



# Using SDG 6 Policy Support System (SDG-PSS) in SAMOA



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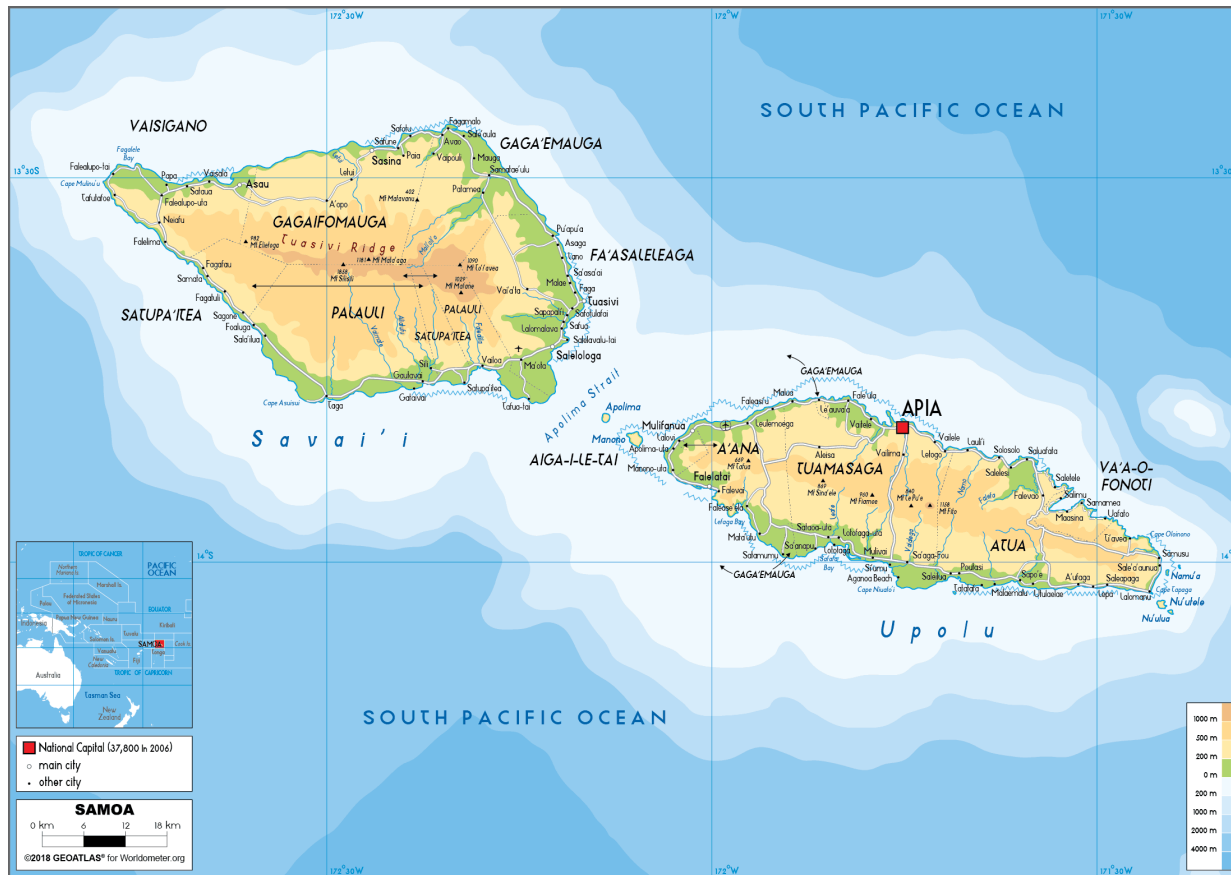
**MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT**

Project “Water in the World We Want”

Phase 3: Accelerating the achievement of water-related SDGs

Final Workshop, 20-22 February 2024, Phnom Penh, Cambodia

# Overall status of SDG 6 at the national level



## Location

- Geographical region: Polynesia, Oceania
- SDG region: Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)
- Small Island Developing States

## Land <sup>[1]</sup>

- Total area: --- km<sup>2</sup>
- Land area: 2,780 km<sup>2</sup> (2020)
- Land use by sector: 27% agriculture, 57% forest and 16% other (2018 - 2020)

## People <sup>[2]</sup>

- Total population: 222,382 people (2022)
- Population density: 70 people per km<sup>2</sup> (2020)
- Urbanisation: 16% lives in urban areas and 73% lives in rural areas (2020)

## Economy <sup>[3]</sup>

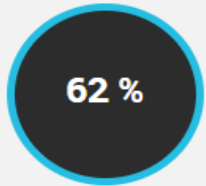
- Total GDP: 1,273,152,976 USD per year (2020)
- GDP per capita: 5,725 USD per year (2020)
- Value added by sector: 10% from agriculture, 75% from services and 11% from industry (2020 - 2022)

Data provider: World Bank

# Overall status of SDG 6 at the national level

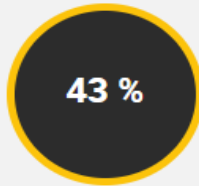
## SDG 6 snapshot in Samoa

### Drinking water



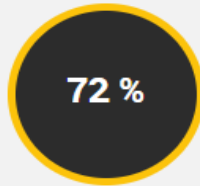
of the population in Samoa uses a safely managed drinking water service (SDG indicator 6.1.1, 2022)

### Sanitation



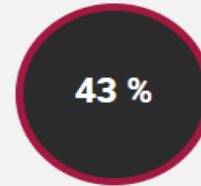
of the population in Samoa uses a safely managed sanitation service (SDG indicator 6.2.1a, 2022)

### Hygiene



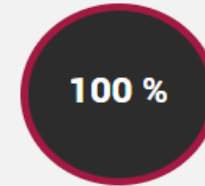
of the population in Samoa has a handwashing facility with soap and water available at home (SDG indicator 6.2.1b, 2022)

### Wastewater



of domestic wastewater in Samoa is safely treated (SDG indicator 6.3.1, 2022)

### Water quality



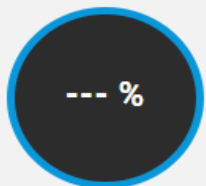
of monitored water bodies in Samoa has good ambient water quality (SDG indicator 6.3.2, 2020)

### Efficiency



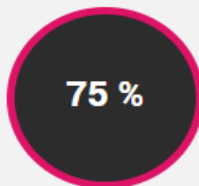
is the value added from the use of water by people and the economy in Samoa (SDG indicator 6.4.1, 2020)

### Water stress



of the renewable water resources in Samoa is being withdrawn, after taking into account environmental flow requirements (SDG indicator 6.4.2, 2020)

### Water management



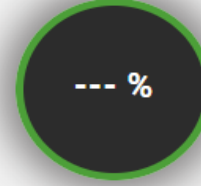
is the degree of implementation of integrated water resources management in Samoa (SDG indicator 6.5.1, 2020)

### Transboundary



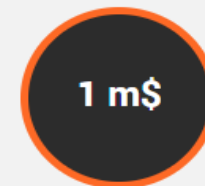
of transboundary basin area has an operational arrangement for water cooperation (SDG indicator 6.5.2, 2020)

### Ecosystems



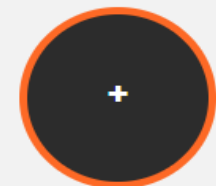
of the water basins in Samoa is experiencing rapid changes in the area covered by surface waters (SDG 6 indicator 6.6.1, 2020)

### Cooperation



is the amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance received by Samoa in 2021 (SDG indicator 6.a.1)

### Participation

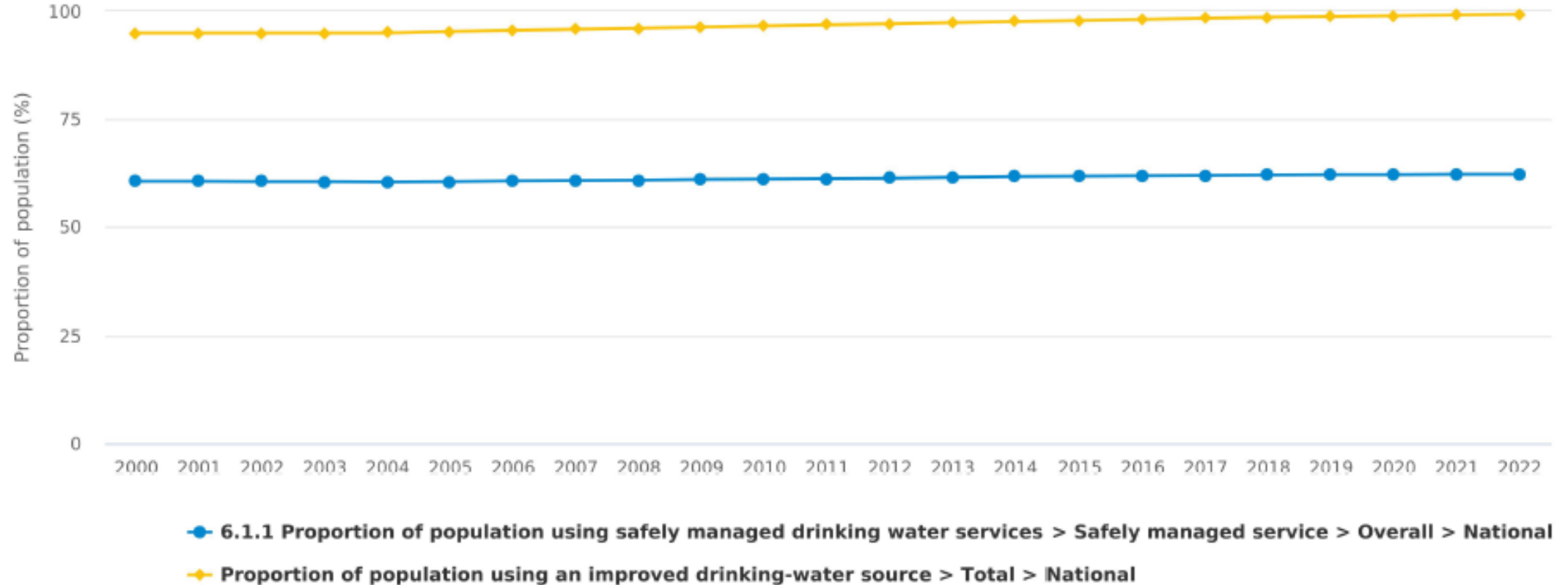


is the number of sub-sectors (out of 6) with a high level of participation by communities in Samoa (SDG indicator 6.b.1, 2012)

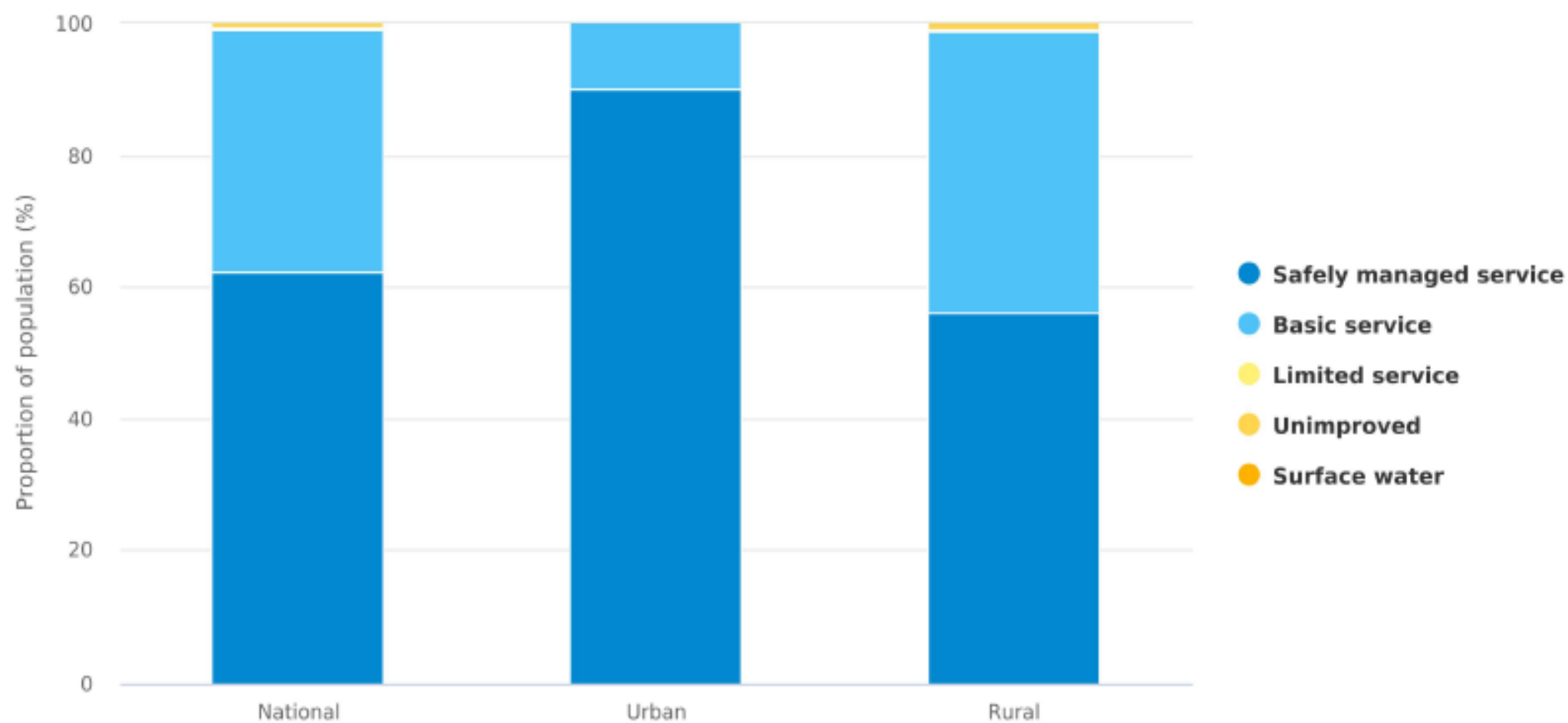
# Overall status of SDG 6 at the national level

## Drinking water

6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services in Samoa, progress over time<sup>[4]</sup>



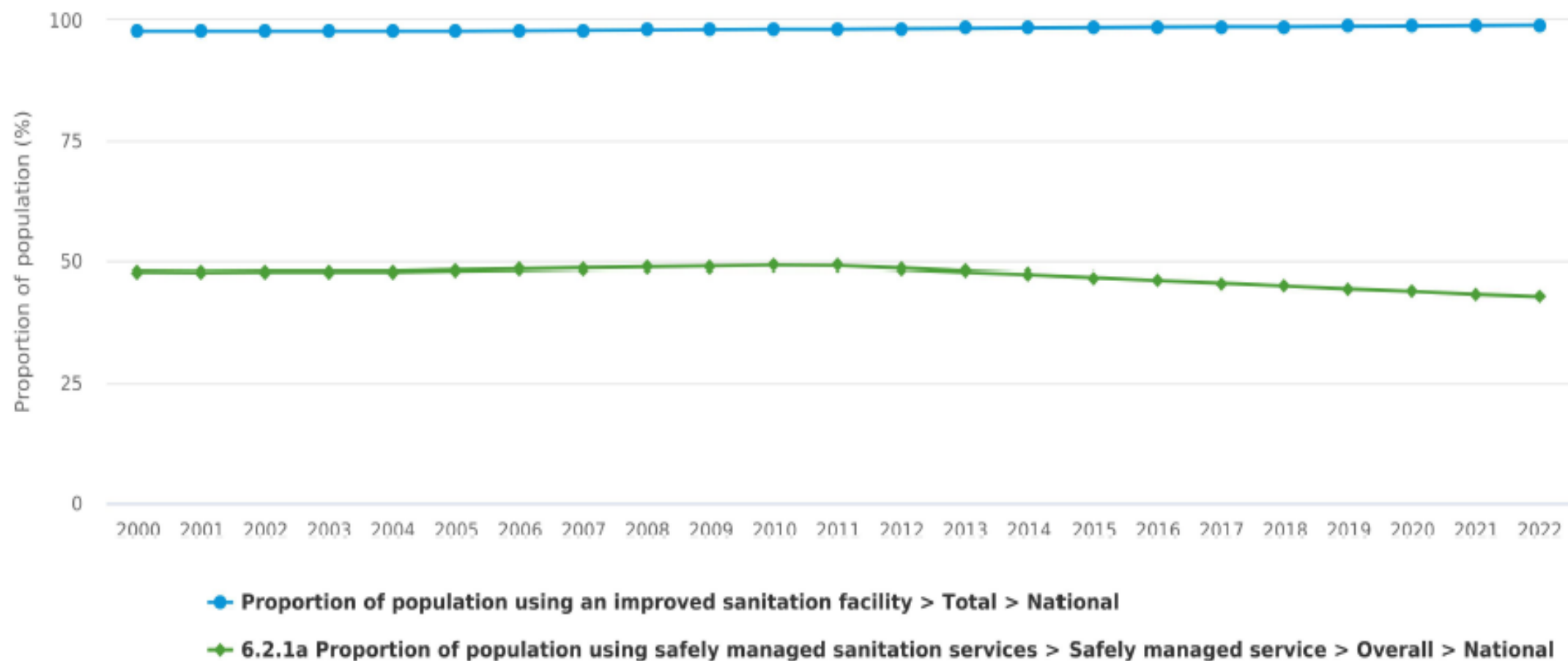
## 6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services in Samoa, by service level and location (2022)<sup>[5]</sup>



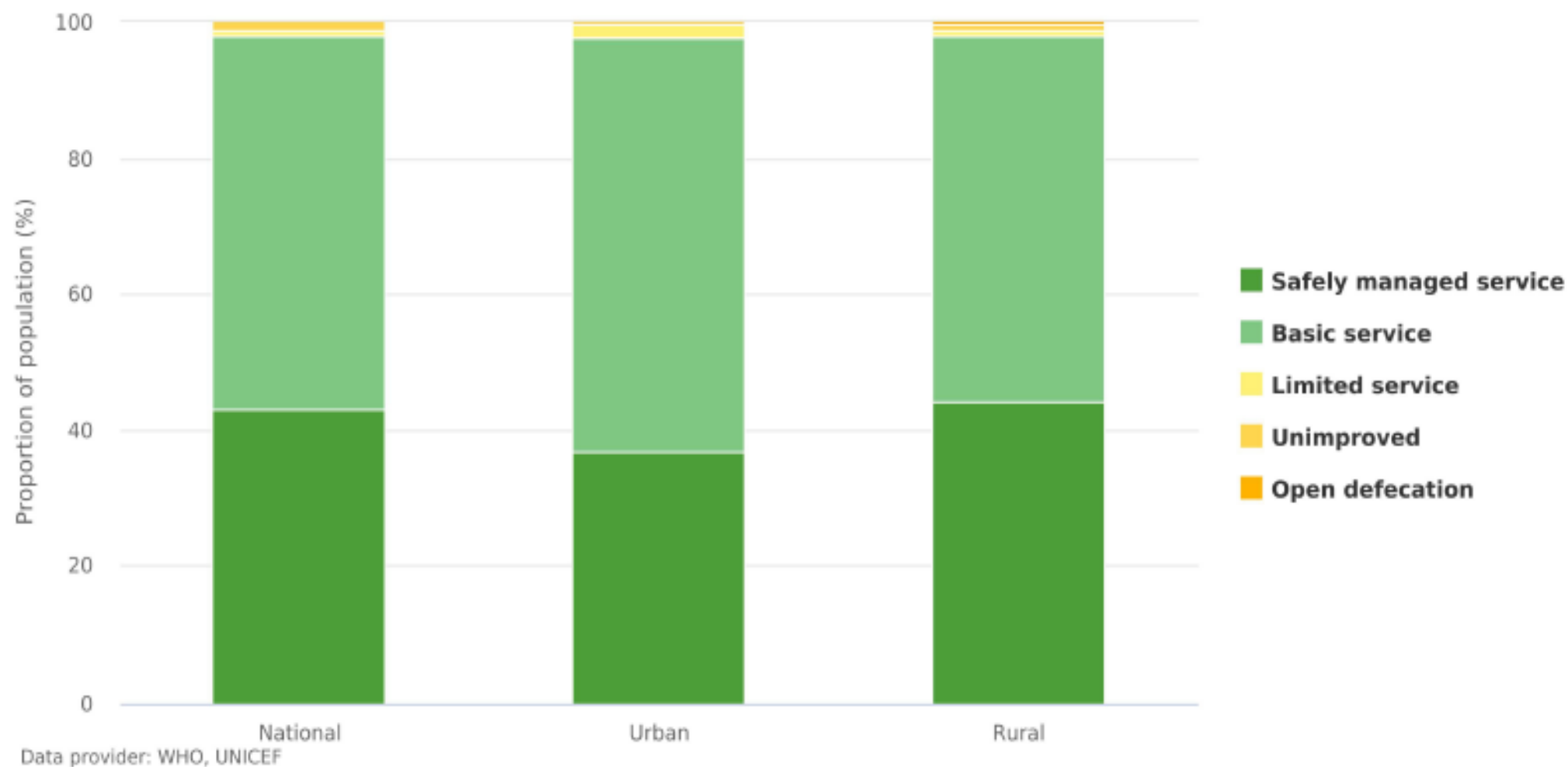
Data provider: WHO, UNICEF

## Sanitation and hygiene

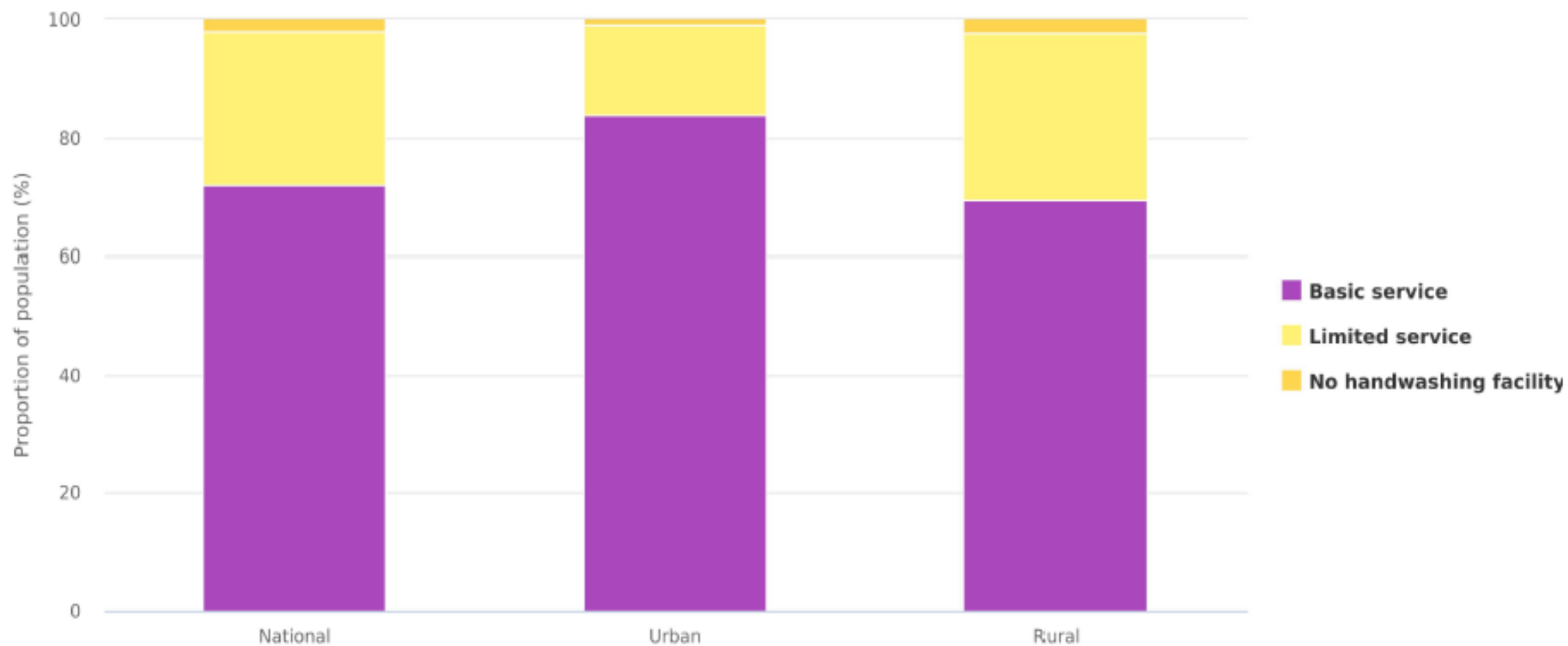
### 6.2.1a Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services in Samoa, progress over time<sup>[6]</sup>



## 6.2.1a Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services in Samoa, by service level and location (2022)<sup>[7]</sup>



## 6.2.1b Proportion of population with a handwashing facility with soap and water available at home in Samoa, by service level and location (2022)<sup>[8]</sup>

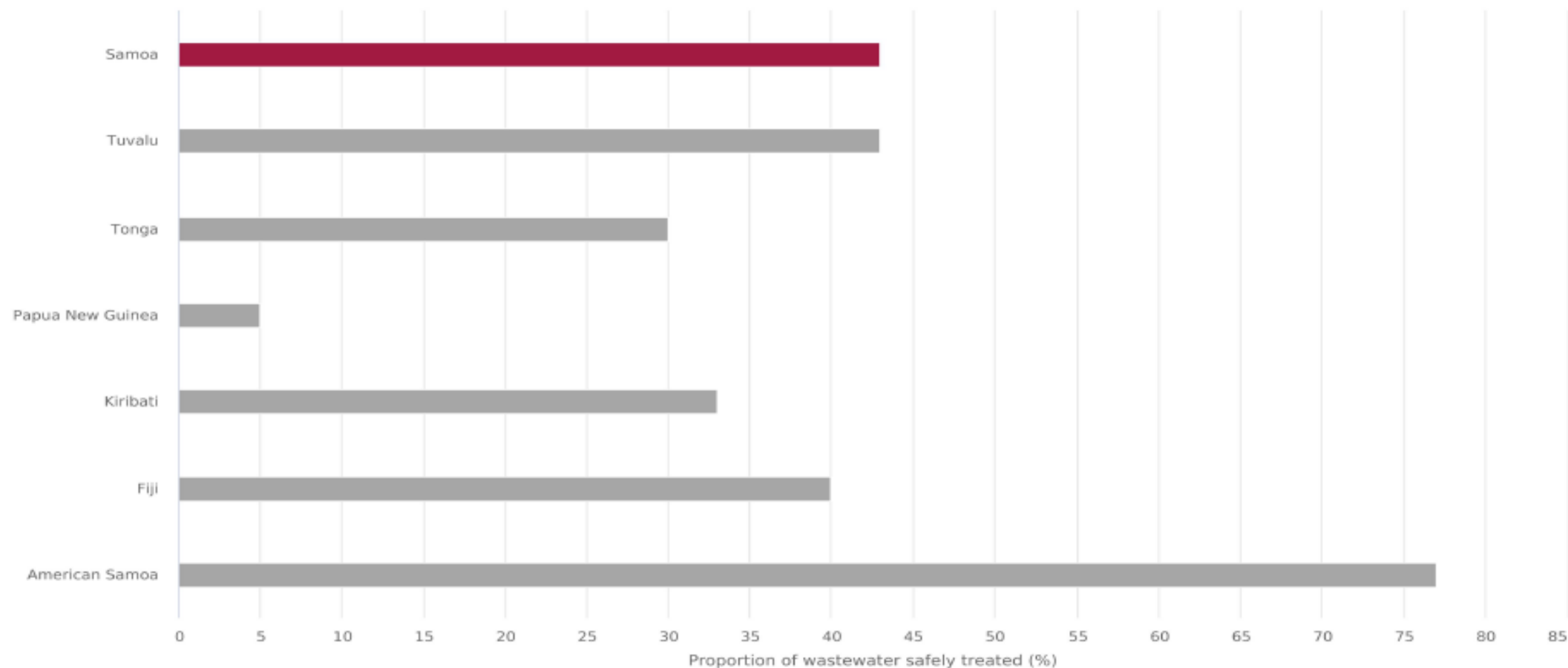


Data provider: WHO, UNICEF



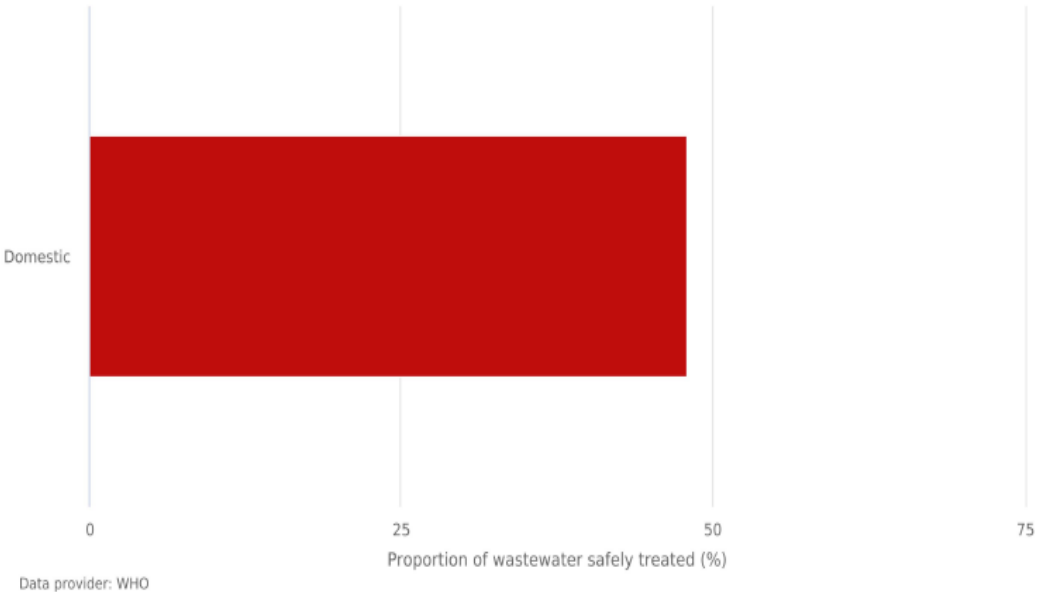
## Water quality and wastewater

6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater flow (safely) treated > Domestic in Samoa (2022), compared to other countries (and areas) in the region<sup>[9]</sup>

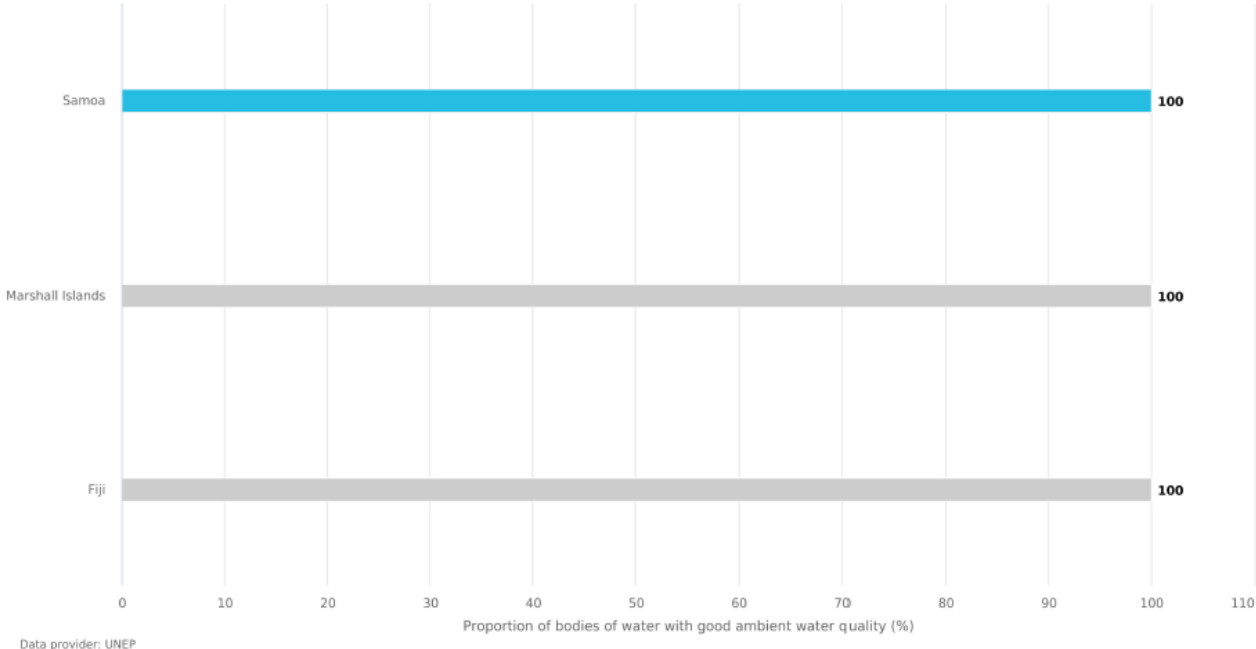


Data provider: WHO

### 6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater flow (safely) treated in Samoa, by source (2022)<sup>[10]</sup>



### 6.3.2 Level 1 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality in Samoa (2017-2020), compared to other countries (and areas) in the region<sup>[11]</sup>



## Water use and scarcity

### Water resources and withdrawal in Samoa, total and per capita

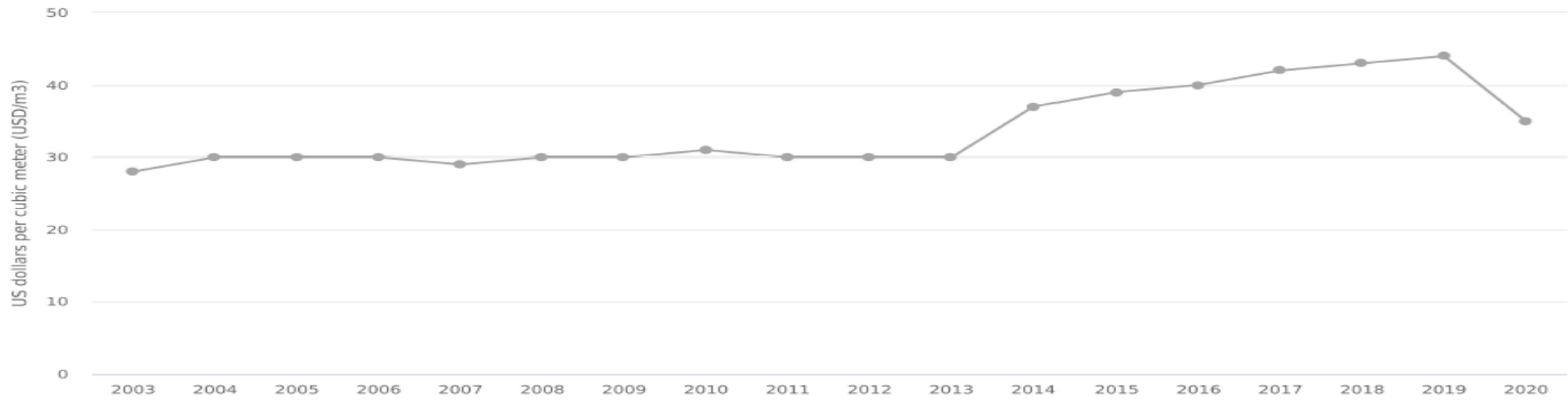
Long-term average annual precipitation in depth: 2,880 (mm/year) (2020)

Renewable water resources: m<sup>3</sup> per capita ()

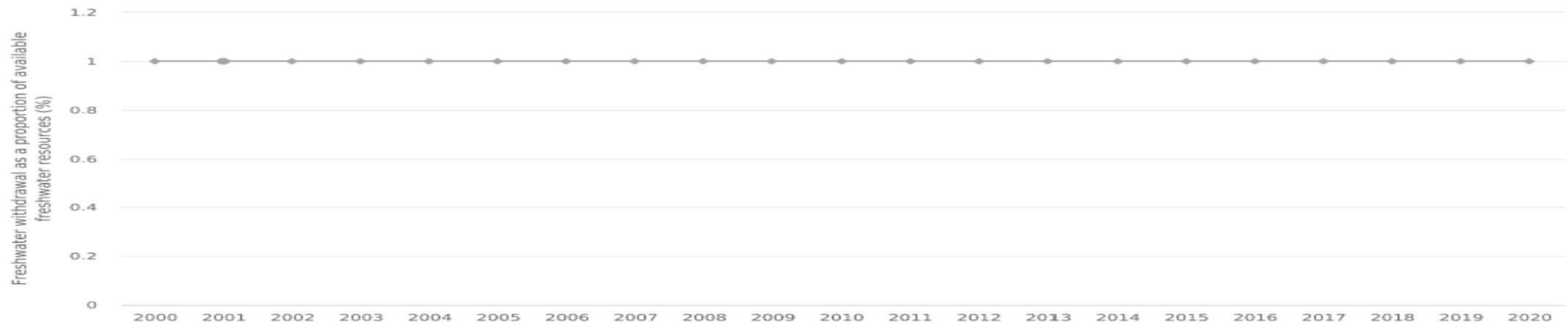
Water withdrawal: m<sup>3</sup> per capita ()

Environmental flow requirements: % of the renewable water resources ()

### 6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time in Samoa, progress over time, compared to other countries (and areas) in the region<sup>[13]</sup>



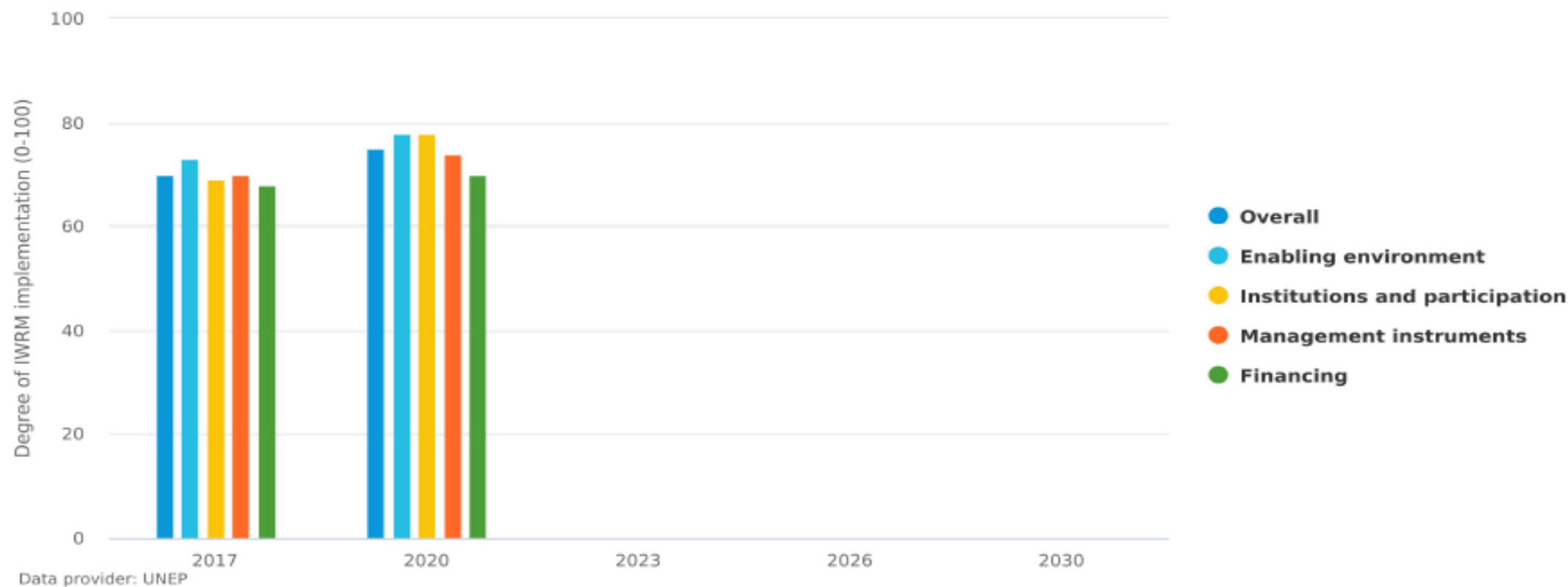
### 6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources in Samoa, change over time, compared to other countries (and areas) in the region<sup>[12]</sup>



# Water resources management

## 6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100) in Samoa, progress over time, by dimension<sup>[14]</sup>

Very low (0-10) – Low (11-30) – Medium-low (31-50) – Medium-high (51-70) – High (71-90) – Very high (91-100)



# Water-related ecosystems

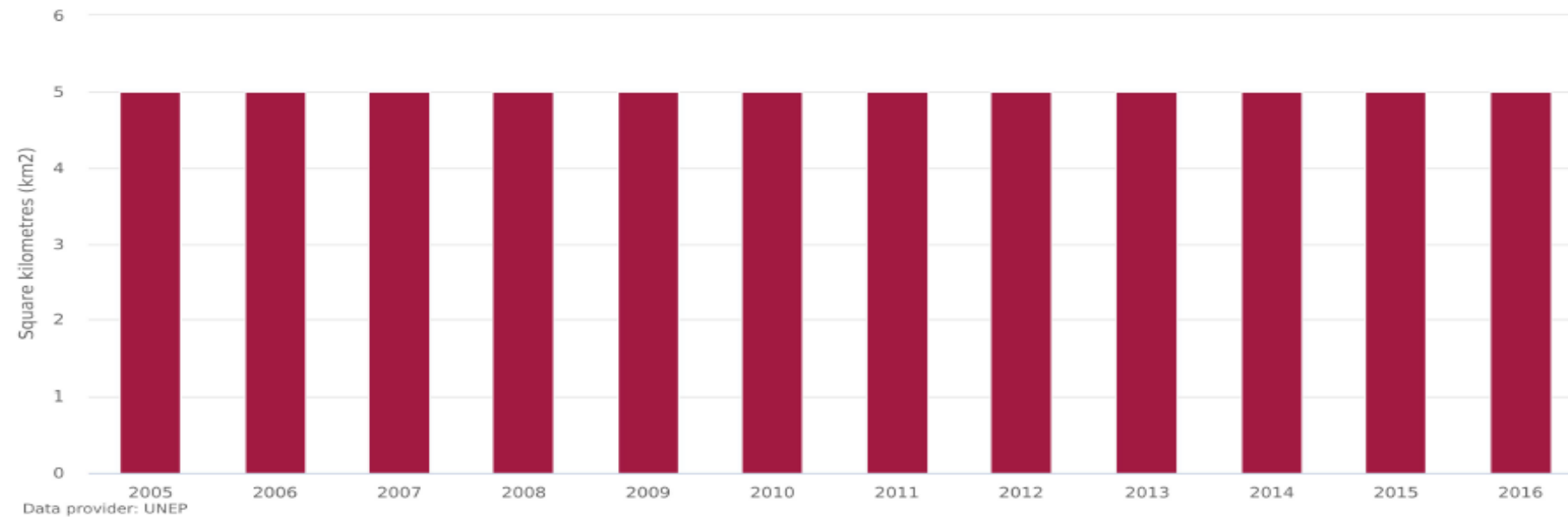
## Spatial extent of water-related ecosystems from earth observation data in Samoa, progress over time<sup>[15]</sup>

Changes include both increases and decreases in the area covered by surface water, corresponding to flooding and droughts and often associated with climate change. Spatial extent of lakes, rivers, estuaries and artificial water bodies

Baseline (2001-2005): 5 km<sup>2</sup>

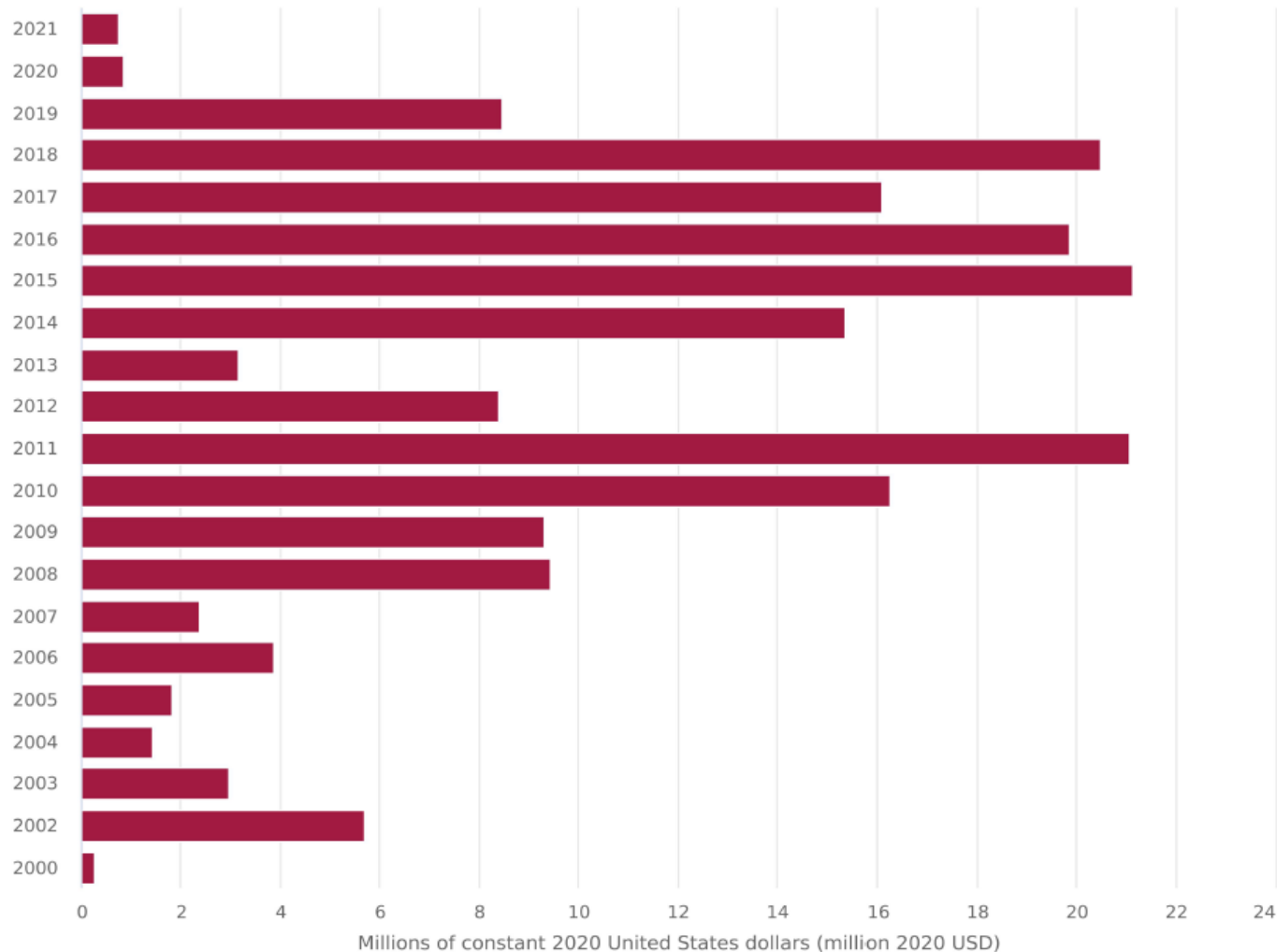
Latest five year period (2011-2015): 5 km<sup>2</sup>

Change in extent compared to baseline: gain of 0 %



# International cooperation and capacity-building

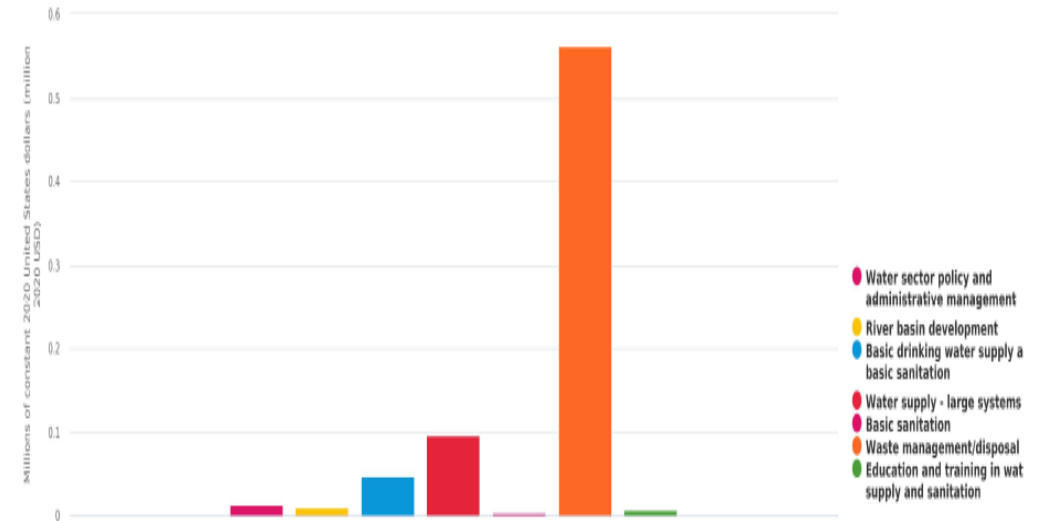
6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance received by Samoa, over time<sup>[16]</sup>



Data provider: WHO, OECD

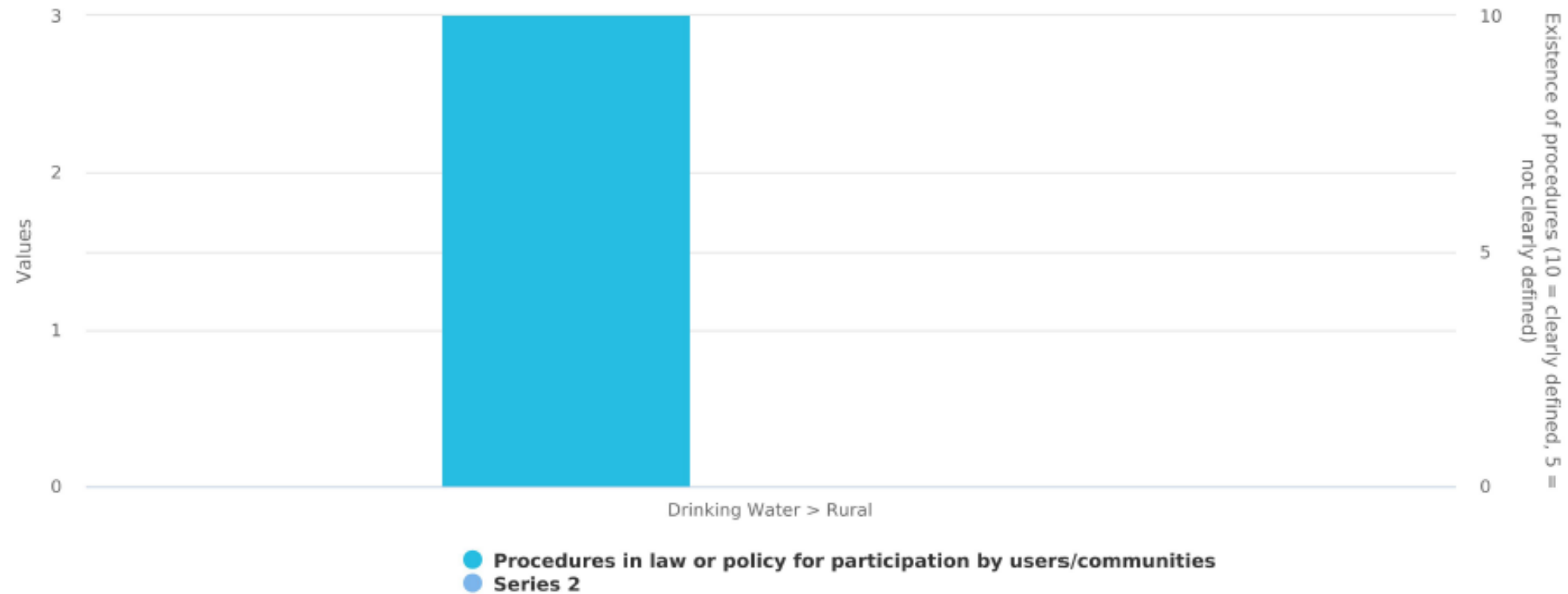
6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance received by Samoa in 2021, by sub-sector<sup>[17]</sup>

Water and sanitation-related official development assistance includes water sector policy and governance, water supply, sanitation, water sector policy, water resources conservation, river basins development, waste management/disposal, education and training, agricultural water resources and hydroelectric power.



# Community participation

## 6.b.1 Procedures in law or policy for participation by users/communities and level of participation in Samoa (2012)<sup>[18]</sup>



Data provider: WHO



# National agencies involved in SDG 6 achievement

- ❖ Water Sanitation and Hygiene Sector – 6 Subsectors
  - i. Water Resources Management
    - MNRE
  - i. Water Supply Management
    - SWA, IWSA, SRCS
  - i. Water Quality Management
    - MOH, SROS
  - i. Sanitation, Wastewater and Hygiene
    - MWTI, MOH, STA
  - i. Flood Mitigation
    - MWTI, LTA
  - i. Governance, Communications and Capacity Development
    - WSSCD - MNRE



# SDG 6 target(s) and indicator(s)

- **Most important target(s) and indicator(s)**

- **6.5** By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate
- **6.1** By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all
- **6.3** By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally
- **6.4** By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity
- **6.6** By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes
- **6.2** By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations

- **Least important target(s) and indicator(s)**

- **6.B** Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management
- **6.A** By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies

- **Other relevant contexts**

- Technology
- Vulnerability (climate, finance, resources, geographic isolation)



# Reflections on SDG-PSS and its online course

- Contribution of SDG-PSS online course in using SDG-PSS and navigating its main features?  
Was the course helpful in using SDG-PSS or not?
  - Online Course was straight forward & informative
  - Gave a detailed overview of the SDG-PSS
  - Course modules were helpful in navigating through the use of SDG-PSS
  - Learn by use
- What is needed to improve the course further?
  - Practical activities would be useful to better understand the use of SDG-PSS



# Relevance of SDG-PSS Components

- Most relevant components of SDG-PSS in the national context and why?
  - Finance Assessment
  - Capacity Assessment
  - Policy and Institutional Assessment
  - DRR/Resilience Mainstreaming
  - Integrity
- Least relevant components of SDG-PSS in the national context and why?
  - Gender Mainstreaming



# Summary Page of SDG-PSS

- Samoa has yet to begin using the SDG-PSS
- SDG Reporting in general has had many challenges
- Many different submission forms to various UN Agencies involved
- There was a great need for a more coordinated reporting framework
- SDG-PSS can hopefully address these challenges
- Allow for an easier and more coordinated reporting framework and support for policy/decision makers involved with SDG implementation





**FAAFETAI TELE  
LAVA.**

**THANK YOU  
FOR YOUR  
ATTENTION.**

