GOVERNMENT OF SAMOA

SAMOA NATIONAL ACTION PLAN

For Disaster Risk Management  2011-2016

DISASTER MANAGEMENT OFFICE
12/12/2011
INTRODUCTION

NAP – A change of approach to managing risk
The purpose of the Samoa National Action Plan (NAP) for Disaster Risk Management is to contribute to sustainable development by facilitating the inclusion of risk reduction and risk awareness as integral to societal functioning rather than as parallel or external activities. It identifies Samoa’s disaster risk management (DRM) goals and priority measures for implementation through a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach over the period 2011-2016.

With regards to how hazard risks have been previously managed in Samoa, the NAP embodies a significant change of approach that addresses all stages of disaster risk management. Hazard risk considerations will need to be continually factored into “normal” development activities such as land use planning, environmental monitoring, physical planning, development control, building inspection, and education services and similar. Continuous commitments are also required to maintain explicit disaster management capabilities: public awareness, early warning, emergency medical care, search and rescue, the maintenance of emergency equipment, etc.

The NAP priority themes and measures have been identified in a consultative process with a wide range of stakeholders involved in DRM which the Samoa Disaster Management Office (DMO) coordinated in early 2011. The consultations aimed to assess national progress in implementing disaster risk management against the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA): Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters (2005-2015) and the Pacific Regional DM&DRR Framework for Action (2005-2015). The findings were instrumental for analyzing key DRM gaps and challenges which informed the NAP development.

Integrated development planning
The NAP requires all hazard risk and vulnerability reduction to be integrated within all development planning and implementation. Building requisite capacities in Samoa will attain greatest impact in the medium to longer-term time frame. The NAP aims to create firm foundations for disaster risk reduction (DRR) to become fully integrated into national and sub-national development planning, becoming part of the same process.

This commitment to integrated planning must extend beyond merely articulating NAP objectives in a national development strategy. Rather it will need to become evident in all national and sub-national planning documents. All long-term development and investment projects should be required to ensure hazard risk and vulnerability reduction principles and practices are considered. Ultimately the recommended national mitigation strategy should be officially incorporated into Samoa’s long-term development strategy and included as a separate sustainable development Priority Area within the next SDS.

Building resilience will be the focus of the National Action Plan. Resilience refers to reduction of the probability of, as well as actual damage to property, loss of life, and community
disruption, and to prompt reconstruction and restoration of livelihoods. This may be achieved by introducing risk reduction measures through mitigation, preparedness planning and emergency procedures, strong community/civil organisations and infrastructure, and creative and innovative procedures peculiar to the respective communities and circumstance. It is proposed that this resilience can be advanced through the pursuit of the following courses of action in line with the following themes:

**Theme 1**  
**Governance and Mainstreaming**  
Appropriate legislative and regulatory frameworks are required to support national DRR efforts with the emphasis on the integration of mechanisms and procedures for disaster loss reduction into the development process. This means the encouragement of sectoral policy and planning frameworks to incorporate vulnerability information and mitigation measures into development planning and decision-making processes.

**Theme 2**  
**DRM Knowledge, Information and Education**  
Effective disaster risk management is reliant on accurate information about the type and extent of hazards, vulnerable geographic areas and procedures to minimize loss of life and property. Hazard and vulnerability assessments and mapping are essential as the first step of a variety of measures. Relevant information must be gathered, stored, processed and disseminated at national and community levels, with the need for continuing research to develop country specific information and technologies.

**Theme 3**  
**Community Risk Management**  
Disaster reduction planning needs to be grounded at community level in order to work effectively for the minimization of suffering, dislocation and economic loss. Community level vulnerability and risk assessment should inform approaches to preparedness, recovery planning and mitigation interventions which also activate latent capacities within the respective communities.

Community-based disaster planning requires capacity building, partnerships, role differentiation, involvement, and a sense of individual and collective ownership or responsibility for vulnerability reduction. Specific roles and activities must be defined and executed for each stage of the DRM cycle, and programming should be an on-going exercise.

**Theme 4**  
**Disaster Management**  
Preparedness for disaster response and recovery would require putting in place processes, procedures and systems and building response agencies capacities to ensure effective and timely response, and to guide, monitor and evaluate the implementation and effectiveness of recovery and mitigation.
Theme 1: Governance and Mainstreaming

Goal: Strengthen Institutional, Policy and Planning Frameworks for Risk Reduction

Challenges and key gaps:
In the absence of a national DRM implementation strategy, such activities and programmes have been conducted on an ad hoc basis with limited impact on reducing risk at the local level. The functional and structural relations between the National Disaster Council and the Disaster Advisory Committee have not been sufficiently clarified. Limited availability of human and financial resources has contributed to challenge of effective and efficient coordination of DRM programmes from national down to local level. Competing priorities of the national government have created challenges to mobilise dedicated resources for disaster risk reduction. This is compounded by the absence of clear regulations that govern national and local level disaster risk management budgeting.

The absence of an effective mechanism to ensure compliance and code enforcement is hampering Samoa’s development efforts. Resilience of economic activities is weak due to the absence of business continuity plans, a general lack of DRM awareness and training, and absence of appropriate regulations to enforce industry standards and codes. Risk reduction criteria are confined to environmental review alone, but are not yet included in social, economic and poverty related programmes, and are also not yet assessed as part of all forms of project appraisal. The implementation of building standards is not enforced and infrastructure building plans do not mitigate for potential hazards across all related plans.

Expected Results and Actions:
1.1 Strengthened governance arrangements for DRM
1.1.1 Strengthen capacity for the comprehensive implementation of the NDMP
1.1.2 Undertake political advocacy for recognising the economic value of DRR
1.1.3 Strengthen enforcement of existing DRM related legislations (e.g. land use, forest management, building code, etc)
1.1.4 Develop a regulatory regime for non-compliance with DRM specific and related legislation
1.1.5 Develop or amend legislation to better regulate international relief and public safety
1.1.6 Develop ToRs for DAC sub-committees and their members (to identify and confirm roles and responsibilities)
1.1.7 Formally recognize DAC and sub-committees as Samoa’s national platform that consist of a multi-disciplinary and multi-stakeholder representation of the DRM and CC community

1.2 Strengthened commitment for DRM (through improved evidence-based understanding, awareness and advocacy)
1.2.1 Undertake cost benefit analyses of potential DRR measures to ensure sound risk decision-making
1.2.2 Design and implement NAP communication strategy to socialize national DRM priorities across government and other stakeholders.

1.3 Hazard risk integrated into development planning and budgetary processes
1.3.1 Review existing operating guidelines for national and sectoral planning and budgetary processes to embed hazard risk management as a core requirement using tools such as CHARM
1.3.2 Develop DRM strategies for each of the main development sectors (Education, Health, Agriculture, Tourism, Infrastructure, Housing) with indicators to measure progress in DRM integration
1.3.3 Explore the feasibility of establishing a Central Planning Committee for Infrastructure and Utilities, to coordinate development planning decisions and activities on existing and new development/settlements and the promotion of compliance to standards and codes.

1.4 Greater accountability for disaster-related losses
1.4.1 Develop a national DRM monitoring and evaluation system that meets national (e.g. SDS and NAP), regional (e.g. Pacific DRR&DM Framework for Action) and global (Hyogo Framework for Action) reporting requirements with specific indicators for cross-cutting development concerns of human rights, gender and people with special needs
1.4.2 Develop and implement a system to track sectoral DRM investments more accurately within the national budget

Theme 2: DRM Knowledge, Information, and Education

Goals: Improved awareness and capacity in DRM based on a deeper understanding of risk context

Challenges and Gaps:
There are currently no policies, regulations, or guidelines that harmonise/standardise various types of disaster information, procedures and compliance by all government ministries and other relevant stakeholders. There is a lack of local capacity and resources in the application of modern technology to develop a comprehensive system for monitoring, archiving data and disseminating information down to the community. Available disaster information is not easily accessible at the community level and is also not specific to the needs of the populations at risk. DRM programmes and courses have not been institutionalised into post-secondary education. There is no multi-hazard risk assessment capability in place which limits the integration of hazard risk considerations in the development planning and implementation process.

Expected Results and Actions:
2.1 Increased DRM information management capacity for more sustainable development planning and implementation
2.1.1 Establish a dedicated DRM training and resource function within DMO
2.1.2 Development of a centralized national disaster database to contain information and
data on the CIM Plans, past disaster events, studies/research, hazard and risk
assessments, mapping datasets, etc. to ensure that disaster relevant information is
accessible and informs planning and policy-making processes.
2.1.3 Establish and maintain disaster loss database for Samoa
2.1.4 Establish DRM information sharing protocols

2.2 Knowledge products developed to support focused advocacy and education at political
and other levels
2.2.1 Develop and disseminate pamphlets, booklets, education resource materials
2.2.2 Provide an online capability for DRM information to increase stakeholder access

2.3 DRM principles incorporated into formal and non-formal education programmes
2.3.1 Review Primary and Secondary School use of DRM: Teacher’s Resource Kit
2.3.2 Incorporate DRM into existing vocational programs of the public and private sector

2.4 Improved understanding of hazard and vulnerability
2.4.1 Conduct hazard and vulnerability assessments
2.4.2 Develop a Vulnerability Index for communities, agencies and businesses

Theme 3: Community Risk Management
Challenges and Gaps:
There is a lack of capacities at the community level to devise and implement contingency
planning and simulation exercises. Translating information and data from studies and research
projects into a format that is comprehensible to planners and other end-users is a major
challenge. Very few NGOs have the capacity to design, develop, implement and evaluate DRM
programmes which creates a backlog in the implementation of CBDRM programmes.

Goal: Strengthening safety and resilience at the local level (village, civil society, village based
businesses)

Expected Results and Actions:
3.1 Communities understand the risks that they are exposed to
3.1.1 Implement the Community Disaster and Climate Risk Management (CDCRM) program

3.2 Communities are better equipped to prepare, respond, recover and manage risks
3.2.1 Communities actively participated in designing and implementing appropriate hazard
and climate risk management measures
3.2.2 Essential community buildings complied with disaster resilience standards

3.3 Civil Society able to mentor and provide support to communities in their risk management
efforts
3.3.1 Government and civil society collaborate to develop standards for community based
disaster risk management
3.3.2 Civil society organisations to develop and deliver joint programme to address specific priority needs identified by communities for all aspects of disaster risk management.

**Theme 4: Disaster Management**

**Challenges and Gaps:**
Considerable work is required to strengthen communications, dialogue and the sharing of information on vulnerability and risk reduction initiatives and responsibilities within and between individual agencies. There are no effective monitoring and evaluation system for disaster response, recovery and mitigation, to measure the effectiveness and impact of existing systems and procedures. A weakness of the tsunami recovery has been the lack of clear mechanisms for the Government and agencies to track progress and impact of emergency and early recovery assistance. Without proper mechanisms in place, there is a risk that programmes are not working effectively and fail to reach the most vulnerable.

**Goal: Strengthen preparedness for disaster response and recovery**

**Expected Results and Actions:**

**4.1 Disaster preparedness and the capacity for effective and timely response strengthened**
- 4.1.1 Response Agencies develop and operationalise response plans
- 4.1.2 Conduct and coordinate national simulations
- 4.1.3 Install and maintain multi-agency emergency communication system

**4.2 Emergency response services and systems strengthened**
- 4.2.1 Develop an Emergency Response Manual to support the operationalisation of the NDMP disaster response arrangements
- 4.2.2 Construct and resource a purpose-built DMO building adjacent to the NEOC
- 4.2.3 Undertake a feasibility assessment on potential integration of emergency response services to bring about greater efficiency and coordination

**4.3 Robust and effective end-to-end early warning systems**
- 4.3.1 Review existing early warning systems to identify and implement the most practical, cost-effective and resilient means to enable establishment of a multi-hazard end-to-end early warning system.
- 4.3.2 Establish the siren system.

**4.4 Effective post-disaster assessment (Immediate, medium and long term)**
- 4.4.1 Strengthen post disaster damage and needs assessment systems and capacities
- 4.4.2 Introduce coherent methodology to assess socio-economic impact of disasters for improved risk reduction and recovery planning

**4.5 Strengthen post disaster recovery planning, policy and implementation**
- 4.5.1 Develop minimum standards, policies and guidelines that ensure key DRR principles and practices are integrated into sector/agency recovery processes
4.5.2 Establish participatory monitoring and evaluation systems to evaluate effectiveness of recovery programs

4.5.3 In-country recovery focused trainings

NAP Implementation Strategy
This section describes the implementation arrangements for the NAP and includes:

- the approach and process that will be used to undertake implementation;
- the principles that need to be used to guide implementation;
- the management structure responsible for leading and coordinating NAP implementation;
- options for the resourcing of NAP actions;
- a monitoring and evaluation system which addresses issues in relation to transparency and accountability; facilitates reporting obligations for Samoa in respect of the Samoa Sustainable Development Strategy, MDGs, Pacific DRR and DM Framework for Action, Hyogo Framework for Action and other policy instruments endorsed by the Government, and; facilitates a systematic approach to change and improvement as a direct consequence of progress reporting, and
- an appropriate communications strategy to help ensure that the underlying message of increased safety and resilience is conveyed to all stakeholders using the most appropriate media.

Approach/Process for Implementation
Samoa has invested a significant level of resources in DRM and the NAP is an account of additional actions that need to be addressed to further strengthen the safety and resilience of its communities. The approach to implementation acknowledges that there is an existing body of work (either planned on in-progress) from which the NAP could draw, or work alongside, in order to achieve its expected results.

In this regard the process for implementing the NAP will be as follows:

1. **Mapping of Existing DRM Initiatives and Sources of Support** (financial and in-kind) – to determine:
   a. the specific areas of DRM support that are already currently being addressed in Samoa or for which resources have been secured;
   b. potential for packaging’ of NAP Actions together with existing/planned initiatives to bring about greater efficiencies in terms of coordination and resourcing;

2. **Identification of Resourcing Gaps** – once the potential ‘packaging’ has been determined as in 1(b), the areas requiring additional resources will be identified;
3. **Programming of NAP Actions** – this will be addressed in conjunction with 4 below and will involve the ‘clustering’ of NAP Actions in appropriate programmes together with existing DRM initiatives (wherever possible). This process will yield the ‘nett’ requirements for resources to support implementation of NAP Actions;

4. **Costing of Resource Requirements** – this will entail developing costs estimates for ‘nett’ implementation requirements and will include financial as well as in-kind contributions;

5. **NAP Programme Implementation** – this will signal the formal commencement of the implementation of NAP Actions.

**Guiding Principles**

It is important that the implementation of the NAP follows an approach which will likely yield the best results in terms of addressing change and improvement in DRM in much the same way that reform programmes generally need to be implemented. The NAP will usher in further change and improvement and so it is essential that the implementation programme is mindful of the following:

- **Leadership** – while it is Government’s legislated obligation to provide mechanisms and opportunities for the citizenry to improve their safety and resilience to disasters, the performance of such an obligation will require ‘leadership’ to be demonstrated at all levels in the country;

- **Inclusivity** – the Disaster Management Office carried the operational mandate for coordinating DRM but the implementation must be shared to ensure that as many stakeholder groups as possible and especially the most vulnerable, participate and benefit;

- **‘Stress reduction’** – DRM, like other sustainable development initiatives, are demanding and it is thus important to, wherever possible, link the challenges of NAP implementation to existing initiatives thereby reducing stresses on the Government system and stakeholder community;

- **Communication** – the sharing of information, in terms of planned implementation and its progress is important to help sustain the effort that the NAP initiative is seeking to generate. All stakeholders must commit to sharing information regularly and do so as an integral part of each programme and project that is developed to support NAP implementation. Communication and information sharing must be carried out domestically and internationally as well; it is essential that the progress and the challenges are known externally so that a better understanding and projection of future DRM needs is made possible;

- **People-focused** – the NAP is a means to an end and not an end in itself. People will be required to have the energy to make it work and more importantly to ensure that through
the process of implementation new learning is derived and embraced to add value in a looping cycle of change and improvement in DRM.

These guiding principles for implementation will be used to influence the development of NAP-related programmes and projects; forming a ‘check-list’ in the design of programmes and projects to ensure a greater qualitative dimension in DRM change and improvement

**Implementation Structure**
The structure to coordinate and support the implementation of the NAP is already in existence. The Disaster Advisory Committee established under the National Disaster Management Plan 2006 and the Disaster and Emergency Act 2007, and it's various Sub Committees will be tasked with the responsibility for leading and driving the implementation. The DAC includes in its membership representation from Government agencies, Civil Society Organisations, NGOs, academia and the Private Sector. These ‘players’ are crucial to the facilitation of wide participation in NAP implementation.

As per the requirements of the NDMP and legislation the DMO will provide Secretariat support to the DAC in terms of NAP implementation. The DMO will be supported in its efforts by members of the Pacific DRM Partnership Network.
Figure 1 National Disaster Management Institutional Framework
Roles and responsibilities for each of the key elements of the NAP implementation structure are described below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stakeholder Group</th>
<th>Roles and Responsibilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Disaster Council/Cabinet</td>
<td>‘High level’ oversight of the NAP and DRM in general</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Disaster Advisory Committee (DAC)        | • Ensure overall coordination of NAP activities at a national level with regular meetings  
• Overall responsibility for NAP implementation/coordination and ensure NAP aims and objectives are aligned with and complementary to other related DRM initiatives  
• Endorse NAP implementation progress reports for submission to the NDC/Cabinet                                                                                          |
| DAC Sub Committees                      | • Coordinate and facilitate implementation of NAP programmes and projects within the scope of respective areas of focus e.g. DRR, Training & Education and Emergency Communication  
• Agree of programmes and projects for NAP implementation  
• Develop M&E system with the support of the DMO and DRM partner organisations  
• Work with DMO and other key stakeholders on progress reports for NAP implementation                                                                                                                                 |
| DMO                                      | • Lead ‘Mapping’ exercise to determine existing and planned complementary initiatives for the NAP and resourcing gaps to guide the identification of required financial and other assistance  
• Provide technical assistance and coordination support to DAC Sub Committees involved in implementing NAP activities  
• Lead the process of M&E and reporting in consultation with DAC Sub Committee members  
• Provide DAC with reporting and M&E updates from DAC Sub Committees as required  
• Liaise with donors and development partners through mechanisms established by the Government like the PMU  
• Facilitate secretariat support to DAC                                                                                                                                 |
| DRM Donors and Development Partners      | • Provide resources and assist in coordination and monitoring and evaluation of implementation progress  
• Support the communication of the NAP and related implementation progress at regional and global levels  
• Identify further opportunities for DRM strengthening                                                                                                                                 |
| Government Agencies                     | • Implement NAP activities as per the programme and projects developed  
• Develop DRM sector and subsidiary plans wherever necessary  
• Maintain regular reporting of progress of NAP activities  
• Participate actively and provide updates to relevant DAC Sub Committees                                                                                                                                 |
Committees as required

- Allocate resources for DRM implementation

Civil Society, NGOs, Community and Private Sector

- Participate actively in DAC and DAC Sub Committees
- Identify and support implementation of NAP programme and projects
- Provide feedback to assist M&E

**Financing/Resourcing**

The actual costs of implementation (financial and in-kind) will be available following the ‘Mapping’ exercise that has been described earlier. In order to address implementation, Samoa will be able to draw on a number of sources and also link to existing programmes supported by donors and development partners in the Pacific. Some of the opportunities for resourcing are listed hereunder.

- EDF 9 ACP-EU Natural Disaster Facility (Regional facility)
  - €1.868 million for Pacific ACP States: 2009 - 2013
- EDF 10 ACP-EU Natural Disaster Facility (Regional/national facility)
  - €20 million over 5 years from 2012 - 2015
- MCDEM/NZAid
  - WST1.3 million for tsunami preparedness and response at community level for 2011 - 2012
- World Bank Global Facility for Disaster Reduction & Recovery (GFDRR - Regional)
  - €11.8 million over 5 years from 2012
- SPREP
  - PACC Project

**Communications Strategy**

Widespread communication of the importance and relevance of the NAP to all stakeholders (including nationally, regionally and internationally, particularly to donors) is critical to the success of the initiative. At the national scale, communicating the reasoning behind the NAP may achieve a change in attitudes and practices relating to the impacts of and the risks posed by natural hazards and disasters.

The DAC assisted by the DMO and partner organisations will develop and implement a comprehensive communication strategy following Cabinet approval of the NAP. The resource
requirements and related costs of the communications strategy will be factored into the overall resource requirements for NAP implementation.

Some of the considerations the communications strategy will cover include:

- Ensure that all stakeholders are regularly updated on NAP implementation utilising the most effective and cost-efficient means possible;
- Strengthening of linkages with the community level;
- Maximising the use of free-to-air broadcasting on radio and television;
- Maximising the use of a wide range of social networking mechanisms domestically through for example, Churches and cultural activities, and those available through modern technology such as on-line networking websites like Facebook;
- Involving the private sector as an ‘vehicle’ to support information dissemination

**Monitoring and Evaluation**

The ongoing task of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) will fall under the responsibility of the Disaster Advisory Committee as noted earlier. However, it is also important for each sector to maintain up to date in reporting on NAP activities as they are implemented and the DMO will assist agencies in undertaking this task. This should include compiling lessons learned as NAP activities are implemented across the range of sectors.

In addition to NAP-specific M&E, it is expected that the progress reports for the NAP will contribute to Samoa’s reporting requirements in relation to the Sustainable Development Strategy and a number of regional and international policy instruments such as:

- Pacific Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Management Framework for Action 2005-2015
- Pacific Islands Framework for Action on Climate Change (PIFACC)
- Millennium Development Goals
- UN Framework Convention on Climate Change

Support from partner organisations is anticipated to be provided to the DAC and working in close collaboration with the Ministry of Finance and the Public Service Commission to develop a reporting and M&E system being mindful of existing systems currently in use, particularly within the Government in Samoa. Every effort will be made to, as much as is possible, use existing M&E systems.
NAP Results Matrix

Structure of the NAP Results Matrix
The NAP Results Matrix provides detail as to the Actions that have been defined to help Samoa address issues related to disaster risk.

NAP results are categorised under 4 thematic headings or Themes. The Theme portrays the subject area in which progress needs to be made in terms of DRM overall.

For each Theme there is a Goal which articulates a level of achievement that is desired. For each Goal there are a set of Expected Results and each of the Expected Results has an Indicator by which successful implementation of the NAP can be gauged.

Each Expected Result is to be achieved by the implementation of a series of Actions; with each such Action further defined by the nature of related Outputs that are required to achieve the Action.

For each Action a Priority Classification has been assigned. The classifications used are Immediate, Medium and Long term. The assignment of priority ranking through this classification is not intended to represent potential sequencing of implementation; rather the purpose is to guide the DAC on implementation that can either be started and completed in the immediate terms and those that will likely need to be implemented over a longer period – Medium to Long term.

The Results Matrix also identifies potential Lead and Support responsibilities for the NAP Actions. This will be subject to change once the programming process for implementation has been completed. Given that programming of Actions may transcend Themes, the appropriate Lead and Support responsibilities will have to be defined in terms of what is most relevant and effective for NAP programming implementation.
### Theme 1: Governance & Mainstreaming

#### Goal: Strengthen Institutional, Policy and Planning Frameworks for Disaster Risk Management

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expected Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1 Strengthened governance arrangements for DRM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Indicators:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Effective NDMP implementation through improved policy and legal framework for disaster risk management including decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required (PA5-CI 3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- A national multi-sectoral platform for disaster risk management is functioning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2 Strengthened commitment for DRM (through improved evidence-based understanding, awareness and advocacy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Indicators:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Research methods and tools for multi-risk assessments and cost benefit analysis are developed and strengthened.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Focused political advocacy programmes for DRM conducted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3 Hazard risk integrated into development planning and budgetary processes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Indicators:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use, natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Economic and productive sectoral policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Improved compliance with DRM-related policies, plans and legislation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4 Greater accountability for disaster-related losses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Indicators:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- National system for the monitoring and evaluation of DRM established</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Dedicated and adequate resources are available to implement disaster risk reduction plans and activities at all administrative levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expected Result</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 1.1 Strengthened governance arrangements for DRM | 1.1.1 Strengthen capacity for the comprehensive implementation of the NDMP | • NDMP awareness and training programmes for all Government agencies, Civil Society, NGOs, Private Sector and Communities  
• Revised Job Descriptions for key stakeholders and including Performance Contracts for Government CEOs and Heads of Civil Society, NGOs, Private Sector  
• Regular meetings of DAC to monitor and review progress of NDMP implementation | I | MNRE/DMO | MoF  
PSC  
SUNGO  
Red Cross  
CSOs  
NGOs  
Private Sector |
| | | | M | MNRE/DMO | LA, MPMC  
MoF  
DAC Awareness Sub-Committee |
| | 1.1.2 Undertake political advocacy for recognising economic value of DRR | • Develop DRM awareness and advocacy materials  
• Presentations to Parliamentarians, Chiefs and other Community leaders | M | MNRE/DMO | |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1.1.4</th>
<th>Develop a regulatory regime for non-compliance with DRM specific and related legislation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Relevant legislation reviewed to include penalty clauses for non-compliance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Conduct a publicity campaign to ensure within the wider community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Regularly review compliance levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.5</td>
<td>Develop or amend legislation to better regulate and facilitate international relief and public safety</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Disaster and Emergency Management Act and other relevant legislation reviewed and amended as may be appropriate and or develop specific regulation or policy to include specific reference to <em>International Disaster Response Law</em> principles and practices and public safety issues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Awareness and training conducted to ensure understanding of revised legislative and administrative requirements targeting the domestic stakeholders and international community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.6</td>
<td>Develop ToRs for DAC sub-committees and their members (to identify and confirm roles and responsibilities)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• TORs developed for DAC and responsibilities of individual members incorporated in their respective Job Descriptions and Performance Contracts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.7</td>
<td>Formally recognize DAC and sub-committees as Samoa’s national platform that consist of multi-disciplinary and multi-stakeholder representation of DRM and Climate Change community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>Strengthened commitment for DRM (through improved evidence-based understanding, awareness and advocacy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3.1</td>
<td>Review existing operating guidelines for national and sectoral planning</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SDS Indicator:**
- PA2-G5
- PA3-G6
- PA3-G7

**HFA Indicator:**
- PA3-C1 3
- RFA Theme: T1-KNA a, b
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>processes</th>
<th>and budgetary processes to embed hazard risk management as a core requirement using relevant tools</th>
<th>sectoral and local/community level planning and budgeting</th>
<th>Community leaders</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SDS Indicator: PA 2-G5 PA3-G6 PA3-G7</td>
<td>HFA Indicator: PA4-CI 1 PA4-CI 2 PA4-CI 3 PA4-CI 4 PA4-CI 6</td>
<td>RFA Theme: T1-KNA a, b T3-KNA a, b, c, d, e, f</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3.2 Develop DRM strategies for each of the main development sectors (Education, Health, Agriculture, Tourism, Infrastructure, Housing) with indicators to measure progress in DRM integration</td>
<td>• DRM sector plans developed for Education, Health, Agriculture and Tourism</td>
<td>M/L</td>
<td>MNRE/DMO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3.3 Establish a Central</td>
<td>• TOR developed and Committee</td>
<td>M/L</td>
<td>MNRE/DMO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DAC DRR Sub-Committee Sectors: Agriculture Tourism Health Public Administration Education Finance Water Land and Justice Trade Transport Communication Energy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning Committee for Infrastructure and Utilities, to coordinate development planning decisions and activities on existing and new development/settlements and the promotion of compliance to standards and codes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>established</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Awareness and training conducted on Committee roles and responsibilities at all levels</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Roles and responsibilities of Committee members embedded in Agency plans and individual Job Descriptions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.4 Greater accountability for disaster-related losses

**SDS Indicator:** PA3-G6

**HFA Indicator:**

PA1-CI 2
PA5-CI 3

**RFA Theme:** T1-KNA a

1.4.1 Develop a national DRM monitoring and evaluation system that meets national (e.g. SDS and NAP), regional (e.g. Pacific DRR&DM Framework for Action) and global (Hyogo Framework for Action) with specific indicators for cross-cutting development concerns of human rights, gender and people with special needs

- Assess current regional and global approaches to DRM M&E
- Develop options for a Samoan system through a CBA
- Implement the preferred option

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MNRE/DMO UNISDR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MNRE/DMO UNISDR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All DAC member agencies
CSOs
NGOs
Private sector
Community
| needs | 1.4.2 Develop and implement a system to track sectoral DRM investments more accurately within the national budget | • Conduct analysis of current system of budget classification  
• Identify options to improve DRM tracking and undertake CBA to select best option  
• Revise system of budget classification | M/L | MNRE/DMO/MoF | All agencies |
Theme 2: DRM Knowledge, Information and Education

Goal: Improved awareness and capacity in DRM based on a deeper understanding of the risk context

Expected Results

2.1 Increased DRM information management capacity for more sustainable development planning and implementation

**Indicators:**
- Systems are in place to monitor, archive and disseminate data on key hazards and vulnerabilities.
- Relevant information on disasters is available and accessible at all levels, to all stakeholders (through networks, development of information sharing systems, etc).
- Information sharing protocols established

2.2 Knowledge products developed to support focused advocacy and education at political and other levels

**Indicators:**
- Education and other DRM-related resource materials produced
- Relevant information on disasters is available and accessible at all levels, to all stakeholders (through networks, development of information sharing systems, etc).

2.3 DRM principles incorporated into formal and non-formal education programmes

**Indicators:**
- Schools and vocational training curricula, education material and relevant trainings include disaster risk reduction and recovery concepts and practices.

2.4 Improved understanding of hazard and vulnerability

**Indicators:**
- National and local risk assessments based on hazard data and vulnerability information are available and include risk.
- National and local risk assessments take account of regional/trans-boundary risks, with a view to regional cooperation on risk reduction.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expected Result</th>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Output</th>
<th>Priority Classification</th>
<th>Lead Responsibility</th>
<th>Support Responsibility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.1 Increased DRM</td>
<td>2.1.1</td>
<td>Establish a Training and Resource Unit established</td>
<td>Immediate (I)</td>
<td>MNRE/DMO</td>
<td>PSC, MoF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Medium Term (M)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Long Term (L)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information management capacity for more sustainable development planning and implementation</td>
<td>Dedicated DRM training and resource function within DMO</td>
<td>To guide and support DRM capacity building at all levels</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SDS Indicator**
PA1-G2
PA2-G5
PA3-G7

**HFA Indicator:**
PA2-CI 2
PA3-CI 1

**RFA Theme:**
T2-KNA e

| 2.1.2 | Develop a centralized national disaster database to contain information and data on the CIM Plans, past disaster events, studies/research, hazard and risk assessments, mapping datasets, etc. | - Review undertaken of the appropriate platform for the database
- Relevant data and information collated
- National database developed
- Awareness and training in database use undertaken
- Resources acquired to support database maintenance | I | MNRE/DMO | All DAC agencies, CSOs, NGOs, Private sector |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

24
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ensure that disaster relevant information is accessible and informs planning and policy-making processes</th>
<th>2.1.3 Establish and maintain disaster loss database for Samoa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Review undertaken of appropriate platform for the database</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Disaster loss data and information compiled</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Disaster loss database developed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Resources secured to support database maintenance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>MNRE/DMO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MoF DAC Awareness &amp; Education Sub-committee CSOs NGOs UNISDR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Establish DRM information sharing protocols</th>
<th>2.1.4 Establish DRM information sharing protocols</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Review current standards in information sharing protocols that are available</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Develop draft policy and protocols</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Protocols are formalised by the relevant national fora</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M/L</td>
<td>MNRE/DMO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCIT MoF</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Knowledge products developed to support focused advocacy and education at political and other levels</th>
<th>2.2 Knowledge products developed to support focused advocacy and education at political and other levels</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• DRM investment profile for Samoa developed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• DRM ‘best practice’ publications, videos and other materials (from regional and global level) are collected, catalogued and made available through established mechanisms at national and community level</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>MNRE/DMO MoF MESC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAC Sub-Committees:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- DRR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Awareness &amp; Education Sub Committee</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SDS Indicator:**
PA2-G3
PA2-G4
PA3-G6
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PA3-G7</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>HFA Indicator:</strong></td>
<td>PA3-CI 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RFA Theme:</strong></td>
<td>T2-KNA d</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2.2 Establish an online capability to increase stakeholder access to current DRM information</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Stock-take of existing DRM portals undertaken</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>MNRE/DMO</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Feasibility assessment undertaken and option(s) identified</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Implementation of feasible option</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3 DRM principles incorporated into formal and non-formal education programmes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3.1 Review use by Primary and Secondary Schools of the use of the DRM Teacher's Resource Kit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- TOR developed and survey implemented</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>MESC, MNRE/DMO</td>
<td>DAC Awareness &amp; Education Sub Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Findings analysed and solutions identified</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Implementation of strategy to increase use of the kit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3.2 Incorporate DRM into existing vocational programs of the public and</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Assessment undertaken of the current use or reference to DRM in the curricula for vocational learning</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>MESC, MNRE/DMO</td>
<td>DAC Awareness &amp; Education Sub Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Relevant DRM materials for vocational education identified</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RFA Theme:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T3-KNA b, c, f, g</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2.4 Improved understanding of hazard and vulnerability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**SDS Indicator**
PA3-G7

**HFA Indicator**
PA2-CI 1
PA2-CI 4

**RFA Theme:**
T3-KNA b, c, f, g

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2.4.1 Conduct hazard and vulnerability assessments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Hazard and vulnerability mapping exercise scoped and costed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Resources acquired to undertake assessments in all urban and rural areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Hazard and vulnerability assessments undertaken</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MNRE/DMO (PUMA, Technical)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DAC DRR Sub-Committee CSOs NGOs Private sector</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2.4.2 Develop a Vulnerability Index for communities, agencies and businesses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Assessment conducted of existing models for vulnerability indexing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Design undertaken and proposed development costed and feasibility assessment conducted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Index established and awareness and training in usage implemented</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MNRE/DMO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All agencies DAC DRR Sub-Committee CSOs NGOs Private sector</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Theme 3: Community Risk Management

**Goal:** Strengthen safety and resilience at the local level

### Expected Results

1. **Communities understand the risks that they are exposed to**
   - **Indicator:** Climate and Disaster Risk Management (CDCRM) programme implemented

2. **Communities are better equipped to prepare, respond, recover and manage risks**
   - **Indicator:** Community participation is enhanced and decentralization ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels.

3. **Civil society able to mentor and provide support to communities in their risk management efforts**
   - **Indicator:** Civil society leadership and capacity in DRM is strengthened at community level

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expected Result</th>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Output</th>
<th>Priority Classification</th>
<th>Lead Responsibility</th>
<th>Support Responsibility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 3.1 Communities understand the risks that they are exposed to | 3.1.1 Implement the Community Disaster and Climate Risk Management (CDCRM) program | - Conduct Training of Trainers programme  
- Develop and cost a training programme  
- Implementation plan developed and executed | I | MNRE/DMO | DAC Awareness & Education Sub-Committee  
CSOs  
NGOs  
Red Cross  
Community leaders |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HFA Indicator: PA1-CI 3</th>
<th>RFA Theme: T1-KNA d, T2-KNA b, d, T3-KNA b, c, e, T6-KNA a, b</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>3.2</strong> Communities are better equipped to prepare, respond, recover and manage risks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SDS Indicator</strong> PA2-G5, PA3-G7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HFA Indicator: PA1-CI 3</td>
<td>RFA Theme: T1-KNA d, T2-KNA b, T3-KNA b, c, e, f, T4-KNA c, T6-KNA a, b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3.2.1</strong> Communities actively participate in designing and implementing appropriate hazard and climate risk management measures</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Implementation of the CDCRM and similar tools at community level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MNRE/DMO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DAC Awareness &amp; Education Sub-Committee CSOs NGOs Red Cross Community leaders</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 3.2.2 Essential community buildings comply with disaster resilience standards |
|  | • Structural assessments undertaken |
|  | • Retrofitting plan developed and costed |
|  | • Retrofitting implemented for all |
|  | M/L |
|  | MWTI/MWCSD/MESC |
|  | DAC DRR Sub-Committee CSOs NGOs |
| 3.3 Civil Society able to mentor and provide support to communities in their risk management efforts |
|---|---|---|---|
| **SDS Indicator:**<br>PA2-G5<br>PA3-G7 | **HFA Indicator:**<br>PA1-CI 3 | **RFA Theme:**<br>T1-KNA d<br>T2-KNA c, e, f, g<br>T3-KNA c, e, f<br>T4-KNA c<br>T6-KNA a, b |
| **3.3.1 Government and civil society collaborate to develop standards for community based disaster risk management**<br>- Assessment undertaken of 'best practice in CBDRM (e.g. the CDCRM programme)<br>- CBDRM standards developed<br>- Communication strategy implemented to inform domestic and international stakeholders on standards and preferred approaches to implementation | L | MNRE/DMO, SUNGO |
| Relevant Government agencies<br>Red Cross<br>CSOs<br>NGOs<br>Red Cross |
| **3.3.2 Civil society organisations develop and deliver joint programme to address specific priority needs identified by communities for**<br>- Implementation approach and plan developed for outcome of CDCRM programme<br>- Resourcing opportunities identified and secured to support | L | MNRE/DMO, SUNGO |
| DAC Sub-Committees:<br>- DRR<br>- Awareness & Education<br>CSOs<br>NGOs<br>Red Cross<br>Relevant Government agencies |
| all aspects of disaster risk management | implementation |  |  |  |
Theme 4: Disaster Management

Goal: Strengthen preparedness for disaster response and recovery

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expected Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.1 Disaster preparedness and the capacity for effective and timely response strengthened</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Indicator:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2 Emergency response services and systems strengthened</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Indicator:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.3 Robust and effective end-to-end early warning systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Indicator:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Early warning systems are in place for all major hazards, with outreach to communities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.4 Effective post-disaster assessment (Immediate, medium and Long term)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Indicator:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Research methods and tools to assess the economic costs of disasters are developed and strengthened.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.5 Strengthen post disaster recovery planning, policy and implementation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Indicator:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expected Result</th>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Output</th>
<th>Priority Classification</th>
<th>Lead Responsibility</th>
<th>Support Responsibility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Immediate (I)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Medium Term (M)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Long Term (L)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

32
| 4.1 Disaster preparedness and the capacity for effective and timely response strengthened | 4.1.1 Response Agencies develop and operationalise response plans | • Standard for Response Plans developed for application  
• Training undertaken in RP formulation  
• Draft Response Plans tested in exercises/drills  
• Plans formally endorsed | M | MNRE/DMO | All DAC agencies |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SDS Indicator:</strong></td>
<td><strong>PA3-G7</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **HFA Indicator** | **PA5-CI 2**  
**PA5-CI 4** |  |  |  |  |
| **RFA Theme** | **T1-KNA d**  
**T4-KNA a, d, e** |  |  |  |  |
| 4.1.1 Conduct and coordinate national simulations | • Simulations exercises designed to test national and/or agency response plans  
• Exercises costed and resources secured  
• Exercises conducted and reviews undertaken to identify changes needed to strengthen plans | M | MNRE/DMO | DAC Awareness & Training Sub-Committee  
CSO’s  
NGOs  
Private sector  
Community leaders  
UNOCHA |
| 4.1.3 Install and maintain multi-agency emergency communication system | • Resources and related costs for selected option identified and implementation plan developed  
• Resources acquired | I | MNRE/DMO | DAC Emergency Telecommunication & EWS Sub-Committee |
4.2 Emergency response services and systems strengthened

**SDS Indicator:**
PA3-G7

**HFA Indicator:**
PA5-CI 1

**RFA Theme**
T4-KNA a, e

| 4.2.1 Develop an Emergency Response Manual to support the operationalisation of the NDMP disaster response arrangements | • Manual design undertaken in consultation with domestic and international stakeholders  
• Manual drafted and reviewed  
• Manual published and awareness and training programme developed and implemented | I | MNRE/DMO | All DAC agencies  
CSOs  
NGOs  
Red Cross  
Private sector |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4.2.2 Construct and resource a purpose-built DMO building adjacent to the NEOC | • Architectural and structural design developed  
• Approval obtained for construction  
• Resource requirements identified and costed  
• Construction undertaken | I | MNRE/DMO | FESA |
| 4.2.3 Undertake a feasibility assessment on potential integration of emergency response services to bring about greater efficiency and coordination | • Terms of reference developed and technical assistance secured  
• Study undertaken and results documented  
• Deliberations on assessment recommendations and | M | MNRE/DMO | FESA  
Police  
Health  
Airport Authority  
Maritime SAR agency  
Agency responsible for oil spills and HAZMAT |
| 4.2.4 | Strengthen DAC Sub Committee interface with the Pacific Humanitarian Team | • Regularly conduct Contingency Planning workshops between relevant DAC Sub Committees and PHT to improve inter-agency coordination | I/M | MNRE/DMO UNOCHA | All Preparedness, Response & Recovery Sub Committees NECO Management Unit Other DAC agencies CSOs NGOs Private sector PHT |
| 4.3 | Robust and effective end-to-end early warning systems | 4.3.1 Review existing early warning systems to identify and implement the most appropriate, cost-effective and resilient means to enable establishment of a multi-hazard end-to-end early warning system | M | MNRE/DMO | DAC Sub-Committee Emergency Communication & EWS DAC CSOs NGOs Community leaders Private sector |
|  | SDS Indicator: PA3-G7 |  |  |  |  |
|  | HFA Indicator: PA2-CI 3 |  |  |  |  |
|  | RFA Theme T5-KNA a, b, c, d |  |  |  |  |
| 4.3.2 | Establish the siren system | • System established in connection with 4.3.1 | M | MNRE/DMO | DAC Sub-Committee Emergency Communication & EWS Community leaders Private sector |
| 4.4 | Effective post-disaster assessment (Immediate, medium and long term) | 4.4.1 Strengthen post disaster damage and needs assessment systems and capacities | L | MNRE/DMO | DAC Sub-Committees: - DRR - Response - Recovery DAC CSOs NGOs |
| HFA Indicator: PA3-CI3 | a proposed model  
• Model formalised and further training undertaken | Red Cross Community leaders  
Private sector  
UNOCHA |
|---|---|---|
| RFA Theme: T3-KNA d  
T4-KNA c  
T6-KNA b | 4.4.2 Introduce coherent methodology to assess socio-economic impact of disasters for improved risk reduction and recovery planning  
• Options assessed based on regional models and experiences  
• Training programme developed for selected option  
• Training undertaken for key stakeholders at national level | M  
MNRE/DMO  
DAC Sub-Committees:  
- DRR  
- Response  
- Recovery  
CSOs  
NGOs  
DAC |
| 4.5 Strengthen post-disaster recovery planning, policy and implementation | 4.5.1 Develop minimum standards, policies and guidelines that ensure key DRR principles and practices are integrated into sector/agency recovery processes  
• Standards developed based on regional and international models and experiences  
• Revision of Agency recovery planning processes undertaken to incorporate standards  
• Training undertaken to enhance skills of Agency staff | M  
MNRE/DMO  
UNISDR  
UNDP  
UNOCHA  
DAC DRR Sub-Committee:  
- DRR  
- Recovery  
DAC |
| SDS Indicator: PA3-G7 |
| HFA Indicator: PA4-CI 5 |
| RFA Theme T4-KNA a, b, c, d, e |
| 4.5.2 Establish  
• M&E systems | I/M  
MNRE/DMO  
DAC Sub-Committees: |
| 4.5.3 | Conduct in-country recovery focused trainings | • Training conducted in accordance with the process under 4.5.1 and 4.5.2 | M/L | UNISDR UNDP UNOCHA | - DRR - Recovery CSOs NGOs Private Sector Community leaders |

participatory monitoring and evaluation systems to evaluate effectiveness of recovery programs | developed and implemented in accordance with the process under 4.5.1 | | | | DAC Sub-Committees: - DRR - Recovery CSOs NGOs Private Sector Community leaders |
LEGEND for SDS, HFA and RFA Indicators in NAP Results Matrix

A. Samoa Development Strategy (SDS)

PA (Priority Area);
Goal (G)

PA 1: Economic Policies
- G1: Sustained Macroeconomic Stability
- G2: Private Sector Led Economic Growth and Employment Creation

PA 2: Social Policies
- G3: Improved Education Outcomes
- G4: Improved Health Outcomes
- G5: Community Development: Improved Economic and Social Wellbeing and Improved Village Governance

PA 3: Public Sector Management and Environmental Sustainability
- G6: Improved Governance
- G7: Environmental Sustainability and Disaster Risk Reduction

B. Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) - Relevant indicators only

Priority for Action (PA) 1: Ensure that DRR is a national and local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation
- PA1-CI 1: National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.
- PA1-CI 2: Dedicated and adequate resources are available to implement disaster risk reduction plans and activities at all administrative levels
- PA1-CI 3: Community participation and decentralization are ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels.
• PA1-CI 4: A national multi-sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Priority for Action (PA) 2: Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning
• PA2-CI 1: National and local risk assessments based on hazard data and vulnerability information are available and include risk.
• PA2-CI 2: Systems are in place to monitor, archive and disseminate data on key hazards and vulnerabilities.
• PA2-CI 3: Early warning systems are in place for all major hazards, with outreach to communities.
• PA2-CI 4: National and local risk assessments take account of regional/trans-boundary risks, with a view to regional cooperation on risk reduction.

Priority for Action (PA) 3: Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels
• PA3-CI 1: Relevant information on disasters is available and accessible at all levels, to all stakeholders (through networks, development of information sharing systems, etc).
• PA3-CI 2: School curricula, education material and relevant trainings include disaster risk reduction and recovery concepts and practices.
• PA3-CI 3: Research methods and tools for multi-risk assessments and cost benefit analysis are developed and strengthened.

Priority for Action (PA) 4: Reduce the underlying risk factors
• PA4-CI 1: Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use, natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.
• PA4-CI 2: Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.
• PA4-CI 3: Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities.
• PA4-CI 4: Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.
• PA4-CI 5: Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes.
• PA4-CI 6: Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Priority for Action (PA) 5: Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels
• PA5-CI 1: Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.
• PA5-CI 2: Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.
• PA5-CI 3: Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.
• PA5-CI 4: Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews.

C. Pacific DRR & DM Framework for Action (RFA)

Themes (T)
Key National Activities (KNA)

Theme 1: Governance – Organisational, Institutional, Policy and Decision Making Frameworks
KNA’s

  a. Integrate the management of economic, social and environment risks into national planning and budgetary processes.
  b. Include disaster risk assessment in development and investment decision-making right down to the community level.
  c. Identify, assess and implement regulatory and incentive based instruments for disaster risk reduction and disaster management, including financial risk sharing and insurance related strategies.
  d. Strengthen whole of government and stakeholder collaboration in disaster risk reduction and disaster management, identifying lead agencies, roles, and responsibilities.
  e. Coordinate and harmonise development partner assistance to ensure effective use of resources.

Theme 2: Knowledge, Information, Public Awareness and Education
KNAs

  a. Strengthen training programmes to enhance professional development in disaster risk reduction and disaster management amongst all stakeholders.
  b. Expand and focus public awareness and education programmes to enhance community resilience through community-driven approaches, initiatives and information sharing.
c. Strengthen collaboration among government and non-government agencies to more effectively underpin information management, public awareness and education.

d. Develop strategic and, long-term approaches to the design, implementation and evaluation of public awareness, education and training programmes.

e. Develop resources for, and delivery of, media-based public awareness and education programmes.

f. Affirm, record and protect traditional coping mechanisms.

g. Integrate traditional knowledge into information management systems.

h. Integrate disaster risk reduction and disaster management training where appropriate into formal education programmes.

i. Strengthen national capacities for conducting comprehensive disaster impact assessments, and cost benefit analysis of disaster risk reduction and disaster management measures.

j. Establish an integrated national information system, for collection and management of comprehensive data and information, for disaster risk reduction and disaster management.

Theme 3: Analysis and Evaluation of Hazards, Vulnerabilities and Elements at Risk

KNAs

a. Adopt and apply the Comprehensive Hazard and Risk Management (CHARM) process to assist decision making in disaster risk reduction and disaster management planning

b. Conduct hazard and vulnerability assessments and mapping at all levels, which will include the collection of required baseline data.

c. Promote and apply community-based disaster risk assessment tools and best practices.

d. Collect and analyze comprehensive data on the direct and indirect impacts of disasters on development in both the short and long-term.

e. Develop strategies to increase the engagement of communities and incorporate traditional knowledge in disaster risk reduction and disaster management processes.

f. Strengthen capacity at all levels to utilize risk assessment products and tools to enhance disaster risk reduction and disaster management, such as the Environmental Vulnerability Index (EVI) as a monitoring tool.

g. Strengthen networks, in particular at the national level, for more effective hazard and risk assessment including data sharing.

Theme 4: Planning for Effective Preparedness, Response and Recovery

41
KNAs

a. Review and strengthen disaster management planning arrangements ensuring clearly defined roles and responsibilities, and an integrated approach involving all stakeholders.
b. Ensure that the disaster management organisational structure includes an adequately resourced national disaster management office and functional emergency operations centre(s) (EOC) and other infrastructure,
c. Develop and implement a disaster management training programme including community based disaster risk management;
d. Determine, establish and maintain effective and sustainable emergency communications systems;
e. Strengthen emergency preparedness and response agencies
f. Establish a national disaster fund for response and recovery;
g. Establish a contingency stockpile of emergency relief items;
h. Adapt regional guidelines and models of best practice for national implementation.

Theme 5: Effective, Integrated and People-Focussed Early Warning Systems

KNAs

a. Establish and/or strengthen institutional capacities to ensure early warning systems are integrated into governmental policies, decision-making processes and emergency management systems at both national and community levels.
b. Complete inventories and needs analyses of national early warning systems ensuring inputs from all stakeholders, including traditional knowledge and community needs are addressed.
c. Upgrade or redesign existing national forecasting or early warning systems to cater for major hazards.
d. Develop and implement a comprehensive programme for community awareness and preparedness.

Theme 6: Reduction of Underlying Risk Factors

KNAs

a. Ensure the participation by all stakeholders: government agencies, private sector and communities in adopting and applying risk reduction tools and the sharing of risk reduction information.
b. Support and enhance the capacity of social and planning systems to ensure vulnerable populations are less exposed to disaster risks and disaster impacts.
c. Promote risk sensitive resource use policies and practices and ensure compliance.
d. Implement appropriate building codes and monitor compliance by responsible national administrative bodies and reporting.
e. Develop financial risk-sharing mechanisms, particularly insurance, reinsurance and other financial modalities against disasters.
f. Promote food security as an important factor in ensuring the resilience of communities to disasters.