



NATIONAL ADAPTATION PROGRAMMES OF ACTION

Summary of Projects on Tourism identified in Submitted NAPAs as of September 2008

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SAMOA

NAPA PRIORITY PROJECT 9

PROJECT PROFILE 9: SUSTAINABLE TOURISM ADAPTATION PROJECT IMPLEMENT SUSTAINABLE TOURISM ADAPTATION PROGRAMS

Policy (NSTP) so that other sectors involved and communities have a constructive knowledge on procedures and protocols relative to the industry taking into account climate change and climate variability.

RATIONALE

The Samoa Tourism Development Plan 2002 – 2006 does not identify any strategy to cope with the climate issues despite tourism being an integral player in Samoa's economy. The survival and the success of the Tourism industry depend on other sectors such as water, health and electricity. The issue of Climate Change is affecting the Tourism Industry (for instance, the frequency of drought periods forces tourism businesses to close down because of poor and no water supply, running the risk of disease outbreaks that can seriously impair the industry); yet there are no strategies in place for the tourism industry to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change.

The establishment of NSTP would benefit Samoa by:

- Initiating the establishment of regulatory compliancy procedures that prevents and protects the industry from un-environmentally friendly business practices that can be exacerbated by extreme climatic events;
- Developing and promoting climate adapting business strategies that will protect the industry from adverse impacts of climate change and climate variability;
- Establishing environmentally responsible practices to protect the natural environment including terrestrial and marine biodiversity;
- Developing awareness raising programs for staff on climate change issues and application of best environmental procedures that protect the marine environment;
- Developing eco tourism protocols as a mandatory requirement for all tourism business ventures;
- Increasing the capacity building of the industry in terms of sustainable development practices, climate-proof practices.

DESCRIPTION

Key Objectives

1. Increase capacity building and knowledge of local tourism business operators in communities on climate change and related impacts;
2. Put in place tourist environment policies in community-based tourist businesses;
3. Provide funding to implement counter-measures for climate change in the Tourism industry;
4. Promote and strengthen awareness on ecotourism and climate;
5. Set clear protocols and procedures to involve other sectors and communities in promoting environment protection and adaptation to climate extreme events within the local tourism industry.

Expected Outcomes

- Existence of national sustainable tourism policy;
- Awareness of community operators and tourists on climate change issues at all levels (locally and nationally);
- Proactive approach in tourist operations future plans, policies and actions;
- Ecological and ecotourism education program exists and strengthened;
- A sustained tourism industry.

Suggested Actions Required	Indicators / Expected Outputs	Potential Long-Term Outcomes
Develop a National Sustainable Tourism Policy (NSTP)	The establishment of a NSTP to increase capacity of community	The industry and tourists act upon (compliant) and are aware of impacts

Assess the impacts of coastal protection measures to the industry	operators in the tourism industry and tourists for a robust understanding on CC and actions for way forward; Proactive measures on adaptation to impacts of climate change in business plans, development plans and activities; Promotion Program on ecological education or ecoliteracy in the tourist industry and national school curricula.	of climate change and climate related issues relative to the industry; Tourism industry implement proactive adaptation measures to impacts of climate change; Communities are aware of ecological importance to reduce vulnerability in tourism industry; Samoa's Tourism Industry is Sustained.
Translation of NSTP for community programmes and awareness activities		
Promote eco-literacy to strengthen awareness programmes of impacts of climate change to the tourism industry via a pilot project		
Carry out site inspections on tourist businesses on compliancy to policies and regulations		

IMPLEMENTATION

Institutional Arrangements

Implementing Agencies: STA, MNREM

Coordinating Agency: MNREM

Support Agencies: MOA, NGOs, Communities, Resorts, Hotels, Beach Fales etc

Risks and Barriers

The following highlight existing barriers to the development of the sector:

- Limited knowledge on climate change and related impacts;
- Lack of awareness activities on climate change;
- Lack of policies in other sector that promotes the tourism industry;
- Lack of funding available to implement counter-measures for climate change in the tourism industry;
- Uncertainty on projected trends of climate changes; and
- Absence of clear protocols and procedures to involve other sectors and communities in promoting the industry.

Monitoring and Evaluation

An advisory committee oversees the progress of the project and checks that:

- A Policy on environmental tourism is in place at all tourist operating businesses (including hotels, rental, tours and guides);
- An ongoing awareness programmes within the tourist business that encourage eco-literacy amongst tourist operators, employees and tourists;
- Coastal protection measures exist in tourist businesses located on coastal areas;
- Five yearly CIM Plan review;
- Project status review monthly.

COST

Indicative Budget

Proposed Funding (Technical Assistance): USD 250,000

Activity	Costs (USD)
Setting up of a tourism environmental policy for Samoa	100 000
Carry out a study on impacts of coastal protection measure to the tourism industry	50 000
Translation of NAPA document in the Samoa language for community programmes and awareness activities	50 000

Setting up of a pilot project in a secondary and or primary school to promote an ecological curriculum (eco-literacy), strengthening awareness programmes to the tourism sector about climate change and its consequences.	25 000
Making funds available for the tourism sector to implement site inspections on tourist businesses on compliancy to policies and regulations	25 000
TOTAL	250 000

The government will commit in-kind contributions in support of development projects that contribute to Samoa's development strategies, overall sustainable development goals and Millennium Development Goals.

SOLOMON ISLANDS

NAPA PRIORITY PROJECT 6 PROJECT PROFILE 6: TOURISM

Goal

To integrate climate change adaptation strategies and measures into sustainable tourism planning and development.

Rationale

The heart of tourism attractions in Solomon Islands is a combination of its culture, natural resources and a wide variety of ecosystems. Key ecosystems offering certain sporting facilities and beach holiday facilities will be directly threatened by climate change and sea level rise. Ecosystem degradation in individual destinations will negatively impact on tourism in that destination. Thus the future success of tourism depends on the quality of the environment, and the development of land use practices/policies that preserve and enhance the biophysical resources on which its sits.

Description

The environment and climate itself are part of the tourist attraction in Solomon Islands. In Solomon Islands most of the tourism infrastructure including resorts, roads and airports are concentrated on the coast. The tourism industry in Solomon Islands was drastically impacted upon by the ethnic tensions of 1998-2003 and continues to hinder development due to persistent problems with the country's image as a safe destination.

The tourism industry is seen to have failed to fully exploit the country's cultural, natural and historical assets and attractions. The government is aware that while tourism is not the only contributor to economic development in the country it is an important component.

Key hindrances to tourism development are land issues. 85% of the land in Solomon Islands is customarily owned where family group owners and boundaries are not formally recorded and are therefore open to disputes and at times conflict. There is an ineffective system to resolve these issues leading to uncertainty and can be a deterrent to potential investors and local entrepreneurs. In addition without formal title it can be difficult to obtain finance.

A review and update of the Tourism Development Plan supports previous findings that, as a tourism destination, Solomon Islands cannot sustain tourism development that is on a large scale or is mass tourism. It does not have the capacity to absorb the infrastructure institutions

and impacts such development would require and result in. The future of tourism development is in diverse, small to medium scale developments targeted at niche markets.

There is a pressing need for a new policy that should emphasize sustainable tourism planning and development with a focus across the provinces. The current Government Policy Implementation Framework 2008-2009 for the Ministry of Culture and Tourism focuses on tourism development that is sensitive to the diverse cultures and environments of the country and brings local benefits through job creation and poverty reduction. According to the Ministry's Corporate Plan its priorities include Tourism Policy Reform and Planning.

Coastal developments such as the construction of roads, hotels and residential areas are potential threats to coral reefs through increases in sediment run-off, and sand and coral rubble extraction for building. Hotels and resorts on the shores usually have wharves and protective piers, which involve dredging the adjacent reef for rocks and creating boat channels. Once resorts are established, most resort owners seek to protect the surrounding reef life to enhance scuba diving. Most tourist operations have positive impacts on coral reefs, especially those involved in scuba diving, and some operators have taken measures to protect nearby reefs. They are also valuable sources of information about the state of coral reefs. Careless or inexperienced divers can contribute to coral reef damage by breaking corals, taking target species through spear fishing and purchasing large quantities of shells.

Objective: To build capacity in managing impacts of climate change on tourism.

Outcome 1: Integration of emergency planning tourism industry.

Outputs:

- 1.1 Consultations with relevant stakeholders conducted.
- 1.2 Tourism database established.
- 1.3 Training on emergency planning developed and implemented.
- 1.4 Emergency Plan developed and implemented.
- 1.5 Monitoring and review of emergency plan developed and implemented.

Outcome 2: First aid training of tourism operators conducted.

Outputs:

- 2.1 First Aid training kit developed.
- 2.2 Occupational Health & Safety procedures established.
- 2.3 Safety and emergency drills conducted.
- 2.4 Safety Manuals developed.
- 2.5 Group of resourceful personals organised.
- 2.6 Key personal in communities identified.

- 2.7 Traditional methods of food preservation (Relate to Agriculture & Health Sector) documented.
- 2.8 Traditional food preservation methods promoted and used.

Implementation: See Chapter VII.

Sustainability of programme

Solomon Islands has a fledgling tourism industry. Thus the full potential is not yet realized. There is some recognition that climate change and sea-level rise impacts will also affect tourism there is no clear policy on incorporation of climate change and sea-level rise issues into tourism development. This project will provide that vehicle for climate proofing tourism development in the country.

Budget

It is anticipated that an amount of USD 500, 000 will be sought from the LDCF. Additional funding will be through government budgetary allocations and bilateral donors.

VANUATU

NAPA PRIORITY PROJECT 2

PROJECT CONCEPT 2. SUSTAINABLE TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

DESCRIPTION

Project Goal

Enhance adaptation to climate change in the tourism sector for Vanuatu.

Aim

The aim of this project is to further develop and demonstrate adaptation initiatives that will reduce the vulnerability of the tourism sector, and its natural and human resource base, to the impacts of climate variability and change, and in doing so enhance the sustainability of the natural resources and the quality of life of the people of Vanuatu and also generate global environmental benefits. A specific focus of the project is to build and utilize the capacity of Vanuatu to integrate responses to concerns related to climate variability and change into a broader risk management framework, strategy and plan for the tourism sector. The project will build on previous studies linking climate change, biodiversity, human livelihoods and tourism.

Project Objectives Outcomes and Outputs

Objective 1

Strengthen the capacity of the tourism sector and other key players for adaptation policy, planning and implementation

Outcomes

- Enhanced capacity of the tourism sector and other key players to prepare and implement adaptation policies and plans;
- A strengthened enabling environment for addressing climate-related risks, nationally, internationally and at island and enterprise levels;
- Improved understanding of the climate-related risks facing the tourism sector, the costs and benefits of risk management initiatives, and practical understanding and experience in addressing these risks through adaptation initiatives undertaken at operational level and through island-scale planning and regulation to national strategic planning, by tourism enterprises, communities and all levels of government.

Outputs

- A capacity needs assessment, carried out through a multi-stakeholder participatory workshop and interviews with key representatives;
- A capacity enhancement action plan, based on an assessment of the current adaptive capacity of the tourism sector and on the requirements for strengthening this capacity in order to address the current and anticipated climate risks of relevance to the tourism sector; this plan will be coordinated and integrated with the SNC;
- An inter-ministerial and multi-stakeholder consultative or advisory group such as the NACCC which was mandated by the Council of Ministers (COMs) to oversee project coordination and implementation. The committee will involve representatives of key public, private and NGO institutions, and will be expected to coordinate and monitor climate change adaptation activities in the longer term;

- Identification of support and donor institutions for the co-financing of the project implementation.

Objective 2

Demonstrate how climate change adaptation by the tourism sector contributes to national sustainable development, including through sound management of the environment and natural resources.

Outcomes

- Demonstrated effectiveness of climate change adaptation as a result of:
 - major sustainable development benefits for communities and the nation as a whole, in relation to water, energy, health, agriculture, and natural resources, and especially through the transfer and uptake of environmentally sound and sustainable technologies; and
 - improve living standards through tourism operations;
- Contributions to national priorities, including the SNC;
- A national consultation and implementation mechanism for climate change adaptation in the long term.
- Global benefits for the environment as a result of three coordinated country projects that enhance the sustainability of tourism, including implementing activities that take climate change risks into account, improve the management of natural resources, and protect biodiversity.

Outputs

- In cooperation with the Vanuatu Meteorological Services, prepare a climate risk profile for Vanuatu that evaluates current risks and how these may alter as a consequence of climate change; the climate risk profile will give specific attention to climate risks of relevance to the tourism sector and to locations that are particularly important for tourism.
- Selection Matrix to choose a most useful mix of adaptation demonstration projects. A range of adaptation measures will be identified and assessed through stakeholder consultation in order to implement in selected pilot coastal zones. Examples of possible adaptation measures include:
 - Revision of existing legislation and policies, gap analysis and definition of new regulations and policies needed;
 - Preventive solutions in tourism infrastructure development and planning policies: e.g. designation of coastal development zones, integration of climate risk criteria in development projects, beach management and monitoring, conflict resolution among users, etc.;
 - Contingency and evacuation plans in case of extreme climatic events;
 - Engineering solutions (e.g. rainwater collectors);
 - Environmental management in tourism operations (e.g. water-saving);
 - Financial incentives and public-private partnership for the application of engineering and environmental management solutions;
 - Nature conservation through tourism: identification and implementation of techniques to minimize impacts of tourism activities in natural environments, and creating revenue-generating mechanisms through tourism for the maintenance of protected and other natural areas;
 - A plan that identifies, coordinates and promotes adaptation initiatives at business, community, provincial and national levels in order to address the current and anticipated climate-related risks facing the tourism sector;

- Relevant information on the costs and benefits of the adaptation initiatives, including the global environmental benefits;
- Develop a risk management framework for climate change impacts on tourism as part of a wider risk management plan for tourism in Vanuatu.
- Specific demonstration projects of climate change adaptation interventions identified in the above plan;
- Relevant tourism stakeholders with the capacity to mainstream adaptation in their policies and work programmes and to undertake specific adaptation initiatives;
- Coastal planning toolkit for local and beach authorities, resorts and businesses;

Objective 3

Contribute to wider national and international understanding of climate change adaptation policies and measures by documenting and disseminating the success factors, lessons learned and barriers, as well as good practice guidelines for replication and upscaling.

Outcomes

- Wider national and international understanding, and increased use of good practices in adaptation by the tourism sector globally;
- Increased efficiency and effectiveness of efforts by tourism-focused enterprises, communities and governments in SIDS to manage climate-related risks as a result of replicating and upscaling the lessons learned and success factors from the demonstration projects, and overcoming the barriers.

Outputs

- A synthesis of the lessons learned, success factors and barriers associated with each of the specific demonstration projects; these findings will also be made available for inclusion in the SNC; the synthesis will emphasize: a) the enabling environment; b) implementation process; c) cost-benefit of adaptation; and d) replication and upscaling.

RATIONALE

Tourism is an important source of revenue for Vanuatu and it accounted for 40% of the GDP in 2000. It is concentrated around the two main urban centre (90% of Vanuatu's hotel capacity is focused in Port Vila) but, it is also expanding rapidly into the rural areas (Statistics Office, 2000) Climate change and its various impacts pose a significant risk to tourism, especially in developing countries where tourism is often the single most important industry. Climate change will impact on tourism, the marine and terrestrial biodiversity, and as a consequence on the livelihoods of local communities. Globally, the tourism sector will have to face the risks of climate change, contribute to mitigation of greenhouse emissions, and adapt to unavoidable impacts through careful management of the natural and other resources on which the sector relies. Among all tourist destinations, Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and coastal zones are most vulnerable and many are already experiencing impacts consistent with climate change. Understanding vulnerabilities, managing risks, building capacity, and implementing adaptation policies and measures is therefore urgently needed in SIDS and will achieve the greatest immediate benefit within the whole tourism sector.

The sector has been identified as having great potential for Vanuatu, but in need of further analysis. Amongst the constraints identified to realising its full potential, there is a need to increase community awareness of tourism development and benefits that can accrue to the local communities are important. The proposed project will assist in addressing these challenges, and go a long way in facilitating the mainstreaming of climate change into the development plans for the tourism sector in Vanuatu.

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

The project will be executed by the National Tourism Development Office (NTDO), and the Vanuatu Tourism Office (VTO) which will work closely with the Vanuatu Hotel and Resort Association, Chamber of Commerce and Ministry of Tourism. The overall guidance for the project will be provided by NACCC.

BUDGET

A proposal for **USD 1m** will be developed for GEF funding, and will be allocated according to the activities and outcomes, to be determined during the project development phase.

