

4 MAY 2008

National GHG Abatement Strategy (NGHGAS):

Climate change is an issue of major concern to the future economic, social and environmental wellbeing of all Samoans. Initially adaptation was seen as the main priority of national efforts on climate change leading to the Cabinet approval in 2005 of the National Adaptation Programme of Action and its current implementation. In recent years, however, and in spite of Samoa's contribution to global warming being very small, there is growing agreement that climate change mitigation is everyone's responsibility. It is also considered that the reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions through this National GHG Abatement Strategy 2008-2018 (NGHGAS) will enhance national sustainable development efforts and improve the efficiency of the local economy. The mitigation of and adaptation to climate change impacts are among the key strategic priority for Samoa as highlighted in the National Policy on Combating Climate Change.

Global:

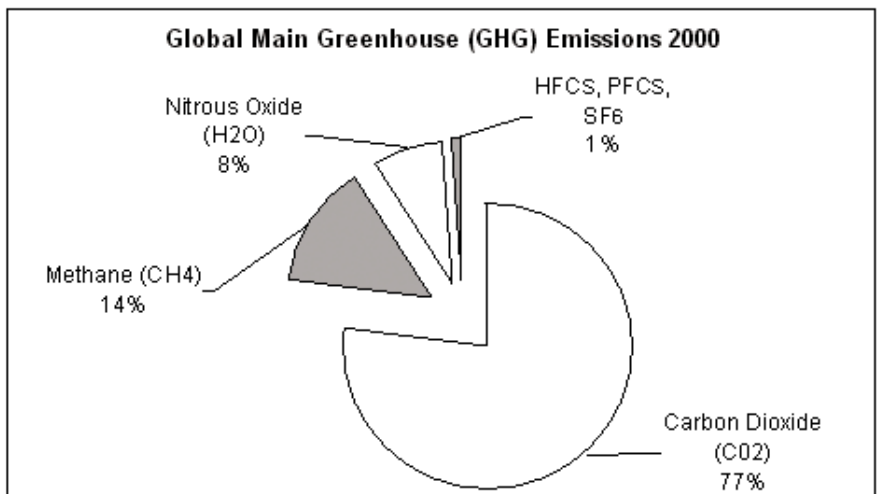
According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), average global temperatures increased by approximately 0.76°C since the mid-1800s. During the period 1961-2003 there was an average increase in global sea level of approximately 1.8mm per year. Rainfall patterns have also changed markedly over recent decades with more intense and long droughts observed in the tropics. Other climate extreme events such as heat-waves, cyclones and flooding have also become more common.

Significant scientific evidence indicates that an increase in the global average temperature of more than 2°C above pre-industrial levels poses severe risks to natural systems, human health and population well-being. Sustained warming of this magnitude could result in the extinction of many species and extensive melting of the Greenland and West Antarctic ice sheets, causing global sea level to rise between 12 and 40 feet. In light of this evidence a number of countries have indicated their commitment to a long-term goal of limiting warming to 2°C above pre-industrial levels. This will require immediate and sustained action to reduce heat-trapping emissions through increased energy efficiency, expanding the use of renewable energy and reducing deforestation and degradation. So to avoid a temperature increase of more than 2°C, according to the IPCC, worldwide global warming emissions should be reduced by at least 50 per cent below 1990 levels by 2050.

The IPCC projects global climate change to worsen over the coming decades with many of the observed trends described above expected to intensify. Samoa is seen to be particularly vulnerable to climate change impacts with strong threats predicted to the water, health, agriculture, fisheries, bio-diversity and infrastructure sectors.

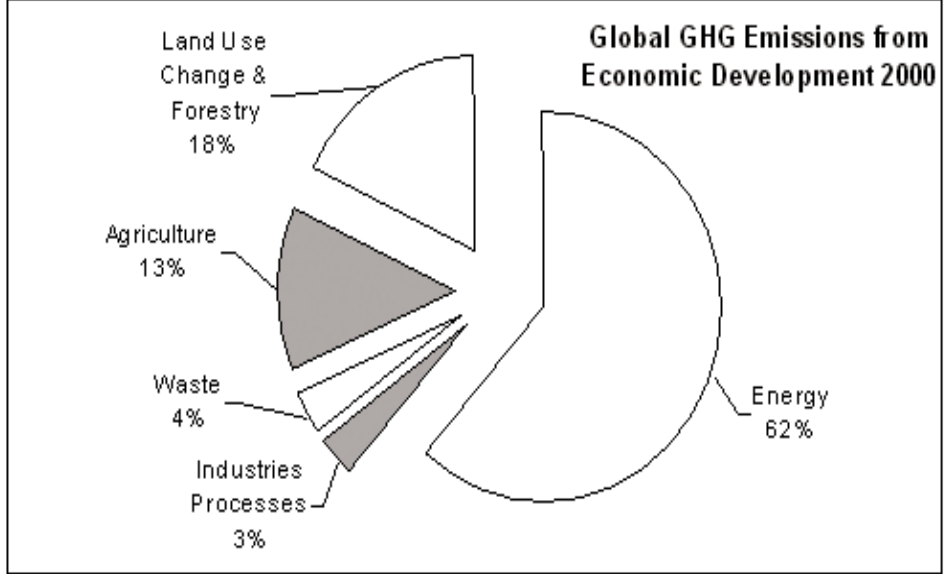
Global Greenhouse Gases Emissions 2000:

The figure below the World Resource Institute reported that in 2000, the total global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions comprised of 77% Carbon Dioxide (CO₂), 14% Methane (CH₄), 8% Nitrous Oxide (N₂O) and 1% combined F-gases. So therefore Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) is the largest GHG emission in the world and these gases continue increase from time to time.



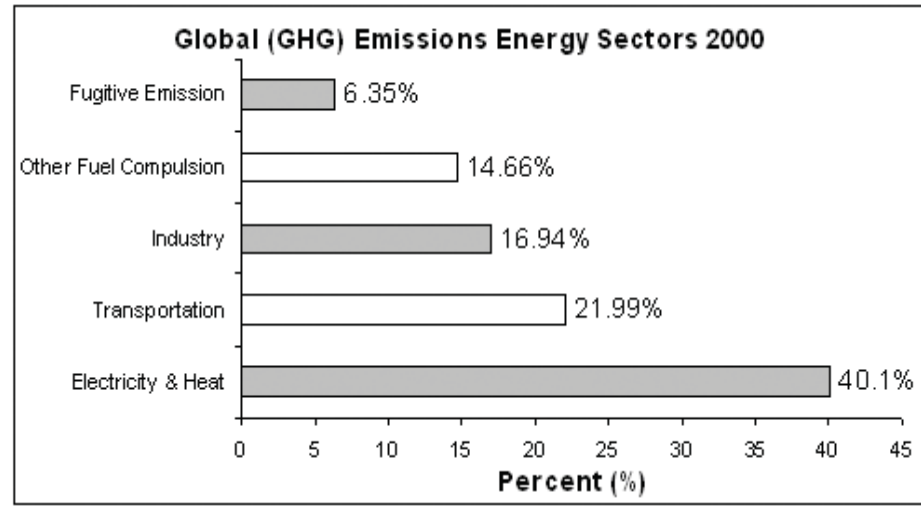
Global GHG Emissions from Economic Development 2000:

The figure below in terms of sectors, 62% of global GHG emissions came from the energy sector; 18% from land use change and forestry; 13% from agriculture; 4% from waste and 3% from industrial processes. Global GHG emissions are therefore largely attributed to the energy sector followed by land use and forests, agriculture, waste and industry.



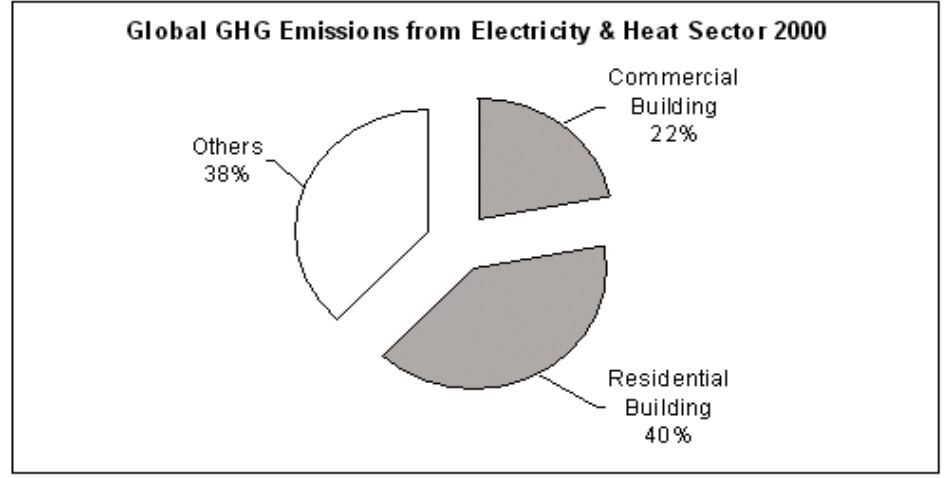
Global GHG Emissions from Energy Sector 2000:

In the energy sector 40% came from burning fossil fuel emissions for electricity and heat, 22% from transportation sector, 17% from industry, 15% from other combustion and 6% from fugitive emission, mainly oil/gas extraction, refining and processing. In the overall electricity and heat sector produced the largest GHG emission in the world.



Global GHG Emissions from Electricity & Heat Sector 2000:

For electricity and heat emissions about 40% came from residential buildings, 22% from commercial building and 38% from other sector power by electricity and heat. In the overall approximately 62% of the world GHG emission of electricity and heat produced by building sector.



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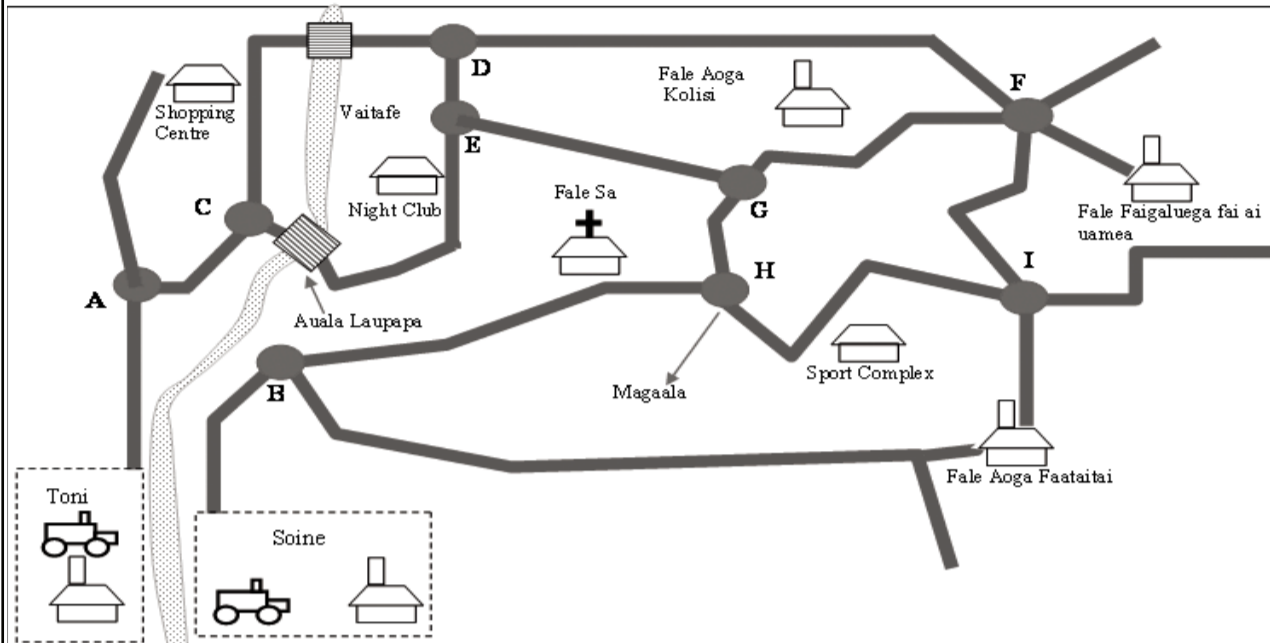


OUR ENVIRONMENT OUR HERITAGE

CHILDREN'S CORNER

Children aged 9-15 are invited to answer the following corner. The name of 3 students with top scores at the end of every month will be posted under the "Children's Corner" for special prizes. "2008 Young Environmentalist Star Awards" will be given to 10 students with top total scores at the end of the year.

Photograph:



Narrative description of the Photograph

Sione and Toni both lived by a River (Vaitafe). They both have similar cars with the similar brands and year of manufacturer. They also work together in a Metal Factory. (Fale faigaluega fausia uamea). From Monday to Friday (working days) before going to work they dropped off their children at the Pre-school (Aoga Faataitai). On Saturdays both families go shopping at the Shopping Centre then return home. In the evenings they all too went to the Sports Complex to watch sports. Every Sunday morning Sione and Toni with their families attend Church (Falesa).

CIRCLE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. What happens when Sione and Toni both go shopping on Saturdays by car? Circle the right answer.

- (a) small amount of carbon-dioxide releases from Toni's car
- (b) small amount of carbon-dioxide releases from Sione's car
- (c) Sione and Toni can get away from the house
- (d) all of the above is incorrect

2. What happens when Sione and Toni went to the Sports Complex in the evenings to watch sports? Circle the right answer.

- (e) small amount of carbon-dioxide releases from Toni's car
- (f) small amount of carbon-dioxide releases from Sione's car
- (g) Sione will take longer than Toni
- (h) all of the above is incorrect

3. One of the statements below is correct. Circle the right answer.

- (a) Sione's car uses more fuel than Toni when going to Pre-school
- (b) Small amount of carbon-dioxide releases from Toni's car than Sione when going to the College compound.
- (c) Toni's car uses less fuel than Sione if both are going to the Night Club
- (d) All of the above

4. What would be a cheaper option for Sione and Toni if they decided to visit each others house.

- (a) Ask the government to build a bridge from road C to B
- (b) Ask the government to build a bridge from road A to B
- (c) Visit each other once a month
- (d) all of the above is not an option

CONGRATULATIONS!!!

To our last month's three winners, please come (Thursday 8th May) to our office at the - DBS building - Floor 3 - to collect your prizes!!!!

★ Fritz Krause

★ Palepua Solaese

★ Gustava Woo Ching

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We wish to acknowledge and thank the following companies for sponsoring our children's corner prizes

● STRICKLAND BROS

● DIGICEL



● McDONALD'S RESTAURANT

● BUSINESS SYSTEM

Produced by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment

