A photograph of a beach scene. In the background, a person wearing a red shirt and dark shorts is standing on a large, fallen tree trunk. The ground is sandy and covered with many mangrove roots. The water is shallow and murky. In the top left corner, there are three colored circles (teal, light blue, white) and a vertical black line.

“sea level rises and agricultural changes could result in an estimated 150 million environmental refugees by 2050”

- Dr. R. Pachauri – Chairman of IPCC, 2005



# Samoa's NAPA Experience

**Peniamina D Leavai (Coordinator)**

**Anne Rasmussen (Assistant)**

**Taulealeausumai Laavasa Malua (Senior Advisor)**

**Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment & Meteorology**

**Ministry of Works, Transport & Infrastructure**



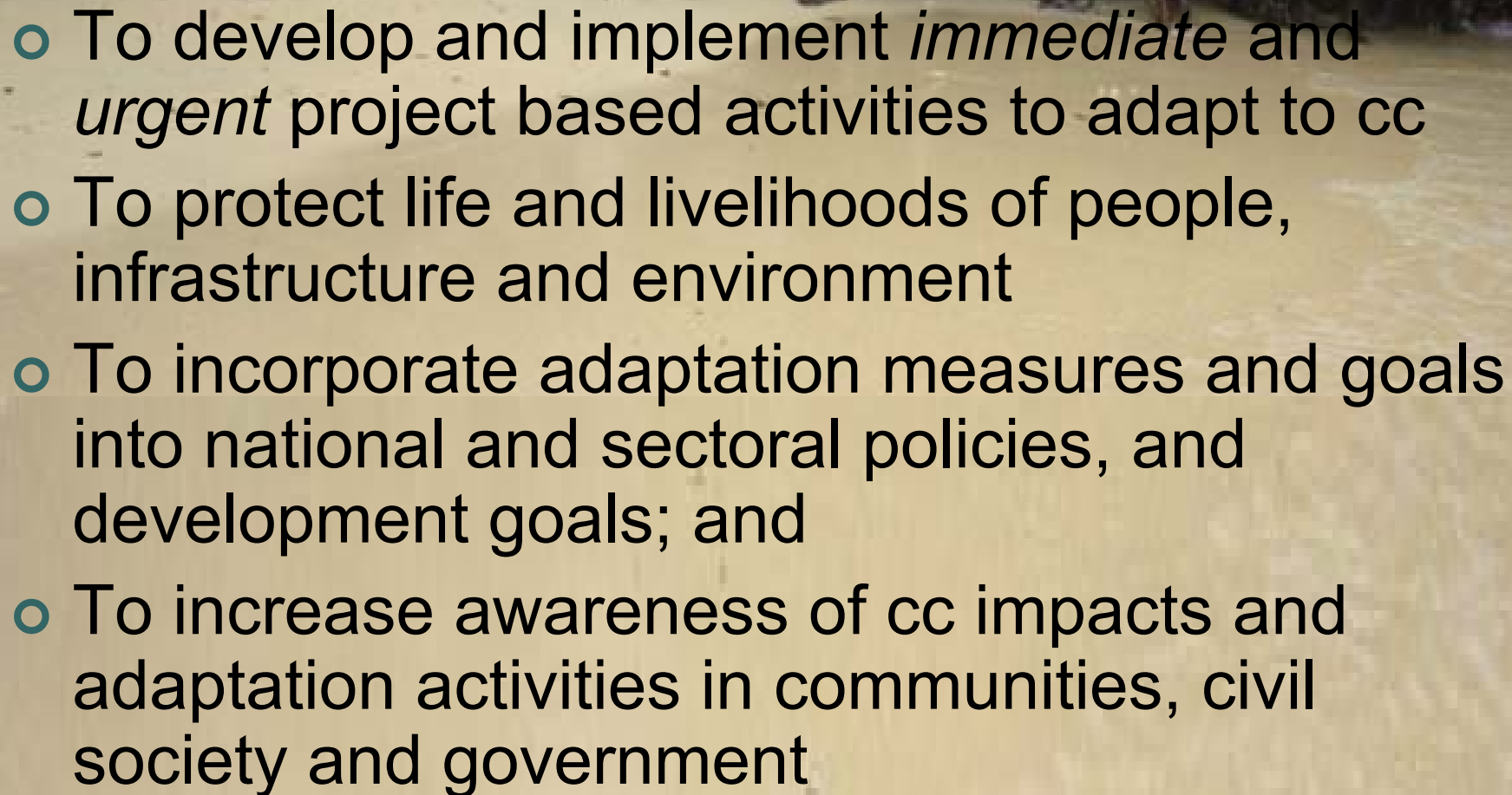


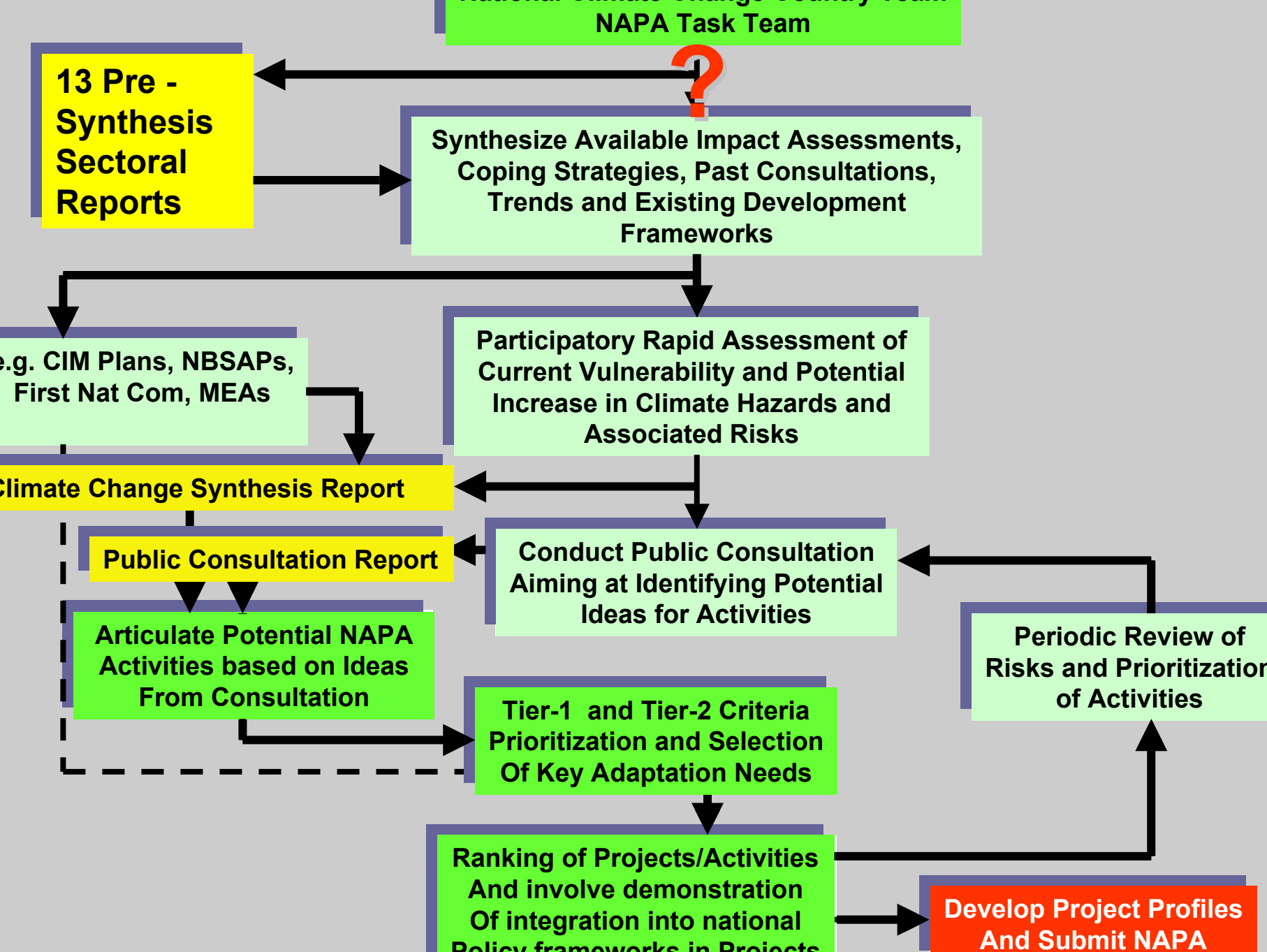
# Overall NAPA process & experience

- NAPA process exceptional in its country-driven approach
- **National Vision:** For every Samoan to achieve a better quality of life (Strategy for the Development of Samoa, SDS 2005-2007)
- **NAPA Vision:** To achieve a high level of community capacity for adaptation to adverse impacts of climate change



# Objectives of the NAPA

- 
- To develop and implement *immediate* and *urgent* project based activities to adapt to cc
  - To protect life and livelihoods of people, infrastructure and environment
  - To incorporate adaptation measures and goals into national and sectoral policies, and development goals; and
  - To increase awareness of cc impacts and adaptation activities in communities, civil society and government





# Technical Issues and Challenges faced

## • Lack of Data

- Unreliable, inconsistent env. & socio-economic data
- Limited and insufficient data
- Institutional constraints in accessing and sharing data

## • Institutional Capacity

- Capacity of institutions holding/managing databases
- Socio-economic data and technical tools
- Sci, tech'l & Instit'l capacity to implement projects

## • Human Capacity

- Technical CB to transform project profiles → detailed projects

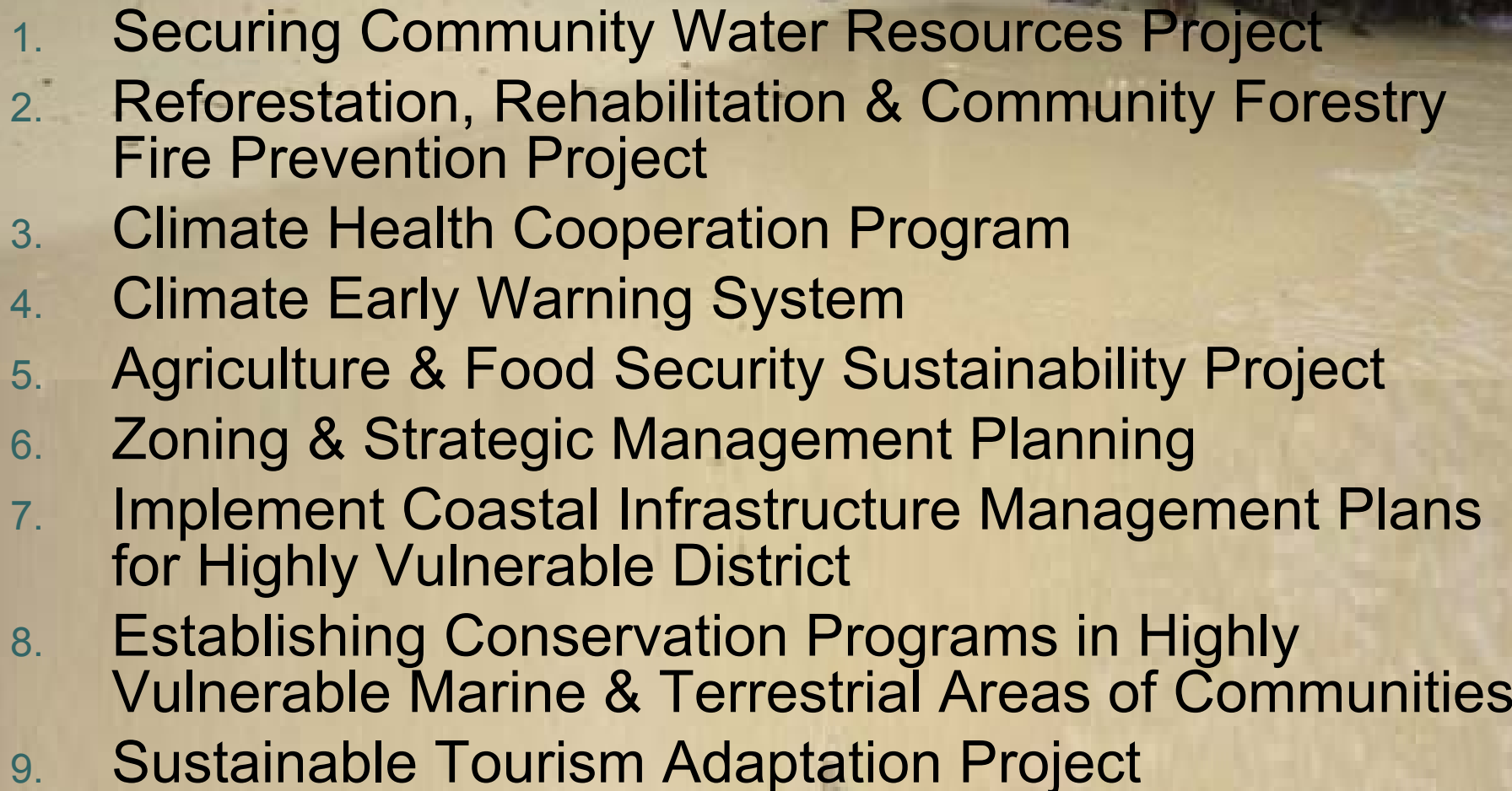


# Lessons Learned & Best Practices

- Developing pre-synthesis sectoral reports vital to establish baseline information
- Country-wide Community Consultation (Public Consultation Report) was a key player in *criteria prioritization* and *ranking* of key adaptation needs
- Bottom-up approach , consensus approach
- Ranking Process
  - Lack of good information available nationally
  - Livelihood of communities first and foremost vulnerable



# The top 2 priority projects

- 
1. Securing Community Water Resources Project
  2. Reforestation, Rehabilitation & Community Forestry Fire Prevention Project
  3. Climate Health Cooperation Program
  4. Climate Early Warning System
  5. Agriculture & Food Security Sustainability Project
  6. Zoning & Strategic Management Planning
  7. Implement Coastal Infrastructure Management Plans for Highly Vulnerable District
  8. Establishing Conservation Programs in Highly Vulnerable Marine & Terrestrial Areas of Communities
  9. Sustainable Tourism Adaptation Project





# Steps taken to implement NAPA to date

- National NAPA Dialogue with Development Partners
  - EU: 3millionUS\$ 'Water for Life' Project (Samoa Water Authority)
  - Australia: Regional Assistance (SPREP)
  - USA: exploring options
  - New Zealand: LDC fund contribution
- What are the expectations for implementation?
  - Accessibility to the LDC Fund
  - Integration of NAPA into National Programmes



# *Samoa's theme for adaptation*

*“Adapt to sustain, sustain to live,  
live to learn, learn to adapt”*