

SAMOA PRESENTATION

**Strategy for the Development of
Samoa (SDS), 2012--2016**

Strategy for the Development of Samoa (SDS)

- The SDS presents the key development strategies and priority sectors for its development in the next 4 years, 2012-2016.
- It focuses at strengthening economic resilience via increasing investment in productive sectors of the economy.
- Dedicated interventions is directed at agriculture sector to raise domestic production to meet food security needs and boost export capacity.
- Attention also focuses on the manufacturing sector to transform viable agricultural products to higher value added processing for export market as well as encouraging investments in import substitution businesses.

Theme: **“Boosting Productivity for Sustainable Development”**

Vision continues the long term goal of achieving
“Improved Quality of Life for All”

Key Outcomes and Strategies, 2012-2016

- **PRIORITY AREA 1: ECONOMIC SECTOR**

- Key Outcome 1: Macroeconomic Stability
- Key Outcome 2: Re-Invigorate Agriculture
- Key Outcome 3: Revitalize Exports
- Key Outcome 4: Sustainable Tourism
- Key Outcome 5: Enabling Environment for Business Development

- **PRIOTIY AREA 2: SOCIAL POLICIES**

- Key Outcome 6: Healthy Samoa
- Key Outcome 7: Improve Focus on Access to Education, Training and Learning Outcome
- Key Outcome 8: Social Cohesion
 - 8.1 A Safe and Stable Samoa
 - 8.2 Community Development

To be continued.....

- **PRIORITY AREA 3: INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR**
 - Key Outcome 9: Sustainable Access to Safe Drinking Water and Basic sanitation
 - Key Outcome 10: Efficient, Safe and Sustainable Transport System and Networks
 - Key Outcome 11: Universal Access to Reliable and Affordable ICT Services
 - Key Outcome 12: Sustainable Energy Supply
- **PRIORITY AREA 4: THE ENVIRONMENT**
 - Key Outcome 13: Environment Sustainability
 - Key Outcome 14: Climate and Disaster Resilience

Sustainable Development Goals for Samoa

- **Goal 1: Sustained Macroeconomic Stability**
- **Goal 2: Private Sector Led Economic Growth and Employment Creation**
 - Economic Infrastructure
 - Energy
 - Water and Sanitation Services
 - Telecommunications
 - Transport
 - Business Legal and Regulatory Environment
 - Financial Sector Development
 - Trade Policy
 - Development Potential
- **Key Sectors**
- Tourism
- Agriculture
- Fisheries
- Commerce and Manufacturing
- Sports Development

To be continued.....

- **Goal 3: Improved Education Outcomes**
- **Goal 4: Improve Health Outcomes**
- **Goal 5: Community Development: Improve Economic and Social Wellbeing and Improve Village Governance**
- **Goal 6: improved Governance**
 - Public Administration continued
 - Public Finance Management
 - State-Owned Enterprise Reform
 - Statistical Development
 - Law and Justice
- **Goal 7: Environmental Sustainability and Disaster Risk Reduction**

Institutional Mechanisms are in place

- **To ensure sustainable development, there is a need to be updated on the state of environment so that issues, challenges and risks could be assessed and addressed in a timely manner and appropriate interventions made.**
- **The MNRE is the appropriate govt agency to provide technical advice and scientific analysis to inform decisions on the best blend of social, economic and environmental considerations.**
- **EIA an development consents and legally are considered an integral part of the planning and appraisal process of all development projects.**
- **Enforcing compliance with the Planning and Urban Management Act 2004 had been gradual but progressive due to aggressive raising campaigns and regular follow up and monitoring visits to the approved development sites.**
- **MNRE not only coordinated and developed the policy framework for the National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA) but also implemented activities under the various sector adaptation plans.**
- **The unsustainable exploitation of marine resources for so long led to the development of 5 marine protected areas in Safata, Aleipata, Poutasi, Matarewa and Palolo Deep.**
- **Around 20 'no take zones' were developed within Safata and Aleipata marine protected areas. The latter sustained damage during the tsunami.**
- **Recovery work carried out in Aleipata marine protected areas included the remarking of 'no take zones' and replanting of immediate costal areas and mangroves.**
- **Through the costal Fisheries Community based program, a considerable number of marine reserves were set up in collaboration with the villages involved.**

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- **Despite the high level of solid waste generation, adequate waste management practices had been instituted. Landfills at Tafaigata and Vaiaata were set up using the Fukuoka method Sludge facilities were also constructed at the landfill sites to cater for solid waste disposal from the Apia Sewerage Treatment Plant.**
- **Effluent water quality were set in collaboration with the SPREP.**
- **A pilot scheme for the rehabilitation of septic tanks in the residential areas around the business district was implemented.**
- **Efforts to improve land conservation and management focused on managing forest areas including the continuing assessment of forest protected areas, conservation of forest resources on Savaii and enhancing management capacity for National Parks and National Reserves of Samoa through a technical program with the Government of Japan in 2009.**
- **Forestry rehabilitation programmes involving re-vegetating of costal areas were implemented for all tsunami affected areas in early 2010.**
- **Where seawall construction were required, tree replanting followed once a seawall was completed otherwise tree planting was encouraged for all low lying costal areas.**
- **MNRE continued to encourage agro-forestry through engaging village leaders and communities in the formulation and implementation of conservation and regeneration activities within traditional farming systems in a program funded by AusAID in 2011.**
- **Water Abstraction Licensinitg Scheme was introduced to control and regulate surface and groundwater use.**
- **Several donor funded projects have been implemented within the framework of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) and the National Invasive Species Strategy (NISS) with the support of community for the conservation of biodiversity.**
- **Eradication of invasive species of rats began on Nuulua and Namua, off shore of Aleipata.**
- **Other programs included the removal of 5 main invasive tree species at Mount Vaea at the Vailima Reserve an the Myna Bird Control Programme.**

To be continued.....

- **With the emphasis on reducing greenhouse gas emission, exploitation of viable renewable energy options had begun, as well as consideration of activities that promoted energy efficiency complemented by public education and awareness programs.**
- **The National Energy Coordination Committee was set up to appraise of energy related proposals before submission with a recommendation to Cabinet.**
- **Other sources of renewable energy explored to date were solar power, wind power, coconut oil, jatropha oil and biomass gasification technology.**
- **To minimize adverse impacts of climate change on vulnerable villages and costal areas, MNRE and MWTI implemented the integrated mechanisms such as costal protection, construction or riverside protection infrastructure that are complemented by replanting program.**
- **A first step towards strengthening disaster risk management via the Disaster Management Office (DMO) involved in the review of National Disaster Management Plan in February in 2011 to identify gaps and weaknesses that emerged during the tsunami.**
- **The Government also endorsed the concept of integrating disaster risk reduction with climate change in the national planning framework.**

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- **Tsunami evacuation mapping and signage informed by science based hazards assessment was a post tsunami activity supported by NZ government.**
- **The tsunami hazard assessment and inundation modelling for the whole of Samoa was completed in 2011.**
- **New premises for the National Emergency Operation Centre (NEOC) were constructed at Faleata.**
- **Disaster Management Plans for all tsunami affected villages were completed as well as the construction of escape routes for selected villages.**
- **US government contributed to the funding and installation of the earthquake and tsunami monitoring system in the Meteorology office with a back up system at the NEOC office.**
- **The Samoa Fire and Emergency Service Agency (SFESA) established a mobile Emergency Communication Unit (ECU) which needed to be improved so as to extend coverage throughout the country.**
- **SFESA was involved in the development of a national emergency telecommunication plan for emergencies and the setting up of Volunteer for Emergency program.**
- **A National Fire Plan was formulated and approved in early 2009.**
- **SFESA continue with the implementation and management of training in pre hospital medical treatment and trauma treatment that started in July 2009.**
- **The construction of a Regional Training Facility in Samoa for the specific purpose of response preparedness and capability in times of emergencies and natural disaster was in progress.**