



**MINISTRY OF
NATURAL RESOURCES
AND ENVIRONMENT**



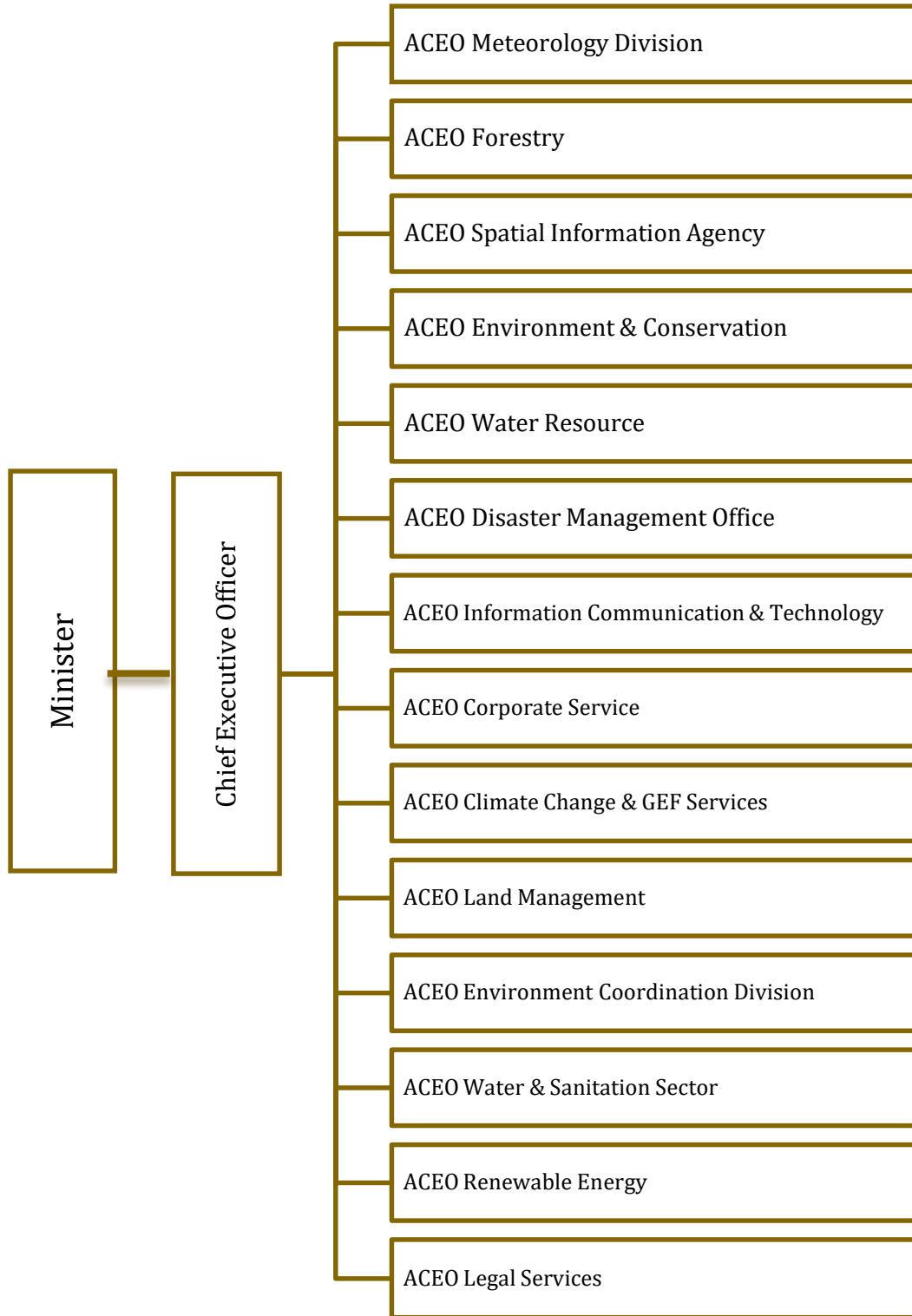
**CORPORATE PLAN
2022-2026**



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ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE



Division Objectives

The following objectives reflect the specific functions and responsibilities of each of the divisions aligned with budget outputs. The achievements of these objectives are dependent on the financial provisions in the annual budget.

Land Management

To facilitate and implement sustainable land management practices and administration of land and land-based resources.

Water Resources Services

To integrate and implement sustainable water resource management across all relevant sectors.

Forest Services

To ensure sustainable development and management of forest resources across related sectors.

Water and Sanitation Sector Coordination

To strengthen water sector governance and orientation.

Renewable Energy

To promote climate change mitigation through energy efficiency and renewable energy.

Environment Coordinating Unit

Ensure coordinated efforts amongst all stakeholders for optimum results.

Environment and Conservation

To implement sustainable development and management of biological resources and the environment including waste management.

Technical Services

To provide quality assurance, survey and spatial information services to support the sustainable development and management of natural resources and the environment.

Legal Services

To provide sound and timely legal services for the Ministry to support the sustainable development of natural resources and the environment.

Information and Communication Technology

To provide effective and efficient information, communications, and technology to support the sustainable development and management of the country's natural resources and environment.

Disaster Management Office

Mainstreaming the disaster risk management framework in all sectors to ensure sustainable risk reduction and preparedness, effective response and durable recovery from any disaster.

Global Environment Facility Services

donor Support Assist with finalizing Samoa's priorities for environmental protection and restoration through the GEF-Pacific Alliance of Sustainability Framework and other funding sources.

Meteorological Services

To provide meteorological, geo-science, climate change and disaster risk management services in support of sustainable development of natural resources.

Corporate Services

To provide efficient Human Resource Management, Financial services, effective capacity building and public awareness to support sustainable development of natural resources and the

Purpose

Our purpose is to improve our environment and do more for the people and wildlife with the resources we have, while supporting the Government's drive for economic and sustainable green growth. We have a responsibility to make sure that the benefits of sustainably managing of natural resources and the environment now and for future generations are understood and shared effectively.

Who we are?

MNRE leads the management of Samoa's environment and natural resource. We work across a diverse range of issues as reflected in the core functions undertaken by the 14 Divisions. We work hand in hand with a number of resource management Boards such as Environment, Land, Forestry, Water Resource and Geographic Names Board, to advise, inform and support community and Government decision making and deliver a better service to the people of Samoa. We also work in partnership with Government ministries, CSO/NGOs, the private sector, more closely with our key partners and communities and deliver our own work more efficiently.

Our work is guided by the Government priorities under the Sustainable Development of Samoa (SDS), community values, aspirations, the state and condition of natural resources, even our legislative and policy mandates. Significant work has been achieved under previous Plans and much focus will be placed on evaluating the beneficial impacts from these efforts including the development of a robust Monitoring & Evaluation framework to track any changes in the status of the environment. As the Ministry commences delivery of this Plan, the main challenge and commitment to be progressed include the effective implementation of the NESP. This puts in place a framework to allow MNRE to work with all line Ministries, Sectors, and stakeholders to work towards achieving a healthy, safe, productive and diverse environment for Samoa.

Samoa State of the Environment

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 utilizes the DPSIR (Drivers, Pressures, State, Impact and Response) framework. The SOE Report assessed four thematic areas and thirty indicators and sub-indicators (Table 1).

Samoa's environment continues to change, due to several drivers such as increasing population, climate change and economic inequity. Table below 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.

The SOE 2023 highlights Samoa's environment as in a fair state, although mostly transitional, where there are parts that are in a good state, and others, which are in a poor state. Samoa's terrestrial environment continues to be challenged by climate change, invasive species, and land-use. Biodiversity assessments have improved the knowledge and understanding of the state of some of the species, but there are areas that remain unknown. Some of Samoa's endemic species remained highly vulnerable to extinction, and others are now confirmed extinct. The trend for many of the species is not positive unless serious interventions are put in place to halt their decline. Protected areas and community conservation areas are important interventions that have been proven effective in helping preserve biodiversity. In the

context of Samoa, the engagement and leadership of the Alii ma Faipule, ensures that these conservation areas are accorded the protection that they need. Legislative support is also an important intervention that strengthens local authority rule and ensures that any transgressions can be prosecuted as a deterrent. Samoa’s marine environment continues to provide for many households, and importantly for economic prosperity of the country. The overall state of the marine environment is fair to good, however, some of the challenges relate to coastal wetlands, quality of coastal water and sediments, which ultimately impacts coastal fisheries. Land development and use is the main pressure for the coastal environment. Effective legislative oversight is needed to ensure the integrity of the coastal environment remains secure, and resources are safe for human consumption. Marine conservation areas continue to raise the profile and awareness on the importance of safeguarding marine resources. A healthy marine and coastal environment can help minimise the impacts of climate driven crises and land-based pollution. Continuous monitoring of these coastal and marine resources and habitats will help provide an early warning, which can assist with early response.

Table 1. Thematic areas and indicators. (SOE 2023)

Thematic areas	Indicators
NATURAL ENVIRONMENT	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 MANAGEMENT	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
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Table 2. The key drivers and pressures to Samoa's environment. (SOE 2023)

Environment Drivers	Environmental Pressures
Population growth	Climate Variability and disasters
Climate change and natural disasters	Land development and use
Economic and technological development	Economic and technological development
Global economics and geographic constraints	Consumption and waste
Traditional and cultural values systems	Agriculture and rural development

**PDS – 2021/22-
2025/26**

**“Fostering social
harmony, safety and
freedom for all”**

PDS Priority Area ..

- 1. Key Priority Area
15: Build Climate
Resilience**
- 2. Key Priority Area
16: Effective
environmental
protection and
Management
Frameworks**
- 3. Key Priority Area
17: Enhanced
Conservation and
Sustainable use of
Natural Resources**
- 4. Key Priority Area
18: Sustainable
Energy Development
Enhanced**

NESP 2017-2021

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.

Samoa 2040

Resilient Development
Safe and Secure Samoa

National Vision

Improved quality of life for all.

Sector Vision

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

Overarching Goal

Enhanced environment sustainability and improved climate and disaster resilience

Mission

Working together in close partnerships with communities and stakeholders for the pursuit of sustainable development.

Our Values

In accordance with our role as public servants, we observe the Code of Conduct and Values (Public Service Act 2004), we are passionate and proud of what we do and will strive to conduct work through:

- Christian principles
- *VaTapuia*
- Effectiveness and Efficiency
- honesty & Integrity
- Team Work
- Equity and Fairness
- Innovative
- Respect
- *Faasamoa*
- Trust
- Gender Equity and Inclusiveness

Principle of Environment

The people of Samoa are at the center of concerns for sustainable development. They are entitled to a healthy and productive life in harmony with nature. Women have a vital role in environmental management and development, and their full participation is essential to achieve sustainable development.

Our Workforce

Our success is dependent on the concerted efforts and commitments of all staff. We employ 421 people who are located in our main office at the Tui Atua Tamasese Efi (TATTE) Building and at other nine (9) different stations in Upolu and Savaii.

"Our role is to make sure that the environment and human health are protected, to ensure that Samoa's natural resources and services are used as sustainably as possible and contribute to sustainable economic growth".... through the following

Our Mandatory Roles

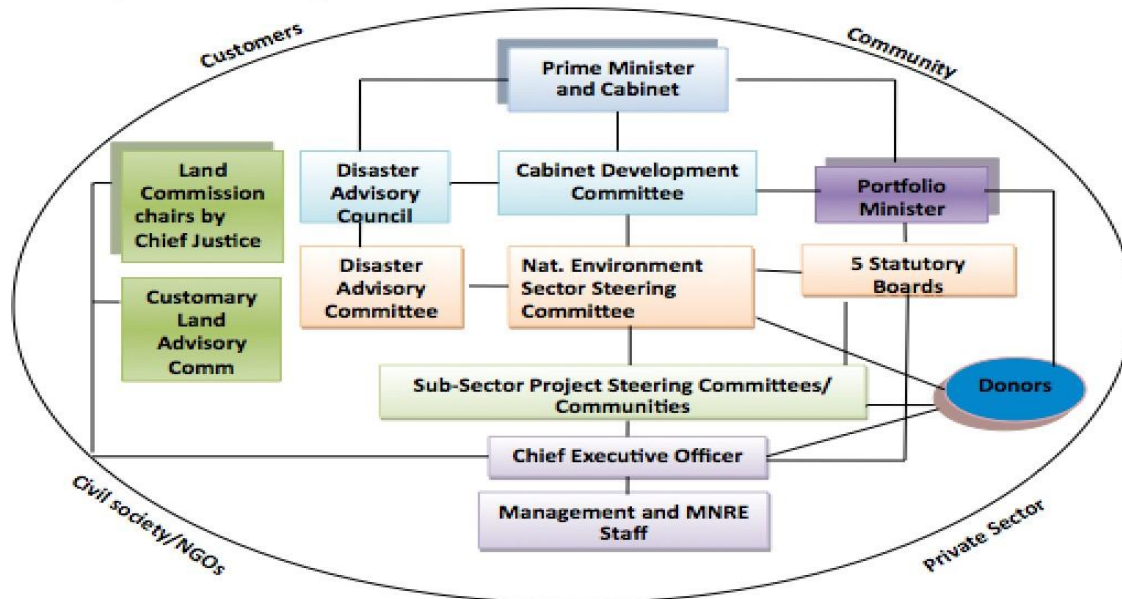
- ✂ *An Environmental Regulator*
 - We are an environmental regulator – we target our efforts to maintain and improve environmental standards and to minimize unnecessary burdens on the environment.

- ✂ *An Environmental Administrator*
 - We are an environmental administrator – we are a national ministry. We work with people and communities to protect and improve the environment in an integrated way.

- ✂ *An Environmental Advisor*
 - We are an environmental advisor – we compile and assess the best available evidence and use these to report on the state of the environment. We provide technical information and policy advice to the government to support their roles in decision making.

- ✂ *An Environmental Advocate*
 - We are environmental stewards advocating for better environmental outcomes.
 - Development of a communication strategy is to strengthen communication and knowledge management, and to ensure a cohesive and coordinated communication approach to achieve environmental sustainability and climate and disaster resilience in Samoa.

Governing Framework and Structure



(by Paradise Consult Nov 2016)

MNRE is governed by the twenty one (21) legislations and twenty one (21) regulations, including the thirty one (31) Conventions and Multilateral Environment Agreements (please refer Annex 5). Given that MNRE is the focal point of about 31 Conventions it has a governing interface with multilateral and regional organizations as well as development partners. MNRE is also accountable to Parliament through Cabinet and the Audit Office provides oversight to ensure compliance with laws of Samoa.

How we work and what we do?

The Ministry continues to evolve and will continue to change over the period of this Plan. We will also change our approach to reporting on the state of Samoa's environment and prioritizing environmental issues with a more integrated position being presented in our partnerships. This is in support of the SAMOA Pathway adopted during the Third Global Conference of the United Nations on Small Island Developing States that took place in our shores in September 2014 which highlighted partnerships that are based on the principle of national ownership, mutual trust, transparency and accountability.

The right approach will help us transfer challenges into opportunities. Our approach focuses on interconnection of people, environment, production and conservation. Thus, in delivering our work we will:

- Seek to protect the environment through integrated regulatory systems prioritizing monitoring and enforcement;
- Use our knowledge and expertise to contribute to environmental policy development;
- Engage and involve the communities, private sector government, corporations to help share responsibility for the environment, natural resources and encourage informed decisions;
- Raising awareness and understanding of impacts on the environment;
- Facilitate the sustainable use of natural resources;
- Strive to conserve natural systems for the long term needs of future generations.

Strategic Focus and Direction

Key areas of strategic focus and direction for the current period:

- Enabled institutional structure with sector plans to deliver environmental improvements;
- Empowered and engaged workforce to deliver the services;
- Enhanced infrastructure;
- Balanced financial resources allocation and support;
- Enabling, efficient and operative system of regulatory, enforcement and recovery Environment;
- Create supportive and resilient stakeholders groups, particularly community groups and Government;

Expected Outcomes

- Samoa's environment is protected and improving - Compliance & Enforcement
- Samoa's environment is understood – Report on the state of the environment
- Updated Management Plans - Targets
- Capability and Workforce Plan - Strengths
- Revised MNRE Organizational Structure - Affordability
- Performance Management Framework - Budget
- Annual Reporting - Timeliness, Evidence-based
- Code of Ethics, Staff Attitude and Respectful relations (Internal& External) - Day to day
- Prepare for a sustainable future and take steps to limit climate change;

Goals

There are 7 overarching goals that cut across and link all the Divisions of the Ministry. In addressing the Ministry's mission, the first five (5) goals contribute to sustainable development and environmental management and the need for adequate resources and information that facilitate improved quality of life and to support decision-making choices. The last two goals identify the need for effective organizational standards and resources to support the implementation of programmes to benefit communities. It would provide for a more structured implementation that helps optimize the use of the environment and socio-economically resources.

- 1. Policy Development** - Appropriate policies to guide sustainable development and management of natural resources and the environment;
- 2. Programme Planning** - Efficient and cost effective services towards project planning and development mechanisms to promote sustainable development;
- 3. Scientific and Technological Information Transfer.** - Encourage data and products sharing and put in place mechanisms to access and disseminate in a timely fashion the scientific and technological information, and traditional knowledge that supports the sustainable management of natural resources and livelihoods;
- 4. Mainstreaming of climate change and** - Ensuring climate change adaptation and disaster risk management requirements are mainstreamed into plans, strategies and budget

**disaster risk
management.**

- 5. Compliance and enforcement.** - Ensuring effective enforcement and monitoring of compliance of legislative instruments in collaboration with communities;
- 6. Organizational Support** - Effective organizational structure with adequate resources for MNRE to support operational and management functions and the monitoring and evaluation of effectiveness of services and;
- 7. Resource Management** - Optimum benefits from the sustainable use of natural resources;

Priorities

Some of the key priorities for the long term:

1. Enhancing integrated land-use planning (in line with NESP under Environment Sustainability).
2. Develop a map to integrate all existing developments/land-use within the Ministry.
3. Enforce Environmental Compliance, Monitoring and Enforcement (CEM)
4. Engagement of community representatives
5. Increase institutional awareness of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs)
6. Increase Protected Areas
7. “2 million Tree Plant” Challenge in close collaboration with all its partners and stakeholders by 2017.
8. Move towards low carbon economy and greater use of Renewable Energy Sources;
9. Resources managed and used sustainably and waste is managed as a resource.

Challenges:

There are a number of challenges in managing Samoa’s environment and natural resources. They include: increasing demand for natural resources, Climate Change, building community & cross-sector collaboration, best use of knowledge, our Ministry workforce etc

- **Competing demands for natural resources** - Samoa's population is growing and thus the expansion of its economy. Both will increase the demand for and pressure on natural resources. To meet this challenge the Ministry will provide advice and responses that will address economic, social and environmental considerations.
- **Climate Change** - Climate change will be one of our biggest challenges. Such as increased risk of severe weather events (ie., storms, flooding, droughts etc) all of which are likely to have social, economic and environmental impacts. Preparing for CC will need our coordinated and integrated approach by all of government, the communities and the private sectors to identify risks and help us adapt.
- **Building community and cross-sector collaboration** - collaboration between government, private sector and the communities will be the key driver for effective natural resource management. We will continue to ensure that our national priorities and our strategies promote collaboration and help build awareness of the importance of a healthy environment and natural resources to our quality of life and the economy.

- **Knowledge and information** - to effectively manage demand on our resources, we will need to make well-informed decisions. We will need to make the best use of existing information, incorporate community input and traditional knowledge, and consider the scientific information that supports decisions.
- **An empowered workforce** - The public expect better government services. Our efficiency to deliver will be directly tied to our skills, motivation, flexibility of our staff, and our ability to operate as an efficient Ministry.
- **Lack of compliance to environmental legislation** - Monitoring and Enforcement of existing Legislation remains a challenge due to social behavior and financial constraints. There is a real need for compliance of environmental legislation to ensure the sustainability of natural resources and improved quality of life for now and into the future.

OVERARCHING GOAL: ENHANCED ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY AND IMPROVED CLIMATE AND DISASTER RESILIENCE

LONG TERM OUTCOME (LTO)

1. Sustainable Management and Development of Natural Resources and Environment Improved	2. More Sustainable and Resilient Built Environment	3. Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management mainstreamed in all sectors	4. Effective enabling environment
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END OF SECTOR PLAN OUTCOMES (ESPO)

1.1 Sustainable management and development of water resources improved	2.1 Sustainable management of solid waste improved	3.1 Integration of climate change across all sectors Improved	4.1 Sector governance and cross-sectoral coordination Strengthened
1.2 Sustainable management and development of forests improved	2.2 Sound management of chemicals and hazardous waste improved	3.2 Public leadership, coordination, development and implementation of activities for disaster risk management improved	
1.3a Sustainable management and development of lands improved	2.3 Management of wastewater improved		
1.3b Spatial information and technical services to support sustainable land developments improved	2.4 Low carbon developments through energy efficiency and renewable energy increased	3.3 Meteorological, atmospheric and geo-scientific information and data improved	
1.4 Protection and conservation of terrestrial biological diversity strengthened	2.5 Sustainable development planning and environmental monitoring improved		
1.5 Sustainable management¹ and development of oceans improved			

Institutional Framework – Structure

The successful implementation of the Corporate Plan depends strongly on the availability of adequate human resources with relevant capacity, skills and qualities. Thus, recruitment is the key to a strengthened workforce and to be responsive to the ever-increasingly competitive market to secure suitably qualified and capable staff at all levels. In support of the Ministry’s corporate vision, its employees are assets whose values are enhanced by development in order to foster creative and innovative contributions to Samoa’s national

¹ Full details in National Environment Sector Plan 2017-2021

productivity. The current organizational structure comprised of 14 divisions with an increased workforce of 421 staff.

Where You Can Find Us

Upolu	Location	Office	Contact
	FMFM II Building 5th Floor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minister's Office 	20410 25857
	TATTE Building -3rd Floor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Office of the CEO Corporate Services Division Information, Communication & Technology Legal Services Division Land Management Division Water Resource Division Technical Services (Spatial Information Agency) Environment & Conservation Division Forestry Management Division Climate Change & GEF Division Renewable Energy Division 	67201 67200
	- 1st Floor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water & Sanitation Sector Coordination Division Land Management Division 	67200
	Samoa Post Office Matafelefele	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environment Sector Coordination Division Customary Land Advisory Committee (CLAC) 	
	Tuanaimato	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disaster Management Office (2nd Floor Post Office) National Emergency Operation Center (NEOC) 	32759 27307
	Mulinuu Vaitele	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meteorological Services Workshop at Vaitele 	20855 20856
	Vailima	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forestry Operations (Forestry Division) Watershed Nurseries (Water Resource Division) National Parks & Reserve Section (Environment & Conservation Division) 	21054 22729 28680
	Tafaigata	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste Management Unit 	22267 22281
	Togitogiga	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forestry Operations 	24294
Savaii:	Vaiaata	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste Landfill 	
	Asau, Maota & Vaipouli Salelologa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forestry Operations Rangers- Environment & Conservation Division 	51444

Annex 1: Legislative and Policy Mandates

Legislation		National Policy		Regulations	
1	Samoa Market Ordinance 1927	1	Cultural & Natural Heritage & Conservation Policy 2000	1	Waste Management (Importation of Waste for Electricity and Energy Recovery) Regulations 2015
2	Building Alignment Ordinance 1932	2	Integration of Climate Change Risk and Resilience into Forestry Management (ICCRIFS) 2011-2015	2	Waste (Plastic Bags) Management Regulations 2018 (+ 2020 Amendment)
3	Stevenson Memorial Reserve and Mount Vaea Scenic Reserve Ordinance 1958	3	National Chemical & Hazardous Waste Management Policy 2012	3	Forestry Management Act 2011 – Order for Fees 2013
4	Taking of Land Act 1964	4	National Drought Policy (Tendered Documents-Yet to be finalized)	4	Land Titles Registration Act 2008 – Order / Notice of Fees 2009
5	Leasing and Licensing of Customary Land Act 1965	5	National Forestry Policy 2007	5	Land Titles Registration Regulations 2010
6	Land Titles Investigation Act 1966	6	National Invasive Species Action Plan	6	Marine Wildlife Protection Regulations 2009 (+ Amendments)
7	Alienation of Freehold Land Act 1972	7	National Policy for Licensing Surveyors 1999	7	Ozone Layer Protection Regulations 2006
8	National Parks and Reserves Act 1974	8	National Sanitation Policy 2009	8	Protection of Wildlife Regulations 2004
9	Land Surveys and Environment Act 1989	9	National Sanitation Policy 2010	9	Water Resource Licensing Regulation 2013
10	Samoa Trust Estates Corporation Reconstruction Act 1990	10	National Urban Policy 2013	10	Survey Regulations 2011
11	Land for Foreign Purposes Act 1993	11	National Waste Management Policy 2001	11	Unit Titles Regulations 2014
12	Disaster and Emergency Management Act 2007	12	National Water Resource Management Policy 2010	12	Water Resources Management Regulation 2013
13	Land Titles Registration Act 2008	13	National Water Services Policy 2010	13	Water Resources Management Amendment Regulations 2020
14	Water Resources Management Act 2008	14	National WRM Policy 2009	14	Marine Protected Areas (MPA) By-Laws 2007
15	Unit Titles Act 2009	15	Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Policy Framework 2016	15	Survey Regulations 2011
16	Land Valuation Act 2010	16	The National Upland Watershed Conservation Policy (NUWCP) 2015.	16	Water Resource Licensing Regulation 2013
17	Waste Management Act 2010	17	Water Allocation Policy 2013	17	Piu/Sapunaoa Water Resources By-Laws 2020
18	Spatial Information Agency Act 2010	18	Water for Life: Water & Sanitation Sector Plan for 2012-2016	18	Safua Water Resources By-Laws 2020
19	Survey Act 2010	19	National Implementation Plan for Persistent Organic Pollutants (to be reviewed)	19	Tapueleele Water Resources By-Laws 2020
20	Forestry Management Act 2011	20	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2015 – 2020	20	Tafitoala Water Resources By-Laws 2020
21	Customary Land Advisory Commission Act 2013	21	National Disaster Management Plan 2017 – 2020	21	Palauli Water Resources By-Laws 2020
				22	Gasegase Water Resources By-Laws 2020
				23	Aufaga Water Resources By-Laws 2020
				24	Faleaseela Water Resources By-Laws 2020
				25	Fuluasou Water Resources By-Laws 2020
				26	Vailoa Palauli Water Resources By-Laws 2020

Annex 2: Institutional Arrangements

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT SECTOR PLAN 2017-2021

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK



"WORKING WITH YOU FOR A SUSTAINABLE AND RESILIENT SAMOA"



Annex 3: Implementing/Development Partners

- European Union,
- United Nations Development Programme, Adaptation Fund,
- Green Climate Fund,
- Conservation International,
- The Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade,
- New Zealand Government,
- Secretariat to the Pacific Community,
- International Union for the Conservation of Nature, and the,
- Secretariat of the Pacific Regional
- United Nations Environment Programme,
- Food and Agriculture Organization,
- Global Environment Facility,
- The People's Republic of China,
- Government of Japan,
- Japan International Cooperation Agency,
- Asian Development Bank,

- World Bank
- German Development Agency
- United States Aid

Annex 4: Conventions/Agreements administered by MNRE

No	Convention/Agreements	No	Convention/Treaty/Protocols/MOUs
International			
1	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) 1982	13	International Convention for the Protection of Pollution from Ships (ICPPS) 2002
2	Montreal Protocol on Substances that depleted the Ozone Layer 1992	14	Rotterdam Convention 2002
3	Vienna Convention for the protection of the Ozone Layer 1992	15	Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (SCPOP) 2002
4	United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) 1994	16	Ramsar Convention on Wetlands 2004
5	World Forest Charter (WFC) 1994	17	Convention for the International Trade of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)
6	UNCLOS relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks 1996	18	United National Framework on Forestry 2003 (UNFF)
7	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) 1994	19	Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals Nov 2005
8	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) 1998	20	International Civil Aviation Chicago Convention 2003
9	Kyoto Protocol (KP) 2000	21	Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CPTC)
10	World Heritage Convention on Cultural and Natural Sites (World Heritage Convention) 2001	22	International Renewable Energy Agency 2010
11	Basel Convention for the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their disposal 2002	23	Paris Agreement 2016
12	Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (CPB) 2002		
Regional			
1	Convention on the Conservation of Nature in the South Pacific (Apia Convention) 1976	5	Convention for the Prohibition of Fishing with Long Driftnets in the South Pacific Region (Wellington Convention) 1989
2	South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty (Rarotonga Treaty) 1985	6	Convention for the Protection of the Natural Resources & Environment of the South Pacific Region (SPREP/ Noumea Convention 1990)
3	Protocol for the Prevention of Pollution in the South Pacific by Dumping 1986	7	Convention to Ban the importation and to Control the Transboundary Movement of Hazardous and Radioactive Wastes in Forum Island Countries (Waigani Convention) 2001
4	Protocol Concerning Cooperation in Combating Pollution Emergencies in the South Pacific Region 1986	8	MOU for the Convention of Management of Marine Mammals & their Habitats in the Pacific Region 2005

Annex 5: Environmental SWOT ANALYSIS

The Environment Sector has identified the key factors and threats that influence the environment and its services (NESP2017-2021)

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sector Coordination • Increased focus on renewable energy Increased awareness on environment and climate change • Invasive species control programs • Replanting and rehabilitation • Baseline data collection • Community engagement and outreach • Open and regular dialogue with Development Partners • Partnership with private sector and NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alignment of policies and plans • Impact studies and assessments • Accessibility to information/data • Evidence based policy planning • Institutional capacity • Coordination • Enforcement • Procurement • Monitoring and Enforcement
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green jobs • Samoa as a Green destination Tax reforms (tax rebate for car batteries) and for energy efficient appliances • Greater participation of churches and communities • Cross-sectoral coordination • Public private partnerships • Research through USP and NUS • International and regional support Monitoring and Evaluation • Centralized database for sector statistic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of technical expertise and institutional knowledge • High staff turnover • Climate Change and natural disaster • Project fatigue - too many projects Cross-sectoral coordination Declining external funding and government budget • Overwhelming reporting, monitoring and evaluation process • Maintaining community engagement, trust and interest Uncoordinated communication with communities - Community fatigue Contradicting government priorities • Pressure from economic sectors