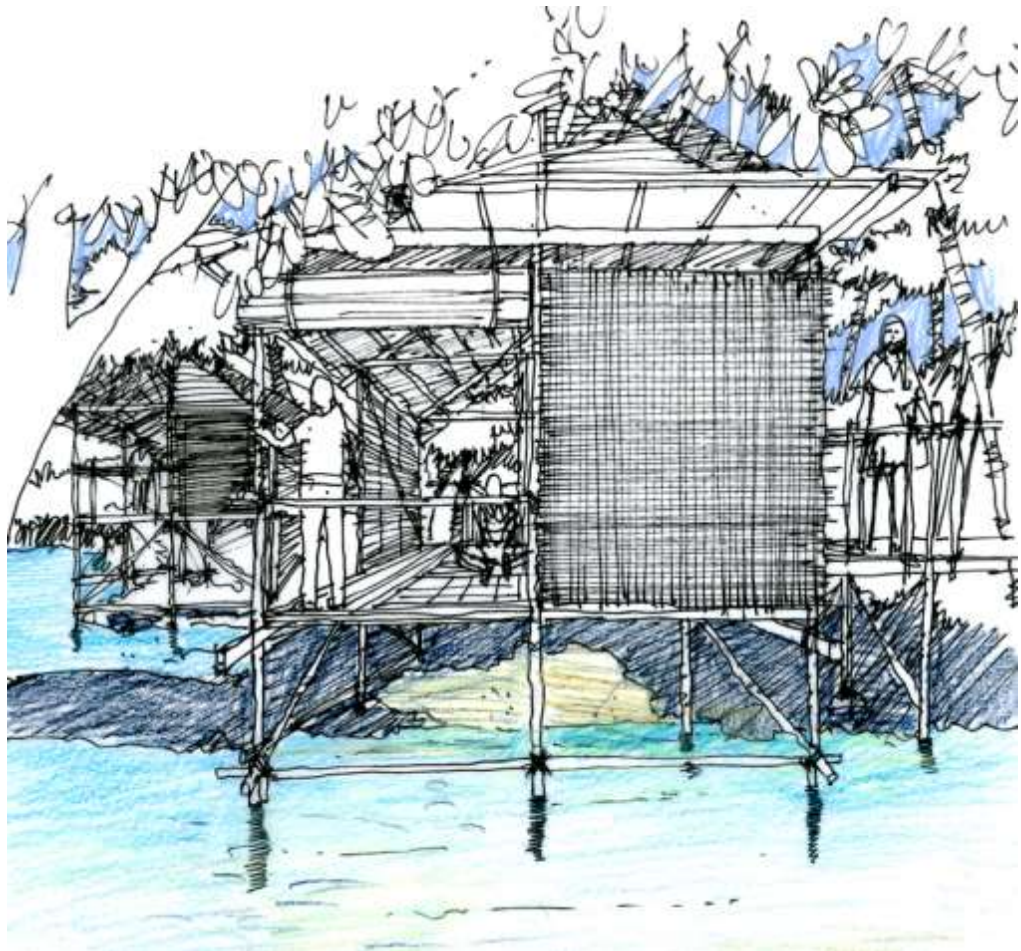


Tourism Development Area 2

South Upolu

Management Plan



Draft v3
August 2015



Samoa Tourism Authority

Management Plan for TDA 2 South Upolu

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Samoa Tourism Authority

Management Plan for TDA 2 South Upolu

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Management Plan identifies and prioritises adaptive measures for tourism management planning for South Upolu, building on the community's vision and integrating climate change adaptation and disaster risk management measures.

Community Vision for Safata-Sataoa and Sa'anapu

A sustainable and practical tourism development area which recognises the environmental assets of the area for tourists and tourism operators based on a partnership approach between the communities; the tourism operators and the government to protect, develop and promote the area and accordingly enhances the quality of life for the communities of S'aanapu and Satoa.

We can achieve this through:

- 1. improving protection to the coast;*
- 2. line to safeguard coastal environment and people;*
- 3. building improved services for the community as well as the tourism industry including:*
 - 1. schools for all children to attend to learn good skills and knowledge for developing our village; and providing money to manage our own environment*
 - 2. protecting the current assets, building more trails and tracks for tourists to see*

Based on the previous investigations, the community visioning process, further investigations undertaken as part of this project and the timeframes and budget associated with this project a prioritised series of projects has been developed for TDA 2. The recommended adaptation measures have been presented according to the following categories:

1. shoreline protection (including enhanced design and siting of tourism facilities and surrounding landscape);
2. water resources management;
3. Ecosystem responses (including development of climate conscious tourism products, alternative tourism sites and recreational activities); and
4. disaster preparedness and emergency facilities in case of disaster events.



The recommendations in this section take into account the current status of tourism operations in TDA 2. As can be seen from the Tourism Operator profiles in Chapter 2, neither of the tourist accommodation facilities in TDA 2 are operational. The state of the tourism industry within TDA 2 is fragile and will need to address non-climate specific issues if it is to develop the resilience to climate changes risks this Project seeks to enhance. For this reason the primary recommendation of this management is that, building on the community visioning work undertaken to date, tourism operators, potential operators and the community develop a strategic plan for tourism in TDA 2 and a process to support implementation of that plan.

Figure 1 presents an overview of structural measures recommended for TDA2. However, it is noted that implementation of these structural measures is unlikely to be able to occur until such time as viable tourist operations are established.

No timeline for implementation of options for TDA 2 is presented beyond the recommendation that a community/tourism development exercise is undertaken over at least a 12 month period.

Figure 1 Overview of recommended structural measures for TDA2



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Acronyms

CEHZ	Coastal Erosion Hazard Zone
CFHZ	Coastal Flooding Hazard Zone
CIM	Coastal Infrastructure Management
DMO	Disaster Management Office
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
LDCF	Least Developing Countries Fund
MNRE	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
P3D	Participatory 3 Dimensional
STA	Samoa Tourism Authority
TDA2	Tourism Development Area 2 South Upolu
TDA	Tourism Development Area
UNDP	United Nations Development Program



Samoa Tourism Authority

Management Plan for TDA 2 South Upolu



INTRODUCTION

This document is a Management Plan prepared for Tourism Development Area 2 South Upolu (TDA 2). This Management Plan should be read in conjunction with the Enhancing the Resilience of Tourism Reliant Communities to Climate Change Risks TDA Management Plan Report (“the Report”), which describes the overall background and methodology for the preparation of Management Plans for six nominated Tourism Development Areas in Samoa. The Management Plan is also supported by the Samoa Tourism Authority’s Technical Guidelines for Tourism Operators.

The preparation of this Management Plan is one aspect of the *Enhancing the Resilience of Tourism-Reliant Communities to Climate Change Risks Project* (“the Project”). The objective of the overall Project is to enhance the resilience of tourism-reliant communities to climate change risks by integrating climate change into development policy and instruments and investing in adaptation actions supporting tourism reliant communities. The Project recognises that Samoa’s tourism sector, which is a mainstay of Samoa’s economy and a core contributor to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), is highly vulnerable to the slow onset impacts of climate change.

The Project is being implemented by the Government of Samoa with financial assistance from the Global Environment Facility (“GEF”)/Least Developing Countries Fund (“LDCF”) through United Nations Development Program (UNDP). The national executing partners are the Samoa Tourism Authority (“the Authority”) and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (“MNRE”).

This Management Plan identifies and prioritises adaptive measures for tourism management planning for South Upolu, building on the community’s vision and integrating climate change adaptation and disaster risk management measures. The Plan focuses on small to medium tourism operators and the communities in which they operate. Some of these measures can be implemented with funding connected to this component of the Project. Other strategies fall outside the scope of this funding. However information and Technical Guidelines have been developed and made available to tourism operators, prospective operators and communities so that they can plan for the implementation of adaptive measures. In some cases tourism operators or groups of tourism operators may use this information to seek funding through other mechanisms including the Tourism Climate Change Small Grants Program.



DESCRIPTION OF TDA 2:South Upolu

Overview

TDA 2 includes the villages of Safata-Sataoa and Sa'anapu which are located on the central southern coast of the island of Upolu (see Figure **Error! No text of specified style in document..1**). The villages are located in the Safata District which has a strong cultural history and traditions expressed through handicrafts, the hospitality of the people, awareness of the importance of the District's natural resources and the cohesive and supportive lifestyle of the residents.



Figure **Error! No text of specified style in document..1** TDA 2 South Upolu Locality Sketch

Community Vision

A community visioning exercise for TDA 2 was undertaken with active participation by tourism operators and community representatives during a four day workshop in March 2015. The workshop utilised a combined approach in which community visioning was conducted by the Samoa Tourism Authority team and Participatory 3 Dimensional (P3D) modelling was facilitated by the P3D team from Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment – Forestry Division. Participants were asked to consider the 'past, present and future' of their Tourism Development Area (TDA) in order to identify common goals and a realistic practical path forward within the constraints of changing climatic conditions. The P3D process enabled participants to contextualise adaptation options according to geographic and physical variables. Figure **Error! No text of specified style in document..3** shows the workshop attendees with the model they developed during the workshop.



The community and tourism operators came together with a consensual 'Vision' for the management of climate change variables in TDA 2: South Upolu. The community's vision is in Figure **Error! No text of specified style in document..2**

Community Vision for Safata-Sataoa and Sa'anapu

A sustainable and practical tourism development area which recognises the environmental assets of the area for tourists and tourism operators based on a partnership approach between the communities; the tourism operators and the government to protect, develop and promote the area and accordingly enhances the quality of life for the communities of S'aanapu and Satoa.

We can achieve this through:

- 4. improving protection to the coast;*
- 5. line to safeguard coastal environment and people;*
- 6. building improved services for the community as well as the tourism industry including:*
 - 1. schools for all children to attend to learn good skills and knowledge for developing our village; and providing money to manage our own environment*
 - 2. protecting the current assets, building more trails and tracks for tourists to see*

Figure **Error! No text of specified style in document..2** Community Vision



Figure **Error! No text of specified style in document..3** Workshop attendees with P3D model

Geographic location & characteristics

Sataoa and Sa'anapu are located on the central southern coast of Upolu approximately 12 kms west of the intersection between the Cross Island Road and the South Coast Road. The villages are located on the coastal plain which is very flat varying from 1 to 5 metres above sea level.

The coastline in this area is oriented to the south and is subject to the strong south-east trade and ocean swells. The coastline is partially protected by a large lagoon. However, there are openings in the fringe/barrier reefs and during extreme weather events the coast has been exposed to extensive damage. The lagoon also brings strong surges to parts of the coast such as those experienced during the 2009 tsunami which damaged parts of the Virgin Cove Resort.

The peninsula coastline of Sataoa facing the east-south-east forces has been heavily fortified in the past, with a sea-wall constructed to replace a lower profile sea-wall that was damaged in the 2009 tsunami. Much of the peninsula area has been subject to modification and reclamation.

At Sa'anapu the coastline is less fortified. However a rock sea-wall has been constructed along the most exposed strip of the coastline facing south.

The International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) have initiated a project in Safata District to research and investigate the protection of Marine Areas (the Safata MPA project).



Concern has been expressed at the actual and potential damage to wetland environments from land-use practices and infrastructure management.

Access to Sa'anapu is provided by sealed road which heads in a southerly direction for approximately 5kms from South Coast Road, starting at Sa'anapu Uta through to Sa'anapu on the coast. Access to Sataoa to the east is similar, commencing at Sataoa Uta travelling for 2-3kms through to Sataoa Village. Access roads to both villages' roads cross the sensitive wetland system.

Village activities are dominated by plantation work on the coastal plain as well as fishing. Commercial sand mining, previously undertaken at Lotofaga and Mulivai, has now been stopped as the result of a District request. There have been efforts to build eco-tourism ventures and associated beach fale such as the Virgin Cove and Sataoa Beach Fales. However, there are few other beach fale or tourism developments in the District. A number of small stores are located throughout the District in each of the villages.

Figure **Error! No text of specified style in document..4** and Figure **Error! No text of specified style in document..5** illustrate the CEHZ and CFHZ in relation to the Sataoa and Sa'anapu communities.



Figure **Error! No text of specified style in document..4** Geographic features of TDA 2 South Upolu - Saanapu



Figure **Error! No text of specified style in document..5**Geographic features of TDA 2 South Upolu - Sataoa

Visitor trends

The study team has been unable to access records of visitor numbers for this area. However neither of the accommodation providers in the TDA are currently in operation.

Key aspects highlighted in online review forums such as Trip Advisor (2015) by visitors to this area included the affordability, the friendliness and excellent service provided by the former operators at Sataoa Beach Fales.

Operators' profiles

Currently there are no operational tourism ventures within the scope of this Management Plan. Table **Error! No text of specified style in document..1** lists Tourism Operators that have previously been in operation and which have been targeted in this project based on information provided by STA.

Accommodation Providers		
Virgin Cove Resort	Location:	Saanapu
	Number and Type of Fales:	20 faleis providing 20 beds
	Facilities and Services:	Closed since September 2014



Accommodation Providers



Source: www.virgin-cove.ws

Sataoa Beach Fales



Source: [www.facebook.com/Sataoa Beach Fales](https://www.facebook.com/Sataoa-Beach-Fales)

<i>Tourist Experience Offered</i>	Previously offered: Beach Snorkelling
<i>Location:</i>	Sataoa
<i>Number and Type of Fales:</i>	14 fale some open and some enclosed
<i>Facilities and Services:</i>	Closed since January 2015
<i>Tourist Experience Offered</i>	Previously offered: Swimming Exploring mangroves Access for canoes





Attractions		
<p>Sataoa Mangroves</p>  <p>Source: www.virtualtourist.com</p>	Location:	Sataoa
	Description:	<p>A ecologically significant mangrove ecosystem located within the Safata Marine Protected Area Tourism experiences in the past have included:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Guided and self-guided nature trail 2. Traditional canoe tours 3. Self-guided canoeing <p>Facilities and Services: These experiences are not currently available. Community issues and relationships have contributed to an inability to implement these eco-tourism opportunities.</p>
<p>Mangrove Garden</p>  <p>Source: www.tripadvisor.com</p>	Location:	Saanapu
	Description:	<p>This site is located on the banks of the ecologically valuable Saanapu mangrove, within the Safata Marine Protected Area and offers boardwalks, canoeing, beach swimming, restaurant and overnight fales.</p> <p>Facilities and Services: These experiences are not currently available. Conflicts between eco-tourism and socio-economic demands impacted on the sustainability of ecotourism ventures implemented</p>

Table Error! No text of specified style in document..1 TDA 2 Tourism Operators targeted in this Management Plan

Potential for Diversification of Tourism Offerings



Historically, tourism within TDA 2 has focussed on both beach and reef experiences for tourists, particularly at Virgin Cove and wetland and mangrove appreciation. However there is potential for redevelopment and diversification of the tourist products previously on offer within TDA 2 to include a range of wetland ecotourism experiences including canoeing, traditional canoeing, guided and self-guided walks, archaeological attractions such as Saanapu Ancient Mound and Seuao Cave, provision of food (both raw and cooked) and traditional activities such as weaving of fine mats.



Climate change vulnerability and adaptation measures

Overview

This Management Plan builds on work previously undertaken as part of the *Enhancing the Resilience of Tourism-Reliant Communities to Climate Change Risks Project* (The Project) which described hazards, risks and vulnerabilities for existing tourism assets within TDA2 and identified existing climate adaptation mechanisms as well as further adaptation options (IPA 2015a and IPA 2015b). The Project's Implementation Plan (IPA 2015b) describes the key focus for South Upolu as **wetlands – ecosystem based approaches**.

Key climate change related concerns in this TDA include:

1. actual and potential damage to wetland environments from land-use practices and infrastructure management;
2. storm wave surge leading to coastal erosion and flooding;
3. surface run-off during periods of heavy rain and cyclones leading to coastal erosion and flooding;
4. buildings, structures and key infrastructure including access roads are vulnerable to complete destruction during cyclones, flooding and storm surge;
5. polluted flood waters and run-off impacting on the reef affecting the first line of defence against extreme events.

The recommended adaptive measures in this Management Plan take into account initiatives which impact on climate change resilience in South Upolu identified through a range of international, national and local projects. Information provided during the recent community visioning exercise has been reviewed in conjunction with previous initiatives and analysis of this information is grouped into categories in line with the following intervention areas:

6. shoreline protection (including enhanced design and siting of tourism facilities and surrounding landscape);
7. water resources management;
8. Ecosystem responses (including development of climate conscious tourism products, alternative tourism sites and recreational activities); and
9. disaster preparedness and emergency facilities in case of disaster events.

Shoreline protection

Shoreline protection



During the visioning process the community identified improved protection to the coastline to safeguard the coastal environment and people as a strategy to achieve the community's vision of sustainable tourism. Some participants considered there is a need for more sea walls.

The Menu of Adaptation Options (IPA 2015b) previously developed for The Project assesses and prioritises the following adaptation options out of a possible score of 25:

1. Replanting mangrove trees in wetlands to reduce coastal erosion and siltation of the inshore reef – 23/25;
2. Appropriate coastal protection system tied in with a buffer green belt designed for possible construction – 21/25;
3. Upgrade existing culverts to help reduce impact on the coastline from inland flooding – 21/25;
4. Sandwatch programme training for tourism operators and communities – 20/25;
5. Improve coral reef system protection by educating villagers, coral gardening, and coordination between Fisheries and the village community – 20/25;
6. Initiate appropriate village replanting programmes for coastal areas to form bio-shields and improve stability – 20/25.

CIM Implementation Guidelines (MNRE IAMP-1 & MNRE SIAM-2) considered construction of a seawall and groynes to keep the sand on the beaches, but concluded that the cost of construction significantly exceeded the benefit to the community. The Guidelines also recommended villages and families continue planting trees and vegetation in coastal areas and that villages and governments manage domestic and commercial sand mining.

Adaptive measures that have been implemented include:

1. A protective barriers of tree trunks and branches was constructed to stop the waves from eroding the shoreline at Virgin Cove; and
2. Commercial sand mining was ceased at the request of the District.

Enhanced design and siting of tourism facilities and surrounding landscape

One of the strategies identified by the community to achieve sustainable tourism is to build improved services for the community as well as the tourism industry including protecting current assets and building trails and tracks for tourists.

CIM Implementation Guidelines (MNRE IAMP-1 & MNRE SIAM-2) recommended that consideration be given to relocating building and facilities outside the area to the Main South Coast Road. The Guidelines also recommended that the design of buildings that require replacement but which are not going to be relocated or set back from the CEHZ and the CFHZ take into account the potential for damage from coastal erosion and flooding. The Guidelines recommended that costly investment be discouraged in view of high erosion and flooding hazards.

Adaptive measures that have been implemented include:



1. The *Minimum Accommodation Standards for Beach Fales* were strengthened as part of the *Tourism Tsunami Rebuilding Program* which adopted a build back better approach. The revised Standards also specify the minimum distance from the high water mark for septic tanks.

Water resource management

Participants in the community consultation explained that the piped water supply is at risk of damage during cyclones and storm surges.

CIM Implementation Guidelines (MNRE IAMP-1 & MNRE SIAM-2) noted that, although the existing water supply is not at risk from coastal hazards, water supply is an issue in the district and installing rainwater tanks may be a solution.

Adaptive measures that have been implemented include:

2. The previous tourism operators had adequate filtered drinking water supplies from water tanks.

Relevant to management of the wetlands within TDA 2, the Menu of Adaptation Options (IPA 2015b) previously developed for The Project assessed the priority of a range of adaptation options and assigned a total possible score of 25 to each option (ie the higher the score the greater the priority). The Menu identifies the following options relating to wetland management in TDA 2:

3. Reduce the reclamation of the wetlands – 22/25;
4. Encourage riparian planting along rivers and streams – 22/25;
5. Stop disposal of liquid and solid waste into the wetlands but utilised the solid waste collection programme by the government – 20/25;
6. Undertake community awareness programme on the importance to wetlands and mangroves – 20/25;
7. Manage inland clearing catchment areas close to rivers and streams to reduce sedimentation of the estuaries and the lagoon – 19/15;
8. Establish wetland conservation areas to protect ecosystem - 17/25.

CIM Implementation Guidelines (MNRE IAMP-1 & MNRE SIAM-2) recommended that management plans be implemented for the Mangrove Conservation Areas and that Environmental Impact Assessments be required for any work in the Conservation area. The Guidelines also recommended that development adjacent to wetland areas and streams minimise adverse environmental impact. Subject to the findings of an Environmental Impact Assessment the Guidelines recommended replacement of the culverts through the Sa'anapu Wetland with structures that maintain tidal flow.

EcoSystem Based Responses including Development of climate conscious tourism products, alternative tourism sites and recreational activities

During the visioning process the community identified a strategy of building improved services for the community and the tourism industry including schools for children, protecting current assets and building more trails and tracks for tourists. Participants explained that tourists were not coming to



the area. Some participants also expressed some concerns about the current state of wetland management, with trees and mangroves being cut down and access roads blocking the tidal flow to and from the wetlands threatening the health of the wetlands and resulting in an unpleasant smell which can deter tourists.

The Menu of Adaptation Options (IPA 2015b) previously developed for The Project assesses and prioritises the following adaptation options out of a possible score of 25:

1. conduct ecotourism training for tourism operators and tourism reliant communities – 20/25; and
2. feasibility study of an alternative access road to tourism business - 19/15.

Disaster preparedness and emergency facilities in case of disaster events

The Menu of Adaptation Options (IPA 2015b) previously developed for The Project assesses and prioritises the following adaptation options out of a possible score of 25:

3. identify and construct proper access evacuation routes with the assistance of the Disaster Management Office (DMO) – 18/25.

RECOMMENDED ADAPTATION MEASURES FOR IMPLEMENTATION

General

Based on the previous investigations, the community visioning process, further investigations undertaken as part of this project and the timeframes and budget associated with this project a prioritised series of projects has been developed for TDA 2. The recommended adaptation measures have been presented according to the following intervention categories:

1. Enhanced design and siting of tourism facilities and surrounding landscape;
2. Water resource management;
3. Shoreline protection;
4. Development of climate conscious tourism products, alternative tourism sites and recreational activities; and
5. Disaster preparedness and emergency facilities in case of disaster events.

Discussion

The recommendations in this section take into account the current status of tourism operations in TDA 2. As can be seen from the Tourism Operator profiles in Chapter 2, neither of the tourist accommodation facilities in TDA 2 are operational. The state of the tourism industry within TDA 2 is fragile and will need to address non-climate specific issues if it is to develop the resilience to climate changes risks this Project seeks to enhance. For this reason it is recommended that, building on the



community visioning work undertaken to date, tourism operators, potential operators and the community develop a strategic plan for tourism in TDA 2 and a process to support implementation of that plan.

To some extent work undertaken as part of this project pre-empts the outcome of any strategic planning process highlighting a focus on wetlands and ecosystem approaches for tourism in this area. The TDA's resilience to climate change could be enhanced through development of past tourism products such as wetland experiences as well as diversification of tourism products. In addition to recommendations related to strategic planning this Management Plan contains recommendations relevant to diversifying tourism products and supporting business development for tourism operators, potential operators and those who carry out business within the supply and value chain.

Recommendations

Figure **Error! No text of specified style in document..6** presents an overview of structural measures recommended for TDA2. However, it is noted that implementation of these structural measures is unlikely to be able to occur until such time as viable tourist operations are established.

Table **Error! No text of specified style in document..2** provides a summary list of the actions that have been prioritised for implementation as part of this project and also those that may be suitable for the Tourism Climate Change Small Grants Program.

Table **Error! No text of specified style in document..3** presents a proposed timeline for implementation of the prioritised actions.

No timeline for implementation of options for TDA 2 is presented beyond the recommendation that a community/tourism development exercise is undertaken over at least a 12 month period.

Table **Error! No text of specified style in document..4** provides a summary list of adaptive actions that emerged from the preparation of the Management Plans. It is recommended that where possible, STA support tourism operators to make approaches to the relevant project or government organisation to facilitate inclusion of those actions in other projects or programs.



Samoa Tourism Authority

Management Plan for TDA 2 South Upolu

Figure **Error! No text of specified style in document..**6 Overview of recommended structural measures for TDA2



Table **Error! No text of specified style in document..2** Priority Activities to take place under the Enhancing the Resilience of Tourism Reliant Communities to Climate Change Risk Project

Activity	Outputs	Targeted (Operator/Prospective Operator/Community)	Priority	Commence	Duration	Budget Allocation (USD)	Relevant Technical Guideline
Shoreline Protection							
Knowledge sharing and transfer for tourism operators and community members in strategies and techniques to protect the shoreline and improve coastal defences including sea-wall construction and wave protection measures to reduce vulnerability.	Workshops developed and delivered to tourism operators and tourism reliant communities to share knowledge about shoreline protection.	Tourism operators and communities	Medium	Pending outcome of strategic planning process	12 months		5
Utilising <i>Revegetation and Landscaping Technical Guidelines for Tourism Operators</i> , establish demonstration sites for landscaping initiatives along the foreshore including planting of vegetation and bio-shields to assist with increasing the resilience of the foreshore.	Revegetated foreshore demonstration site established in conjunction with each tourism operator	Tourist operators	Medium	Pending outcome of strategic planning process	18 months		5
Utilising <i>Monitoring the Beach Technical Guidelines for Tourism Operators</i> , implementation of a Sandwatch (or	Ongoing monitoring program, including use of education tools, established in each village	Community	Medium	Jan 2016	18 months		5



Samoa Tourism Authority

Management Plan for TDA 2 South Upolu

Activity	Outputs	Targeted (Operator/Prospective Priority Operator/Community)	Commence	Duration	Budget Allocation (USD)	Relevant Technical Guideline
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equivalent) program for ongoing **beach
monitoring** and knowledge transfer
about beach conditions



Activity	Outputs	Targeted (Operator/Prospective Operator/Community)	Priority	Commence	Duration	Budget Allocation (USD)	Relevant Technical Guideline
Enhanced Design and Siting of Tourism Facilities and Surrounding Landscape							
Improved climate resilience of tourism related buildings , such as beach fales, sanitation facilities and associated structures by implementation of prioritised elements of Climate Conscious Sustainability Plans by individual tourism operators or groups of tourism operators.	1.	Training developed and delivered for tourism operators about climate smart design, siting and standards and the application of the <i>Climate Smart Design and Siting Technical Guidelines for Tourism Operators</i> .					
	2.	Tourism operators assisted to develop long term Climate Conscious Sustainability Plans utilising <i>Planned Retreat Technical Guidelines for Tourism Operators</i> .	Tourist operators	Medium	Pending outcome of strategic planning process	2-3 years	3
	3.	Prioritised elements of Climate Conscious Sustainability Plans implemented.					
Water Resources Management							



Activity	Outputs	Targeted (Operator/Prospective Operator/Community)	Priority	Commence	Duration	Budget Allocation (USD)	Relevant Technical Guideline
Improved Water Security development of an Integrated Rainwater Use and Capture Plan for each tourism facility.	1. Training developed and delivered for tourism operators in integrated water resource management techniques including the application of the <i>Water Resources Security Technical Guidelines for Tourism Operators</i> .	Tourist operators	High	Pending outcome of strategic planning process	6 months		4
	2. Tourism operators assisted to develop Integrated Rainwater Use and Capture Plan utilising <i>Water Resources Security Technical Guidelines for Tourism Operators</i> .						
Implementation of Integrated Rainwater Use and Capture Plans through installation of water tanks, guttering, pumps, filters etc by individual accommodation providers or groups of accommodation providers.	Individual tourism operators or groups of tourism operators make application through the Tourism Climate Change Small Grants Scheme .	Tourist operators	Medium	Pending outcome of strategic planning process	12 months	Tourism Climate Change Small Grants Scheme	4



Samoa Tourism Authority

Management Plan for TDA 2 South Upolu

Activity	Outputs	Targeted (Operator/Prospective Operator/Community)	Priority	Commence	Duration	Budget Allocation (USD)	Relevant Technical Guideline
Utilising <i>Revegetation and Landscaping Technical Guidelines for Tourism Operators</i> , establish demonstration sites for landscaping initiatives around waterways and estuaries including planting of vegetation and bio-shields to assist with increasing the resilience of waterways and improved water quality.							
	Revegetated waterway and estuary demonstration sites established in conjunction with each village	Community	Medium	Pending outcome of strategic planning process	18 months		4
EcoSystem Based Responses including Development of Climate Conscious Tourism Products, alternative Tourism Sites and Recreational Activities							
Implement a community strategic planning process identifying goals and strategies including governance strategies to achieve the community's vision of sustainable and practical tourism based on a partnership approach between the communities, the tourism operators and the government to protect, develop and promote the area. Participants in the strategic planning process should include community members, current and	The TDA 2 community supported to develop a strategic plan and supporting work plans for tourism development in TDA 2	TDA 2- community	High	September 2015	12 months	\$50,000	6



Activity	Outputs	Targeted (Operator/Prospective Operator/Community)	Priority	Commence	Duration	Budget Allocation (USD)	Relevant Technical Guideline
potential tourism operators, government and critical friends.							
Develop and deliver climate change resilience training for tourism operators and prospective tourism operators	Training in climate change resilience developed and delivered to tourism operators and prospective tourism operators.	Tourism operators and prospective tourism operators	Medium	Jan 2016		\$10,000	6
Building on the outcomes of the Participatory 3D Mapping and previous work by STA and with ongoing consultation with the community, develop implementation plan for tourism opportunities based on cultural, archaeological and natural attraction identification development study	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Cultural, archaeological and natural attraction development study undertaken in consultation with the community Implementation plan developed 	Community	Medium	Jan 2016		\$11,429	6
Assist tourism operators, prospective tourism operators and villages to increase climate change resilience of local tourism by diversifying tourism offerings through: development of climate conscious tourism products based	Useful resources and support available to tourism operators and prospective tourism operators who are considering diversifying tourism offerings or developing services within the tourism supply and value chain	Tourism operators, prospective tourism operators and community	Medium	Pending outcome of strategic planning process	2 -3 years	\$50,000	6



Activity	Outputs	Targeted (Operator/Prospective Priority Operator/Community)	Commence	Duration	Budget Allocation (USD)	Relevant Technical Guideline
on cultural, archaeological and natural resources identification.						
identifying and planning for infrastructure requirements to support diversified tourism activities						
identifying pathways for funding the design and construction of those requirements.						
building sustainability of diversified tourism offerings through facilitating access to “ Business Incubator ” support for businesses or prospective businesses within the tourism supply and value chain, addressing						
1. Business management and marketing						
2. Mentoring/support						



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Activity	Outputs	Targeted (Operator/Prospective Operator/Community)	Priority	Commence	Duration	Budget Allocation (USD)	Relevant Technical Guideline
Regulatory framework							
Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Facilities in Case of Disaster Events							
Improve warning/escape route signage in tourist accommodation.	Adequate written information about escape routes and procedures displayed for guests in tourist accommodation	Tourist operators	Medium	Jan 2016	6 months	-	-



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Table **Error! No text of specified style in document.**3 Timeline for Implementation of prioritised activities

Item	Description	2015						2016												2017											
		7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Strategic Planning																														
2	Training Program - Climate Resilience																														
3	Climate Conscious Sustainability Plans																														
4	Cultural and Natural Asset Identification																														
5	Climate Conscious Tourism Products																														
6	Training Program - Climate Smart Design																														
7	Ongoing Monitoring (Sandwatch) Program																														



Table **Error! No text of specified style in document.**4 Activities identified during the Enhancing the Resilience of Tourism Reliant Communities to Climate Change Risk Project to be referred to other Projects or Organisations

Activity	Action Targeted (Operator/Prospective Operator/Community)	Priority	Commence
Shoreline Protection			
Review existing coastal defences and access structures and plan for development and implementation of appropriate new access structures and coastal defences	Refer to responsible body under CIM Plan	Medium	2-5 years
Coral seeding and crown of thorn removal to improve the resilience and barrier role of reefs	Support an approach to MNRE Forestry Division	Low	1-3 years
Improved enforcement of environmental protection legislation and agreements eg sand mining, land clearing, wetland management and protection, marine conservation areas	Recommend consideration as part of the Village Sustainability Plans	High	1-3 years
Re-establish Marine Protection Areas	Support an approach to MNRE	Low	1-3 years
Water Resources Management			
Establish emergency water supplies within villages through development of agreed processes and installation of the necessary infrastructure (tanks,	Recommend consideration as part of Village Sustainability Plan and support approaches to: 1. Red Cross	High	18 months



guttering) to capture run off from identified large roof area (eg school, church)

2. Civil Society Support Program

Development of Climate Conscious Tourism Products, alternative Tourism Sites and Recreational Activities

Identify and develop **market niche** for the TDA reflecting diversified tourism offerings and developing **marketing plan for TDA** within broader Samoan tourism brand.

Recommend consideration by STA

Medium

1-3 years

Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Facilities in Case of Disaster Events

Build/complete/maintain escape routes	Recommend consideration as part of the Village Sustainability Plans and support an approach to DMO	High	6 months
Improve warning/escape route signage within villages and along access and escape routes.	Recommend consideration as part of the Village Sustainability Plans and support an approach to DMO	High	6 months
Appropriate siren and location of siren in each village	Support an approach to DMO	High	6 months
Appoint and train 1 to 2 community disaster wardens per village	Recommend consideration as part of the Village Sustainability Plans and support an approach to DMO	Medium	12 months
Construct disaster/safe houses for each village including first aid centre.	Recommend consideration as part of the Village Sustainability Plans and support an approach to DMO	Low	1-3 years



MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Specific Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) recommendations do not form part of this current project. However, it is understood that M&E will be undertaken consistent with the overall M&E measures as detailed within Table 4 of IPA 2015b.



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