



MINISTRY OF
NATURAL RESOURCES
AND ENVIRONMENT



National Environment Sector Plan

(NESP) 2023-2027



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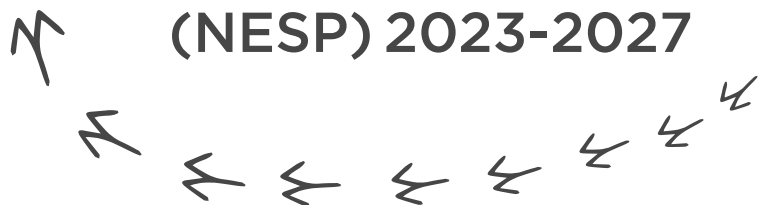
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National Environment Sector Plan

(NESP) 2023-2027



ABOUT SAMOA



Government: Samoa is a Parliamentary democracy where the Parliament is elected through universal suffrage every five years. The Prime Minister and Cabinet manage the day-to-day affairs of the country. It has a unicameral Legislative Assembly consisting of 54 members, who are all matais (chiefly titleholders) and at least five are women elected by citizens aged 21 years and over. The Prime Minister selects 12 other parliamentarians to form a Cabinet. General elections are held every five years. The 1990 Village Fono Act gives Village Councils authority over village law and order, health, and social issues.

Constitution: Established in 1960, the Constitution blends traditional and democratic institutions and processes and recognizes the separation of powers between the Legislature, Judiciary and Executive.

Legal system: Samoa has a Westminster legal system based on the English legal system as adopted by many of the Commonwealth countries.

Judiciary: Samoa's court system consists of the Appeal Court, Supreme Court, and District Court. The Appeal Court is made up of both local and overseas judges and sits about three times a year or more depending on the number of appeal cases. There is a Land and Titles Court that deals with customary land and 'matai' (chief) titles.

Land area: 2,846 km² made up of four main islands, Savaii, Upolu, Manono and Apolima, and five small islands.

Exclusive Economic Zone: The smallest in the Pacific at 98,500 km².

Population: 205,557 according to the most recent Census (BOS, 2022); 19% Urban (2015).

Gross Domestic Product (GDP): Nominal GDP SAT\$2.0 billion (FY 2020/2021). Real GDP SAT\$1.9 billion (FY2020/2021).

GDP composition: Real GDP; Primary sector 10.1%, Secondary sector 14.4%, Tertiary sector 75.5% (FY 2020/2021).

GDP per capita (FY2020/2021): SAT \$10,188 | USD\$3,822.

Remittances: About 29.9% of GDP (2020/2021).

Official languages: Samoan and English.



Figure 1: Map of Samoa (Source: GISGeography.com)



FOREWORD



I am very pleased to present the third edition of the National Environment Sector Plan (NESP) for 2022/2023 – 2026/2027. The NESP is a compilation of efforts and contributions across the sector that I believe is a clear reflection of our collective responsibility as ‘custodians’ of our natural heritage.

The NESP continues to provide the blueprint for the sustainable management and development of our limited and vulnerable natural resources, and the protection and conservation of our environment. The vision for the sector is for the natural and

built environment are well protected and resilient to natural and human induced hazards and supporting a sustainable and healthy human population. The NESP sets out four long term environmental outcomes which together frame the sector’s strategic direction for this period in the context of current and emerging issues and challenges.

Most prominent of these challenges, are the threats of the triple planetary crisis of climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution to vulnerable economies of small island states such as Samoa. We have experienced over the years many severe tropical cyclones, floods and other disasters that can set our progress back. Disaster recovery programmes are costly and can take years to implement, and more so the COVID 19 global pandemic delayed development progress even further. The impacts of climate change are enormous and are a ‘priority policy determinant’ for Samoa in which all of us have a role to play: Citizens, institutions and government.

The Fourth State of the Environment Report 2023 provides a picture of the condition of Samoa’s environment over the last ten years, and draws our attention towards the present and future actions through informing our national strategic planning frameworks and actions to ensure the sustainability and resilient capacity of our environment. The NESP is the response framework to address the recommendations and outcomes of the SOE, and provides the platform and impetus needed for coordinated action and responsibility amongst us to achieve environmental sustainability, climate, and disaster resilience. We are at a critical time where we cannot afford to treat environmental issues in isolation from economic and social developments.

Our institutions be they government, private or non-governmental including churches, should be adequately equipped, and resourced to deal with environmental and socio-economic development issues in an integrated and holistic approach.

The successful implementation of the NESP is very much dependent on the capacity of institutions to fulfil their roles. Resource mobilization to augment capacity development is fundamental and we call for continuous support of our development partners, the donor community, to buy into this Sector Plan which articulates sector priorities and where resources are urgently needed.

I am happy to reaffirm the government's support in achieving the Sector's overarching goal. This is demonstrated in the current Pathway to the Development of Samoa, which recognizes the environment as one of the four priority areas underpinning Samoa's sustainable development goals to achieve its national vision for 'an improved quality of life for all'

Finally, I would like to sincerely acknowledge and thank the efforts of everyone who has contributed to the development of the NESP. Malo lava! To our development partners, I thank you on behalf of the Government and acknowledge your genuine partnership and support over the years. I would like to acknowledge GEF, UNEP and SPREP for their financial and technical support in bringing this work to fruition through the INFORM Project and UN Joint Program for Ecosystem Services.

Faafetai tele,

Afioga Toeolesulusulu Cedric Posē Salesa Schuster

Hon. Minister for Natural Resources and Environment.

Afioga ML Salesa



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The National Environment Sector Plan 2022/2023-2026/2027 is the result of internal and national consultations with implementing agencies and partners, development partners and stakeholders. We are indebted to the contributions of these organisations and we thank all the representatives that attended workshops and meetings and provided their expert advice. We acknowledge the leadership role of the National Environment Sector Steering Committee (NESSC), the Chair and members in the review and finalisation of the NESP, prior to its endorsement.



As we begin the implementation of this NESP, we anticipate a strong and continued spirit of cooperation and relationship with all of our stakeholders. Achieving the outcomes of NESP relies on working together, supporting each other and sharing our sector's vision of a resilient environment supporting a healthy population. We thank you all for your support.

Ia utu mai lagī la outou tofā auā outou faiva alofilima mo se manuia o Samoa.

Faafetai, Faafetai, Faafetai tele lava.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The National Environment Sector Plan (NESP) 2022/2023 – 2026/2027 updates the NESP 2017-2021. It is based on the most recent State of the Environment (SOE) assessment documented in 2023, and lessons learned from the previous NESP. The NESP articulates the roadmap for the Environment Sector over the next five years towards a “clean and sustainable environment for a green and resilient Samoa”. It outlines the sector’s vision, goal, and prioritised programme in response to strategic outcomes set out in the Pathway for the Development of Samoa (PDS) 2022 – 2026, and contributes to regional and international multilateral environmental agreements that Samoa has ratified to date.

The NESP is executed under four (4) Long Term Outcomes (LTOs,) and sixteen (16) End of Sector Plan Outcomes (ESPO).

Long Term Outcome 1: Sustainable Environment Secured.

Long Term Outcome 2: More Sustainable and Resilient Built Environment.

Long Term Outcome 3: Climate Change and Disaster Resilience across all sectors enhanced.

Long Term Outcome 4 Robust Sector Governance.

The implementation of NESP relies on various implementing agencies and partners, whose roles and responsibilities are outlined in the document. Five implementing agency groups have been identified including public sector agencies, the private sector, non-governmental organisations, academic institutions, and small grants scheme. The role and participation of development partners are crucial to achieve NESP’s outcomes.

The Sector Coordination Framework utilises existing arrangement that has been in place since 2017. Four sub-sectors will operationalise the Long-Term Outcomes and is being coordinated by the Environment Sector Coordination Division. The National Environment Sector Steering Committee (NESSC) provides the overall leadership and oversight of the NESP and its progress of implementation.

Resourcing requirements to fully implement the prescribed 5-year programme are estimated at \$129,104,548 million Tala (SAT) and will depend largely on access to development financing along with continued government investment in policy, legislative and institutional improvements.

To achieve the 4 LTOs , fifty high level indicators have been identified to measure and track progress of the NESP and collectively provides a map of the sector’s strategic outcomes and decision pathway towards the realisation of sector goals and ultimately the national vision.

Sector monitoring, reviews and reporting will continue to make use of existing mechanisms and processes including the national budget planning, mid-term and full-term budget reviews facilitated by Ministry of Finance and annual management plans of IAs to feed into sector annual reviews.

Annual management plans of IAs constitute the NESP's Implementation or Operational plans with annual budgetary preparations to inform and update the NESP's MTEF.

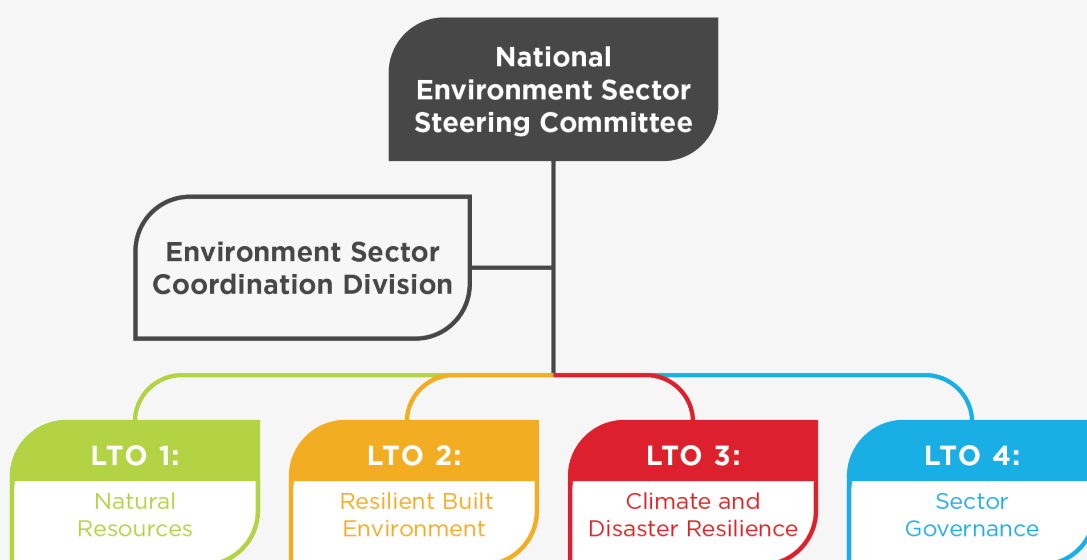


Figure 2: Sector Coordination Framework

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACEO	Assistant Chief Executive Officer
ASP	Agriculture Sector Plan
BIORAP	Biological Rapid Surveys
CDC	Cabinet Development Committee
CEO	Chief Executive Officer Conservation International
CIM	Community Integrated Management Plan
CLAC	Customary Land Advisory Commission
COC	Chamber of Commerce
CORP/CSU	Corporate Services Division
COSPPac	Climate and Oceans Support Program in the Pacific
CSI	Coastal Survey Index
CSSP	Civil Society Support Programme
DAC	Disaster Advisory Committee.
DEC	Division of Environment & Conservation
DKIF	Data and Knowledge & Information Management Facility
DMO	Disaster Management Office
DPSIR	Drivers-Pressures-Stresses-Impacts-Responses
ECD	Environment Coordination Division
EOC	Emergency Operation Centre
EPC	Electric Power Corporation
ESPO	End of Sector Plan Outcomes
EU	European Union
EWACC	Economy-wide Integration of Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management
EWS	Early Warning System
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FOR	Forestry Division
FPAM	Forest and Protected Areas Management
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GDP	Gross Domestic Product

GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEF	GEF Division
GHG	Green House Gas
HLDO	High Level Development Outcome
IA	Implementing Agency
ICCRIFS	Integrating Climate Change into the Forest Sector
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IMPRESS	Improving the Performance and Reliability of Renewable Energy Power Systems in Samoa
INDC	Intended Nationally Determined Contributions
IRIS	Indicator Reporting Information System
IT	Information and Technology
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
KBA	Key Biodiversity Areas
KO	Key Outcome
LDD/LDN	Land Degradation and Drought / Land Degradation and Neutrality
LMD	Land Management Division
LTA	Land Transport Authority
LTO	Long Term Outcome
MAF	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
MCIL	Ministry of Commerce Industry and Labour
MCIT	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology
MEAs	Multi-lateral Environmental Agreements
MESC	Ministry of Education Sports and Culture
MET	Meteorology Division
METI	Matuaileo'o Environment Trust Incorporated
MFAT	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade
MNRE	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MOH	Ministry of Health

MOR	Ministry of Revenue
MPMC	Ministry of the Prime Minister and Cabinet
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MWCSD	Ministry of Women Community and Social Development
MWTI	Ministry of Works Transport and Infrastructure
NAMA	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions
NAP	National Action Program to Combat Land Degradation and Mitigate the Effects of Drought 2015-2020
NAPA	National Adaptation Programme of Action
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NCP	National Chemical Profile
NDMP	National Disaster Management Plan
NECC	National Energy Coordination Committee
NEMS	National Environment Management Strategy
NESP	National Environment Sector Plan
NESSC	National Environment Sector Steering Committee
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NUS	National University of Samoa
OAG/AGO	Office of the Attorney General
ODS	Ozone Depleting Substances
OOTR	Office of the Regulator
PAS	Plumbers Association of Samoa
PREP	Pacific Resilience Program
PUMA	Planning & Urban Management Agency
R2R	Ridge to Reef
RED	Renewable Energy Division
SBS	Samoa Bureau of Statistics
SCS	Samoa Conservation Society
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SDS	Strategy for the Development of Samoa

SFFI/SSFI	Samoa Federated Farmers Incorporated
SGP	Small Grants Programme
SHA	Samoa Hotels Association
SMERF	Samoa Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Framework
SMSMCL	Strengthening Multi-Sectoral Management of Critical Landscapes
SOE	State of the Environment
SPA	Samoa Ports Authority
SPC	Pacific Community
SPREP	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme
SROS	Scientific Research Organisation of Samoa
STA	Samoa Tourism Authority
STEC	Samoa Trust Estate Corporation
SWA	Samoa Water Authority
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
TAACC	Technical Assistance to Address Climate Change
TECH	Technical Division
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
USP	University of the South Pacific
WB	World Bank
WIBDI	Women in Business Development Incorporated
WRD	Water Resources Division
WSCU	Water Sector Coordination Unit





1.0 INTRODUCTION



1.1 Background and Context

1.1.1 The NESP 2017-2021: A Look Back

The 2017-2021 National Environment Sector Plan concluded at a tumultuous period locally and globally, when the COVID-19 pandemic led to nation-wide lockdowns, border closure and severe travel restrictions. This was preceded by the 2018 measles epidemic which resulted in the loss of 83 lives (mostly children). Government operations, businesses and communal routine were affected. This contributed in part to the difficulty in undertaking a national review of the NESP 2017-2021. Internal sector reviews were possible during the pandemic, which allowed implementing agencies and partners to briefly assess their work activities, and to plan for the next five years. Major project activities were successfully implemented, with some activities to continue in the foreseeable future.

The NESP 2017-2021 set out a total of 4 LTOs, 15 ESPOs and more than 400 activities and sub-activities, and a total of 479 targets to achieve. The reviews confirmed implementation tracking at 86%, (inclusive of activities already initiated and yet to be completed, whilst some are ongoing) with 14% of total activities and targets yet to be implemented.

Achievement of key targets and milestones were noted across all four LTOs. Key notable achievements under LTO 1 include the exceedance of the targets under ESPO 1 in the area (in hectares) of rehabilitated watershed areas of 109 ha versus the target of 100 ha by

end of the NESP period, as well as the increasing number of community bylaws that have been developed in collaboration with communities. ESPO 1.2 achieved and exceeded the target number of trees to be planted under the 2 Million Treeplanting Campaign, by planting 2,070,758 trees over the timeframe of the campaign 2015 – 2018. ESPO 1.4 developed the Recovery Plan 2020 – 2030 for the endangered national bird Manumea and a number of Management Plans developed for the Masamasa-Falelima National Park in Savaii and the O Le Pupu Pue National Park in Upolu. In addition, the completion of the review and update of the National Invasive Species Strategy and Action Plan and the completion of critical monitoring surveys for the Manumea bird in key hotspot areas around the country.

Under LTO 2 key achievements were noted in ESPO 2.2 with the completion of the National Mercury assessment as one of Samoa's obligation under the Minamata Convention and increasing collaboration with non government partners in managing waste oil and e-waste matters. ESPO 2.3 reported the completion of the Water and Sanitation Sector Capacity Building Strategy and Action Plan 2018 – 2021, and the increasing number of public garden toilet facilities constructed and completed in partnership with the Samoa Tourism Authority. Under ESPO 2.4 noted strengthening the policy and legislative frameworks through the development of the GHGAS 2020 – 2030, and increasing number of biogas systems being implemented for several community groups, churches, families and private sector businesses.

The achievements for LTO 3 include the completion of the development of the Climate Change Policy under ESPO 3.1, the National Disaster Management Plan 2016 – 2020 and DRM NAP 2017 – 2021 under ESPO 3.2. The Meteorology Bill was enacted as the Meteorology Act 2021 under ESPO 3.3. Achievements were also noted under LTO 4 with the sector coordination, planning and monitoring despite the onset of the pandemic and other setbacks.



Teuila (*Alpinia purpurata*) is well known in Samoa. It is the national flower, with a special annual festival named after it. Commonly used to make ula, bouquets and to decorate buildings and homes.

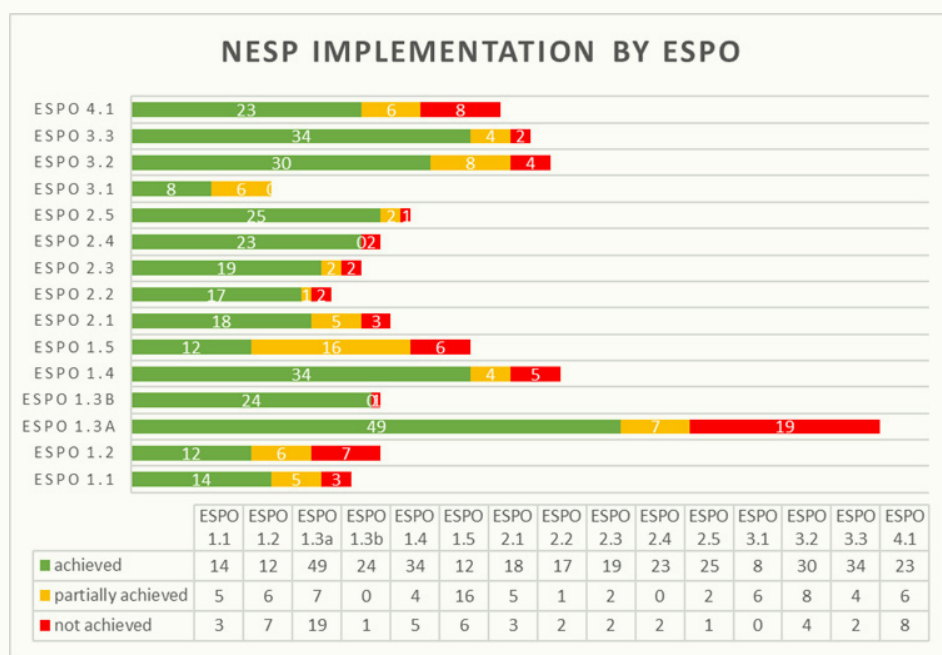


Figure 3: NESP 2017-2021 Implementation Progress by ESPOs

Review of the sector’s overall performance against set targets in the previous NESP builds on annual sector reviews, national budget mid-term and full-term reviews and internal management planning exercises which were very much constrained by the restrictions imposed during the measles epidemic and COVID-19 pandemic. Internal reviews were carried out in 2021/2022, although these were somewhat affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. Face-to-face sessions were held with the implementing agency and partners to discuss and finalise their workplans. A national consultation workshop provided the opportunity for external partners, cross sector agencies, and stakeholders to contribute to the NESP 2022/2023 – 2027. Notwithstanding the above constraints and challenges, overall coordination of the sector remains solid and continues to be well supported at the senior level of the Government, according to key national stakeholders and development partners.

The engagement of communities remains a strength, which is underpinned by the culture and traditions that are also central to enhancing the integration of traditional knowledge in conservation, resource management, climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction initiatives. Effective partnerships with NGOs, the private sector, international and regional partners continue to play a fundamental role in pursuing environmental sustainability and climate resilience.

Recurring challenges remain in relation to coordination capacities across sectors, within government, communities, private sector and civil society, strained absorptive capacity of stakeholders in particular implementing agencies to plan, implement and sustain investments, and a more pronounced sense of project fatigue due to overload in project planning, development and implementation and associated exhaustive community engagement processes involved. Such egregious demands on the attention and time of IAs have also made a profound impact on capacities to implement policies and enforce laws.

1.1.2 State of Samoa's Environment: Is it Improving or Declining?

The 2023 State of the Environment Report provides the most recent health check on the threats, state and impacts on Samoa's environment. The SOE 2023 utilises the DPSIR (Drivers, Pressures, State, Impact and Response) framework. The SOE Report assessed four thematic areas and thirty indicators and sub-indicators (Table 1).

THEMATIC AREAS	INDICATORS
NATURAL ENVIRONMENT	
TERRESTRIAL AND INLAND WATERS	• Terrestrial species (avifauna, mammals, reptiles, insects, plants, threatened and endangered species) • Water catchments and water resources (water resources demand and abstraction; water-related ecosystems; water quality; watershed management) • Inland wetlands • Forests • Soil resources and management • Lands and land resources (land tenure; land resources and management; land use; agriculture; land degradation and restoration) • Terrestrial conservation and protected areas • Invasive species management
MARINE AND COAST	• Coral reef health (live coral cover) • Marine species of national significance (cetaceans; turtles; sharks; seabirds) • Coastal water and sediment • Coastal wetlands • Coastal fisheries • Offshore pelagic fisheries • Marine conservation and protected areas

BUILT ENVIRONMENT	• Waste management (solid waste; chemical and hazardous wastes) • Sanitation • Potable water management • Apia urban environment • Environmental compliance and monitoring
ATMOSPHERE, CLIMATE AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION	• Green House Gas emissions • Consumption of Ozone Depleting Substances • Energy and renewables • Physical climate (temperature; rainfall; ocean acidification; sea level rise) • Natural disasters (climate driven natural disasters; natural geotechnical hazards; disaster risk management and preparedness) • Climate adaptation and mitigation funding
ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE	• Government budget allocation for the environment • Multilateral Environmental Agreements • Gender equality

Table 1: SOE 2023 Thematic Areas and Indicators

Samoa's environment continues to change, due to several drivers such as increasing population, climate change and economic inequity. Table 2 provides a list of drivers that are causing changes to Samoa's environment. These drivers affect the environment directly, or interact together to cause immediate, but often long-term irreversible changes. Species extinction is one of the irreversible consequences of some of these driving forces. Internal migration from rural areas towards Apia urban centre is having an impact on sensitive sites such as coastal and upland areas. Settlement expansion is affecting natural water flows and wetland sites, which can lead to the degradation of coast and marine environment. Land and coastal erosion around new settlement areas are becoming increasingly common, especially during floods and heavy rainfall. The use of technology has improved lives, but also accelerated land-clearing and over-harvesting of resources.

ENVIRONMENTAL DRIVERS	ENVIRONMENTAL PRESSURES
Population growth	Climate variability and disasters
Climate change and natural disasters	Land development and use
Economic and technological development	Resource use and extraction
Global economics and geographic constraints	Consumption and waste
Traditional and cultural values systems	Agriculture and rural development
	Invasive species

Table 2. Key drivers and pressures to Samoa's environment (SOE 2023)

Samoa's environment is in a fair state according to the updated SOE 2023. The report highlights improving trends, some deteriorating and other key aspects of the environment notably poor as shown in the table above. The assessment of the environment encompasses

the natural environment (1), built environment, atmosphere, climate and disasters (3) and state of environmental governance (4). The overall assessment is summarised in the table below.

ASSESSMENT	STATE	KEY INDICATORS
Good	7%	Consumption of Ozone Depleting Substances (3), Marine Conservation & Protected Areas (1)
Good to Fair	14%	Forests (1), Marine species (1), MEAs and National Reporting (4)
Fair	52%	Terrestrial Species (1), Water Catchments (1), Inland Wetlands (1), Soil resources (1), Lands and land resources (1), Terrestrial and Protected Areas (1), Invasive Species (1), Coral Reefs (1), Potable Water (2), Environment compliance (4), Energy and Renewables (3), Natural Hazards (3), Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation (3), Government Budget for Environment (4), Gender Equality (4)
Good to Poor	3%	Coastal waters (1)
Fair to Poor	21%	Coastal wetlands (1), Waste (2), Sanitation (2), Apia Urban Environment (2), GHG Emissions (2)
Poor	3%	Physical Climate (3)

Samoa's updated State of the Environment 2023 gives a clear signal to the Sector and partners on key areas requiring urgent attention and sustained efforts to achieve a Good State of the Environment for Samoa overall. The key recommendations in the updated SOE form the basis of the updated NESP to achieve environmental sustainability, climate and disaster resilience as prioritised under the Pathway for the Development of Samoa (PDS) 2022 – 2026. Notwithstanding the generally fair state of the environment, the poor state of the current climate, according to the SOE, will continue to adversely affect the environment and undermine good progress achieved over the years and effectiveness of future interventions. Climate change is recognised as perhaps the single greatest threat to Samoa and therefore to our environment, owing to the complex and multifaceted nature of climate related impacts. It requires therefore coordinated and adaptive strategies that are guided by the findings of the updated SOE.

Key highlights of SOE findings are outlined below, and will set the pace of the updated NESP.

1. Natural Environment (Terrestrial, Inland Waters and Marine)

- a) Samoa's environment is in a fair state and is improving in some areas and declining in some.
- b) Increased risk of environmental degradation as a result of climate change, proliferation of invasive species, and unregulated, unsustainable land-use /developments
- c) Increased threat to biodiversity, especially endemic and native species, despite efforts to protect them. The confirmation of the extinction of the Samoa

woodhen (*Gallinula strigirostris*) highlight the need to do better and to do more.

d) The Marine environment is at risk particularly our coastal wetlands and quality of coastal water and sediments, which ultimately impact coastal fisheries.

e) Land development is exerting excessive pressure on the coastal environment and requires stronger regulatory measures.

2. Built Environment

a) Waste management poses a key concern for environmental sustainability.

b) Access to water improving with access to safe sanitation slightly improving.

f) Areas of high population density such as the Apia urban area will continue to pose an increased risk and threat to already declining environmental and ecological services for flood management, coastal management, water quality, air quality and disaster risk management etc.

g) Most of the land development and expansion from increasing population growth is happening at the northwest of Apia putting pressure on environmental resources and services including the marine environment.

c) Sustainable development planning and environmental protection remain crucial for a sustainable and resilient built environment.

3. Atmosphere, climate and disasters

a) The physical climate is deteriorating as a result of the changing climate.

b) Climate driven natural disasters will continue to increase. Samoa stands to experience more hot days as temperatures will continue to increase. Sea level rise (SLR) is at 5.2mm per annum and will increase to 170mm by 2030. Samoa is expected to experience more intense and severe rainfall.

c) Samoa's GHG emissions remain small.

d) Samoa has successfully phased out Chlorofluorocarbons (CFC) one of the most serious ozone depleting substances, while efforts to phase out HCFC and HFC are ongoing.

e) Ocean acidification requires more data for analysis of the extent of impact already observed.

4. Environmental governance

a) There is consistent government funding of national environment and climate change priorities with majority of financial resources sourced from external funding through donor funded projects and programmes.

b) Samoa has signed up to more than 20 Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) both international and regional demonstrating the Government's environmental position and priorities.

c) Gender equality in the environmental management is fairly good with 70% of the environment workforce constituting males. Statistics are expected to improve

as environmental management roles that were traditionally male dominated are seeing more females participating in them.

d) Community engagement and legislative support remain critical to environmental management and sustainability.

e) Implementation of environmental management plans and enforcement of legislation and monitoring capabilities remain critical gaps requiring urgent attention and resources.

1.1.3 The SOE 2023 and The NESP 2022/23 – 2026/27: A Response Framework

The development of the updated NESP 2022/23-2027 builds on current national environment and climate change priorities in line with the Pathway for the Development of Samoa (PDS) 2022 – 2026 and underpinned by the most recent findings of the State of the Environment (SOE) Report. The NESP forms the national response framework, developed to address the most recent recommendations of the SOE 2023 which is a diagnostic report and health check of Samoa's environment to date. Recommendations provided in the NESP will form needed interventions that will be articulated in the NESP. Likewise, the NESP 2017-2021 was developed based on the previous SOE 2013. As such, the NESP is an integral part of the SOE process which provides the situational analysis of the sector based on the health and state of the environment. Figure 4 below illustrates the interdependency of the SOE and NESP processes.



Figure 4: SOE and NESP conceptual framework



VAILOA
* faigā faatino o le gatai
* ai tupe
* Tōfōina o le tega
* Eliina o le oneor
* faakuteleina
* o le la
* o le t



2.0 NATIONAL POLICY CONTEXT



2.1 The Pathway for the Development of Samoa

The Pathway for the Development of Samoa (PDS) FY2021/2022 – FY2025/2026 provides a new vision of Fostering social harmony, safety, and freedom for all. The PDS provides the national framework to guide the nation and partners towards a sustainable and resilient Samoa. With unprecedented challenges that are being forecasted for our planet, it is pertinent that communities are empowered and supported to allow them to endure and thrive during disasters and disruptions. The PDS prioritises human development, as a means to improve the socio-economic wellbeing of the nation. Through improved prosperity and security of the people, the country can enhance and accelerate its efforts to nurture and protect the environment. The PDS has five Key Strategic Outcomes and 21 Key Priority Areas (see Table 3). Relevant to the environment sector is Key Strategic Outcomes four (4), and the four Key Priority Areas (KPA 15-18).

Table 3. Key Strategic Outcomes and Priority Areas of the Pathway for the Development of Samoa 2021/22 - 2025/26

Key Strategic Outcome 1: Improved Social Development	• Key Priority Area 1: Alleviating Hardship • Key Priority Area 2: Improved Public Health • Key Priority Area 3: Quality Education • Key Priority Area 4: People Empowerment • Key Priority Area 5: Skilled Workforce
Key Strategic Outcome 2: Diversified and Sustainable Economy	• Key Priority Area 6: Community Development • Key Priority Area 7: Agriculture, Fisheries and Aquaculture Productivity • Key Priority Area 8: Tourism Revitalisation • Key Priority Area 9: Business Innovation and Growth • Key Priority Area 10: Increased Labour Mobility • Key Priority Area 11: Macroeconomic Stability
Key Strategic Outcome 3: Security and Trusted Governance	• Key Priority Area 12: Empowered Legislation • Key Priority Area 13: Improved Accountability • Key Priority Area 14: Dynamic Global Relations and Partnerships
Key Strategic Outcome 4: Secured Environment and Climate Change	• Key Priority Area 15: Build Climate Resilience • Key Priority Area 16: Effective Environmental Protection and Management Frameworks • Key Priority Area 17: Enhanced Conservation and Sustainable Use of Natural Resources • Key Priority Area 18: Sustainable Energy Development Enhanced
Key Strategic Outcome 5: Structured Public Works and Infrastructure	• Key Priority Area 19: Responsive Public Utility Services • Key Priority Area 20: Innovative Information, Communication and Technology Use • Key Priority Area 21: Consolidated Infrastructure Management

The environment and climate change are one of the five key strategic outcomes of the PDS, with four key priority areas (KPA15 to KPA18 – above). Table 4 outlines the linkage between the PDS and the National Environment Sector Plan.

Table 4. Alignment of NESP to the Pathway for the Development of Samoa

PATHWAY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SAMOA		NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SECTOR PLAN
KPA 15: Build climate resilience To enhance resilience to climate change at the national and international level	Expected outcomes: - Climate and disaster resilience and responsive planning in all sectors strengthened. - International binding mechanisms, including sustainable climate financing support for climate resilience programs strengthened	LTO 3: Climate and disaster resilience across all sectors enhanced
KPA 16: Effective environmental protection and management frameworks To protect and better manage our fragile environment	Expected outcomes: - Environmental impacts reduced through strengthened environmental safeguards, including effective monitoring systems. - Sustainable solid and chemical waste management enhanced. - Green development strengthened and initiatives increased	LTO 4: Robust Sector Governance LTO 2: More sustainable and resilient built environment
KPA 17: Enhanced conservation and sustainable use of natural resources To increase areas under conservation and promote the sustainable, innovative use of natural resources for development	Expected outcomes: - Increased land and in-shore reefs conserved and sustainable managed from ridge to reef. - Invasive species impact reduced and eliminated. - Resilience of water resources management enhanced. - Sustainable, and innovative use of natural resources increased.	LTO 1: Sustainable environment secured
KPA 18: Sustainable Energy Development Enhanced To convert to renewable energy and energy efficiency products.	Expected outcomes: - Renewable energy investment and generation sustained. - Energy efficient products accessible and affordable - Petroleum supply, administration and safety strengthened.	LTO 3: Climate and disaster resilience across all sectors enhanced

Samoa is vulnerable to climate change and natural disasters. The protection and preservation of Samoa's environment provides a safeguard and security for communities. The impacts of climate change witnessed through out-of-season weather extremes, are already felt by many parts of the country. At the global level, news of climate fuelled weather extremes and associated disasters, are broadcasted daily. It is perhaps a reminder of the unfortunate trajectory that the earth is heading towards. While Samoa can do little to stave off these climate extremes, the strategies, and programmes that the Government can implement, can assist communities and businesses to adapt, and reduce their risks and vulnerabilities. This NESP is an important contribution towards the country's efforts toward securing its environment and mitigate the impacts of climate change.

Reducing the vulnerability of communities can be achieved by increasing the resilience of our environment to cope and to bounce back from disasters. Actions such as managing wastes and pollutions will have a profound and lasting impacts on the health and well-being of communities. Establishing conservation areas will also contribute towards resilient ecosystems. The collective commitment to a low-carbon future incentivises the adoption of renewable energy and to improve existing infrastructure and programs for efficiency and reliability.

Boosting the capacity of communities and the business sector to respond to disasters is the focus of the PDS and NESP over the next five years. This may require creating the environment for communities and business to make productive use of natural resources in a sustainable manner, as well as the provision of support to invest in adaptation initiatives due to lack of resources. The bottom line is empowering communities and individuals to adjust and adapt to changing times and disasters.



Mosooi (*Cananga odorata*) had beautiful fragrant flowers that are widely used to make ula for special occasions. It is also used to fragrant coconut oil



2.2 Sector Policy and Legislative Framework

The environment and climate change are cross-cutting issues that affects many sectors. The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment has been given the mandate by the Government to be the lead agency in managing Samoa's environment and climate change. The Ministry is governed by the thirty-seven (37) legislations (19 Acts and 18 regulations), not including the thirty-one (31) Conventions and Multilateral Environment Agreements. MNRE is accountable to Parliament through Cabinet, and the Audit Office provides oversight to ensure compliance with laws of Samoa.

While there is a clear distinction between policy maker, regulator and implementer roles in general, there are a few areas, where some implementing agencies perform dual roles. Figure 5 illustrates the sector's governance model.



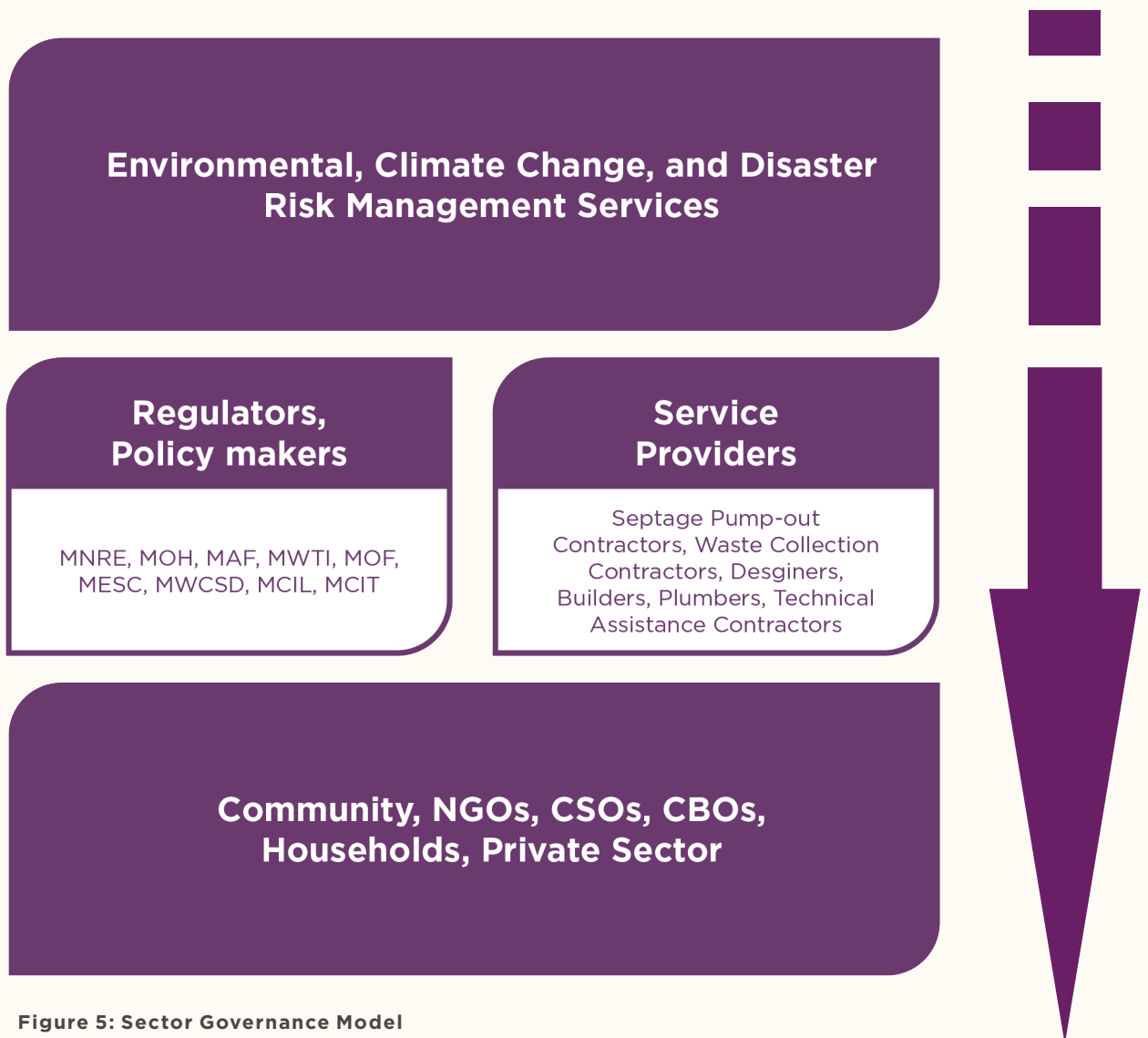


Figure 5: Sector Governance Model



2.3 Regional and Global instruments (MEAs)

The NESP takes into consideration national commitment to regional and international environmental, climate change and disaster management obligations. The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment is the key technical focal point for all of the global multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs). The implementation of these MEAs is interwoven into the Government's programmes and strategies, of which NESP is a critical part and demonstrates Samoa's commitment to the various regional and international environmental agenda. A list of these conventions and MEAs are annexed for information.



Regional

Samoa is a signatory to a number of regional agreements, such as the Noumea Convention, Waigani Convention and the Apia Convention. There are also regional strategies and framework that Samoa has endorsed, including the 2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific, the FRDP Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific 2017 – 2030, the Pacific Islands Meteorology Strategy 2017-2026, Weather Ready Pacific Decadal Investment Programme 2021, Cleaner Pacific Strategy 2025: Pacific regional waste and pollution management strategy and the Pacific Islands Framework for Nature Conservation and Protected Areas to name a few.

Global

Samoa is a signatory and a party to many global conventions and agreements. This includes biodiversity agreements (Convention on Biological Diversity, Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, CITS, CMS, Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, World Heritage Convention), chemicals and hazardous wastes agreements (Basel Convention, Rotterdam Convention, Stockholm Convention), climate change (UN FCCC, Kyoto Protocol, Paris Agreement), land degradation (UNCCD), marine pollution (London Convention), and ozone agreements (Vienna Convention).

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals provides a global plan of action to strengthen universal peace by addressing extreme poverty and its root causes. There are 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets of the 2030 Agenda. These goals and targets are built on those that were not achieved under the Millennium Development Goals. The NESP draws also from the work and priorities outlined in the SAMOA Pathway which will soon be updated in 2024.

The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) is the new international biodiversity accord that builds on the previous Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. It was endorsed after a four-year consultation and negotiations at the 15th Conference of the Parties. The Framework sets out an ambitious pathway to reach the global vision of a world living in harmony with nature by 2050. Among the Framework's key elements are its mission: to take urgent actions to halt and reverse biodiversity loss to put nature on a path to recovery. Four (4) goals for 2050 and 23 targets for 2030.





3.0 STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

**National
vision**

Fostering social harmony, safety, and freedom for all.

**Sector
vision**

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

**Sector
goal**

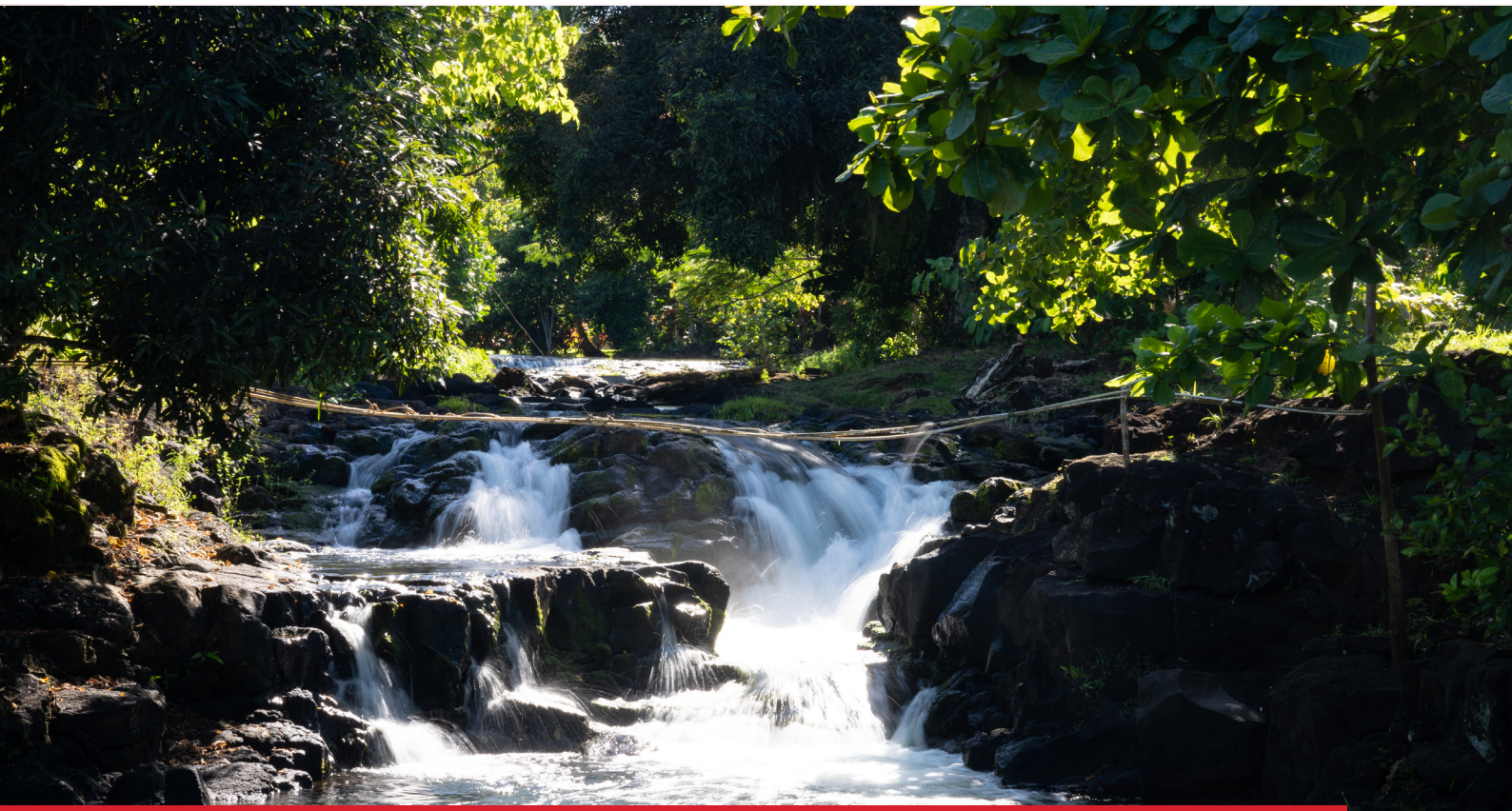
Securing environmental sustainability and enhanced climate and disaster resilience.

Long Term Outcomes

Four (4) long term outcomes (LTOs) identified in the NESP 2017-2021 will continue to be prioritised in pursuit of the Sector's overarching goal. The LTOs take into consideration several national, regional, and international programmes over the next five years. Within the four LTOs are thirteen (13) end of sector plan outcomes developed to progress the implementation of the NESP (Table 5) for the next 5 years.

Table 5. NESP Framework

ENHANCED ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY AND CLIMATE AND DISASTER RESILIENCE			
LONG TERM OUTCOMES (LTO)			
1	2	3	4
SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT SECURED	MORE SUSTAINABLE AND RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT	ENHANCED CLIMATE CHANGE AND DISASTER RESILIENCE ACROSS ALL SECTORS	ROBUST SECTOR GOVERNANCE
END OF SECTOR PLAN OUTCOMES (ESPO)			
1.1 Sustainable management and development of water resources improved	2.1 Sound management of all waste streams.	3.1 Enhanced climate change resilience across all sectors	4.1 Effective enabling environment and sector wide coordination
1.2 Sustainable management and development of forests improved	2.2 Improved sanitation, wastewater systems and hygiene practices.	3.2 Enhanced disaster resilience across all sectors	
1.3a Sustainable management and development of lands improved	2.3 Strong environmental protection and safeguards	3.3 Improved climate and seismic information	
1.3b Spatial Information and technical services to support sustainable land developments improved		3.4 Increased low carbon developments	
1.4 Conservation and sustainable management of terrestrial and marine biological diversity improved.			



3.1 Long-term Outcome 1: Sustainable Environment Secured

3.1.1 ESPO 1.1 Sustainable management and development of water resources improved.

The End of Sector Plan Outcome (ESPO) pertaining to sustainable management of water resources is delivered through four key activities. The first focuses on cataloguing and assessing watershed areas with a view of rehabilitating and protecting vulnerable and degraded watersheds. The second activity focuses on implementing an effective watershed monitoring program, which will include expanding and establishing monitoring sites. In addition, developing a robust water information management system and building technical capacity will continue to be a priority. The third activity focuses on the governance of water resources management, including awareness promotion and enforcement of the law. Focus will continue on developing strategies and plans, including environmental guidelines with greater emphasis on implementation of these strategies and plans. The fourth focus is developing an engagement and partnership strategy to leverage for public engagement to mobilise community actions to rehabilitate, and protect watershed areas.

LONG TERM OUTCOME	LTO 1. SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT SECURED
END OF SP OUTCOME	ESPO 1.1 SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF WATER RESOURCES IMPROVED
ACTIVITIES	Activity 1.1.1 Strengthen sustainable management of prioritised watershed areas.
	Activity 1.1.2 Improve water resources information and data analysis.
	Activity 1.1.3 Increase compliance with water resources regulatory framework
TARGETED 5 YEAR ACTIONS	Assess and Characterise key watershed areas
	Formulate, implement and enforce watershed management plans and regulatory tools in key watershed areas sustaining water supplies
	Rehabilitate and maintain key watershed areas through reforestation and sediment control
	Extend and/or demarcate watershed conservation areas/reserves
	Promote the protection (regulation) of the upland watershed areas and facilitate research into the upland headwaters (biodiversity, bio-physical, hydrological, etc.)
	Implement appropriate climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction measures in vulnerable watershed areas (soft and hard solutions)
	Expand and maintain the national hydrometric monitoring network
	Improve analysis of water resources information (surface and groundwater) through upgrade of information management systems and development of hydrological and hydrogeological products
	Improve water related hazard (flood/drought) monitoring, response, and information to inform early warning (EWS expansion to other urban catchments)
	Improve and expand the river ecosystem health monitoring program
	Improve implementation and enforcement of water resources management policy and legal framework
	Upland Watershed Protection Regulation Approved
	Develop and approve the National Drought Policy
	Strengthen the implementation of the Water Abstraction Licensing Scheme (Review of fees and charges)
	Develop water resources quality environmental guidelines
	Strengthen partnerships with key stakeholders and conduct effective awareness and educational programs

Table 6. Priorities for ESPO 1.2 - Sustainable Management of Water Resources improved.

3.1.2 ESPO 1.2 Sustainable management and development of forests improved.

Three key broad activities are planned to contribute to the sustainable management and development of forests. The first focuses on issues including the legal status of national parks and enforcement, village by-laws, and enhancing biosecurity measures. Management plans and other documentations, such as guidelines, zoning plans and maps are also important activities. There is also a focus on research to enhance knowledge so that policies are better informed. Focus on forest development research will continue to monitor the impact of climate change on the growth, fruiting and survival of native tree species, including carbon sequestration capacity of certain tree species in targeted forested areas. Updating the National Forest Inventory for Samoa since 2013 will be one of the key activities to be implemented. Realisation of Government's national 3 million tree planting campaign for six years from 2022 will continue to be pursued. Management including rehabilitation of national parks and wetland areas will continue to receive attention.

LONG TERM OUTCOME	LTO 1. SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT SECURED
END OF SP OUTCOME	ESPO 1.2 SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF FORESTS IMPROVED
ACTIVITIES	Activity 1.2.1 Promote and enhance sustainable forest management and forest conservation
	Activity 1.2.2 Strengthen forestry scientific research and development for sustainable forest management and wise use of wetlands
	Activity 1.2.3 Improve forestry planning, enforcement and monitoring frameworks for sustainable forest management
TARGETED 5 YEAR ACTIONS	Develop and review management plans for National Parks State Forest Land and Community Conservation Areas (CCAs)
	Develop and implement programs and biosecurity measures to control the spread of invasive species within National Parks
	Conduct a feasibility study on eco-tourism and develop zoning plans with maps for NPs
	Conduct regular surveys to collect necessary biodiversity and associated information on the NPs, and CCAs, and input to a national database for protected areas
	Upgrade NP and office facilities for the visiting public and educational purposes
	Develop a pilot program on payment for ecosystem services
	Support forestry scientific research studies for lesser-known forestry tree species and assessment of ecosystem services
	Update National Forestry Inventory
	Coordinate the implementation of the National Wetlands Inventory for all wetland sites in Samoa
	Develop and review Forestry Regulatory Frameworks
	Lead the implementation of the national 3 million tree planting campaign 2022 – 2028

Table 7. Priorities for ESPO 1.2 Sustainable Management of Forest Resources improved

3.1.3 ESPO 1.3 Sustainable management and development of lands and spatial information improved.

There are several broad activities for the next five years with the overall focus on continuing the progress made from the previous NESP. This includes strengthening governance and procedural processes, working with communities and customary land owners to realise their aspirations and aligning them with government policies. One of the activities of the sector focuses on engaging with vulnerable communities to improve their welfare especially those residing in degraded land areas. Cross-sector collaboration is important, given the impacts from some of the sector's activities, such as the agriculture sector. Regulation of land use and developments will receive priority attention particularly as efforts to amalgamate government land management mandates come to a conclusion with the establishment of a new Ministry for Land and Survey. Focus will be given to improving the new structure and workforce and a reformed mandate for the new Ministry. The new set up will not affect the overall sector wide programming in a negative manner but is anticipated to improve sustainable land management in Samoa.



White Turmeric (*Curcuma zedoaria*) has medicinal use and is used in cooking. This is an introduced ornamental plant.

LONG TERM OUTCOME	LTO 1. SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT SECURED
END OF SP OUTCOME	ESPO 1.3A SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF LANDS IMPROVED
ACTIVITIES	Activity 1.3a.1 Strengthen sustainable management and development of lands and land resources
	Activity 1.3a.2 Strengthen sustainable management of government lands
	Activity 1.3a.3 Strengthen management of customary land leases
	Activity 1.3a.4 Strengthen management of the land registration system for land ownership
	Activity 1.3a.5 Strengthen management of the land valuation system and administration of stamp duty
	Activity 1.3a.6 Provide administration services to the Land Commission
	Activity 1.3a.7 Provide administration services to the Customary Land Advisory Committee
TARGETED 5 YEAR ACTIONS	Development/Completion/Enactment of the Soil Resources Management Bill 2025 including nation-wide consultations.
	Development of the National SLM & Landuse Policy through consultancy works including national consultations
	Review of all outdated procedural land policies for enhanced and effective facilitation and implementation by all relevant stakeholders
	Facilitate the update of the current count and status of the Land tenure including systems and processes through consultancy works and consultations.
	Develop Samoa's National PRAIS Report 2024 - 2025 as part of Samoa's obligations to UNCCD including major consultation.
	Develop/Complete Samoa's Land Degradation Neutrality Report to UNCCD & Project through consultancy works
	Conduct the 2nd Land Degradation Assessment of the Country through the Collect Trends Earth software to update the LDN hotspots and status with land cover and land productivity.
	Implementation of the Government Land Masterplan 2024-2034
	Digitising lease information records for enhanced record keeping and effective lease monitoring.
	Update and upkeep scanning and archiving of old land records and creating e-copies for preserving and conserving purposes not only for today but for the benefits of the future generations
	Responsible for the implementation of the Land Title Registration system (Torren system) and the monitoring of the new Computerizing system (SOLA) currently operating the registration of land titles in Samoa
	Develop a framework to capture the accuracy of Samoa's current land tenure; (i) Customary land (ii) Freehold Land (iii) Government Land

Table 8: Priorities for ESPO 1.3a Sustainable Management and Development of Land Resources improved.

LONG TERM OUTCOME	LTO 1. SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT SECURED
END OF SP OUTCOME	ESPO 1.3B SPATIAL INFORMATION AND TECHNICAL SERVICES TO SUPPORT SUSTAINABLE LAND DEVELOPMENTS IMPROVED
ACTIVITIES	Activity 1.3b.1 Provide quality Cadastral Information
	Activity 1.3b.2 Facilitate Land surveys in line with the Survey Act 2010
	Activity 1.3b.3 Provide effective and efficient mapping services
TARGETED 5 YEAR ACTIONS	Upgrade survey equipment and building capacity of staff including targeted scholarship opportunities to allow for more qualified surveyors in the profession
	Develop Guidelines as required under the SIA Act 2010.
	Improve mapping services
	Update LiDAR
	Improve the land survey profession
	Collaborate with LTC and implement district border surveying Orders

Table 9: Priorities for ESPO 1.3b Spatial information and technical services to support sustainable land developments improved



3.1.4: ESPO 1.4 Conservation and sustainable management of terrestrial and marine biological diversity improved

There are two sub-sectors under the terrestrial environment, of which seven broad activities are priority. Reviewing and strengthening policies, plans and legislative framework are important activities for the sub-sectors, as is on the ground operational work from research and monitoring to engaging with communities to establishing conservation sites, or raising awareness on endemic, threatened, vulnerable or invasive species.

The Samoa Ocean Strategy 2020-2030 provides the national framework for managing Samoa's ocean resources and environment. There is a strong cross-sectoral approach to managing the marine and coastal environment, working in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries to manage fishing practices and improving monitoring information and data collection and assessment. The sector focuses on three key activities from strengthening the management of the coastal environment, to providing an oversight on fishing resources, and finally to monitoring and information management.



LONG TERM OUTCOME	LTO 1. SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT SECURED
END OF SP OUTCOME	ESPO 1.4 CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF TERRESTRIAL AND MARINE BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY IMPROVED.
ACTIVITIES	Activity 1.4.1 Strengthen and improve the sustainable management of terrestrial biodiversity
	Activity 1.4.2 Strengthen the management and the sustainable use of Reserves & Protected areas
	Activity 1.4.3 Strengthen and improve the conservation and sustainable management of coastal and marine biodiversity and the associated environment
TARGETED 5 YEAR ACTIONS	Develop, implement and update policies, plans and regulating legal instruments for terrestrial biodiversity conservation.
	Conduct research and monitoring/surveys/assessment for terrestrial biodiversity
	Conservation and management of species of interest (i.e invasive alien species, endemic and endangered species)
	Conduct educational and public awareness programs for terrestrial biodiversity conservation and reserves and protected area management
	Information & knowledge management/capacity building.
	Develop, review/update and implement, policies, measures and plans for reserves and protected areas
	Develop and facilitate the official registration and proclamation of national reserves
	Sustainable development, maintenance and effective monitoring of reserves and protected areas
	Conduct plant nursery operation, data management
	Implement invasive species management and reserve ecological restoration programs
	Conduct training and capacity buildingCarry out public awareness outreach programs
	Develop and where appropriate review and update policies, plans and legal instruments to strengthen coastal ecosystem and marine biodiversity.
	Research and monitoring/ surveys/assessment (i.e. marine & coastal ecosystem/ biodiversity conservation).
	Conservation and management of marine and coastal ecosystems and habitat
	Effective enforcement and compliance
	Public awareness & community outreach programs/Training

Table 10: Priorities for ESPO 1.4 Conservation and sustainable management of terrestrial and marine biological diversity improved.



3.2: Long Term Outcome 2: More sustainable and resilient built environment

3.2.1 ESPO 2.1: Sustainable management of all waste streams improved.

Solid waste management continues to be a critical issue for the country. The State of the Environment Report 2023 identified waste generation at 27,057 Mt annually, with Upolu residents generating around 85 % of the total waste (around 123 kg per person per year). Most of the waste makes it to the landfill for management, however, 20 % falls outside of the proper management system. Paper and cardboard are the largest waste type followed by end-of-life vehicles, with organic waste being the third highest. These wastes are recyclable, however, there are limited options for this to occur. The continuous high quantity of waste being disposed at the landfill is putting enormous pressure on the capacity of the landfill, with its predicted lifespan to be reached in less than 10 years' time.

Over the next five years, a concerted effort will focus on strengthening the policy and legislative framework to ensure that activities are guided by sound policies, and by the same token reinforced through legislation. In addition, the need to ensure that the current waste management systems are up to the task in terms of waste collection, improving recycling and implementing the Circular Economy Policy for waste management. Engagement with various stakeholders is also an important priority and focus for the Waste Management team, through awareness raising and educational programs, compliance with the law, and promotion of waste management and minimisation activities. Waste management infrastructure will also be high on the waste management agenda, to keep pace with waste generation and recovery activities.

Hazardous wastes cover a range of wastes that are toxic to human health and the environment. This includes healthcare waste, asbestos, e-Waste, plastic waste, and chemical waste. The SOE 2023 highlighted some deficiencies that need to be addressed through the NESP. These are included in the ESPO 2.2.

The strategic focus for the next five years prioritises the strengthening of national policy and legislation, to allow the relevant stakeholders to monitor and manage chemicals and hazardous wastes. An important consideration is raising awareness and educating the community on the types of chemicals and hazardous wastes and how best to manage them. Building the capacity to implement policies and waste management legislation is also an important consideration.



Table 9: Priorities for ESPO 1.3b Spatial information and technical services to support sustainable land developments improved

LONG TERM OUTCOME	LTO 2 MORE SUSTAINABLE AND RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT
END OF SP OUTCOME	ESPO 2.1 SOUND MANAGEMENT OF ALL WASTE STREAMS.
ACTIVITIES	Activity 2.1.1 Promote the environmentally sound management of Solid Waste Management Activity 2.1.2 Promote the environmentally sound management of Chemical and Hazardous waste
TARGETED 5 YEAR ACTIONS	Development of a licensing system for waste operators Conduct a feasibility study for alternative landfill sites for Vaiaata and Tafaigata Relocation of Vaiaata landfill and Sludge Facility Extension of Tafaigata landfill Procurement of Litter Maintenance contract services for Salelologa township Development of Litter Control Regulations Improve effective monitoring process on trade, collection, transportation storage and disposal of chemicals and hazardous waste. Improve stakeholder capacity development on the safe use, storage, disposal and awareness of agricultural chemicals. (ref 1.1.2.5 ASP) Strengthen implementation of regulatory measures for chemical usage and food waste. Enhance effective community engagement and participation in chemical and hazardous waste management. (ref 1.2.4 ASP) Improve enforcement of obligations under chemical related MEAs Upgrade sludge facilities for Upolu and Savaii Develop and operationalise a waste levy Develop and operationalise a user pay system for waste collection Promote Waste Minimization at the household level, business and schools Design and implement Roll-out of a nationwide chemical waste collection Conduct nation-wide waste audit Develop and implement District/Village based MOUs for prioritised litter maintenance areas Develop and implement a nation-wide Litter Control campaign (Samoa Cares) Promote waste management circular economy

Table 11: Priorities for ESPO 2.1 Sound management of all waste streams improved

3.2.2: ESPO 2.2: Improved sanitation, wastewater systems and hygiene practices.

Wastewater management is a cross-cutting issue that involves agencies from different Government ministries. The need for a more coordinated approach was confirmed through a Memorandum of Understanding between MNRE, MWTI and MOH. National policies were also developed to provide safe guidance for managing wastewater (e.g., National Building Code, the National Effluent Standards for Samoa, and the National Sanitation Policy).

The SOE 2023 highlighted the improved access to safe sanitation by Samoa households at 97 %, and access to safe drinking water at around 98.4 % (Wilson et al. 2022).

The Environment Sector in close collaboration with the Water and Sanitation Sector, Health Sector and the Building Sector will work towards improving the sustainable management of wastewater systems in Samoa. This will involve improved coordination of regulatory functions and responsibilities in relation to monitoring and enforcement of approved standards as set out in the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between MNRE, Ministry of Works Transport and Infrastructure (MWTI) and MOH. As well, streamlined reporting and sharing of resources including information/data, finances and technical expertise critical to achieving mutual goals in the sanitation agenda will be encouraged.

Finalisation of the new and improved National Building Code and National Effluent Standards for Samoa will see a stronger performance in terms of monitoring and enforcement through joint efforts between MWTI, MOH and MNRE. The draft National Sanitation Policy will also be revisited and finalised for cabinet approval. The five-year programme for improved sanitation and waste water management is articulated under the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Sector Plan 22-26) and will be used to monitor and measure progress for ESPO 2.3.



3.2.3: ESPO 2.3 Strong environment protection and safeguards

The Sector will continue to ensure environmental safeguards are in place to actively screen socio-economic developments including infrastructural and environmental interventions.

Capacities of focal points will continue to be strengthened to monitor and enforce the substantive policy and legislative framework in place, including the development of necessary plans, policies, and guidelines to guide and regulate all developments. The development and implementation of CIM Plans will continue to be prioritised for all districts to strengthen community resilience to impacts of climate change. Furthermore, monitoring and compliance will be strengthened and coordinated, with relevant agencies particularly through the EIA process. Urban development will continue to be managed under the National Urban Policy, Apia City Spatial Plan and the Integrated Water Management Plan for the Greater Apia Area.

Integration of population dynamics into planning processes will be strengthened. One of the major driving forces behind environmental degradation is population growth and development as a result of unsustainable anthropogenic activities and unsustainable consumption patterns. The key areas of concern relate to land use planning and the required infrastructural developments to accommodate increasing socio-economic needs of the growing population, such as housing, access to services (water, sanitation, waste, energy etc.) and construction of hazard risk reduction measures (sea walls, river walls etc.). It will also require concerted efforts to build environmental management capacity of communities to enhance climate and disaster resilience.

MWTI PUMA through its development consent process will support the implementation of the national building code. The MWTI and MNRE through the development consent process will continue to work closely to ensure environmental safeguards are addressed in construction works. Coordinated compliance monitoring and reporting will continue to be encouraged and supported.

Environmental protection as a key element of the sustainable development planning process in the form of the Development Consent (DC) administered by PUMA remains the primary focus and responsibility of the MNRE. An EIA Committee has been established under the MNRE to facilitate the review and assessment of EIAs and comprises the Division of Environment and Conservation (DEC), the Water Resources Division (WRD), the Forestry Division (FD), the Land Management Division (LMD), the Waste Management and Pollution Control Division (WMPD) and the Meteorology Division – Geology (MD). The Work Programme for sustainable development planning is integrated as part of the work of these Divisions and will not require a separate iteration.





3.3 Long Term Outcome 3: Climate Change and Disaster Resilience enhanced in all sectors

3.3.1: ESPO 3.1 Enhanced climate change resilience across all sectors

Climate change is a cross cutting issue that affects all of the sectors and society. Sustainable development must be undertaken with climate change mitigation and adaptation at the forefront of all planning. Climate change is a priority for the Government. Four focus activities for the sector include strengthening policy, legislative and institutional frameworks, which includes the mid-term review of the 10-year Climate Change Policy (2020-2030), and developing the NAP and 3rd Communication Report. Ensuring the synergy of programmes and proposals enables the sector to focus on increasing Samoa's access to climate finance, which contributes to on the ground implementation of adaptation and mitigation activities.

LONG TERM OUTCOME	LTO 3 CLIMATE CHANGE AND DISASTER RESILIENCE ENHANCED IN ALL SECTORS
END OF SP OUTCOME	ESPO 3.1 ENHANCED CLIMATE CHANGE RESILIENCE ACROSS ALL SECTORS
ACTIVITIES	Activity 3.1.1 Strengthen Policy, Legislative and Institutional Framework for Climate Change
	Activity 3.1.2 Ensure effective management of GEF programmes to facilitate the planning and preparation of project proposals and project synergies
TARGETED 5 YEAR ACTIONS	Conduct Mid Term review of National Climate Change Policy 2020-2030
	Finalise Climate Change Bill to be passed by parliament
	Develop and Implement Samoa's National Adaptation Plan
	Undertake research and provide policy advice on climate change matters including Loss and Damage, Resettlement considerations, Sea level rise, carbon markets, climate and ocean nexus, climate negotiations etc
	Increase access to climate change finance mechanisms (including loss and damage).
	Establish and operationalise a national Loss and Damage Fund
	Develop Samoa's biennial update reports to UNFCCC
	Update Samoa's GHG Inventory
	Increase public awareness on climate change impacts
	Coordinate implementation of CIM Plans including through the rollout of the Government's 1million District Development initiative ensuring regular reviews and reporting including an independent mid-term review of all CIM plans.
	Develop Sectoral Climate Change Adaptation Strategies to enhance climate proofing of sector developments and investments
	Coordinate the development / implementation of GEF Projects and other Donor Funded Projects
	Coordinate with GEF Implementing Agencies, other donor agencies and potentially private sector consultants/facilitators
	Implement adaptation measures and interventions through available funding.
	Increase adaptive capacity of communities for implementation of effective risk management and protection of household and community assets
	Coordinate the development of current vulnerability and adaptation efforts; future risks including national/sectoral adaptation policies, strategies and measures
	Develop and update Samoa's climate vulnerability and risk profile
	Promote an integrated approach to DRM and Climate Resilience

Table 12: Priorities for ESPO 3.1 Enhanced climate change resilience across all sectors

3.3.2: ESPO 3.2 Enhanced disaster resilience across all sectors

Disaster Risk Management is a cross cutting issue that requires cross sector support and inputs. This is a priority issue of the highest level for the Government, where the Disaster Advisory Council is chaired by the Hon. Prime Minister. The National Disaster Management Plan provides the blue-print for the sector. A key component is ensuring that DRM is mainstreamed across all sectors, which will build resilience nationwide. The sector will continue to focus on strengthening collaboration and partnerships with communities, the private sector, civil societies and NGOs. Developing DRM infrastructures in preparation for a nationwide response is a priority, as is raising awareness, having drills and simulation exercises targeting schools, communities, the public and private sectors. Review of policies and legislative framework remains an important focus for the sector, especially given that new knowledge and technology continues to improve disaster response. Building the capacity of staff will contribute to the successful implementation of the sector plan.

LONG TERM OUTCOME	LTO CLIMATE AND DISASTER RESILIENCE ENHANCED IN ALL SECTORS
END OF SP OUTCOME	ESPO 3.2 ENHANCED DISASTER RESILIENCE ACROSS ALL SECTORS
ACTIVITIES	Activity 3.2.1 Strengthen Governance and Mainstreaming of DRM
	Activity 3.2.2 Strengthen Community Risk Management
	Activity 3.2.3 Strengthen Disaster Management
	Activity 3.2.4 Improve Knowledge, Information and Education on DRM
TARGETED 5 YEAR ACTIONS	Develop and implement national Disaster Risk Management Policy
	Update the National Disaster Management Plan 2017 - 2021
	Review Disaster and Emergency Act 2007
	Mainstream DRM across all 14 Sectors
	Implement NDMP awareness and training programs for all government agencies, civil society, NGOs, private sector and communities
	Undertake regular quarterly meetings of the DAC to monitor and review progress of NDMP implementation
	Finalise and integrate policies for PWD, women in village plans, response plans, etc.
	Awareness campaigns on water resources, land management, village development, and climate change/DRM.
	Develop National Risk standards and training in standards, including inclusion in SOPs.
	Maintenance of NEOC, including space for all DMO staff, warehousing facility.
	Implement the community disaster and climate risk management program

TARGETED 5 YEAR ACTIONS

Assess structural and accommodation capacity of evacuation centres
Strengthen preparedness, response, recovery by maintaining multi-agency emergency communication system and siren network and explore other means for early warning/alerting for all including people with disabilities/special needs
Upgrade and continuous maintenance of Emergency Siren Network
Install signage in high-risk areas
Implement CDCRM project activities, including village-based mapping/household surveys, village priorities for adaptation and mitigation implementation
Compile agency-specific manuals and update as required.
Conduct simulation exercises led by DMO to test agency response plans.
Implement coastal and riverbank protection measures
Upgrade EWS (include backup power, PA, sirens). Monthly siren testing to ensure effectiveness. Daily checks of system.
Undertake CDCRM drills to test manual system (church bells).
Continue site selection for further EWS.
Initiate disability-inclusive warning system. Programmed & Installed digital radios in Response agencies and High Commissions (NZ and Aust), cyclone shelters. Database for EWS and ERN to record data.
Programming of ID of all ERNs connected to DMO repeater.
Adapt and adopt PDNA methodology and conduct trainings and awareness for all sectors
Maintain and update knowledge management systems, and ensure that lessons learned, during and in the aftermath of emergencies and disasters are documented
Strengthen capacity in all aspects of disaster management, including gender - sensitive disaster preparedness and response arrangements and plans for communities, while addressing the specific needs of vulnerable groups as aligned with national disaster management plan.
Strengthen private-public sector partnerships to facilitate agreements in place prior to an emergency, and to stimulate knowledge sharing and innovative solutions for improving disaster preparedness, response and recovery
Facilitate sector needs and capacity mapping including an inventory of private sector resources and services that can be made available before and after a disaster to assist national response and recovery efforts.
Review effectiveness of Early Childhood, Primary and Secondary Schools of the DRM Teachers Toolkit
Develop/update DRM information management systems (database, media and webpage - villages, response agencies, maps, plans etc.
Schedule meetings according to Post Disaster Emergencies
Install shared drive in new NEOC Centre.
Schedule meetings and trainings during 'peace times' on responsibilities
Undertake annual DMO planning exercise to identify gaps for interventions
Social media strategy. Braille. Share "good news" stories - i.e. best practise building designs that withstand disaster. Raise awareness of MHEWS

Table 13: Priorities for ESPO 3.2 Enhanced disaster resilience across all sectors

3.3.3: ESPO 3.3 Improved climate and seismic information

Strengthening policies, legislative and institutional frameworks is a focus of the sector, which will include the development of regulations under the Meteorology, Geoscience and Ozone Services Act 2021. In addition to the legislative process, will be the development of key policies relating to weather, climate and ocean services, as well as policies on atmosphere, ocean acidification and deep sea. The quality and accuracy of weather services, and climate data continue to be a focus for the sector. This will require the maintenance of weather stations and forecasting systems. The sector continues to focus on reducing and controlling the use of ozone depleting substances, which will be enhanced through the Air Quality Monitoring unit. Geo-hazard and geo-technical research will continue in the next five years with, with some focus on improving infrastructure and upgrading existing manuals and operations.



LONG TERM OUTCOME	LTO 3 CLIMATE AND DISASTER RESILIENCE ENHANCED IN ALL SECTORS
END OF SP OUTCOME	ESPO 3.3 IMPROVED CLIMATE AND SEISMIC INFORMATION
ACTIVITIES	Activity 3.3.1. Strengthen Policy, legislative and institutional framework for Meteorological and geo-scientific information and data
	Activity 3.3.2. Improve quality and accuracy of weather services
	Activity 3.3.3 Improve quality and accuracy of climate information and data
	Activity 3.3.5 conduct Geo Scientific Observations and Investigations
TARGETED 5 YEAR ACTIONS	Develop Ocean Acidification Policy
	Develop National Deep Sea Mining Policy
	Implement the Meteorology, Geoscience and Ozone Services Act 2021
	Develop weather forecasting verification system and process
	Provision of severe weather reports, research and case studies
	Effective maintenance and upgrade of the Smartphone App
	Procurement of weather doppler radar system
	Procurement of weather forecasting TV studio
	Develop new Climate Early Warning Products and services for all sectors of Samoa starting with 9 NAPA priorities
	Provide climate data for users
	Expand and upgrade Climate Observation network (Manono & Apolima, etc)
	Establish a local CLOUD server to host climate database
	Fully functional MHEWS for climate hazards
	Climate product for Education, Businesses, and people with disabilities in Samoa
	Establish career pathway for climatologists under the Samoa Meteorological Services (via certification process under certain Education or meteorological institutes.
	Monitor geo-hazard events
	Develop database for geo-technical data
	Conduct geotechnical investigations
	Provide effective and efficient Earthquake and Tsunami Warning Services
	Strengthen Monitoring Communication Systems
	Strengthen Maintenance and Calibration of geophysical stations
	Improve Geomagnetism observations (Calibration and maintenance of geomagnetic equipment)
	Identify Geohazard gaps
	Build capacity to provide meteorological aviation services
	Set up new headquarters for the Meteorology Office

Table 14: Priorities for ESPO 3.3 Improved climate and seismic information

3.3.4: ESPO 3.4 Increased low carbon developments.

The Sector will continue to strengthen its collaboration and partnership with the Energy, Transport and Building Sectors to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in Samoa through low carbon developments.

This will involve at the outset, strengthening of the enabling environment by updating the national policy framework on energy to respond to current and emerging issues, and ensuring that the required support to facilitate the implementation of the said framework is available. In this regard, the Energy Sector Plan (ESP) 2017-2022 has been updated to underpin initiatives consolidated through extensive consultations with the community and stakeholders, collective efforts that are progressing under the National Greenhouse Gas Abatement Strategy 2008-2018, as well as the development and implementation of Samoa's Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) and Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) which are key tools to achieving Samoa's low carbon development goals.

The electricity sector in close collaboration with the environment sector will work together to achieve Samoa's INDC which aims to generate 100% of electricity from renewable energy sources by 2025. The transport sector on the other hand through the NAMA will endeavour to gradually switch from normal fossilized transport to 100% renewable electricity transport. While the building and refrigeration sectors will enhance their efforts to comply with the National Building Code and the Energy Efficiency Bill by promoting the use of energy efficient products.

Collaboration between MNRE, MWTI, LTA, EPC, OOTR, STEC, SROS and the Refrigeration Association of Samoa as well as other key partners will continue to be strengthened. The role of the National Energy Coordination Committee (NECC) to provide overall leadership and oversight is maintained, while streamlined monitoring and reporting between the different sectors will be promoted for improved cross-sectoral coordination.

The Sector will also work closely with the Energy Sector to promote energy efficient buildings and the use of renewable energy alternatives at the household level as part of Samoa's low carbon development strategies.

LONG TERM OUTCOME	LTO 3 CLIMATE AND DISASTER RESILIENCE ENHANCED IN ALL SECTORS
END OF SP OUTCOME	ESPO 3.3.4 INCREASED LOW CARBON DEVELOPMENTS
ACTIVITIES	Activity 3.4.1 Strengthen policy, legislative and institutional framework for low carbon developments
	Activity 3.4.2 Promote Research and Development on alternative energy sources and energy efficiency
	Activity 3.4.3 Promote Partnership on energy efficiency and renewable energy
TARGETED 5 YEAR ACTIONS	Implement Low Emission Development Strategy 2022 – 2032
	Develop and implement National Renewable Energy policy
	Implement the 2nd National Determine Contribution (NDC) through its Roadmap and Investment Plan
	Develop 3rd NDC for Samoa
	Explore incentives to encourage RETs at the community and household level
	Monitoring and Maintenance of community RE Projects i.e. Solar lights, home biogas systems
	Support and encourage local research into alternative and renewable energy sources
	Promote Waste-to-Energy (WTE) technologies and initiatives towards an environmentally clean environment with key stakeholders.
	Promote and upscaling the use of biogas digesters as an alternative onsite waste management system in appropriate settings.
	Encourage partnership with the private sector to promote low carbon tools
	Support public and private investment through provision of information and data in renewable energy generation
	Promote the importation of energy efficient commercial / industrial and household technologies

Table 15: Priorities for ESPO 3.3 Increased low carbon developments



3.4: Long Term Outcome 4: Robust sector governance

3.4.1: ESPO 4.1 Effective Enabling Environment

Four key activities to guide the sector with the implementation and enforcement of policy and legislative frameworks are at the forefront. A key role of the sector is supporting other coordination units through planning and enhancing their roles and capacities. Working with other ministries, in particular the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade will ensure that MEAs reporting requirements and obligations are fulfilled. Engaging with Development Partners and national stakeholders on a regular basis to highlight opportunities where they can support the NESP implementation will continue to be a priority. The sector will also focus on developing and implementing systems to assist coordinating divisions in monitoring, evaluating, and reporting of their respective plans. The NESCC provides the oversight of the NESP implementation, where the sector plays a key role in report preparation and secretarial support. The maintenance and ongoing support of national data knowledge and information management framework (DKIF) is another important focus of the sector under its evidence-based sector planning.

LONG TERM OUTCOME	LTO 4 ROBUST SECTOR GOVERNANCE
END OF SP OUTCOME	ESPO 4.1 EFFECTIVE ENABLING ENVIRONMENT
ACTIVITIES	4.1.1 Develop updated and coherent policy, legislative and institutional arrangement 4.1.2 Effective Sector wide coordination 4.1.3 Secured sector financing and resource mobilisation. 4.1.4 Effective corporate governance 4.1.5 Robust Information and Communication
TARGETED 5 YEAR ACTIONS	Develop a robust and coherent sector policy and legislative framework Strengthen enforcement and compliance of existing policies and legislative frameworks Develop updated Corporate Plans and Management Plans in line with the Sector Plan Develop and Implement Sector Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Conduct annual sector reviews and planning workshops/seminars Undertake independent review and evaluation of the NESP at the end of its term. Develop and implement effective sector wide communication and awareness programs Develop and implement a disaster recovery plan for ICT. Enhance/upgrade the email system to MS Office 365) Improve Data protection, security, management, and dissemination Strengthen communications and public awareness across the sector in line with the Sector Communications Strategy. Develop and implement effective sector wide capacity building and training program for stakeholders Strengthen community engagement and involvement in sector developments Conduct annual stakeholder forums to foster partnership in the implementation of the NESP. Develop and implement a Capacity Building Plan for the Sector Develop and implement Sector Disaster Management Strategy Coordinate preparation and update of Samoa's State of the Environment Report (SOE) and update the NESP as the response framework

Table 16: Priorities for ESPO 4.1 Effective enabling environment.





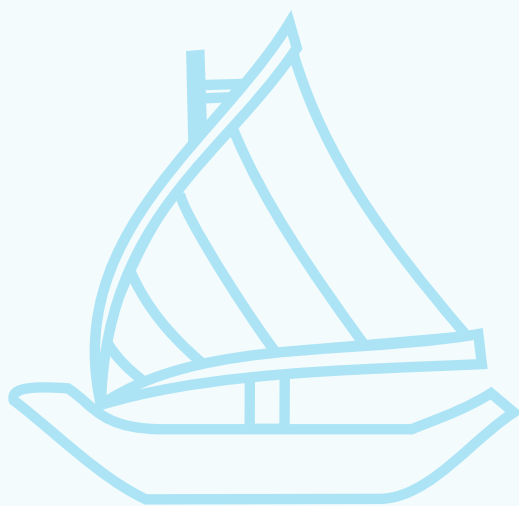
4.0 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS



4.1 Institutional Arrangements - Our Implementing Partners

The environment sector comprises diverse partners or Implementing Agencies (IA). These IA's roles and responsibilities are outlined below.

The Sector Institutional Map (annexed) identifies five groups of IAs; public sector agencies including state owned enterprises, private sector, academic institutions, non-governmental organizations and small grants programmes.





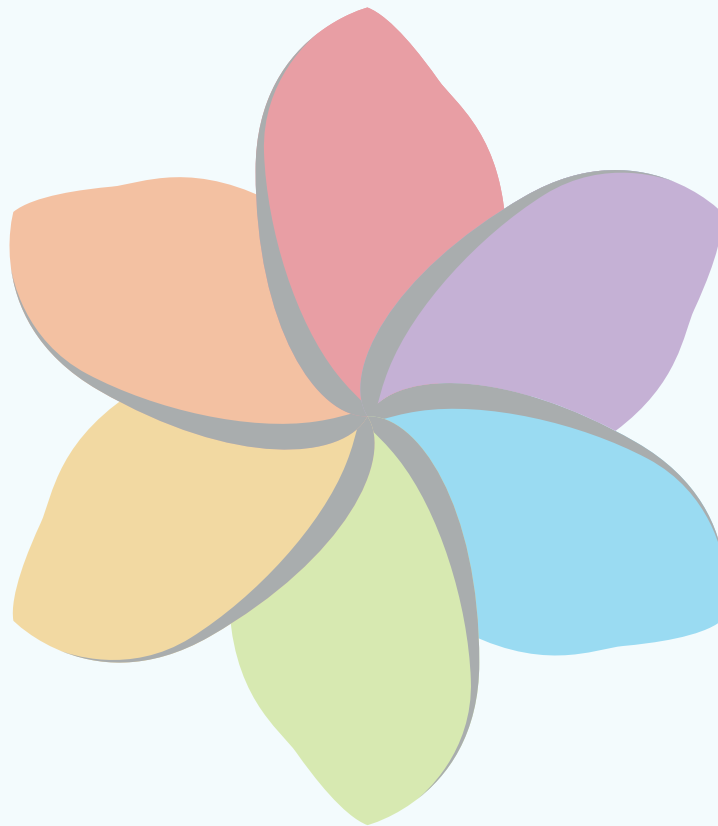
4.2 Development Partners

The Development Partners roles in assisting Samoa to achieve its national environment sector plan is vital. The Government budget provides the basic support to ensure that operational and infrastructural processes are funded. Progress in the sustainable management and use of natural resources, adaptation and mitigation to climate change, and disaster management depends to a large extent on development partners' support. Our development partners are at the forefront of the planning process and are here encouraged to assist with ensuring successful outcomes.

Over the past decades, the Development Partners have stepped up and assisted the Government, in providing equipment, building capacity, designing, and developing training programs, undertaking surveys and analysis and funding projects and sector plan activities. The 2022/23-2027 NESP builds on this good relationship with traditional partners and will seek to forge new alliances and relationships with new partners. A list of some of the partners that have supported and continues to support the implementation of NESP 2022/2023-2027 is provided below. Additional partners will be acknowledged as partnership arrangements are formalised.

Partners

- Asian Development Bank
- Australia Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
- Conservation International
- European Union
- Food and Agriculture Organisation
- German Development Agency
- Global Environment Facility
- Government of Japan
- Green Climate Fund
- IUCN
- Japan International Cooperation Agency
- NZ Government
- SPC
- SPREP
- The Peoples Republic of China
- United Nations Development Programme
- United Nations Environment Programme
- United States Aid
- World Bank





4.3 Sector Coordination Framework

The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment is the lead implementing agency responsible for the coordination of all environmental and natural resource matters, as well as in waste management, meteorological, atmospheric, climate change and environmental governance. Under the Ministry there is an extensive coordination mechanism that is led by the various sector implementing agencies (Fig. 7). There are twelve statutory boards, two sector steering committees including subsector committees and several project boards and technical advisory committees charged with project management.

At the sector level, MNRE is a core member in numerous sector steering committees namely:

- Agriculture Sector Steering Committee under Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries;
- Trade Commerce and Manufacturing Steering Committee under MCIL.
- National Energy Coordination Committee under Ministry of Finance
- Climate Resilience Steering Committee under Ministry of Finance.
- Transport Sector Steering Committee under MWTI; and
- Agriculture Sector's Working Group 4 on sustainability of natural resources and sector resilience to natural disasters and climate change also under Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries.

The key features of the sector coordination framework include:

- **Parliamentary committees** -Parliamentary committees report to Parliament on the financial management and technical performance of government ministries and public bodies. All government ministries and public bodies report to parliamentary committees through ministry annual and audit reports.
- **Cabinet** - Approves national policies including bills and regulations and all national development initiatives.
- **Cabinet Development Committee (CDC)** -Chaired by the PM and attended by Chief Executive Officers (CEOs) and Assistant CEOs (ACEOs) of Government ministries and public bodies. Sector progress reports including development projects and new project proposals are tabled at CDC meetings for endorsement. The CDC also endorses policies for Cabinet approval.
- **National Environment Sector Steering Committee (NESSC)** - is the apex body for the Environment Sector, tasked with providing overall leadership and oversight of the sector wide programme. It is chaired by the CEO of MNRE with CEO of MOF as Deputy Chair. The NESSC meets on a quarterly basis. Members include representatives from the public sector, private sector, NGOs, Academic Institutions, Small Grants Programmes and Development Partners.
- **Statutory boards, Boards of Directors and other Sector Steering Committees** with linkages to the NESP are recognized and integrated into the Coordination Framework.
- **Subsector Level** - Four subsectors have been established, based on the four NESP LTOs, to facilitate sector wide coordination on the implementation of the NESP.
- **Environment Sector Coordination Division** - Responsible for coordination of the sector wide programme including sector planning and monitoring and reviewing of the NESP. The Division provides secretariat functions to the NESSC. The sector coordination framework guides, but is not limited to, coordination and engagement of sector IAs. In addition, the Division will promote and make use of existing forums to facilitate cross-sectoral coordination to promote streamlined reporting.

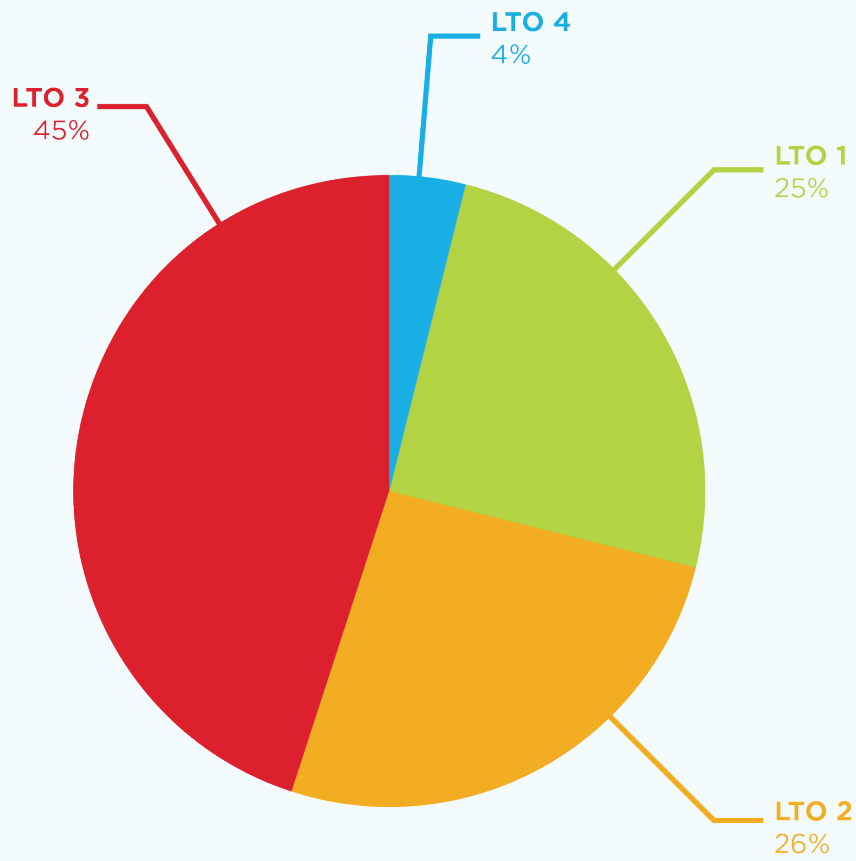


4.4 Sector Resourcing Requirements

Total financing needs of the Sector, based on its updated and costed Implementation Plan 2022/2023-2027, is estimated at \$129,104,548 million Tala. Detailed Implementation Plans for each LTO are annexed. Investment needs are predominantly externally funded, and they include infrastructural developments, capacity building and one-off activities and programs.

YEAR AND COST OF IMPLEMENTATION (SAT\$)						
	FY2022/23	FY2023/24	FY2024/25	FY2025/26	FY2026/27	TOTAL
LTO 1	1,990,000	7,294,120	7,203,000	6,973,000	6,673,000	30,133,120
LTO 2	3,427,001	4,245,002	10,055,003	5,542,003	18,124,012	41,393,021
LTO 3	5,099,763	8,570,182	17,143,890	12,348,306	10,178,266	53,340,407
LTO 4	590,000	880,000	886,000	816,000	1,066,000	4,238,000
	10,946,764	19,979,304	28,462,893	23,274,309	34,901,278	129,104,548

Table 17: Total Financing needs for the NESP 2022/23-2026/27



% of Total Cost per LTO





4.5 Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

The Sector's Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Framework, constitutes the Performance Management Framework with which to monitor progress of the NESP's implementation and identified high level indicators measuring the impact of sector interventions.

The performance of the sector will be monitored and evaluated based on:

- The level of impact it will have on the community.
- Its effectiveness in terms of the outputs that it will produce against identified outcomes; and
- Efficiency in terms of resource allocation and utilization to deliver on these outputs (see Figure 6 below).

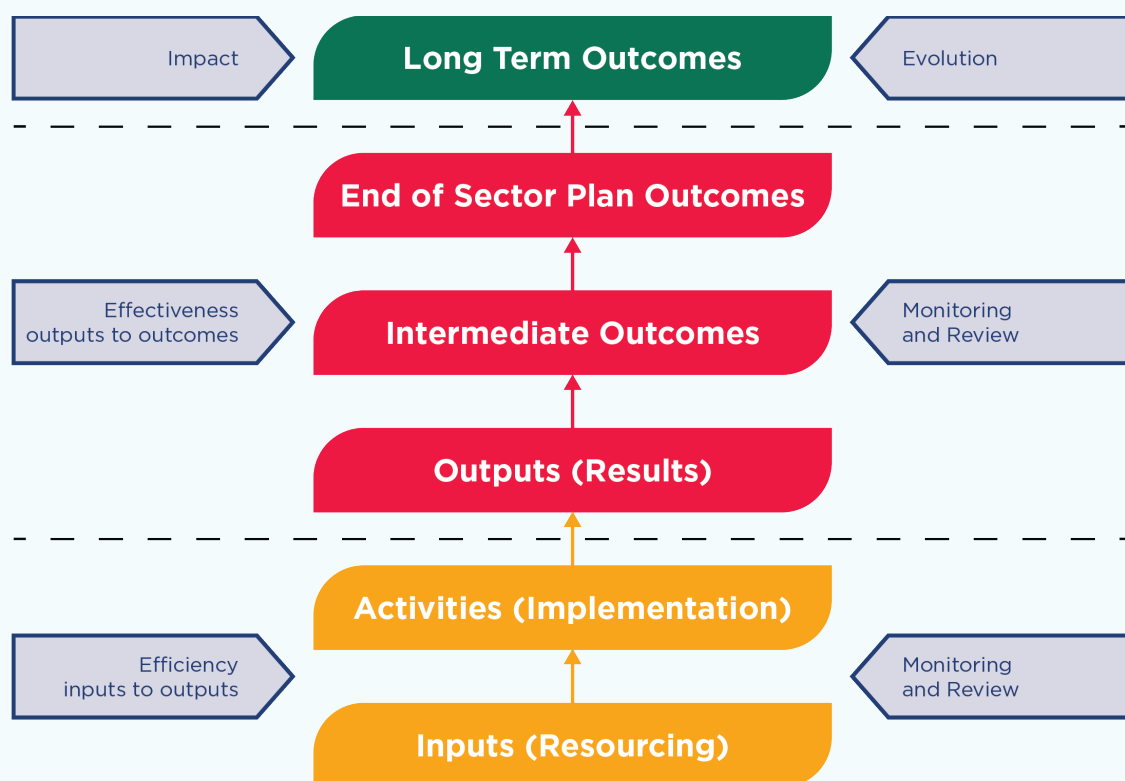


Figure 6: Monitoring and evaluation reporting stages

4.5.1 Monitoring and Reporting

NESP reporting requirements will include a standardized reporting template to facilitate progress reporting on a quarterly and annual basis. Sector monitoring, reviews and reporting will be carried out through:

- Quarterly reporting to the National Environmental Sector Steering Committee (NESSC);
- National budget planning, mid-term and full-term budget reviews facilitated by the Ministry of Finance;
- Annual planning and reviews of management plans or operational plans of implementing agencies; and
- Sector annual reviews.

A Monitoring and Evaluation Plan for the NESP will be developed in the first year of implementation to track progress of implementation in the next five years.

ANNEXURE

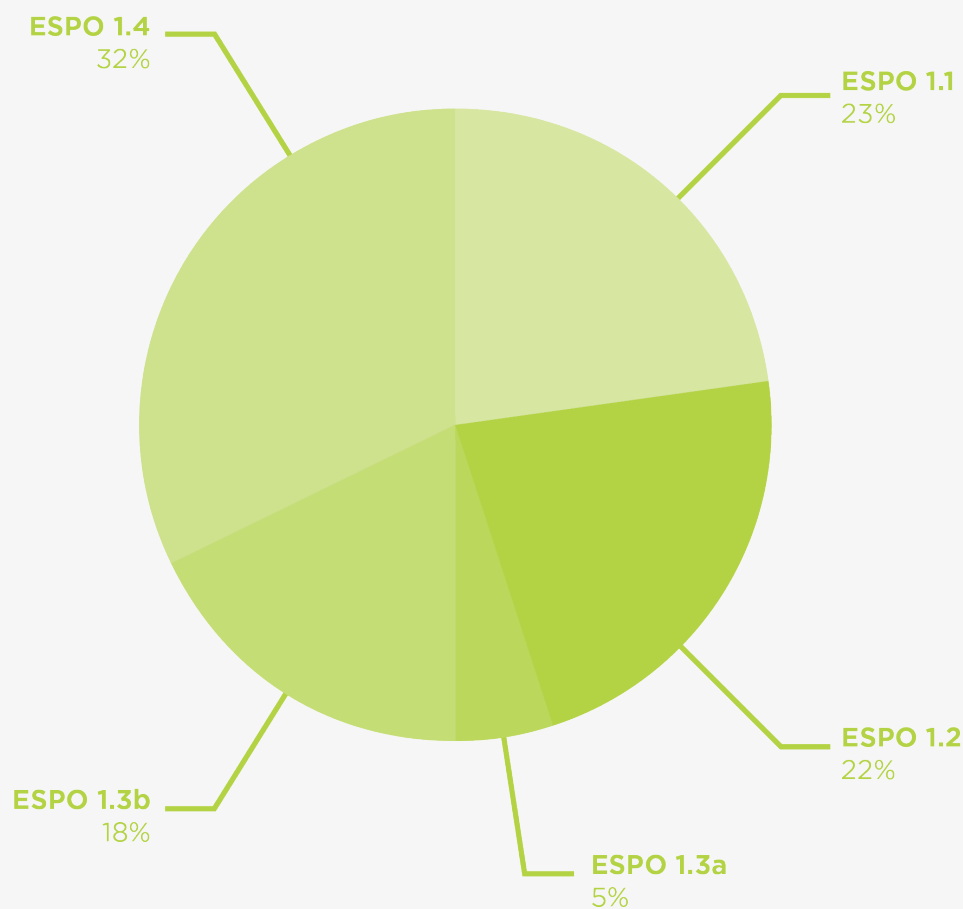
Annex 1: Costed Implementation Plans

Long Term Outcome 1: Sustainable Environment Secured

YEAR AND COST OF IMPLEMENTATION						
	FY22/23	FY23/24	FY24/25	FY25/26	FY26/27	TOTAL
ESPO 1.1	1,160,000	1,375,000	1,625,000	1,225,000	1,525,000	1,525,000
ESPO 1.2	530,000	1,964,120	1,048,000	1,588,000	1,218,000	1,218,000
ESPO 1.3a	120,000	525,000	490,000	240,000	170,000	170,000
ESPO 1.3b	80,000	880,000	1,780,000	1,280,000	1,280,000	1,280,000
ESPO 1.4	100,000	2,550,000	2,260,000	2,640,000	2,480,000	10,030,000
	1,990,000	7,294,120	7,203,000	6,973,000	6,673,000	30,133,120

Table 18: Total financing needs for LTO 1 Sustainable Environment Secured

% of Total Cost for LTO1 per ESPO



ESPO 1.1 Sustainable management of freshwater resources improved.

Activity	Priorities	FY2022/23	
Activity 1.1.1 Strengthen sustainable management of prioritised watershed areas.	Assess and Characterise key watershed areas	30,000	
	Formulate, implement and enforce watershed management plans and regulatory tools in key watershed areas sustaining water supplies	30,000	
	Rehabilitate and maintain key watershed areas through reforestation and sediment control	40,000	
Activity 1.1.2 Improve water resources information and data analysis.	Extend and/or demarcate watershed conservation areas/reserves	500,000.00	
	Promote the protection (regulation) of the upland watershed areas and facilitate research into the upland headwaters (biodiversity, bio-physical, hydrological, etc.)	50,000	
Activity 1.1.3 Increase compliance with water resources regulatory framework	Implement appropriate climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction measures in vulnerable watershed areas (soft and hard solutions)	150,000	
	Expand and maintain the national hydrometric monitoring network	300,000.00	
	Improve analysis of water resources information (surface and groundwater) through upgrade of information management systems and development of hydrological and hydrogeological products	20,000.00	
	Improve water related hazard (flood/drought) monitoring, response, and information to inform early warning (EWS expansion to other urban catchments)		
	Improve and expand the river ecosystem health monitoring program		
	Improve implementation and enforcement of water resources management policy and legal framework	15,000	
	Upland Watershed Protection Regulation Approved		
	Develop and approve the National Drought Policy		
	Strengthen the implementation of the Water Abstraction Licensing Scheme (Review of fees and charges)		
	Develop water resources quality environmental guidelines		
	Strengthen partnerships with key stakeholders and conduct effective awareness and educational programs	25,000	
TOTAL		1,160,000	

Table 19: ESPO 1.1 Costed Action Plan

YEAR AND COST OF IMPLEMENTATION (SAT\$)						
	FY2023/24	FY2024/25	FY2025/26	FY2026/27	TOTAL	Implementing partners
	30,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	165,000	MNRE, SCS
	30,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	165,000	MNRE, MWCSD, SWA, IWSA
	40,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	215,000	MNRE, MWCSD, IWSA
	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	2,500,000	MNRE, MOF
	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	250,000	MNRE, SCS, CI, MESC, NUS
	150,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	900,000	MNRE, MWTI, LTA, MOF
	300,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	1,050,000.00	MNRE, MWTI, MOF, SWA, EPC, SPREP, WMO, SPC, NIWA
	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	100,000.00	MNRE, MWTI, SWA, NUS, EPC, SPREP, WMO, SPC, NIWA
		300,000		300,000	600,000	MNRE, MWTI, SWA, EPC, MOF, SFESA, MAF, STA, SPREP, WMO, SPC, NIWA
		150,000	150,000	150,000	450,000	MNRE, MWCSD
	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	75,000.00	MNRE, OAG
	15,000				15,000	MNRE, OAG
	150,000				150,000	MNRE, EU
	50,000				50,000	MNRE, OAG, MCR
		100,000			100,000	MNRE, SROS, MOH
	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	125,000	MNRE, MWCSD, MESC
	1,375,000	1,625,000	1,225,000	1,525,000	6,910,000	

ESPO 1.2 Sustainable Management and development of forests improved

Activity	Priorities	FY2022/23	
Activity 1.2.1 Promote and enhance sustainable forest management and forest conservation	Develop and review management plans for National Parks State Forest Land and Community Conservation Areas (CCAs)	\$20,000	
	Develop and implement programs and biosecurity measures to control the spread of invasive species within National Parks	5,000	
Activity 1.2.2 Strengthen forestry scientific research and development for sustainable forest management and wise use of wetlands	Conduct a feasibility study on eco-tourism and develop zoning plans with maps for NPs	-	
	Conduct regular surveys to collect necessary biodiversity and associated information on the NPs, and CCAs, and input to a national database for protected areas	-	
	Upgrade NP and office facilities for the visiting public and educational purposes	-	
	Develop a pilot program on payment for ecosystem services	-	
Activity 1.2.3 Improve forestry planning, enforcement and monitoring frameworks for sustainable forest management	Support forestry scientific research studies for lesser-known forestry tree species and assessment of ecosystem services	5,000	
	Coordinate the implementation of the National Wetlands Inventory for all wetland sites in Samoa		
	Update the National Forestry Inventory		
	Develop and review Forestry Regulatory Frameworks		
	Lead the implementation of the national 3 Million Tree planting campaign 2022 - 2028	500,000	
TOTAL		530,000	

Table 20: ESPO 1.2 Costed Action Plan

- 1 African Tulip Control Project (FAO)
- 2 STA Project (SPREP)

YEAR AND COST OF IMPLEMENTATION (SAT\$)						
	FY2023/24	FY2024/25	FY2025/26	FY2026/27	Total	Implementing partners
	\$20,000	-	-	20,000	60,000	MNRE-FOR, DEC, LMD, local communities, SCS, GEF, UNDP
	132,500 ¹	5,000	5,000	5,000	152,500	MNRE-FOR, DEC, LMD, local communities, SCS, GEF, UNDP
	5,000	30,000	-	-	35,000	MNRE-FOR, DEC, LMD, local communities, SCS, GEF, UNDP
	-	-	40,000	-	40,000	MNRE-FOR, DEC, LMD, local communities, SCS, GEF, UNDP
	780,000 ²	5,000	5,000	5,000	795,000	MNRE-FOR, DEC, LMD, local communities, SCS, GEF, UNDP
	-	-	30,000	30,000	60,000	MNRE-FOR, DEC, LMD, local communities, SCS, GEF, UNDP
	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	25,000	MNRE-FOR, DEC, LMD, local communities, SCS, GEF, UNDP
				150,000	150,000	MNRE-FOR, DEC, LMD, local communities, SCS, GEF, UNDP
		3,000,000			3,000,000	MNRE-FOR, DEC, Donor partner
	21,620	3,000	3,000	3,000	\$35,620	MNRE-FOR, DEC, LMD, local communities, SCS, GEF, UNDP
	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	4,500,000	
	1,964,120	1,048,000	1,588,000	1,218,000	6,348,120	

ESPO 1.3a Sustainable management and development of lands improved

Activity	Priorities with unsecured funding	FY2022/23	
Activity 1.3a.1 Strengthen sustainable management and development of lands and land resources	Development/Completion/Enactment of the Soil Resources Management Bill 2025 including nation-wide consultations.	50,000	
	Development of the National SLM & Landuse Policy through consultancy works including national consultations	50,000	
Activity 1.3a.2 Strengthen sustainable management of government lands	Review of all outdated procedural land policies for enhanced and effective facilitation and implementation by all relevant stakeholders	20,000	
	Develop Samoa's National PRAIS Report 2024 – 2025 as part of Samoa's obligations to UNCCD including major consultation.		
Activity 1.3a.3 Strengthen management of customary land leases	Develop/Complete Samoa's Land Degradation Neutrality Report to UNCCD & Project through consultancy works		
	Conduct the 2nd Land Degradation Assessment of the Country through the Collect Trends.Earth softward to update the LDN hotspots and status with land cover and land productivity.		
Activity 1.3a.4 Strengthen management of the land registration system for land ownership	Implementation of the Government Land Masterplan 2024-2034		
	Digitising lease information records for enhanced record keeping and effective lease monitoring .		
Activity 1.3a.5 Strengthen management of the land valuation system and administration of stamp duty	Update and upkeep scanning and archiving of old land records and creating e-copies for preserving and conserving purposes not only for today but for the benefits of the future generations		
	Responsible for the implementation of the Land Title Registration system (Torren system) and the monitoring of the new Computerizing system (SOLA) currently operating the registration of land titles in Samoa		
Activity 1.3a.6 Provide administration services to the Land Commission	Develop a framework to capture the accuracy of Samoa's current land tenure; (i) Customary land (ii) Freehold Land (iii) Government Land		
Activity 1.3a.7 Provide administration services to the Customary Land Advisory Committee			
TOTAL			

Table 21: ESPO 1.3a Costed Action Plan

YEAR AND COST OF IMPLEMENTATION (SAT\$)						
	FY2023/24	FY2024/25	FY2025/26	FY2026/27	TOTAL	Implementing partners
	50,000	50,000	-	-	150,000.00	MNRE - LMD
	50,000	50,000	-	-	150,000.00	MNRE
	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000.00	100,000.00	MNRE General Public Private Sector
	50,000				50,000.00	MNRE & PARTNERS/STAKE- HOLDERS
	50,000	50,000			100,000.00	MNRE
	100,000	50,000			150,000.00	MNRE & PARTNERS
	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	400,000	MNRE
	50,000	50,000			100,000	MNRE
	20,000	50,000	50,000		120,000	LMD/MNRE
	10,000	20,000	20,000		50,000	LMD/MNRE
	25,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	175,000	LMD/TSD/MNRE
	525,000	490,000	240,000	170,000	1,545,000	

ESPO 1.3b Spatial Information and technical services to support sustainable land developments improved.

Activity	Priorities with unsecured funding	FY2022/23	
Activity 1.3b.1 Provide quality Cadastral Information Activity 1.3b.2 Facilitate Land surveys in line with the Survey Act 2010 Activity 1.3b.3 Provide effective and efficient mapping services	Improve the land survey profession through upgrade of survey equipment and capacity building for staff including targeted scholarship opportunities to allow for more qualified surveyors in the profession.		
	Develop Guidelines as required under the SIA Act 2010.		
	Enhance capacity of staff in Plan examination & Quality Assurance		
	To provide support services by means of LIDAR information for MNRE, Stakeholders, and public	30,000	
	Improve mapping services including updated LIDAR and professional trainings and scholarship opportunities for staff		
	Collaborate with LTC and implement district border surveying Orders	50,000	
TOTAL		80,000	

Table 22: ESPO 1.3b Costed Action Plan



YEAR AND COST OF IMPLEMENTATION (SAT\$)

	FY2023/24	FY2024/25	FY2025/26	FY2026/27	TOTAL	Implementing partners
	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	2,000,000	MNRE, Donor Partners,
		100,000	100,000	100,000	300,000	MNRE
	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	400,000	MNRE
	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	150,000	MNRE, World Bank and other Donor Partners
	200,000	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	2,200,000	MNRE, Donor partners
	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	250,000	MNRE, MJCA-LTC, Community
	880,000	1,780,000	1,280,000	1,280,000	8,593,311	



ESPO 1.4: Conservation and Sustainable Management of Biological Diversity and associated environment improved.

Activity	Sub-activity	FY2022/23	
Activity 1. Strengthen and improve the sustainable management of terrestrial biodiversity	Develop, implement and update policies, plans and regulating legal instruments for terrestrial biodiversity conservation.		
	Conduct research and monitoring/surveys/assessment for terrestrial biodiversity		
Activity 2. Strengthen the management and the sustainable use of Reserves & Protected areas	Conservation and management of species of interest (i.e invasive alien species, endemic and endangered species)		
	Conduct educational and public awareness programs for terrestrial biodiversity conservation and reserves and protected area management		
Activity 3. Strengthen and improve the conservation and sustainable management of coastal and marine biodiversity and the associated environment	Information & knowledge management/capacity building.		
	Develop, review/update and implement, policies, measures and plans for reserves and protected areas		
	Develop and facilitate the official registration and proclamation of national reserves		
	Sustainable development, maintenance and effective monitoring of reserves and protected areas	100,000	
	Conduct plant nursery operation, data management		
	Implement invasive species management and reserve ecological restoration programs		
	Conduct training and capacity building		
	Develop and where appropriate review and update policies, plans and legal instruments to strengthen coastal ecosystem and marine biodiversity.		
	Research and monitoring/ surveys/assessment (i.e. marine & coastal ecosystem/biodiversity conservation).		
	Conservation and management of marine and coastal ecosystems and habitats		
	Effective enforcement and compliance		
	Public awareness & community outreach programs/Training		
	Information & knowledge management/capacity building		
TOTAL		100,000	

Table 23: ESPO 1.4 Costed Action Plan

YEAR AND COST OF IMPLEMENTATION (SAT\$)

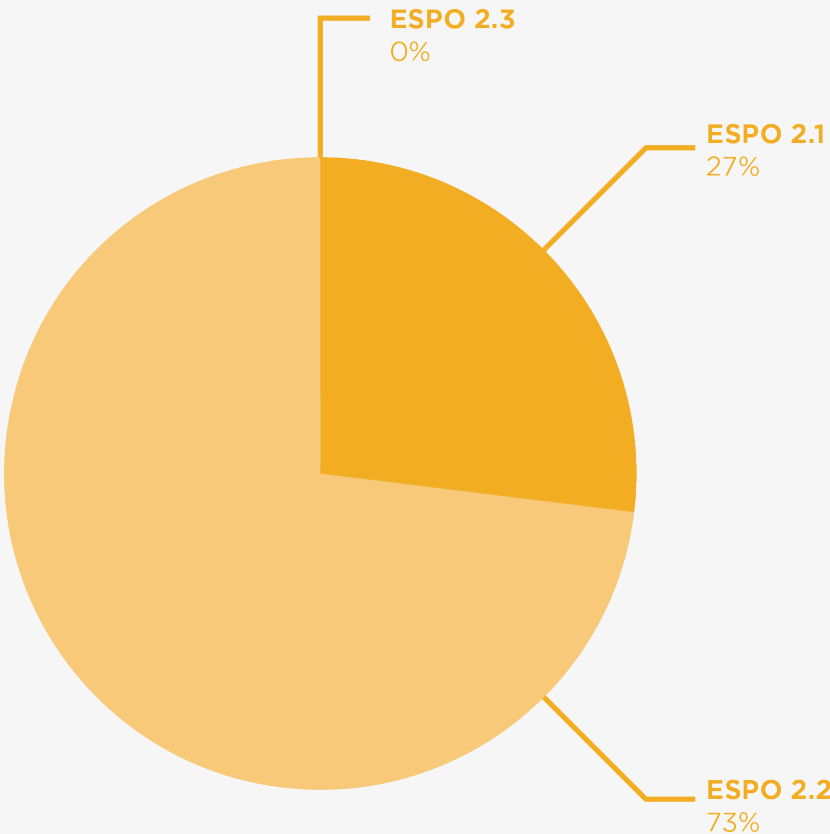
	FY2023/24	FY2024/25	FY2025/26	FY2026/27	TOTAL	Implementing partners
	50,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	350,000	MNRE, AG, MAF, MWCSO, SPREP, CI, SCS, SUNGO, NUS, OLSSS
	150,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	1,050,000	MNRE, MWCSO, SPREP, CI, SCS, OLSSS, NUS, USP, SUNGO, Local Communities
	100,000	150,000	200,000	100,000	550,000	MNRE, MAF, MWCSO, SROS, SCS, CI, SPREP, MOR, NUS, USP, MESC, SUNGO, Local Communities
	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	400,000	MNRE, MAF, MWCSO, SROS, SPREP, CI, MESC, SCS, SUNGO, Local Communities
	500,000	1300,000	50300,000	50300,000	2501,400,000	MNRE, MAF, SROS, SPREP, CI, SCS, OLSSS, SUNGO, Reefscapers
	100,000	50,000	40,000	30,000	220,000	MNRE, MWCSO, SCS, Communities
	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	120,000	MNRE, AG, Office of HOS
	600,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	1,000,000	MNRE, NUS, SROS, RLS Museum, MEC, SCS,
	120,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	270,000	MNRE, SCS, SROS, Communities
	50,000	50,000	40,000	30,000	170,000	MNRE, Communities
	20,000	30,000	30,000	40,000	120,000	MNRE, SCS, SPREP
			100,000	100,000	200,000	MNRE, CI, SPREP, Waitt Institute, Waitt Foundation, BNA, SVS
	100,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	1,000,000	MNRE, CI, SPREP, Waitt Institute, Waitt Foundation
	100,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	850,000	MNRE, MAF, CI
		50,000	250,000	250,000	550,000	MNRE, MAF, MOP, MCR
	30,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	300,000	NUS, MEC, School, Youth, MWCSO, MNRE, Communities
	500,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	1,400,000	MNRE, Reefscapers
	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,120,000	9,000	

Long Term Outcome 2: More sustainable and resilient Built Environment

YEAR AND COST OF IMPLEMENTATION (SAT\$)						
	FY2022/23	FY2023/24	FY2024/25	FY2025/26	FY2026/27	TOTAL
ESPO 2.1	160,000	560,000	6,760,000	2,245,000	1,285,000	11,010,000
ESPO 2.2	3,267,001	3,685,002	3,295,000	3,297,000	16,839,012	30,383,021
ESPO 2.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
	160,000	560,000	6,760,000	2,245,000	1,285,000	41,393,021

Table 24: Total Financing Needs LTO 2 More sustainable and resilient Built Environment

% of Total Cost for LTO2





EPO 2.1 Sustainable management of all waste streams improved.

Activity	Priorities with unsecured funding	FY2022/23	
Activity 2.1 Strengthen the sound management of Solid Waste Management	Development of a licensing system for waste operators		
	Conduct a feasibility study for alternative landfill sites for Vaiaata and Tafaigata		
	Relocation of Vaiaata landfill and Sludge Facility		
	Extension of Tafaigata landfill		
	Procurement of Litter Maintenance contract services for Salelologa township		
	Development of Litter Control Regulations		



YEAR AND COST OF IMPLEMENTATION (SAT\$)						
	FY2023/24	FY2024/25	FY2025/26	FY2026/27	TOTAL	Implementing partners
	50,000	10,000	5,000	5,000	70,000	MNRE, MCIL, MCR, Stakeholders
	50,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	80,000	MNRE, SLC
		4,000,000	1,000,000	50,000	5,050,000	MNRE, MWTI, MOH, MoF
	10,000	1,500,000	40,000	30,000	1,580,000	MNRE, MWTI, MOH
		300,000	300,000	300,000	900,000	MNRE, MOF, AOG
	50,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	80,000	MNRE, OAG



Activity 2.2 Strengthen the sound management of Chemical and Hazardous waste	Improve effective monitoring process on trade, collection, transportation storage and disposal of chemicals and hazardous waste.		
	(ref1.1.2.5 ASP) Improve stakeholder capacity development on the safe use, storage, disposal and awareness of agricultural chemicals.		
	(ref1.2.4 ASP) Strengthen implementation of regulatory measures for chemical usage and food waste.		
	Enhance effective community engagement and participation in chemical and hazardous waste management.		
	Improve enforcement of obligations under chemical related MEAs		
	Upgrade sludge facilities for Upolu and Savaii		
	Develop and operationalise a waste levy		
	Develop and operationalise a user pay system for waste collection		
	Promote waste minimisation at the household level, business and schools	50,000	
	Design and implement/roll out a nationwide chemical waste collection		
	Conduct a nationwide waste audit	100,000	
	Develop and implement District/Village based MOUs for prioritised litter maintenance areas	10,000	
	Develop and implement a nation wide Litter Control campaign (Samoa Cares)		
	Promote waste management circular economy.		
	TOTAL	160,000	

Table 25: ESPO 2.1 Costed Action Plan

YEAR AND COST OF IMPLEMENTATION (SAT\$)						
	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	80,000	MNRE, MoR, MCIL, SROS, MOH, MAFMNRE and Relevant Stakeholders
		10,000	10,000	10,000	30,000	MNRE, MAF, MAF
		10,000	10,000	10,000	30,000	MNRE, MAFMNRE, MAF
		10,000	10,000	10,000	30,000	MNRE, MWCS
	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	40,000	MNRE, Stakeholders
	10,000	100,000	100,000	50,000	260,000	MNRE, MOH, MWTI & Other Relevant Stakeholders MNRE, SPREP
	50,000	50,000			100,000	MNRE, MCR, Relevant Partners
		250,000	250,000		500,000	MNRE, Private Sector Partners, Donor & Stakeholders
	50,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	400,000	MNRE, Private Sector Partners, Donor & Stakeholders
	50,000	100,000	100,000	500,000	750,000	MNRE, Private sector partners, communities
	100,000	100,000	100,000		400,000	MNRE and All Sector Partners
	10,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	80,000	MNRE, MWCS, STA, Communities
	50,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	350,000	MNRE & All Sector Partners
	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	200,000	MNRE & All Sector Partners
		560,000	6,760,000	2,245,000	1,285,000	8,260,000

ESPO 2.2 Sustainable access to improved sanitation, wastewater systems increased, and proper hygiene practices

Activity	Sub-activity	FY2022/23	
Activity 2.2.1 Increased access to improved sanitation, proper hygiene practices and safe disposal of wastewater	2.3.1.1 Increase subsidized support targeting the improvement of septic tank for low income households living within/nearby critical environment in reticulated water supply areas.	\$100,000.00	
	2.3.1.2. Increase support programmes targeting the improvement of septic tank for different population segments including those with low income and vulnerable households reliant on open privies and in rain water harvesting locations.	\$150,000.00	
	2.3.1.3. Increase on sustainable onsite wastewater technologies such as biogas system designs (discrete systems at identified locations) and available waterless technologies.	\$20,000.00	
	2.3.1.4. Identify alternative cost-effective onsite wastewater systems for households, community and hotel use.	\$20,000.00	
	2.3.1.5 Pilot partnerships with Village Women's Committees/ key sectors, to increase access to improved latrine, handwashing facilities with soap/ detergent, safe septic tanks and wastewater treatments in households, schools, health centres, public schools and buildings.	\$20,000.00	
	2.3.1.6 Conduct programmes to encourage upgrades of households septic systems and safe treatment of household wastewater.	\$10,000.00	
	2.3.1.7 Implement programmes in AUA to increase access to improved sanitation, handwashing facilities, safe septic tanks and wastewater treatment.	\$10,000.00	
Activity 2.2.2 Sustainable wastewater and sanitation infra-structures built and maintained	2.3.2.1 Enhance climate resilience integration into design and planning of wastewater technology.	\$90,000.00	
	2.3.2.2 Continue maintenance and improvements for public toilet facilities (Sogi, Mulinu and Elele Fou) and garden toilets (12 GTs) and construct as needed public/ garden toilets for CBD, rural Upolu and Savaii.	\$350,000.00	
	2.3.2.3 Continue maintenance and improvements to the sludge facilities of Tafaigata and Vaiaata and identify sites for additional facilities.	\$20,000.00	
	2.3.2.4 Conduct regular health and environmental monitoring of sludge treatment facilities and public toilets maintenance and operations.	\$50,000.00	
	2.3.2.5 Maintain and update the existing sewage network model.	\$100,000.00	
	2.3.2.6 Connect additional commercial properties within the existing service areas to the WWTP up to its appropriate operational capacity.	\$200,000.00	
	2.3.2.7 Upgrade wastewater facilities and reduce ingress of storm water to sewer network	\$1,850,000.00	

actices enforced and monitored.

YEAR AND COST OF IMPLEMENTATION (SAT\$)						
	FY2023/24	FY2024/25	FY2025/26	FY2026/27	TOTAL	Implementing partners
	\$120,000.00	\$80,000.00	\$80,000.00	\$80,000.00	\$460,000.00	MWTI-PUMA, MOH-NISHRD,M-WTI-AMB
	\$200,000.00	\$100,000.00	\$100,000.00	\$100,000.00	\$650,000.00	SRC,MWTI-PUMA, MOH-NISIHRD,MWTI-AMB,I-WS,SRCS
	\$50,000.00	\$80,000.00	\$80,000.00	\$80,000.00	\$310,000.00	MWTI-PUMA, MNRE-RED/DEC
	\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00	\$140,000.00	MWTI-PUMA, MNRE-RED/DEC,STA,MWTI-AMB
	\$30,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$110,000.00	MWTI-PUMA, MNRE-RED/DEC,STA,MWTI-AMB,MWCSD
	\$30,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$70,000.00	MWTI-PUMA,SUBSECTOR IAS
	\$30,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$70,000.00	MWTI-PUMA,SUBSECTOR IAS
	\$150,000.00	\$100,000.00	\$100,000.00	\$100,000.00	\$540,000.00	MWTI-PUMA,AM-B,MNRE-CCD,DMO
	\$370,000.00	\$350,000.00	\$350,000.00	\$350,000.00	\$1,770,000.00	MNRE-DEC,STA
	\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00	\$90,000.00	\$150,000.00	\$100,000.00	MNRE-DEC
	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00	\$250,000.00	MNRE-DEC, WRD,MOH
	\$35,002.00	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00	\$285,002.00	SWA-WWD
	\$200,000.00	\$150,000.00	\$150,000.00	\$150,000.00	\$850,000.00	SWA-WWD
	\$2,000,000.00	\$2,000,000.00	\$2,000,000.00	\$2,000,000.00	\$9,850,000.00	SWA-WWD

Activity 2.2.3 Strengthened policy and legal framework, governance, and coordination	2.3.3.1 Improve subsector governance and coordination inclusive of Sanitation MoU implementation and Joint Sanitation Subsector Inspections	\$2,000.00
	2.3.3.1.2 Complete and implement the Regulation on Wastewater Sludge, transport, treatment, disposal	\$9,000.00
	2.3.3.2.3 Implement the National Sanitation Policy	\$5,000.00
	2.3.3.3.4 Implement and monitor the National Effluent Standard	\$30,000.00
	2.3.3.4.5 Update the Code of Environmental Practice for Odour control	\$10,000.00
	2.3.3.6 Strengthen enforcement and monitoring (via annual reviews) of the National Sanitation Guidelines for school sanitary facilities and public toilets	\$20,000.00
	2.3.3.6.7 Develop and Apply Standards/Guideline for Sanitation & Wastewater Systems Design applicable to various environmental settings	\$4,001.00
	2.3.3.7.8 Finalise, implement and enforce the National Building Code	\$30,000.00
Activity 2.2.4 Increased subsector knowledge and capacity	2.3.4.1 Commission the National Sanitation Survey and implement recommendations.	\$0.00
	2.3.4.2. Identify and conduct feasibility studies for sustainable alternative wastewater management systems.	\$17,000.00
	2.3.4.3 Develop Sanitation and Wastewater Management Information systems.	\$20,000.00
	2.3.4.4 Implement succession planning initiatives for key roles	\$10,000.00
Activity 2.2.5 Enhanced Public Education and community awareness.	2.3.5.1 Develop and implement multi-media, multi-modalities awareness programs	\$50,000.00
	2.3.5.2 Identify, build capacity and support Village Women's Committee and other community WASH Champions to lead health orientation	\$30,000.00
	2.3.5.3 Strengthen collaboration with local service providers through the PPP Initiative to increase understanding on existing sanitation related policies, legislations, regulations and standards	\$20,000.00
	2.3.5.4 Annual Commemoration of the World Sanitation Day	\$20,000.00
	TOTAL	3,267,001

Table 26: ESPO 2.2 Costed Action Plan

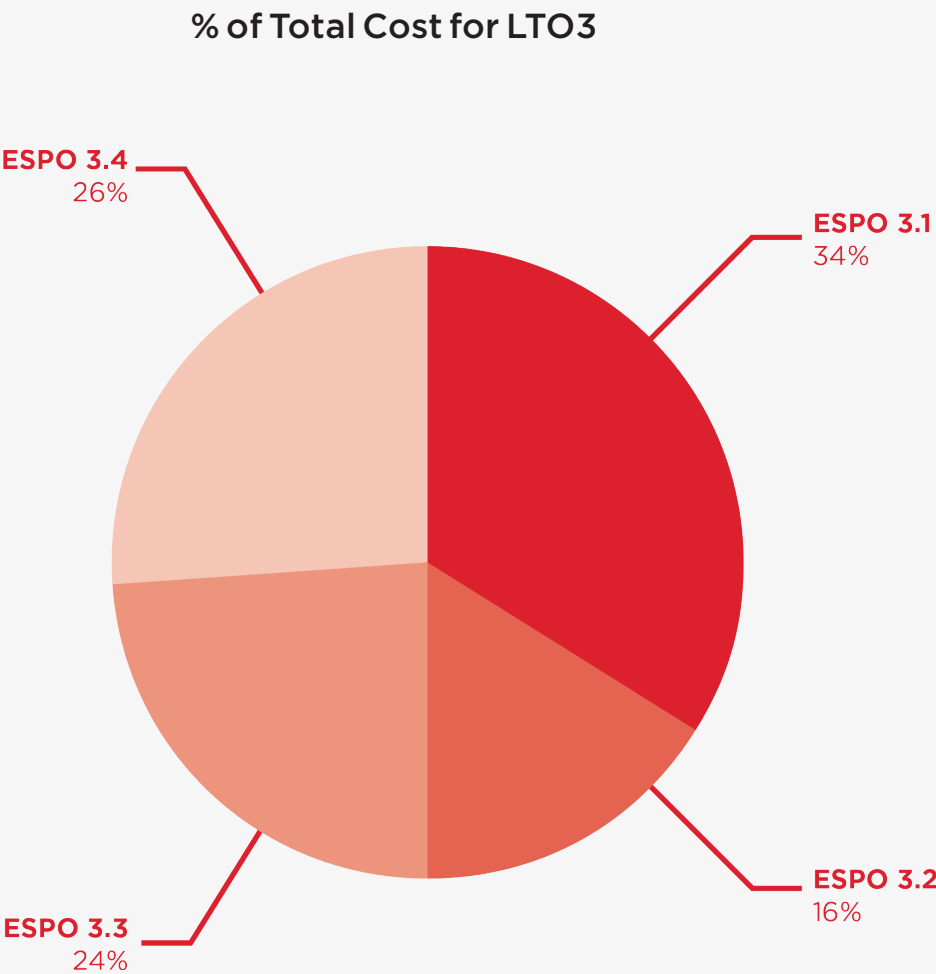
ESPO 2.3: Sustainable development planning and environmental monitoring improved.

YEAR AND COST OF IMPLEMENTATION (SAT\$)						
	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$10,000.00	MWTI-PUMA,AM-B,MNRE-WSSCD
	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$49,000.00	MNRE-DEC,MWTI-PUMA
	\$10,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$30,000.00	MNRE-PUMA/DEC/RED,MOH-NSIHRD,M-WTI-AMB,MWCSD,IWSA,S-RC,PAS,STA,SWA-WWD
	\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00	\$150,000.00	MWTI-PUMA, SWA-WWD
	\$20,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$60,000.00	MWTI-PUMA, MNRE-DEC
	\$30,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$110,000.00	MWTI-PUMA, MOH-NISHRD
	\$10,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$29,001.00	MNRE-PUMA/DEC/RED,MOH-NSIHRD,M-WTI-AMB,MWCSD,IWSA,S-RC,PAS,STA,SWA-WWD
	\$40,000.00	\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00	\$160,000.00	MWTI-AMB. PUMA, ALL las
	\$20,000.00	\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00	\$95,000.00	MWTI-PUMA, MNRE-WSSCD/DEC,STA,MWTI-AM-B,MOH-NSIHRD, MWCSD
	\$20,000.00	\$10,003.00	\$10,003.00	\$10,003.00	\$67,009.00	MWTI-PUMA, SWA
	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$100,000.00	MWTI-PUMA, SWA
	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$50,000.00	MNRE-DEC/RED/WSSC-D,MOH-NSIHRD,MWTI-PUM/AMB,MWCSD,IWSA,S-RC,PAS,STA,SWA-WWD
	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00	\$250,000.00	MNRE-DEC/RED/WSSC-D,MOH-NSIHRD,MWTI-PUM/AMB,MWCSD,IWSA,S-RC,PAS,STA,SWA-WWD
	\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00	\$150,000.00	MNRE-DEC/RED/WSSC-D,MOH-NSIHRD,MWTI-PUM/AMB,MWCSD,IWSA,S-RC,PAS,STA,SWA-WWD
	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$100,000.00	MNRE-DEC/RED/WSSC-D,MOH-NSIHRD,MWTI-PUM/AMB,MWCSD,IWSA,S-RC,PAS,STA,SWA-WWD
	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$100,000.00	MNRE-DEC/RED/WSSC-D,MOH-NSIHRD,MWTI-PUM/AMB,MWCSD,IWSA,S-RC,PAS,STA,SWA-WWD
	3,685,002	3,295,003	3,297,003	16,839,012		

Long Term Outcome 3: Climate Change and disaster resilience across all sectors enhanced

YEAR AND COST OF IMPLEMENTATION						
	FY22/23	FY23/24	FY24/25	FY25/26	FY26/27	
ESPO 3.1	1,210,000	2,730,000	5,130,000	4,580,000	4,530,000	18,180,000
ESPO 3.2	50,000	2,230,000	2,390,000	2,065,000	2,065,000	8,800,000
ESPO 3.3	150,000	170,000	6,595,000	4,190,000	1,480,000	12,585,000
ESPO 3.4	3,689,763	3,440,182	3,028,890	1,513,306	2,103,266	13,775,407
TOTAL	5,099,763	8,570,182	17,143,890	12,348,306	10,178,266	53,340,407

Table 27: Total Financing Needs LTO 3 Climate Change and disaster resilience across all sectors enhanced





ESPO 3.1 Enhanced climate change resilience across all sectors

Activity	Priorities	FY2022/23	
Activity 3.1.1 Strengthen Policy, Legislative and Institutional Framework for Climate Change	Conduct Mid Term review of National Climate Change Policy 2020-2030		
	Finalise Climate Change Bill to be passed by parliament		
	Increase access to climate change finance mechanisms (including loss and damage).	40,000	
Activity 3.1.2 Ensure effective management of GEF programmes to facilitate the planning and preparation of project proposals and project synergies	Undertake research and provide policy advice on GEF Operations and funding opportunities	50,000	
	Increase access to climate change finance mechanisms (including Loss and Damage)	30,000	
	Establish and operationalise a national Loss and Damage Fund		
	Develop Samoa's Biennial Update reports to UNFCCC		
	Update Samoa's GHG Inventory		
Activity 3.1.3 Project Management & Cross Sector Coordination	Increase public awareness on climate change impacts	10,000	
	Coordinate implementation of CIM Plans including through the roll out of the Government's 1 Million District Development initiative ensuring regular reviews and reporting including an independent mid term Review of all CIM Plans		
Activity 3.1.4 Climate Adaptation	Develop Sectoral Climate Change Adaptation Strategies to enhance climate proofing of sector developments and investments		
	Coordinate the development/implementation of GEF Projects and other Donor Funded Projects	30,000	
	Coordinate with GEF Implementing Agencies, other donor agencies and potentially private sector consultants/facilitators	50,000	
	Implement adaptation measures and interventions through available funding.		
	Increase adaptive capacity of communities for implementation of effective risk management and protection of household and community assets	1,000,000	
	Coordinate the development of current vulnerability and adaptation efforts; future risks including national/sectoral adaptation policies, strategies and measures		
	Develop and update Samoa's climate vulnerability and risk profile		
	Promote an integrated approach to DRM and Climate Change resilience		
	TOTAL	1,210,000	

Table 28: ESPO 3.1 Costed Action Plan

YEAR AND COST OF IMPLEMENTATION (SAT\$)

	FY2023/24	FY2024/25	FY2025/26	FY2026/27	TOTAL	Implementing partners
		50,000	50,000		100,000	MNRE & All Sector Partners
	50,000				50,000	MNRE
	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	200,000	MNRE, UNDP, SPREP, Donor Partners
	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	250,000	MNRE, UNDP, SPREP, Donor partners
	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	150,000	MNRE, UNDP, SPREP, Donor partners
		1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	3,000,000	MNRE, MOF, UNDP, SPREP, Donor partners
	300,000		300,000		600,000	MNRE and All Sector Partners
		300,000		300,000	600,000	MNRE and All Sector Partners
	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	MNRE and All Partners
	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	2,000,000	MNRE, MWCSO, Community
	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	2,000,000	MNRE and All Sector Partners
	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	150,000	MNRE
	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	250,000	MNRE, UNDP, Private Sector Partners
		1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	MNRE, All Sector Partners
	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	MNRE, All Sector Partners, Community
	200,000	200,000			400,000	All Sectors
		300,000			300,000	MNRE, All Sector Partners
	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	80,000	MNRE, All partners
	2,730,000	5,130,000	4,580,000	4,530,000	18,180,000	

ESPO 3.2 Enhanced disaster resilience across all sectors

Activity	Priorities	FY2022/23	
Activity 3.2.1 Strengthen Governance and Mainstreaming of DRM	Develop and implement national Disaster Risk Management Policy		
	Update the National Disaster Management Plan 2017 - 2021	50,000	
	Review Disaster and Emergency Act 2007		
	Mainstream DRM across all 14 Sectors		
	Implement NDMP awareness and training programs for all government agencies, civil society, NGOs, private sector and communities		
	Undertake regular quarterly meetings of the DAC to monitor and review progress of NDMP implementation		
	Finalise and integrate policies for PWD, women in village plans, response plans, etc.		
	Awareness campaigns on water resources, land management, village development, and climate change/DRM.		
	Develop National Risk standards and training in standards, including inclusion in SOPs.		
	Maintenance of NEOC, including space for all DMO staff, warehousing facility.		



YEAR AND COST OF IMPLEMENTATION (SAT\$)						
	FY2023/24	FY2024/25	FY2025/26	FY2026/27	TOTAL	Implementing partners
	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	200,000	MNRE DMO, All Sector Partners
	50,000				100,000	MNRE DMO, All Sector Partners
		50,000			50,000	MNRE DMO, All Sector Partners
	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	120,000	DMO
	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	200,000	DMO
	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	20,000	DMO
	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	20,000	DMO
	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	20,000	DMO
	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	20,000	DMO
	20,000	20,000	10,000	10,000	60,000	DMO



Activity 3.2.2 Strengthen Community Risk Management	Implement the community disaster and climate risk management program	
	Assess structural and accommodation capacity of evacuation centres	
	Strengthen preparedness, response, recovery by maintaining multi-agency emergency communication system and siren network and explore other means for early warning/alerting for all including people with disabilities/special needs	
	Upgrade and continuous maintenance of Emergency Siren Network	
	Install signage in high risk areas	
	Implement CDCRM project activities, including village based mapping/ household surveys, village priorities for adaptation and mitigation implementation	
	Compile agency-specific manuals and update as required.	
	Conduct simulation exercises led by DMO to test agency response plans.	
	Implement coastal and riverbank protection measures	
	3.2.2.10 Upgrade EWS (include backup power, PA, sirens). Monthly siren testing to ensure effectiveness. Daily checks of system.	
	3.2.2.11 Undertake CDCRM drills to test manual system (church bells).	
	3.2.2.12 Continue site selection for further EWS.	
	3.2.2.13 Initiate disability-inclusive warning system. Programmed & Installed digital radios in Response agencies and High Commissions (NZ and Aust), cyclone shelters. Database for EWS and ERN to record data.	
	3.2.2.14 Programming of ID of all ERNs connected to DMO repeater.	
Activity 3.2.3 Strengthen Disaster Management	3.2.3.1 Adapt and adopt PDNA methodology and conduct trainings and awareness for all sectors	
	3.2.3.2 Maintain and update knowledge management systems, and ensure that lessons learned, during and in the aftermath of emergencies and disasters are documented	
	3.2.3.3 Strengthen capacity in all aspects of disaster management, including gender - sensitive disaster preparedness and response arrangements and plans for communities, while addressing the specific needs of vulnerable groups as aligned with national disaster management plan.	
	3.2.3.4 Strengthen private-public sector partnerships to facilitate agreements in place prior to an emergency, and to stimulate knowledge sharing and innovative solutions for improving disaster preparedness, response and recovery	
	3.2.3.5 Facilitate sector needs and capacity mapping including an inventory of private sector resources and services that can be made available before and after a disaster to assist national response and recovery efforts.	

YEAR AND COST OF IMPLEMENTATION (SAT\$)

100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	400,000	DMO, ADRA, SRCS, FESA, SFHA, FLO, NOLA, MPPC, MOH, MET, MPMC (Govt Press)
10,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	25,000	DMO, SRCS, FESA, MOH, MWTI, MESC, NOLA
100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	400,000	DMO, MPPC, FESA, NOLA, EPC, MOH, SRCS
1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	4,000,000	MNRE DMO
100,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	250,000	MNRE DMO
100,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	250,000	MNRE DMO
10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	40,000	MNRE DMO
20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	80,000	MNRE DMO
100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	400,000	MNRE DMO, CC, MET, WRD
100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	400,000	MNRE DMO, SFESA, MPPC
10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	40,000	MNRE DMO
100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	400,000	MNRE DMO
50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	200,000	MNRE DMO MWCS
10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	40,000	MNRE DMO
20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	80,000	MNRE DMO
20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	80,000	MNRE DMO
20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	80,000	MNRE DMO
20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	80,000	MNRE DMO, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	80,000	MNRE DMO

Activity 3.2.4 Improve Knowledge, Information and Education on DRM	3.2.4.1 Review effectiveness of Early Childhood, Primary and Secondary Schools of the DRM Teachers Toolkit		
	3.2.4.2 Develop/update DRM information management systems (data-base, media and webpage - villages, response agencies, maps, plans etc.		
	3.2.4.3 Schedule meetings according to Post Disaster Emergencies		
	3.2.4.4 Install shared drive in new NEOC Centre.		
	3.2.4.5 Schedule meetings and trainings during 'peace times' on responsibilities		
	3.2.4.6 Undertake annual DMO planning exercise to identify gaps for interventions		
	3.2.4.7 Design new website. Social media strategy. Braille. Share "good news" stories - i.e. best practise building designs that withstand disaster. Raise awareness of MHEWS		
	TOTAL		

Table 29: ESPO 3.2 Costed Action Plan

Activity 3.3.3 Improve quality and accuracy of climate information and data	Develop new Climate Early Warning Products and services for all sectors of Samoa starting with 9 NAPA priorities		
	Provide climate data for users		
	Expand and upgrae Climate Observation network (Manono, Apolima, etc)		
	Establish a local CLOUD server to host climate database		
	Fully functional MHEWS for climate hazards		
	Climate product for Education, Businesses, and people with disabilities in Samoa		
	Establish career pathway for climatologists under the Samoa Meteorological Services (via certification process under certain Education or meteorological institutes.		
Activity 3.3.5 Conduct Geo Scientific Observations and Investigations	Monitor geo-hazard events		
	Develop database for geo-technical data		
	Conduct geotechnical investigations		
	Provide effective and efficient Earthquake and Tsunami Warning Services		
	Strengthen Monitoring Communication Systems		
	Strengthen Maintenance and Calibration of geophysical stations		
	Improve Geomagnetism observations.		
	)		
	Identify Geohazard gaps		
	Build capacity to provide meteorological aviation services	50,000	
	Set up new headquarters for the Meteorology Office	100,000	
	TOTAL		

Table 30: ESPO 3.3 Costed Action Plan

YEAR AND COST OF IMPLEMENTATION (SAT\$)						
	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	80,000	MNRE DMO, MESC
	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	80,000	MNRE DMO
	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	40,000	MNRE DMO, DAC
	10,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	80,000	MNRE DMO, ICT
	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	40,000	MNRE DMO
	20,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	40,000	MNRE DMO
	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	40,000	MNRE DMO, ICT
	2,130,000	2,340,000	2,015,000	2,015,000	8,500,000	

YEAR AND COST OF IMPLEMENTATION (SAT\$)						
		\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$30,000	MNRE SMD, Donor Partners
		\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$30,000	MNRE SMD, Donor Partners
		\$2,500,000			\$2,500,000	MNRE SMD, Donor Partners
		\$500,000			\$500,000	MNRE SMD, Donor Partners
		\$100,000			\$100,000	MNRE SMD, Donor Partners
		\$100,000			\$100,000	MNRE SMD, Donor Partners, MESC, relevant Sector partners.
		\$100,000			\$100,000	MNRE, SQA, MESC
		\$125,000			\$125,000	MNRE SMD, Donor Partners
		\$50,000			\$50,000	MNRE SMD, Donor Partners
		\$100,000			\$100,000	MNRE SMD, Donor Partners
		\$50,000			\$50,000	MNRE SMD, Donor Partners
		\$50,000			\$50,000	MNRE SMD, Donor Partners
		\$150,000	100,000		\$250,000	MNRE SMD, Donor Partners
20,000			\$20,000		\$40,000	MNRE SMD, Donor Partners
		\$80,000			\$80,000	MNRE SMD, Donor Partners
50,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	700,000	MNRE SMD, Donor Partners
100,000	2,000,000				2,200,000	MNRE SMD, Donor Partners
20,000	6,595,000	4,190,000	1,480,000	12,585,000		

ESPO 3.4. Increased low carbon developments

Activity	Priorities	FY2022/23
Activity 3.4.1 Strengthen policy, legislative and institutional framework for low carbon developments Activity 3.4.2 Promote Research and Development on alternative energy sources and energy efficiency Activity 3.4.3 Promote Partnership on energy efficiency and renewable energy	Implement Low Emission Development Strategy 2022 – 2032	495,500
	Develop and implement National Renewable Energy policy	137,000
	Implement the 2nd National Determine Contribution (NDC) through its Roadmap and Investment Plan	2,553,906
	Develop 3rd NDC for Samoa	
	Explore incentives to encourage RETs at the community and household level	208,000
	6 Monitoring and Maintenance of community RE Projects i.e. Solar lights, homebiogas systems	
	Support and encourage local research into alternative and renewable energy sources	137,000
	Promote Waste-to-Energy (WTE) technologies and initiatives towards an environmentally clean environment with key stakeholders.	41,673
	Promote and upscaling the use of biogas digesters as an alternative onsite waste management system in appropriate settings.	258,50
	Encourage partnership with the private sector to promote low carbon tools	33,000
	Support public and private investment through provision of information and data in renewable energy generation	21,000
	Promote the importation of energy efficient commercial / industrial and household technologies	36,434
	TOTAL	3,689,763

Table 31: ESPO 3.4 Costed Action Plan

YEAR AND COST OF IMPLEMENTATION (SAT\$)

	FY2023/24	FY2024/25	FY2025/26	FY2026/27	TOTAL	IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS
	348,010	292,719.80	178,175.57	459,348		GoG, SPREP, UNDP , NDC Partnership, GGGI
	63,040	79,300.80	75,586.82	81,898.55		GoS, SPREP, UNDP, NDC Partnership, GGGI
	2,333,912	1,741,412	824,079	267,679		GoS, SPREP, UNDP, NDC Partnership, GGGI, NZ Aid, Aus Aid, ISA
	50,000	50,000	20,000			GoS
	8,160	208,659	8832	209,009		GoS, Financial Institutions
	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000		GOS, Project Funds
	63,040	79,300	75,586	81,898		GoS (SROS & MNRE)
	342,507	43,357	69,224	545,108		GoS, SPC, SPREP
	39,270	340,055	65,856	260,437		GoS, SPREP, SPC, WSCU
	33,660	34,333	35,019	35,720		Samoa Chamber of Commerce, Private Sector, EPC
	21,420	21,848	22,285	22,731		GoS (MPE, EPC, OOTR, MOF, SBS)
	37,163	37,906	38,664	39,438		MoF,
	3,440,182	3,028,890	1,513,306	2,103,266	13,775,407	

Long Term Outcome 4: Robust sector governance

YEAR AND COST OF IMPLEMENTATION						
	FY22/23	FY23/24	FY24/25	FY25/26	FY26/27	TOTAL
ESPO 4.1	590,000	880,000	886,000	816,000	1,066,000	4,238,000
TOTAL	590,000	880,000	886,000	816,000	1,066,000	4,238,000

Table 32: Total Financing Needs LTO 4 Robust Sector Governance

ESPO 4.1 Effective enabling environment and sector wide coordination

Activity	Priorities	FY2022/23
Activity 4.1.1 Develop updated and coherent policy, legislative and institutional arrangement	Develop a robust and coherent sector policy and legislative framework	
	Strengthen Enforcement and compliance of existing Sector Policies and Legislative Frameworks	
Activity 4.1.2 Effective Sector wide coordination	Conduct annual sector reviews and planning workshops/seminars	
	Develop and Implement the Sector Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning framework	0
	Develop and implement effective sector wide capacity building and training program	20,000
	Develop and implement Sector Capacity Building Plan	
	Develop and implement Sector Disaster Management Strategy	10,000
	Coordinate preparation and update of Samoa's State of the Environment Report (SOE) and update the NESP as the response framework	
Activity 4.1.3 Secured sector financing and resource mobilisation	Conduct annual stakeholders/ development partners forums to foster partnership in the implementation of the NESP.	15,000
	Conduct annual review of all sector projects	15,000
Activity 4.1.4 Effective Corporate Governance	Develop Updated Corporate Plans and Management Plans in line with the Sector Plan	
	Undertake independent review and evaluation of the NESP at the end of its term.	0
Activity 4.1.5 Robust Information and Communication	Develop and implement effective sector wide communication and awareness programs	30,000
	Enhance/upgrade the email system to MS Office 365	
	Improve Data protection, security, management, and dissemination.	
	Develop and implement a disaster recovery plan for ICT.	
	Strengthen communications and public awareness across the sector in line with the Sector Communications Strategy.	500,000
TOTAL		590,000

Table 33: ESPO 4.1 Costed Action Plan

YEAR AND COST OF IMPLEMENTATION (SAT\$)

	FY2023/24	FY2024/25	FY2025/26	FY2026/27	TOTAL	IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS
	30,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	180,000	MNRE
	30,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	180,000	MNRE, All Sector Partners
	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10000	MNRE, All Sector Partners
	20,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	23,000	MNRE
	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	220,000	MNRE
	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	250,000	MNRE
	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	30,000	MNRE
				150,000	150,000	MNRE
	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	80,000	MNRE, All Sector Partners
	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	45,000	MNRE, All Sector partners
		5000	5,000	5000	1,500	MNRE
	0	0	0	100,000	100,000	MNRE
	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	120,000	MNRE
	70,000	70,000			140,000	MNRE
	50,000				50,000	MNRE
		30,000	30,000	30,000	90,000	MNRE
	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	\$2,000,000	MNRE
	880,000	886,000	816,000	1,066,000	4,238,000	

Annex 2: Sector Implementation Partners

Public sector agencies – Government ministries and state-owned enterprises

AGENCY	ROLES & RESPONSIBILITY
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MNRE)	Policy maker, regulator, land registrar, sector coordinator and lead Implementing Agency for the water and sanitation sector, and the environment sector. MNRE is responsible for the sustainable management and development of Samoa's natural resources, environment conservation and protection, sustainability of the built environment, technical focal point for climate change and disaster risk management.
Ministry of Health (MOH)	Policy Maker, Regulator, Sector Coordinator for the Health Sector, Health Registrar. The MOH has a statutory responsibility to advise MNRE on matters associated with the management and disposal of health care wastes. MOH works with MNRE and other stakeholders to develop health care waste management plans.
Ministry of Works, Transport and Infrastructure (MWTI)	Policy Maker, Regulator, Sector Coordinator for the Transport (Infrastructure) Sector. MWTI's mandate is to ensure safe, secure and viable transportation modes and infrastructure assets in Samoa. It is responsible for civil aviation operations, maritime transportation, national road system, and drainage network, as well as the implementation of the Transport Sector Plan and enforcing the National Building Code. MWTI plays a crucial role in ensuring a sustainable and resilient built environment for Samoa. MWTI monitors and enforces septic tank standards together with MOH and MNRE through PUMA. It further promotes low carbon developments through renewable energy and energy efficiency in the building and transport sectors. MWTI through its Land Transport Services is responsible for managing the drainage network which is a key component of national integrated flood management initiatives.
Ministry of Education, Sports, and Culture (MESC)	Policy Maker, Regulator, Sector Coordinator for the Education Sector. MESC is responsible for the national education system involving quality, access, relevance of education at all levels. The Ministry is also responsible for Culture and Sports developments. MESC's role in setting the curriculum is crucial in integrating environmental sustainability, climate change and disaster risk management issues to students. In addition, the MNRE works closely with MESC for the implementation of the National Heritage Policy where MESC provides oversight on cultural heritage issues and developments, whereas MNRE is responsible for natural heritage.
Ministry of Commerce, Industries and Labor (MCIL)	Policy Maker, Regulator, Sector Coordinator for the Trade and Commerce Sector, Registrar for Businesses, and Intellectual Property Rights. MCIL's overall goal is to foster economic growth. It is responsible for industry development, foreign investment, trade, apprenticeship scheme, employment and labour force and occupational health and safety. It is also the registrar of companies and intellectual property rights. The Ministry coordinates the Trade, Commerce and Manufacturing Sector. MCIL takes the lead in the Green Jobs opportunities, and works closely with NUS and SQA to develop the capacity and competency of Samoans in the agriculture and environment sectors.

Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development (MWCSO)	Policy Maker, Regulator, Sector Coordinator for the Community Sector. MWCSO facilitates sustainable social and economic development at the community level. A key responsibility is strengthening village governance; empowering communities to take charge of their social and economic development initiatives; ensuring gender responsiveness in national planning and development frameworks. The Ministry works closely with the Village Council, Women's Committees, Untitled Men, and Youth including Church communities. The Ministry is also the focal point for national gender mainstreaming.
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAF)	Policy Maker, Regulator, Sector Coordinator for the Agriculture Sector. MAF's overall goal is to 'increase food, nutrition and income security' through improvements in animal production and health; crop production (subsistence and commercial); inshore and commercial fisheries, aquaculture and quarantine. MAF is responsible for coordination of the Agriculture Sector. MAF supports the need to build climate and disaster resilience of families and communities through the development of sustainable agricultural and fisheries practices and technologies. Through its Quarantine Division, MAF is responsible for regulating the importation of agrochemicals. MAF currently chairs the National Pesticides Committee of which MNRE and MOH are members of. The Agriculture Sector's SPO 4 Working Group is chaired by MNRE.
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MFAT)	Policy Maker and Regulator for Trade and Foreign Relations, Political Focal Point. MFAT facilitates and manages Samoa's trade and foreign relations with the international community, either bilateral or multi-lateral. It facilitates Samoa's accession and ratification of international treaties, conventions, and agreements. The Ministry manages the Scholarships and Training Program in accordance with Samoa's priority human resource development needs. MFAT is the Political Focal for all international agreements. Samoa has ratified up to 25 multilateral environmental agreements including the recent Paris Agreement on Climate Change. MFAT operates overseas diplomatic posts and missions that have been at the forefront of international negotiations relating to key MEAs such as climate change, sustainable development goals, SAMOA pathway etc. Coordination between MNRE and MFAT is important to ensure Samoa's position on key environmental, climate change and disaster risk management issues is well informed.
Ministry of Finance (MOF)	Policy Maker, Regulator, Treasurer, Sector Coordinator for the Finance Sector. MOF provides policy and strategic advice, as well as financial services to the Government in order to achieve sustainable, long-term economic outcomes and fiscal viability towards the advancement of the national vision to 'achieve quality of life for all Samoan citizens'. Our role is to promote accountability and transparency in service delivery to the community through establishment and implementation of sound financial management systems, standards, policies and procedures. MOF undertakes the mobilisation and allocation of annual financial resources to all Government funded agencies through its annual budget cycles. It also houses two aid coordination units which oversee aid funding from development partners to different areas of the Sector. The Climate Resilience Investment Coordination Unit looks after climate finance and climate resilience related projects, while the Aid Division looks after all other projects across Government. The MOF provides periodic budget and economic statements as well as project appraisals from time to time. The Economic Planning and Policy Division is secretariat to the CDC and facilitates the PDS and higher-level performance monitoring.

Ministry of Prime Minister and Cabinet (MPMC)	Cabinet Secretariat, National Policy Coordination, Immigration Service Provider. MPMC is responsible for improved coordination and monitoring of policy development across the whole of government. It houses the Office of the Head of State (HOS), the Office of Council of Deputies and the Office of the Prime Minister. Because of this, the Ministry is also responsible for coordination of the annual Independence Day Celebrations, the Two Samoa Talks with the American Samoa Territory and Honorary Awards. MPMC is also responsible for Samoa's Immigration services including the administration of the overseas seasonal workers program. MPMC is a key Implementing Agency of the Sector given its secretariat role to Cabinet and coordination of national policy decisions across the whole of government.
Office of the Attorney General (OAG)	Legal Adviser to the Head of State, the Prime Minister and Cabinet; Protector of the Judiciary; Common law protector of charitable trusts and Legislative Drafter. The OAG is responsible for providing professional legal opinions to all Government Ministries and SOEs including legislative drafting; civil proceedings involving Government; criminal proceedings etc. The Attorney General's Office key role in NESP relates to governance, through drafting, reviewing and endorsing legislation before it goes to Cabinet and Parliament. OAG plays a key role in the implementation of the legislative / regulatory framework in relation to law enforcement and prosecution.
Public Service Commission (PSC)	Public Sector Administrator, Human Resource Manager. The PSC is responsible for the administration of the public service and its human resource. This involves human resource planning and development, improvements to public service delivery, integrity and culture. PSC's role in NESP relates to human resource development through advancing public sector agencies or government ministries capacity development, morale, integrity, and culture. PSC is responsible for recruitment and selection public servants include project-based staff.
Samoa Bureau of Statistics (SBS)	Leader and Coordinator of all National Statistics. The Bureau is responsible for providing statistics to develop and monitor policies at the national level and provision of crucial statistics with which to meet regional and international reporting requirements through MEAs ratified by Samoa. The Bureau's role in NESP relates to the collection of data that are important to the sector. This includes the provision of population and demographic statistics, population and housing census, disability survey and demographic health survey as well as socio-economic and environmental statistics. In addition, statistics for infrastructure, transport, labour, education, health, judicial, poverty and hardship, agriculture and fishing, tourism and environmental, are important for sector planning. The Bureau is the national focal point for monitoring and reporting the Sustainable Development Goals.

Land Transport Authority (LTA)	State Owned Enterprise, semi-autonomous. Provider of road asset management including road and drainage maintenance. LTA's prime objective is to provide a safe and environmentally friendly land transportation network for Samoa. This is through the provision of quality road networks and infrastructure, as well as maintain updated road safety requirements through periodic license reviews for drivers and registrations for vehicles. LTA's role in NESP relates to overseeing the climate proofing of transport infrastructures such as bridges and roads. It is a key partner in identifying key transport infrastructures/networks which require climate proofing to enhance community resilience in times of disasters and climate impacts. In addition, the Transport Sector endeavours to promote renewable fuelled motorized vehicles.
Samoa Tourism Authority	State Owned Enterprise. STA promotes sustainable tourism through eco-tourism developments in collaboration with the MNRE. STA is also working closely with MNRE in upgrading the National Parks at Vailima as well as promoting of environmentally friendly garden toilets under the Sanitation subsector.
Samoa Water Authority (SWA)	State Owned Enterprise, Semi-autonomous, water service provider including wastewater for commercial properties in the CBD area. SWA provides water services to around 80 % of Samoa's population within its defined service areas and wastewater services for commercial businesses in the CBD area. It is one of two service providers. The other being the Independent Water Schemes Association (IWSA), responsible for delivering water services to 17 % of the population. The remaining 3 % relies on rainwater harvesting for their water needs. SWA's role in NESP relates to Integrated Water Management with a focus on water conservation, increasing resilience to climate change through climate proofing of its water supply network, and water treatment. SWA (water treatment plants and reticulated network) works closely with MNRE (watershed management) and MOH (drinking water quality monitoring) in the development and implementation of Water Safety Plans to facilitate improvements to drinking water quality. SWA's water abstraction activities particularly from ground water sources or aquifers are being monitored closely under MNRE's Water Abstraction Licensing Scheme.
Samoa Fire and Emergency Services Authority (FESA)	Public Beneficial Body. Emergency response and risk reduction. Committed to the provision of best emergency response prevention advice and services. FESA's role in NESP relates to disaster response and disaster risk reduction, especially in terms of fire safety advice. It is the main agency that leads the implementation of the Forest Fire Strategy. It plays a key role in the Disaster Advisory Council, and works closely with DMO, Ministry of Police, MOH, Meteorology Division, and Red Cross. FESA is a key agency in any natural disaster as they are first responders to the safety and wellbeing of the community.

Table 34: Sector Implementation Partners

Private sector

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (COC)

Private Sector Advocacy, Networking. The Chamber is the Umbrella Organisation for the business community. It advocates and represents the unified voice and common interests of the private sector to the government. It is responsible for building the capacity of the private sector and networking amongst its members. Represents the Private Sector interests in sector planning and developments. Public Private Partnerships-the Chamber will work closely with the Sector to promote opportunities for PPP in line with Government PPP manual.

Academic institutions

AGENCY	ROLE & RESPONSIBILITY
National University of Samoa (NUS)	National Academic Institution, Researcher. The NUS plays a crucial role in the Sector by providing tertiary level qualifications and skills in the workforce through its undergraduate and postgraduate science programs and research on issues to inform and identify national development priorities and / or gaps. NUS's role in the NESP relates to its research capability. Under the Faculty of Science research activities focus on energy, water and climate change with results contributing to NESP's goals in alternative energy source, energy efficiency, clean energy capacity development, water quality monitoring, and chemical cataloguing to list a few.
University of the South Pacific (USP)	Regional Academic Institution that are locally based, Researcher. USP offers extensive undergraduate and postgraduate programs including Masters and PhD qualifications in Climate Change that will enhance knowledge and skills needed in the Sector. It also has an extensive research program and laboratory services for natural resources management; drugs analysis and testing; and quality control. The South Pacific Regional Herbarium, the only one of its kind in the Pacific is set up under the USP. The USP Alafua Campus offers Agriculture undergraduate and postgraduate face to face and DFL programmes, for all schools including Faculty of Arts, Law and Education, and Faculty of Science, Technology and Environment. USP's role in the NESP relates to research capacity and capability. USP research focuses on a range of important issues including climate change, persistent organic pollutants, environment impact assessments, renewable energy, biodiversity, and conservation. USP implements regional projects, with Samoa as a key participant.

Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs)

AGENCY	ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITY
Samoa Umbrella for Non-Governmental Organisations (SUNGO)	Provides training, information, advocacy, and research to support community organisations. SUNGO facilitates and enhances cooperation and networking amongst NGOs, as well as developing links with regional and international NGOs. It supports its member NGOs in meeting their goals and liaise with the Government on policies and issues that affect its members. It can further advocate on policy issues such as sustainable development and the environment. SUNGO seeks to ensure NGOs role and responsibilities are integrated into government plan of actions. SUNGO's role in the NESP is through its coordination role with other NGO in the area of capacity building, planning, monitoring and implementation of aligned national priorities.
Independent Water Schemes Association (IWSA)	Non-governmental Organization, water service provider to community schemes not part of the SWA water supply network. Established in 2007, the IWSA provides capacity building and financial assistance to Independent Water Schemes (17% of Samoa's population) for improvement to their systems for good quality water. IWSA has 32 members and has been a member of SUNGO since 2011. IWSA's role in the NESP relates to promoting sustainable water resources and watershed management in communities, to safeguard water quality and water sources. Priority of the Sector to protect catchments sourcing IWS is associated to improving water quality as these schemes deliver raw untreated water to communities.
O le Siosiomaga Society Incorporated (OLSSI)	Non-Governmental Organization, NGO Advocate to the Government. OLSSI's remains one of Samoa's leading NGOs for the environment with a strong focus on governance, advocacy, traditional knowledge, and sustainability. Its goal is to pursue sustainable development through healthy peoples, healthy ecosystems, and respect for cultural diversity. Its mission is 'to be responsive in the conservation needs of Samoan people with respect to its environment; to take proactive action in advocating on environmental issues, and to increase the awareness of Samoans on sustainable use of natural resources and environment matters, for them to reap the full benefits from the outcome of these efforts. OLSSI's role in the NESP relates to project implementation that aligns with the goals of NESP. These projects focus on rehabilitation of degraded land, climate change and climate justice, benefit sharing under the CBD. OLSSI also undertake research on biodiversity audits including mangroves contributes significantly to advancing national efforts to conserve and protect the terrestrial and marine environments, habitats, and species diversity. OLSSI work includes monitoring the state of the environment; raising awareness and disseminating information on environmental matters, conservation and advocacy with schools and churches on sustainable development issues.

Samoa Conservation Society (SCS)	Environmental Non-Governmental Organization. SCS is 'dedicated to promoting Samoa's biological diversity and natural heritage'. It seeks to work collaboratively with the Government and its partners to raise awareness on the environment and species within. SCS also conducts educational and outreach programs for schools and youth groups. Programs are catered towards addressing issues such as invasive species, overharvesting and overexploitation, habitat degradation, pollution, and climate change. SCS's role in the NESP relates to project implementation that aligns with NESP goals. Such projects include the work on Manumea conservation; Crown of thorns management and Carbon offsets to support forest restoration which will contribute significantly to achieving the national million tree planting campaign. SCS is an environmental NGO and as such all its programs and initiatives directly contribute to the achievement of the Sector's overall goal.
Matuaileo'o Environment Trust Inc. (METI)	Non-governmental organisation. Advocacy. Research. METI's primary goals is to provide raining and promote capacity building to achieve sustainable living in Samoa through self-reliance, particularly of grassroots communities. Its focus is around health, education, agriculture and coastal management facilitated through its projects and training programs. METI's notable activities including coral gardens project for reef rehabilitation. o
Samoa Red Cross Society (SRCS)	Non-profit organisation. Government auxiliary. Humanitarian services. The SRCS provides humanitarian services which includes disaster preparedness and relief, first aid training, social welfare development programs, including water and sanitation and water safety assistances. SRCS targets vulnerable households at the grassroots level. SRCS's role in the NESP relates to its contribution to achieve the Sector's goal through disaster preparedness and emergency relief and social welfare services.
Adventist Disaster Relief Agency (ARDRA) Samoa	Non-profit organisation. Disaster and Emergency Relief Agency. Advocacy. ADRA provides humanitarian support to vulnerable communities and those affected by natural disasters. Key activities include community-based development activities to improve standard of living, disaster preparations and risk reduction, and response relieve and recover for disasters and emergency situations. ADRA's role in the NESP is in the area of disaster risk management. It works closely with village communities through projects to improve their level of preparedness using simulations, undertake training on household kits and develop village level disaster risk management plans.
Youth Climate Action Network (YCAN) Samoa	Youth Climate Change Non-Governmental Organisation. The YCAN was established so youth can address and contribute to collective local, national, regional and global efforts to tackle the potential impacts of climate change though green practices, by working closely with communities and various partners to undertake action campaigns, outreach programmes, information exchange, and communications. YCAN's role in the NESP relates to climate action including activities the restoration and rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems such as mangroves, coral reefs and forests, through removal of wastes and invasive species (COTS) and replanting of mangroves and native trees. Other activities contributing to NESP include installation of rubbish stands in communities, and organic waste management. YCAN provides a clear pathway for youth to participate in the sector.

Women in Business Development Inc. (WIBDI)	Non-Governmental Organisation. WIBDI is dedicated to strengthening village economies in Samoa in ways that honour indigenous tradition, use traditional and modern technology, and promote fair trade. WIBDI empowers and equips families to cultivate sustainable businesses such as organic farms and products that maximise farm-based resources. WIBDI's role in the NESP relates to its work in promoting organic farming and sustainable agricultural practices. These activities lead to better soil health, healthy and safe food produce, and reduce organic waste to landfill.
Civil Society - Support Programme (CSSP)	The Civil Society Support Program (CSSP) is a harmonized small grant program funded by NZAID, DFAT and EU to address socio-economic needs of vulnerable communities/groups. The funding mechanism provides a platform to facilitate the engagement and strengthen leadership of CSOs in realizing national goals through the implementation of community-based initiatives. Other key areas of the program include building the capacity of CSOs to uphold principles of good governance and advocacy to government on CSO priorities and issues to be integrated into national policies. CSSP's role in the NESP relates to providing a direct pathway to engage with CSOs to strengthen the integration of environmental, climate change and disaster risk management aspects of socioeconomic developments. Coordination between CSSP and the Sector will be crucial in ensuring socioeconomic developments implemented at the grassroots level are sound, environmentally friendly and climate and disaster resilient. It will also allow for opportunities to coordinate monitoring and reporting.



Annex 3: Sector policies and legislative framework

Sector Legislative Framework

- Constitution of the Independent State of Samoa 1960
- The Lands, Surveys and Environment Act 1989
- The Stevenson Memorial Reserve and Mount Vaea Scenic Reserve Ordinance 1958.
- The Survey Ordinance 1961
- Noxious Weeds Ordinance 1961
- The Taking of Land Act 1964
- The Land Titles Investigation Act 1966
- Forest Act 1967
- Exclusive Economic Zone Act 1977
- Plants Act 1984
- The Land for Foreign Purposes Act 1992/1993
- Maritime Act 1999
- Public Finance Management Act 2002
- Planning & Urban Management Act 2004
- Public Service Act 1977 & Amended Act 2004
- Disaster & Emergency Management Act 2007
- Land Titles Registration Act 2008
- Water Resources Management Act 2008
- Unit Titles Act 2010
- Waste Management Act 2010
- Spatial Information Agency Act 2010
- Forest Management Act 2011
- Customary Land Advisory Commission Act 2013
- Quarantine and Biosafety Act 2005
- National Parks and Reserves Act 1974
- Property Law Act 1952
- Marine Pollution Prevention Act 2008
- The Alienation of Freehold Land 1972
- Leasing and Licensing of Customary Land Act 1965
- Meteorology, Geoscience and Ozone Services Act 2021
- Energy Management Act 2020
- Land Valuation Act 2010
- Survey Act 2010
- Protection of Wildlife Regulation 2004
- Marine and Wildlife Protection Regulation 2009
- Marine and Wildlife Protection Amendment Regulation 2018
- Water Licensing Regulation 2013
- Waste (Plastic Bag) Management Regulation 2018 (amended 2020)
- Waste Management (Importation of Waste for Electricity and Energy Recovery) Regulation 2015.
- Ozone Layer Protection Regulations 2006
- Upland Watershed Regulation 2020
- Survey Regulations 2011

National Sector Policies and Strategic Plans

- Samoa 2040 – Transforming Samoa to a higher growth path.
- Samoa Ocean Strategy 2020-2030
- Integration of Climate Change Risk and Resilience into Forestry Management 2011-2015
- Samoa's First Nationally Determined Contribution 2015
- Samoa's Second Nationally Determined Contribution 2021
- NDC Roadmap and Investment Plan 2021
- Low Emission Development Strategy 2022
- National Invasive Species Action Plan
- National Chemical and Hazardous Waste Management Policy 2012
- Reclamation Policy 2000
- Sandmining Policy 2004
- Land Valuation Licensing Policy 2000
- Land Surveying Licensing 2020
- National Water Resource Policy 2010
- National Bio-prospecting Policy 2001
- National Land use Policy 2001
- National Population and Sustainable Development Policy 2001
- National Waste Management Policy 2001
- National Bio-Safety Policy 2004
- National Heritage Policy 2004
- National Policy on the Conservation of Biological Diversity 2007
- National Policy on Forestry for Sustainable Development 2007
- Parking Policy and Standards 2006
- National Signage Policy 2006
- National Noise Policy 2006
- National Policy for Licensing Surveyors 1999
- National Sanitation Policy 2010
- Climate Change Policy 2020
- National Energy Policy 2007
- Cultural and Natural Heritage and Conservation Policy 2000
- Circular Economy Policy 2022
- Transport & Infrastructure Sector Plan 2023-2028
- Community Sector Plan 2021-2026
- Health Sector Plan 2020-2030
- Education Sector Plan 2019-2024
- Public Admin Sector Plan 2020-2025
- Law & Justice Sector Plan 2021-2025
- Agriculture & Fisheries Sector Plan 2022-2027
- Finance Sector Plan 2022-2027
- Tourism Sector Plan 2022-2027

Annex 4: Sector Projects

PROJECTS
GEF6 IMPRESS Project (PIF Approved)
Integrated Flood Management to Enhance Climate Resilience of the Vaisigano River Catchment in Samoa
Third National Communication and First Biennial Update report Project
Technical assistance for Developing a Framework and Methodology to carbon sinks from the forestry sector using Earth observation in Samoa (Research and establishing baseline) CTCN
Technical Assistance for Finalising the Draft Climate Change Bill and Carbon Market Study for Samoa (Institutional support)
Institutional Strengthening Project Phase XI
HCFC Phase Out Management Plan Stage 2
Preparation of the Kigali Implementation Plan (KIP)
HPMP Stage 1 Tranche 3
Pacific Resilience Project (PREP)
Ocean Acidification Project
Cyber Security Advisory and Mitigation Service for SMD
Intra-ACP Climate Information Services and Application (ClimSA) Project
Climate and Oceans Support Program in the Pacific (COSPPac)
Systematic Observations Financing Facility (SOFF)
Open-Source Tsunami Driven Inundation Forecast System
CREWS 2.0 (IBFWS)
Regional integrated Multi-Hazard and EWS (RIMES)
Early Warning for All Project
National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) Project Phase 2
UN Joint SDG Fund
Support to Preparation of Samoa's Fourth national Report to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety
Managing Invasive Species for Climate Change Adaptation in the Pacific (MISCCAP) Project Implementation
Global Biodiversity Framework Early Action Support to review and align their national targets, NBSAPs, policy frameworks, monitoring frameworks and finance with the Global Biodiversity Framework
Global Environment Facility (GEF) 7 Project
Malololelei Pest Management Project Implementation
Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCCA+) initiative for climate adaptation and resilience building in Samoa – Marine Spatial Planning (MSP)
Enhancing the sustainable management and protection of Samoa's Protected Areas Network "Biodiversity and Protected Areas Management" (BIOPAMA)

PARTNER	TOTAL FUNDS	TIMEFRAME	RESPONSIBLE
GEF/UNDP	USD 6.1	2017 -2023	STEC, MNRE
GCF/UNDP/GoS	USD57	2017 -2025	MOF, MNRE (ESCD, DEC, FD, WRD, DMO) MWTI, MOH, LTA
GEF/UNDP/GoS	USD902,000 WST 100,000 (in kind)	2020 - 2024	MNRE, UNDP, CCGEF
UNDP	USD250,000	2023	MNRE CCGEF
EU Budget Support	EU100,000	2023	MNRE CCGEF
	USD85,000	2023	MNRE SMD
	USD63,000	2023	MNRE SMD
GoS Regional	USD37,000 USD780,000	2023	MNRE SMD
	USD14,850		MNRE SMD
World Bank		2018 - 2024	MNRE, MOF
People's Republic of Korea		2021 - 2024	MNRE SMD
DFAT Australia			MNRE SMD
ACP-EU			MNRE SMD
Government of Australia		2018 - 2023	MNRE, SPREP
WMO & Partners		2018 - 2023	MNRE SMD
World Bank			MNRE SMD
World Bank			MNRE SMD
UNESCAP		2022 -2023	MNRE SMD
			WMO, UNDRR, ITU, IFRC
Government of New Zealand	NZD300,000	2020 - 2024	MNRE DMO
UNEP, ESCAP	USD100,000 USD50,000	2022 -2023	MNRE, SPREP, ESCAP
GEF/UNEP	USD25,000	2023	MNRE WMPCD
GEF, SPREP		2020 - 2024	MNRE DEC, SPREP
GEF, UNDP	USD263,082	2022- 2023	MNRE DEC
GEF/UNDP	USD3,502,968	2022-2027	MNRE DEC, MAF
NZ MFAT, SPREP, SCS	NZD5,000	2021 - 2023	MNRE DEC
IUCN /CI	EUR1.2m	2019 - 2023	MNRE, IUCN, SUNGO, CI
EU funded Through IUCN	EUR99,9999	2021 - 2023	MNRE, IUCN

PROJECTS

Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change and Resilience Building (PACRES) project implementation - Marine Component
Coral Reef Innovation Project (AIMS)
Pacwaste Plus Project
AFD/Sustainable Waste Actions in the Pacific (SWAP)
GEF Islands Project
CERO Waste Project
POLP
PAWES Project
3 million Tree planting campaign
Enhancing the Conservation and Wise Use of Vaipu Swamp Forests in Samoa Project
GEF8 Project

Table 35: Current Active Sector Projects



PARTNER	TOTAL FUNDS	TIMEFRAME	RESPONSIBLE
Principality of Monaco SPREP	EUR90,000	2022	MNRE, SPREP
DFAT		2022 -2023	MNRE, SPREP
EU	USD300,000	2018-2023	MNRE, SPREP
EU	EUR3,000,000	2020 - 2023	MNRE, SPREP
GEF	USD750,000	2022 - 2027	MNRE WMPCD, SPREP
UNDP		2021 - 2023	MNRE, UNDP
EU through SPC		2022 - 2027	MNRE, SPC, RED, MOF
GoS		2021 - 2028	MNRE FD
	USD18,000	2023	MNRE FD





MNRE
Ministry of Natural Resources
and Environment,
Government of Samoa.

