

10. Samoa

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| ADB | Asian Development Bank |
| AusAID | Australian Agency of International Development |
| CBA | community based adaptation |
| CIA | Central Intelligence Agency |
| DCCEE | Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency (Australia) |
| FSM | Federated States of Micronesia |
| GEF | Global Environment Facility |
| IUCN | International Union of Conservation of Nature |
| LDCF | Least Developed Country Fund |
| MNREM | Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment and Meteorology (Samoa) |
| NAPA | National Adaptation Programme of Action |
| NCCCT | National Climate Change Country Team (Samoa) |
| NMFA | Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs |
| PNG | Papua New Guinea |
| SCCF | Special Climate Change Fund |
| SPREP | Secretariat for the Pacific Regional Environmental Program |
| SWA | Samoa Water Authority |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNFCCC | United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change |
| UNOPS | United Nations Office of Project Services |

The Independent State of Samoa is a group of two main islands, Savai'i and Upolu, as well as several smaller islands lying in the Polynesia region of the southern Pacific Ocean. Its total area is approximately 2,931 square kilometers, with a coastline of about 403 kilometers. Approximately 193,000 people live in Samoa (CIA, 2011). Like other small tropical islands, Samoa's has high temperatures, rainfall and humidity throughout most of the year. Only the northwestern (leeward) sides of the main islands experience distinct wet and dry season (NCCCT, 1999). Samoa's economy is based on subsistence and commercial agriculture and fishing, and a growing tourism

industry. There are also several food processing and automobile parts plants. However, the country remains somewhat dependent on financial aid (CIA, 2011).

A. Adaptation Needs and Priorities

Samoa's main concerns related to climate change are the potential implications of a change in the frequency and/or intensity of extreme weather events, coastal erosion and sea level rise.¹⁷² The islands are presently exposed to severe tropical cyclones that typically occur between December and February (NCCCT, 1999); Cyclone Ofa (1990) and Cyclone Val (1991), for example, caused massive damage to Samoa's infrastructure, natural vegetation, crops and plantations (NMFA et al., 2010), resulting in economic costs equivalent to about three times the country's Gross National Product (NCCCT, 1999). These vulnerabilities in part reflect the fact that about 70 per cent the country's infrastructure and human settlements are located close to its coastline. Long dry periods associated with the El Nino Southern Oscillation are also a concern (NCCCT, 1999).

In its Initial National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Samoa examined five primary areas of vulnerability to climate change: agriculture, human health, biodiversity, coastal environments and water. The agricultural sector, it was noted, might have to adapt to greater variability in weather and soil conditions, as well as a possible increase in pests and disease. Human health was identified as a concern because of the possible (but not understood) impact of climate change on several common fatal vector- and water-borne diseases such as dengue fever, gastroenteritis and diarrhea. Biodiversity was an additional concern as islanders have long depended on natural resources to support their livelihood activities. As biodiversity is likely to be affected by extreme weather events and human activities, Samoa expressed a desire for more research to be undertaken on how it can prepare to adapt to extreme weather events and a possible increase in pests/disease. Coastal environments, in addition to be potentially being exposed to changes in the pattern of extreme weather events, could also experience greater erosion, the retreat of beaches and marshlands, and flooding of low-lying areas due to sea level rise. Currently, there is an abundance of water resources for Samoans, but the sector is vulnerable to deforestation, droughts and turbidity of surface waters. As temperatures rise, adaptation needs in the water sector were expected to become more important (NCCCT, 1999).

More recently, Samoa's National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) identifies urgent and immediate needs with respect to adaptation, with its top three being:

¹⁷² Research completed through the South Pacific Sea Level and Climate Monitoring Project, which has collected information in Samoa since 1993, suggests that sea levels in Apia, the capital of Samoa, were rising at a rate of 4.9 millimeters per year as of 2008. A linear projection suggests that sea levels in this location would rise by 53 centimeters by 2100 relative to 1990 levels (NMFA et al., 2010).

- 1) Water resources;
- 2) Reforestation programs and activities; and
- 3) Education and awareness programs.

The main priority criteria for implementation of programs in these areas was identified as being ensuring that they are country-driven, local and community-based (MNREM, 2005). Specific adaptation actions recommended in Samoa’s NAPA are provided in Table 3.

B. National Level Policies and Strategic Documents

Samoa released its First National Communication in 1999, which outlines the socioeconomic and environmental status of Samoa and describes several possible adaptation actions for each of the priority sectors identified (NCCCT, 1999). Its adaptation needs and priorities were further elaborated in its 2005 NAPA (MNREM, 2005). Samoa has also established the Samoa National Climate Change Country Team, which is composed primarily of government representatives but also includes members of civil society (NMFA et al., 2010).

As well, climate change concerns have been acknowledged in Samoa’s *Strategy for the Development of Samoa (2008-12)*. This strategy identifies national priorities related to key development sectors and guides all development activities in the country. Of the seven goals identified in the 2008-12 Strategy, climate change adaptation is integrated into Goal 7, “Environmental Sustainability and Disaster Risk Reduction.” As in the NAPA, the Strategy highlights the potential for greater risk of natural disasters due to climate change and deforestation. The strategy highlights the need to implement the Disaster Management Act of 2007 and to further address the vulnerability of coastal communities (NMFA et al., 2010).

Table 1: Key Government Policies and Reports reflecting Adaptation Needs, Priorities and Planned Actions

| Name of Policy Action | | Government Division Responsible | Status | Sector(s) of Focus | Summary description |
|-----------------------|---|--|---------------|--------------------|---|
| 1. | First National Communication to the UNFCCC ¹⁷³ | Samoa’s National Climate Change Country Team | Released 1999 | Multi-sectoral | This document provides a baseline description of the socioeconomic and environmental status of the country. The greenhouse gas emissions were collected and shown that the amount of emissions is globally insignificant. The main vulnerabilities to climate change are outlined; sea level rise and extreme weather events are the most significant. Several adaptation strategies are briefly discussed. |

¹⁷³ UNFCCC, <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/natc/samnc1.pdf>

| Name of Policy Action | | Government Division Responsible | Status | Sector(s) of Focus | Summary description |
|-----------------------|--|--|------------------------|--------------------|---|
| 2. | National Adaptation Programme of Action Samoa ¹⁷⁴ | Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment and Meteorology | Released December 2005 | Multi-sectoral | This document outlines the national situation, and the major adaptation concerns of Samoa. The national adaptation programs that have been, or are to be implemented in order to cope with the impacts of climate change are described in detail. There is a need for capacity building that is apparent throughout the document. |
| 3. | Strategy for the Development of Samoa (2008–2012) ¹⁷⁵ | Ministry of Finance | Released May 2008 | Multi-sectoral | Sets for the framework for development in Samoa between 2008 and 2012. Of its seven goals, the need to adapt to the impacts of climate change is identified in Goal 7: “Environmental Sustainability and Disaster Risk Reduction.” |

C. Current Adaptation Action

Relative to other Pacific Island countries, a very high number of climate change adaptation projects—national, regional and global—are presently underway in Samoa. Most of these projects focus on forestry and agriculture, but also address coastal zone management, human health, meteorological capacity, infrastructure, water and policy and planning. There are a variety of funding agencies active in the country, with the most common being the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the World Bank and the governments of Australia and Germany. Samoa also has received funding for two projects through the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) that address priority actions identified in its NAPA.

Table 2: Current adaptation projects and programs active in Samoa

| Name | Objectives | Funder(s) | Implementing Agency(s) | Type of project | Duration | Priority Sector(s) | Geographic focus (if any) | |
|------------------------|---|---|------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|-------|
| National Action | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Integrating Climate Change Risks into the Agriculture | To increase the resilience and adaptive capacity of coastal communities in Samoa to | LDCF; co-financing | UNDP, Ministry of Natural | Capacity building | 2009–2012 | Agriculture; Human health | Samoa |

¹⁷⁴ UNFCCC, <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/napa/sam01.pdf>

¹⁷⁵ SPREP, <http://www.sprep.org/att/IRC/eCOPIES/Countries/Samoa/104.pdf>

| Name | Objectives | Funder(s) | Implementing Agency(s) | Type of project | Duration | Priority Sector(s) | Geographic focus (if any) |
|---|---|-----------------------------------|---|---|-----------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| and Health Sectors in Samoa ¹⁷⁶ | the adverse impacts of on agricultural production and public health. | Budget: US\$ 4.10 million | Resources and Environment, Ministry of Health, National Health Services and Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries | | | | |
| 2. Samoa-Australia Partnership for Development: Climate change ¹⁷⁷ | Australia is supporting the Government of Samoa to implement activities under Samoa's NAPA, primarily in the water, forest and tourism sectors. This includes a national tourism adaptation strategy setting out adaptation standards for tourism services (e.g. to manage surface floods in the capital Apia) and a national strategy for forest fire prevention. | AusAID Budget: US\$ 4 million | Government of Samoa | Field implementation; Policy implementation | 2009–2013 | Forestry; Tourism; Freshwater supply | Samoa |
| 3. Samoans Turn to Traditional Housing as Sanctuary from Climate Risks ¹⁷⁸ | To recover indigenous cultural knowledge held by Samoan elders about housing and climate, and to apply this to the design and construction practices of Samoan indigenous housing in order to inform the development of safer, accessible, resilient, and sustainable housing. To put indigenous knowledge into practice through the construction of three model Samoan houses (Fale) in three coastal sites. To reinvigorate village-based teaching and practice of growing materials, crafting, | World Bank Budget: US\$199,000 | Afeafe o Vaetoefaga Pacific Academy of Cultural Restoration, Research and Development | Capacity building; Knowledge communications | 2010 | Buildings | Apia |

¹⁷⁶ GEF, <http://gefonline.org/projectDetailsSQL.cfm?projID=3358>; Adaptation Learning Mechanism, <http://www.adaptationlearning.net/project/integrating-climate-change-risks-agriculture-and-health-sectors-samoa> and http://www.adaptationlearning.net/sites/default/files/Samoa%20ICCRAHS_6May11.pdf

¹⁷⁷ AusAID, http://www.ausaid.gov.au/country/cbrief.cfm?DCOn=9205_8231_8940_8250_1457&CountryID=18&Region=SouthPacific

¹⁷⁸ World Bank, <http://wbi.worldbank.org/developmentmarketplace/idea/samoans-turn-traditional-housing-sanctuary-climate-risks>

| Name | Objectives | Funder(s) | Implementing Agency(s) | Type of project | Duration | Priority Sector(s) | Geographic focus (if any) |
|---|--|---|--|---|--|------------------------------|---|
| | and constructing indigenous Samoan housing. To engage three village communities in a public education program about climate risk and developing risk management plans for the hazards that they will face. | | | | | | |
| 4. | Integration of Climate Change Risk and Resilience into Forestry Management ¹⁷⁹ | LDCF; co-financing Budget: US\$ 4,850,000 | UNDP, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries | Capacity building; Field implementation | 2011–2014 | Forestry | Samoa |
| Participation in Regional and Global Actions | | | | | | | |
| 5. | Pacific Islands Climate Prediction Project ¹⁸⁰ | AusAID Budget: AU\$3.0 million | Australia Bureau of Meteorology | Research; Capacity building | Phase I: 2004–2006 Phase II: 2007–2009 (completed) | Climate information services | Regional: Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Niue, PNG, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu |
| | | In Samoa: A new building for the Samoa Meteorological Services department, training workshops and technical support. Climate forecasting with an emphasis on temperature, rainfall and tropical cyclone prediction. ¹⁸¹ Participated in the pilot projects “Climate and Oceanographic Variability and their Impacts on Fisheries” ¹⁸² completed in 2005 and | | | | | |

¹⁷⁹ GEF, <http://www.gefonline.org/projectDetailsSQL.cfm?projID=4216>

¹⁸⁰ BOM, <http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/pi-cpp/> and ALM, <http://www.adaptationlearning.net/project/pacific-islands-climate-predictions-project-pi-cpp>

¹⁸¹ BOM, <http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/pi-cpp/wsm.shtml>

¹⁸² BOM, http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/pi-cpp/pilot_projects/fisheries_guide.shtml

| Name | Objectives | Funder(s) | Implementing Agency(s) | Type of project | Duration | Priority Sector(s) | Geographic focus (if any) |
|------|--|---|------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|---|
| | | “Application of Climate Forecasting for Improved Management of Hydropower Production in the Pacific Islands–Samoa.” ¹⁸³ | | | | | |
| 6. | Regional Partnerships for Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Preparedness ¹⁸⁴ | ADB Budget: US\$1.0 million | World Bank | Capacity building | Phase 1: 2007–2011 | Disaster risk management | <i>Regional:</i> Cook Islands, Fiji, PNG, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu |
| | | <i>In Samoa:</i> Data gathering for country-specific risk models to be developed. These models will be used to assess the feasibility of catastrophe risk financing and insurance options. ¹⁸⁵ | | | | | |
| 7. | Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) ¹⁸⁶ | World Bank’s Strategic Climate Fund Budget: US\$971.75 million pledged as of February 2011 | World Bank | Policy formation and integration | 2008–? | Multi-sectoral | <i>Regional Programs:</i> Caribbean and Pacific <i>Country programs:</i> Bangladesh, Bolivia, Cambodia, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Tajikistan, Yemen, |

¹⁸³ BOM, http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/pi-cpp/pilot_projects/energy.shtml

¹⁸⁴ ADB, <http://www.adb.org/Projects/project.asp?id=41187>

¹⁸⁵ ADB, <http://www.adb.org/Documents/TARs/REG/41187-REG-TAR.pdf>

¹⁸⁶ Climate Fund Update, <http://www.climatefundupdate.org/listing/pilot-program-for-climate-resilience>

| Name | Objectives | Funder(s) | Implementing Agency(s) | Type of project | Duration | Priority Sector(s) | Geographic focus (if any) |
|------|--|--|------------------------|--|-----------|--------------------|---|
| | Samoa and Tonga. | | | | | | Zambia |
| | | <p><i>In Samoa:</i> Two projects have been initiated under the PPRC specifically in Samoa:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Project Preparation Grant for Enhancing the Climate Resilience of the West Coast Road.” Funding in the amount of US\$200,000 was granted in March 2011 • “Project Preparation Grant for Enhancing the Climate Resilience of Coastal Resources and Communities.” Grant proposal funding in the amount of US\$400,000 approved in March 2011.¹⁸⁷ | | | | | |
| 8. | Economics of Adaptation to Climate Change ¹⁸⁸ | Netherlands, Switzerland and the United Kingdom | World Bank | Research; Policy formation and integration | 2008–2010 | Multi-sectoral | <i>Global:</i> Bangladesh, Bolivia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Mozambique, Samoa and Viet Nam |
| | | <p><i>In Samoa:</i> Research project to understand the effects of two climate change scenarios on Samoa’s infrastructure, human health (malaria) and forestry sectors. Outcomes of the project are accessible here: http://climatechange.worldbank.org/content/country-case-studies-economics-adaptation-climate-change</p> | | | | | |
| 9. | Vulnerability and Adaptation Initiative ¹⁸⁹ | AusAID | | Field implementation; Capacity building | 2008–2012 | Multi-sectoral | <i>Regional:</i> Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu |
| | | <p><i>In Samoa:</i> Additional information required.</p> | | | | | |

¹⁸⁷ Climate Investment Fund, <http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cifnet/?q=country-program-info/samoas-ppcr-programming>

¹⁸⁸ World Bank, <http://climatechange.worldbank.org/content/economics-adaptation-climate-change-study-homepage>

¹⁸⁹ AusAID, http://www.ausaid.gov.au/country/pacific/climate_change.cfm

| Name | Objectives | Funder(s) | Implementing Agency(s) | Type of project | Duration | Priority Sector(s) | Geographic focus (if any) |
|---|---|---|------------------------|---|-----------|---|---|
| | disaster preparation. | | | | | | |
| 10. Pacific Islands Adaptation to Climate Change Project (PACC) ¹⁹⁰ | PACC will implement long-term adaptation measures to increase the resilience of a number of key development sectors in the Pacific Islands to the impacts of climate change. This objective will be achieved by focusing on adaptation response strategies, policies and measures to bring about this result. The key development sectors this project will focus on are: 1. water resources management; 2. food production and food security; and 3. coastal zone and associated infrastructure (roads and breakwater). To ensure sustainability of the project, regional and national adaptation financing instruments will constitute a fourth component of the project. | SCCF, co-financing Budget: US\$59,526,299 | UNDP, ADB, SPREP | Capacity building; Policy formation and integration | 2008–2012 | Agriculture; Coastal zone management; Freshwater supply | <i>Regional:</i> Cook Islands, FSM, Fiji, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu |
| | | <i>In Samoa:</i> Additional information required. | | | | | |
| 11. Strengthening the Capacity of Pacific Developing Member Countries to Respond to Climate Change (Phase 1) ¹⁹¹ | Incorporation of climate risk management, adaptation practices, and greenhouse gas mitigation measures into infrastructure and key sector investment plans and project designs. Adaptation related actions include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pacific Climate Change Program–will assist participating countries to improve their resilience to climate change impacts through (i) mainstreaming of the adaptation in their policies, plans, programs, and projects; and (ii) strengthening their systems and capabilities to foster the adaptation | ADB, Canada Budget: US\$4.965 million | ADB | Capacity building; Policy formation and integration | 2009–? | Government | <i>Regional:</i> Cook Islands, Fiji, FSM, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, PNG, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu. <i>Plus:</i> Timor- |

¹⁹⁰ GEF, <http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/document/09-16-08-SCCF.pdf>

¹⁹¹ ADB, <http://pid.adb.org/pid/TaView.htm?projNo=43071&seqNo=01&typeCd=2#timetable>

| Name | Objectives | Funder(s) | Implementing Agency(s) | Type of project | Duration | Priority Sector(s) | Geographic focus (if any) |
|------|---|---|----------------------------|---|-----------------------------|--------------------|---|
| | <p>process; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adaptation preparation—up to five countries will be supported in preparing the implementation of climate change adaptation plans, including further capacity building | | | | | | Leste |
| | | <i>In Samoa:</i> Additional information required. | | | | | |
| 12. | Community-based Adaptation (CBA) Programme ¹⁹² | <p>GEF (Strategic Priority on Adaptation), co-financing</p> <p>Budget: US\$4.5 million</p> | UNDP | <p>Knowledge communication; Capacity Building; Community-based adaptation</p> | 2009–2011 | Multi-sectoral | <p><i>Global:</i> Bangladesh, Bolivia, Guatemala, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Morocco, Namibia, Niger, Samoa, Viet Nam</p> |
| | | <p><i>In Samoa:</i> The projects completed in Samoa as part of the CBA program focus on coastal ecosystems and the maintenance of their goods and services. Projects underway in Samoa as part of this initiative are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Satoalepai Coastal Resources Adaptation Project (co-funded by AusAID); Reducing impacts of climate change-driven erosion through protection and conservation of mangroves, eco-systems, and coral reefs; Community-Based Adaptation against flooding and sea level rise in the communities of Fagamolo, Avao, Vaipouli, Salei'a and Safai; and Community-Based Adaptation for Lelepa Village.¹⁹³ | | | | | |
| 13. | Pacific Mangroves Initiative ¹⁹⁴ | In this project data will be collected and analyzed to identify climate risks and assist participating countries to create policies for | German Federal Environment | IUCN, University of the South | Research; Capacity building | 2009–2013 | <p>Coastal zone management; Government</p> <p><i>Regional:</i> Fiji, Samoa, Solomon</p> |

¹⁹² UNDP, http://www.undp-adaptation.org/projects/websites/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=203

¹⁹³ CBA, http://www.undp-adaptation.org/projects/websites/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=252&sub=1

¹⁹⁴ BMU, <http://www.bmu-klimaschutzinitiative.de/en/projects?p=1&d=525>

| Name | Objectives | Funder(s) | Implementing Agency(s) | Type of project | Duration | Priority Sector(s) | Geographic focus (if any) | |
|---|--|---|---|---------------------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| | management and restorations of mangroves and associated ecosystems. Public awareness will also be part of the project. | Ministry Budget: €2,297,249 | Pacific, SPREP | | | | Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu | |
| <i>In Samoa: Additional information required.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| 14. | Coping with Climate Change in the Pacific Island Region ¹⁹⁵ | Enhance the competence and capabilities of the local population, the national governmental authorities and regional organizations—SPC and SPREP—in order to cope with the effects of climate change and combat its causes. It includes reviewing policies and integrating adaptation considerations into them, and focuses on the management of land and coastal natural resources, as well as tourism. At the regional level, the program aligns with the Pacific Island Framework for Action on Climate Change 2006–2015. Originally only involving Fiji, Tonga, Vanuatu, the project has been expanded and extended. | German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development Budget: €17.2 million | GIZ, SPC | Capacity building; Policy formation and integration; Field implementation | 2009–2015 | Agriculture; Forestry; Tourism | <i>Regional:</i> FSM, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, PNG, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu |
| <i>In Samoa: Additional information required.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| 15. | Cities and Climate Change Initiative Asia Pacific ¹⁹⁶ | This initiative aims to strengthen the climate change response of cities and local governments. The main objectives are to: promote active climate change collaboration between local governments and associations; to enhance policy dialogue on climate change; to support local governments in preparing climate action plans; and to foster awareness, education | UN-Habitat Budget: US\$10 million | Local governments, universities | Capacity building; Knowledge communication; Policy formation and integration | 2010–? | Urban areas | <i>Asia Pacific:</i> China, Fiji, Indonesia, Mongolia, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Sri Lanka, Vanuatu and |

¹⁹⁵ GIZ, <http://www.gtz.de/en/weltweit/asien-pazifik/27718.htm> and SPC, http://www.spc.int/lrd/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=478&Itemid=44

¹⁹⁶ CCCI, http://www.fukuoka.unhabitat.org/programmes/ccci/index_en.html

| Name | Objectives | Funder(s) | Implementing Agency(s) | Type of project | Duration | Priority Sector(s) | Geographic focus (if any) |
|------|------------------------|--|------------------------|-----------------|----------|--------------------|---------------------------|
| | and capacity building. | | | | | | Viet Nam |
| | | <i>In Samoa:</i> Capacity building on climate risk management, policy planning, and knowledge sharing. | | | | | |

D. Proposed Adaptation Action

Samoa identified a number of projects in its NAPA to address many of its capacity building needs. All of the adaptation projects suggested have a strong community component. Support for implementation of these priority actions has been received from the LCDF through the projects “Integrated Climate Change Adaptation in Samoa” and “Integration of Climate Change Risk and Resilience into Forestry Management.”

Table 3: Proposed Adaptation Projects and Programs from the National Adaptation Programme of Action for Samoa

| Name | Objectives | Type of project | Priority Sector(s) | Geographic focus (if any) |
|---|--|--|--|---------------------------|
| 1. Securing Community Water Resources Project | To improve water quality, accessibility and availability (quantity) of communities. | Capacity building | Agriculture; Human health; Freshwater supply | |
| | | Notes: <i>Implementing Agency:</i> Samoa Water Authority (SWA) <i>Coordinating Agency:</i> Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment & Meteorology | | |
| 2. Reforestation, Rehabilitation and Community Forestry Fire Prevention Project | To protect, rehabilitate, and increase resilience of coastal lowland and inland forest resources. | Capacity building | Forestry | |
| | | Notes: <i>Implementing Agency:</i> Ministry of Agriculture, Fire Services, SWA <i>Coordinating Agency:</i> Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment and Meteorology in close collaboration with identified vulnerable communities. | | |
| 3. Climate Health Cooperation Program Project | To institute coordination of climate-health partnership programs and emergency measures to respond to climate change and extreme events. | Capacity building | Human health | |
| | | Notes: <i>Implementing Agencies:</i> Ministry of Health, Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment and Meteorology <i>Coordinating Agency:</i> Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment and Meteorology | | |
| 4. Climate Early Warning System Project | To implement effective early warning systems and emergency response measures to climate and extreme events. | Capacity building | Climate information services | |
| | | Notes: <i>Implementing Agency:</i> Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment and | | |

| Name | Objectives | Type of project | Priority Sector(s) | Geographic focus (if any) |
|------|---|---|---|--|
| | | Meteorology <i>Coordinating Agencies:</i> Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment and Meteorology | | |
| 5. | Agriculture and Food Security Sustainability Project | To maintain economically subsistent agriculture and sustain food security in communities. | Capacity building | Agriculture |
| | | | Notes: <i>Institutional Arrangements:</i> Ministry of Agriculture with close collaboration with communities <i>Coordinating Agencies:</i> Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment and Meteorology | |
| 6. | Zoning and Strategic Management Planning | Implement zoning and strategic management planning. | Capacity building | Multi-sectoral |
| | | | Notes: <i>Implementing Agencies:</i> Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment and Meteorology <i>Coordinating Agencies:</i> Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment and Meteorology, Project Steering Committee (Advisory Committee) | |
| 7. | Implement Coastal Infrastructure Management Plans for Highly Vulnerable Districts Project | To implement plans for Highly Vulnerable Districts Project. | Capacity building | Coastal zone management |
| | | | Notes: <i>Implementing Agencies:</i> Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment and Meteorology Ministry of Water, Transportation and Infrastructure | |
| 8. | Establishing Conservation Programs in Highly Vulnerable Marine and Terrestrial Areas of Communities Project | To establish and or strengthen community-based conservation programs for the protection of highly vulnerable terrestrial and marine biodiversity. | Capacity building | Marine management; Ecosystem conservation |
| | | | Notes: <i>Implementing Agencies:</i> Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment and Meteorology, Ministry of Agriculture <i>Coordinating Agency:</i> Project Steering Committee | |
| 9. | Sustainable Tourism Adaptation Project | Implement sustainable tourism adaptation project. | Capacity building | Tourism |
| | | | Notes: <i>Implementing Agencies:</i> Samoa Tourism, Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment and Meteorology <i>Coordinating Agency:</i> Ministry of Agriculture, NGOs, Communities, Resorts, Hotels | |

E. Assessment

Samoa has a very high number of projects underway focused on reducing vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, particularly in the areas of forestry and agriculture. Action is also taking place in a breadth of other areas, including water, health, infrastructure and



climate forecasting/meteorology. However, greater attention may need to be given to addressing coastal resource management, fisheries (a key economic sector), and disaster risk reduction concerns. As well, gender considerations are not a prominent component of any current adaptation project or proposed strategy. Clarification regarding the extent to which adaptation is being integrated into national policy and planning processes also is required.

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