

SAMOA – Country Data Dossier for Protected Areas Summary Sheet

Estimated current PA coverage (Source: DOPA, see footnote on next page)

6.69% Terrestrial (194 km²)

0.09% Marine (113 km²)

Terrestrial and Marine Ecoregions

Samoa has 1 terrestrial and 1 marine ecological regions.

Out of 1 terrestrial ecological region:

- 1 ecological region (Samoan tropical moist forests) is a high priority candidate site for further protection.

Out of 1 marine ecological region:

- 1 ecological region (Samoa Islands) is a high priority candidate site for further protection.

Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAs)

Samoa has 6 IBAs: 3 IBAs have no protection, 3 IBAs have partial protection. Bringing some IBAs that have no protection or having partial protection under protected areas and improving the management effectiveness of all IBA PAs are priority actions.

Alliance for Zero Extinction Sites (AZEs)

Samoa has 1 AZE: 1 AZE has no protection. Bringing this AZE that has no protection under protected areas and improving the management effectiveness of the AZE are priority actions.

Overlaps between unprotected and partially protected IBAs and candidates Ecoregions for further protection

There are 9 overlaps between IBAs and ecoregions (6 terrestrial, 3 marine) whose further protection is a priority action.

Overlaps between unprotected and partially protected AZEs and candidates Ecoregions for further protection

There is 1 overlap between AZEs and ecoregions (1 terrestrial) whose further protection is a priority action.

STAR GEF-5 Allocation and Utilization

The Climate Change focal area has used more than its indicative allocation. However, Samoa is fully flexible, so this excess will come from unused resources of the Biodiversity and/or Land Degradation focal areas, which will in turn reduce their available funds. Remaining funds available for programming, for Samoa, are 0.00. Allocation not utilized is 1 USD.

STAR GEF-6 Allocation and Utilization

Total Biodiversity GEF-6 Allocation is 2,668,564 USD. Allocation remaining to be programmed is 2,668,564 USD. For undertaking implementation of the identified actions above, countries can request the use of their GEF-6 allocations, as agreed upon in COP 11 decision XI/24 paragraphs 1 (a) (b) (g) and paragraph 3. Specifically, in BD1 “Improving Sustainability of Protected Areas Systems”, both Program 1 “Improving Financial Sustainability and Effective Management of the National Ecological Infrastructure” and Program 2 “Nature’s Last Stand: Expanding the Reach of the Global Protected Area Estate” as well as in BD2 “Reduce Threats to Globally Significant Biodiversity”, Program 3 “Preventing the Extinction of Known Threatened Species”.

SAMOA – Terrestrial and Marine Ecoregions, Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas, Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas in Danger, Alliance for Zero Extinction Sites, Overlaps between unprotected and partially protected IBAs and AZEs and candidates Ecoregions for further protection, Actions Identified in the PoWPA Action Plan, and GEF Allocations

Terrestrial and Marine Ecoregions¹ (all PAs) (2)

Samoa has 1 terrestrial and 1 marine ecological regions.

Out of 1 terrestrial ecological region:

- 1 ecological region (Samoa tropical moist forests) is a high priority candidate site for further protection as its occurrence in Samoa is more than 80% and its worldwide protection is less than 10%.

Out of 1 marine ecological region:

- 1 ecological region (Samoa Islands) is a high priority candidate site for further protection as its occurrence in Samoa is more than 20% and its worldwide protection is less than 10%.

Name	T/M	% in country	% protected in country	% protected worldwide	% country covered	Country contribution
Samoa Islands	M	42.80	3.49	5.51	100.00	27.06
Samoa tropical moist forests	T	93.34	6.69	7.46	100.00	83.68

Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAs)²

Samoa has 6 IBAs.

- 3 IBAs have no protection
- 3 IBAs have partial protection

Bringing some IBAs that have no protection or having partial protection under protected areas and improving the management effectiveness of all IBA PAs are priority actions.

¹ The Joint Research Centre of the European Commission (JRC) has updated the Digital Observatory for Protected Areas which presents information on the coverage of terrestrial and marine ecological regions under existing protected areas using the 2014 World Database of Protected Areas in collaboration with the United Nations Environment Program World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC). http://dopa-explorer.jrc.ec.europa.eu/dopa_explorer/

² BirdLife International has coordinated the identification of over 12,000 Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAs) worldwide. <http://www.birdlife.org/worldwide/programmes/important-bird-and-biodiversity-areas-ibas>; also see the database at <http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/country>

Country data dossier for protected areas

Site Number	Site Name	Area (km ²)	%Protected	Protection class	Latitude	Longitude
23805	Aleipata Marine Protected Area	46.07	0.00	None	-14.1	-171.4
23810	Uafato-Tiavea Forest	22.04	0.00	None	-14.0	-171.5
27481	Central Savaii Rainforest (includes Tuasivi Ridge AZE)	767.15	0.00	None	-13.6	-172.4
27480	Apia Catchments	84.63	26.23	Partial	-13.9	-171.8
27479	Eastern Upolu Craters	46.49	30.58	Partial	-14.0	-171.5
23807	O Le Pupu-Pu'e National Park	44.00	48.37	Partial	-14.0	-171.7

Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAs) in Danger³

There are no data for IBAs in danger.

Alliance for Zero Extinction Sites (AZEs)⁴

Samoa has 1 AZE.

- 1 AZE has no protection

Bringing this AZE that has no protection under protected areas and improving its management effectiveness are priority actions.

Site Number	Site Name	Area (km ²)	%Protected	Protection class	Latitude	Longitude
611	Tuasivi Ridge, Savai'i	767.15	0.00	None	-13.8	-172.5

³ BirdLife International has coordinated the identification of Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAs) worldwide, and has recently highlighted a subset of 356 IBAs in Danger that face the most severe threats. <http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/info/ibaidites>

⁴ The Alliance for Zero Extinction (AZE) has identified sites supporting the last remaining populations of one or more Endangered or Critically Endangered species (as listed on the IUCN Red List), thereby providing a tool to focus conservation efforts to prevent potential imminent global extinctions, consistent with Aichi Biodiversity Target 12. <http://www.zeroextinction.org/>; also see the database at <http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/info/siteprotection>

Overlaps between unprotected and partially protected IBAs and candidates Ecoregions for further protection⁵

Out of 6 terrestrial overlaps:

- If protection is extended to **3** IBAs which are not protected hitherto in Samoa, those actions also improve protection status of endemic or nearly endemic (80-100% in the country) terrestrial ecoregions that have a worldwide protection of less than 10%.
- If protection is extended to **3** IBAs which are partially protected in Samoa, those actions also improve protection status of endemic or nearly endemic (80-100% in the country) terrestrial ecoregions that have a worldwide protection of less than 10%.

Out of 3 marine overlaps:

- If protection is extended to **1** IBA which is not protected hitherto in Samoa, this action also improves the protection status of a marine ecoregion that has a worldwide protection of less than 10% and a significant occurrence in Samoa (20-80% in the country).
- If protection is extended to **2** IBAs which are partially protected in Samoa, those actions also improve protection status of marine ecoregions that have a worldwide protection of less than 10% and a significant occurrence in Samoa (20-80% in the country).

Site Number	Site Name	Total area (ha)	Ecoregion Number	T/M	Ecoregion Name	% in country	Overlap (ha)	Overlap (%)
23805	Aleipata Marine Protected Area	4,606.9	20157	M	Samoa Islands	42.80	4,017.5	87.2
23805	Aleipata Marine Protected Area	4,606.9	70112	T	Samoaan tropical moist forests	93.34	589.3	12.8
23807	O Le Pupu-Pu'e National Park	4,400.1	20157	M	Samoa Islands	42.80	28.7	0.7
23807	O Le Pupu-Pu'e National Park	4,400.1	70112	T	Samoaan tropical moist forests	93.34	4,371.4	99.3
23810	Uafato-Tiavea Forest	2,204.1	70112	T	Samoaan tropical moist forests	93.34	2,204.1	100.0
27479	Eastern Upolu Craters	4,649.4	20157	M	Samoa Islands	42.80	1.5	0.0
27479	Eastern Upolu Craters	4,649.4	70112	T	Samoaan tropical moist forests	93.34	4,647.9	100.0
27480	Apia Catchments	8,463.1	70112	T	Samoaan tropical moist forests	93.34	8,463.1	100.0
27481	Central Savaii Rainforest	76,715.4	70112	T	Samoaan tropical moist forests	93.34	76,715.4	100.0

⁵ These data come from the superimposition of Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAs) identified by BirdLife International and terrestrial and marine ecological regions under existing protected areas recorded by the Digital Observatory for Protected Areas of the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission (JRC) using the 2014 World Database of Protected Areas in collaboration with the United Nations Environment Program World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC). http://dopa-explorer.jrc.ec.europa.eu/dopa_explorer/; <http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/country>.

Overlaps between unprotected and partially protected AZEs and candidates Ecoregions for further protection⁶

Out of 1 terrestrial overlap:

- If protection is extended to **1** AZE which is not protected hitherto in Samoa, this action also improves the protection status of an endemic or nearly endemic (80-100% in the country) terrestrial ecoregion that has a worldwide protection of less than 10%.

Site Number	Site Name	Total area (ha)	Ecoregion Number	T/M	Ecoregion Name	% in country	Overlap (ha)	Overlap (%)
27481	Central Savaii Rainforest	76,715.4	70112	T	Samoan tropical moist forests	93.34	76,715.4	100.0

Actions Identified in the PoWPA Action Plan⁷

Action	Timeline
Implementation of ecological gap analysis	2012 – 2019
Strengthened and development of sustainable finance plans	2012 – 2018
Integration of protected areas into wider land and seascapes	2012 – 2014
Institutionalize management effectiveness assessment	2012 – 2015
Diversification of governance types and recognition of ICCAs	2012 – 2015
Protected areas management tools	2012 – 2014
Values and contribution of protected areas	2012 – 2015

⁶ These data come from the superimposition of Alliance for Zero Extinction sites (AZEs) and terrestrial and marine ecological regions under existing protected areas recorded by the Digital Observatory for Protected Areas of the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission (JRC) using the 2014 World Database of Protected Areas in collaboration with the United Nations Environment Program World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC). http://dopa-explorer.jrc.ec.europa.eu/dopa_explorer/; <http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/info/siteprotection>.

⁷ <http://www.cbd.int/protected/implementation/actionplans/>

STAR GEF-5 Allocation and Utilization (All amounts in US\$)⁸

The Climate Change focal area has used more than its indicative allocation. However, Samoa is fully flexible, so this excess will come from unused resources of the Biodiversity and/or Land Degradation focal areas, which will in turn reduce their available funds. Remaining funds available for programming, for Samoa, are 0.00.

Focal Area	STAR GEF-5 Indicative allocation	Allocation utilized	PIFs cleared by CEO awaiting approval	Allocations remaining to be programmed
Biodiversity	2,430,000	0	0	2,430,000
Climate Change	2,000,000	0	0	2,000,000
Land Degradation	930,000	5,359,999	0	-4,429,999
Total	5,360,000	5,359,999	0	1

STAR GEF-6 Allocation and Utilization (All amounts in US\$)⁹

Focal Area	Indicative allocation	Allocation utilized	PIFs cleared by CEO awaiting approval	Allocations remaining to be programmed
Climate Change	3,000,000	6,817,282	0	-3,817,282
Biodiversity	2,668,564	0	0	2,668,564
Land Degradation	1,148,718	0	0	1,148,718
Total	6,817,282	6,817,282	0	0

⁸ https://www.thegef.org/gef/country_profile (accessed April, 14 2016)

⁹ Ibid.

Paragraphs 1 (a), (b), and (g) and paragraph 3 of decision XI/24 on protected areas

1. *Invites* Parties to:
 - (a) In line with paragraph 1(c) of decision X/31, integrate national action plans for the programme of work into updated national biodiversity strategies and action plans, which, in line with paragraphs 3 (c) and (d) of decision X/2, should be adopted as policy instruments and used as a primary framework for implementation and as the basis for securing the necessary financial support, including from national budgets and from bilateral, multilateral and other sources;
 - (b) Consistent with national circumstances, undertake major efforts, with appropriate support, to achieve all elements of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11, and, in particular, to improve marine protected areas in all areas within their jurisdiction and to ensure that networks comprising both such marine protected areas and terrestrial protected areas are: representative (by completing ecological assessments and implementing the results); inclusive of areas important for biodiversity; managed effectively and equitably; connected and integrated into wider land- and seascapes; and inclusive of diversified types of governance for protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures;
 - (g) Align the protected area projects approved in the fourth, fifth and sixth replenishment periods of the Global Environment Facility, as well those supported by bilateral and other funding sources, with the actions identified in national action plans for the programme of work, so as to facilitate systematic monitoring and reporting on progress in achieving Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 and related Aichi Biodiversity Targets;
3. *Invites* the Global Environment Facility and its implementing agencies to facilitate the alignment of the development and implementation of protected area projects with the actions identified in national action plans for the programme of work, for example by clearly articulating the linkages with elements of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 in project documents, with a view to facilitating the systematic monitoring and reporting of the results of those projects as they contribute to achieving Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 and other related targets by Parties, and to maximize the contribution of such projects to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020;

Relevant GEF-6 Programmes under Biodiversity Focal area for seeking funding for PA projects

- BD1: Improving Sustainability of Protected Areas Systems
 - Program 1: Improving Financial Sustainability and Effective Management of the National Ecological Infrastructure
 - Program 2: Nature’s Last Stand: Expanding the Reach of the Global Protected Area Estate
- BD2: Reduce Threats to Globally Significant Biodiversity
 - Program 3: Preventing the Extinction of Known Threatened Species
- BD3: Sustainably Use Biodiversity
 - Program 6: Ridge to Reef+: Maintaining Integrity and Function of Globally Significant Coral Reef Ecosystems
- BD4: Mainstream Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use in to Production Landscapes/Seascapes and Sectors
 - Program 9: Managing the Human-Biodiversity Interface
 - Program 10: Integration of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services into Development and Finance Planning