



GOVERNMENT OF SAMOA





NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

2025–2035

— Prepared under Section 9 of the Disaster and Emergency Management Act —



FOREWORD

Samoa is one of the most vulnerable Small Island Developing States in the Pacific, exposed to a wide range of disasters due to its geographic location and environmental conditions. These include climate-related hazards such as cyclones, and flooding, as well as non-climatic hazards including earthquakes, tsunamis, pandemics and energy crisis. The increasing frequency and intensity of climate-related hazards driven by climate change continue to pose significant impacts on communities, livelihoods, and the natural, built, and economic environments.



Through sustained national efforts, significant progress has been made in strengthening Samoa’s disaster risk management systems over the years, including the development of the Samoa Disaster Risk Management Policy 2024-2034; the ongoing review of the Disaster and Emergency Management Act 2007; strengthening community-based disaster and climate resilience programmes; enhancing coordination and preparedness across sectors and response agencies; and investing in early warning and emergency response systems.

Valuable lessons have also emerged from major national emergencies, including the Measles Outbreak (2019), the global COVID-19 pandemic (2020-2022), and more recently the Energy Crisis (2025). These experiences highlighted Samoa’s strengths in disaster risk management while also identifying areas requiring further capacity development, preparedness, coordination, and continuous evaluation to strengthen national resilience and response effectiveness.

I am pleased to note that the third edition of the National Disaster Management Plan 2025-2035 has been developed based on these lessons and experiences and approved by Cabinet. The Plan will implement the Samoa Disaster Risk Management Policy 2024-2034 through a coordinated and holistic approach across all sectors and at all levels.

God Bless Samoa.

Hon. Ale Vena Ale

Minister

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment



Building Safety and Resilience in the Pacific Phase II



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— PART ONE —

Disaster Risk Management Framework and National Hazard Risk





1. INTRODUCTION

Samoa's physical characteristics and geographic position render it's vulnerable to several climatic and non-climatic hazards. Seasonal hazards including cyclones, flooding and droughts are among them. Others, including earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, tsunamis, epidemics, industrial hazards, exotic plants or animal diseases provide constant threats. The frequency and intensity of severe weather events are rising in Samoa as well. The more effects of climate change manifest themselves, the greater the potential damage from disasters. These have negatively impacted the nation's development goals as well as the infrastructure, environment, economy and communities.

The goal of earlier iterations of the National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) was to ensure that communities would be safe and protected from hazards and that they would have efficient response, relief and recovery arrangements. A holistic approach to disaster risk management was promoted, the NDMP 2025-2035 will continue to strengthen the holistic approach aiming at reducing the impacts and increasing Samoa's resilience to all types of hazards. The Government of Samoa has implemented measures to fulfill this anticipation by means of prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery.

The NDMP 2025-2035 builds upon previous initiatives, incorporating lessons learned and best practices to ensure a comprehensive proactive approach to disaster risk management. It represents a crucial milestone in the country's ongoing efforts to enhance its resilience and preparedness in the face of disasters and emergencies. Considering the increasing frequency and intensity of climate and non-climate related hazards, Samoa has recognized the need to update and strengthen its disaster management strategies and mechanisms.

Samoa has embraced the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) 2015-2030, the 2050 Blue Pacific Strategy, the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific, the Pathway for the Development of Samoa 2022-2026, the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, the National Multi-Hazard Early Warning System Policy, and the National Climate Change Policy to bolster its efforts towards strengthening resilience at the local level.

Certain calamities can have greater effects that are too great or too extensive for a single ministry, single agency or sector to handle. To provide coordinated DRM, this NDMP unites and strengthens the activities of government organizations, villages, private sector, civil societies and development partners. In order to increase disaster resilience in Samoa, the NDMP emphasizes to reinforce mainstreamed and multi-agency sectoral strategy that focuses on prevention, preparedness, response and recovery.

The NDMP 2025-2035 seeks to be anticipated and comprehensive, addressing all known hazards (climatic and non-climatic) to which Samoa is susceptible to, while expanding on current systems and practices at all levels and accounting for lessons learned and enhance the synchronization of management and operational processes in place.



2. PURPOSE OF THE PLAN

The NDMP 2025-2035 provides a roadmap for Disaster Risk Management (DRM) in Samoa aligned to the Pathway for the Development of Samoa (PDS) 2021/22 – 2025/26, the Samoa Disaster Risk Management Policy (SDRMP) 2024 – 2034, and global frameworks including the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) 2015 – 2030, the Blue Pacific Strategy 2050, the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific (FRDP) 2015 – 2030 and the UN Sustainable Development Goals 2015 – 2030. The plan is premised on a whole-of-country and a multi-sectoral approach to disaster risk management, involving both climatic and non-climatic hazards. By integrating principles from these frameworks, Samoa aims to enhance its resilience to disasters through coordinated efforts across government agencies, non-governmental organizations and local communities.

Additionally, the NDMP is also aligned with the Samoa National Loss and Damage Framework by integrating disaster risk reduction, response, and recovery to minimize and address disaster impacts. The NDMP provides a structured approach for assessing and managing both economic and non-economic losses, ensuring that damages from extreme and slow-onset events are systematically recorded. Through the sector-based coordination, the NDMP strengthens post-disaster impact assessments, supporting loss and damage data collection for informed decision making. By enforcing Samoa’s commitments under the Sendai Framework and Paris Agreement, the NDMP ensures that loss and damage considerations are embedded in national resilience planning, financing mechanisms, and international reporting efforts.

This strategic alignment ensures that DRM initiatives not only mitigate risks and vulnerabilities but also contribute to sustainable development goals, fostering a resilient and adaptive society capable of effectively responding to and recovering from disasters.

3. OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) are:

- Strengthen legislations, policies, strategies and planning to promote coherence by mainstreaming climate-related disaster risks and non-climatic risks into disaster risk management plans.
- Build resilience of people and institutions to climate-related and non-climatic disaster risk management.
- Increase financial investment in disaster risk management at the sector level and agency level.
- Promote effective and efficient means of communication in disaster risk management.
- Strengthen existing forums for monitoring sector performance and harmonize reporting on disaster risk management.



4. GUIDING PRINCIPLES

The guiding principles below are the foundation of this Plan derived from the SDRM Policy, aimed at enhancing resilience and reducing community vulnerabilities:

- **Safeguarding people's lives** – ensuring disaster risk management efforts prioritize the protection of human life above all else. This is embedded in all stages of disaster risk management – prevention, preparedness, response and recovery aiming to minimize impacts. The immediate priority is to minimize loss of life and protect the well-being of individuals and communities.


This is considered through various activities that improve community awareness, understanding, preparedness and participation in the whole of society disaster risk management planning, reducing risks from hazards and enhancing Samoa's capabilities to manage and recover from disasters.

- **Risk Reduction and Disaster Preparedness** – risk reduction, disaster preparedness, response and recovery are fundamental responsibilities shared by all sectors at every level of governance. These efforts are standalone initiatives but integral parts of the broader development process. Strengthening sectoral capacities to mitigate risks and manage risks and manage emergencies demands, sustained commitment and well-designed SDRM programs. Moreover, fostering a culture of safety and resilience necessitates leveraging knowledge, innovation, and educational outreach.

An inclusive approach that addresses all hazards is paramount. Whether facing natural disasters, epidemics, or technological accidents, planning processes, risk assessments, and response strategies remain consistent. Thus, it's imperative to enhance sectoral capacities comprehensively, drawing upon existing expertise and external guidance.

- **National Collaboration and Multi-Sectoral Approach** within national borders, all actors share accountability for disaster management. Ministries serve as lead agencies, collaborating with entities such as Samoa Red Cross, UN agencies, NGOs, private sector entities, communities and donors. Disaster risk management, spanning preparedness, response, and recovery, requires a holistic, multi-sectoral approach. From land use planning to infrastructure design, various sectors play pivotal roles in reducing the impact of emergencies

Efforts to strengthen mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction across sectors, through priority actions should include systematic and visible integration of commitments to gender equity and empowerment of women, adolescents and young people, disability, human rights considerations building on the existing body of knowledge concerning recommendations, guidelines and best practices for sector specific gender mainstreaming.



Public health and safety rely on the preparedness of interconnected sectors, including law enforcement, transportation, lifeline services, public works, and social services. A cohesive strategy encompassing these domains is crucial for effective disaster mitigation and response efforts.

- **International Cooperation and Governance** at the international level, Samoa seeks collaboration with agencies specializing in risk management and disaster preparedness. This includes entities like the UNDRR, UNDP, OCHA, ISDR, UNICEF, UNFPA, WFP, international financial institutions, and donors, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and relevant NGOs. Such partnerships facilitate knowledge exchange, resource mobilization, and capacity building, knowledge transfer, enhancing Samoa's resilience to global risks.

To ensure effective governance, Samoa adopts a tailored approach consistent with whole-of-government policies. This framework emphasizes capability-building, program implementation efficiency, and adaptability to emerging challenges. It includes strategies for norm and standard development, advocacy, capacity-building, knowledge transfer, and technical support. The flexibility in the integral, enabling timely responses to evolving responsibilities and threats

5. COMPOSITION OF THE PLAN

The NDMP 2025-2035 has two (2) parts:

Part 1 consists of the national disaster risk management plan that provides an all-hazard framework for disaster risk management planning in Samoa.

Part 2 is the Disaster Response Operational Procedures that guides the national response of the country.

The essential elements provided for by the NDMP include:

- An effective overall management structure;
- Clearly defined disaster management functions, roles and responsibilities;
- Strengthening of the DRM programme support and coordination mechanism through the national DRM platform;
- Effective control and coordination system;
- Effective communications;
- Effective warning, activation and community alerting system;
- Realistic and effective operation procedures;
- An actively involved and prepared sectors and communities.

6. RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER LEGISLATION, POLICIES AND PLANS

The NDMP links Samoa’s legal framework for disaster risk management and the Samoa Disaster Risk Management Policy and other related policies including provisions for a multi-sectoral approach to disaster risk management. Figure 1 below illustrates the linkages between the legal framework and the operational plans in disaster risk management.

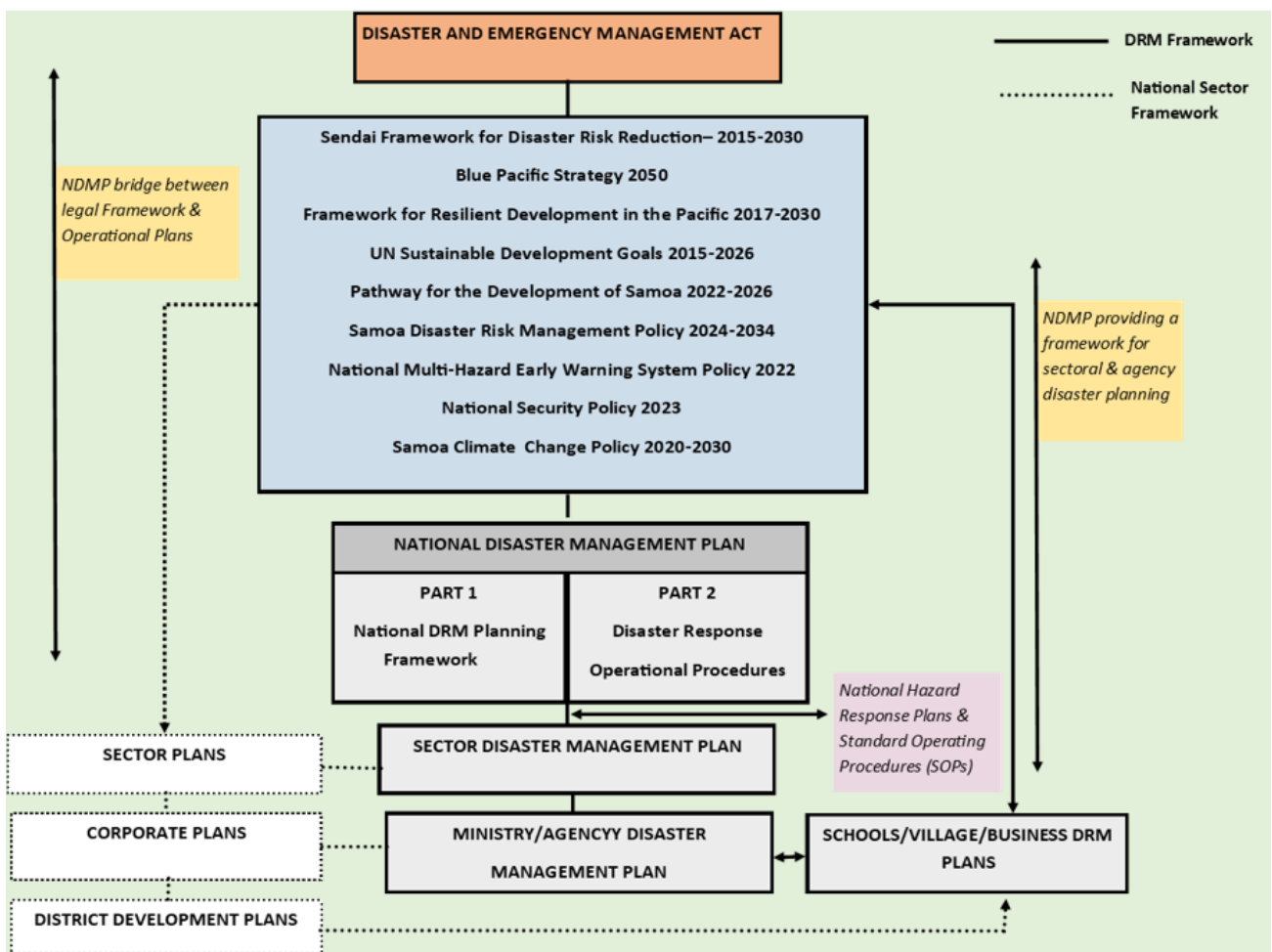


Figure 1: Links between the legal framework and operational plans of DRM.

6.1 Response Agency Plans and Disaster Management Plans

The DEM Act requires all response agencies, schools and tertiary institutions, non-governmental organisations, sectors, villages and businesses to develop Disaster Management Plans to safeguard their respective entities when a disaster is imminent. These plans are part of this NDMP and are subject to be submitted through the DMO for review and endorsed by the Disaster Advisory Committee (DAC).

7. DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT ROADMAP

The roadmap addresses all phases of disaster risk management grounded in a proactive approach to identifying and mitigating hazard risks and exposures, reducing vulnerabilities and enhancing resilience across governmental, non-governmental entities as well as the communities.

By structuring its implementation around the DRM cycle, Samoa anticipates a holistic approach that integrates prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery measures. This strategic framework aims to foster sustainable DRM practices that safeguard lives, protect infrastructure and promote long-term resilience in the face of potential disasters.

The DRM cycle allows for a thorough assessment of activities and key strategies informed by its four key phases. Figure 2 illustrates the DRM cycle, including but not limited to, the implementation activities noted below

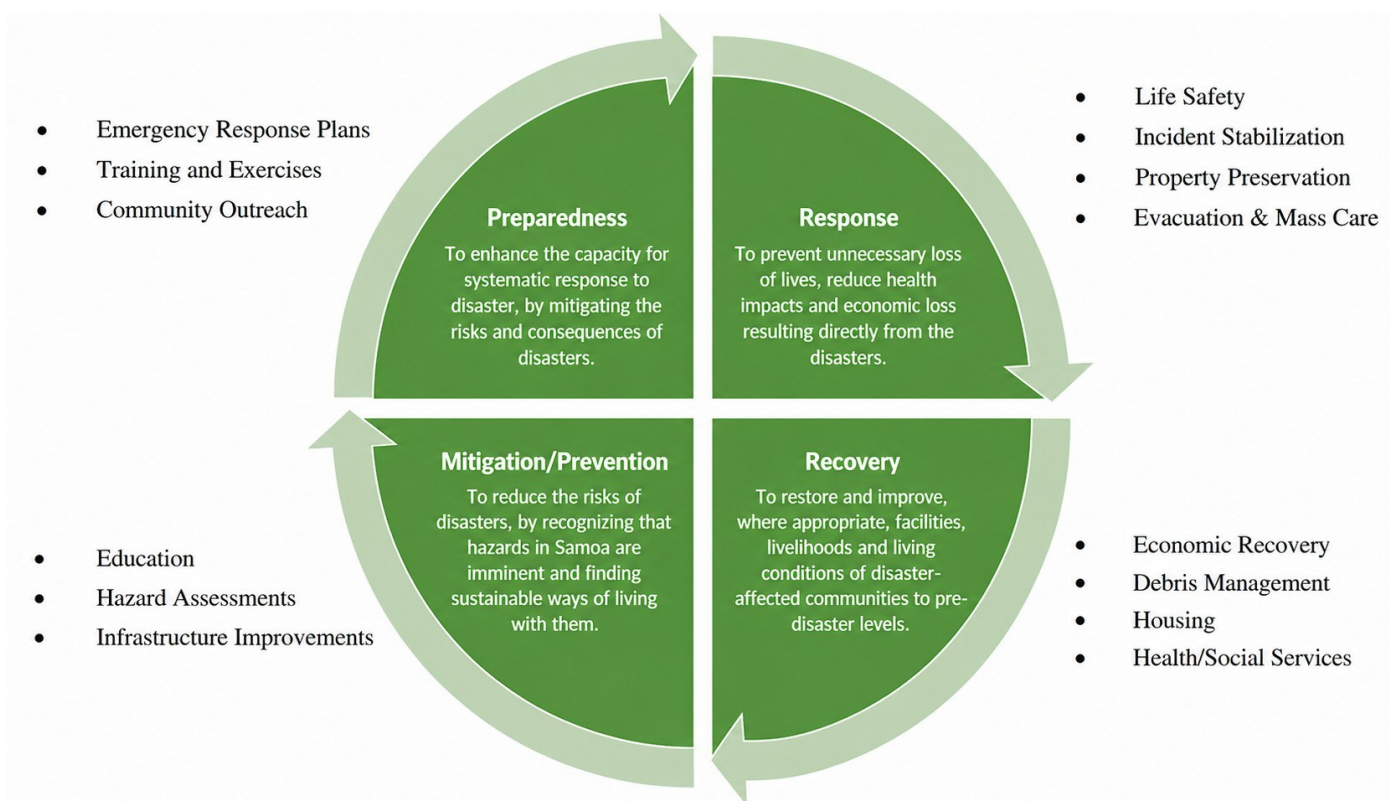


Figure 2: the Disaster Risk Management Cycle

7.1 DRM Roadmap Priorities and Strategies

The Samoa Disaster Risk Management Policy (SDRMP) 2024 – 2034 serves as the foundational framework for disaster risk management in Samoa. It outlines five key priorities that are essential for the comprehensive implementation of DRM initiatives. These priorities are crucial in guiding the holistic approach to DRM ensuring the resilience of Samoa in the face of potential disasters.

The subsequent strategies outlined in the SDRMP 2024 -2029 provide the roadmap for achieving measurable milestones that guide resilience-building efforts. These strategies enable effective monitoring and evaluation of progress in disaster risk reduction and response activities. This structured approach helps in identifying areas for improvement, allocating resources efficiently, and ensuring that Samoa is better prepared to mitigate the impact of disasters and recover swiftly in their aftermath.

Table 1 stipulates key implementation timeframes for each priority area. The Disaster Management Office (DMO) will develop a detailed implementation plan for the NDMP and the SDRM Policy.

POLICY OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	IMPLEMENTATION TIMEFRAME
PRIORITY 1 – Strengthen legislation, policies, strategies and planning to promote coherence by mainstreaming climate-related and non-climatic risks into disaster risk management plans	Review the Disaster and Emergency Management Act 2007	1-2 years
	Update the National Disaster Management Plan 2017-2020	1-2 years
	Ensure effective communication of DRM roles and responsibilities for all sectors, response agencies and all members of the DAC in relation to prevention (mitigation) preparedness, response and recovery.	1-10 years
	Integrate climate change and disaster risk management (where possible), into national doctrine, including policy, planning, financing, programming and implementation to build resilience.	1-10 years
	Incorporate Community Integrated Management (CIM) Plans and District Development Plans (DDPs) into the CDCRM Plans.	1-5 years
	Ensure alignment and coherence of legislative, policy, and planning frameworks across all sectors.	1-5 years
PRIORITY 2 – Build resilience of people and institutions to climate-related and non-climatic disaster risk management	Conduct functional analysis and review organizational structures and responsibilities for all DRM stakeholders.	1-10 years
	Coordinate the development and finalize Disaster Response Plans for all sectors.	1-5 years
	Develop and implement a targeted Capacity Development Plan for all Response Agencies.	1-5 years
	Review and finalize all the required Standard Operating Procedures for DAC to approve.	1-10 years
	Strengthen Coordination of climate-related and non-climatic disasters.	1-10 years
	Increase bilateral and multilateral collaboration and investment financing.	1-10 years
	Improve disaster response and coordination for Savaii, Manono and Apolima Islands.	1-5 years
	Improve the capacity of the National Emergency Operation Centre (NEOC) to respond to all disasters, particularly for non-climatic disasters.	1-5 years
	Improve DRM early warning capacity.	1-5 years
	Expand the Emergency Siren System (ESN) to all 51 districts of Samoa.	1-5 years

POLICY OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	IMPLEMENTATION TIMEFRAME
PRIORITY 2 – Build resilience of people and institutions to climate-related and non-climatic disaster risk management	Strengthen Institutional and Operational Framework for DRM to enhance roles and responsibilities for disaster management.	1-10 years
	Develop a National Evacuation Centres Guideline and ensure each district (51) identifies Evacuation Centres.	1-5 years
PRIORITY 3 – Increase financial investment in disaster risk management at the sector level and agency level	Set up and operationalize a DRM Development Partner Roundtable.	1-5 years
	Develop a DRM Investment Plan for development funding.	1-5 years
	Ensure DRM strategies mainstreamed in Sector Plans supported by Local Budget allocations.	1-5 years
	Mainstream DRM in DDPs and CIM Plans for financing under the District Development Initiative.	1-10 years
	Review of Community Disaster and Climate Risk Management (CDCRM) Program to include relevant non-climatic disasters, for example, epidemics and pandemics.	1-2 years
	Roll out of the Community Disaster and Climate Risk Management Program.	1-10 years
	Conduct Annual National Tsunami Drill	1-10 years
PRIORITY 4 – Promote effective and efficient means of communication in disaster risk management	Develop an inclusive communication strategy for disaster management.	1-5 years
	Develop appropriate DRM tools.	1-10 years
	Improve DRM data and information management systems.	1-5 years
	Develop and disseminate targeted DRM awareness and educational materials targeting schools, communities, private sector, civil society and government stakeholders.	1-10 years
	Develop quality DRM materials including mapping, incident reporting, signs for evacuation routes etc.	1-5 years
	Develop partnership arrangements with all media outlets to enhance DRM messages and communications relating to prevention, (mitigation), preparedness, response and recovery.	1-5 years
	Develop partnership arrangements to support Medivac.	1-5 years

POLICY OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	IMPLEMENTATION TIMEFRAME
PRIORITY 5 – Strengthen existing forums for monitoring sector performance and harmonize reporting on disaster risk management	Establish a Biennial Climate and DRM Symposium for all stakeholders including development partners.	1-5 years
	Undertake annual reviews of DRM initiatives as part of the sector's annual review process.	1-10 years
	Undertake necessary DAC site visits.	1-10 years
	Develop Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting for DAC as part of the updated National Disaster Management Plan.	1-5 years
	Strengthen community engagement in partnership with the Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development.	1-5 years
	Strengthen collaboration amongst DAC members.	1-5 years

Table 1 Overall SDRM Policy Objectives and Strategies to be operationalized under the NDMP 2025-2035.

8. STAKEHOLDERS

The following 4-key sectors and its members consist of government agencies, non-government organizations, private sector, local communities and societies are the implementing agencies for this updated NDMP 2025-2035 illustrated in Table 2 below:

PILLAR	SECTORS & LEAD AGENCY	SECTOR STAKEHOLDERS / IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES
Economic	Agriculture & Fisheries – MAF Trade, Commerce & Manufacturing – MCIL Finance – MOF Tourism – STA	CBS, SCCI, SBEC, MFAT, MCR, MOH, MCIL, SHC, SAME, SOEs, CSSP, AO, MPE, MWCSO, MWTI, MESC, Women Business Development Inc, Samoa Farmers Association, Conservation International, FAO, SPREP, SNPF, SBS, DBS, Commercial Banks, Insurance companies, Local Financial Institutions, ACC, PPS, BOC Samoa, Origin Energy, STA, SFESA, ADRA, SRCS, SHA, Tourist Operators, SBEC, Savaii Tourism Association, Aleipata Tourism Alliance, SROS, NOLA, MNRE
Social	Community – MWCSO Health – MOH Education – MEC Public Administration – PSC Law & Justice – MJCA	MPPC, SUNGO, Local villages & communities, UNFPA UNICEF, UN-Women, UNESCO, NOLA, Council of Churches, Doctors Association, Nurses Association, Private Health Services, Family Health, Women CBOs, Samoa National Youth Council, Youth Groups, MJCA, SLRC, Legislative Assembly, Private Law Firms, OAG, Law Society, SRCS, SFESA, ADRA, Caritas, MAF, MCIL, SQA, MWTI, MOH, NUS, ECE, Missions Schools, Private Schools, Post-Secondary Technical Institutions, SBS, NKF, Samoa Victim Support, SROS, MNRE (PA – all ministries)

PILLAR	SECTORS & LEAD AGENCY	SECTOR STAKEHOLDERS / IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES
Infrastructure	Transport & Infrastructure – MWTI Energy – MWTI Information & Communication Technology – MCIT Water, Sanitation & Hygiene – MNRE	LTA, SWA, SAA, SPA, SSC, SSS, EPC, OOTR, Digicel, Vodafone, TV & Radio Stations, Postal, ISP Provider, SRCS, ADRA, SFESA, PPS, MWTI, MOH, MWCSO, Samoa Plumbers Association, Independent Water Scheme, MOF, SROS, PPS, NOLA, IPES, WFP, UNFPA
Environment	Environment – MNRE	SWA, LTA, MAF, SLC, STEC, Environment Societies, MOF, SRCS, ADRA, SFESA, MWCSO, MOH, SBS, MAF, MWTI, SUNGO, UNDP, CI, SPREP, METI, O le Siosiomaga Society, SROS, NOLA, SPC

Table 2 Sectors and Agencies for implementation of the NDMP 2025–2035

9. HAZARD AND RISK PROFILE

The NDMP emphasizes hazards that could lead to major disasters in Samoa, which would require significant government coordination and collaboration to manage.


9.1. Country Profile

Samoa’s exclusive economic zone, the smallest in the Pacific at 2,900 square kilometers, spans over 98,000 square kilometers of water and includes four main islands: Upolu, Savaii, Manono, and Apolima, as well as several smaller islands. Upolu, home to the capital Apia and the only international airport, has rugged and mountainous terrain with steep slopes. The islands were formed by volcanic activity, with most of the soil originating from basaltic lava flows. Both Upolu and Savaii feature rugged, mountainous terrain, with 40% of Upolu and 50% of Savaii covered by steep slopes. Their interiors are forested and home to volcanic peaks, including Mt Silisili on Savaii, which rises to 1,857 meters. The islands have narrow coastal plains.

Samoa experiences a tropical climate with two distinct seasons: a wet season from November to April and a dry season from May to October. The weather is typically humid, with temperatures ranging from 22°C to 30°C, varying only slightly between seasons due to its equatorial location.

Built Environment

Samoa’s built environment is a fusion of traditional and contemporary elements, with ongoing efforts to balance modernization with sustainability and cultural preservation. Domestic accommodation for most of rural Samoa is the traditional open ‘fale’ (with no fixed walls). All government assets, including buildings and infrastructures are crucial in providing emergency relief in managing and coordinating national disaster events to save lives.



Economic operations and growth depend on the many complex infrastructure systems that allow people, societies and consumers to maintain and support communications, transportation, energy, food, water, and sanitation. Infrastructural development is seen as critical provision of services such as water, electricity, road transport, shipping services and telephone communication.

Coastal infrastructure critical function to assist alleviates shoreline erosion, including flood protection during storms and extreme tide events, habitat, recreation opportunities, and public access. Coastal protection consists of a variety of shoreline protection in the form of soft solution types and conditions or nature-based solutions, including beaches, planting, and bluffs and hard solutions are engineered structure seawall and revetment.


Social Environment

Samoa's social environment is deeply rooted in its cultural traditions, family structures, and community values, with modern influences gradually shaping social practices while maintaining respect for ancestral customs.

Samoa's total population as of November 2021 is estimated at 205,557 with population disintegration by gender for each main island of Upolu and Savaii. The new count shows an increase of 9,578 people as compares to 195,979 recorded in 2016 census. A 34% of population estimate of people living in the Apia urban area and 70% living on the coast. There are three reported ethnicity groups based on citizenship with 96% Samoans, 2% Samoa/New Zealand and 1.9% from another origin. According to the 2021 national census, Congregational Christians constitute 27 percent of the population; Roman Catholics, 19 percent; members of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, 18 percent; Methodists, 12 percent; and members of the Assemblies of God, 10 percent.

'*Fa'amatai*' is the indigenous political ('chiefly') system of Samoa, inherent of the structure within village communities. It is the traditional indigenous form of governance in Samoa. The 2021/22-2025/26 Pathway for the Development of Samoa (PDS) as well as the past development strategies recognizes that the '*fa'a-Samoa*' or Samoan culture is a key factor in achieving and maintaining social harmony within the Samoan society. It is a valuable social security system that provides cohesion in the community. The '*fa'amatai*' and church recognize all society roles to work in cohesion supporting families, youth, disabled, gender balance, elderly in developments implemented within villages and at district level through Community Integrated Management Plans since 2015.

Vulnerable groups hazard risk exposure and multi-dimensional vulnerability accentuate pre-existing conditions involving gender equality, power inequalities, the risk gender-based violence (GBV) increases during and after disasters. Someone's sex or gender identity and other interrelated factors, include age, disability, sexual orientation, health status, including HIV/AIDS, other chronic illnesses, social status and ethnicity, etc. shape the varying extent of adaptive capacity at national and local communities in response to recover and build back better from disaster emergencies, (IRFC and SRCS and ARC, 2018). In 2021 Census total children represented 38.5 percent (or 79,079 of which 37,714 female) of the total population of 205,557. Out of 177,788 persons aged 5 years and above interviewed for disabil-



total children represented 38.5 percent (or 79,079 of which 37,714 female) of the total population of 205,557. Out of 177,788 persons aged 5 years and above interviewed for disability questions, about 2.5 percent of them had some form of disabilities, (SBS, 2021). Social integration is the promotion of the full and equal participation of people with disabilities and ensure the removal of any barriers by inclusivity in decision making and planning at the outset encourage an all-society participation in development implementation leaving no-one behind approach. Disability in Disaster Risk Management Policy 2017 and Gender in Disaster Risk Management Policy 2017 accentuates specific provisions for these vulnerable groups to disaster risk that are not adequately covered elsewhere in existing legislative and policies.

9.2. Hazard Profile

Samoa has experienced 56 events with associated losses of USD 543 million between 1965 and 2015. (UNDRR, 2022) and is particularly vulnerable to natural disasters because of Samoa's geographic location, is highly exposed to natural disasters including: earthquake, tsunami, wild-fire, landslides, drought, floods and tropical cyclones. The specified real cost compared against the country's GDP indicates the highest degree of the loss and damage and loss of lives exceed the specified estimate in the NRAS, 2017 categorized as "**Extreme Risk**".

In the future, modeling shows there is a fifty percent chance in any 50-year-period that Samoa will experience a loss exceeding US\$130 Million and casualties (fatalities and injuries) up to 325 people of which US\$25 Million loss due to emergency response to a disaster. These estimates are within the range of the damage and losses suffered from the tsunami in 2009 (22 percent of the 2009 GDP or USD 124 million equivalent with 148 deaths and 325 people seriously injured) and tropical cyclone (TC) Evan in 2012 (28 percent of the 2011 GDP or USD 100 million equivalent), (MoF, 2022). Moreover, modelled projection reported Samoa will incur, on average, about USD 10 million per year in losses due to earthquakes and tropical cyclones, (UNDRR, 2022)

Despite being highly exposed to natural disasters, Samoa has experienced less frequent natural disasters than other countries in the region but suffers significant damage and loss to the economy when a natural disaster event occurs. In the past 40 years, Samoa had 13 major disaster events in the region, ranking 6th depicted in among the 20 Pacific Island States on the frequency of disasters Figure 3.

Non-climatic disasters related to health were experienced with the Measles and the Covid-19 pandemic. These disaster risks damage economic growth and debt sustainability. Moreover, remoteness from developed countries limits Samoa's potential for economic diversification but creates sizable mobility for seasonal work abroad observed an influx of remittance to the progressive recovery of the economy following the added pressure on the available resources due to covid-19 back-to-back with the measles outbreak claiming lives. (CBS, 2022)

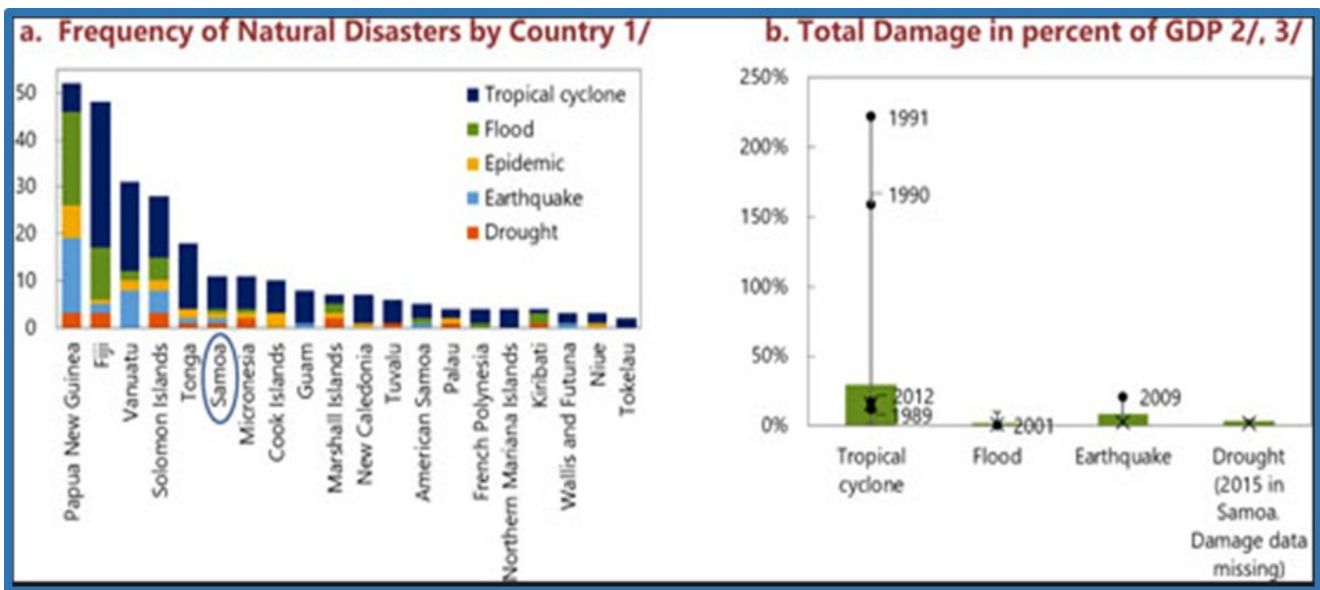


Figure 3 Frequency and Total Damage of Natural Disasters 1980-2020, IMF Report

Approximately 70% of the infrastructure and the population residing along the coastline and low-lying areas will be affected due to climate change impacts predicted coastal flooding will become more frequent as sea levels rise and widespread flooding during extreme storm events. The NDMP addresses both **‘Extreme Risk’** which are highly probable, and **‘Low Risk’** which are less likely but could still cause significant damage and loss to Samoa. The Hazard Profile categorizes these risks into various hazard types. Table 3 illustrates hazard types and the risks level.

Hazard Type	Definition	Specific Hazards	Lead Technical
Hydro-meteorological and Climatological Hazards ‘Extreme Risk’	Hazards are related to weather and atmospheric processes, as well as long-term conditions and climate change, including rising temperatures and changing weather patterns.	Cyclone Severe Weather Flooding Landslides Drought Coastal inundation Storm surges	Ministry of Natural Resources & Environment
Geological/ Geophysical Hazard ‘Extreme Risk’	Hazards originating from geological processes or the earth's internal forces.	Earthquake Tsunami Volcanic activities	Ministry of Natural Resources & Environment
Biological Hazard ‘Extreme Risk’	Hazards caused by living organisms or their byproducts, often affecting human health.	Pandemic and Epidemic Emerging disease outbreaks	Ministry of Health
		Biosecurity Threats	Ministry of Agriculture

Hazard Type	Definition	Specific Hazards	Lead Technical
Human-Induced / Technological and Chemical Hazards 'Extreme Risk'	Hazards resulting from human activities or technological failures.	Cyber security breach	Ministry of Communication & Infor-
		Utility & Infrastructure failure	Ministry of Works, Transport & Infra-
		Environmental pollution and contami-	Ministry of Natural Resources & Envi-
		Large-scale industrial fires / wildfires/	Samoa Fire & Emergency Services
		Hazardous chemical spill & Oil Spill Large scale maritime incident Atmospheric pollution	Ministry of Works, Transport & Infra- structure
Political Hazard 'Low Risk'	Hazards arising from political instability, conflicts, or acts of	Civil disturbance Extremism / Terrorism Armed conflict Transnational Crimes	Ministry of Police, Prisons & Correction & Ministry of Prime Minister and Cabi- net.

Table 3 Hazard types, Risk Levels & Lead technical Agencies

10. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT FOR DRM

The core structure of Disaster Risk Management (DRM) in Samoa is based on the Disaster Management Office (DMO) and Disaster Advisory Committee (DAC) forming the focal point for coordination and implementation across all phases of DRM.

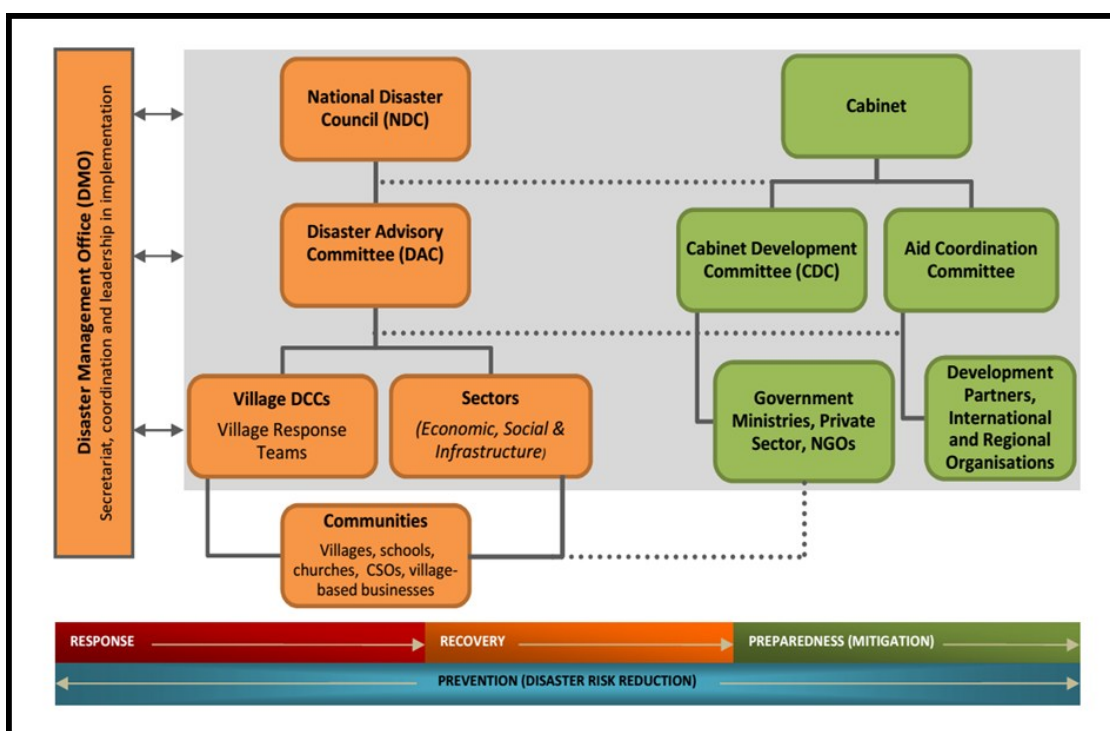


Figure 4 Governance arrangement for DRM in Samoa

10.1. Roles in the DRM Structure

The **National Disaster Council (NDC)/Cabinet**; The Prime Minister, as Chairperson of the NDC/Cabinet, oversees policy and strategic guidance and direction for DRM and institutional strengthening and is in control of the disaster situation.

The **Disaster Advisory Committee (DAC)**; The DAC includes representatives' executive members from government agencies, civil society organizations, academia, the private sector and development partners. The DAC approve plans by response agencies, private sector, NGOs, educational institutions and community plans to facilitate and coordinate the performance of response functions, roles and responsibilities under the NDMP prepared under Part IV of the Act. The current list of the DAC is included in **Appendix C**.

The **Disaster Management Office (DMO)** is responsible for ensuring the ongoing coordination, development and implementation of disaster risk management programs and activities. Additionally, DMO is responsible for administrative, secretarial and other arrangements for the efficient functioning of the NDC and DAC. The Assistant CEO responsible for the DMO is the Secretary of the DAC and is responsible for overseeing all administration and activities of the DAC.

The DMO undertakes the service delivery role for national risk disaster management, including:

- Leadership for and relationship building across all sectors, and from national level to local level.
- Supporting development and implementation of plans and policies for disaster risk reduction, preparedness, response and recovery including the NDMP and ensure that gender, people with disabilities and human rights related issues are addressed.
- Support to DAC agencies and DRM Sectors in the development of their own plans and procedures.
- Liaise and assist DAC member agencies and sectors in the performance of their roles and responsibilities in accordance with resolutions and or directives of the NDC/Cabinet and the DAC as advised before and during a disaster.
- Set-up, maintenance (including training for staff), and operational co-ordination of the National Emergency Operations Centre (NEOC).
- Planning and co-ordination of simulations and sector training.
- Monitoring and evaluation of implementation of disaster risk management programmes contained in the NDMP and NAP.
- Administration of the activities of the DAC and NDC

The **Sectors** are the same sectors established under the Sector Planning Manual (2009) revised and approved by the Cabinet Development Committee in 2015. The sectors are encouraged to work closely with DMO and to perform the following roles and responsibilities in relation to DRM:

- Develop DRM policies, plans, regulations, strategies and guidelines to enhance sector-based resilience and submit these to the DMO for inclusion in the NDMP and other related policy

- Development of a risk-based multi-criteria assessment tool to assist in the prioritisation of disaster reduction and adaptation measures within and between sectors.
- Ensure that all development policies incorporate and implement disaster risk management measures.
- Strengthen capacity (institutional, systemic, and individual) and ensure adequate skills development, succession planning and knowledge sharing to ensure continuity and skill level maintained for emergency and resilience planning.
- Ensure mainstreaming of DRM into sector planning with active participation of all sectors stakeholders in DRM activities as informed by the DMO.
- Integration of DRM considerations in budgetary allocations and human resourcing.
- Ensure the establishment of communication and cooperation networks between agencies in integrating DRM information, technology and professional expertise.
- Plan and monitor sector activities on DRM with a common national monitoring and evaluation (M&E) tool such as the PDS Monitoring, Evaluation & Learning Framework.

Specific sector-based approaches and activities anchored in the DRM phases are stipulated in **Section 11** of this plan.

All Government Ministries, SOEs, NGOs and Private Sector:

- Ministries and agencies: Lead and facilitate the integration of NDMP and actions into Corporate Plans and annual budgets
- Local partners: Facilitate integration of NDMP actions into respective planning and budget systems
- Facilitate implementation of NDMP in coordination with the DAC and DMO
- Ensure progress reporting on NDMP implementation through M&E.
- Advocate for CCA, DRM and resilience

The **Village Council and Village Organizations**; or the village Disaster and Climate Committees (DCC)¹, established under the Community Disaster and Climate Risk Management (CDCRM) Programme are responsible for coordinating disaster mitigation and preparedness programmes and activities at the community level, and for coordinating the various village response teams for specific threats. The ‘*Fono-Faavae*’ or District offices under the government’s district development program will play a critical role in supporting the CDCRM Program and DRM activities.

Communities; It is the role of the Ministry of Women, Community & Social Development (MWCSO) to support, monitor and liaise with Village Councils and organizations through the “*Sui o le Nuu*” and “*Sui Tamaitai o le Nuu*” as they implement DRM activities, and to keep the DAC informed of the level of village preparedness.

¹Villages DCCs are established in villages that have participated in the Community Disaster & Climate Risk Management (CDCRM) Programme

All regional and **International Development Partners and Donors** are encouraged to liaise with the DMO through the existing aid coordination mechanism (mandates of MFAT & MOF), in support of the implementation of the NDMP through the SDRM Policy 2024-2034.

11. SECTORAL APPROACH TO DRM

This NDMP continues to embrace a sector-based approach designed to foster coherent and inclusive disaster risk management practices. It aims to mobilize government agencies, civil society, the private sector, and development partners with shared interests in a strategic manner.

Of the fourteen (14) sectors each sector has a designated sector coordination division. The sector framework encourages communication and information sharing across agencies as highlighted in the national planning framework. The DMO will work with each sector coordination division to coordinate DRM initiatives that will be implemented by sector agencies and support the execution of the objectives and responsibilities articulated in each sector plan.

The following section stipulates key activities at the sector level according to the four phases of disaster risk management cycle. Not limited to what is listed, these activities provide roles and responsibilities as well as sector objectives, indicators and benchmarks. It furthermore provided guidance for implementation at the sector level.

11.1. Agriculture and Fisheries Sector

Sector DRM Objective:	To ensure that actions shall be taken to prevent and prepare for food and livelihood needs of communities prior to, during and after disasters.
Sector Lead:	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAF)
IASC/PHT Cluster:	Food Security
Sector Stakeholders/Implementing Agencies:	MNRE, MoR, MoH, MWCSO, MWTI-Maritime, MESC, SBEC, WBDI, Samoa Farmers Association, CFMAC, Tilapia Farmers Association, Commercial Banks, Conservation International, FAO, SPREP, SROS

FUNCTIONS OF THE SECTOR

Prevention/DRR	<u>Risk Assessment</u>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct risk assessments and develop risk maps of the sector’s main livelihood activities to use as decision-making and planning tools for sector agencies and community/commercial stakeholders. • Ensure risk assessments and food security monitoring collect sex- and age-disaggregated data to identify specific vulnerabilities of women, adolescents, youth, and children. • Develop systematic baseline and pre-crisis food security information as a basis for continuous assessment, monitoring and evaluation in areas prone to recurrent disasters and protracted crisis. • Integrate nutrition-sensitive agriculture that supports maternal, infant, and adolescent health into DRR planning.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote women’s and youth’s leadership in resilient agriculture and fisheries initiatives, linking livelihood security and women’s participation to reduced GBV risks. Conduct food security monitoring and needs assessment. <p><u>Awareness</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raise awareness amongst communities on disaster risk reduction and impacts on livelihood activities. Include awareness on maternal and adolescent nutrition, SRH, GBV safe referrals and psychosocial wellbeing in community-level agriculture extension and food security campaigns. Sensitize community leaders on the need to strengthen village policy to support and help protect household/community livelihood activities. <p><u>Capacity development and finance</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build institutional capacity to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ promote hazard mitigating technologies and practices. ◇ protect livelihoods from hazard risks. ◇ promote diversification of livelihoods e.g. non-agricultural income generating projects. ◇ promote sustainable natural resources management including conservation and protection of underground water. ◇ promote sustainable farming and fishing practices and land use planning Develop or use an existing monitoring system to enable better tracking of DRR spending and investment across all sector agencies. This will enable improved analysis of trends in DRR spending and contribute to strengthened strategic decision making for DRR investments and programming, as well as assist in measuring DRR mainstreaming progress. Resilience building activities <p><u>Legislative and policy framework</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review and revise Agriculture and Fisheries legislation and policies to support on-the-ground
Preparedness	<p><u>Assessment</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop, in consultation with the DMO, disaster assessment tools. Conduct Crop Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments and forecasts. Conduct ad-hoc assessment missions including sub-sector analysis (nutrition surveillance, livestock, fisheries and infrastructure) Ensure disaster assessment tools capture data on household vulnerabilities linked to SRH, GBV, and psychosocial stressors, including negative coping mechanisms related to food security. Develop, test and review Sector Response Plan. <p><u>Institutional capacity</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sector agencies to review and revise relevant programmes to integrate DRR, improving resilience of all livelihood activities. MAF staff work with communities to develop SMART indicators to monitor and evaluate progress. Provide opportunities for sharing and learning by actively participating in the National DRR Pre-position food and livelihood supplies with attention to the needs of pregnant and lactating women, adolescents, and children. Engage women and youth organizations in promoting climate-smart agriculture and fisheries as resilience-building and psychosocial empowerment activities. Platform activities.



	<p><u>Community programming</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support communities to understand weather and climate early warning systems. • Strengthen the integrated climate change adaptation measures in crop and ground cover and water irrigation for farming. • Introducing improved fishing methods to respond to the impact of climate change on marine ecosystems. • Promote long-term sustainability of coastal fishery resources including the protection of mangroves and coral reefs. • Develop strategies to mitigate sea safety during natural disasters and emergency situation. (fisheries diseases outbreaks, securing fisheries asset, crew). • Identify impacts of climate change on agriculture, livestock and fisheries; and develop mitigating strategies. • Improve the resilience of water resources through the restoration of natural springs and more efficient water uses in the sector. • Strengthen community preparedness plans to integrate adolescent nutrition, maternal health, GBV risk mitigation and psychosocial support alongside food security. <p><u>Resource mobilization</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support (through MAF community programmes) the livelihood component of the Village • Mitigation Plans, developed under the CDCRM Programme. • Identify organizations with items, services or supplies and make arrangements required for emergency operations and arrange to secure these during emergencies. • Regularly update resource inventory (personnel, equipment and emergency supplies). • Stock and pre-position food items and livelihood tools where necessary.
<p>Response</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess the range of potential response options for improving the short and long term situation, as well as implementation requirements. • Conduct rapid food security assessments among newly displaced affected populations. • Adopt protection guidelines for food and other related distributions, incorporating gender, disability, age and GBV risk mitigation measures. • Map the affected areas. • Register households that are food insecure. • Liaise with Logistics and Shelter sector for timely delivery of food items. • Provide emergency food rations to affected populations. • Conduct post-distribution monitoring to continually assess food security status of affected populations. • Prioritize food distribution for vulnerable groups including women, children, adolescents, populations at higher risk of GBV , and persons with disabilities. • Conduct verification of registered beneficiaries for food assistance. • Ensure effective response is operationalized to ensure desired impact. • Link emergency food assistance with health, SRH, protection and psychosocial services, ensuring dignity • Include safe and confidential community reporting/referral channels for GBV and SRH needs during food distribution. • Use registration processes to identify women and child -headed households and provide targeted food and livelihood support. • Monitor and evaluation changes in the situation analysis and the impact of response are monitored and evaluated.

Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct PDNA for the productive sectors, incorporating a gender and protection lens. • Support production projects, income alternatives and employment for vulnerable families whose economies were affected by disasters. • Support recovery programmes (cash/food-for-work, livestock restocking, seed distribution) that empower women and youth while reducing protection risks. • Promote diversification of livelihoods. • Distribute seed and agricultural tools. • Initiate a livestock restocking programme (revolving) for both small and big livestock. • Introduce a food or cash for work public works programme. • Promote appropriate technologies for improved food production. • Ensure recovery livelihoods programmes reduce dependency that can increase risks of GBV, exploitation, or negative coping strategies (e.g., early marriage of adolescents). • Rehabilitate road infrastructure to facilitate supply of food items and access to markets. • Rehabilitate damaged water supply systems. • Promote gender and youth-responsive access to agricultural finance, land, and tools in recovery, reducing exclusion of vulnerable groups. • Conduct market analysis. • Integrate psychosocial support and peer counselling into agriculture and fisheries cooperatives to rebuild social cohesion and reduce trauma.
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Table 4 Agriculture and Fisheries Sector DRM Roles and Responsibilities

11.2. Information and Communication Technology Sector

Sector DRM Objective:	To raise the profile of DRR and provide information sharing amongst agencies before, during and after a disaster.
Sector Lead:	Ministry of Communication, Information and Technology (MCIT)
IASC/PHT Cluster:	Emergency Telecommunication
Sector Stakeholders/ Implementing Agencies:	Office of the Regulator, Vodafone, Digicel, MCIT, ISP Providers

FUNCTIONS OF THE SECTOR

Prevention/ DRR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build ICT platform and tools to allow greater connections with policymakers and other stakeholders. • Consider developing an e-strategy for DRM. • Incorporating gender dimensions in ICT for all DRM phases, including ensuring data protection and GBV risk mitigation measures for apps, protection hotlines and other technology • Incorporate ICT for DRR as part of sustainable development efforts. • Leverage ICT platforms to disseminate information on SRH, protection services, adolescent and youth friendly sexual and reproductive health, and psychosocial support as part of disaster risk reduction awareness, • Ensure ICT disaster preparedness strategies are inclusive of gender, youth, and disability considerations,
Preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide information, and education and raise public and stakeholders' awareness about disaster risk reduction issues. • Develop the institutional capacity of policymakers and ministry to use ICT for socio-economic development. • Ensure adequate ICT infrastructure (particularly broadband) is available. • Provide support to DMO so that relevant, locally generated information, content and research on the regional sector is created and made available to DRM stakeholders. • Develop detailed hazard risk assessment and detailed risk maps along the coastal areas for determining less hazardous areas and appropriately planning communications infrastructure. • Ensure telecommunication infrastructure is accessible by DRM stakeholders, as well as communities assessed as most vulnerable.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicating with at-risk communities in a simple and clear language. Support the implementation of the MHEWS Policy Support the extension and maintenance of the Emergency Siren Network Develop and promote mobile-based early warning systems that also provide information on available SRH, GBV, and psychosocial support services, where safe to do so Ensure emergency telecommunications infrastructure is equipped to support and prioritize recovery of confidential protection hotlines and information services, and service providers have plans for alternatives during emergencies when the digital services are not safe or accessible to operate. Collaborate with youth organizations to design ICT solutions (apps, chatbots, social media campaigns) that promote resilience, positive mental health, and adolescent and youth friendly SRH information. Develop, test and review Sector Response Plan and NETP
Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure communication remain operational during disasters when contact with communities is critical for liaising and coordination of help and support resources. Ensure ICT systems support rapid dissemination of life-saving messages on where and how to access SRH services, dignity kits, GBV support (when safe to do so), and psychosocial first aid during emergencies. Integrate ICT into NEOC communication to ensure SRH/GBV/protection messages are part of the official response information flow. Liaise with GBV and Child Protection service providers to identify safe alternatives to hotlines reporting when it is not safe or accessible to operate them, and provide support for service recovery when safe. Support the NEOC communication unit
Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a recovery framework for the sector using the damage assessment findings. Support rehabilitation of damaged infrastructure. Promote build back better during rehabilitation of damaged electricity infrastructure and housing. Prioritize energy supply restoration for the most vulnerable. Support recording and dissemination of knowledge and experiences Assess possible need for the relocation of the telecommunications infrastructure (radio and TV broadcasting receiver/transmitter sites) to higher and safer grounds along coastal areas. Support digital documentation of lessons learned on integrating SRH, GBV, and psychosocial interventions through ICT systems. Rehabilitate ICT infrastructure to ensure sustainable access to health, protection, and psychosocial services information post-disaster. Promote community-based ICT platforms that provide ongoing adolescent and youth friendly SRH information and education, GBV mitigation and prevention, and psychosocial recovery messaging.

Table 5 Information and Communication Technology Sector DRM Roles and Responsibilities

11.3. Community Sector

Sector DRM Objective:	To promote, facilitate, monitor and evaluate resilient livelihoods for communities with a special focus on vulnerable groups in Samoa.
Sector Lead:	Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development (MWCSD)
IASC/PHT Cluster:	Protection
Sector Stakeholders/ Implementing Agencies:	MAF, MCIL, MNRE, Police, Samoa Red Cross, SUNGO, NGOs, UNICEF, UN Women, UNFPA, NOLA

FUNCTIONS OF THE SECTOR

Prevention/ DRR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote traditional hazard mitigating technologies and practices. Protect livelihoods from hazard risks. Mobilize financial and material resources and ensure these resources reach communities.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct public awareness and campaigns on disaster risk management through (print and electronic media) community meetings and outreach. • Ensure special needs of vulnerable groups such as women, adolescents, children, elderly and people with disability are addressed in DRM processes and plans. • Conducting public education and awareness programmes to sensitize the community on forest fires and related issues including mobilization of resources for firefighting. • Integrate SRH and GBV mitigation and prevention into public awareness campaigns at community level, ensuring information on available services and rights is accessible to women, adolescents, youth and vulnerable groups. • Mainstream menstrual Health management (MHM) and adolescent and youth sexual and reproductive health into DRM community outreach and education programmes. • Promote community-based psychosocial resilience activities, including peer support groups for adolescents, youth, women, and older persons. • Ensure village-level DRR planning addresses GBV risks during displacement or sheltering, including safe space planning, WASH facilities, privacy and lighting
<p>Prepared-ness</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement a strategy to strengthen the livelihood of the population during disaster. • Identify communities at risk. • Ensure all future community development projects have DRM and CCA elements. • Create awareness on Do's and Don'ts related disasters at community level. • Provide special needs of vulnerable groups such as women, children, elderly and people with disability addressed in DRM processes and plans. • Promote community participation in disaster risk reduction through the adoption of specific policies, the promotion of networking, the strategic management of volunteer resources, and the delegation and provision of the necessary authority and resources. • Facilitate village DRM plans that explicitly include SRH services, GBV referral pathways able to adapt during disasters, and adolescent and youth sexual and reproductive health and psychosocial support • Define measures to reduce vulnerability to disasters and build capacity and resilience at community levels. • Facilitate the development and implementation of Disaster Risk Reduction activities at sector as well as community levels. • Facilitate the preparation of community-based or village disaster risk management plans, by providing guidance and technical support to the DMO and other stakeholders. • Scrutinize project proposals from the Village level and ensure that the said projects are reducing disaster risks and promoting women's empowerment and safeguarding. • Develop capacity of Ministry and communities' leaders to significantly reduce disaster risk and build community resilience to disasters. • Support planting trees and mangroves to reduce coastal erosion and establish conservation areas (marine or terrestrial) and/or coral gardens to increase resilience to coral bleaching. • Conduct vulnerability and capacity assessment and monitoring hazard threats at community level. • Communicate and share lessons learnt from community level vulnerability and risk assessment. • Develop capacity around community-based disaster planning and collaboration with local NGOs, utilizing and maintaining the GBV Sub-cluster, Child Protection sub-cluster and Protection Cluster mechanisms. • Provide available disaster information to communities that are accessible and specific to the needs of the populations at risk. • Supports communities to develop abilities to cope with natural hazards through the use of weather and climate early warning systems. • Develop capacities at the community level to devise and implement contingency planning and simulation exercises. • Raise awareness amongst communities on disaster risk reduction. • Map NGOs capacities and identify organizations with services or supplies and make arrangements required for preparedness, response and recovery. • Pre-position dignity kits, adolescent-friendly hygiene & Health supplies, and safe space / psychosocial support intervention materials and life-saving SRH and Gbv response health kits alongside food and livelihood stockpiles.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop capacity of sector staff and communities to understand risk and resilience. • Train village leaders, women’s committees, youth peer educators, and faith/community leaders on GBV , SRH awareness, and psychosocial first aid. • Ensure monitoring and evaluation of sector’s programmes. • Ensure Community Disaster and Climate Risk Management (CDCRM) programme implemented at community level. • Engage adolescent and youth groups as active partners in preparedness, including SRH information, family life education, climate adaptation, and wellbeing promotion. • Ensure and support the implementation and review of the Gender and Disability DRM Policies • Ensure GBV service mapping is in place for further referral and contacts in affected locations • Ensure GBV service mapping is in place for further referral and contacts in affected locations • Train cluster members (Protection, WASH, Health, Food Security and others) on GBV Risk Mitigation • Strengthen case management of GBV survivors in areas of high risk of displacement due to cyclones, floods • Ensure Codes of Conduct for disaster responders and other sexual exploitation and abuse prevention mechanisms are in place to disseminate before and during the disaster. • Develop, test and review Sector Response Plan.
Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure temporary restoration of vital support services to affected communities. • Provide support to communities during preliminary survey and analysis of the damaged structures and in collaboration with other ministries. • Provide support during technical assessment and cost estimation for reconstructing community assets • Deploy GBV prevention and response teams including establish GBV community workers in areas of displacement to support referral, response, and risk mitigation • Enhance an effective GBV coordination and joint action in ensuring provision of multi-sectoral response services for vulnerable women and girls including GBV survivors and those living with disabilities • Conduct GBV rapid assessment and safety audits to obtain an overview of specific needs of women and girls and their exposure to GBV risks and thereafter respond to identified needs • Ensure dissemination of updated GBV Referral mechanism, GBV prevention and response messages and brochures on PSEA, are printed in the affected areas • Establish community safe spaces for women, girls, adolescents, youth, and vulnerable groups to support referral to services, enhance knowledge on existing services, and provide psychosocial in affected locations. • Support the DMO in organizing training of village volunteers for disaster response. • Mobilize village volunteers to support dissemination of SRH referral information in local languages during emergencies, and GBV referral information if a risk assessment determines it is safe to do so, . • Ensure psychosocial first aid and referral to professional care are available at the community level in partnership with NGOs, women and youth groups and faith-based organizations. • Member of the NEOC Community Welfare section
Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct damage and community loss assessment. • Engage the affected community in temporary employment for restoration of services. • Provide special care for income generation of single women, aged, people with disability, etc. • Provide targeted recovery livelihoods for GBV survivors, single women-headed households, youth, and persons with disabilities, reducing economic vulnerabilities that heighten protection risks. • Strengthen community-based counselling networks and adolescents & youth peer groups as part of long-term psychosocial recovery. • Integrate adolescent and youth sexual and reproductive health promotion and SRH and GBV services into community recovery programmes to support holistic resilience.

Table 6 Community Sector DRM Roles and Responsibilities

11.4. Education Sector

Sector DRM Objective:	To create and maintain safe learning environments, prevent injuries and interruption of education due to recurring natural hazards, teach and learn disaster prevention, and build a culture of safety around school communities.
Sector Lead:	Ministry of Education and Culture (MEC)
IASC/PHT Cluster:	Education in Emergencies
Sector Stakeholders/ Implementing Agencies:	SQA, MNRE, MWCSO, MWTI, MoH, NUS, ECE, Mission Schools, Private Schools, Post-secondary Technical Institutions, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNFPA

FUNCTIONS OF THE SECTOR

Prevention/ DRR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognize and assess the future impact of hazards, vulnerabilities and risks; and identify strengths and capacities in the education sector. Physical protection; informed planning, environmental stewardship, disaster-resilient design and construction of educational institutions. Select safe school sites and design and build every new school outside of hazard zones. Integrate disaster risk management in the school curricula. Develop the capacity of the ministry in preparing the education system, at all levels, to prevent, prepare for and respond to emergencies. Integrate comprehensive family life education both in and out of school focused on SRH and GBV awareness, including menstrual health management (MHM), gender equality, and prevention of violence, into the school curricula as part of life skills and disaster preparedness education. Develop adolescent-friendly modules that build resilience, promote positive mental health, and strengthen coping strategies before disasters. Ensure school disaster-resilient design includes safe WASH facilities with privacy and accessibility for girls, adolescents, SOGIESC persons and students with disabilities.
Preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocate for an emergency component in the education sector plan and budget, including preparedness plans. Develop and support training programmes for safe school construction and maintenance. Regularly update resource inventory (personnel, equipment and emergency supplies) Train teachers in disaster risk management. Raise awareness on disaster risk reduction through parent teachers' associations. Establish educational institutions committees to promote health and safety in the education sector. Preposition educational materials for at-risk schools and for provision of temporary schools. Train teachers and school counsellors on psychosocial support, adolescent and youth SRH, and GBV referral pathways to ensure safe and confidential support during crises. Preposition dignity kits, MHM supplies, and adolescent-responsive hygiene resources alongside educational materials in at-risk schools. Strengthen collaboration with youth organizations to integrate peer education on SRH, GBV and psychosocial wellbeing into school preparedness activities. Conduct school disaster drills or simulation exercises. Mobilize resources for DRM activities for the sector. Monitor and evaluate sector's DRM programmes. Develop, test and review Sector Response Plan
Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rapid assessment to determine magnitude - number of children affected, availability of teachers, facilities and resources. Resume educational activities as quickly as possible by setting up safe temporary learning spaces and provision of educational supplies.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize psychosocial support for teachers (provide training) and students (provide recreational activities and where appropriate establish links to basic health and nutrition services). • Provide emergency assistance to disaster-affected educational institutions. • Ensure temporary learning spaces are designed with child- and adolescent-friendly protection measures, including safe WASH facilities, privacy for girls, and lighting to reduce GBV risks. • Provide integrated psychosocial first aid, SRH information, and referral services within schools or temporary learning spaces, including safe reporting mechanisms for GBV. • Deploy trained youth peer educators to support awareness-raising, MHM, and psychosocial activities in temporary schools. • Develop, test and review Sector Response Plan
Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess damages to school infrastructure including water and sanitation facilities, school equipment and learning resources. • Mobilize resources for rehabilitation of damaged infrastructure and replacement of damaged learning resources. • Assess psychosocial impact of disaster among affected learners and provide appropriate counselling. • Develop reconstruction policy to ensure standards for safety (to build back better). • Advocate for a DRR component in education sector plan and budget. • Initiate a gap analysis of local and national capacities in education and ensure integration of capacity strengthening in early recovery and transition plans, with a focus on risk reduction. • Restore and expand school-based health and counselling services, including adolescent SRH corners and GBV survivor support. • Integrate long-term psychosocial support programmes into school recovery plans, targeting children and adolescents with trauma-informed approaches. • Ensure “build back better” policies for education infrastructure prioritize inclusive and safe learning environments that support adolescent and youth SRH and mental health.

Table 7 Education Sector DRM Roles and Responsibilities

11.5. Energy Sector

Sector DRM Objective:	To ensure safe, secure and viable energy supply and safety of infrastructure assets before, during and after disasters.
Sector Lead:	Ministry of Works and Infrastructure (MWTI)
IASC/PHT Cluster:	-
Sector Stakeholders/ Implementing Agencies:	EPC, Petroleum Products Supply (PPS), MNRE-Renewable Energy, LTA, MOF

FUNCTIONS OF THE SECTOR

Prevention/ DRR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate with sector members and other sectors such as Transport & Infrastructure, Communication and Environment • Environment to increase resilience of energy generation infrastructure and services • Ensure energy sector DRR planning includes prioritization of electricity supply for health facilities providing SRH services, maternity wards, and GBV response centres. • Integrate lighting, privacy partitions, and safe energy solutions into evacuation centre design to reduce GBV risks and support adolescent girls’ privacy and dignity (e.g., solar lanterns, well-lit WASH facilities). • Engage women and youth groups and community volunteers in promoting renewable energy solutions that enhance community resilience and psychosocial wellbeing.
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Preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure energy infrastructure has the capacity to withstand disruption, absorb disturbance, act effectively in a crisis, and recognize changing conditions over time, such as climate change. • Communicate to infrastructure users and providers understand the outage risks they face and take steps to mitigate these. • Assess aspects of timing, duration, regularity, intensity, and impact tolerance which differ over time and between communities. • Encouraging more distributed electricity generation through reducing dependence on imported fuels. • In line with humanitarian principles, Collaborate with private sector when feasible and appropriate for data collection, information dissemination as well as monitoring of potential impacts of disaster • Promote the use of indigenous energy resources and renewable energy technologies. • Promote partnerships with communities and all energy stakeholders. • Conduct research and promote the use of biofuel. • Develop, test and review Sector Response Plan • Pre-position solar-powered lighting and charging stations for use in evacuation centres, health posts, and community safe spaces. • Consult with women and girls on their preferred energy sources, accessibility and safety concerns. • Develop guidelines for prioritizing uninterrupted energy supply for cold-chain systems (vaccines, blood storage) and essential SRH medicines (e.g, oxytocin, contraceptives). • Include life-saving health and protection facilities and services in energy preparedness plans to ensure continuity of services during outages and prioritization for their recovery.
Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist with the restoration and improvement where appropriate of facilities, including energy infrastructure of disaster affected communities, including efforts to reduce disaster risk factors. • Provide training on damage assessment tools. • Develop capacity to assess damages to infrastructure including energy facilities. • Mobilize resources for rehabilitation of damaged infrastructure. • Advocate for a DRR component in energy sector plan and budget. • Prioritize restoration of energy services to hospitals, clinics, maternity wards, and GBV services • Ensure rapid deployment of portable solar kits or generators to maintain safe lighting in temporary shelters/evacuation centers and health facilities, reducing risks of GBV and supporting adolescent-friendly spaces. • Coordinate with health and protection sectors to assess energy-related risks to SRH and GBV service continuity during response.
Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan back-up energy services in aftermath of disaster. • Develop a recovery framework for the sector using the damage assessment findings. • Support rehabilitation of damaged homes and public infrastructure. • Provide technical advice on the rehabilitation of critical infrastructure. • Promote build back better during rehabilitation of damaged electricity infrastructure and housing. • Prioritize energy supply restoration for the most vulnerable. • Integrate “build back better” principles to ensure health facilities, schools, and community safe spaces are energy-resilient and equipped with renewable energy systems. • Ensure recovery financing for energy prioritizes vulnerable groups, including households headed by women, children, and persons with disabilities. • Incorporate women and youth-led renewable energy initiatives (solar, biofuel) into community recovery programmes, linking livelihood creation with resilience and psychosocial recovery.

Table 8 Energy Sector DRM Roles and Responsibilities

11.6. Environment Sector

Sector DRM Objective:	To improve environmental sustainability and disaster resilience through Green Growth.
Sector Lead:	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MNRE)
IASC/PHT Cluster:	Emergency Shelter / Logistics
Sector Stakeholders/ Implementing Agencies:	MNRE, MCWSD, MoF, MoH, MAF, MWTI, SUNGO, SBS, UNDP, Conservation International, SPREP, METI, OLSSI, UNFPA

FUNCTIONS OF THE SECTOR

Prevention/ DRR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect analyze and disseminate early warning and forecast information. • Conduct public awareness and campaigns on disaster risk management through print and electronic media. • Development of and Advocacy Strategy for DRR – adapted to target audience at national, provincial and local level respectively. • Identify core advocacy concerns, including resource requirements and contribute key messages to broader DRR advocacy initiatives of the NDMP stakeholders. • Develop an Advocacy Strategy for DRR. • Promoting diversification of livelihoods e.g. non-agricultural income generating projects; Promotion of sustainable natural resources including conservation of underground water. • Promoting good farming practices and land use planning. • Mobilize resources for disaster mitigation. • Undertake comprehensive environmental assessment and implement environmental protection measures in rehabilitated and relocated schools. • Procure and distribute cook stoves and solar lanterns to displaced households to ignite interest in environmental management best practices. • Ensure DRR advocacy strategies include messaging on gender equality, mitigation and response to GBV in displacement, and the importance of SRH and mental health in disaster resilience. • Integrate women, adolescent and youth participation in DRR campaigns, with a focus on SRH and GBV awareness, psychosocial resilience, and safe environmental practices. • Incorporate psychosocial and protection needs into relocation and environmental rehabilitation projects (e.g., ensuring women, children (including adolescent girls and boys) have safe, private spaces in relocated schools and settlements). • Include access to safe WASH facilities with menstrual health management (MHM) considerations in environmental protection and settlement planning.
Preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure sustainable ecosystems and environmental management. • Review of environmental and social impacts checklist for projects to include DRR and climate considerations. • Adopt ecosystem approaches to DRR through sustainable management, conservation and restoration of ecosystems in such a way that it also builds the resilience of communities. • Implement integrated environmental and natural resource management approaches that incorporate disaster risk reduction, including structural and non-structural measures, such as integrated flood management and appropriate management of fragile ecosystems. • Conduct wildfires mapping hazards. • Support planting of native, salt resistant trees to reduce erosion and protect infrastructure. • Establish plant nurseries. • Develop strategy for reforestation of mangroves and swamps for fish and crab breeding and hazard protection, establishing and monitoring “no-catch” marine protection areas. • Control activities that affect coastal habitats such as sand mining and illegal waste deposits. • Conduct minor works, such as culvert crossings or upgrade of drainages from the mangroves to the sea. • Undertake more research to understand the relationship between disaster risk reduction, climate change biological systems and species.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise the profile of DRR and CCA among policy makers including senior management. • Identify organizations with required items, services or supplies and decide to secure these during emergencies. • Consolidate information on Crop assessment, Poverty assessment, Vulnerability forecasts, population surveys and package it for dissemination to the public in English and Samoan language. • Map resources for sector activities. • Ensure uniform plan and monitoring of sector activities. • Conduct emergency drills and simulation exercises. • Increase the resilience of Samoa’s urban and rural built environment. • Promote the use of affordable materials and appropriate technologies that will minimize the impact on the environment. • Strengthen people-centered multi-hazard, multi-sectoral forecasting and early warning systems. • Promote the sustainable harvesting of trees for firewood. • Support risk sensitive land use planning to promote sustainable and safer human settlements. • Include DRR criteria in Environmental Impact Assessments for planned development considering climate change. • Promoting cooperation and information exchange between relevant ministries and levels of government with DMO. • Develop guidelines to ensure evacuation shelters and temporary environmental interventions (e.g., relocated housing, schools) are designed with gender-sensitive layouts, privacy, lighting, and safety measures to reduce GBV risks. • Include protection and Health (including SRH and psychosocial) delivery points in shelter preparedness planning, in coordination with MoH and Protection actors. • Train community volunteers (including women and youth groups) to support awareness on SRH, Menstrual Health Management, and GBV in disaster preparedness campaigns • Develop, test and review Sector Response Plan
Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate and lead the initial damage assessments on environment and natural resources • Compile and provide reports on environmental impacts to DAC, NDC and NEOC • Liaise with sector members and partners to support initial damage assessments on environment and natural resources • Coordinate response to removal of waste and debris from affected areas and disposal to landfills • Ensure continuity of waste disposal and landfill services • Ensure initial environmental and damage assessments include analysis of WASH, SRH, and protection impacts on vulnerable groups, including women, girls, youth, SOGIESC persons and persons with disabilities. • Coordinate with Protection and Health sectors to integrate safe waste management, lighting, and shelter arrangements that reduce GBV risks and support women and adolescent girls’ dignity needs. • Support psychosocial first aid in communities affected by environmental destruction (flooding, landslides, cyclones), with referral pathways to specialized care.
Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restore the natural resilience of most affected shorelines to withstand prevailing natural hazard risks through non-structural measures, including beach nourishment, dune construction, planting, and stabilization efforts. • Assess negative environmental impacts are damage of essential service infrastructure such as of water supply facilities, electricity supply facilities, disruption of roads and community footpaths. • Ensure any post-disaster activity planned incorporates an environment management framework. • Integrate rebuilding of green spaces, coastal areas, and community infrastructure with inclusive safe spaces for adolescents, youth, women and girls that support psychosocial healing and community cohesion. • Ensure “build back better” policies in settlements and schools incorporate adolescent- and gender-sensitive WASH facilities, including private areas for MHM. • Support ecosystem rehabilitation projects (e.g., reforestation, mangroves) that create safe and inclusive livelihoods for women and youth, reducing economic vulnerability linked to GBV.

Table 9 Environment Sector DRM Roles and Responsibilities

11.7. Finance Sector

Sector DRM Objective:	To reduce the financial impact of disaster on the government and society.
Sector Lead:	Ministry of Finance (MOF)
IASC/PHT Cluster:	-
Sector Stakeholders/ Implementing Agencies:	CBS, DBS, MoR, MCIL, Samoa Housing Corporation, NPF, Chamber of Commerce, SAME, SBEC, SUNGO, SOEs, CSSP, Audit Office, MPE, SLAC, UTOS

FUNCTIONS OF THE SECTOR

Prevention and Preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update Sector Planning Manual for Samoa to provide guidance as how disaster risk reduction and climate change risk management is to be addressed as a cross-sector issue in sector planning. • Develop guidelines on how to undertake assessments of the costs and benefits of proposed adaptation and disaster risk reduction measures during sector planning processes, which could be included in the revision of the Sector Planning Manual. • Encourage parliamentarians to support the implementation of disaster risk reduction by endorsing budget allocations. • Allocate the necessary finance resources at all levels of administration for the development and the implementation of disaster risk reduction strategies, policies, plans, laws and regulations in all relevant sectors. • Strengthening mechanisms for disaster risk transfer and insurance, risk-sharing and retention and financial protection for both public and private investment to reduce the financial impact of disasters on government agencies and communities, in urban and rural areas. • Integrate disaster risk considerations into the design of social protection programs and complement such programs with insurance principles and private sector products. • Improve insurance requirements for buildings and road infrastructure concessions that align with international reinsurance market technical standards. • Use disaster risk data to support decision-making on financial protection. • Ensure disaster financing frameworks allocate specific budget lines for life-saving Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) interventions, including implementation of the Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) and the inter-agency minimum standards for GBV in Emergencies services. • Integrate GBV, SRH, adolescent and youth sexual and reproductive health, and psychosocial support into national shock-responsive social protection systems to ensure rapid coverage of women, youth, adolescents, children and vulnerable groups SOGIESC persons during crises. • Develop contingency financing mechanisms (cash transfers, vouchers, subsidies) that prioritize pregnant women, adolescents, youth and persons at risk of GBV, persons with disability and other vulnerable groups including SOGIESC persons to reduce negative coping strategies post-disaster. • Incorporate costs for dignity kits, MHM supplies, psychosocial support, and adolescent/youth-friendly health services into financial planning for emergencies. • Develop, test and review Sector Response Plan
Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess potential post-disaster (short-term and long-term) funding gaps. • Improve the process for identifying beneficiaries and assessing their eligibility for post-disaster payouts. • Establish rapid funding channels to ensure continuity of SRH services, including safe deliveries, family planning, and GBV clinical management. • Ensure emergency cash assistance programs include targeted support for women, adolescent girls, and vulnerable households at higher risk of GBV and health-related shocks. • Finance deployment of mobile protection and health teams (including psycho-social support) to reach remote or displaced populations.



Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure sufficient financial resources are allocated for recovery programs set out in the national disaster recovery plans • Ring-fence recovery financing for rehabilitation of health facilities delivering SRH, adolescent-friendly services, and GBV services. • Integrate gender- and age-responsive budgeting in recovery plans to ensure equitable access to resources for women, children, youth, and marginalized groups including SOGIESC persons.
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Table 10 Finance Sector DRM Roles and Responsibilities

11.8. Health Sector

Sector DRM Objective:	To provide comprehensive emergency management, enabling the health sector to mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from emergencies and disasters.
Sector Lead:	Ministry of Health (MoH)
IASC/PHT Cluster:	Health & Nutrition / Sanitation, Water and Hygiene / Emergency Shelter /SRH working group
Sector Stakeholders/ Implementing Agencies:	MNRE, MESC, MWCSO, National Health Services, National Kidney Foundation, Samoa Family Planning, Doctors Association, Nurses Association, Private health service providers, Women CBOs, SUNGO, SBS, SROS, UNFPA

FUNCTIONS OF THE SECTOR

Prevention/ DRR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening disease surveillance and early warning system. • Conduct vulnerability assessment and risk analysis of health-related potential disasters, including identifying crucial needs for vulnerable groups during disaster occurrences. • Promote hazard resilient construction of new health facilities. • Implement disaster preparedness plans for health facilities. • Promote hazard mitigating technologies and practices. • Prevent and control communicable diseases • Protect livelihoods from hazard risks. • Promote an integrated, comprehensive, multi sectoral and multidisciplinary approach to reduce the impact of natural, technological or manmade hazards on public health • Strengthen the institutional capacity of the health sector in preparedness and risk reduction. • Strengthen national strategies and plans to address all forms of social disadvantage and vulnerability that have a negative impact on health. • Integrate the Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) for Sexual and Reproductive Health and the Minimum Standards for the Health Sector for GBV in Emergencies into national preparedness and DRR planning, ensuring continuity of life-saving maternal and newborn services during crises. • Pre-position reproductive health kits (e.g., clean delivery kits, post-rape treatment kits, contraceptives) alongside other emergency medical supplies. • Institutionalize clinical management of rape (CMR) protocols and GBV SOPs in all health facilities and include these in disaster drills.
Preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify health facilities that are located in hazard-prone areas, analyze their internal and external vulnerability during emergencies, and increase the hazard resilience of such facilities. • Prepare and implement hospital disaster preparedness plan for such facilities to be able to deal with emergency situations. • Prepare plans for tracking and evacuations of mass casualties because of a major disaster. • Develop health care personnel proficient in disaster response (including improved education of nurses, emergency medical technicians, and doctors to have improved knowledge and preparedness of disaster management; Increase knowledge of psychiatrists on rehabilitative dimensions of disasters along with the health care of internally displaced people and women and children’s issues. • Improve capacity of NHS to conduct rapid testing when outbreaks occur. • Establish a national vector/water control programme to address outbreaks.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise awareness through education and forge links between health and climate change, • DRM policies and strategies. • Strengthen Emergency Medical Points to ensure better coordination in disaster situations. • Ensure communication and coordination links between hospitals and the National Health System (NHS) and the scene of disaster. • Build acute health care system for post disaster response through strengthening the existing district development system. • Establish a system of readiness and list of personnel to be mobilized when warning is received or impact of disaster reported. • Ensure fast delivery and availability of adequate resources such as drugs, medical equipment and supplies of other logistic materials. • Put in place practical strategies to address the long-standing issue of human resource, recruitment and retention. • Conduct Epidemiological Surveillance. • Pre-position of emergency medical and non-medical supplies. • Establish epidemic thresholds at local, regional and national levels. • Monitor and evaluate of sector’s programmes. • Conduct nutrition surveillance and management of moderate and severe malnutrition. • Estimate cost of interventions above normal to mitigate related risks (costs for immunization, vector control, disease control, health promotion and costs for the health management of gender-based violence and violence against women. • Train health workers (nurses, midwives, doctors, EMTs) in emergency SRH, including safe delivery, family planning in crisis, and GBV clinical management. • Strengthen coordination with the SRH Working Group and the GBV sub-cluster and Protection Cluster to align and adapt referral pathways for GBV (medical, psychosocial, legal) for use in emergencies. • Include menstrual health management (MHM) supplies in pre-positioning and hospital emergency stockpiles.
Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote and protect the health and well-being of affected communities, paying particular attention to the specific needs of vulnerable groups • Undertake mass casualty treatment and health sector case management. • Re-establishment of disrupted essential care services for women and children, including the provision of essential drugs, diagnostics and supplies. • Conduct disease surveillance and strengthening of health service delivery. • Dissemination of key health education and promotional messages and behavior-change communication to affected populations on diseases vector control, immunization including food and water quality monitoring. • Promote safe delivery and provide reproductive health services. • Conduct nutrition surveillance and management of moderate and severe malnutrition. • Emergency Continuity Response Plan • Develop, test and review Sector Response Plan • Roll out Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) for Sexual and Reproductive Health (MISP) within the first 48 hours of a disaster, prioritizing life-saving interventions: safe delivery, contraception, prevention of maternal mortality, prevention of HIV/STI and GBV survivor care. • Ensure confidential and survivor-centred clinical services for GBV survivors, including post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP), emergency contraception, and psychosocial first aid • Deploy mobile outreach teams to extend SRH and GBV services to displaced and remote communities.
Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiate a gap analysis of local and national capacities in health and ensure integration of capacity strengthening in early recovery and transition plans, with a focus on risk reduction. • Assess damages to health infrastructure including water and sanitation facilities, hospital equipment and medical and non-medical supplies. • Assess community capacity and resources for recovery. • Assess the psychosocial impact of disaster among affected communities. • Provide psychosocial support and counselling services to communities in need. • Provide supplementary and therapeutic feeding for children at risk of malnutrition. • Develop a reconstruction policy to ensure standards for safety (to build back better), right sizing (building to relevant standards), right siting (relocation, land use, and master planning).



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritize restoration of comprehensive SRH and GBV services for the health sector (antenatal, postnatal, family planning, adolescents and youth-friendly corners, and GBV response) as part of health facility rehabilitation. • Embed GBV response and SRH service access in early recovery plans, ensuring updating of referral pathways to adapt to recovery phase services . • Strengthen the health information system: collect and analyse sex- and age-disaggregated health data (including SRH and GBV indicators) to inform long-term resilience building. GBV data should only be collected when safety and ethical requirements are met to ensure survivor safety and accurate data.
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Table 11 Health Sector DRM Roles and Responsibilities

11.9. Law and Justice Sector

Sector DRM Objective:	To build and promote the coherence and further development of national and local frameworks of laws, regulations and public policies for a disaster resilient Samoa.
Sector Lead:	Ministry of Justice and Courts Administration (MJCA)
IASC/PHT Cluster:	Protection
Sector Stakeholders/ Implementing Agencies:	MJCA, AGO, SLRC, MJCA, Police, SUNGO, SVS

FUNCTIONS OF THE SECTOR

Prevention and Preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyze strengths and gaps in the existing legal framework both in terms of the content of the legislation and its implementation; identify priority areas to address to align with standards set by the global and regional agreements and frameworks. • Review national and local level DRR laws and regulations tailoring approach to Samoa’s natural hazards risk profile and disaster risk governance capacity. • Encourage the establishment of necessary mechanisms and incentives to ensure high levels of compliance with the existing safety-enhancing provisions of sectoral laws and regulations, including those addressing land use and urban planning, building codes, environmental and resource management and health and safety standards, and update them, where needed, to ensure an adequate focus on disaster risk management. • Provide guidance to sectors on how to bring national legal frameworks in line with existing international and regional frameworks (e.g. Sendai Framework, Samoa Pathway). • Assign clear roles and tasks to community representatives within disaster risk management institutions and processes and decision-making through relevant legal frameworks and undertake comprehensive public and community consultations during the development of such laws and regulations to support their implementation. • Encourage parliamentarians to support the implementation of disaster risk reduction by developing new or amending relevant legislation. • Review and strengthen national laws and procedures on international cooperation based on the Guidelines for the Domestic Facilitation and Regulation of International Disaster Relief and Initial Recovery Assistance. • Promote stronger disaster risk reduction and resilience governance by improving relevant laws and regulations as well as strengthen their implementation and enforcement. • Provide guidance to sector to Develop supporting policy and regulations. • Ensure to align future sector respective legal reviews and policies with the review of the DEM Act. • Develop monitoring and evaluation framework to keep track of whether the legal requirements are actually implemented and to monitor the effectiveness of the legal provisions and their enforcement. • Promoting cooperation and information exchange between relevant ministries and levels of government with the national DRM focal point agency. • Link forest or urban fire prevention and management with DRM laws and institutions.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the mainstreaming of disaster risk assessments into land-use policy development and implementation. Formulate public policies, where applicable, aimed at addressing the issues of prevention or relocation, where possible, of human settlements in Ensure inclusion in law and policy of all relevant stakeholders, including women, children and youth, persons with disabilities, poor people, indigenous peoples, volunteers, the community of practitioners and older persons in order to ensure their meaningful engagement. Consider review of Fono Village Act 1990 to include DRR to improve linkages, harmonization and integration between formal and customary and community-based justice systems. Strengthen sector human resources capacity to include DRR and climate change. Ensure DRM legal frameworks explicitly uphold survivor-centered GBV response standards, including confidentiality, non-discrimination, and safety crises. Incorporate clear legal provisions for the protection of women, children, adolescents, SOGIESC persons and other at-risk groups from sexual and gender-based violence during disasters. Strengthen laws and policies to guarantee access to essential sexual and reproductive health (SRHR) services, including clinical management of rape (CMR) and safe motherhood, and life-saving GBV services as part of emergency preparedness. Ensure procedures are in place for continuity and renewal of Domestic-violence restraining orders (DVROs) during the emergency, and protocols and training for police rapid response to GBV incidents in emergencies Develop, test and review Sector Response Plan
Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist the NEOC with laws and regulations enforcement during SOEs relevant to the severity of the situation and disaster Maintain essential mechanisms and staff to address GBV during the crisis, including trained female police personnel or an emergency protection / vulnerable persons response unit. Provide public information on where and how communities can report GBV, including for rapid response for life-threatening situations. Participate in Protection and GBV emergency coordination mechanisms, including providing inputs to update referral pathways and inform disaster assessments.
Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage the establishment of necessary mechanisms and incentives to ensure high levels of compliance with the existing safety-enhancing provisions of sectoral laws and regulations. Ensure recovery planning includes the restoration and enhancement of justice and legal services that safeguard SRH rights and protection from GBV.

Table 12 Law and Justice Sector DRM Roles and Responsibilities

11.10. Public Administration Sector

Sector DRM Objective:	To build and strengthen the abilities of individuals, organisations, and systems before, during and after a disaster.
Sector Lead:	Public Service Commission (PSC)
IASC/PHT Cluster:	-
Sector Stakeholders/ Implementing Agencies:	All ministries - Divisions: corporate services, administration, human resources

FUNCTIONS OF THE SECTOR

Prevention and Preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support Capability Plans of government and statutory agencies to identify and address the skills, tools and training in the area of disaster and climate risk management that will be required by public servants to implement this plan.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support Capability Plans of government and statutory agencies to identify and address the skills, tools and training in the area of disaster and climate risk management that will be required by public servants to implement this plan. • Ensure the integration of disaster risk management and climate change in the job descriptions of CEOs, ACEO, Sector Coordinators and relevant staff • Foster closer partnerships and more collaborative initiatives within agencies to promote disaster resilience from national to local levels. • Monitor and evaluate the human resources skills development capability in relation to disaster risk management and climate change. • Promote and utilize indigenous knowledge and practices. • Develop capacity of civil servants to engage stakeholders, the ability to motivate and mobilize stakeholders, build consensus, create partnerships and networks, plan and manage large group processes. • Develop capacity at the policy planning and strategy level relevant to building resilience. • Ensure prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) and GBV are integrated into PSC human resource systems, including training and codes of conduct for all public service staff. • Develop, test and review Sector Response Plan
Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide support to the NEOC to ensure that public servants and other government resources such as vehicles are mobilized to support execution of emergency response functions • Monitor public servants' participation/attendance to the emergency and ensure their safety and security and welfare are well looked after. • Ensure community-based feedback and complaint mechanisms are in place to provide accountability with communities and enable reporting and follow up on any allegations of misconduct.
Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop technical and organizational capacities of Response Agencies to lead, coordinate, and manage process through proactive recovery planning for early and long-term recovery, competency in monitoring, strengthen mobilizing resources, and fostering partnerships.

Table 13 Public Administration Sector DRM Roles and Responsibilities

11.11. Tourism Sector

Sector DRM Objective:	To build and increase the capacity of the Tourism Sector to be adaptive, responsive and able to prepare and recover more quickly from the impacts of climate change and natural disasters.
Sector Lead:	Samoa Tourism Authority (STA),
IASC/PHT Cluster:	-
Sector Stakeholders/Implementing Agencies:	SHA, Chamber of Commerce, Tourist Operators, SBEC, MoF, MoR, MNRE, Savaii Tourism Association, Aleipata Tourism Alliance

FUNCTIONS OF THE SECTOR

Prevention / DRR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the resilience of the tourism sector to disaster and climate change impacts through the implementation of immediate adaptation plans.
Preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake vulnerability and risk assessments of all tourism sites resulting in the identification of priority sites requiring immediate consideration. • Formulate risk reduction options for high-risk sites and implement risk reduction and adaptation measures. • Review and revise adaptation plan at priority site on a regular basis. • Increase the capacity of coastal tourism communities to better prepare for and respond to natural disaster emergencies. • Enhance the resilience of tourism facilities and infrastructure including key resource supply (food, water, electricity) to the impacts of disaster.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstream disaster risk reduction into coastal tourism destination planning and development. • Support local climate change adaptation efforts. • Support environmental impact assessments of priority sites to determine best protection options, based on earlier vulnerability and risk assessments to be considered in relation to all tourism developments. • Increase the resilience of the tourism sector to the impacts of disaster through mainstreaming disaster and climate risks into tourism related policy instruments. • Carry out regular maintenance of coastal protection measures. • Strengthen human capacity to identify, analyse, implement, monitor, and evaluate cost-effective risk reduction measures. • Raise awareness at national, sector and community levels about the need to promote and support DRR and climate change adaptation measures. • Develop sustainable financing mechanisms in support of tourism climate change adaptation actions nationwide. • Develop natural disaster tourism communications and media recovery plan and ensure formal channels of communication are established between all relevant disaster management agencies which ensure that accurate information is being rapidly communicated to visitors and potential visitors. • Prepare and deliver disaster and climate change risks management training program for tourism operators. • Disaster and climate-proofing of ecotourism enterprises. • Ensure all tourism operators are trained and connected to the Climate Early Warning and Information System. • Review the Tourism Accommodation Standards and develop standards to ensure integration of climate change and natural disaster risk resilience measures, mainstreaming Gender and Protection concerns. • Promote renewable energy options for the tourism industry. • Raise awareness at national, sector and community levels by designing and delivering tourism DRR awareness programs. • Raise support for the allocation of funds from national budgets for DRR measures. • Develop, test and review Sector Response Plan
Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate provision of assistance to affected tourist and tourist operators • Ensure clearance of debris from tourism location and restart at the earliest.
Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead the PDNA for the Tourism Sector to inform Tourism Sector recovery • Ensure DRM and CC interventions are integrated in the Tourism Recovery Program and that they are implemented • Implement Tourism recovery programmes

Table 14 Tourism Sector DRM Roles and Responsibilities

11.12. Trade, Commerce and Manufacturing Sector

Sector DRM Objective:	To provide support to the business community to ensure the resilience of the sector.
Sector Lead:	Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Labour (MCIL)
IASC/PHT Cluster:	-
Sector Stakeholders/ Implementing Agencies:	MFAT, MNRE, MAF, MoF, MWCSO, Chamber of Commerce, Small Business Enterprise Centre, SBS, STA, SHA, SAME.

FUNCTIONS OF THE SECTOR

Prevention/ DRR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that the business community and investors are conversant with relevant laws, policies and regulations relating to the NDMP. • Conduct periodic monitoring and inspecting premises and storage facilities of businesses that deal with explosives. • Develop staff knowledge to disaster risk, resilience and climate change adaptation.
Preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess training needs in the area climate change risks management for MCIL staff and implement appropriate training program. • Conduct of industry-specific consultations to create awareness of DRM framework, national plan, and local action plans. • Ensure that existing and upcoming industrial assets and infrastructure are disaster resistant. • Ensure proper citing of industrial establishments considering hazard parameters. • Make industrial processes and procedures inherently safe. • Ensure that transportation, storage, handling and usage of chemicals and other hazardous raw materials does not pose a threat to the nearby areas and environment. • Conduct mock drills at regular intervals to determine the efficacy of the disaster management plans. • Assess and retrofit of existing industrial infrastructure. • Establish linkages between private sector and the community. • Support networking knowledge on best practices and tools for effective disaster management. • Develop and implement appropriate risk transfer mechanisms, including micro-insurance for micro and small-scale industries, which are accessible to women, young people and vulnerable groups including SOGIESC persons. • Rationalization of national and local land use policy capitalizing on the development and use of vulnerability and hazard maps, with particular adherence to precautionary safety measures against exposure to hazard when setting up business establishments. • Develop capacity among SMEs and private sector to strengthen planned and adaptive resilience to disaster events through promotion and augmenting organizational resilience particularly on leadership and employee culture, incorporating a gender and inclusion approach. • Forge pre-disaster arrangements among local communities and between government and private sector. • Ensure that factories have adequate safety measures, search, rescue and evacuation plans, and that they observe the conducting of safety drills. • Promote SMEs to establish business continuity, including at community level plans and develop guidebook. • Provide training program in business management skills in order to ensure that loans beneficiaries do have the necessary knowledge and skills to run businesses efficiently and to repay back their loans. • Create awareness on insurance schemes. • Mainstream disaster preparedness into sector plan. • Develop, test and review Sector Response Plan

Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate and lead initial damage assessment on businesses, incorporating gender and inclusion approaches. • Compile and provide reports to NDC, DAC and NEOC on damages to businesses • Provide cash grants to SME to replenish working capital and loan rescheduling • Support soft-term credit lines for SMEs to finance the repair and reconstruction of their enterprises • Provide training on damage assessment tools and insurance, including for women, young people, SOGIESC persons, people with disabilities and other vulnerable groups.
Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocate for a DRR component in trade, commerce and manufacturing sector plan and budget. • Collaborate with the Ministry of Finance in providing and facilitating duty concessions for goods intended for relief purposes • Ensure compliance with quality standards of relief materials. • Provide low-interest soft-term loans (via DBS) for large industries to replenish raw materials, restore operations, and reschedule non-performing loans and micro-enterprise owners whose shops have collapsed/washed away to rebuild and restock their inventories.

Table 15 Trade, Commerce and Manufacturing Sector DRM Roles and Responsibilities

11.13. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Sector

Sector DRM Objective:	To ensure vulnerable persons have protected and reliable access to sufficient, safe water, sanitation and hygiene facilities.
Sector Lead:	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MNRE)
IASC/PHT Cluster:	Water, Sanitation & Hygiene
Sector Stakeholders/ Implementing Agencies:	SWA, MoH, MWCS, MWTI, LTA, FESA, SRCS, Samoa Plumbers Association, Independent Water Scheme

FUNCTIONS OF THE SECTOR

Prevention/ DRR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct risk assessments for the sector in collaboration with the DMO. • Identify appropriate sites and construct water and sanitation away from known hazard zones or high-risk areas, including areas with high protection risks. • Consider hazard risk in location and construction of water and sewage treatment facilities. • Protect primary water sources, sanitation, sewage and water treatment facilities from disaster damage. • Establish and enforce policies and standards for construction of water and sanitation facilities. • Protect and upgrade village freshwater bathing pools. • Advocate for the integration of GBV risk-reduction strategies into national and local policies and plans related to WASH, and allocate funding for sustainability. • Incorporate GBV messages into hygiene promotion and other WASH-related community outreach activities. • Engage with women, girls, adolescents and youth and provide opportunities for their leadership throughout the Prevention/DRR cycle.
Preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporate climate and disaster resilience into programming. • Develop and agree on disaster assessment tools, incorporating a Gender and Protection approach. • Develop sector contingency plan with budget and supply needs and, where possible, pre-position essential sanitation and hygiene supplies, water supplies, purification technologies and chemicals, and tools. • Evaluate impacts on water quality/availability or on possible disruption to water treatment infrastructure/services from climate change and disasters • Establish long-term agreements for the procurement of specified WASH supplies, assess local market for potential water-trucking capacity, and ensure the availability of water delivery partners and agreement on methods and standards. • Train community builders in construction of temporary latrines.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify key resource people and/or institutions with specific knowledge and skills in sanitation and hygiene education and behavior change for deployment in emergency planning and response. Identify strategies for youth and women's participation in water committees or other WASH governance structures before and during the disaster. Regularly update resource inventory (personnel, equipment and emergency supplies). Collect pertinent information on sanitation and hygiene education. Train sector staff in water and sanitation, including women Promote adaptation actions including water supply. Monitor and evaluation of sector's programmes. Develop, test and review Sector Response Plan
Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate response by the sector in collaboration with the NEOC Coordinate and lead initial damage assessment on water and sanitation systems, infrastructure, supply/demand Conduct protection-informed WASH assessments, including safety audits. Compile and provide report to NDC, DAC and NEOC Mobilize resources to support implementation of response activities Coordinate provision of emergency water supply services in affected areas Conduct sanitation, safe drinking water and water conservation education and awareness Maintain communication and share information with NEOC, sector members, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Cluster and other partners.
Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate and lead post disaster needs assessment in collaboration with sector members, incorporating a gender and protection approach. Develop a water and sanitation recovery program to inform national recovery program. Mobilize resources for rehabilitation of damaged water and sanitation, sewage and water treatment facilities. Mobilize communities to participate in water and sanitation recovery. Initiate a gap analysis of local and national capacities in water and sanitation and ensure integration of capacity strengthening in early recovery and transition plans, with a focus on risk reduction. Protect rehabilitated water and sanitation facilities from future disaster damage.

Table 16 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Sector DRM Roles and Responsibilities

11.14. Transport & Infrastructure Sector

Sector DRM Objective:	To ensure safe, secure and viable transportation modes and infrastructure assets in Samoa before, during and after disasters.
Sector Lead:	Ministry of Works, Transport and Infrastructure (MWTI)
IASC/PHT Cluster:	Emergency Shelter
Sector Stakeholders/ Implementing Agencies:	LTA, SAA, SPA, SSC, SSS, EPC, SWA, MNRE, MWCSO, MoF, IPES

FUNCTIONS OF THE SECTOR

Prevention/ DRR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocate for a DRR component in Transport & Infrastructure sector plan and budget. Undertake site specific risk assessment with regard to location of proposed transport infrastructure – to mitigate against potential hazards in collaboration with the DMO Integrate disaster risk assessment in the planning of transport infrastructure Update codes/standards to include resilience and build back better design principles. Conduct preventive maintenance of public transport infrastructure. Conduct risk assessments on all Transport infrastructure and services in collaboration with the DMO
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inform industry of building codes and control of development in high-risk areas. • Formulate practical technical standards applicable to road and drainage planning, design and construction and other modes of transport.
Preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate drills and simulation exercises to test readiness and accessibility of the Transport & Infrastructure Sector to provide a coordinated response to disasters • Ensure readiness of all Transport facilities and services to achieve service continuity immediately after impact • Develop, test and review Sector Response Plan
Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate and lead initial damage assessments on the Transport Sector facilities/structures/assets, transport networks and services, incorporating a gender and protection approach. • Compile and provide reports to the NDC, DAC, and NEOC • Mobilize resources for immediate restoration of transport services infrastructure • Maintain communication with the Sector members and NEOC
Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate and lead post disaster needs assessment for the Transport & Infrastructure Sector, incorporating a gender and inclusion approach. • Develop a recovery program to inform the national recovery program. • Support mobilization of resources towards recovery of Transport & Infrastructure sector services • Support rehabilitation of damaged homes and public buildings • Provide technical advice on the rehabilitation of other critical infrastructures (telecommunication, electricity, water and sewage reticulation) • Promote build back better during rehabilitation of damaged transport infrastructure and housing. • Enforce National Building Code requirements and monitor compliance • Provide post disaster psycho consultations for any affected staff within the Transport & Infrastructure Sector <p>Note: Other infrastructure related functions that are not under the jurisdiction of the Transport & Infrastructure Sector such as the application and enforcement of the Building Code is under the mandated functions of the Ministry of Works, Transport and Infrastructure and therefore recognized under the NDMP as the agency that takes the lead on the implementation of DRM interventions to protect and safeguard other infrastructure that are not transport related.</p>

Table 17 Transport & Infrastructure DRM Roles and Responsibilities

12. SECTORAL APPROACH TO DRM

At the national level, implementation of this Plan shall take place through the integration of DRM into relevant national policies and plans such as the Pathway for the Development of Samoa (PDS) and sector plans as well through the development and implementation of respective action plans of government agencies for their respective activities as indicated in the NDMP

12.1. Resource Mobilization

Financial resources for the implementation of the NDMP are integral to the budgets of government agencies and sectors, civil society and the private sector in implementing their DRM functions.

During disaster response the following source of funding is made available:

1. Insurance provisions for government assets (buildings and vehicles mainly, petroleum tank farm) for all government ministries within the annual budget
2. NEOC Operations provisions under Transactions on behalf of the State in the annual budgets of government agencies with frontline responsibilities
3. Unforeseen Provision of the annual budget (3% of total expenditure program) for unforeseen events including natural disasters and health emergencies
4. Standby Facilities established with World Bank (CAT DDO) and ADB (Disaster Response Facility), triggered by a Proclamation of a State of Emergency by the Head of States
5. Contingency Emergency Response Component under respective World Bank funded projects, triggered when disasters happen and government requests reallocation of project funding
6. Insurance policies against Catastrophic Events with PCRIC

Other financial resources are usually made available from bi-lateral and multi-lateral development partners when disasters occur given Samoa's aid coordination mechanism.

Non-monetary resources are also available through bilateral and multi-lateral agreements with development partners, public-private-partnerships, civil society, villages, and diaspora.

12.2. Monitoring and Evaluation

Results-based programming will be used to ensure accountability, monitor effective and timely implementation of the NDMP. The M&E process includes a sector-wide and community level approach. To monitor and evaluate, indicators will be used against baselines and activities identified in the SDRM Policy 2024-2034. The M&E framework will identify appropriate data collection methods, timing of monitoring activities and lead responsibilities. The M&E framework will ensure coherence with national priorities and can be used by the DAC to undertake national multi-stakeholder consultation processes, as progress is reviewed, and challenges are systematically identified. The framework can also identify progress for other DRM initiatives at global, regional and programme levels.



12.3. Review of the NDMP

As per Section 17(2) of the Disaster and Emergency Act, the NDMP must be reviewed every three years or after a significant event. The DAC is responsible for the review and revision. The NDMP 2025-2035 is an update of the NDMP 2017 – 2020.

13. COMMUNICATION OF THE PLAN

In accordance with the Act the NDMP must first be approved by the NDC. The NDMP must be disseminated to all members of the National Disaster Council, Disaster Advisory Committee, government agencies, sectors and any other organization or persons approved.

The communication of the NDMP and its progress to all stakeholders is critical to the success of the policy and through fostering a change in attitudes and behavior. This will be carried out on available avenues including the National DRM Platform, through the PDS and sector reviews, DMO web page, newsletter and social media.



— PART TWO —

**Disaster Response
and
Operational Procedure**



1. DISASTER RESPONSE OPERATIONAL PROCEDURE

This part of the NDMP focused on disaster response coordination and outlines operational procedures and structure for national response. The foundation of an efficient and effective response is a clear knowledge of roles and responsibilities, the reduction of duplication of effort and resources, and the prompt execution of disaster response measures. Disaster response must be timely and flexible, and responsive to changing characteristics of any given hazards.

2. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT FOR RESPONSE

The institutional arrangement for disaster response outlines the responsibilities that shall be performed by response agencies and sectors, villages, development partners, civil society, private sector and support agencies.

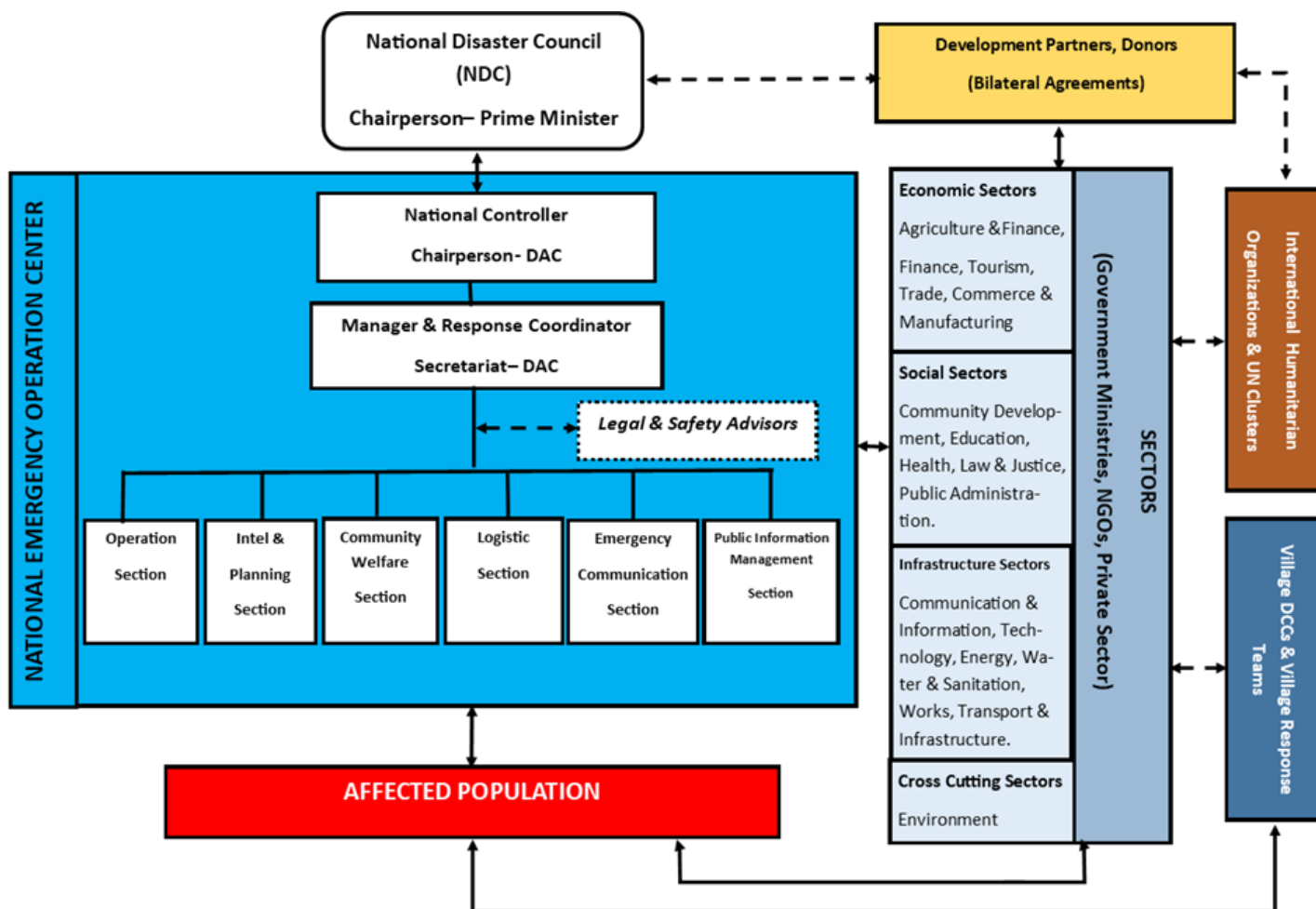


Figure 5 National Disaster & Emergency Operational Structure

2.1. Roles in the Response Arrangement

- **The National Disaster Council (NDC)** led by the Prime Minister as Chairperson, will provide strategic direction and decision-making. The NDC will be provided with advice on these issues and will receive reports from the DAC.

The NDC will focus on issues and decisions such as:

- a. Providing advice to the Head of State about whether a proclamation of emergency is required.
- b. Setting strategic direction; and
- c. Conflict resolution.

- **The NEOC National Controller** is the Chairperson of the DAC and is responsible for developing strategic objectives and operational decision making and co-ordination of response activities implemented by the NEOC and DAC Response agencies. The Controller is also responsible for preparing reports and implementing directives by the NDC.
- **The NEOC Manager and Response Coordinator** is to supervise and oversee the NEOC operation under the direction of the National Controller. The MRC will participate in any decision regarding whether to activate specific NEOC sections. Depending on the size and scale of the disaster, the MRC may appoint, in consultation with the National Controller and where necessary, the following positions, who will be directly responsible to the MRC:
 - ◇ The *Deputy Manager and Response Coordinator* will be delegated some of the MRC's duties to ensure effective and efficient response within the NEOC is sustainable and maintained.
 - ◇ The *Safety Officer* is responsible for monitoring and assessing hazardous and unsafe situations and developing measures for assuring NEOC personnel safety by correcting unsafe acts or conditions through the regular line of authority, or may exercise emergency powers, to stop and prevent unsafe acts when immediate action is required. The Safety Officer maintains awareness of active and developing situations and includes safety messages in each Incident Action Plan.
 - ◇ The Office of the Attorney General supported by the MNRE *Legal Officer* is responsible for providing legal advice on all aspects of NEOC involvement. The legal officer is not necessarily involved in every incident.
- **The Intel and Planning Section** manages the collection, evaluation and dissemination of operational information concerning the incident. This information is used to assess the current situation; predict the probable course of incident events and prepare alternative strategies. The Section is also responsible for the preparation of Incident Action Plans with the support of other sections of the NEOC. Intel and Planning will provide regular reports on the overall *Resource and Information Requests* and *Situation Status*. A number of technical specialists may also work with this section to assist in evaluating the incident and forecasting requirements for additional personnel and equipment.
- **The Operations Section** is responsible for coordinating and mobilizing all available resources to support the response in the field. The Operations Section, includes response and support agency personnel

- involved in the operation. Most operations section personnel are placed in the field to supervise and ensure actions set forth in the incident action plan are implemented accordingly.
- **The Logistics Section** is responsible for obtaining and delivering resources as well as providing all service and support functions for the incident. The Logistic Section works closely with the Operation Section in ensuring sufficient resources are readily available to support the response.
- **The Community Welfare Section** is responsible for coordination of all responses to the villages in close communication with the Village Disaster and Climate Committees through the MWCSO. The section works closely with the Operations Unit and the Logistic Section in distributing resources to the affected communities and management of Evacuation Centers in collaborations with relevant response agencies and village response teams. This section is supported by Implementing Agencies (IAs) under the CDCRM Programme.
- **The Emergency Communication Section** is responsible for ensuring effective implementation of telecommunications and early warning systems that support the operations of the NEOC. This Section is supported by seconded personnel from the ICT, SFESA and MPCC where necessary.
- **The Public Information Management Section** is responsible for the formulation and release of information about the incident to the public, the news media and other appropriate agencies and organisations. The Public Information Team Leader reports to the MRC and is led by the Press Secretariat of the Ministry of the Prime Minister and Cabinet (MPMC) supported by the National Broadcast Station 2AP under the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology (MCIT).
- **Sectors via** all sector coordinators (of the 14 sectors) are immediately required to work from the NEOC to support the MRC for the coordination and compilation of briefings and situational reports to the National Disaster Council (NDC) and the Disaster Advisory Committee (DAC).
- **Response Agencies** During a national scale disaster or emergency all relevant response agencies report to the NEOC. Understandably, not every response agency may need to respond to each type of disaster or emergency depending on the agency's mandates and protocols and direct impacts. For smaller incidents agencies may manage the disaster without the need for national level coordination.
- **International humanitarian clusters** will work with the appropriate sector upon an official request from the Government through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade within the NEOC. The SOP to request International Assistance is attached as Appendix D of this document.

2.2. Declaration of Disaster under the ACT

The Chairperson of the NDC may issue a Declaration of Disaster. A Declaration can only be made if in the Chairperson's opinion:

- a. it is not possible to make a Proclamation of Emergency due to the absence of the Head of State²; or
- b. if the circumstances do not warrant the formal Proclamation of an Emergency due to the limited extent of their impacts or likely impacts; and
- c. if the matters that need to be implemented to address the threats can be implemented within a 168-hours period.

A Declaration of Disaster lasts for **168 hours** unless a Proclamation of Emergency is made, or the National Disaster Council extends the declaration for another 168 hours if response efforts are still required.

2.3. Proclamation of an Emergency

The Constitution provides for the proclamation of an emergency to be made by the Head of State acting in their discretion. The Prime Minister may provide advice to the Head of State of the merits of a proclamation of a state of emergency. The proclamation empowers the Head of State to make orders, as appear to him to be necessary or expedient, to secure the public safety and essential supplies and services, and generally to safeguard the interests and maintain the welfare of the community and country.

Proclamation of an emergency may remain in force for a period of up to **thirty (30) days**.

2.4. Emergency Powers

In the event that a disaster or emergency is declared powers are conferred on agencies under the NDMP and their respective Response Agency Plan. The powers conferred are exercisable for the period of the emergency unless they are rescinded or altered by an order made by the Head of State³.

During any declaration of disaster, the NDC may determine that only some of the powers conferred on any of the agencies, organisations or persons under the NDMP may be exercised as the situation requires.

Notably, the Act allows the Commissioner of Police to direct officers to exercise specific powers including:

- a. Direct people at risk or putting others at risk.
- b. Take steps to ensure compliance with directions.
- c. Use reasonable force to remove a person to safety.
- d. Take steps to protect property; and
- e. Require people to leave or refrain from entering an area where there is a risk to human life or health.

²Part X of the Constitution of Samoa

³Article 106 of the Constitution of Samoa

The response arrangement and structure can also be used to facilitate a coordinated response to hazards or emergencies which do not require a formal declaration such as impacts from severe weather or situation of national interest. The roles and functions of the NEOC are detailed in its Standard Operating Procedures (SOP).

3. NEOC ACTIVATION STAGES

3.1. The NEOC Activation Stages

The NEOC will be responsible for signaling the shift from one operational mode to another, as the situation unfolds. Table 18 below details the activation stages for the NEOC. Through all modes, inter-sector and multi-sectoral coordination will continue to be provided by the DAC through the sector leads or coordinators. Response to a disaster will be undertaken in three stages, as follows:

- Stage 1: Standby
- Stage 2: Action
- Stage 3: Stand-down

This escalation process will avoid over-response and will serve as a guide for organizations with a role in disaster response as to when they should undertake response activities and implement their own agency response plans.

NEOC Activation	Key Activities
STANDBY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warning phase characterized by actions taken upon receipt of warning of an impending hazard and emergency. Activities are directed by the DAC Chair (or National Controller). Activities include: • Verify disaster alerts. • Assess situation and when necessary, activate the response arrangement and structure, response agencies plans and sector emergency response plans. • Convene meetings of the DAC. • Collaborate with the Secretary of Cabinet on a suitable time to convene the meetings of the NDC. • Monitor crisis and ensure preparations in place for evacuation of at-risk communities.
ACTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mode characterized by actions to respond to an emergency. Activities include: • Declaration of disaster • Activation of the DROP. • Conduct rapid assessments. • Search and rescue. • Activate Evacuation Centres if needed to. • Evacuate people at risk. • Provision of humanitarian assistance. • Proclamation of Emergency if situation escalates. • Early recovery

NEOC Activation	Key Activities
STAND DOWN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recovery phase requiring the following actions: • Deactivation of the emergency operations. • Continuous monitoring of situation. • Conducting Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA). • Prioritizing recovery actions / recovery plan. • Preparation of recovery frameworks. • Mobilizing resources for recovery.

Table 18 Activation Stages for NEOC

Stage 1: Standby (Crisis Mode)

Standby comes into effect when it has been established that a hazard exists or threatens to affect all or part of the country. The DMO will notify all DAC members, sector leads and village DCCs of the hazard and place them on standby, so they are ready to begin operations or actions immediately if they are called upon. The DMO will also inform the NDC that response agencies and sectors have been placed on standby. During this stage all response agencies and sectors should check their personnel and facilities are ready for disaster response.

Stage 2: Action (Emergency Mode)

This stage comes into effect when the threat or impact is imminent or has already occurred (with no warning). The NEOC will operate, response agencies and sectors coordination units will undertake disaster responses as per their response agency plans and arrangements. The NDC will be notified that the NEOC is activated and briefing, and situation reports will be provided on behalf of DAC agencies by the Chairperson of the DAC.

Table 19 below demonstrate the step by step chronically procedures and actions taken for all activities intended to save lives, protect property and the environment under threats from hazards and of this action mode:

Actions	Responsible authority/	Contact persons
Within 24 hours		
Notify NDC and DAC on the imminent or actual	National Controller	CEO
Notify Response Agencies and Sector Coordination Units to initiate the appropriate response	NEOC MRC	ACEO - DMO
Verify the emergency information	Response Agency /Sector Leads	CEOs & Managers of responsible agencies.

Actions	Responsible authority/	Contact persons
Within 24 hours		
Activate the National Emergency Operations Centre (NEOC) ensuring staffing and maintenance requirements on a 24-hours response capacity at the NEOC.	National Controller	CEO
Issue early warning information through public media and regional council structures for commu-	NEOC MRC	ACEO - DMO
Initiate and coordinate search and rescue, evacuation, emergency health services for those in need of medical services	NEOC MRC	ACEO - DMO, Police Commissioner, Fire Commissioner, SRCS Secretary General, Director General
Activate designated evacuation centres	NEOC MRC	NEOC Community Welfare Sec-
Provide security for evacuation Centres activated.	NEOC MRC	Police Commissioner
Initiation of a Declaration of Disaster or a Procla-	NEOC MRC	National Controller
Immediate execution of radio (ERN) emergency	NEOC MRC	Police Commissioner
Prepare for urgent DAC and NDC Meetings	NEOC MRC/Secretariat	National Controller
Within 168 hours		
Mobilize and provide personnel, equipment, safety and security and materials to assist affected	NEOC MRC	ACEO-DMO
Schedule inter-sector and sectoral meetings to	NEOC MRC	ACEO DMO
Mobilize and deploy the Initial Damage Assess-	NEOC MRC	ACEO DMO
Mobilize and support Village DCCs and RTs	NEOC and relevant Sec-	Community Section & Sector Coord-
Deploy additional emergency response personnel	NEOC MRC	Operation Section, Logistic Sec-
Undertake initial damage assessments of affected areas. This includes seeking external assistance	NEOC & relevant sectors	Sector Coordination Units
Establish mobile and/or static health services for	Health Sector	Sector Coordination Unit
Register affected people (disaggregate by age,	Community Sector Unit	NEOC Community Welfare Sec-
Present rapid assessment results to the NDC	National Controller	CEO

Actions	Responsible authority/	Contact persons
Provide emergency assistance to displaced peo-	National Controller	MRC, Operations & Logistics Unit
Develop an inter-sectoral plan of action	National Controller	MRC, Intel & Planning Unit Head, Sector Coordination Units and re-
NDC Site visit to impacted communities and are-	National Controller	DAC
During First Two Weeks		
Continue to conduct needs assessments and re-view action plans	All Sector Coordinators	Sector Leads, NEOC Intel & Plan-ning
Scale up further emergency response based on continuing needs assessments	National Controller	NEOC Intel & Planning/Operation Section
Consolidate information on who is doing what, what is being done and where, analyze gaps and	NEOC MRC	NEOC Intel & Planning/Operation Section.
Plan interventions for the next three months	NEOC MRC	All NEOC Sections
Conduct detailed loss and damage need assess-	Sector Coordinators	NEOC Community Welfare Section
Develop framework for early recovery ie; Post Disaster Need Assessment (PDNA)	NEOC MRC	Sector Coordination Units & Re-sponse agencies
Update situation reports and submit to the NDC	NEOC MRC	NEOC Intel & Planning Section

Table 19 Emergency Actions

Stage 3: Stand-Down - Recovery Mode

The NDC is responsible for determining when to stand-down from a disaster response should occur. This decision is to be made after consultation with the DAC. A staged stand-down may be necessary with organizations with limited involvement in the operations being stood down in the first instance. Following stand-down of emergency response, the NEOC will close. Emergency operations then move into the recovery phase. Recovery actions will continue for a significant period of time after disaster response and the Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) must be coordinated.

Actions	Responsible authority/	Contact persons
After State of Emergency Period or when emergency situation has improved		
Stand down of the disaster response operations if	National Controller	CEO
Conduct debriefs (NEOC, Response Agencies and	DMO	CEO
Review DROP and lessons learned.	DMO	ACEO DMO & DAC Response

Compile reports on the disaster situation for submission to the NDC, DAC and stakeholders	DMO	ACEO – DMO and DAC Response Agencies
Conduct financial analysis for disaster operations and include financial report	DMO, MOF, SAO	ACEO DMO, CSD, relevant ACEOs MoF
Develop recovery framework	MoF, Sectors and response agencies	CEO of MoF, CEOs/Sector Coordinators
Coordination of the Post Disaster Needs Assess-	NEOC & MOF	MFAT, MNRE, Sector Leads

Table 20 Actions from Response to Recovery for NEOC

3.2. Roles in Disaster Response and Recovery

Thematic Areas	Response Function	Lead Agency	Role	Support Agencies
Health & Medical	First Aid	Samoa Red Cross Society	Provide first aid training and first aid services to injured people	SFESA, MPPC, Village Response Teams.
	Ambulance Services	SFESA	Transport for general public to hospital	SRCS
		MOH	Transport of patients between hospitals/ health centres.	
	Medical Treatment	MOH	Provide medical treatment including teams and resources ensure hospital and health services are running including all medical resources	WHO, Private Clinics, Development Partners
	Public Health	MOH	Co-ordinate public health response. Control spread of communicable diseases Provide public health advice Provide resources Liaison with Cluster Lead and partners	SRCS, SFHA, WHO, Development Partners/Donors
	Counselling & Support	MOH	Provide psychological support services to those affected by the emergency	SRCS, WHO, SUNGO, Development Partners.
	Management of deceased victims	MPPC	Manage identification, handling, and transportation of deceased victims including personal effects reconciliation, and notifying next of kin.	MOH, MJCA-Coroner, Funeral directors.
Mortuary Services	MJCA	Provide mortuary services	MPPC, MOH.	
Search & Rescue	Land Search (missing persons etc)	MPPC & SFESA	Co-ordinate search activities for people missing on land and provide required resources	LTA, MWCSO, Village Response Teams.
	Land Search (structural collapse. Accidents etc)	SFESA	Coordinate rescue of people and provide resources for the operation	MWTI, MPPC, SRCS.
	Maritime search & rescue (vessels, aircraft at sea)	MWTI/MPPC	Coordinate maritime search & rescue activities	SFESA, SPA, SRCS, SAA, SSC.
Evacuation	Evacuation of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) on land	NEOC	Coordinate and support evacuation of people	MWCSO, SRCS, Media Outlets
		SFESA, MPPC, Village Response Teams	Evacuate people at high risk areas within the village	


	Mass Rescue Operation at Sea	MPPC, SFESA	Rescue and evacuate people at sea into designated evacuation shelters.	MWCSD, SRCS, Media Outlets
Community Welfare	Registration of Evacuees	NEOC- Community Welfare Section	Identify and record information about people affected by the emergency	SRCS, MWCSD, CARITAS, ADRA, EC Management Team
	Temporary Shelter	NEOC- Community Welfare Section	Establish evacuation centres for evacuees	SRCS, MWCSD, CARITAS, ADRA, EC Management Team
	Disaster Food	NEOC- Logistic Section/DFT-MOF	Provide emergency food supplies to affected people	MWCSD, CARITAS, ADRA, EC Management Team, Private Sectors, Local businesses, Development Partners, Donors.
	Disaster Clothing	NEOC-Logistic Section	Provide emergency clothing supplies to affected people.	CARITAS, ADRA, Private Sector, Local businesses, Donors, Development partners.
	Animal Welfare	Animal Protection Society	Provide facilities and supplies to ensure the wellbeing of animals affected by a disaster	MAF
	Disaster Finances	MOF	Co-ordinate the collection, allocation and provision of monetary aid to people affected by a disaster.	Donors, Development Partners, MFAT, Public Sector.
Supply Chain & Logistic	Incoming Resources	NEOC-Logistic Section	Co-ordinate and prioritise resources (human and physical) needed to respond to emergency event. Co-ordinate procurement, payment, access, staging , distribution and return of resources if necessary	MOF, Samoa Audit Office, MCR, SAA, SPA, MAF-Quarantine, Private Sector, Donors,
Impact Assessments	Reconnaissance scale of impact and identify needs for early recovery and build back	All Sectors Impacted	Co-ordinate reconnaissance of affected areas and disseminate information to response agencies. Identify required assessment teams and provide necessary support	NEOC and Sector Lead Agencies.

Table 21 Critical tasks, and roles for responsible agencies for response and recovery

4. INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE FOR RESPONSE AND RECOVERY

International assistance arrangements relevant to this Plan will normally fall into one or other of the following categories:

- a. Direct participation in response operations. For example, use of specialist aircraft, personnel e.g UNDAC teams, or technical assistance through the Clusters, bilateral arrangements (NZ - Rapid Response team), SPC-PIEMA, Australia, US, China and others.
- b. Provision of urgent supplies. For example, provision of emergency food and medical supplies, provision of tents for temporary shelter.



Longer term assistance programme, though that may be related to immediate response operations in some ways are managed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFAT) and the Ministry of Finance (MOF) using the aid coordination mechanism. In the event Samoa exhausts all its resources and manpower to respond and recover its Contingency Plan for Response and Recovery will be through this international procedure.

4.1. Process to Request International Assistance

Requests for international assistance can only be submitted to aid agencies and donors on the direction of the NDC and when it has become clear that the situation at hand is beyond the capabilities of the existing national resources. The MFAT and MOF through the NEOC will collate requests for assistance from response agencies, sectors and affected communities for presentation to the NDC, and will advise the NDC on the need for international assistance and the availability of that assistance.

Any request for international assistance will have to follow the Standard Operating Procedure to request international assistance and completing the request form in Appendix D 7.4 of this document. The distribution of aid to communities (including shelter, food and clothing) is to be coordinated through the NEOC, in accordance with needs assessments.

5. TRANSITION FROM RESPONSE TO RECOVERY

Recovery begins during the response phase (early recovery) and continues beyond the lifting of the Proclamation of Emergency and completion of the operational disaster response role of the NDC, DAC and NEOC. Preparation for recovery activities should begin before disaster strikes by laying the foundations for institutional, policy and implementation mechanisms that will ensure the smooth assessment, planning, implementation and evaluation of the recovery plan.

The NEOC will be stood down, but the facilities may continue to be used for recovery management personnel if required, including the coordination of international aid.

6. DEBRIEF AND REPORTING


Following each national scale disaster, it is essential that information is collected to learn from the situation and to enhance future disaster responses. Operational debriefings should be conducted as soon as possible after the event. These should be addressed in two stages:

1. Intra-sectoral and intra-agency (within each sector and agency) debriefing:

Each sector and agency should review their own operational procedures and response plans, and to allow staff to submit their views on the operation.

2. Inter-agency debriefing:

All agencies that actively participated in the operation should be called together to identify lessons learned and enhancements required for future disaster responses.



The aim of the debrief sessions is to accurately record and understand what activities occurred during the emergency response, to record which activities worked well, and which would need to be enhanced for future operations.

6.1. Implementation of Debrief

The DMO in consultation with the DAC is to review the findings of the debriefings and consider amendments or action to improve the disaster management arrangements. Such action may relate to:

- Amendments to plans and procedures, including the NDMP.
- Restructuring of the DMO, including amending organizational roles and responsibilities.
- Identifying and conducting training activities.
- Arranging and promoting public awareness and education within communities.
- Warning, including origin(s), transmission and receipt, processing, dissemination, action taken (by Government and community).
- Functioning of the NEOC.
- Emergency feeding, shelter and welfare arrangements.
- International assistance arrangements.
- Functioning of control and co-ordination.
- Assessment of public education, information and awareness.

Recommendations of the DAC are to be forwarded to the NDC for consideration and direction.

7. APPENDICES

7.1. APPENDIX A—LIST OF ACRONYMS

CBO	Community Based Organisation
CCU	Climate Change Unit (MNRE)
CDCRM	Community Disaster and Climate Risk Management Programme
CRICU	Climate Resilience Investment Coordination Unit (MoF)
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CSSP	Civil Society Support Programme
DAC	Disaster Advisory Committee
DCC	Village Disaster and Climate Committee
DEM Act	Disaster and Emergency Management Act
DMAF	Disaster Management Assistance Fund
DMO	Disaster Management Office
DRM	Disaster Risk Management (prevention (DRR), preparedness, response)
DROP	Disaster Response Operational Procedures
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
ECE	Early Childhood Education
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EPC	Electric Power Corporation
GBV	Gender Based Violence
IDA	Initial Damage Assessment
LTA	Land Transport Authority
MAF	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
MCIL	Ministry Commerce, Investment and Labour
MCIT	Ministry of Communication, Information and Technology
MEC	Ministry of Education and Culture
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MJCA	Ministry of Justice and Courts Administration
MNRE	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoH	Ministry of Health
MPE	Ministry of Public Enterprises
MSR	Ministry of Sports and Recreational
MLS	Ministry of Lands and Survey
MCR	Ministry of Customs and Revenue
MRC	Manager and Response Coordinator (NEOC)
MPMC	Ministry of the Prime Minister and Cabinet
MWCSD	Ministry Women, Community and Social Development
MWTI	Ministry Works, Transport and Infrastructure
NAP	DRM National Action Plan
NDC	National Disaster Council
NDMP	Samoa National Disaster Management Plan
NEOC	National Emergency Operations Centre
NHS	National Health Service
NOLA	Nuanua o le Alofa (NGO for People with Disabilities)
NUS	National University of Samoa
OAG	Office of the Attorney General
PCRAFI	Pacific Catastrophe Risk Assessment and Financing Initiative
PSC	Public Service Commission
SAA	Samoa Airport Authority
SBEC	Small Business Enterprise Centre
SBC	Samoa Broadcasting Corporation



SBS	Samoa Bureau of Statistics
SCCI	Samoa Chamber of Commerce and Industry
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SDS	Strategy for the Development of Samoa
SFDRR	Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
SFESA	Samoa Fire and Emergency Service Authority
SHA	Samoa Hotels Association
SLJS	Samoa Law and Justice Sector
SLRC	Samoa Law Reform Commission
SME	Small and medium-sized enterprises
SOE	State Owned Enterprise
SPA	Samoa Ports Authority
SPREP	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme
SRCS	Samoa Red Cross Society
SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health
SROS	Scientific Research Organization of Samoa
SSC	Samoa Shipping Corporation
STA	Samoa Tourism Authority
SUNGO	Samoa Umbrella for Non-governmental Organization
SVSG	Samoa Victim Support Group
SWA	Samoa Water Authority
UNDAC	United Nations Disaster Assessment and Co-ordination
UNDP HDR	United Nations Development Programme Human Development Report
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Fund
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UNSIDR	United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction
Village RTs	Village Response Teams
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WSSP	Water Sector Support Programme (MNRE)
WHO	World Health Organization

7.2. APPENDIX B - LIST OF THE NATIONAL DISASTER COUNCIL (NDC)

Prime Minister	Chairperson
Deputy Prime Minister/Minister of Works, Transport & Infrastructure	Member
Deputy Prime Minister/Minister of Finance & Public Enterprises	Member
Minister of Communication & Technology	Member
Minister of Customs	Member
Minister of Education & Culture	Member
Minister of Health	Member
Minister of Lands and Survey	Member
Minister of Labor	Member
Minister of Revenue	Member
Minister of Justice & Law	Member
Minister of Women, Community & Social Development	Member
Minister of Sports and Recreation	Member
Minister of Natural Resources & Environment	Member

7.3. APPENDIX C - LIST OF THE DISASTER ADVISORY COMMITTEE (DAC)

1. Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries CEO (or nominated representative)
2. Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Labor CEO (or nominated representative)
3. Ministry of Communication & Information Technology CEO (or nominated representative)
4. Ministry of Education & Culture CEO (or nominated representative)
5. Ministry of Sports and Recreation CEO (or nominated representative)
6. Ministry of Finance CEO (or nominated representative)
7. Ministry of Foreign Affairs & Trade CEO (or nominated representative)
8. Ministry of Health CEO (or nominated representative)
9. Ministry of Justice & Courts Administration (or nominated representative)
10. Ministry of Natural Resources & Environment CEO (Chairperson of DAC)
11. Ministry of Police, Prisons & Correction Police Commissioner (or nominated representative)
12. Ministry of Prime Minister & Cabinet CEO (or nominated representative)
13. Ministry of Public Enterprises CEO (or nominated representative)
14. Ministry of Customs CEO (or nominated representative)
15. Ministry of Revenue CEO (or nominated representative)
16. Ministry of Women, Community & Social Development CEO (or nominated representative)
17. Ministry of Works, Transport & Infrastructure CEO (or nominated representatives)
18. Ministry of Lands and Survey CEO (or nominated representative)
19. Public Service Commission Commissioner or CEO (or nominated representative)
20. National Council of Churches President (or nominated representative)
21. Origin Energy Samoa General Manager (or nominated representative)
22. Petroleum Products Supplies General Manager (or nominated representative)
23. Samoa Airport Authority General Manager (or nominated representative)
24. Samoa Bureau of Statistics CEO (or nominated representative)
25. Samoa Ports Authority General Manager (or nominated representative)
26. Samoa Red Cross Society Secretary General (or nominated representative)
27. Samoa Shipping Corporation General Manager (or nominated representative)
28. Samoa Shipping Services General Manager (or nominated representative)
29. Samoa Tourism Authority CEO (or nominated representative)
30. Samoa Water Authority General Manager (or nominated representative)
31. Vodafone Samoa CEO (or nominated representative)
32. Oceania Gas General Manager (or nominated representative)
33. Digicel Samoa Ltd. CEO (or nominated representative)
32. Electric Power Corporation CEO (or nominated representative)
33. Fire and Emergency Services Authority Commissioner (or nominated representative)

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34. Land Transport Authority CEO (or nominated representative)
 35. Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) Country Director (or nominated representative)
 36. CARITAS Oceania Samoa/ CCJD Country Manager (or nominated representative)
 37. Chamber of Commerce CEO (or nominated representative)
 38. National University of Samoa Vice Chancellor (or nominated representative)
 39. Samoa Bankers Association President (or nominated representative)
 40. Samoa Hotels Association CEO (or nominated representative)
 41. Samoa Umbrella for Non-Government Organizations CEO (or nominated representative)
 42. Nuanua o le Alofa Inc Office Manager (or nominated representative)
 43. Accident Compensation Corporation CEO (or nominated representative)
 44. Development Bank of Samoa CEO (or nominated representative)
 45. Samoa Airways CEO (or nominated representative)
 46. Samoa Housing Corporation CEO (or nominated representative)
 47. Samoa Life Assurance Corporation CEO (or nominated representative)
 48. Samoa National Provident Fund CEO (or nominated representative)
 49. Samoa Qualifications Authority CEO (or nominated representative)
 50. Samoa Trust Estates Corporation CEO (or nominated representative)
 51. Samoa Victim Support Group CEO (or nominated representative)
 52. Scientific Research Organization of Samoa CEO (or nominated representative)
 53. Unit Trust of Samoa CEO (or nominated representative)
 54. Central Bank of Samoa Governor (or nominated representative)
 55. Samoa Law Reform Commission CEO (or nominated representative)
 56. Office of the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly Legislative Clerk (or nominated representative)
 57. Office of the Electoral Commission Commissioner (or nominated representative)
 58. Office of the Regulator The Regulator (or nominated representative)
 59. Samoa National Youth Council (Representative)

Associate Members:

1. Australian High Commission High Commissioner (or nominated representative)
2. Chinese Embassy Ambassador (or nominated representative)
3. Embassy of the Government of Japan Ambassador (or nominated representative)
4. Embassy of the Government of France Ambassador (or nominated representative)
5. New Zealand High Commission High Commissioner (or nominated representative)
6. UN Agencies UN Resident Coordinator (or nominated representatives from UN DMT)
7. UNOCHA Samoa-based National Coordinator
8. United States of America Embassy Officer de Charge (or nominated representative)
9. US Peace Corps Samoa Country Manager (or nominated representative)
10. World Health Organization Resident Representative (or nominated representative)
11. British High Commission Commissioner (or nominated representative)
12. Secretariat for the Pacific Regional Environment Programme Director (or nominated representative)

7.4. APPENDIX D - SOP TO REQUEST FOR INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE

PROCEDURES TO REQUEST INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE DURING DISASTER OR EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Standard instant response arrangements

Depending on the magnitude of a disaster and whether a State of Emergency has been declared, immediate response arrangements will be necessary, requiring the immediate dispatch of emergency relief assistance and medical personnel. It will not be feasible to await an assessment of the type and extent of assistance required.

MFAT & MoF (in conjunction with other key line Ministries) will without delay meet with Development partners / Diplomatic Missions based in Apia on the assistance that can be rendered immediately, whilst awaiting further more detailed survey assessments to be undertaken.

MFAT will prepare the necessary official requests to this effect. Standard arrangements will also apply to facilitate the entry of personnel /technical experts and emergency relief assistance at port of entries and border control.

Other Procedures during the aftermath of a Disaster


The procedures are to be followed closely by all Ministries / Agencies of the Disaster Advisory Committee, Development partners and international aid agencies.

Any requests for international assistance whether it be in the form of personnel/technical assistance, humanitarian relief aid, equipment etc. should be clearly detailed on the attached international assistance request form. The form must be endorsed by the Chief Executive Officer of the Ministry concerned or Head of the Requesting Agency.

Any requests should be for resources either not available readily in Samoa or in limited supply, or where such resources are required to assist with the emergency relief and recovery efforts and responses.

Procedures:

1. All DAC agencies including the Sector members MUST use the prescribed form duly signed by the Head of the Agency /Ministry. The form must be submitted to the National Emergency Operation Centre (NEOC) (via email and hand delivery) for coordination of requests. The form can also be submitted by the NEOC Operations Unit (which includes representatives / focal points of all agencies MFAT, MOF, AG, MCR, MAF) to the MRC and National Controller to CEO MFAT.
2. The NEOC Logistics Unit (which includes a Representative from the ACC, MOF) will compile the list of all requests from the DAC Agencies and Sectors and submit it to the MRC and National Controller for review and onwards to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs & Trade.

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3. To expedite the request process, MFAT will do either of the following to ensure the request is submitted to Development Partners and International Aid and humanitarian agencies in a timely manner:
 - i) Submit the list as is to the Development partners/ Aid agencies pending submission of a formal request (signed letter by the CEO, MFAT or the Chairman of the National Disaster Council) or
 - ii) Submit a formal request together with the list submitted by the NEOC/ACC.
 4. MFAT will inform the MRC/ National Controller and NEOC Logistics Unit on the status of the requests including details of assistance that will be rendered by the respective agencies and partner governments.


Such information will include:

- i) Resources offered by the International Aid agencies, international humanitarian organizations and overseas missions
 - ii) the name of the international aid agency or humanitarian organization or the country that will provide these resources.
 - iii) the means of transportation to Samoa and the expected date of arrival
5. MFAT will facilitate clearance in collaboration with Border Control Ministries - Customs, PMs & Cabinet (Immigration), Samoa Airport Authority, Ministry of Health, Samoa Ports Authority, Ministry of Agriculture (Quarantine), Police, MWTI
 6. Other international assistance offered

All humanitarian relief agencies/ international aid agencies who wish to offer assistance whether it be in the form of technical personnel and/or relief items will need to contact the Foreign Ministry and submit a list of items/personnel etc. This information will be relayed to the NEOC to determine the extent and quantity of assistance required.

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