

ANNEX

Matrix for the review of implementation of the programme of work on island biodiversity

This table can also be completed on-line at: <http://www.cbd.int/island/reports.shtml>

Party: SAMOA

| <p>2020 Biodiversity Targets (“Aichi Targets”) <i>(Text in bold above target is a synopsis of the target, for easy reference)</i></p> | <p>Progress/Obstacles</p> |
|--|--|
| <p>Strategic goal A. Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society</p> | |
| <p>General awareness of biodiversity is achieved</p> <p>Target 1: By 2020, at the latest, all people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.</p> | <p>Annual commemorations of national awareness days such as International Biodiversity, Water Resource, Climate Change, Forest etc. General Environment issue including biodiversity conservations have been incorporated into national school curriculum at primary, secondary and tertiary levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries promotes Talomua (1st Taro Produce) at various local communities ○ Ngo’s such as Women in Business promotes the production of natural oil from a local native tree called (fetau) Calophyllum inophyllum ○ Continue the production of pharmaceutical products using “nonu” tree Morinda citrifolia that provides economic benefits for local people <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Unsecure markets |
| <p>Biodiversity is mainstreamed into development strategies and plans</p> <p>Target 2: By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.</p> | <p>Biodiversity values in our social and economic development and the sustainable livelihood have been mainstreamed into the Strategy for the Development of Samoa (SDS 2008 – 2012)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lack of local capacity to conduct economic valuation of biodiversity resources ○ Biodiversity values to be included as one priority area in the next review of the SDS |
| <p>Biodiversity incentives are used in policy (negative avoided, positive applied)</p> <p>Target 3: By 2020, at the latest, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio economic conditions.</p> | <p>Need to develop incentive policies to avoid negative impacts and at the same time increases potential for conservation and the sustainable use of biodiversity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No policy in place?? |
| <p>Sustainable (biodiversity-friendly) production and consumption are in place</p> <p>Target 4: By 2020, at the latest, Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits</p> | <p>Develop plans for sustainable production and consumption to control the impacts of the unsustainable use of natural resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lack of biodiversity-friendly plans |

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|--|---|
| <p align="center">Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use</p> | |
| <p>Rate of loss of all habitats are at least halved, fragmentation and degradation reduced</p> <p>Target 5: By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced</p> | <p><i>Develop and implement integrated land use and water plans that considering the loss of natural habitats and whereby degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced by 2020.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Need to strengthen through NAPA 4 and Agro-forestry projects 2011 – 2015</i> ○ <i>Active collaborations between CBD and other MEAs i.e UNCCD UNFCCC etc.</i> |
| <p>Fish, invertebrates and aquatic plants are sustainable harvested</p> <p>Target 6: By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.</p> | <p><i>Develop programmes to ensure sustainable management of fish, invertebrates and aquatic plants with regards to the conservation of threatened and endemic species</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Lack of monitoring due to in-adequate resources</i> |
| <p>Areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably</p> <p>Target 7: By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity</p> | <p><i>Formulate programmes and actions that have positive impacts on areas set aside for agriculture, aquaculture and forestry for the purpose of conserving biodiversity</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Land Tenure issue</i> ○ <i>Lack of coordination between sectors involve</i> |
| <p>Pollution and eutrophication are contained and controlled</p> <p>Target 8: By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.</p> | <p><i>Develop and implement measures to reduce the impact of pollution and waste on island biological diversity</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Lack of enforcement and monitoring</i> |
| <p>Invasive alien species identified, priority species controlled/eradicated, pathways contained</p> <p>Target 9: By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment</p> | <p><i>Update Invasive Risk Assessment to prioritize most common invasive species with diverse impacts on biodiversity.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Identify appropriate actions for pests control</i> ○ <i>Introduce knowledge through trainings of the use of chemicals and appropriate methods for pests control</i> |
| <p>Pressure from ocean acidification and climate change on coral reefs and other vulnerable ecosystems minimized</p> <p>Target 10: By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning</p> | <p><i>Awareness programmes are implemented throughout local communities to inform of the impacts of anthropogenic pressures with strategies suggested. Ecosystem management and species management conduct annually to check status of coral reef to formulate appropriate strategies to mitigate these impacts.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Lack participation of local communities to the above programmes.</i> ○ <i>Local communities are reluctant to take part in these programmes due to their ownership/rights on resources etc.</i> |

| 2020 Biodiversity Targets (“Aichi Targets”) (Text in bold above target is a synopsis of the target, for easy reference) | Progress/Obstacles | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------|--------------------|----------------------|--|--|--|---------------------------|-----------------|--------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|---------|------------|-----------------------------|--|--------|------------|----------------------------|-------------------|----------|------------|-----------------|--|--|--|---------------------------|---------------------|----------|--|----------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Strategic goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>17% terrestrial and 10% of coastal and marine areas are conserved in networks of protected areas</p> <p>Target 11: By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscape and seascapes.</p> | <p>To be achieved through the implementation of national targets set under the Corporate plans of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment as the lead agency for all environmental matters in Samoa .</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Availability of land to convert into protected areas | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Extinction of all threatened species is prevented, conservation status is improved</p> <p>Target 12: By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.</p> | <p>Following species are threatened which requires intensive management to minimize rate of extinction;</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1489 607 2443 1143"> <thead> <tr> <th>Scientific name</th> <th>English name</th> <th>Samoaan name</th> <th>Status (IUCN 2011)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="4">Bird Species:</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Gallinule pacifica</i></td> <td>Samoaan woodhen</td> <td>Puna'e</td> <td>Critically endangered</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Didunculus strigirostris</i></td> <td>Tooth-billed pigeon</td> <td>Manumea</td> <td>Endangered</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Galicollumba stairii</i></td> <td>Friendly ground dove (shy ground dove)</td> <td>Tuaimo</td> <td>Vulnerable</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Gymnomyza samoensis</i></td> <td>Forest honeyeater</td> <td>Ma'oma'o</td> <td>Endangered</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4">Insects:</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Papilio godeffroyi</i></td> <td>Samoaan swallowtail</td> <td>Pepe a'e</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4">Plants:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Refer list from Art (136 threatened species)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No scientific knowledge available to conduct national surveys to identify status of species present in the wild ○ Limited manpower and resources available | Scientific name | English name | Samoaan name | Status (IUCN 2011) | Bird Species: | | | | <i>Gallinule pacifica</i> | Samoaan woodhen | Puna'e | Critically endangered | <i>Didunculus strigirostris</i> | Tooth-billed pigeon | Manumea | Endangered | <i>Galicollumba stairii</i> | Friendly ground dove (shy ground dove) | Tuaimo | Vulnerable | <i>Gymnomyza samoensis</i> | Forest honeyeater | Ma'oma'o | Endangered | Insects: | | | | <i>Papilio godeffroyi</i> | Samoaan swallowtail | Pepe a'e | | Plants: | | | | Refer list from Art (136 threatened species) | | | |
| Scientific name | English name | Samoaan name | Status (IUCN 2011) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bird Species: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Gallinule pacifica</i> | Samoaan woodhen | Puna'e | Critically endangered | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Didunculus strigirostris</i> | Tooth-billed pigeon | Manumea | Endangered | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Galicollumba stairii</i> | Friendly ground dove (shy ground dove) | Tuaimo | Vulnerable | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Gymnomyza samoensis</i> | Forest honeyeater | Ma'oma'o | Endangered | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Refer list from Art (136 threatened species) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Breeds/varieties of cultivated animals and plants and their wild relatives are maintained, strategies for genetic erosion are in place</p> | <p>Develop breeding programmes for genetic diversity with regards to threatened and endangered species and formulate and implement strategies for genetic erosion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lack of breeding programmes in place | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| 2020 Biodiversity Targets (“Aichi Targets”) <i>(Text in bold above target is a synopsis of the target, for easy reference)</i> | Progress/Obstacles |
|---|--|
| Target 13: By 2020, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity. | |
| Strategic goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services | |
| Ecosystems that provide water, health, livelihoods and well-being are restored and safeguarded Target 14: By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable. | <p>Watershed areas are currently protected under the Water Resource Act 2007, under WRD.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Other ecosystems (i.e. rivers, lakes, mangrove forests etc...) are not protected or probably managed due to lack of legislation |
| Ecosystem resilience and carbon stocks from biodiversity are enhanced, at least 15% of degraded ecosystems are restored, promoting joint implementation of Rio Conventions Target 15: By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification. | <p>The following Natural resources and Environment policies have been formulated and implemented;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NBSAP – the main biodiversity conservation Plan. - National Water Resources Management Strategy 2007-2017 - National Water Resources Policy, - National Policy on the Conservation of Biological Diversity - Population Policy, - Land Use Policy - National Biosafety Framework - Water for Life – Sector Plan and Framework for Action 2008/9-2012 - Coastal Infrastructure Management (CIM) Strategy 2000 - CIM Plans (Districts) - Coastal Infrastructure Management Plans (Districts) - Forest Reserve Conservation Policy - National Heritage Conservation Policy <p>Two National Parks were established since the adoption of the NBSAP: Lake Lanoto'o National Park in 2003 an area of 201 ha on the ridge of Upolu island, and Mauga o Salafai an area of 5,974 ha on the eastern uplands of Savaii island.</p> <p>Preliminary studies and consultative planning for the conservation of the Sasina-Aopo-Salailua Upland Forest were conducted in 2007. Funding for full implementation is being sought; a local land dispute is posing an unexpected threat.</p> |

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| | <p><i>Implementation of 1 million tree plant campaign.</i></p> <p><i>Increased Number of new urban and rural national reserves.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Limited resources for legislation enforcement</i> ○ <i>Limited financial resources</i> ○ <i>Lack of public awareness lack of community commitment</i> ○ <i>Land ownership issue</i> |
| <p>Nagoya protocol on ABS is in force and operational</p> <p>Target 16: By 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation.</p> | <p><i>Draft legislation in draft form. (Bio-prospecting regulation). A draft National Biosafety Framework was developed and provides guidelines regarding the handling of requests for the importation of LMOs. No concrete action taken to date on reviewing the need for a National Bioprospecting Coordinating Body.</i></p> <p><i>A comprehensive study was completed (2003KVA report) with proposing specific mechanisms for benefit sharing.</i></p> <p><i>A comprehensive study was completed (2003KVA report) with proposing specific mechanisms for regulating access to traditional knowledge and genetic resources.</i></p> <p><i>No concrete actions taken to date to explore opportunities to restore Samoa’s endemic biodiversity, held in collections outside of Samoa. Identify outside ex-situ collections holding Samoa’s biological and genetic resources, and develop agreements for the restoration and repatriation of ownership rights.</i></p> |
| <p align="center">Strategic Goal E: Enhance Implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building</p> | |
| <p>All Parties have an effective and updated NBSAP produced in a participatory manner</p> <p>Target 17: By 2015 each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan.</p> | <p><i>Based on information available to the 4th National Report on CBD, 73% of NBSAP actions directly addressing the various Articles of the CBD have been implemented or are in the process of implementation. The other 27% remains to be implemented. Many of the actions in the 73% are open ended and therefore continue to be relevant and in need of on-going implementation</i></p> <p><i>There are 8 theme areas of the NBSAP and good progress have been made in the implementation of 6 theme areas. There is limited progress in the theme area on Access and Benefit sharing and in Finances.</i></p> <p><i>The NBSAP however is now due for a review and for updating to take on board new information from completed and soon-to-be completed studies, strengthen indicators and targets for monitoring to address existing gaps and to incorporate lessons learned</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Access to GEF Funding</i> |

Strateg

| 2020 Biodiversity Targets (“Aichi Targets”) <i>(Text in bold above target is a synopsis of the target, for easy reference)</i> | Progress/Obstacles |
|---|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Lack of technical and technological capacity</i> ○ <i>Customary land tenure</i> ○ <i>Lack of up to date information</i> ○ <i>Lack of interagency coordination</i> ○ <i>Lack of NBSAP Monitoring</i> |
| <p>Traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of ILC, customary use, are respected and integrated into the Convention, ILCs participate at all relevant levels</p> <p>Target 18: By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels</p> | <p><i>No corresponding NBSAP indicator</i></p> |
| <p>Biodiversity science and technology are improved, shared and applied</p> <p>Target 19: By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.</p> | <p><i>Develop and strengthen relationship amongst science communities and institutions to ensure biodiversity information are improved and equally shared</i></p> |
| <p>A substantive increase in financial resources invested in biodiversity is achieved</p> <p>Target 20: By 2020, at the latest, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan 2011-2020 from all sources and in accordance with the consolidated and agreed process in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization should increase substantially from the current levels. This target will be subject to changes contingent to resources needs assessments to be developed and reported by Parties.</p> | <p><i>There is no long term financial plan for the implementation of the NBSAP. MNRE’s 3-year corporate plans sets out priorities for funding for biodiversity conservation work plans. Samoa’s NAPA (2006) has a 2008 update identifying a list of priority projects with associated budgets A number of these projects have implications for biodiversity conservation particularly the protection of coastal ecosystems.</i></p> <p><i>Regular annual and bi-annual consultations with multilateral and bilateral donors are normal to discuss multi-sectoral priorities. Biodiversity conservation is considered within the broad framework of these priorities.</i></p> <p><i>No concrete actions taken to date to establish a programme for increasing financial assistance for conservation work through foundations and other aid donors</i></p> |