

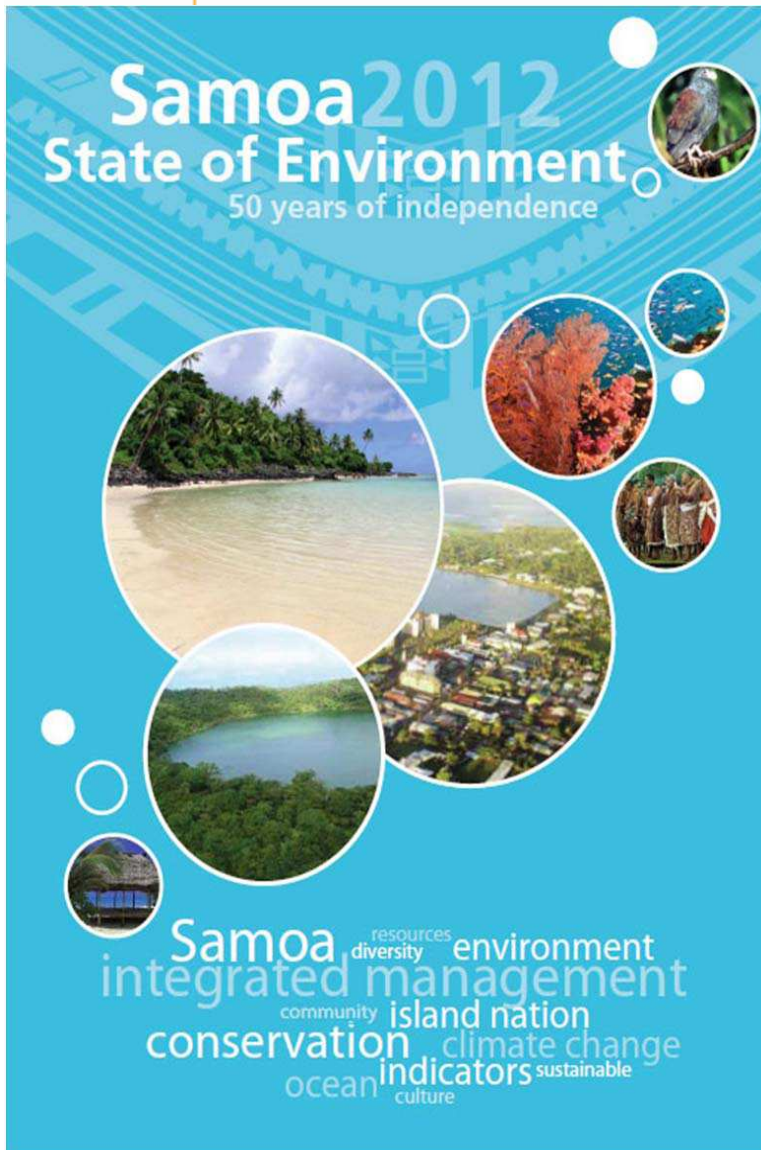
National Environment & Development Sector Plan 2013- 16



NESP

SOE/NESP Update

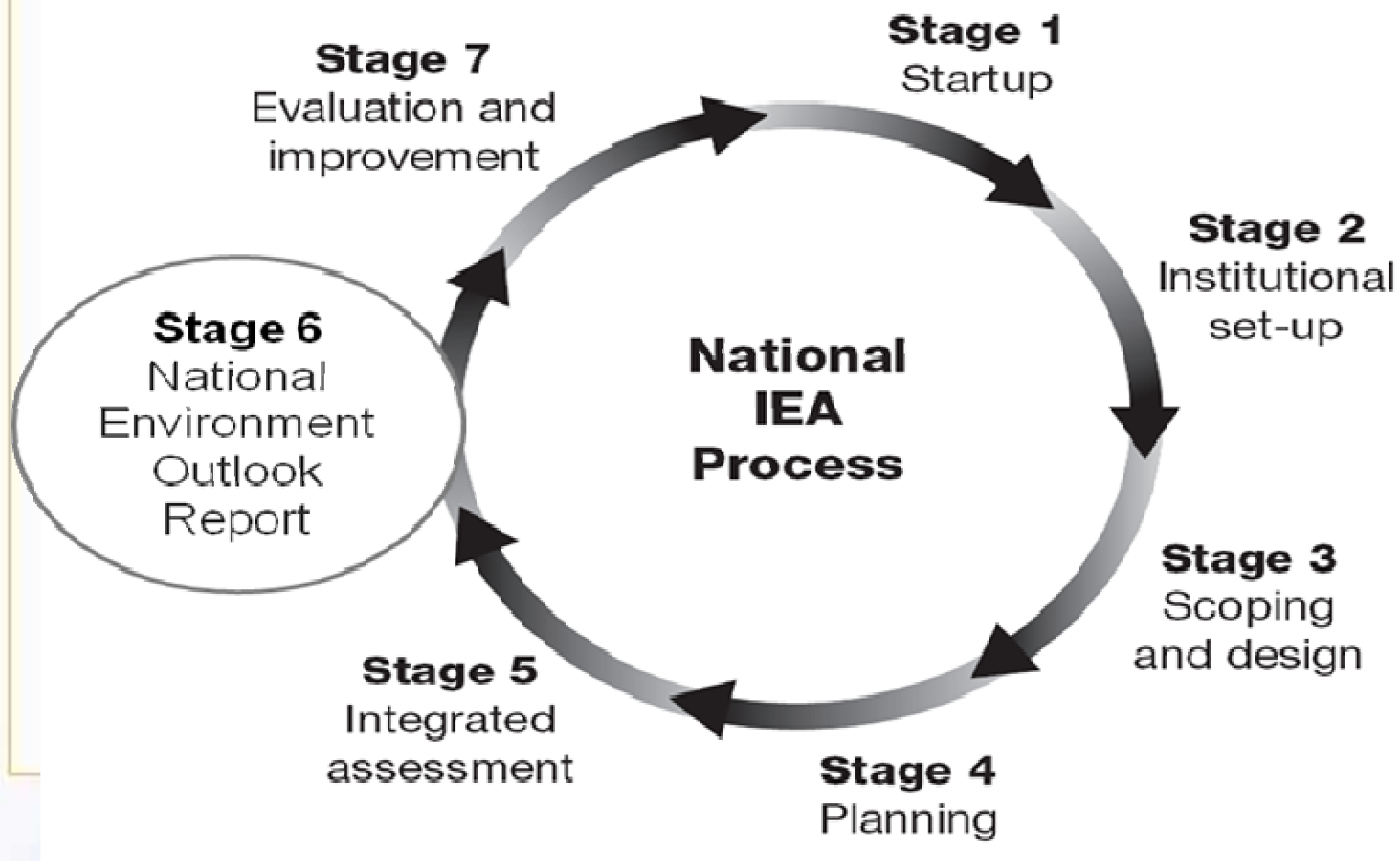
Samoa's approach to environmental monitoring & reporting



Samoa SOE review followed an integrated environmental assessment framework process (2010 – 2013)



Stages of the IEA Process



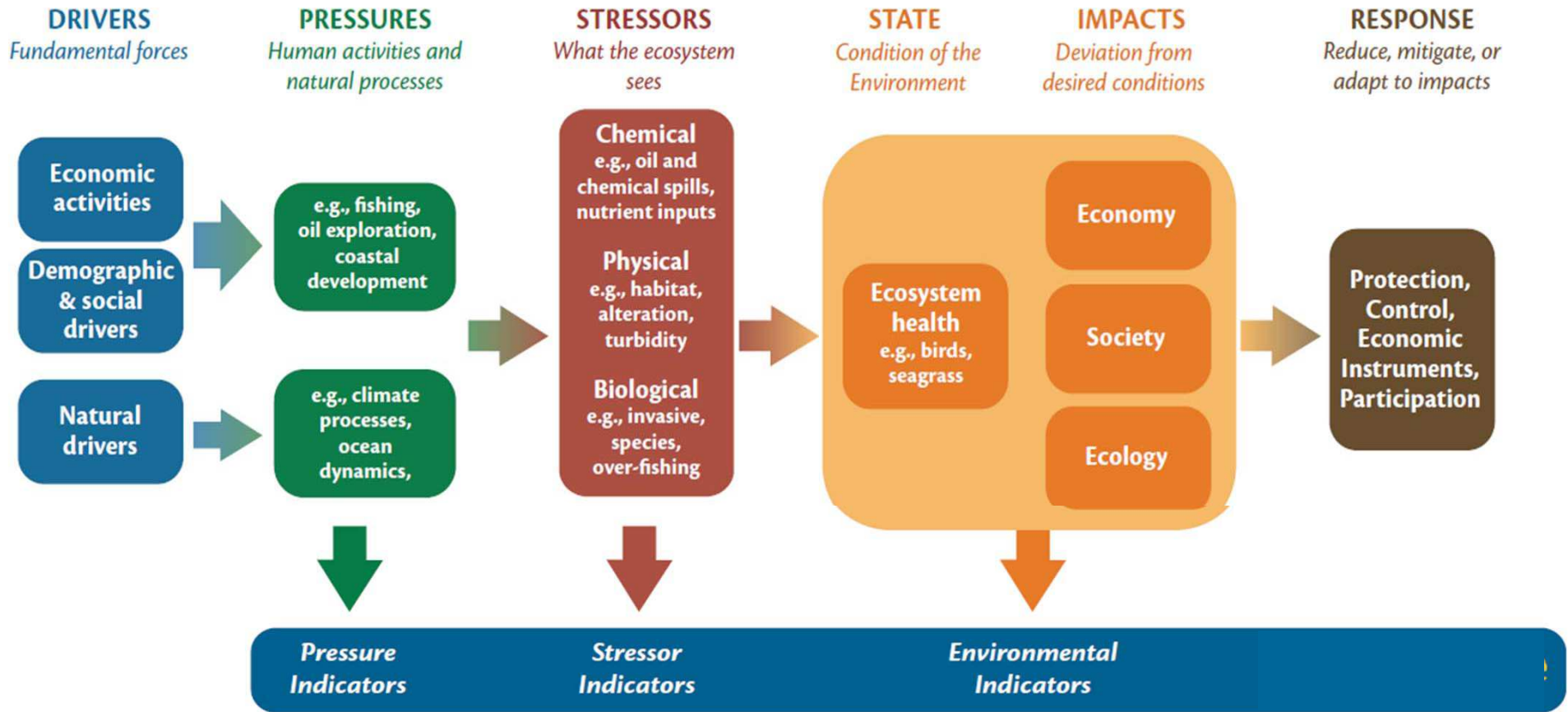
The process is guided by **5 key assessment questions** that help clarify the **states and trends** of environmental change, the **causes** of those changes and how they **impact** the environment and human well being.




- **DPSIR Model**

1. What is happening to the environment and why?
2. What are the consequences for the environment & humanity?
3. What is being done and how effective is it?
4. Where are we heading?
5. What actions could be taken for a more sustainable future?

What is this DPSIR model??....



Application of the model - DPSIR

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1. What is making the environment change? (**Drivers**)
 2. What is the (**State**) of the environment?
 3. Why is it in this state? (**Pressure**)
 4. What `s done & how effective was it? (**Response**)
 5. What are the consequences for the environment and human wellbeing? (**Impacts**)
- **Assessment of state/drivers/pressures/impacts – SOE Report**
 - **Response Actions – provide the substance of the NESP**

Expert assessment of Samoa's environment



Cloud forest–Very good; Uplands–Fair

Cloud forest habitat is in very good condition, with high forest cover, minimal invasive species, and presence of key mammal (flying fox) and bird species. In comparison, upland native forest habitat is in fair condition, with moderate to high rates of clearing for agriculture and grazing, and high numbers of invasive species, yet supporting key mammal and bird species.



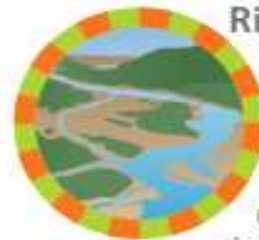
Lowlands–Poor

Native forest cover is limited to steep slopes; most areas are occupied by settlement, agriculture and other uses. Remaining vegetation is mainly secondary growth and includes many plant and bird species that are introduced or have become invasive. However, flying foxes and several other native species are increasing in numbers and are adapting well to changing habitats.



Coastal Strand–Poor

This habitat has the most development, including Apia, and is expected to have associated impacts from land alteration, waste disposal, and invasive species. Shoreline modification is extensive, however remaining intact stands of mangroves are in good condition, supporting a high diversity of fish, birds, and crabs, and strong ability for regeneration.



Rivers and Streams–Good to Poor

Upslope streams are generally in good condition with low levels of nutrients, high dissolved oxygen, and high abundance of fish and prawns. This declines to poor condition further downstream towards the coast, as streams pass through cleared, agricultural, and developed lands. Rivers and streams in some areas are being abstracted for water supplies and hydropower generation, affecting this important habitat.



Nearshore Marine–Fair

High disturbance from cyclones, tsunamis and crown of thorns outbreaks has reduced live coral cover in many areas, and fish abundance is low due to overharvesting and habitat disturbance. This is balanced by high diversity of fish and coral species, strong observed coral recruitment, healthy seagrass and macroalgal beds and generally good water quality in most areas, due to strong ocean flushing.



Offshore Marine–Fair

While pelagic fisheries are reduced and whale and turtle populations are low or declining, dolphins and seabirds retain resident and migratory populations, and deep benthic habitats are historically undisturbed.

Very good  Very poor



NESP Outline ...

- Vision, Goal
- High Level Development Outcomes
- Key Environment Strategic Objectives
- Guiding Principles
- Rio + 20: The Future We Want
- Green Economy



Visions and Goals at National and Sector levels

Strategy for the Development of Samoa (SDS) 2012 – 2015 Vision

Improved Quality of Life for All

SDS Goals for the Environment Sector

- ***Environmental sustainability***
- ***Climate and Disaster Resilience***



National Environment Sector Plan (NESP) 2013 - 2016

Vision

*Samoa's natural and built **environments** are well **protected** and **resilient** to natural and human-induced hazards, and supporting a **sustainable** and **healthy human population**.*


Goal

Improved environmental sustainability and disaster resilience through Green Growth.

High level development outcomes

1. **Habitats and species within protected areas, sanctuaries and KBAs are protected and maintained in natural (pristine) condition.**
2. **Restoration of degraded habitats and threatened species of economic and conservation importance to healthy states and viable populations.**
3. **The rural and urban built environment is sustainable and resilient against extreme climate induced events and longer term climate induced changes.**
4. **Environmental resources such as forests land, water and fisheries are managed sustainably**
5. **Knowledge for Samoa's biodiversity and natural resource is enhanced and kept up to date through science based assessments and ongoing monitoring**


High level development outcomes

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6. **Stakeholder engagement and involvement** (in decision making) in environmental management is strengthened.
 7. **Improved sector coordination of environmental initiatives** through a robust and effective management framework.
 8. Strengthen an enabling environment that promotes **Sustainable Financing and Partnerships** with international organizations to ensure the provision of better support towards **envtl sustainability & disaster resilience**.
 9. **Strengthen institutional framework** with improved governance and capacity at all levels to promote integrated decision making, **improve monitoring and enforcement (SOE) & strategic envmtl assessment**.
 10. Promote and **mainstream an integrated habitat-based** approach towards environmental assessments support **climate change adaptation and mitigation**.

Key Environment Sector Objectives (KESO)

1. To implement strategies for rehabilitating, **protecting and conserving priority terrestrial** (upland, lowland and coastal) habitats and species.
2. To implement strategies for rehabilitating, protecting and **conserving threatened marine habitats and species**.
3. To implement strategies for the **restoration of habitats critical to species** and recovery of species populations of conservation concerns.
4. To implement strategies for **protecting key environment resources** such as forests land and fisheries.
5. To implement strategies to reduce the vulnerability and **increase the resilience of Samoa's urban and rural built environment**.
6. To strengthen **scientific understanding of Samoa's habitats and species** and geosciences to better inform planning for environmental sustainability and for strengthening community resilience.

Key Environment Sector Objectives (KESO)

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7. To develop and implement a Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA) Programme towards a **Low Carbon Energy Sector**.
 8. To facilitate the **direct participation of local communities** (village councils, women, and youth) and private land owners in the planning and management (including monitoring) of habitats and species in areas under communal/freehold ownership and control.
 9. To strengthen **policy, regulatory, financial and strategic planning** and management framework for environmental sustainability and disaster resilience.
 10. Strengthen **national capacity for environmental management**, coordinate the NESP implementation, environmental monitoring and assessment.
 11. To implement **habitat/ecosystem-based strategies** to support climate change adaptation and mitigation.




Guiding Principles


Reaffirmed the Principles of the Rio Declaration 1992 underpinning the notion of equitable and sustainable development

- Outcome statement of the Rio+20, entitled, “The Future We Want”, and its commitment to “...freeing humanity from poverty and hunger as a matter of urgency” (UN General Assembly, 2012).
- “sustained, inclusive and **equitable economic growth**” and “integrated and sustainable management of **natural resources and ecosystems** that supports, inter alia, **economic, social and human development** while facilitating **ecosystem conservation**, regeneration and restoration and **resilience in the face of new and emerging challenges**”
- And while putting **people at the center of sustainable development**”, there was agreement of the need to “work together to promote sustained and inclusive economic growth, social development and environmental protection and thereby to benefit all”
- United Nations General Assembly Resolution 66/288, annex, 27 July 2012.

Cont

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1. precautionary principle
 2. conservation of biological diversity and ecological integrity
 3. People are at the centre of concerns for sd.
 4. Govt has the sovereign right to exploit its own resources, pursuant to its environmental and development policies.
 5. Polluter pay approach
 6. Women have vital role in environmental management & development
 7. Traditional arts & cultural practices recognised as an integral part of sd ...

Green Economy



Green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication should protect and enhance the natural resource base

5 pathways for green growth:

- 1. Investment in Natural Capital**
- 2. Sustainable Consumption and Production**
- 3. Sustainable Infrastructure**
- 4. Greening Business and Markets**
- 5. Green Taxes and Budget Reform**



MDGs: Goal 1: Poverty Alleviation Goal 7 : Environmental sustainability

- 1.1 Proportion of population below Food Poverty Line
- 1.2 Poverty gap ratio
- 1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national consumption
- 1.4 Growth rate of GDP per person employed
- 1.5 Employment-to-population ratio
- 1.6 Proportion of employed people living below \$1 (PPP) per day
- 1.8 Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age
- 1.9 Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption

Goal 7 – Environment sustainability

Target 7.A:

Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources

7.1 Proportion of land area covered by forest

7.2 CO2 emissions total, per capita and per \$1 GDP (PPP)

7.3 Consumption of ozone-depleting substances

7.4 Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits

7.5 Proportion of total water resources used

Target 7.B:

Reduce biodiversity loss achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss

7.6 Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected

7.7 Proportion of species threatened with extinction



Cont ...

Target 7.C:

Halve by 2015, the proportion


- **7.8 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source**
- **7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility**

Target 7.D:

By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers

- **7.10 Proportion of urban population living in slums**

What do we do with all of these

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- **SOE Report to reflect on our intentions on how to synergise indicators ... as part of our monitoring data etc**
 - **SDS, SOE, MDGs, etc**
 - **The need for environmental monitoring and indicators is critical for Samoa where our people make substantial use of our lowlands, coastal habitats (farming, devpts,) seafood for day to day food, shelter and energy etc**
 - **Understand the changes/trends/ ... Develop approp. policies to address issues**
 - **Sust management policies should help implement responsive strategies to reverse environmental degradation**