relatively limited budget, short project timeframe (three-four years) and the severe lack of individual capacity, this would be beyond the scope of this MSP. The design proposes to use extant initiatives on Outer islands e.g. TANGO tree planting-coastal land resilience project - which has accommodated landholders working together to address land rehabilitation and coastal zone restoration.

108. A ‘Landcare’ type approach can be introduced as a means for communities to ramp-up efforts themselves. If other communities accept the philosophical and practical approach, the MSP could provide technical backstopping support to enable these other communities to take-up the approach. It may be that communities accommodating small pilot and demonstration projects through existing or intended initiatives (e.g. FAO small landholders; FAO food security) would like to scale-up efforts to the broader community. This type of approach can accommodate this.

Risk Aversion Approach to Sustainable Land Management

109. The Tuvalu SLM MSP is designed to accommodate likely risks. Table 4 Project Logical Framework nominates the risks and assumptions by Objective and Outcome. The project has incorporated the following participatory mechanisms to ensure a sensitive approach to sustainable land management which should reduce conflict and risks:

- i. Regular awareness-raising newsletters and community information meetings;
- ii. Training activities for key stakeholders, including land owners, local farmers and traditional leaders;
- iii. Consultation and involvement of cultural groups, NGOs, local governments, chiefs and village elders in project decision-making and evaluation.
- iv. adequate representation of women and vulnerable community (youth and children) through links with TANGO programmes and projects to promote gender equality and empowerment of women in sustainable land management, development of land use planning systems, laws and other capacity development initiatives of the project.

110. Enhancing the role of women and young people in SLM actions shall be addressed in capacity building activities. Men are primarily responsible for most subsistence planting and gathering activities in the pulaka pits, however women have a key role in gardening, maintenance, processing and food preparation. Land degradation directly affects their ability to provide for their families. Women have been strongly involved in the South-South Cooperation Project (UNDESA-FAO-SPC) and the TANGO Adopt a Tree Project: improving farming practice, beachhead protection and marketing initiatives. The linking of the activities of this MSP with those projects using the coordinating role of TANGO, shall ensure that collaboration enhances their use of land use planning approaches, and their capacity for sustainable farming techniques. The Inception phase of the MSP Project will include a review of CEDAW and other gender needs analysis, to ensure that gender issues

are fully incorporated into the SLM project process, outputs and all activities where prudent.

111. There are a number of risks associated with social impacts that may stem from implementing components of the SLM project. Firstly, awareness and training activities will take local people away from their day to day work and subsistence. Many communities are facing “consultation fatigue” from numerous economic, social and environmental projects over the last decade. The practical and pragmatic benefits from past consultations have not been realized in the eyes of the local communities. In this project these risks will be addressed by ensuring that the timing and location of meetings and training sessions are as convenient as possible, and are linked to commensurate activities of related projects (e.g. FAO Food Security, UNDESA-FAO-SPC South-South Project). ‘Learn by doing’ approaches will be used wherever practicable to ensure the immediate transfer of beneficial knowledge and practice. The combining of project consultations, awareness and demonstration activities should strengthen the maintained knowledge.

112. A further risk relates to the sustainability of initiatives once project activities and funding is exhausted. The project needs to address possible disappointment and failed expectations from land owners & targeted beneficiaries. This risk is to be addressed in two ways. Firstly the longevity of the initiatives shall be the purpose and intent of the medium-longer term investment and resource mobilization strategy (Outcome 3). Secondly the combining of initiatives associated with parallel projects shall enhance consistency in approach in land use and land management practice, driven from grass-roots participation. Often the confusion of various initiatives results in inconsistent or competing directions, heightening frustrations at project ends. Participatory approaches will ensure that the expectations are driven from the grass-roots, merging efforts of the parallel projects and exponentially increasing the retained knowledge, experience and skills. A significant proportion of the project is the development of an integrated land use planning system. Experience elsewhere including developed countries like Australia, is that such systems should be approached in a nurtured capacity development framework with a horizon of at least 10 years. This MSP project shall see the confirmation by communities of a preferred approach to land use planning for SLM, with the provision of basic systems components to enable continued development (to also be picked up in the medium-long term investment and resource mobilization strategy).

113. Another potential problematic risk is poor political will and commitment by government stakeholders and individuals in the community. Often this is caused by suspicion of broader intentions and implications or individuals and groups who perceive there are benefits in the current system. This shall be addressed in a number of ways. Firstly, the project will align with the current stated priorities identified by the community and government – a consensus that emerged in the production of the National Strategies for Sustainable Development 2005 -2015 (NSSD, 2004). It will also align with the on-the-ground activities of prior and on-going agriculture and rural development projects such as the EU-SPC DSAP project and the FAO-SPC South-South project – diffusing any accusation that it will conflict with existing processes and practices. Additionally the project will operate in culturally-operate and conflict-sensitive ways. The precise techniques will depend upon which element of the project is being implemented (e.g legal, institutional, technical, local/community etc), but a clear commitment to these principles of working will minimize the risk of unnecessary conflict. Finally the use of a strong communication strategy (using contemporary social marketing approaches) developed at the inception of the project will ensure that there are strong and open communication channels and good information dissemination. This should limit confusion and prevent the

risk of disinformation, as well as providing a base upon which to promote the project's successes and progress, thereby consolidating existing support.

114. To ensure long-term effectiveness of the SLM activities, the project will aim to support the improvements in current institutional & community capacity for SLM practices, and decision-making through the nurtured development of an integrated land use planning system. Through this MSP there will be a better framework for cooperation among local stakeholders (particularly government, NGOs, CBOs, private sector and communities) and mechanisms that will enable broad stakeholder participation in decision-making and management of land resources. This shall empower landowners to be directly involved in land-use decision-making, policies that affect SLM and the improvement of information systems that enable access and networking by locals.

Risk Management Strategy

To ensure risks and assumptions are regularly monitored and addressed a Risk Management Strategy shall be developed through the Inception phase of the project. Appendix 14 contains a draft framework for this Risk Management Strategy.

Project Scheduling

115. Table 5 shows the intended scheduling of the MSP project.

Global and local benefits

116. The principal global benefits that are envisaged as an outcome of this project are:

- maintenance of soil and land productivity for long term food security and poverty reduction;
- viable ecosystems enhanced through ecologically based sustainable land management;
- wise use of land within its capabilities and suitability which in turn will protect functions and services provided by healthy ecosystems and biodiversity (including advantages for climate change and climate variability, protection of international waters from transboundary effects);
- enhanced biodiversity conservation through reduced deforestation, reduced sedimentation of waterways and reduced pollutant loadings to coastal waters, lagoons and coral reefs;
- enhanced protection of remaining landcover and forests to assist with customary livelihoods and carbon sequestration.

117. The principal local and national benefits, in addition to those above, are:

- Enhanced crop production through improved soil fertility and maintenance of invasive species;
- enhanced economic and financial sustainability of the agricultural and forest resource use systems;
- Integrated use of forest, agricultural lands and coastal lands to improve livelihoods and economic investment;

- Improved resilience of land and coasts to climate change and climate variability, drought and natural hazards;
- Enhanced long term success of sustainable Fisheries initiatives through the protection of lagoons and coastal waters;
- Enhanced local governance through participatory approaches and empowerment through local community planning methods.

Linkages to IA activities and programs

118. Sustainable development is an expressed priority of the GoT. It is one of the key objectives of the UNDP UNDAF and the expected work and outcomes of this MSP are consistent with the UNDP's focal areas. The promotion of both compliance with UN conventions and declarations and the sustainable use of natural resources are key components of the UNDP mission for the country. The MSP's efforts to strengthen SLM and conserve land resources through community engagement and management will fully support UNDP's overall objective of reducing the incidence of poverty in the country. It will also contribute to MDG goal 7. The UNDP Programme refers to the need to improve governance by enhancing community participation, in decisions affecting their lives.

119. The proposed MSP reflects these priorities. It supports the kind of reorientation sought in governance, working from the local community, Outer Island level and up to the national policy level. The converse to this is the top-down approaches that have in part failed in the past. This project aims, as a significant part, to empower local communities to develop their own sustainable land management plans, as well as to strengthen capacity to institute an integrated land use planning approach. It will involve a participatory technical development approach (Landcare) to work with communities to raise awareness of the importance of SLM and build their knowledge of ways to maintain productive landscapes. In doing so it will aim to meld suited traditional knowledge and practices and western methods to contend with new and emerging pressures driven by population growth, tourism development, and the transition to a more market dominated society. By linking local community efforts with the review and strengthening of national mechanisms the MSP will development systems to enable some longevity and legitimacy to the local community initiatives and plans.

120. Actions will pursue the linking of the MSP inception and delivery with the UNDP GEF NCSA work in Tuvalu. The preliminary literature research and consultations, and the documentation of the situation analysis for this MSP design, have enabled the sieving of much argument to address land degradation. The project implementation mechanism includes links with the NCSA framework. The continued NCSA process will provide mutual opportunities for mainstreaming SLM and exposing capacity shortfalls.

121. The project will work with, and build upon all ongoing and planned projects, programmes and initiatives of the UNDP in the areas of conservation and natural resource management. Working closely with the following key MEA and GEF activities will ensure synergies are maximized and duplication is minimized:

- Climate Change National Adaptation Plan of Action project formulation and the UNFCCC Second National Communication;
- National Biosafety Framework (biodiversity)

120. This project is part of the UNDP/GEF LDC and SIDS Targeted Portfolio Approach for Capacity Development and Mainstreaming of Sustainable Land Management

and its foreseen outcomes are in line with those of this Portfolio Project. The project addresses particularly the following outcomes under OP-15 of the 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.

Stakeholder Involvement Plan

122. The key Stakeholders identified in this project include:

- National government institutions, headed primarily by the Ministry of Natural Resources, Department of Public Works, Department of Agriculture and the Office of Aid Coordination;
- Outer Island administrations, through the Kaupule and Outer Islands unit
- NGOs and Civil society groups;
- local landowners and farmers associations.

123. A Stakeholder Involvement appraisal, including justification and expected roles is provided in **Appendix 5**.

124. There will be three distinct categories of beneficiaries. Firstly, the landowners and communities involved in the field work and pilot activities, who will benefit from enhanced knowledge of the problems and possible solutions for their island areas. The work aims to empower communities with a better means to communicate these problems and needs to national government. They will become key players in environmental governance and improved land use planning and resource management. Safeguarding the long-term sustainability of the natural resource base should improve social and economic opportunities for these communities. Through training in local area land use assessment and planning techniques the local community will develop skills in resource surveys to identify opportunities and monitor progress. Other local communities will be interested in protecting their natural assets, through raising awareness of the need for resource management, and providing them with tested frameworks for decision-making and management. They may elect to adapt these products to suit local conditions. This transfer of awareness, knowledge and skills will be guided by a 'Landcare' type approach.

125. Secondly the Village Council and Outer Island administrations will be beneficiaries, through training and support to members and officers responsible for implementing agriculture extension, land use planning, conservation and resource management. The project will equip them with supporting legal and policy guidance. Knowledge and skill transfer will occur through training and demonstration events that will be tied to other project initiatives wherever possible.

126. Thirdly, the national government will be beneficiaries through the strengthening of the capacity of the planning divisions of the MNR, Public Works Department, and the Department of Agriculture. Policy mainstreaming and support to local decision-making will be the focus, with technical training in rural land use planning, GIS and GPS, soil and water management, policy development and implementation. Reviews of the legal platforms related to resource use and management will seek out the areas that need synthesis to improve the links between national direction and local implementation.

Partnership Strategy

127. Building effective partnerships will be a critical element in the successful implementation of this project and the project team with assistance from the UNDP will consult and work collaboratively with all relevant stakeholders in the implementation of this project.

128. The project will actively seek synergies with the activities of a number of NGOs who have been involved in community-based projects and programmes. These would include TANGO as the key umbrella group in Tuvalu.

129. The inception phase will target melding objectives, activities and roles of the various NGOs, with the view to confirming the partners to the GEF MSP.

130. Various NGOs will be actively involved in project components, brokered through the TANGO. This will include the drafting, review and finalization of critical documents and instruments: the NAP, the NCSA, and SLM legal outputs, and related policy etc. They will contribute to traditional knowledge sharing in workshops, demonstration events, meetings and policy formulation. It is expected that TANGO will champion the 'Landcare' type approach of the project to assist in coordinating the transfer of knowledge, awareness and skills.

FINANCIAL PLAN

Incremental Costs Assessment & Baseline activities that qualify as Co-financing:

131. The baseline for many components of the MSP are minimal or non-existent. There are a number of parallel activities that do not contribute directly to the objectives and expected activities of this MSP, but would provide some support and grounding for the outcomes and outputs. These would include Lands and Survey programs and projects, general Agricultural extension programs/projects and national policy work of the Office of Prime Minister.

132. For a number of other initiatives there will be clear ties between their objectives and outcomes, with that of this MSP. Some of these projects are embryonic and/or contain multi-thematic components, some which relate directly to the MSP and some which do not. This section canvasses those projects and initiatives that do include components that can directly contribute to this MSP. As such they are able to be accounted as co-financing.

133. **FAO Regional Food Security Programme:** The Regional Programme on Food Security (FAO) project managed by FAO, Apia, was funded by the Italian Government to the tune of USD4.5m. It is a regional umbrella project which has set aside funds for each participating PIC for individual projects over a 3-4 year period. Tuvalu has submitted project profiles to initiate the process. They have chosen to address agriculture sustainability and particularly have sought assistance with related mapping and land management. A sum of USD250, 000 has been agreed in principle by FAO Apia to assist with GIS development and mapping. This work will primarily concentrated on extending the basic level of LIS and GIS technical capacity and information networking. There will be opportunities to work with that team managed by the Department of Lands and the Department of Agriculture, both co-located in the MNR with the Department of Environment. An area of synergy will be the work on urban and strategic rural land use – with the main intent being to map out and evaluate the extent of land degradation, and suitable areas for agricultural development.

134. **National Action Programme for UNCCD:** The generation of the NAP has been completed. The MSP component activities will be useful in the elaboration of the NAP and the steering of out-flow work on SLM once it has been made by the GoT. Funds availed for the completion and circulation of the completed NAP are in the order of USD8, 000. These shall be sourced from the UNDP Pacific Governance Project (PacGov), with distribution managed by SPREP.

135. **Development of Sustainable Agriculture in the Pacific (DSAP):** The DSAP project (EU through SPC) focuses on the identification of problems and the testing of technologies to improve traditional agricultural systems. The emphasis has moved from research to identification and promotion of promising technologies including: improved crop varieties, pest and disease management, land conservation and agro-forestry technologies. DSAP also includes an ‘extension communication component’ which promotes and aims to enhance national capabilities in extension communications methods: e.g. radio, posters, handbooks, brochures and videos. The DSAP project is delivered as part of the Agriculture and Forestry Programme of SPC. The regional project objectives are to support the development of national capacities in agriculture extension, including the promotion of sustainable agriculture, improved food security and rural livelihoods. Outcomes of this work will prove to be invaluable inputs to regular updates to the NAP once produced. There are strong linkages between this initiative and the MSP Project as designed. Given the use of demonstration sites that could be linked to those of the MSP and the close relationship of intended activities, it has been determined that funds from the SPC programmes for Tuvalu of USD130, 000 would directly link to efforts under the MSP. This would qualify as baseline work and funds would qualify as co-financing. A letter of agreement to this end from the SPC is attached to this MSP proposal.

136. **Tuvalu, EU/SOPAC EDF9 Project *Reducing the Vulnerability of Pacific ACP States*.** As mentioned previously this regional based project aims to consider the vulnerabilities of islands, concentrating on aggregates, water and hazards. Much of the first phase of this work is centered on GIS development. Whereas this project will concentrate on the technical setup of databases and links with cadastral systems, the MSP will concentrate on the enhanced use of GIS in assessments and decision support. There are strong links and synergies with objectives, intended outcomes and outputs.

137. The strengthening of the national GIS base to cover land resources information and island characteristics is seen as a valuable contribution the MSP may bring to this project. Conversely the SLM project may reveal a number of lessons for the EDF 9 SOPAC sponsored project: agreed priority areas of degradation and links to vulnerabilities; community derived information to assist risk assessments and vulnerability appraisals etc. Simply on the GIS interface components it is estimated that approximately USD27,000 would qualify as co-financing.

138. SOPAC, GEF Full Project Design, Pipeline Project: **Integrated Water Resource Management, Pacific Island Countries.** This project has met with preliminary GEF support and is progressing through PDFB processes for full design. Water resource capture is of critical importance for Tuvalu, given the constraints and barriers as mention in the Situation Analysis. Uncontrolled water pooling, flows and contamination as a result of poor development and land use planning is also of priority. There are important links with the objectives of this project and the MSP. As a GEF sponsored project the primary GEF funds cannot be nominated as co-financing, however some of the co-funding sources nominated for this project have potential to provide ‘co-financing’ for this MSP.

139. UNDESA, FAO-SPC, **South-South Cooperation Project, Department of Agriculture**. The Department is currently managing a three (3) year project under the LDC South-South programme aimed at assisting communities with sustainable agricultural practices. Three (3) experienced personnel from the Philippines are located in Funafuti to assist with programmes and projects of the Department. There is an ability to utilize their human resources in the delivery of like activities under this MSP. It is estimated that approximately USD 150,000 worth of human and technical resources can be availed from this arrangement, and this would quality as co-financing.

140. UNCCD Project, "Land Degradation Rehabilitation and Drought Effect Mitigation in the Pacific Island Countries" (**Venezuela Funds**) for UNCCD related activities. Funds have become available from the Government of Venezuela for Pacific Island Countries to use with UNCCD related initiatives. The regional project is being managed by the UNCCD Secretariat. A total of up to USD90,000 is available for each PIC. Tuvalu's proposal for these funds is currently before the UNCCD Secretariat Grants Committee. Once approved the transfer of funds will proceed under an MOU.

Project Budget

141. Table 1 below summarizes the project budget by Outcome and Output, with an indication of the broad source of funding. Table 2 subsequently indicates the estimated co-financing sources.

Table 1: Project Budget Summary by Outcome & Output

| <i>Project Outcome/Output</i> | <i>GEF</i> | <i>Possible Co-finance allocation</i> | | <i>Total</i> |
|--|------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| | | <i>Govt. Co-finance</i> | <i>Other co-finance</i> | |
| <i>1. Increased Knowledge and Awareness</i> | | | | |
| <i>1.1 Awareness Raising Materials</i> | 10,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 20,000 |
| <i>1.2 Awareness Raising & demonstration activities</i> | 10,000 | 5,000 | 20,000 | 35,000 |
| | 20,000 | 10,000 | 25,000 | 55,000 |
| <i>2. Enhanced Technical, Individual and Institutional capacities</i> | | | | |
| <i>2.1 Improved GIS System</i> | 40,000 | 7,500 | 70,000 | 117,500 |
| <i>2.2 Training workshops on GIS and Land use planning</i> | 50,000 | 5,000 | 130,000 | 185,000 |
| <i>2.3 Local community mapping & appraisal</i> | 100,000 | 5,000 | 20,000 | 125,000 |
| <i>2.4 Local and Outer Island governance</i> | 20,000 | 5,000 | 10,000 | 35,000 |
| <i>2.5 National institutional structures and functions</i> | 20,000 | 2,500 | 10,000 | 32,500 |
| <i>2.6 Training and Demonstrations</i> | 70,000 | 5,000 | 20,000 | 95,000 |
| <i>2.7 Educational activities and materials</i> | 10,000 | | 15,000 | 25,000 |
| | 310,000 | 30,000 | 275,000 | 615,000 |
| <i>3. Systemic Capacity Building and Mainstreaming</i> | | | | |

| | | | | |
|--|---------|--------|---------|------------------|
| 3.1 Elaboration of the NAP | - | 5,000 | 20,000 | 25,000 |
| 3.2 Mainstreaming in Policy | 5,000 | 5,000 | 20,000 | 30,000 |
| 3.3 Investment Plan | 5,000 | | 20,000 | 25,000 |
| 3.4 Integrated Land Use planning options | 5,000 | | 20,000 | 25,000 |
| | 15,000 | 10,000 | 80,000 | 105,000 |
| 4. Enhanced technical support | | | | |
| 4.1 Tools, guidelines and manuals | 15,000 | | 20,000 | 35,000 |
| 4.2 Knowledge management networks | 10,000 | 10,000 | 5,000 | 25,000 |
| 4.3 Effective M&E systems | 45,000 | | 5,000 | 50,000 |
| 4.4 Local & traditional management | 10,000 | | 20,000 | 30,000 |
| | 80,000 | 10,000 | 50,000 | 140,000 |
| Project Management Unit | | | | |
| Contractual Services | 40,000 | 27,000 | 0 | 77,000 |
| Office Equipment/Costs | 5,000 | | | |
| Travel | 5,000 | | | |
| | 50,000 | 27,000 | 0 | 77,000 |
| TOTAL MSP | 475,000 | 87,000 | 430,000 | 992,000 |
| PDFA | 25,000 | | | 25,000 |
| Grand Total | 500,000 | 87,000 | 430,000 | 1,017,000 |

Table 2. Detailed description of estimated co-financing sources

| Co-financing Sources | | | | |
|--|----------------|---------|----------------|----------------------|
| Name of Co-financier (source) | Classification | Type | Amount (US\$) | Status |
| Alofa Tuvalu NGO | B | In-kind | 30,000 | Confirmed (by email) |
| UNCCD/GM/SPREP | M | Cash | 8,000 | Confirmed |
| GoT % wages | G | In kind | 25,000 | Committed |
| GoT % office | G | In-kind | 17,000 | Committed |
| GoT vehicle & fuel est | G | In-kind | 45,000 | Committed |
| UNCCD- Venezuela Funds | M | In-kind | 90,000 | Confirmed |
| EU – EDF 9 | M | In-kind | 22,000 | Neg |
| EU/SPC DSAP | M | In-kind | 130,000 | Confirmed |
| South-South | M | In-kind | 150,000 | Confirmed |
| Total Co-financing (Confirmed or subject to letters of support) | | | 517,000 | |

*Classification: G= government, NGO, M=multilateral, B=bilateral, P=private enterprise

*Type = in kind or cash *Status: Comm = committed, Con=confirmed, N=under negotiation

Table 3. Project Administration Budget

| Component | Estimated consultant weeks | GEF(\$) | Other sources (\$) | Project total (\$) |
|---|-----------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Local consultants/project staff | 144 | 40,000 | 27,000 | 67,000 |
| International Consultants | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications | | 5,000 | 0 | 5,000 |
| Travel | | 5,000 | 0 | 5,000 |
| Miscellaneous | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | | 50,0000 | 27,000 | 77,000 |

Table 4. Consultants Working for Technical Assistance Components

| Component | Estimated consultant weeks | GEF(\$) | Other sources (\$) | Project total (\$) |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Local consultants | 230 | 237,500 | 122,000 | 359,500 |
| International consultants | 22 | 41,000 | 0 | 41,000 |
| Total | 252 | 278,500 | 122,000 | 400,500 |

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 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

Two-three regional/international consultants will be hired to provide basic support in the training, legislative reviews under outcomes 2 and 3, and undertake evaluations as detailed in the monitoring and evaluation and workplan.

PART III: MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS

Institutional framework and project implementation arrangements

142. **General Framework:** The project will be implemented over a period of four (4) years commencing in October 2007. The implementation agency for the project will be the UNDP UNDAF through the Suva Fiji office. The project will be executed under UNDP National Execution (NEX) procedures. The lead executing agency for the project will be the Department of Environment (DoE), in conjunction with the Department of Lands (GIS) and Department of Agriculture. The Department of Public Works will be a collaborating agency and will be directly involved in pilot and demonstration activities while the Department of Environment with assistance from the AID Management Unit shall be responsible for all financial delivery and reporting of the project expenses. The Department of Environment will also be responsible for day-day management of the project and the timely delivery of inputs, outputs and activities as well as the coordination and collaboration with other stakeholders such as the Outer Island administrations.

143. The project will receive high-level guidance and oversight from the **Project Steering Committee (PSC)** which shall include members of the Tuvalu Development Coordination Committee, representatives of TANGO, private industry representations and relevant Heads of Government agencies. This committee which incorporates NGO and civil society representation through TANGO will be able to advise the Head of Ministries (HOM) committee which includes members of all relevant key stakeholders at the higher level of Government (Ministries, Corporations, Agencies and Offices). The HOM will normally meet at least once a month. Use of the National Sustainable Development Strategy committee will assist with objectives to mainstream SLM.

144. **The National project committee (NPC)** shall be headed by the Director of the Department of Environment. It will include the UNCCD National Focal Point, as well as the GEF Focal Point, the MSP Project Coordinator and a representative of the NCSA UNCCD Thematic Working Group (TWG) and the AID Management Unit. This NPC can also act as the National Coordination Body (NCB) under the UNCCD, as the UNCCD Focal Point is clearly visible within the management framework.

145. The **Project Management Unit (PMU)** will be established within the DoE, headed by the **Project Coordinator (PC)**. The PMU will also include one senior member from the the AID Management Unit, DoL, PWD and DoA, as well as an Administrative Assistant. The PC will be responsible to the Director of Environment, and through him the NPC.

The **NCSA UNCCD TWG will act as the technical advisory group (TAG)** for technical support to the project committee. It will be composed of individuals from the relevant government agencies, NGO representatives and Outer Island representatives – as they are available. Both the NPC and TWG/TAG will meet at least each quarter to monitor progress of the project and coordinate technical inputs. The timing will enable joint meetings, and respect the difficulties in time management given the remoteness of some of the outer islands. The TWG/TAG will also be charged with coordinating technical links between national and province based stakeholders. To maintain close collaboration between the co-financiers and key stakeholders the OPM will be a member of the NSC and will be an observer of the TWG/TAG through its role in the NCSA.

146. **Appendix 8-13** provides the Terms of Reference (TORs) for the management arrangements and committees.

147. The institutional arrangements to manage the MSP have been formulated to accommodate the NAP elaboration, and link efforts with the NCSA process. The MSP design has appreciated the need to, as far as practicable, utilize existing management mechanisms. Tuvalu like many PICs has seen a proliferation of committees and project teams dealing with environment and development assistance projects. This scenario often places burdens on whole of government approaches, and often aggravates discordant actions rather than relieving them.

148. **Kaupule or Village Council project committee (VPC):** Initially there will be one VPC based in Funafuti to service the representative catchment appraisal and pilot work using a Landcare approach. The national based project coordinator with the office responsible for Outer Island Affairs will provide the management link between the national, village and Outer Island administrations. The VPC will comprise representatives from the Council areas, Community groups and church groups. The VPC will be responsible for the following:

- ensure that broad stakeholder participation is maintained,
- assist with coordination of landowner and farmer inputs;
- collaborate with MSP advisers;
- ensure synthesis of activities with existing projects and active NGOs;
- ensure village governance customs are respected;
- guide national project committee on specific needs, problems and solution areas.
- Maintain information and knowledge dissemination.

Figure 3 below depicts the management arrangements

SLM Management Framework

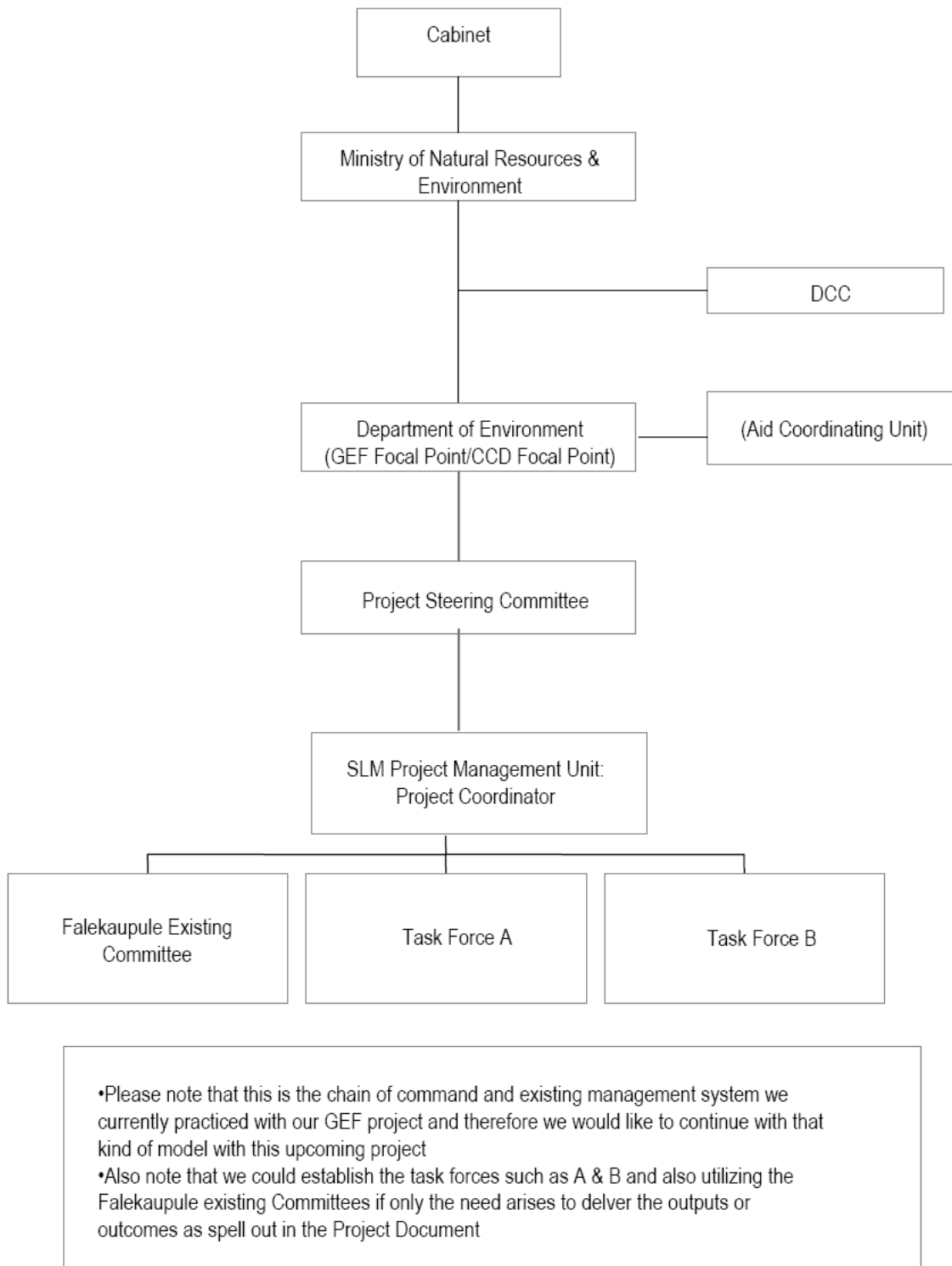


Figure 1: MSP Management Arrangements

149. **Local Project Committee (LPC):** There is accommodation in the project design for a targeted village Council, to establish a Local project committee for the MSP. Each community involved in the pilot work (will commence with one) will have a local resource management committee, most likely derived from an existing sub-committee of the village

Kaupule (Council or committee). This group will be responsible for encouraging community-based activities, facilitating local implementation and advising on community level activities and customs. The LPC will:

- advise on community protocol with respect to project activities;
- exchange information within and between the community/ies;
- exchange information with the project coordinator and MSP advisers;
- secure community resources (such as manpower) to implement project pilot work and be involved in activities;
- identify issues of community significance that may affect the project and its sustainability;
- recommend changes to the project during its implementation;
- identify any lessons learned from previous activities or the project during implementation; and,
- promote awareness and encourage participation.

Initially the VPC and LPC will meet together at least on a bi-monthly basis.

150. **Project management and operations:** A Project Coordinator will oversee the day-to-day operations of the Project, and will be based in the DoE. There will be close liaison between the Project Coordinator, the Director of Environment and the UNDP Tuvalu Environment Programme Manager (Suva, Fiji). Terms of Reference for the Project Coordinator (PC) are at Appendix 11. The PC will work under the direction of the Director of Environment and the MEA Coordinator. He/she 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.

151. **Regional Project Management Linkages:** UNDP Fiji will have responsibilities with administering GEF funds to the Implementing Partner, namely to the DoE through the Aid Management Office. The National Project Committee will manage all contracts with local and international service providers in unison with UNDP. The PC will manage the GoT funds for the functioning of the NPC. UNDP will advance funds by quarter for the functioning of the NPC. Justification for expenditure at each quarter will be to the satisfaction of UNDP, before each quarterly advancement.

152. Model criteria and procedures for performance-based contracts will be developed between the PC and UNDP for service providers and contracted NGOs. Funds for performance-based contracts, will be held by UNDP subject to the satisfactory delivery of products and services as agreed between the PC, chair of the NPC and the UNDP.

153. In order to accord proper acknowledgement to GEF for providing funds, 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 acknowledgment to GEF.

PART IV: MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

154. Project monitoring and evaluation will be conducted consistent with established UNDP and GEF procedures and guided by the Monitoring and Evaluation Tool Kit provided by the Global Support Unit (GSU) on behalf of UNDP GEF in New York. Reporting in the first instance will be provided by the National Project Committee (NPC) with support from the UNDP Multi-Country Office (UNDP-CO) and the UNDP/GEF Global Support Unit. The PC through the NPC will have lead responsibility for reporting requirements to UNDP.

155. The Logical Framework Matrix in Table 4 Section II below provides the baseline and performance indicators for project implementation along with their corresponding sources of verification, key risks and assumptions.

156. The NPC will also complete and supply the UNDP MCO with a National MSP Annual Project Review Form. This will be submitted to UNDP MCO by 1st July annually for review and subsequent transmission to the GSU by the 15th July. The APR Form will outline project identifiers, monitoring impact and performance, including monitoring project processes, adaptive management and lessons learnt. The project identifiers cover the basic background data of the project. Questions in this section have to be completed by the Project Coordinator.

157. 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 strengthened 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) MSP outcomes. Furthermore, this section will elaborate on how the project activities are meeting GEF requirements and principles.

158. Overall, there are twenty-eight (28) compulsory questions in the APR form that must be completed by the Project Coordinator. 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 Coordinator in consultation with the National Steering Committee 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 Tuvalu.

159. 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

160. A Project Inception Workshop (IW) will be conducted with the full project team, relevant government counterparts, co-financing partners, the UNDP-MCO 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 logframe matrix. This will include reviewing the logframe (indicators, means of verification,

baseline, targets, 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.

161. Additionally, the purpose and objective of the Inception Workshop (IW) will be to:

- introduce project staff to the UNDP-GEF team which will support the project during its implementation, namely the CO and responsible Regional Coordinating Unit staff;
- detail the roles, support services and complementary responsibilities of UNDP-CO and RCU staff vis à vis the project team;
- 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;
- provide an opportunity to inform the project team on UNDP project related budgetary planning, budget reviews, and mandatory budget re-phrasings.

162. 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.

163. A project *Inception Report* (IR) will be prepared immediately following the Inception Workshop, but not later than 3 months after the starting date of project implementation. It will include a detailed First Year/ Annual Work Plan (AWP) divided in quarterly time-frames detailing the activities and progress indicators that will guide implementation during the first year of the project. This AWP 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 AWP, and including any monitoring and evaluation requirements to effectively measure project performance during the first 12 months time frame.

164. The IR 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.

165. 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 circulation of the IR, the UNDP Multi-Country Office and UNDP-GEF's Regional Coordinating Unit will review the document.

Monitoring Responsibilities and Events

166. The Inception Report will incorporate an agreed schedule of key monitoring and coordination events:

- tentative time frames for Tripartite Reviews, Steering Committee Meetings, TWG/Technical Advisory Group (TAG) meetings; and
- project related Monitoring and Evaluation activities.

167. 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 Coordinator 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 are adopted in a timely and remedial fashion to ensure that the success and progress of the project is not hindered unnecessarily or delay furthered.

168. The Project Coordinator will fine-tune the progress and performance/impact indicators of the project in consultation with National Project and Steering Committee. Targets and indicators for subsequent years would be defined annually as part of the internal evaluation and planning processes undertaken by the project team.

169. Measurement of impact indicators related to global benefits will occur according to the schedules defined in the Inception Report and tentatively outlined in the indicative Impact Measurement Template. The measurement, of these will be undertaken through subcontracts, and/or collaborative efforts with the CIMRIS. Where there is insufficient capacity to measure, these shortcomings will be highlighted in the NCSA and other related capacity assessments, and be covered in the NAP and the Investment strategy as action requiring urgent attention.

170. **Annual Monitoring** by the highest level of parties directly involved in project implementation will occur through the ***Tripartite Review (TPR)*** to be held at least once every year. The TPR meeting will be held within the first twelve months of the start of the project. An ***Annual Project Report (APR)*** will be prepared and based on findings of Quarterly Progress Reports throughout the year (the APR will incorporate every 4th Quarterly Progress Report – see below). These will be submitted to the UNDP-MCO in Apia, the NPC, the NSC and the UNDP-GEF regional office at least two weeks prior to the TPR for review and comments. . The Project Coordinator is responsible for writing the APR and including quarterly progress reports to UNDP MCO in Apia.

171. The NPC through the Project Coordinator will present the APR to the TPR, highlighting policy issues and recommendations for the decision of the TPR participants. The TPR will also be advised of any agreement reached by stakeholders during the APR preparation on how to resolve operational issues. Separate specific reviews of project components may also be conducted if necessary.

172. **Terminal Tripartite Review (TTPR)** The terminal tripartite review is to be held in the last month of project operations. The NPC through the Project Coordinator is responsible for preparing the Terminal Report and submitting it to the UNDP-CO and the GEF Regional Coordinating Unit. It shall be prepared in draft at least two months in advance of the TTPR in order to allow review, and will serve as the basis for discussions in the meeting. 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 or formulation.

Quarterly Progress Reports.

173. Quarterly 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, after vetting by the NPC and NSC.

Technical Reports (project specific- optional).

174. 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).

175. 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

176. 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 National Steering Committee 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.

177. An independent Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE) could be undertaken at the end of the second year of implementation or when deemed necessary by the National Steering Committee and UNDP CO. The Mid-Term Evaluation shall be necessary as the project duration exceeds four years. 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 in collaboration with the NSC 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 assessor.

Final Evaluation.

178. 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 MCO in collaboration with the NSC based on guidance from the Regional Coordinating Unit and UNDP-GEF.

Audit Clause

179. 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.

Legal Context:

180. This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) between the Government of Tuvalu and the United Nations Development Program.

181. UNDP acts in this project as Implementing Agency of the Global Environment Facility (GEF), and all rights and privileges pertaining to the UNDP as per the terms of the SBAA shall be executed according to GEF.

182. The UNDP Resident Representative for Tuvalu 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:

- Revisions of, or addition to, any of the annexes to the Project Document;
- 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;
- 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;
- Inclusion of additional annexes and attachments relevant to the Project Document

Intellectual property rights on data, study results, reports, etc

183. 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 GoT.

Table 3: Detailed M&E Plan and Budget

| Type of M&E activity | Lead responsible party in bold | Budget (USD) | Time frame |
|---|---|----------------------------------|--|
| Inception Workshop & Report | Project Implementation Team | 2,500 | At the beginning of project implementation |
| M&E Framework preparation and data collection | Project Team Consultants (M&E) 4 person/m over 4 years | 9,000 | |
| APR/PIR | The Government, UNDP MCO, Executing Agency, Project Team , UNDP/GEF Task Manager ¹ | None | Every year, at latest by June of that year |
| Committee Meetings | Project Coordinator , UNDP RTA & CO | \$1,000* | At least every quarter |
| Tripartite meeting and report (TPR) | The Government, UNDP MCO , Executing Agency, Project Team, UNDP/GEF Task Manager | \$3,500 (travel & meeting costs) | Every year, upon receipt of APR |
| Mid-term External Evaluation | Project team, UNDP/GEF headquarters, UNDP/GEF Task Manager, UNDP MCO , Executing Agency | \$4,000 | At the mid-point of project implementation. |
| Final External Evaluation | Project team, UNDP/GEF headquarters, UNDP/GEF Task Manager, UNDP MCO , Executing Agency | \$4,000 | At the end of project implementation, Ex-post: about two years following project completion |
| Terminal Report | UNDP MCO, UNDP/GEF Task Manager, Project Team | \$5,000* | At least one month before the end of the project |
| Audit | Executing Agency , UNDP MCO, Project Team | \$3,000 | Yearly |
| Visits to field sites | UNDP Multi-Country Office , Executing Agency | \$6,000 | Yearly \$1,500 per annum |
| Supporting Technical Reports | PMU, Consultants if needed | 7,000 | As determined by PMU in conjunction with UNDP MCO |
| TOTAL COST** | | \$45,000** | |

¹ UNDP/GEF Task Managers is a broad term that includes regional advisors, sub-regional coordinators, and GEF project specialists based in the region or in HQ.

** Indicates that this activity is covered by the project management unit.*

*** Budget excludes project team staff time, UNDP staff time and UNDP travel expenses*

RESPONSE TO GEF SECRETARIAT REVIEW

Provide a concise response to all points raised by GEF Secretariat after first submission (if any).

| GEFSEC Comment | Response | Location where document was revised |
|-----------------------|-----------------|--|
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| | | |
| | | |

SECTION II : STRATEGIC RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Table 4: Project Logical Framework

| Project Strategy | Objectively verifiable indicators | | | Sources of verification | Risks and Assumptions |
|---|--|---|---|---|--|
| Goal <i>Contribute to maintaining and improving ecosystem stability, integrity, functions and services while enhancing sustainable livelihoods by building the capacity to implement sustainable land management into all levels of decision-making.</i> | | | | | |
| Objective of the project | Indicator | Baseline | Target | Sources of verification | Risks and Assumptions |
| To strengthen human, institutional capacity, systemic capacity for Sustainable Land Management (SLM). | Integration of SLM (Nat policy, laws developed &/or approved); Resource officers assigned in National Govt; information on LD; LU policy NGOs active in promoting SLM | Nil | SLM incorporated into the NDP/NSSD programmes; Resource agency Plans include budgets for SLM; LU Policy outlining opportunity & constraint areas; Senior decision-makers aware of LD; Public awareness and understanding of LD & SLM. | NDP/NSSD, Annual Budget; Corporate plans | SLM encapsulated in separate sector Programmes, Plans, and Strategies. |
| Outcome 1: Increased knowledge and awareness of land degradation and the importance of sustainable land management | Efficient and effective Knowledge management systems in place | Nil. | Awareness materials on LD and SLM available at Nat govt, village Kaupule and Outer Island levels. Awareness of LD and SLM at community levels. Information available on LD & SLM. GIS system enables characterization of LD. | Annual reports/Corporate reviews & plans; key policy consultations recognize SLM issues; national mapping maps; web-sites & databases of MNR, PWD, DoA & Department of Environment | Importance of continued communications and advocacies appreciated by stakeholders. |
| Outcome 2: Enhanced technical, individual and institutional capacities for SLM. | Innovative tools for SLM: information & skills to implement SLM initiatives. Inter-Ministerial mechanism for SLM Agency responsible for SLM (mandate, HR, Tech capacity) | Cadastral & some relevant GIS bases useful for land resource mapping; Adhoc training based on Aid projects. | Model GIS system for land resource mapping; Model landscape appraisal by the community; legal & institutional links between community, province and national governance; communities participating in resource assessment & planning; ongoing training in GIS, LU planning, land rehabilitation. Coordinating Committee for SLM aligned with the DCC | National mapping GIS base; decisions on LU involving 3 levels of Govt; Community 'landscape' plans; Legal options agreed for LU planning Mid-long term course materials for GIS, including LU Planning, LD & SLM Govt Structure identifying key agency and coordinating mechanism accommodating SLM | Representative project area work able to be ramped up; pilot area outcomes suitable to argue legal and institutional changes |

SECTION II : STRATEGIC RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Table 4: Project Logical Framework

| | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|--|--|
| <p>Outcome 3: Systemic capacity building and mainstreaming of SLM principles and objectives</p> | <p>Integration of SLM into Government programmes. Finance & Economic agencies aware of SLM. Political commitment Sector & National policy incorporating SLM matters NAP and M&E systems operational Investment & Resource Strategy Secure Finances</p> | <p>Nil</p> | <p>NAP implemented; Department of Environment, MNR, DoA & MoW Corporate plans & budgets include SLM; Investment plan for medium to longer term financing; LU policy & admin processes agreed National Budget incorporating SLM needs SLM accommodated in National Development Policy Sector policies, strategies & policy accommodating SLM NAP M&E approved & operating Partners engaged and supporting Investment strategy Finance secured or committed for SLM through the Investment & Res mobilization strategy</p> | <p>Annual reports/Corporate reviews & plans; MEA reports covering SLM. Toolkit Survey scorecards</p> | <p>Agencies and institutions willing to collaborate; Consistent funding maintained with Department of Environment, DoA & PWD.</p> |
| <p>Outcome 4: Enhanced technical support at the local, Outer Island and national levels to assist with mainstreaming and integrated decision-making</p> | <p>Support for SLM supplied to communities & outer islands. Stakeholder involvement Links to MDGs achieving MDGs made Links to UNCCD Links to UNFCCC & UNCBD Links to CEDAW & related objectives IK inclusive Initiatives designed for replication</p> | <p>Some reference materials; spasmodic delivery; access problems; project led studies</p> | <p>Tools, guidelines and manuals available to national, village and outer island stakeholders; Info and communication systems for remote communities used to transfer SLM materials; Reference material assembled, managed & available. Successful involvement of all stakeholders Links to achieving MDGs made & operational Initiatives integrated with UNCCD implementation mechanisms Creates or promotes linkages to UNFCCC & CBD implementation. Contributes to in-country gender issues Promotes values of IK for SLM Activities designed & implemented for replicating of project successes</p> | <p>MSP M&E reports; Department of Environment, PWD & DoA Annual reports Toolkit Survey scorecards</p> | <p>Use of communication technologies supported by telcom.</p> |

| Outcome 1: Increased knowledge and awareness of land degradation and the importance of sustainable land management. | | |
|--|--|---|
| Outputs | Output Indicators | Activities |
| <i>Output 1.1:</i> Awareness raising materials and Social marketing plan. | 1.3.1 Social Marketing plan 1.3.1 Communications package: 6 monthly newsletter; annual posters and 2 brochures (one general SLM, one project related) 1.3.1 Media package: broadcasts for radio, TV, print and web-based circulation | 1.1.1 Social marketing plan for national awareness communications and knowledge management (the plan should engender cooperative responsibility; target use of church & women's groups; and be used to commence community profiling in selected catchments) 1.1.2 Production of 8 newsletters, 4 posters and marketing material canvassing SLM 1.1.3 Quarterly broadcasts on: Radio, newsletters and internet based networks |
| <i>Output 1.2:</i> Consultations and demonstration activities with communities and landowners, to increase understanding and awareness of Land degradation and implications for SLM. | 1.3.1 Four (4) National and eight (8) Village Awareness events involving outer Island representatives where practicable 1.3.1 Education materials aggregated & distributed to primary schools 1.3.1 Demonstration events: assembly & distribution of materials; equipment to assist demonstrations | 1.2.1 Conduct SLM awareness workshops for resource use planners (national govt), subsistence farmers, landowners, village Kaupule & Outer Island groups; 1.2.2 Host awareness events at schools and educational institutions; 1.2.3 Host demonstration days and events at representative site/s and at national events during the project. 1.2.4 Ongoing consultations with communities and landowners to increase understanding of SLM and means to merge with traditional practices. |
| Outcome 2: Enhanced technical, individual and institutional capacities for SLM | | |
| Outputs | Output Indicators | Activities |

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| <p>Output 2.1: Improved Geographic Information Systems (GIS) for land resource assessment and land use planning – to enable characterization of the LD problems, define the extent of land degradation and assist with decision-making.</p> <p>NB1: activities are with regard to the representative areas selected for the project. The outputs will assist broader application and ramping up of efforts for a rural land resources atlas;</p> <p>NB2: The output will use a ‘training for production’ method used elsewhere in the Pacific. GIS trainees will be fully involved in the production of outputs – following the ‘learn by doing’ approach.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Integrated GIS incorporating land resources information. ▪ Base mapping of representative areas for use by communities in project extension. ▪ Spatial information sharing, with access via a GIS user group, assisted by technology (SOPAC Mapserver). ▪ GIS mapping layers of land degradation elements included in the national mapping system. ▪ Report on the extent of land degradation | <p>2.1.1 Technical assistance with the harmonization of GIS systems and existing information layers (Dept of Lands, Department of Environment, DoA and ors);</p> <p>2.1.2 Confirm anomalies and gaps in, and duplication of information with regard to representative catchment/s;</p> <p>2.1.3 GIS layers enhanced to reflect land systems information using USDA, NSW Soil Conservation and/or NZ LandCare Research model. ;</p> <p>2.1.4 Land use assessments and other geographic land resources information incorporated into the GIS. Use the outputs of GIS to define the extent and characteristics of land degradation, choose suitable indicators and provide a report on the status of land degradation (for the NAP).</p> <p>2.1.5 Information sharing and access protocols established and hardware / software procured.</p> <p>2.1.6 Base maps produced of representative project areas, including land systems information, contours, slope classifications, physical and bio-physical features.</p> <p>2.1.7 Technical backup to village & Outer Island offices on GIS outputs and data collection by communities (GPS etc);</p> <p>2.1.8 Review, enhancement and incorporation of community mapping in the GIS.</p> |
| <p>2.2 Training workshops and demonstration events on GIS and Land Use Planning, including exchanges between Outer Island groups</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2 annual specific GIS training events per annum of GIS and resource use planning personnel (Govt & Community reps): focus on technical extension. ▪ One (1) National and two (2) province level training workshops annually on Land Use approaches and use of ICT ▪ Regular national demonstration events ((1) event every 6 months) of GIS use for Env & Land Use Planning. | <p>2.2.1. Develop and implement training modules on SLM: GIS. Regular follow up training</p> <p>2.2.2 Training in Land Use approaches</p> <p>2.2.2. Demonstration activities tying GIS with Env and LU Planning</p> |
| <p>Output 2.3: Local community mapping and appraisal of representative project areas.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Report on Participatory technical development and community catchment appraisals ▪ Integrated catchment/s assessment maps by communities for the project area/s. ▪ Integrated land use plans produced | <p>2.3.1 Practical participatory training in the development of a land functionality map. Introduction of Landcare approaches and methodologies. Undertake participatory mapping and appraisal exercises of land resource systems in representative project areas;</p> <p>2.3.2 Identify landscape features land use & activity areas; hunting & forage areas; transport routes; water systems, services, infrastructure, cultural</p> |

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| | <p>for the catchment/s: needs, risks, opportunity areas and land use options.</p> | <p>aspects etc;</p> <p>2.3.3 Id biodiversity elements & land resource features: forest types; soil landscapes; known degradation areas, poor fertility areas; areas of soil-moisture-nutrient problems; sensitive biodiversity</p> <p>2.3.4 Map old LU/new LU areas. Distinguish lands where fallow periods differ.</p> <p>2.3.5 Map vulnerable areas</p> <p>2.3.6 Map risks, threats, and opportunity areas: areas for rehabilitation, mitigation or adaptive works (invasives, over-harvesting, pollution etc)</p> <p>2.3.7 Map future needs - based on socio-economic trends, opportunity areas for alternative crops, land area requirements for alternative farming practices etc</p> <p>2.3.8 Document conducive traditional practices (graphically where they can be represented), relating these to patterns of customary useage, reconciling competing demands, protection and allocation of resources. Documentation of complementary choices in farming practices, forestry management, environmental protection & land use planning (the fusion of traditional and 'western' approaches)</p> <p>2.3.9 Reconcile community mapping with LU mapping (may take the form of a catchment plan, or resource management plan)</p> |
| <p>Output 2.4 Enhanced local institutional structures and functions to better address SLM; [Kaupule and Outer Islands].</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Institutional development report, focusing on local empowerment and TK, outlines preferred community options. ▪ Options for Legislative changes provided and tested - to improve institutional functions and services of village level governance: respect, roles, linkages, administrative processes. ▪ Integrated land use plan/s adopted under strengthened and/or new institutional arrangements | <p>2.4.1 (Linked to output 3.4) Documentation of the effectiveness and shortcomings of traditional knowledge and management systems to deal with the driving forces behind land degradation (including tenure, resource access, values and aspirations, 'rules' for resource protection, dispute resolution)</p> <p>2.4.2 Report on the critical components of customary systems and traditional management, capable of dealing with emerging pressures. Include a comparative analysis of local methods versus 'western' methods.</p> <p>2.4.3 Review of existing legal & administrative frameworks to establish or clarify the roles of villages, chiefs, Kaupule chiefs (or similar where they exist) and Outer Island administrations.</p> <p>2.4.4 Document complementary farming practices ie between the capabilities as mapped and successful farming practice</p> <p>2.4.5 Institute changes/additions needed to Outer Island and national legal frameworks and/or administrative processes to integrate/fuse traditional methods/information with 'western' land use/resource management approaches.</p> |

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| | | 2.4.6 Amend/adapt community ‘integrated land use’ or natural resource management plan to suit findings. |
| Output 2.5: National institutional structures and functions enhanced to better address SLM | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Report of institutional structures, functions and practice for resource use agencies. ▪ Institutional changes to strengthen roles, functions and services by Department of Environment, MNR, DoA & PWD - to outer islands and village level governance. | <p>2.5.1 Review of existing charters, corporate plans, legislation and policies establishing the functions and administrative processes for relevant government agencies responsible for components of SLM</p> <p>2.5.2 Report on duplication, gaps, and problems with vertical (inter-governmental) and horizontal (intra-governmental) coordination mechanisms</p> <p>2.5.3 Review the institutional set-up and role of the ‘Planning’ unit of Dept of Lands, DoE and the Department of Agriculture: address links with like planning demand areas (e.g. Lands and Survey, Works and DoA)</p> <p>2.5.4 Enhance the human resources, administration and policy direction of the Planning areas.</p> |
| Output 2.6: Training workshops, demonstrations, seminars and exchanges between outer island groups, local Funafuti Kaupule and national stakeholders. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Use of Village Council venues for participatory technical development of communities. ▪ Regular demonstration events (minimum of one (1) event every 6 months) at the community level ▪ 2 annual formal GIS training events per annum of resource use planning personnel (Govt & Community reps): focus on technical extension. ▪ One (1) National and two (2) province level training workshops annually to train resource use personnel in basic EIA/SEA, land use planning, & GIS: focusing on decision making. ▪ Community based mentoring network | <p>2.6.1 Develop training materials and undertake specific training of local communities on SLM through Landcare approaches: including landscape analysis/planning; land suitability methods; sustainable farming practices; soil and water management; community monitoring.</p> <p>2.6.2 Develop training modules and undertake specific training of village, Outer Island and national government stakeholders in GIS/Remote sensing; community land use planning; EIA & SEA for SLM; use of environmental economics in decision-making etc.</p> |
| Output 2.7: Educational activities and curricula development for schools and education institutions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Education & awareness materials developed and made available for all primary schools for key school events ▪ Production and dissemination of curriculum materials addressing SLM, LU planning to all primary schools | <p>2.7.1 Organize education events for ‘special days’, key educational and cultural events covering SLM and the problems caused by land degradation.</p> <p>2.7.2 Enhance school curriculum materials targeting primary schools to cover SLM</p> |

| Outcome 3: Systemic capacity building and mainstreaming of SLM principles and objectives | | |
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| Outputs | Output Indicators | Activities |
| <i>Output 3.1:</i> Elaborate and implement the NAP (through co-financing) and identify specific on-the-ground investments required in the medium to long term to implement the NAP. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NAP addendums produced to complement Department of Environment corporate plan under the NSSD. ▪ NAP addendums endorsed by GoT ▪ On-the-ground investment needs identified and calculated. | <p>3.1.1 Elaborate the Situation Analysis Report, through this MSP and work associated with the UNCCD & NCSA, to confirm the priorities for land degradation, including capacity building, on-the-ground investments and targeted research</p> <p>3.1.2 Use the outputs of GIS capacity development to provide a status report on the status of land.</p> <p>3.1.3 Validate the NAP project schemes, through stakeholder participation and merging efforts with the NSSD. Integrate SLM principles and the NAP priorities into the NSSD Programmes, as the national policy platform to assist mainstreaming of SLM.</p> <p>3.1.4 Obtain formal government endorsement and adoption of the NAP projects and supplements, and incorporate priorities into budgetary processes, as conveyed by the Investment strategy</p> |
| <i>Output 3.2:</i> SLM principles and NAP priorities integrated with national development plans, sector/thematic action plans &/or national sustainable development strategies to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Dept of Home Affairs and Finance reporting Minister (OPM) recommending policy integration between NAP, MDGs & the NSSD; ▪ SLM represented consistently in thematic/sector policy; ▪ MDG reporting to include agreed indicators and data on LD | <p>3.2.1 Integrate SLM principles and the NAP priorities into land resource and rural development strategies/plans NCSA; the NBSAP, Bio-security, Food Security; ADB CEA; DSAP; UNFCCC 3NatCom & other natural resource policies;</p> <p>3.2.2 Develop practical policy tools to assist with mainstreaming: e.g. strategic environmental assessment of resource use policies (including land use planning; investment, taxation and other economic incentives);</p> <p>3.2.3 Link identification of indicators, status, trend observations of land degradation in the NAP (as updated) into SOE & MDG reporting.</p> |
| Output 3.3: Medium-Term Investment Plan developed to secure long-term support | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Investment plan developed and endorsed by GoT ▪ Funding conduits confirmed for follow up action on SLM | <p>3.3.1 Establish a technical working group, as subsidiary of the UNCCD TWG, to generate the investment plan;</p> <p>3.3.2 Identify or confirm priority SLM investment needs and opportunities</p> <p>3.3.3 Develop the plan and cost elements</p> <p>3.3.4 Generate project/action profiles for priority investments;</p> <p>3.3.5 Promote the investment plan with potential donors & analyse international programme opportunities;</p> <p>3.3.6 Finalize the resource mobilization strategy to accompany the investment plan</p> |

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| | | 3.3.7 Secure funding for follow-up actions to the MSP work |
| Output 3.4: Development of an integrated land use planning system confirmed for for medium-long term development. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Report on land and resource use planning and development decision-making laws and processes ▪ Options Report - for improving legislative linkages for policy cohesion and empowerment ▪ Rural Land use policy framework developed, incorporating means for village governance empowerment and use of TK. | <p>3.4.1 Review legislative platforms that address land use planning, environmental management, land management, investment and development control (concentrating on community, outer island, national linkages);</p> <p>3.4.2 Identify synergies, gaps, duplications or anomalies in legislation, regulations, statutory directions or administrative procedures;</p> <p>3.4.3 Consider options for integrated land use planning, incorporating traditional management (Outcome 4) and Outer Island legislative options & linkages;</p> <p>3.4.4 Produce a roadmap for integration of law, administrative processes and fiscal systems – for the nurtured development of an integrated land use planning system.</p> |
| Outcome 4: Enhanced technical support at the local, Outer Island and national levels to assist with mainstreaming and integrated decision-making | | |
| Inputs | Output Indicators | Activities |
| Output 4.1: Tools, guidelines and manuals for different approaches to capacity development, mainstreaming with policy platforms and integrated land use planning options; | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ At least 3 manuals and 5 guideline documents - covering methods, techniques and specific tools for SLM. ▪ Dissemination of technical information to remote communities using ICT (e.g. SOPAC Mapserver) | <p>4.1.1 Develop theme/technique specific tools, guidelines and manuals – as needed by stakeholders: e.g. community catchment mapping approaches; ecosystems services approach; land functionality analysis tools; use of GPS for GIS; environmental economics for policy assessment; land use approaches; SLM techniques; Sustainable farming practices etc.</p> <p>Avail simple and/or advanced technical equipment as necessary to assist with landscape appraisals; to pilot sustainable farming practices and record information (e.g A-frame contour banking; GPS recording etc.)</p> <p>Generate best practice and information sheets, based on pilot work and outputs; and make available to communities.</p> |
| Output 4.2: Local and national knowledge management networks, linked to existing networks; | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Web-based knowledge management network, supported by e-databases incorporating SLM information ▪ Community based mentoring network of landholders and technocrats | <p>4.2.1 Capitalize on existing network, information and clearing-house mechanisms to disseminate information, knowledge and sharing of lessons/successes</p> <p>Create web-based and database information on SLM</p> <p>Use umbrella NGOs (e.g. TANGO) and ICT group as means to disseminate and avail information on SLM.</p> |
| Output 4.3: Effective monitoring and evaluation systems in place using the GIS, for national and Outer Island monitoring, evaluation and reporting frameworks | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Spatial and thematic database system to assist with M&E of actions for SLM. ▪ Simple recording system developed for community participation in M&E | <p>4.3.1 Reconcile and tailor international environment and sustainable development indicators to suit monitoring of SLM and land degradation (MDGs, JPOI, CSD, UNCCD etc);</p> <p>Synthesize SLM environment and sustainable development indicators with MSP</p> |

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| | <p>processes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ MDG reports incorporating SLM indicators (also PRSPs). ▪ Report on baselines and targets for SLM | <p>M&E system.</p> <p>4.3.2 Ensure synergies between MDG indicators and Environment & NRM agencies SOE. Link MNR, DoA & PWD databases and reporting systems, using the GIS as the key coordinating mechanism.</p> <p>4.3.3 Develop systems for community monitoring of the status of their land resources, the extent of clearing & degradation.</p> <p>4.3.4 Use GIS and M&E indicators and initial monitoring results to establish baselines and targets for SLM (meld with Investment plan work)</p> <p>4.3.5 Maintain monitoring of the status of land degradation, and report to UNCCD, GEF and international stakeholders as may be required</p> |
| <p>Output 4.4: Incorporation of local and traditional management approaches into community-led integrated land use planning systems.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Report on model approach for incorporating local and traditional knowledge into an integrated land use planning system (links with Output 3.4) ▪ Report on human resources needs for providing on-going technical backstopping. | <p>4.4.1 Provide technical and advisory back-up services to Outer Island offices and community project teams.</p> <p>Assist province and village team members with options/ model approaches for integrated planning with village communities.</p> <p>Aggregate and evaluate TK lessons from the pilot work in the representative project areas for reporting of best practices to pursue during and post-project.</p> |
| <p><i>PART III Management Arrangements</i></p> <p><i>Output 5: Project Management Unit and Coordination and management mechanisms established</i></p> <p><i>NB: This part is maintained to ensure all project related actions/activities are incorporated in this Log-Frame Matrix for the Government of Tuvalu purposes.</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PMU and NPC established ▪ PC appointed and PMU staff assembled ▪ Links to PMU to the NCSA TWG confirmed. ▪ Management of national, outer island and village project components ▪ Timely production of M&E milestones | <p>5.1.1 Establish the national based Project management unit and National Project Committee within the Department of Environment, with administrative links to the PWD and DoA. MNR and DoA to co-chair the NPC.</p> <p>5.1.2 Establish management links to include conduits to the Tuvalu Development Coordination Committee, the SLM Technical Working Committees (associated with the NCSA UNCCD Thematic Working Group), the links to the Minister responsible for Outer Island Administration & local community planning committees (which may be made up of representatives of village committees involved in the local representative catchment areas.</p> <p>5.1.3 Engage or appoint/second a Project Coordinator (Department of Environment); second a Resource Planning Officer and engage an Administrative assistant.</p> <p>5.1.4 Convene inception meetings at national and Outer Island levels (broaden consultation for project refinements during inception processes.</p> <p>5.1.5 Regular monitoring and reporting on the status of the project to MNR, DoA, PWD, UNDP-GEF, and the Development Coordination Committee.</p> <p>5.1.6 Manage project reviews / audits as may be deemed necessary</p> |

Appendix 5: Table 5 Project Schedule

| PROJECT OUTCOME/ OUTPUT | PROJECT ACTIVITY | 2008 | | | | | 2008 | | | | | 2009 | | | | 2010 | | | | 2011 | | |
|--|--|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|----|------|----|----|----|------|----|----|----|------|----|--|
| | | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | |
| 1 Increased Knowledge and Awareness | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1 Awareness Materials & Marketing Plan | 1.1.1 Social marketing plan for national awareness communications and knowledge management | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1.1.2 Production of newsletters, posters and marketing material canvassing SLM | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1.1.3 Broadcasts on Radio, newspapers and internet based networks | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.2 Consultations and demonstration activities with communities and landowners | 1.2.1 Conduct SLM awareness & participatory workshops | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1.2.2 Host awareness events at schools and educational institutions; | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1.2.3 Host demonstration days and events at representative sites | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1.2.4 Ongoing consultations with communities and landowners | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Enhanced technical, individual and institutional capacities for SLM | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.1 : Improved Geographic Information Systems (GIS) | 2.1.1 Assist with the harmonization of GIS systems and existing information layers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2.1.2 Confirm anomalies and gaps in, and duplication of information | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2.1.3 GIS layers enhanced | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2.1.4 Land Use assessments & maps | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2.1.5 Information sharing protocols | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2.1.6 Produce base maps | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2.1.7 Technical backup for OI extension | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2.1.8 Review & enhance Community mapping in GIS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.2 Training workshops and demonstration events on GIS and Land Use Planning | 2.2.1. Develop and implement training modules on SLM: GIS. Regular follow up training | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2.2.2 training in Land Use approaches | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2.2.2. Demonstration activities tying GIS with Env and LU Planning | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.3. Local community mapping and appraisal of representative | 2.3.1. Practical participatory training in the development of a land functionality map | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Appendix 5: Table 5 Project Schedule

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| project areas | 2.3.2. Identify landcape features and activity areas, infrastructure etc | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2.3.4 Id biodiversity elements & land resource features | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2.3.5 Map old LU/new LU areas | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2.3.6 Map vulnerability areas | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2.3.7 Map risks, threats, and opportunity areas | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2.3.8 Map future needs | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2.3.9 Document conducive traditional practices | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2.3.10 Reconcile community mapping with LU mapping | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.4 Enhanced local institutional structures and functions to better address SLM; [Kaupule and Outer Islands] | 2.4.1. Evaluate effectiveness of traditional systems | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2.4.2 Report on critical components of customary systems | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2.4.3 Review ex legal & admin frameworks | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2.4.4 Document complementary farming practices | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2.4.5 Institute changes to OI and national legislations | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2.4.6 Amend and adapt integrated LU planning approach to suit findings | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.5 National institutional structures and functions enhanced to better address SLM | 2.5.1 Review of existing charters, corporate plans, legislation and policies | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2.5.2 Report on duplication, gaps, and problems with vertical (inter-governmental) and horizontal (intra-governmental) coordination | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2.5.3 Review the institutional set-up and role of the Land Use planning role of the Dept of Lands, DoE & the Department of Agriculture | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2.5.4 Enhance the human resources, administration and policy direction | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.6 Training workshops, demonstrations, seminars and exchanges between Outer Island groups, local Funafuti Kaupule and national stakeholders; | 2.6.1 Develop training materials and undertake specific training of local communities in SLM approaches | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Appendix 5: Table 5 Project Schedule

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|--|--|-------------|---|---|---|---|-------------|---|---|---|----|-------------|----|----|---|-------------|----|----|----|-------------|----|--|
| [Educational activities organized around relevant national, sub-national environmental events] | 2.6.2 Develop training modules and undertake specific training of provincial and national government | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.7 Educational activities and curricula development for schools and education institutions | 2.7.1 Organize education events for 'special days', key educational and cultural events covering SLM and the problems caused by land degradation | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2.7.2 Enhance school curriculum materials targeting primary schools to cover SLM | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PROJECT OUTCOME/ OUTPUT | PROJECT ACTIVITY | 2008 | | | | | 2008 | | | | | 2009 | | | | 2010 | | | | 2011 | | |
| 3. Systemic Capacity Building and Mainstreaming | | J | F | M | A | M | J | J | A | S | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | |
| 3.1. Elaborate and implement the NAP (through co-financing) and to identify specific on-the-ground investments required in the medium to long term to implement the NAP | 3.1.1. Elaborate the Baseline Report of the MSP, through associated work of the NCSA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 3.1.2. Use the outputs of GIS capacity development to provide a status report on the status of land | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 3.1.3 complete and validate project schemes to supplement the NAP | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 3.1.4 Obtain formal government endorsement and adoption of the NAP supplements | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.2 SLM principles and NAP priorities integrated with key national development plans, sector/thematic action plans &/or strategies to achieve the Millennium Development Goals | 3.2.1 Integrate SLM principles and the NAP priorities into land resource and rural development strategies/plans | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 3.2.2 Develop practical policy tools to assist with mainstreaming | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 3.2.3. Link status and trend observations of land degradation in the NAP (as updated) into MDG reporting | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.3. Medium-term Investment Plan developed to secure long-term support | 3.3.1 Establish a technical working group to generate the investment plan | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 3.3.2 Identify or confirm priority SLM investment needs and opportunities | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 3.3.3 Develop the plan and cost elements | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 3.3.4 Generate project/action profiles for priority investments | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 3.3.5 Promote the investment plan with potential donors & analyse international programme opportunities | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 3.3.6 Finalize the resource mobilization strategy to accompany the investment plan | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Appendix 5: Table 5 Project Schedule

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| | 3.3.7 Secure funding for follow-up actions to the MSP work | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.4 Development of an integrated land use planning system confirmed for medium-long term development | 3.4.1 Review legislative platforms that address land use planning, environmental management etc | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 3.4.2 Identify synergies, gaps, duplications or anomalies in legislation etc | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 3.4.3 Consider options for integrated land use planning, incorporating traditional management and Outer Island legislative options & linkages | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 3.4.4 Produce a roadmap for integration of law, administrative processes and fiscal systems | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 : Enhanced technical support | | J | F | M | A | M | J | J | A | S | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | |
| 4.1. Tools, guidelines and manuals for different approaches to capacity development, mainstreaming with policy platforms and integrated land use planning options | 4.1.1. Develop theme/technical specific tools, guidelines and manuals – as needed by stakeholders | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4.2. Local and national knowledge management networks, linked to existing networks (national and regional) | 4.2.1. Capitalize on existing network, information and clearing-house mechanisms to disseminate information, knowledge and sharing of lessons/successes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4.3 Effective monitoring and evaluation systems in place using the GIS, for national and Outer Island monitoring, evaluation & reporting frameworks | 4.3.1 Reconcile and tailor international environment and sustainable development indicators | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 4.3.2 Ensure synergies between MDG indicators and Environment and Resource use agencies SOE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 4.3.3 Develop systems for community monitoring of the status of their land resources | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 4.3.4 Use GIS and M&E indicators and initial monitoring results to establish baselines | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 4.3.5 Maintain monitoring of the status of land degradation. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Appendix 5: Table 5 Project Schedule

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|--|
| 4.4 Incorporate local and traditional management mechanisms | 4.4.1 Provide technical and advisory back-up services to national and Outer Island offices and community project teams | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5. Effective Project Management and M& E | | J | F | M | A | M | J | J | A | S | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | |
| 5.1 Project Management | 5.1.1 Establish the national based Project Management Unit | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 5.1.2 Establish management links to include conduits to the NCSA team, the Development Coordination Committee, Funafuti Kaupule, Outer island Kaupule, TANGO & local community planning | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 5.1.3 Engage or appoint/second a Project Coordinator, Resource Planning Officer and Administrative assistant | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 5.1.4 Convene inception meetings at national and Outer island levels | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 5.1.5 Regular monitoring and reporting on the status of the project | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 5.1.6 Manage project reviews / audits as may be deemed necessary | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6. Monitoring and Evaluation | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 M&E | 6.1 Mid-term Evaluation (if necessary) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 6.2 Final Evaluation | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 6.3 Annual Audits | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 6.4 Inception workshop and report | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 6.5 Field visits/TPR Meetings costs | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 6.6 Project M&E reporting costs | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 6.7 Lessons learnt | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Tables 6: Total Budget and Workplan

Table 6.1: Total Budget Including GEF & Donor Funds

| AWARD ID : | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| PROJECT TITLE: CAPACITY BUILDING FOR SUSTAINABLE LAND MANAGEMENT IN TUVALU | | | | | | | |
| GEF Outcome/ Atlas Activity | Responsible Party | Source of Funds | Amount US \$ (Year 1) | Amount US\$ (Year 2) | Amount US \$ (Year 3) | Amount US\$ (Year 4) | Amount US\$ (Total) |
| Outcome 1 | GoT/PMU | GEF | 10,000 | 5,000 | 3,000 | 2,000 | 20,000 |
| | PMU | GoT | 5,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 1,000 | 10,000 |
| | UNDP | Multi-lateral | 10,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 25,000 |
| Sub-total Outcome 1 | | | 25,000 | 12,000 | 10,000 | 8,000 | 55,000 |
| Outcome 2 | GoT/PMU | GEF | 100,000 | 100,000 | 60,000 | 50,000 | 310,000 |
| | PMU | GoT | 10,000 | 10,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 30,000 |
| | UNDP | Multi-lateral | 75,000 | 75,000 | 75,000 | 50,000 | 275,000 |
| Sub-total Outcome 2 | | | 185,000 | 185,000 | 140,000 | 105,000 | 615,000 |
| Outcome 3 | GoT/PMU | GEF | 5,000 | 5,000 | 2,500 | 2,500 | 15,000 |
| | PMU | GoT | 2,500 | 2,500 | 2,500 | 2,500 | 10,000 |
| | UNDP | Multi-lateral | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 80,000 |
| Sub-total Outcome 3 | | | 27,500 | 27,500 | 25,000 | 25,000 | 105,000 |
| Outcome 4 | GoT/PMU | GEF | 25,000 | 20,000 | 15,000 | 20,000 | 80,000 |
| | | GoT | 2,500 | 2,500 | 2,500 | 2,500 | 10,000 |
| | UNDP | Multi-lateral | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 5,000 | 50,000 |
| Sub-total Outcome 4 | | | 42,500 | 37,500 | 32,500 | 27,500 | 140,000 |
| Project Management Unit | GoT/PMU | GEF | 14,000 | 12,000 | 12,000 | 12,000 | 50,000 |
| | | GOT | 6,750 | 6,750 | 6,750 | 6,750 | 27,000 |
| Total Management | | | 20,750 | 18,750 | 18,750 | 18,750 | 77,000 |
| Total MSP | | | 287,500 | 274,500 | 240,000 | 190,000 | 992,000 |
| PDFFA GEF | | | | | | | 25,000 |
| Total Project | | | | | | | 1,017,000 |

Table 6.2: Total Budget and Workplan with Budget Notes

| Award ID: 00042981 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---------|-----------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------|------------------|
| Award Title: PIMS 3407 Tuvalu Capacity Building for Sustainable Land Management in Tuvalu | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Business Unit: FJI10 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Project Title: Tuvalu Capacity Building for Sustainable Land Management in Tuvalu | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Executing Agency: NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT SERVICE | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | Amount (USD) Year 4 | Total (USD) | See Budget Note: |
| OUTCOME 1: Increased Knowledge and Awareness | Govt. of Tuvalu | 62000 | GEF | 71300 | Local Consultants | 2,000 | 1,000 | 0 | 0 | 3,000 | a |
| | | | | 71200 | International Consultant | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | | | | 71400 | Contractual services | 1,000 | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | 3,000 | b |
| | | | | 74500 | Miscellaneous | 2,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 500 | 4,500 | c |
| | | | | 71600 | Travel | 5,000 | 2,000 | 1,500 | 1,000 | 9,500 | d |
| | | | | | Total Outcome 1 | 10,000 | 5,000 | 3,000 | 2,000 | 20,000 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OUTCOME 2: Enhanced Technical, Individual & Institutional Capacities | Govt. of Tuvalu | 62000 | GEF | 71300 | Local Consultants | 10,000 | 15,000 | 10,000 | 26,000 | 61,000 | e |
| | | | | 71200 | International Consultant | 11,000 | 11,000 | 9,000 | 0 | 31,000 | f |
| | | | | 71400 | Contractual services | 25,000 | 25,000 | 10,000 | 15,000 | 75,000 | g |
| | | | | 72500 | Office Supplies | 1,000 | 1,000 | 0 | 0 | 2,000 | |
| | | | | 72300 | Materials & Goods | 25,000 | 20,000 | 5,000 | 0 | 50,000 | h |
| | | | | 74500 | Miscellaneous | 3,000 | 3,000 | 1,000 | 2,000 | 9,000 | i |
| | | | | 71600 | Travel | 25,000 | 25,000 | 25,000 | 7,000 | 82,000 | j |
| | | | | | Total Outcome 2 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 60,000 | 50,000 | 310,000 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OUTOME 3: Systematic Capacity Building & Mainstreaming | Govt. of Tuvalu | 62000 | GEF | 71300 | Local Consultants | 2,500 | 2,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 7,000 | k |
| | | | | 71200 | International Consultant | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | | | | 71400 | Contractual services | 1,500 | 1,000 | 0 | 1,000 | 3,500 | l |
| | | | | 72500 | Office Supplies | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | | | | 74500 | Miscellaneous | 0 | 0 | 500 | 0 | 500 | |
| | | | | 71600 | Travel | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,000 | 5,000 | 4,000 | m |
| | | | | | Total Outcome 3 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 2,500 | 2,500 | 15,000 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|-------|-----|-------|--------------------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|----------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OUTCOME4: Enhanced technical support | Govt. of Tuvalu/UNDP | 62000 | GEF | 71300 | Local Consultants | 10,000 | 10,000 | 5,000 | 8,000 | 33,000 | n |
| | | | | 71200 | International Consultant | 0 | 0 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 10,000 | o |
| | | | | 71400 | Contractual services | 5,000 | 4,000 | 2,000 | 1,000 | 12,000 | p |
| | | | | 72500 | Office Supplies | 3,500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,500 | |
| | | | | 74500 | Miscellaneous | 1,500 | 1,000 | 2,000 | 1,000 | 5,500 | q |
| | | | | 71600 | Travel | 5,000 | 5,000 | 1,000 | 5,000 | 16,000 | r |
| | | | | | Total Outcome 4 | 25,000 | 20,000 | 15,000 | 20,000 | 80,000 | |
| Project Management Unit | Govt. of Tuvalu | 62000 | GEF | 71400 | Contractual services | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 40,000 | s |
| | | | | 72500 | Office Supplies | 2,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 5,000 | t |
| | | | | 71600 | Travel | 2,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 5,000 | u |
| | | | | | Total Management | 14,000 | 12,000 | 12,000 | 12,000 | 50,000 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | PROJECT TOTAL (MSP) | \$154,000 | \$142,000 | \$92,500 | \$86,500 | \$475,000 | |

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Summary of Funds: | |
| GEF (PDF-A + MSP) | \$500,000 |
| Government of Tuvalu (In-kind) | 87,000 |
| Multi-lateral (Cash) | 430,000 |
| Project Total | \$1,017,000 |

Budget Notes:

- a. Locally recruited consultants will provide technical support for designing awareness materials and testing this on field
- b. Specialized short term service contracts by individuals for national workshops, trainings and coordination of initial trainings for technical working group. 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.
- c. This includes materials for the workshops and contingency.
- d. This includes travel for local consultants as well as travel to the nine remote islands for workshops (mostly via boat). SLM awareness workshops also include costs to get participants from outer islands.
- e. 2 Regional/Local consultants will be hired to undertake mapping in the island communities, establish participatory on-ground demonstrations. It also includes outer island governance workshop consultancy costs and designing monitoring indicators for demonstrations. Assistance from Regional organizations (SPREP, SPC) will also be utilized, and hence this cost includes cost recovery for such services.
- f. 2 Regional/International consultants will be hired to undertake training workshops on GIS & EIA, Land use planning and improve GIS systems. International consultants will also be engaged for identifying options for legislative changes provided and test Institutional changes. Assistance from Regional organizations (SPREP, SPC) will also be utilized, and hence this cost includes cost recovery for such services.
- g. Specialized short term service contracts by community individuals for coordination remote island demonstrations, trainings and Organizing education events for 'special days', key educational and cultural events.
- h. This includes equipment and materials for demonstrations, GIS and remote sensing equipments as well as materials for specific training/demonstrations of local communities in SLM approaches.
- i. This includes materials for the workshops, contingency, publication expenses, cost for renting venues for the various consultations
- j. This includes travel to the nine remote islands for workshops (mostly via boat). SLM awareness workshops also include costs to get participants (community, field officers and other stakeholders) from all islands.
- k. 2 Regional/Local consultants will be hired to complete and validate project schemes to supplement the NAP, integrate SLM principles and the NAP priorities into land resource and rural development strategies/plans, develop practical policy tools to assist with mainstreaming and finalize the resource mobilization strategy to accompany the investment plan. Assistance from Regional organizations (SPREP, SPC) will also be utilized, and hence this cost includes cost recovery for such services.
- l. Specialized short term service contracts by individuals for promoting the investment plan with potential donors & analysing international programme opportunities, elaborating the baseline report of the MSP (through associated work of the NCSA) and identifying options for integrated land use planning and incorporating traditional management and Outer Island legislative options & linkages. TOR for the service contracts will be prepared by Project Coordinator.
- m. This includes travel to the outer islands for consultations and training. Costs for validation workshops on the roadmap for integration of law, administrative processes and fiscal systems, resource mobilization strategy, investment plan and priority SLM investment needs and opportunities will be undertaken.
- n. 2 Regional/Local consultants will be hired to develop tools, guidelines and manuals for different approaches to capacity development, develop systems for community monitoring of the status of their land resources and maintain monitoring of the status of land degradation. Assistance from Regional organizations (SPREP, SPC) will also be utilized, and hence this cost includes cost recovery for such services.
- o. 2 Regional/International consultants will be hired to undertake mid-term and final evaluations of the project.
- p. Specialized short term service contracts by community individuals for Provide technical and advisory back-up services to national and Outer Island offices and community project teams
- q. This includes materials for the workshops, contingency and cost for renting venues for the various consultations
- r. This includes travel for service contact individuals and local consultants to the various islands for technical services.
- s. Project Coordinator and short term individuals to be contracted to prepare TORs, disseminate draft workshop Report, undertake coordination responsibilities with Govt. and relevant organizations, gather feedback from relevant agencies and organizations as appropriate, assist in project monitoring as well as reporting to donors, UNDP-GEF and Government. See Appendix 11 for TOR
- t. Computer, Peripherals and office expenditures
- u. Funding for engaging in the community of practice (participation in regional and sub-regional exchange of experiences; costs of purchasing knowledge products from outside the country, participation in regional and sub-regional dedicated training, for networking and sub-contracting technical services from regional and international sources

SECTION III: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

PART 1: GEF Operational focal point endorsement letter

263. This MSP proposal clearly addresses the priorities of the country as it meets its obligations and responsibilities for implementation of the UNCCD and other relevant frameworks, such as those related to UNFCCC & UNCBD. The proposal has been reviewed by those responsible for the NCSA UNCCD work. The National Committee for the UNCCD is yet to be formed however the intended Chair is also the current GEF Focal Point. The proposal has also met with approval to the CCD political Focal Point, and the technical Focal Point. The CCD political Focal Point also is the GEF national Operational Focal Point (OFP).

264. The NCSA process has only just commenced in Tuvalu. The proposal has undergone a review by those responsible for the National Steering Committee of the NCSA project.

The required OFP endorsement letter is at Appendix 6.

PART II: CO-FINANCING LETTERS

265. All sources of co-finance as shown have been discussed with potential donors. Formal letters of negotiation/confirmation have been referred to the donors. Appendix 7 contains copies of responses from donors who have committed, confirmed or expressed an interest in co-financing.

PART III: DETAILED INFORMATION

266. Additional detailed information in support of the MSP has been appended below, and referenced in the order they have been referred in the main text, as follows:

- Appendix 1: Government Institutions and mandates/functions
- Appendix 2: International and Regional environmental agreements and conventions
- Appendix 3: Rationale for community based planning for SLM
- Appendix 4: Summary of the Landcare approach
- Appendix 5: Stakeholder analysis summary table
- Appendix 6: GEF OFP Endorsement Letter
- Appendix 7: Letters of confirmation for co-financing
- Appendix 8: Terms of Reference: National Steering Committee
- Appendix 9: Terms of Reference: National Project Committee
- Appendix 10: Terms of Reference for the Project Management Unit
- Appendix 11: Terms of Reference: Project Coordinator

- Appendix 12 Terms of Reference: Outer Island Project Committee
- Appendix 13 Terms of Reference: Local project committee

Appendix 1: Government Agencies: Legislation frameworks & roles - Land Use & SLM

| Institutions | Legal Status | Management Framework | Current Status |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|---|
| Local Government (Kaupule) | The Outer Islands Local Government Act 1987 provide for the Island Councils to make by-laws to regulate wildlife, waste, and manage development | The Act provides the framework to make, alter or revoke By-laws. | The formulation of by-laws is considered bureaucratic. As a result only a few environmental by-laws have been passed in recent times. Furthermore, the island council members are not fully aware of their roles concerning environmental management. |
| Dept of Environment | Set up under the Ministry of Natural Resources | Issue project permit and EIA for projects and activities in sensitive areas (e.g. foreshore, wetlands, sloping lands) - Monitor implementation and confirm compliance. | Permitting authority dealing protection of areas of special concern (foreshore, inland and Tuvalu Waters, wetlands, sloping lands), and EIAs. The Permitting authority may require or take remedial action. |
| Department of Public Works | | Implementing Agency to oversee engineering and construction of physical works including roads and landfills Building Controller administers the National Building Code. Manage the Land Survey work for the Govt. | Clearly established service and delivery role in the construction of infrastructure |
| Ministry of Agriculture | Ministry of Agriculture Act | Principal aim of the Ministry of Agriculture is to maximize exploitation of the potential in agriculture | Absence of a land use policy and planning coupled with a complicated land ownership system and the inability of government to enforce existing land laws has led to progressive encroachment into agricultural land and increasing soil infertility. |
| Crown Law | Crown Law Office Act xxxx | The Act provides the mandate of the Crown Law Office. | The office advises Government on legal matters. Enforcement of regulations can be requested and acted upon through court to criminal proceedings. |

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|---|--|
| <p>Ministry of Finance</p> | <p>Finance and Economic Management Act</p> | <p>The Act provides for effective economic and financial management and responsibility by Government.</p> | <p>To ensure the mandate of the MF Act is carried out it requires government to produce statements of economic policy; confirmation of adherence to fiscal disciplines prescribed under the Act; budget policy statements; economic and fiscal forecasts and updates; financial management information and comprehensive annual reports.</p> |
|-----------------------------------|--|---|--|

Appendix 2: Tuvalu International and Regional Environmental Agreements and Conventions

Source: Department of Environment

The Tuvalu are party to the following international and regional environmental agreements, treaties and conventions:

- *Convention on Biological Diversity;*
- *Convention on Conservation of Nature in the South Pacific Region (Apia Convention);*
- *Convention for the Protection of the Natural Resources and Environment of the South Pacific Region 1986 (SPREP or Noumea Convention with Annex);*
 - (a) *Protocol for the Prevention of Pollution of the South Pacific Region by Dumping, with Annexes I-IV (Protocol on Dumping);*
 - (b) *Protocol concerning Co-operation in combating Pollution Emergencies in the South Pacific Region (Protocol on Pollution Emergencies);*
- *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, with Annexes;*
 - *Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;*
- *Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, and Protocols;*
 - *Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer;*
 - *Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. (London);*
 - *Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. (Copenhagen);*
 - *Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer adopted by the Ninth Meeting of the Parties. (Montreal);*
 - *Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. (Beijing);*
- *United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and Drought;*
- *Convention to Ban the Importation into Forum Island Countries of Hazardous and Radioactive Wastes and to Control the Transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Wastes within the South Pacific Region (Waigani Convention- the regional equivalent of the Basel Convention);*
- *Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal;*
 - *Amendment to the Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal;*
- *Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (Stockholm);*
- *Convention on Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade (Rotterdam 1998);*
- *South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty (with Annexes and 3 Protocols);*
- *International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974 (SOLAS 1974) and its Protocol of 1978;*
- *United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), with Annexes I-IX;*
 - *Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982;*
 - *Agreement Relating to the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks;*

- *Convention for the Prohibition of Fishing with Long Driftnets in the South Pacific. (Wellington Convention);*
- *International Convention on the Regulation of Whaling;*
- *International Convention Relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Oil Pollution Casualties (Intervention Convention 1969);*
- *International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Cooperation 1990 (OPRC Convention);*
- *International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973; and the Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 (MARPOL) 73/78);*
- *Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter, 1972 (London Dumping Convention and 1996 Protocol to the London Convention);*
- *International Convention relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Oil Pollution Casualties (1969); and the Protocol relating to Intervention on the High Seas in cases of Pollution by Substances other than Oil, 1973;*
- *International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage, 1969 and the 1976, 1984 and 1992 Protocols to the Civil Liability Convention (CLC 1969.);*
- *International Convention on the Establishment of a International Fund for Compensation of Oil Pollution Damage, 1976, 1984 and the 1992 Protocols to the Fund Convention (FUND 1971);*
- *Agreement establishing the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP);*
- *Rio Declaration on Environment and Development and the Program of Action (Agenda 21 - 1992);*
 - *Johannesburg Program of Implementation for Agenda 21;*
- *Barbados Declaration and Program of Action (BPOA);*
 - *Mauritius Strategy for the Implementation of the Barbados Program of Action (2005).*

The Tuvalu is considering the following international agreements:

- *Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity;*
- *Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) Convention;*
- *Convention for the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage (World Heritage Convention);*
- *Convention on Wetlands of International importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat (RAMSAR Convention). Amendments - Paris 1982 and Regina 1987*

Appendix 3: Rationale for Community based planning for SLM

[extracted from a paper by Matt McIntyre, 2006]

Information-led Community Planning

The lack of land resource information and information systems to assist farmers and communities to express their needs and plan their land use activities within the capabilities of catchments and soils has been commonly expressed in UNCCD and SLM consultations. Many landowners identified the need for better systems of community based land use planning and resource management.

The project will aim to fill this void. The rationale is to improve information and systems in a manner which incorporates local and traditional knowledge, gleaned by actions at the community level. With a knowledge and information base combining local information with western science, communities will be equipped to consider land use planning options that suit their circumstances. From this underpinning rationale, legislative and government administration (Outer Island, village and national) can be assessed to address shortcomings or opportunities.

The project will undertake pilot activities in a representative catchment using a Landcare approach. This will satisfy GEF's objectives under its Operational Programme 15 for Sustainable Land Management (use of integrated catchment and ecosystem approaches) and ensure greater sustainability of work, especially after the project funding has ended.

Subject to the availing of additional project resources a representative catchment could be eventually identified in each Province. This could accompany the growth of the Landcare philosophy and the spread of community endeavours that has occurred in other developing countries. Representative catchments could be selected based on the following criteria:

- consistency with the Land Systems mapped by agencies, as may be amended by landscape ecological classifications that have occurred since;
- known land degradation issues as previously reported in NEMS, SOE, UNCCD County Reports, National Assessment Report for the WSSD, and NGO assessments;
- critical population dynamics affecting land resources;
- demonstrated level of community interest, participation and support for involvement;
- the appropriateness of the site for specific demonstration activities;
- the potential for replicability in neighbouring communities;
- the absence of internal tensions or external factors or that would compromise the community's potential to address the SLM concerns;
- logistical issues associated with servicing the pilot project;
- reasonable means of communication between Outer Island offices, the catchment communities and the GoT; and
- complementarity/duplication of past, present or proposed programs or activities.

Integrated planning through community approaches

The principles of contemporary land use planning are similarly steep in equity principles consistent with those for good governance and sustainable development. The advocacy for

land use planning to target firstly local communities has also been a principle since the Stockholm Conference on Human Development (1972), highlighted also in the Rio Conference (Agenda 21) and most recently in the World Summit for Sustainable Development (WSSD, JPoI). The recent Mauritius International Meeting (BPOA+10) confirmed SIDS needs to integrated environment and development planning. Much weight was hung on their desperate needs for information suitably characterized for land use planning. The BPOA+10 recognised that the manifestations of poor environmental or general governance are often degraded ecosystems, food insecurity, poor living environments and limited quality of life opportunities.

Introducing a land use approach to assist Villages address mounting pressures and complexities beyond their usual control and resources can serve as a entry point for catalysing broader actions by village level governance:- to improved transparency, accountability, clarify roles and responsibilities, simplify regulatory platforms, provide better information and extend capacities for decision-making

Careful consideration is needed to face the challenges posed by the complexities of customary land tenure, and in that context, to determine a viable mechanism for putting in place a more integrated and effective system of land management. Customary landowners need to engage in dialogue with other stakeholders from government, the private sector, and civil society, to develop workable partnerships. There is a need to determine the most appropriate uses of various land areas, and then, to map out a course to sustainable use of those lands for their best suited purpose, so that the benefits are maximized for the greatest number of people

Community based or environmental planning systems can provide mechanisms to manage competing demands and uses, in a manner that respects customary governance and use. Communities however are often suspect of new western concepts of formalization of land and resource use, despite the fact that contemporary planning systems are able to incorporate many traditional systems, enhancing empowerment and participatory mechanisms. This will be the challenge for the pilot project and team.

Legislative Frameworks

Development of community based environmental planning systems is often constrained by a lack of coordinated legislation to guide land use, land development processes and natural resource management. Where legislation is in place, effective implementation is limited by lack of linkages between laws, lack of financial and human resources or a lack of technical know-how. There is often too a continuing conflict between formal legislation and customary principles.

The Outer Island Local Government Act 1987, collectively provide a 'foot in the door' to work toward better coordination and cohesion in development practices, however there are still barriers through conflicts (in interpretations) between these and other legal platforms. The MSP and pilot project will aim to draw out these conflicts with the view to proposing means for them to be addressed.

To fulfil the full extent of its charter in the future, the Department of Environment, Ministry of Natural Resources, Public Works and Dept of Agriculture will all need to work closely with like agencies and authorities that have responsibility over land and tenure management, water resources, public services and infrastructure, building control, environmental protection and management

Policy Frameworks

The GoT has had some success in developing a number of social, economic and environmental sector and thematic policies, and adhering to reporting responsibilities determined by international conventions and agreements. While there are often achievements in policy coordination during plan generation phases, often at the administrative and operational levels there are gaps in coordination to guide the implementation of activities. In many PICs the filling of these gaps are constrained by the lack of ‘systems’ approach to governance linkages: data and information, administrative and fiscal processes, laws and policies, institutional structures, accountabilities, technological know-how, decision-making and responsibilities. Often the barriers are: a lack of suitable information, profusion of laws, ‘silo’ based policy formulation, spasmodic fiscal processes and lack of empowerment of the grass-roots level of governance.

Where the systems approach to governance is not pursued, governance is often dominated by politics of the day, with decisions based on sectoral activity and directions given without clear understanding of cumulative impacts and the need to maintain long-term goals or objectives. The MSP will give the GoT a chance to reform or crystallize some of the governance linkages between the national and Outer island and national and local village levels.

Institutional Arrangements and Administrative Processes

Communication and liaison between departments and agencies occurs however, the administrative linkages are not there for this to transpire as a matter of course, especially on matters that affect development form, location, resource sensitivities, infrastructure and social services. With regard to physical planning, there continues to be limited cohesion in coordinating development, infrastructure and utility services, despite the best efforts of the individual agencies and authorities concerned. This is often reflective of a lack of a common base upon which to plan land use and networks based on projected needs and capacities.

For this MSP a catchment or watershed based threshold will be used for land use, ecosystems, social, economic and physical development analysis and evaluation. It is expected that the approach will see the identification of common resource patterns and requirements, which will in turn establish a consistent management direction based on a common base created through an ethic of local involvement in achieving shared outcomes for the community and resource management agencies.

Information Management

Despite the progress in the Tuvalu through the Ministry of Natural Resources, natural resource data and information collection, storage, access and use is still somewhat fragmented, has large voids in required data or is created and operated in a sectoral-based framework with limited linkages between departments or access by the community. Adding to this dilemma there continues to be confusion on the ‘tenure’ of the data, the value of information and means for access and security. The lack of information sharing between government departments and Outer Island administrations is also due to incompatible software and hardware, lack of administrative procedures to stimulate information flows, limited general communication and lack of understanding of the importance of information sharing.

If these shortcomings are not checked, the result will be development and resource management decisions being made with limited, inaccurate or outdated information. Without priority being placed on village level and community access, decisions that fail to contemplate

long term cumulative impacts will continue. Information can be the vehicle for Government to explain policy and practice to local communities, providing better understanding. Information systems and products can also assist village level governance depict their problems and possible solutions – and convey these to national levels.

Local planning and appraisal- choosing representative areas/catchments

Involving communities in representative catchment mapping, planning and appraisal will fill a much needed gap, as well as contend with barriers to prior efforts in resource information collection and planning, ie local ownership, affinity and access.

The outputs/lessons from this work can guide the form of the national based GIS development in terms of identifying the priority thematic layers for development, as well as capacity training and networking development.

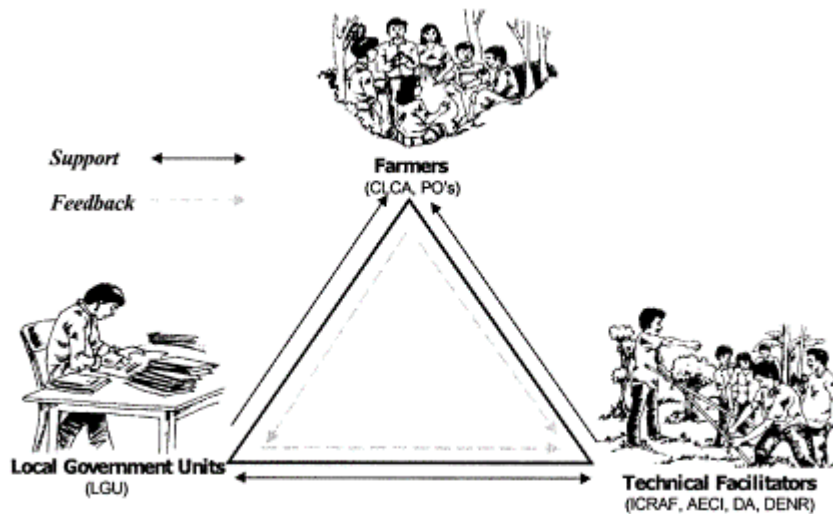
Representative catchments can be based on the locations of current/intended activities: DSAP pilot sites; FAO Food Security sites etc.

Appendix 4: The LandCare Approach - summary

As in the past project benefits are often not fully realized due to limited capacity to sustain activities or benefits after the project's closure, or to mainstream lessons learnt into everyday activities. There is a need to upscale successful land management, environment protection and rural development initiatives, and successful social-economic measures so there are positive implications for protection of land resources, rehabilitation of degraded land, reforestation, integrated resource management, and promotion of alternative renewable energies.

Landcare is an approach which is predominantly about sharing – sharing ideas, knowledge, know-how, experiences and technologies. Its greatest success has been in changing attitudes of all stakeholders: farmers, policy makers, government agencies, landowners, NGOs and development advisers – about how best to use the land and protect the environment.

Landcare is an equal partnership between farmers, technical facilitators and local government at the local level, with a focus on farmers being supported and facilitated to learn about problems and solutions, take ownership, and then take steps to address them in their own way. While land management issues are the initial entry point or focus of the program, farmers and their households are encouraged to use the Landcare process to simultaneously tackle livelihood, social and other issues relevant to their local communities.



Source: www.landcaremates.org

This project is adopting the Landcare approach to fill the void in community led land use planning and management. It aims to provide a new direction to help communities assist themselves by gaining a better understanding of the complex processes of people's interaction with land, its resources and their needs.

Briefly, Landcare involves specialist "extension" personnel interacting with both local farmers, village councils, Outer Island and national government agencies and NGOs - to promote broader "grass-roots" ownership of land degradation problems and solutions. While the primary focus often is on overcoming land degradation problems like soil erosion, the

process involves supporting farmers in a wide range of livelihood improvement strategies that they identify as part of a more sustainable community future. A key tool used in the approach is the formation of village Landcare groups (a derivative of Village Councils), where sharing of information and experiences amongst farmers is facilitated and encouraged. To ramp-up these actions village Landcare groups, can be organized into district or municipal Landcare associations. Experience in the Philippines has seen some of these evolve into a range of other functional groups: e.g. farmer research committees, farmer training groups, and commercial activities.

Major Outcomes – experiences from the Philippines (2000-2004)

- rapid formation of more than 400 Landcare groups;
- over 4000 households (25 to 35% of farming households across pilot sites) involved as members of Landcare groups;
- adoption of conservation technologies including natural vegetative strips and agroforestry by 35% to 65% of farmers across the pilot sites;
- protection with conservation measures of 15 to 25% of the total farm area across the pilot sites (NB: much larger proportion of the cultivated and steeper vulnerable land);
- establishment of more than 300 individual and communal tree nurseries with an output of more than 500,000 fruit and timber tree seedlings;
- active involvement of 45 local institutions including local government units (LGUs), national government agencies (NGAs), NGOs and private agribusiness in the Landcare program;
- a Significant increase in the knowledge and skills of farmers through the training provided and a Significant increase in social capital related to membership of or association with Landcare groups;
- a Significant spillover effect with many non-Landcare groups and non-Landcare members benefiting from direct group to group and farmer to farmer contact.

The project in the Philippines showed that although Landcare technologies were understandably the primary focus for farmer involvement, many farmers and villagers became involved because of the opportunity to access potential livelihood improvements such as fruit and timber trees, high value vegetable crops and collective marketing and purchasing schemes, implemented through the Landcare process.

A significant outcome has been a re-shaping of the attitudes and aspirations not only of farmers but of key local government and other institutions, away from the predominant ‘dole-out’ and ‘top-down’ extension approaches. For local institutions, the adoption of a Landcare ethos, where activities and projects are identified and planned by farmers rather than imposed on them, is a positive indicator of the possible potential for villages and communities becoming empowered in local governance.

For Tuvalu as elsewhere with Landcare, there will be 5 key stakeholders and beneficiaries:

- Farms/village gardens: with farmers and landowners
- Schools with primary and high school students through integration with curriculum

- Forests with groups, landowners, rural industry
- Church with church activities linking the spiritual and physical health of people and land
- Youth to provide focus to post school activities and choices

Partnerships

Landcare survives on a partnership ethos:

- Emphasizes sharing of ideas and experiences
- Involves the whole community – schools, community programmes, church activities, farmer groups, NGOs and industry
- Promotes technologies that are simple, low cost and easy to do
- Brings people together to discuss common issues and possible solutions
- Helps develop the skills and knowledge of the wider community so it can participate
- Involves farmers and landowners in research – to use their great ideas
- Involves farmers and landowners in teaching each other
- Uses real examples of farms/gardens where landcare has been adopted, to show others
- Based on listening first with ideas from the community before advisers share their ideas
- Involves local village, local government and Outer Island leaders

Landcare Capacity Building

For the farmers and Villages, the following shall guide capacity building:

- Understanding their catchments and land resources
- Dissemination of simple technologies step by step, rather than complex packages
- Technologies that fit local social, economic, environmental and physical conditions
- Technologies that are low cost, culturally acceptable, tested and adapted with the farmers and landowners to their own situations
- Technologies that are profitable and of low risk for the farmers/landowners: short term benefits with long term positive impacts
- Farmers and landowners are involved in disseminating technologies to others
- Encourages visits and knowledge exchanges between farms and villages that have adopted/adapted technologies, but avoids funding farms/gardens that would not be sustainable without such funding.

Key Needs for Success

- To build on existing relationships that are credible and trustworthy

- Need to based on demand for local information and training
- Let the farmers/villages drive their own involvement and participation
- Focus on Landcare sharing approach rather than rigid terms and structures
- Go to the local farmers/villagers environment and attend their meetings

Benefits for local governance

- More qualified technicians and extension staff supported by local based training programmes and travel opportunities
- Able to produce higher quality and integrated extension materials
- Able to apply concepts to both agriculture, forestry and environmental extension programmes
- Supports rural-livelihood and food security activities as a form of incentive, rather than aid
- Gaining national government and private support and investment for land resources and sustainable land management

Benefits for Local NGOs and Groups

- Able to build social and community development skills rather than focusing on projects that lead to dependence;
- Able to be flexible in their project targets to allow for experimentation and nurtured capacity building – to assist farmers/villagers achieve a balance between process and required outputs
- Supports existing arrangements rather than creating new institutional arrangements and processes.
- Able to link like activities and projects- integrated approaches to environment and development

Benefits for National and Outer Island Governance

- Able to analyze current and potential future trends to determine likely courses of action
- Able to respond to grass-roots demands as well as being strategic in policy, financial planning and practice
- Able to integrate livelihood issues into natural resource management initiatives & activities
- Able to provide ongoing relevant training and education at all levels
- Help to build leadership and entrepreneurial inspiration in rural communities
- Provide ongoing support at low cost for conservation farming and sustainable forestry
- Provide back-up at low cost in the application of simple technologies

- Build confidence of farmers/villages to plan and respond independently (to government and aid projects)
- Able to support comprehensive community participation....

Appendix 5: Stakeholder Involvement Analysis & Plan

| Institutions | Legal Status | Management Framework | Current Status |
|---------------------------------|--|---|--|
| TANGO | Tuvalu umbrella NGO with strong environmental status established through a constitution. | <p>The operation of TANGO is governed by a constitution. The executive committee is the decision making body.</p> <p>The Tuvalu Association of Non-Governmental Organizations (TANGO) is an umbrella organization that seeks to strengthen civil society. TANGO, which receives an annual grant from the Tuvalu government, has worked with such organizations as the church, the Seaman's Union, and the chamber of commerce to promote project development and implementation as well as capacity building. In 2001, TANGO joined the Pacific Skills Project, with funding provided by the European Union. To clarify the status of civil society organizations, TANGO also joined a regional initiative sponsored by the International Center for Not-for-Profit Law (ICNL). The initiative seeks to analyze the laws of Fiji, Samoa, Vanuatu, and Tuvalu, all small island states with similar problems resulting from size and lack of resources</p> | <p>TANGO is active in the areas of advocacy, public education and awareness, campaigns, biodiversity, waste management, climate change and coastal management.</p> <p>Like other NGOs it suffers from a lack of committed finances. This affects delivery of objectives. The voluntary nature of the organisation means that efforts are subject to fluctuations.</p> <p>TANGO has played a useful role in promoting the interests of its member NGOs. It has also served as a cost-effective instrument for government and development partners to gauge the needs of NGOs. It has proved useful, too, in implementing development programs that promote the objectives of both government and development partners while also advancing the objectives of the NGO. They currently have 5 full time staff, and assist the Dept of Environment in the delivery of their programmes.</p> <p>One key project of the NGO has useful gender and environmental objectives: The 'adopt a tree' project is ongoing, and shall provide the hook for linking with SLM objectives, while aiming to assist with women & youth involvement in SLM.</p> |
| Tuvalu Conservation Area | No legal mandate | The Tuvalu Conservation Area (TCA) is a community-based project to conserve flora and fauna, with a strong emphasis on participation by local people. The project was established in 1997 | The project has scaled down its activities since core funding from the SPREP SPBCP ceased in 2001. Its main activities are currently the domain of the DoE.. |
| The Luaseuta Foundation | No legal status | The Foundation is an NGO organization whose goal is to help the people of Tuvalu. Most of the participants are from the island of Niutao. | The Luaseuta Foundation has been set up to help Tuvalu survive threats from climate change and other social pressures.. The Luasetta Foundation has a set of Special Projects with goals and |

| | | | |
|-----------------------|---|--|---|
| | | | solutions to address Tuvalu's problems in the areas of education, women's health, commodities supply, and revised legislation |
| Alofa Tuvalu | | French-based volunteer organization whose goal is to help save Tuvalu from climate change and other environmental issues, with full participation of the Tuvaluans | Currently involved in biogas and alternate energy use in remote islands. It operates both in Tuvalu and in Europe with a global network. Alofa Tuvalu will be a collaborator to the project offering in-kind assistance in the areas of communications, land use and community appraisals. They shall work closely with TANGO. |
| WWF | No legal mandate. However, there is an MOU between WWF and Government to enable the NGO to operate in the Tuvalu. | Provides technical and financial support for the following conservation and environmental initiatives and programs: Environmental Education: Integration of environmental education in the national curriculum framework in partnership with the Ministry of Education (Curriculum Advisory Unit); <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Research, Analysis and Information Sharing: on critical conservation issues in the Tuvalu; ▪ Building and increasing the conservation capacity of local communities through education and awareness workshops; ▪ Planning and supporting sustainable community based activities to improve marine and resources management with local organizations/groups and community leaders. | The WWF is currently working with Department of Environment. The fact that WWF is a regional NGO which has not been incorporated in the Tuvalu has limited its ability to effectively carry out its mandate. |
| Private Sector | Tuvalu Chamber of Commerce Incorporated under the Incorporated Society Act. | | |

Appendix 6: GEF OFP Endorsement letter



**TUVALU GOVERNMENT
MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES & ENVIRONMENT
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT**

Postal Address: Private Mail Bag, Vaiaku, Funafuti, Tuvalu
Ph: (688) 20 162 / 20 179 Fax: (688) 20 113/20 114 Email: enviro@tuvalu.tv

Date: 16th August 2007

Mr. Richard Dictus
Resident Representative
UNDP/GEF
Tower 6, Reserve Bank Building
Pratt Street
Suva, Fiji Islands

Dear Mr Dictus

LOE for the Government of Tuvalu MSP under the UNDP GEF Portfolio Project on Sustainable Land Management

On behalf of the Government of Tuvalu and, in my capacity as GEF Operational Focal Point and CCD focal point, I have the pleasure in forwarding Tuvalu's MSP under the above Portfolio project.

The Government of Tuvalu considers that the project meets its capacity development priorities for UNCCD implementation and sustainable land management, and hereby endorses the proposal for submission by UNDP to the GEF for expedited approval.

We look forward to your kind consideration of this matter.

Sincerely,




Enate Evi
Director of Environment (Ag)/GEF Operational Focal Point
Department of Environment

Appendix 7: Letters of confirmation for co-financing



TUVALU GOVERNMENT MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

Postal Address: Private Mail Bag, Vaiaku, Funafuti, Tuvalu; Ph: (688) 20 836 Fax: (688) 20 167;
email: uale_t@yahoo.com OR enviro@tuvalu.tv

LETTER OF CO-FINANCE

Date: 16th August 2007

Richard Dictus
Resident Representative
UNDP
Suva, Fiji

Cc: Andrea Volentras, RTA, UNDP GEF SLM Portfolio Project, Apia, Samoa

Dear Mr. Dictus,

CO-FINANCE COMMITMENT

“Tuvalu’s Capacity Building and Mainstreaming of Sustainable Land Management Project” (GEF Medium –Size Project)

This serves to confirm that on behalf of the Government of Tuvalu, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment as the Lead Executing Agency for the above-stated project is committed to provide the following support in the form of in-kind contribution and technical assistance as co-financing for the project.

In-kind Contribution

- Ministry of Natural Resources: (*Wages, Office, Vehicles & Fuels*): US\$87,000

Technical Assistance through:

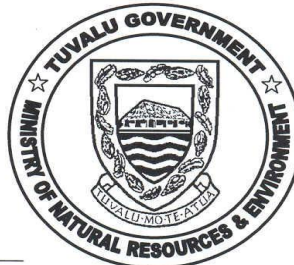
- Department of Agriculture: (Contribution through *South to South Programme*) S\$150,000
- Department of Environment: (Contribution through the *UNCCD Venezuela Funding*) US\$90,000

Therefore, the total in-kind and technical assistance provided by the Ministry to co-finance this project amounts to **US\$327,000**.

Your Sincerely,

Mr. Uale Talem

**Acting Secretary for Natural Resources and Environment
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
Government of Tuvalu**



**SECRETARIAT OF THE PACIFIC
COMMUNITY**

PRIVATE MAIL BAG, SUVA
FIJI

TELEPHONE: (679) 337 0733
CETC 339 1033
FAX: (679) 337 0021



**SECRETARIAT GÉNÉRAL DE LA
COMMUNAUTÉ du PACIFIQUE**

PRIVATE MAIL BAG, SUVA
FIJI

TÉLÉPHONE: (679) 337 0733
CETC 339 1033
TÉLÉCOPIEUR: (679) 337 0021

In reply please quote file: TUV_SLM_AFPS_July07
En réponse, veuillez indiquer:

17 July 2007

Mr Enate Evi
Acting Director of Environment
(GEF Operational Focal Point)
Department of Environment
Private Mail Bag
YAIAKU, FUNAFUTI
Tuvalu

TUVALU GOVERNMENT
Ministry of Natural Resources
Date Received : 18/07/2007

Dear Mr Evi

**Secretariat of the Pacific Community Co- Financing Support for Tuvalu's Capacity Building
and Mainstreaming of Sustainable Management Project**

The Secretariat of the Pacific Community fully supports the participation of the 14 Pacific Island Countries and Territories in the United Nation Convention to Combat Desertification/Land Degradation's UNDP/GEF Capacity Building and Mainstreaming of Sustainable Land Management Project. Therefore this co-financing support from the SPC/Land Resources Division is in regards to the agriculture and forestry sector which serves to confirm, the endorsement and its continued support for sustainable land management programs in the Pacific Region.

The total amount of funding SPC Land Resources Division had used in the implementations of the various agriculture and forestry program in the Republic of Tuvalu for 2006 is **US\$129,664.51**. Therefore it agrees that the Republic of Tuvalu, to use this funding for its co-financing contribution for the preparation, development and implementation of it UNDP/GEF's Medium Sized Project for Capacity Building and Mainstreaming of Sustainable Land Management Project.

I hope the above information will be of assistance to the procurement of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) Funding for the implementation of the above captioned project.

Yours sincerely

'Aleki Sisifa
Director, Land Resources Division
Secretariat of the Pacific Community

Cc: Inoke Ratukalou, Land Use and Resources Policy Adviser, Land Resources Division, SPC
Alvin Chandra, Environment Associate, UNDP Suva

HEADQUARTERS: SECRETARIAT OF THE PACIFIC COMMUNITY, PO BOX D5, NOUMEA CEDEX, NEW CALEDONIA
SERVICES SIEGE DE L'ORGANISATION: SECRETARIAT GÉNÉRAL DE LA COMMUNAUTÉ DU PACIFIQUE, B.P. D5, NOUMÉA
CEDEX, NOUVELLE-CALÉDONIE
CABLE ADDRESS: 'SOUTH PACOM', NOUMEA, FACSIMILE: (687) 263818, TELEX: 3139 NM SOPACOM
ADRESSE TÉLÉGRAPHIQUE: 'SOUTH PACOM', NOUMÉA, TÉLÉPHONE: (687) 262000, TÉLÉCOPIEUR: (687) 263818, TÉLEX:
3139 NM SOPACOM

Appendix 8: Terms of Reference – Project Steering Committee

The GoT with the UNDP GEF is implementing a project designed to increase capacity of governments and communities to deal with land degradation and use planning approaches for sustainable land management (SLM).

The Project steering committee (PSC) for this project will consist of representatives of the Development Coordination Committee, representatives of TANGO, private industry representatives and relevant Heads of Government agencies. It will act under the Head of Ministries (HOM) committee. The PSC will comprise female and male representatives from line departments and agencies, as determined by Cabinet to be essential for the pursuit of sustainable development facilitated by government programming.

The functions of the NSC will be as follows:

- Provide over-arching advice and guidance to the NPC and the Project Coordinator on the implementation of the project.
- Ensure the needs and concerns of stakeholders are incorporated in land use planning and SLM practice responses, as outlined in the project document.
- Ensure that the needs of women and vulnerable groups (youth and children) are addressed and responses promote gender equality and the empowerment of women.
- To meet at least every six (6) months to review the progress in the implementation of the project.
- To cause and advise on means for linkages to be established and maintained between SLM related projects and initiatives, including the production of the NSDS and or NDP.
- To assist with the mainstreaming of SLM in national and sector based policy and budgetary processes.
- Other duties as suggested by the NPC and agreed by the group from time to time.

Appendix 9: Terms of Reference – National Project Committee

The GoT with the UNDP GEF is implementing a project designed to increase capacity of governments and communities to deal with land degradation and use planning approaches for sustainable land management (SLM).

The national project committee (NPC) for this project will comprise of representatives from the Ministry of Natural Resources, Public Works, Department of Agriculture, Dept of Finance, the Meteorology Office, the Council of Churches, representatives of the Outer Island governments, the TANGO and the UNDP –wherever practicable. It will be co-chaired by the Director of Department of Environment and the Executive Secretary of the MNR.

The functions of the NPC are expected to be:

- Oversee coordinated activities at each level of the project (national, province level and local community), ensuring that approaches and methodologies are cohesive and consistent to enable effective evaluation of project implementation;
- Provide an effective link between the village level local project committee/s (LPC) and CISDAC
- Guide overall project implementation and ensure progress with approved workplans;
- Review and approve six-monthly and annual M&E and progress reports;
- Review and approve project outputs.
- Facilitate sharing of information and experience relating to the objectives, outcomes, inputs and outputs of the project;
- Ensure linkage between the project and related initiatives develop in accordance with national development objectives, goals and policies;
- Ensure collaboration between institutions and the provision of free access on the part of the project team members to documents, land information systems, and GIS data etc.
 - Ensure the integration and coordination of project activities with other related government and donor-funded initiatives e.g NSSD;
 - Provide quality control of reports and publications produced under the project.
 - Assist with coordinated team efforts to mobilize additional resources (whether the development of parallel projects, GEF proposals, Investment strategy, or additional co-financing for this MSP) and help identify potential longer term sources of support for SLM.
- Ensure the needs and concerns of stakeholders are incorporated in land use planning and SLM practice responses, as outlined in the project document.
 - Ensure that the needs of women and vulnerable groups (youth and children) are addressed and responses promote gender equality and the empowerment of women, especially in SLM approaches & tools, land use plans, laws and other capacity initiatives of the project.

The NPC will consist of members who shall also be members of the NCSA UNCCD Thematic Working Group. This TWG will act as the technical advisory group to the NPC.

Appendix 10: Terms of Reference – Project Management Unit

The GoT with the UNDP GEF is implementing a project designed to increase capacity of governments and communities to deal with land degradation and use planning approaches for sustainable land management (SLM).

The Project Management Unit (PMU) will report to the national project committee (NPC) and be comprised of the Project Coordinator (PC), two (2) Department of Environment staff members, supported by two land resources specialists. There will also be an administrative assistant.

The key function of the PMU is to deliver the project, ensuring effective coordination and implementation of actions at the national, Outer Island and community levels. Other responsibilities will include:

- Ensuring transparent and accountable implementation actions;
- support timely reporting, M&E processes, and efficient delivery of project inputs and outputs;
- manage administrative matters including engagement of consultants, organizing of meetings, acting on house-keeping matters, and ensuring ongoing communications between all project management teams and beneficiaries;
- advise the NPC on the use and allocation of funds; reasons for delays and/or changes to funding allocations, amend and present on the status of the project budget;
- advise on the use and allocation of technical resources
- report to the NPC and under their direction to the HOM on major impediments, or the need for significant decisions to improve project delivery.
- Ensure the needs and concerns of stakeholders are incorporated in land use planning and SLM practice responses, as outlined in the project document.
- Ensure that the needs of women and vulnerable groups (youth and children) are addressed and responses promote gender equality and the empowerment of women, especially in SLM approaches & tools, land use plans, laws and other capacity initiatives of the project.

Appendix 11: Terms of Reference – Project Coordinator

UNDP is implementing a project designed to establishing a framework for Community-based Conservation and natural resource management in Tuvalu.

The project will be based initially in Funafuti, working with local communities in selected project areas. However work will also involve capacity building activities at the Outer Island and national government levels.

The project coordinator (PC) will play a crucial role in the successful implementation of the project. He/she will be responsible for the implementation of the project, including the mobilization of all project inputs, production of outputs, M&E processes, as well as the supervision of PMU staff, consultants and sub-contractors. The PC will manage the SLM MSP, but will also assist with the elaboration of the NAP and the mainstreaming of SLM into national development processes. He will be accountable on a day-day basis to the Director of Department of Environment as the co-chair of the NPC, as well as report to the NPC on a bi-monthly basis. The PC shall be the chief liaison point on the SLM project to government, the media and the UNDP, as well as for all stakeholders involved with the project.

The roles and responsibilities of the project coordinator are as follows:

- Overall project management and reporting for the project;
- Engagement, briefing, supervision and review of consultant and contractor inputs;
- Provision of technical coordination for project inputs and outputs;
- Mobilize all project inputs in accordance with UNDP procedures for nationally executed projects;
- Manage PMU recruitment and selection of project personnel as necessary;
- Supervise and coordinate the work of all project staff; consultants and sub-contractors;
- Work closely with project partners to closely coordinate all the activities at the national, province and local levels;
- Ensure close collaboration between the project and its stakeholders, especially the village & Outer Island government ‘local project committees’ of representative catchments.
- Foster and establish links between the project and other community conservation, rural land use and Outer Island strengthening initiatives in the Tuvalu
- Prepare and revise project work and financial plans, as required to Government and UNDP;
- Manage procurement of goods and services under UNDP guidelines and oversight of contracts;
- Ensure proper management of funds consistent with UNDP requirements, and budget planning and control;
- Establish project monitoring and reporting;
- Arrange for audit of all project accounts for each fiscal year;

- 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;
- Disseminate project reports to and respond to queries from concerned stakeholders;
- Report progress of project to the NPC and the HOM;
- Oversee the exchange and sharing of experiences and lessons learned with relevant education, environment and development projects nationally and internationally;
 - Ensure the needs and concerns of stakeholders are incorporated in land use planning and SLM practice responses, as outlined in the project document.
 - Ensure that the needs of women and vulnerable groups (youth and children) are addressed and responses promote gender equality and the empowerment of women, especially in SLM approaches & tools, land use plans, laws and other capacity initiatives of the project.
- Other duties as may be assigned by the NPC and NSC from time to time.

Qualifications

- An advanced degree (post graduate or Masters level) in a field of relevance to the objectives and expected outcomes of the project
- A minimum of six (6) years experience as a project manager, project coordinator or in a senior (project) management position.
- Demonstrated ability to manage a project, and undertake monitoring and evaluations to UN standards
- A demonstrated understanding of local institutions and stakeholders
- Excellent written English
- Excellent communication and reporting skills.
- A good understanding of environment and conservation issues in Tuvalu.
- Experience in project delivery in Tuvalu would be an advantage.
- To ensure adequate representation of women in land management and environmental issues, applications from women are highly encouraged for the SLM MSP vacancy.

Appendix 12: Terms of Reference – Outer Island ‘local project committee/s’

The national based project coordinator with the office responsible for Outer Island Affairs will provide the management link between the national, village and Outer Island project committee. The OI LPC will be responsible for the following:

- ensure that broad stakeholder participation is maintained,
- assist with coordination of landowner and farmer inputs;
- collaborate with Landcare and other advisers;
- ensure synthesis of activities with existing projects and active NGOs;
- ensure village governance customs are respected;
- guide national project committee on specific needs, problems and solution areas.
- Maintain information and knowledge dissemination
- Ensure adequate representation of women and vulnerable community (youth and children) needs to promote gender equality and empowerment of women in sustainable land management, land use plans and laws and other capacity development initiative of the project

Appendix 13: Terms of Reference – Local Project Committee

Objective

UNDP is implementing a project designed to establishing a framework for Community-based Conservation and natural resource management in Tuvalu.

The demonstration pilot work for the project will be based initially in Funafuti, working with local communities, national level and the Outer Island governments. The project will select a representative area that incorporates a small number of communities to assist in developing a Landcare approach to integrated planning and management for the conservation and sustainable management of land resources. Each community within the representative area will be encouraged to establish a local project committee to work with the project and oversee the development of an integrated land use plan (or the like). These are expected to be derivatives of the local Village Council and will act as ‘Landcare’ committees – similar to models in Australia and the Philippines.

The LPC may be a sub-committee of the village committee, or a discrete group. It will have broad representation of all community stakeholders including women and youth.

The LPC will be responsible for encouraging community-based activities, facilitating local implementation and advising on Outer Island level activities. It will:

- advise on community protocol with respect to project activities;
- exchange information within and between the community/ies;
- exchange information with the project coordinator and Landcare advisers;
- secure community resources (such as manpower) to implement project pilot work and be involved in activities;
- identify issues of community significance that may affect the project and its sustainability;
- recommend changes to the project during its implementation;
- identify any lessons learned from previous activities or the project during implementation; and,
- promote awareness and encourage participation.
- Ensure adequate representation of women and vulnerable community (youth and children) needs to promote gender equality and empowerment of women in sustainable land management, land use plans and laws and other capacity development initiative of the project

Appendix 14: (Draft Framework) Risk Management and Mitigation Matrix

| Risk Type | Date Identified | Risk Description | Risk Management | Critical | Review Date | Risk Monitor |
|----------------------|-----------------|---|--|----------|--------------|---------------------------|
| Environmental | 9/7/07 | Increasing vulnerability of land resources resulting from changing environmental conditions from natural and human induced factors | Realistic activities for management and increased resilience of land resources Change of project activities to suit changing needs & conditions-revision of LFA | No. | Q2 2008 | PMU/ National Coordinator |
| Financial | 9/7/07 | Delay in disbursement of project funds (both UNDP & Ministry of Finance) | 1.1. Details of disbursement communicated to project management once funds transferred 1.2. Regular financial monitoring and finance procedure training 1.3. PMU to engage discussions with government finance 1.4. Regular review of business processes 1.5. Induction training for project coordinators 1.6 Review of financial procedures at UNDP and at Government level. | Not Yet | Q1 2008 | UNDP/ PMU |
| Operational | 9/7/07 | 1. Non-inclusive stakeholder involvement in the consultation/implementation process 2. Delay in the implementation of activities 3. Legal drafting capacity is available or can be contracted as part of the project 4. Parliament lacks political will to enact reforms | 1.1 Clear guidelines where stakeholders are engaged 1.2 Monitoring of stakeholder involvement and engagement 2. Review of pending activities as part of the APR reporting 3. Budget allows incentive for recruiting qualified recruitment personnel 4. Regular communications and media stories regarding project activities and importance of the issues; briefings to Lands Steering Committee | Not Yet | Q1 & Q2 2008 | PMU/ UNDP |

[To be developed during the Inception Phase of the Project]

SIGNATURE PAGE

Country: Tuvalu

UNDAF Outcome(s): Environmental Sustainability Energy Mainstreamed into national and regional policies, planning frameworks and programmes.

Expected Outcome(s)/: Capacity Development for Sustainable Land Management in Tuvalu


Expected Output(s)/: Sustainable Land Management mainstreamed into national development policies, strategies, programmes and projects


Implementing partner: NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT SERVICE


Other Partners: UNDP

Programme Period: 2008-2011
 Programme Component: Energy and Environment
 Project Title: LDC-SIDS Portfolio Project for Sustainable Land Management in Tuvalu
 Award / Project ID: 00042981 / 00049942
 Project Duration: 4 Years
 Management Arrangement: NEX

| | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Total Budget | <u>1,017,000</u> |
| Preparation Phase (PDF-A) | <u>25,000</u> |
| GEF | <u>475,000</u> |
| Co-financing: | |
| • Government | <u>87,000</u> |
| • Other | <u>495,000</u> |
| • Multi-lateral | <u>22,000</u> |

Agreed by (Government):  Date 4 June 2008

Agreed by (Implementing partner/Executing Agency):  Date 05 June 2008

Agreed by (UNDP):  Date 10 June 2008