

Data utilization for efficient disaster risk management in Samoa

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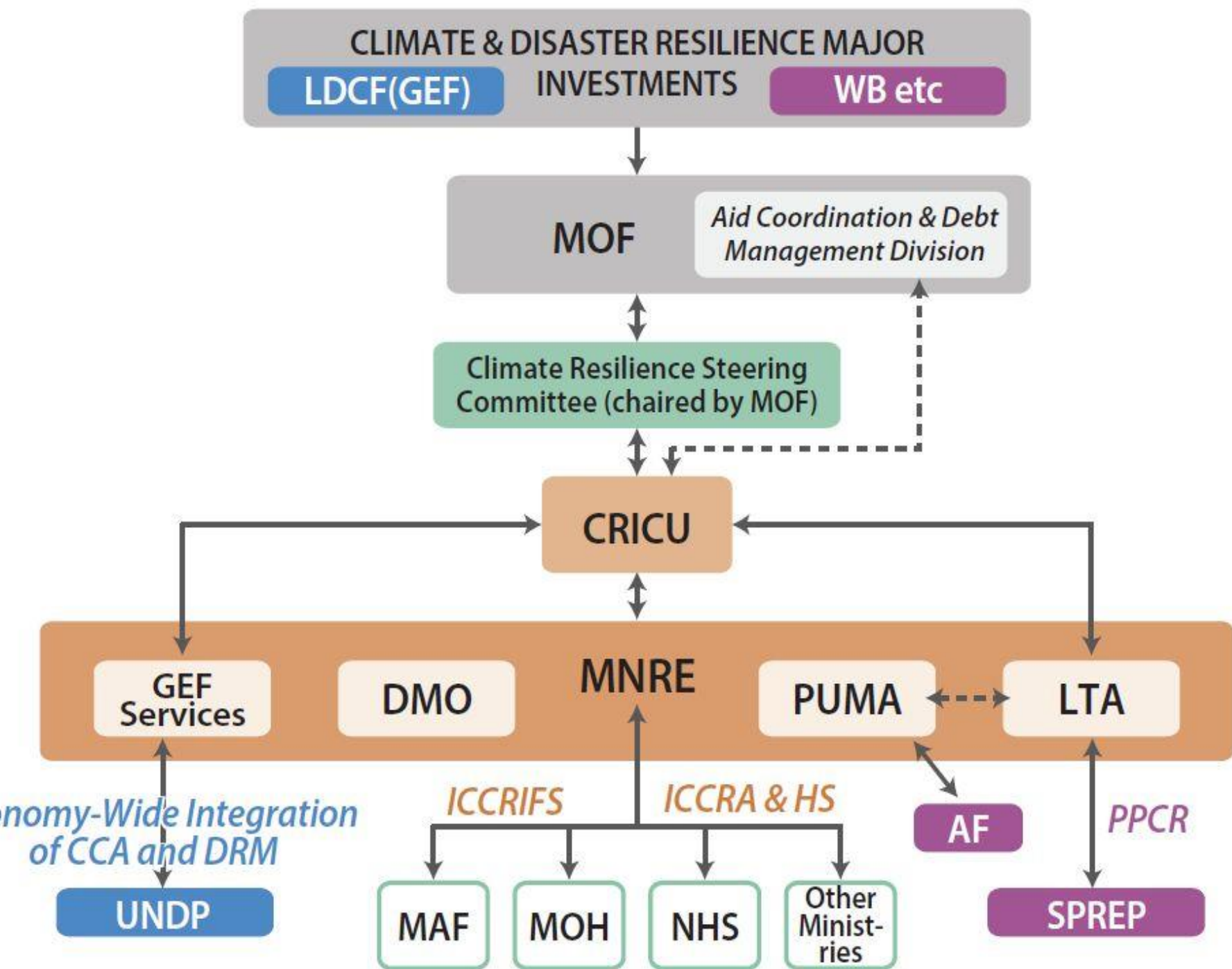
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Outline

- Background
- Institutional Arrangements
- Economy-wide approach
- Knowledge management database
- Expected outcomes

Samoa

- Small island state in SW Pacific, 4 inhabited, 2 islands (Upolu and Savaii), comprise over 95% of the land area
- Pop. (2014) - 191,800, 20% urban. 70-80% of pop. within 1km of coast.
- Prone to weather /climate disasters: floods, storms, storm surges due to tropical cyclones.



Mainstreaming adaptation into sectoral development plans

- Economy wide approach.
- Mainstreaming DRM and CCA into 5-year development strategy.
- Collaboration between MOF – EPPD (policy & planning) and MNRE (implementation).
- EPPD facilitates cross-sector approaches.
- MNRE has technical expertise in thematic areas.

Integrated (Economy-Wide) Approach

- Economy-wide integration of climate change adaptation and disaster risk management to reduce climate vulnerability of communities in Samoa
- **National climate and disaster risk database** will be established by MNRE in collaboration with MoF
- Database will be linked to the national M&E framework

Proposed Activities

- Develop protocols for storage and sharing of information/data between government institutions.
- Establish a national climate and disaster risk database that is centralised and accessible to all Ministries.
- Develop and pilot plan for systematised uploading and monitoring of data and information generated by adaptation projects in Samoa (particularly taking into account results from the quasi-experimental design) onto regional and international platforms such as the Ridge-to-Reef programme.
- Conduct awareness campaigns on water resources, land management, village, climate change adaptation and DRM

Database

Will provide information on :

- i) climate change scenarios;
- ii) expected effects of climate change;
- iii) international best practices on climate change adaptation and DRM; and
- iv) lessons learned from national adaptation activities

Expected outputs

- Improve the access of government institutions, donor agencies and NGOs to knowledge on climate change risks.
- Line ministries will consequently be better able to plan and budget for climate change adaptation
- Awareness campaigns on climate change adaptation and DRM will target village leaders and the general public.
- “User Page friendly” media – especially video – will translate scientific findings into useful guidance for the general public.

Imperatives: Strong M&E framework

- Existing M&E systems are not able to track the success of adaptation interventions. Lack of baseline indicators for tracking success of outputs, documentation of tangible results etc
- Lack of capacity eg MWCSD data and experiences not analysed & disseminated systematically.
- Different protocols used by agencies and mainly on financial, not results.

Current status of the NAP process and adaptation actions

- Given the above strategies, Samoa is not sure of the need to develop a separate NAP
- It has developed NAPA & implementation plans.
- Several channels for adaptation communication: NCs, NAPAs, JNAPs, BURs, INDCs
- CPEIR provides guidance on climate expenditure thro improvements in policies, institutions and management of public finances.
- Has a holistic – ‘whole of government’ approach to CCA through integration.

Expected outcomes

- Support: finance, technology & capacity
 - Advocacy & awareness amongst stakeholders
 - Manual and toolkits
 - Knowledge management database – access to data, information and experiences
- NAP, under new funding (eg GCF) may become more comprehensive: scientifically and technically robust with measures based on economic, social and environmental concerns.
- Assist in enhancing resilience: infrastructure, energy, water, agriculture, fisheries, coastal zones etc