Intra-ACP Focus Day

Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Adaptation in ACP countries

9 November 2018 - ACP House - Brussels

Intra ACP Focus Day

Integrating Climate Change and Disaster Resilience into Development and Community Resilience in Samoa through an Integrated Multi-Hazards Early Warning System and Community Planning

9 November, 2018

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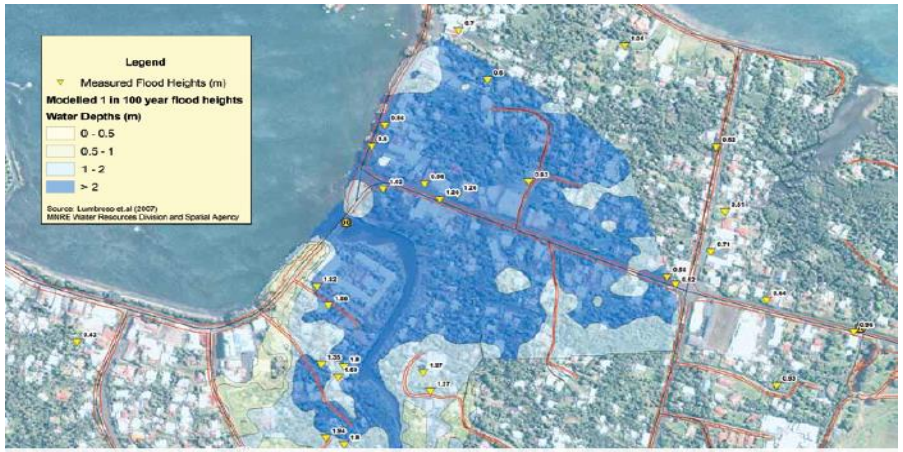
GFDRR
Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery

ACP-EU Natural Disaster Risk Reduction Program
An initiative of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group, funded by the European Union and managed by GFDRR

Islands of Samoa, Natural Disasters and Climate Change

- TC Evan in 2012 – USD $204 million
- ~ 28 percent of the total value of goods and services produced in 2011.
- 2009 Tsunami costed USD $135.5 million
- In recognising the increasing frequency and impacts of climate related hazards , the Government of Samoa prioritised CC and DRR in the national development agenda

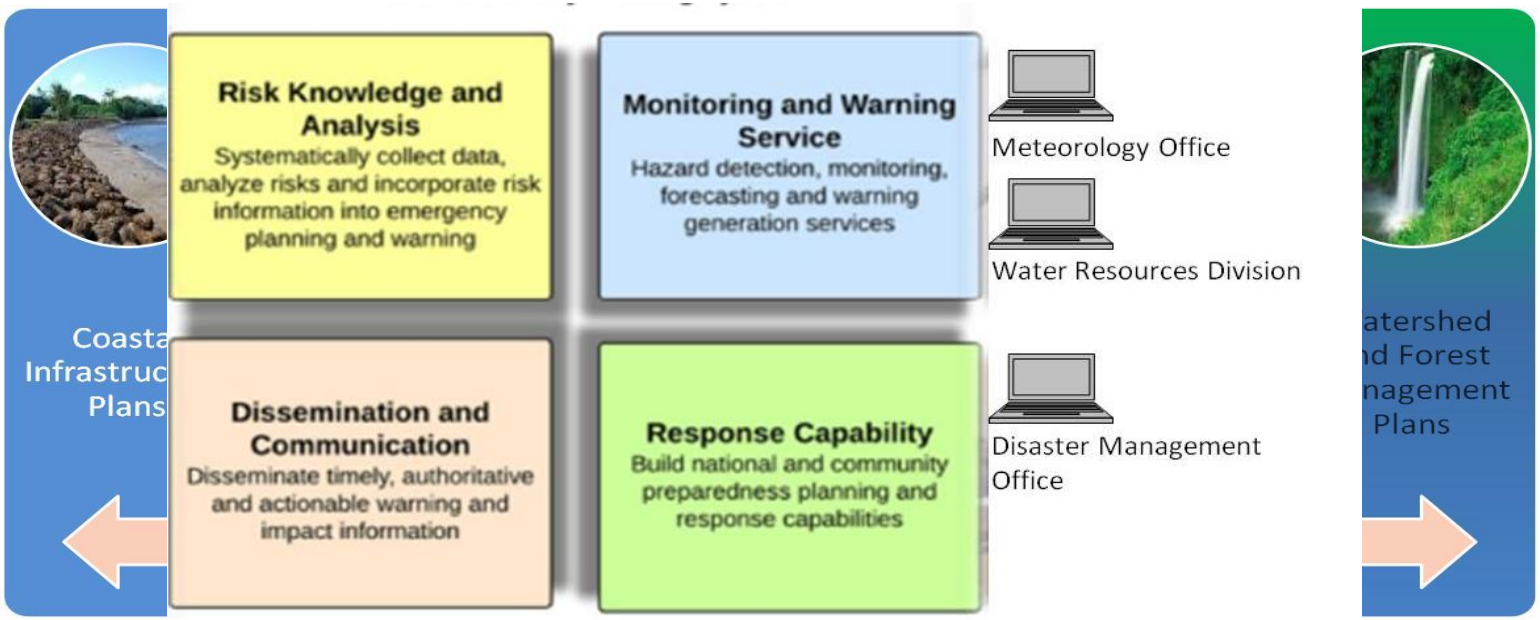


According to the World Bank, Samoa is ranked 30th of countries most exposed to three or more hazards. Samoa was ranked 51st out of 179 countries in the Global Climate Risk Index 2012 report on who suffers most from extreme weather event.

- Samoa like other PICs is vulnerable to a range of hydro-meteorological and geo-hazards, and impacts of CC;
- 70% of the population is located along vulnerable coastlines highly sensitive to erosion, flash flooding, and landslides;
- Geographical location south of the equator and proximity to Pacific Ring of Fire means prone to cyclones, earthquakes and tsunamis;
- Critical infrastructure (such as hospitals, schools, port facilities and airports) are located within the vulnerable coastal zone;
- Damage and loss are quite substantial on the economy across all sectors;

National Agenda to Mainstream DRM and CCA

- In the Strategy for the Development of Samoa 2017-2021, Samoa has prioritised and mainstreamed Climate Change and Disaster Resilience through Key Outcome 14,
  - Promotes an across sectoral approach/whole of Government approach in mainstreaming CCA and DRM, with MOF as the Central Agency,
  - Mainstreaming into policies, plans , national implementation and budgeting through programmatic and integrative approaches,
  - Breaking through the traditional sectoral/silo planning landscape



Focus on the ACP-EU NDRR Program

1. **Pilot Program for Climate Resilience Enhancing the Climate Resilience of Coastal Resources and Communities (PPCR-ECR) Project : World Bank US$14.6million**

- Support coastal communities in Samoa to become more resilient to climate variability and change;
- Reviewed, Developed and now implementing Community Integrated Management Plans (CIM Plans) through funding for community sub-projects;
  - Employs a Ridge to Reef Approach / Community to Cabinet Plans / Involves all stakeholders / indicate priorities for development partner assistance inline with SDS.

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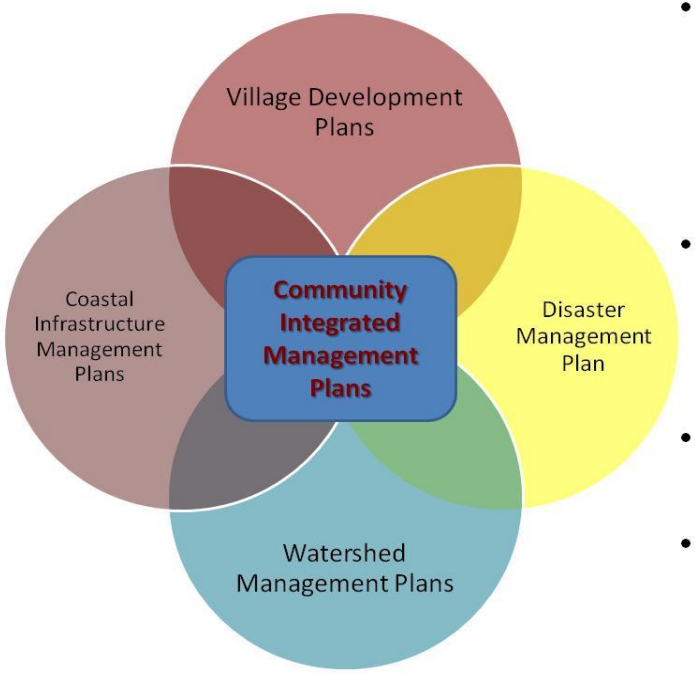
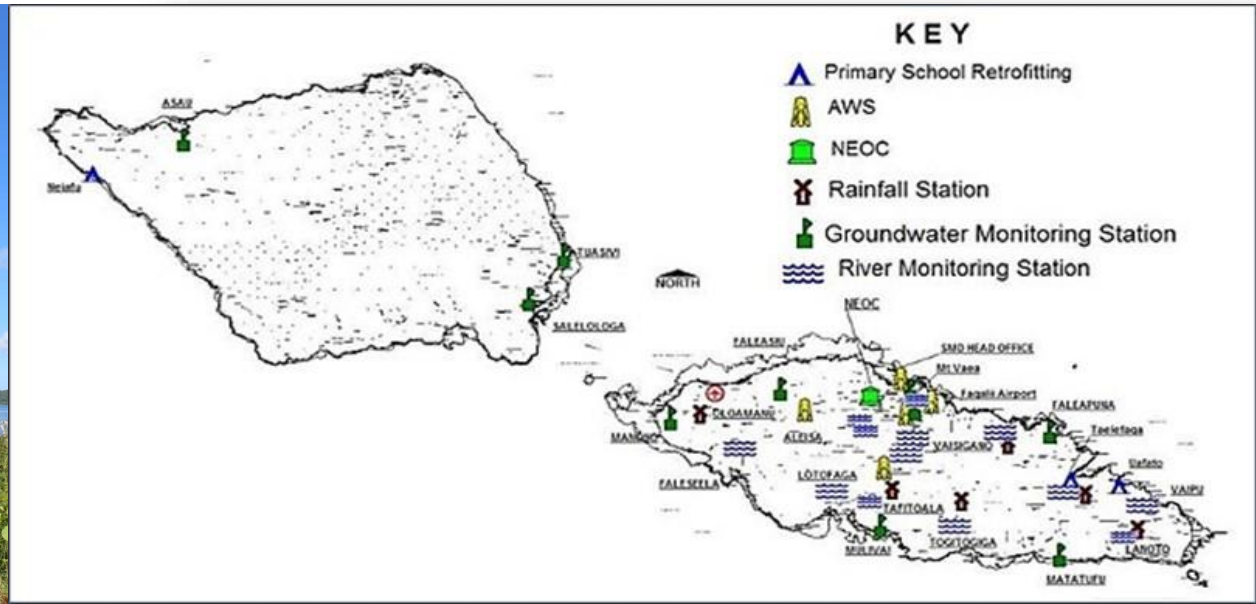


- Integrate CC Resilience and DRM into development and sectoral planning, managing Risks from Ridge to the Reef, taking an across sector approach;
- Improves coordination of all stakeholders at the Project Level, Investment, as well as the Implementation Level;
- Linking Technical, Financial and Policy;
- Through the National Climate Resilience Investment Coordination Unit / Climate Resilience Steering Committee (MOF).

Focus on the ACP-EU NDRR Program

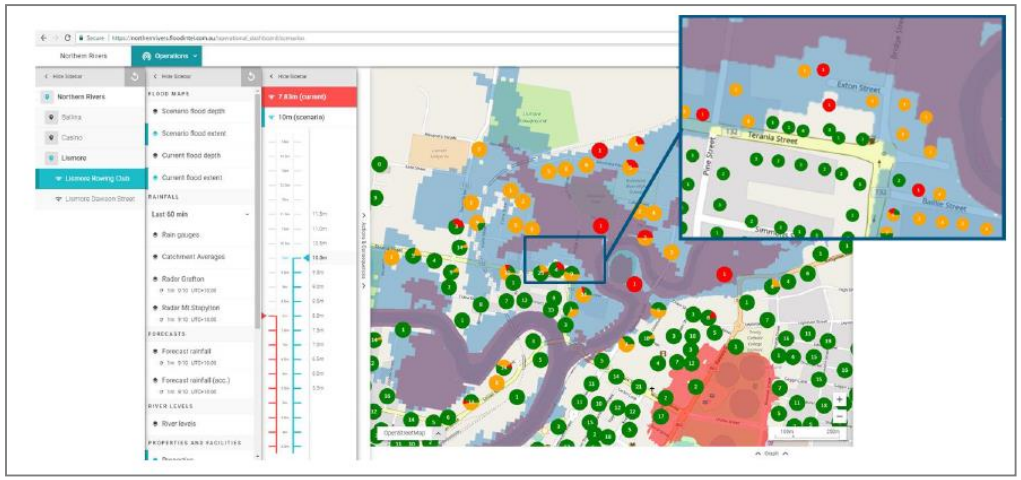
2. Pacific Resilience : World Bank US$13.79million

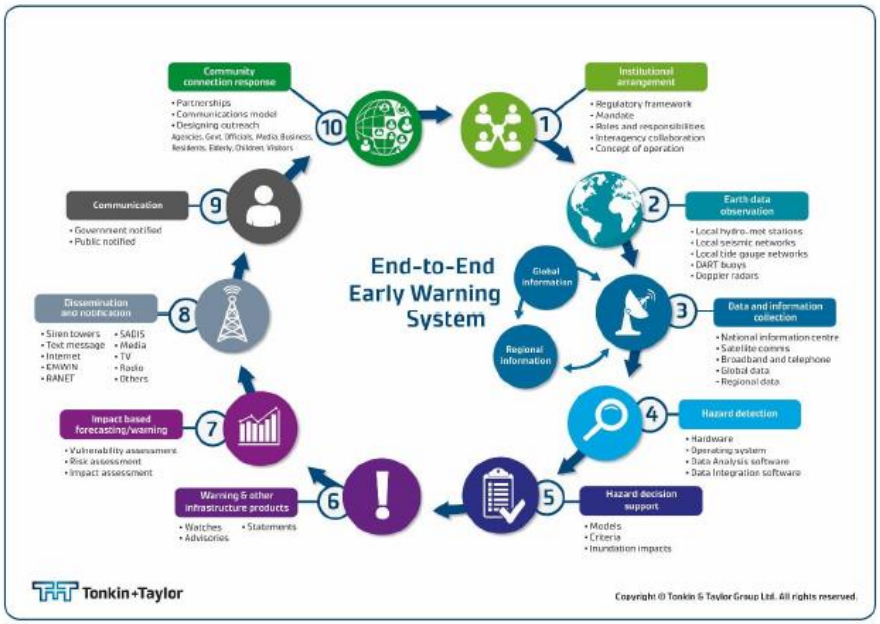
- Strengthen early warning and preparedness systems / Risk Reduction and Resilient Investments / Strengthen disaster risk financing.
- Upgrade monitoring systems to gain near-real time information for improved forecasting, advise and warning:
  - Hydrometric Network to enable telemetry capability (pilot EU GCCA and Budget Support);
  - Seimological monitoring stations for geohazards;
- Technical Assistance (Samoa/Tonga) to mainstream and strengthen the Multi Hazard Early Warning System;
- Developing an integrated information system which ensures hydro-met data is centralised and viewed by all relevant agencies to improve early warning and preparedness

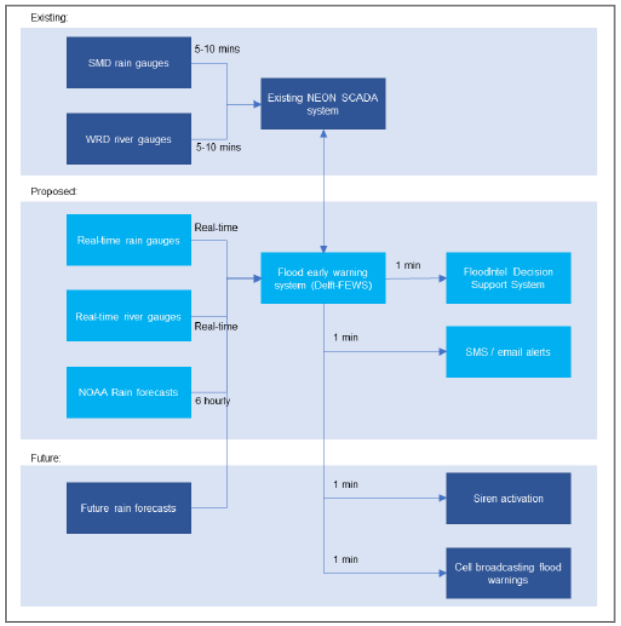


Focus on the ACP-EU NDRR Program

- Developing an integrated information system which ensures hydro-met data is centralised and viewed by all relevant agencies to improve impact based early warning and preparedness;
- Procurement of equipments;
- Capacity building/ training for flood Modeling and warning services







Lessons learned

- The process of mainstreaming CC and DRR does not end at the sectoral level;
- It takes a long time, highly participatory process, with no single “right” approach;
- MOF as the centralised agency dealing with planning and budgeting has helped coordination of local and international stakeholders and the implementation;
- Community enabling programs ensures grassroot implementation to enhance resilience;
- Effective Multi Hazard Early Warning Systems requires extensive advanced and specialised technical capacity and knowledge - limited in the Pacific countries
- Investment costs for interventions are substantial, as are the maintenance, capacity building, and operational costs
- Budget support mechanisms beyond project timeframes is sometimes required to enable sustainability and integration into national processes
- Strengthened regional organisations/institutional could provide technical support
- Investment by Development Partners to fund Regional Proposals (HYCOS 2) can enable capacity building in the Pacific Region