



GOVERNMENT OF SAMOA
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment



Samoa Climate Change Policy

2020

Samoa's Climate Change Policy provides the foundation of actions to guide a coherence coordination of climate change actions for Samoa.

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT
CLIMATE CHANGE and GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY DIVISION

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SAMOA CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY

Coordinated by the

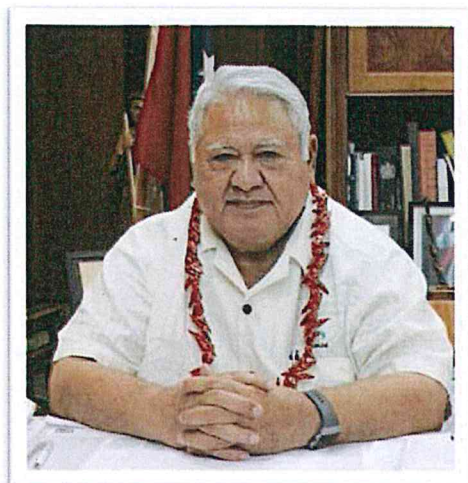
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
under guidance from
Cabinet and support of the relevant institutional mechanism.

In collaboration with

OTHER RELEVANT STAKEHOLDERS / PARTNER AGENCIES

All Ministries, government agencies, private sector, civil society, communities and our development partners

FOREWORD



Honourable Tuilaepa Sailele Malielegaoi

Samoa is at the frontline on the impacts of climate change. It has experienced firsthand some of the worst and devastating effects of this humanly-induced phenomenon. Climate Change is real and the impacts for a Small Island Development State like Samoa will be devastating. It has social, economic and environmental implications and its consequences respect no borders. This is a global problem requiring urgent, immediate and a sustained global response.

The 2015 Paris Agreement on Climate Change is anchored on shared responsibilities where every contribution matter. The Climate Change Policy is part of our whole-of-government response to localize the Paris Agreement to ensure that there is effective and coordinated implementation of our national, regional and international climate change obligations.

Our policy is the outcome of thorough consultations, utilizing our own national expertise with inputs from all sectors ensuring that our stakeholders, experts and resource people, are well engaged to ensure ownership of the policy by all Samoans. The sector platform provide for the participation of the public and private sector, civil society, research institutions, ngos, communities as well as our valued development partners, international and regional institutions, intergovernmental organizations. It speaks to the joint role the Government and people of Samoa play in the planning and implementation of adaptation, risk reduction and mitigation measures to better inform and prepare our people.

This policy will facilitate better coordination of climate change work in the country and provides opportunities for cooperation and collaboration between the government and all stakeholders.

In line with Samoa's overarching framework and Strategy for development, and the call for urgent climate action, the launch of our Climate Change policy is timely. We need to begin the groundwork necessary for the effective and full implementation of our Policy, now. Much is at stake and time is not on our side. Let this be our collective responsibility to create a safer and secure environment for the enjoyment and benefit of our future generations.

Faafetai tele lava and God bless Samoa.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading 'Tuilaepa Sailele Malielegaoi'. The signature is written in a cursive style and is positioned above a horizontal line.

Honourable Tuilaepa Sailele Malielegaoi
*Prime Minister and
Minister of Natural Resources and Environment*

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ACRONYMS

AF	-	Adaptation Funds
CASH	-	Climate Adaptation Strategy for Health
CBD	-	Convention on Biological Diversity
CCD	-	Convention to Combat Desertification
CIM Plans	-	Community Integrated Management Plans
CSO	-	Civil Society Organization
CSSP	-	Civil Society Support Programme
CPEIR	-	Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review
DKIF	-	Data Knowledge Information Facility
EE	-	Energy Efficiency
GHG	-	Green House Gas
GEF	-	Global Environment Facility
GCF	-	Green Climate Funds
ICCRAHS	-	Integrating Climate Change Risks into Agriculture and Health Sector
ICCRIFS	-	Integrating Climate Change Risks into Forest Management of Samoa
ICCRITS	-	Integrating Climate Change Risks into Tourism Sector
LIDAR	-	Light Detection and Ranging Technology
LT-LEDS	-	Long Term Low Emissions Development Strategies
NAMA	-	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions
NAP	-	National Adaptation Plan
NAPA	-	National Adaptation Programme of Action
NCCC	-	National Climate Change Council
NCCP	-	National Climate Change Policy
NDC	-	Nationally Determined Contributions
NGO	-	Non-Government Organization
NPCCC	-	National Policy on Combating Climate Change
RET	-	Renewable Energy Technologies
SAMOA Pathway	-	SIDS Accelerated Modalities Of Actions Pathway
SDGs	-	Sustainable Development Goals
SDS	-	Strategy for the Development of Samoa
SIDS	-	Small Island Developing State
SGP	-	Small Grant Project
SOE	-	State of the Environment
SPREP	-	Secretariat of the Pacific Region Environment Programme
TK	-	Traditional Knowledge
UNFCCC	-	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNGA	-	United Nations General Assembly

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Climate Change Outlook for Samoa

The Pacific Island leaders have recently affirmed that climate change represents the single greatest threat to the livelihoods, security and wellbeing of the peoples of the Pacific.¹ They are concerned that the impacts of natural disasters exacerbated by climate change on Pacific peoples' social, economic, cultural and environmental wellbeing, increasing the burden and risk of [the regions] security.²

As a Small Island Developing State (SIDS), Samoa shares with other SIDS the characteristics of being economically vulnerable and ecologically fragile because of its geographical location, isolation, limited resources and exposure to global economic crisis. Climate change impacts are an added imposition on the inherent challenges Samoa already faces as a SIDS to achieve its sustainable development goals. Over the course of the 21st century (for the period to 2100), the global climate model projections and climate science findings for Samoa indicates:

- Air temperature and sea-surface temperature will increase by 2030, under a very high emissions scenario, this increase in temperature is projected to be in the range of 0.5–1.1°C;
- Increases in average temperatures will also result in a rise in the number of hot days and warm nights, and a decline in cooler weather;
- Projections show extreme rainfall days are likely to occur more often and be more intense;
- there is likely to be an increase in the average maximum wind speed of cyclones by between 2% and 11% and an increase in rainfall intensity of about 20% within 100 km of the cyclone center;
- Sea level is expected to continue to rise in Samoa. By 2030, under a very high emissions scenario, this rise in sea level is projected to be in the range of 7–17 cm;
- Ocean acidification will continue as the acidity level of sea waters in the Samoa region will continue to increase over the 21st century. The impact of increased acidification on the health of reef ecosystems is likely to be compounded by other stressors including coral bleaching, storm damage and fishing pressure³

Samoa's latest State of the Environment (SOE) Report 2013 states that the "...impacts of human induced climate change and climate variability predicted in the 2006 SOE report are now a reality for Samoa. Observed trends including increased maximum air temperatures, increased frequency in extreme daily rainfall events and sea level rise of 5.2mm a year. Similarly, are the predicted increase in the frequency and intensity of cyclones..."

1.2 National Imperative

The Samoan Government has made it clear that adapting to climate change impacts will continue to be 'the major occupation and priority policy determinant for Samoa well into the future'⁴ and that it was 'an urgent crisis, which dwarfed all others'⁵

At home the nation's leader has stated that "...central to our sustainable development and survival, is our commitment to ensure that the environment and natural resources that we depend on are secured and sustainable and that strong leadership and courage is needed to drive what we must do to save planet earth for ourselves, our children and generations to come..."⁶

As a member of the community of nations, Samoa is committed to do its part to stabilize and limit GHG emissions and to prevent the World from gradually spiraling towards a miserable future.

¹ SPREP Environment Ministers and High-Level Representatives Talanoa Communiqué, 6 September 2019

² The 2019 Pacific Islands Forum Leaders Kainaki II Declaration for Urgent Climate Change Action Now

³ Climate Variability, Extremes and Change in the Western Tropical Pacific: New Science and Updated Country Reports (2014) and Climate Change in the Pacific: Scientific Assessment and New Research. Volume 1: Regional Overview. Volume 2: Country Reports (2011). Australian Bureau of Meteorology and CSIRO, 2014

⁴ UNGA 70th Session

⁵ UNGA 69th Session

⁶ Prime Minister Tuilaepa Sialele Malielegaoi New Years Speech December 31 2018

Samoa's ambition is being reflected in innovative renewable energy technologies such as wind turbine, carbon neutral transportation, hydro energy, solar energy, biomass and biogas. Securing the climate financing needed to continue down this path will be extremely important as the transition will be dependent on new and improved infrastructure, technology such as green buildings, climate proofing roads and protection of local community assets.

At the same time and to meet its own national sustainable development objectives, it also makes good economic sense for the nation to wean its dependence off imported fuel to limit its exposure to unpredictable fuel prices. As the impacts of climate change threat will affect all sectors of the local economy, there will be a need for a transformation shift in the fundamental attributes of natural and human systems across each sector from unsustainable practices that increase exposure to climate risks/hazards into sustainable practices that build the nations resilience. This will imply a set of economic, technological and behavioral changes.

Such a transformation calls for a national policy to set the direction for the way the national coordination should proceed. One that involves everyone working towards the common purposes of addressing climate change and taking individual actions to build resilience. This implies the involvement of a well-organized and coordinated government providing leadership and direction, the private sector representing the engine room of the economy as well as the civil society and communities.

1.3 Policy Purpose

To set out Samoa's plan of action and the interventions needed across all sectors, civil society, private sector and at the community level, to build resilience to the impacts of climate change. In line with the nation's sustainable development objectives and to meet its regional and international obligations.

1.4 Policy Development

The Samoan Government has stated that adapting to climate change impacts is and will continue to be 'the major preoccupation and priority policy determinant for Samoa well into the future.' The government also recognizes that building resilience or adapting to climate change impacts is central to its sustainable development and survival for the present and future generations. As a Party to the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)*. Samoa is also committed to playing its part to reducing the greenhouse gas emissions that are causing global warming and to reducing its dependence on fossil fuels. As reflected in Samoa's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) with an ambitious target of "*Electricity to be generated from 100% renewable energy sources by 2025*" under the Electricity sub-sector.

To assess progress and draw key achievements and challenges from the implementation of the 2005 National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) and the 2007 National Policy on Combating Climate Change (NPCCC) a number of reviews with all stakeholders was conducted through a comprehensive review, dialogue and consultations. The clear outcome of these reviews indicates a need for a framework for coordination of climate change actions. In order for that to be effective a new and updated climate change policy should be developed to replace the 2007 climate change policy, with a view to strengthen the institutional and policy framework for climate governance in Samoa and strengthen mainstream climate change into national development plans and policies which has been on-going over the years.

The updated Climate Change Policy offers a way forward for Samoa, providing a clear national mandate for the national coordination of climate change policies and actions. This proactive, whole-of-government policy will allow us to have holistic and more effective impacts in our efforts to build a more resilient and sustainable Samoa.

The approach and methodology for the development of the policy entailed a process for incorporating views, inputs and insights from development partners, national sectors, ministries, agencies, NGOs, civil society and private sectors through a series of consultation and engagements. A desktop review of existing related policies and plans, internal consultations with technical focal points, stakeholder workshops targeting key implementing

focal points within government, the private sector, non-governmental organisations and communities, and validation workshops to verify the information and revisions from all stakeholders was conducted.

Therefore, the policy signifies and values the contributions of key stakeholders referencing its key roles and actions in addressing climate impacts by enhancing adaptation and promoting mitigation activities. The Policy design outlines key focal areas whom will be responsible for each objective and strategies implementation and encourages ownership of each activities to drive a successful and effective national climate change policy.

2.0 GUIDING PRINCIPLES

Taking action to build resilience to climate change impacts requires a whole of government approach that is inclusive of all members of Samoan society. The NCCP represents the overarching guidance or common reference document intended to identify the key interventions needed across the nation to build resilience to climate change and to transition to a low carbon economy.

The NCCP provides the foundations of actions to guide coherence coordination on climate change adaptation and mitigation activities between different institutions and levels of government and supports Samoa to meet its international obligations.

It recognizes that there are plans in place, policies and strategies in operation to guide actions on adaptation and mitigation across sectors, communities and thematic areas as well as gaps and constrains. The policy provides the baseline for the evolution of national adaptation and mitigation targets, is intended to be read alongside, complements prevailing climate activities, and promotes a multidisciplinary and complementary approach, building upon relevant plans and programmes. Further, this is the overarching policy document providing Long Term Low Emissions Development Strategies (LT-LEDS) which builds from existing plans such as the Environment Sector Plan, Energy Sector Plans, and National Disaster Management Plan and other relevant plans.

The SDS 2017-2021 Strategic Outcomes for Key Outcome 14 is “...*climate and disaster resilience integrated into all sector plans and ministry and implementing agencies corporate plans...*”. The associated performance indicator is, “...*100% compliance of Ministries and implementing agencies with climate and disaster resilience plans...*”

The Policy primarily targets domestic actions as well as taking into account the obligations and timelines of Samoa’s international commitments under the UNFCCC set out in the Paris Agreement and SIDS Accelerated Modalities Of Actions Pathway (SAMOA Pathway). It also forms the foundation for the UNFCCC planning processes to further articulate sustainable development pathways and aspirations set forth in existing action plans. This course of action will also assist with donor engagement and leveraging assistance in the climate change space which will impact overall development for Samoa.

Importantly, the policy promotes synergies identified under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Convention to Combat Desertification (CCD) and other related environmental agreements that Samoa is also a Party to as expressed in the sector plan activities. Furthermore, given the nature of climate change, the policy will assist with the inter-linkages with other related regional and international obligations such as gender equality, oceans and the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

This Policy is intended to be the overall umbrella climate change policy framework providing guidance to government, communities and the private sector on national governance arrangements and actions to enhance effective and ambitious climate action.

Its objectives are complementary to existing sector plans and related strategies

3.0 POLICY VISION, MISSION STATEMENT & OBJECTIVES

3.1 Vision

A resilient, safe and prosperous Samoa addressing climate change and associated impacts while achieving **sustainable development** goals

3.2 Mission

To coordinate and enhance Samoa's response to the impacts of climate change in support of national sustainable development efforts and addressing regional and international obligations.

3.3 Objectives

The eight broad objectives identified for this Climate Change Policy are as follows:

1. Establish an effective Governance framework and support systems in place for effective response to climate change impacts.
2. Implement Adaptation measures to protect Samoa from the impacts of climate change
3. Implement Mitigation measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions including matters relating to the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC)
4. Implement measures to enhance sustainable climate finance
5. Effectively mainstream climate change adaptation and mitigation into national planning, implementation and monitoring processes
6. Improve data and information management on climate change for informed decision making
7. Strengthen effective Coordination and representation at the national, regional and international Level.
8. Promote and implement effective awareness, education and advocacy activities on climate change issues

OBJECTIVE 1: HAVING AN EFFECTIVE GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK AND SUPPORTING SYSTEMS IN PLACE FOR EFFECTIVE CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION.

Key to having an integrated whole of country approach to climate change is effective coordination among and between government ministries and institutions, the private sector, civil society and local communities. Climate change is a complex multi-disciplinary issue that is relevant to all sectors of society and the development agenda more broadly. If climate change is going to be effectively addressed a whole of government approach is required by moving towards establishing a coherent climate change policy and legislation. This policy represents Samoa’s overall framework for climate change from 2020-2030.

To achieve this, the Policy aims to:

STRATEGIES	EXPECTED OUTCOMES	Policy Focal points / RESPONSIBLE AGENCY
1.1 Developing where needed and implementing existing policies and legal framework	- National Climate Change Council established.	MNRE, MoF MFAT, MPMC, and ALL relevant ministries and existing mechanisms
1.2 Set up or use existing governing body to ensure the implementation of the policy. Promoting enhanced compliance and enforcement of new and existing laws, policies and strategies	- Formalize climate change governance arrangements through the policy and legislative	
1.3 Promoting effective whole of government building on existing sector wide approaches inclusive of government, private sector, NGOs/CSOs and community, coordination arrangements	- Appropriate institutional arrangements strengthened set up to better support the implementation off the policy	
1.4 Promoting enhanced capacity building and research on effective national responses to climate change	- Resilience to climate change impacts enhanced through effective national laws, policies, plans and systems	
1.5 Promoting inclusion of vulnerable groups (women, persons with disability, youth, children and the elderly) in climate change planning	- Enhanced compliance and enforcement of law	
1.6 Developing effective monitoring, evaluation and reporting framework for national and international climate change reporting	- Enhanced National Climate Change Policy Framework	
1.7 Explore the ocean – climate change nexus to amplify the role of oceans and coastal ecosystems can play in adaptation and mitigation efforts.	- Effective coordination and institutional arrangements	
	- Established infrastructure to support climate change research including but not limited to:	
	- Loss and Damage	
	- Sea level rise	
	- Ocean acidification/ Coral bleaching	

OBJECTIVE 2: IMPLEMENTING ADAPTATION MEASURES TO PROTECT SAMOA FROM THE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Strengthening adaptation towards climate change hazards and its impact is significant for Samoa’s economy growth, social well-being and environmental protection. The impacts of climate change on the village communities and urban settlements have been well documented in a number of studies. People are already experiencing more intense cyclones that have ravaged terrestrial and marine ecosystems, caused extensive damage to forests, plantations and community infrastructure. Sea level rise and storm surges are eroding coastal areas including land and important traditional locations. These extreme events are placing additional stress on an ever increasing population especially in areas where unsustainable development practices are taking place such as foreshore and mangrove reclamation, clearing of trees from watershed areas, sand mining, overfishing, contamination of water, soil and the atmosphere. The adaptation options complement relevant plans and strategies applicable to all sectors.

To achieve this, the Policy aims to:

STRATEGIES	EXPECTED OUTCOMES	Policy Focal points / RESPONSIBLE AGENCY
2.1 Review of Sector Adaptation Strategies implementation, Integrating Climate Change Risks into Agriculture and Health Sector (MAF-ICCRAHS), Climate Adaptation Strategy for Health (MOH-CASH), Integrating Climate Change Risks into Tourism Sectors- ICCRITS), Integrating Climate Change Risks into Forestry Management in Samoa (MNRE-ICCRIFS) and others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Final Sector Adaptation Strategies - Mainstreamed in Sector Plan - SWOT Analysis Report - CIM Plan activities implemented - CIM Plan database to track monitoring established 	MNRE, MAF, SFESA, LTA, MWTL, STA, MWCSO, SCCI, NGOs Communities, ALL line Ministries and relevant Sectors
2.2 Identify core indicators from existing adaptation project, programs and grants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Resilient focal area interventions are implemented across Sectors 	
2.3 Implementing adaptation actions to enhance the climate resilience of the 368 Communities of Samoa as identified in the respective CIM Plans and Strategy. Integrate community based projects (CSSP, SGP, Community-based adaptation projects) with CIM plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adaptation enhanced through soft and hard measures - Increase adaptive capacity of sectors, private sectors, civil society and local communities 	
2.4 Enhance adaptation approach to increase resilience across the focal areas below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.4.1 Built environment (coastal and inland infrastructure) 2.4.2 Ecosystems 2.4.3 Ecosystems services 2.4.4 Biodiversity 2.4.5 Health 2.4.6 Soil 2.4.7 Sanitation 2.4.8 Oceans 2.4.9 Agriculture (crops, livestock, fisheries) and Food Security 		

2.4.10	Forestry		
2.4.11	Protected Areas		
2.4.12	Tourism investments		
2.4.11	Water resources and promoting actions that impact on multiple sectors and communities		
2.5	Integration of Disaster Risk Reduction		

OBJECTIVE 3: IMPLEMENT MITIGATION MEASURES TO REDUCE GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS INCLUDING MATTERS RELATING TO THE NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS (NDC)

Samoa’s GHG emissions are negligible by global standards (0.0006 of global total emissions). However as a member of the community of nations, Samoa is committed to play its part to address the global climate crises and urgently deliver ambitious climate action consistent with its obligations under the Paris Agreement to limit warming 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels.

The challenge for a successful transition to renewable energy is to securing the finances required for install Renewable Energy Technology (RET) and Energy Efficiency (EE) appliances to ensure that there is sufficient local support in terms of management and maintenance, extensive electronic control, storage and network support mechanisms and behavioral change. Further, to strengthen mitigation actions there is also a need for a well establish mapping system for data and information storage and analysis to enable actors to make inform decisions for planning and assist in the energy transition.

To achieve this, the Policy aims to:

STRATEGIES	EXPECTED OUTCOME	Policy Focal points / RESPONSIBLE AGENCY
<p>3.1 Updating and digitizing the national GHG inventories targeting the main sources of GHG emissions</p> <p>Reducing GHG emissions through</p> <p>3.1.1 Transport Sector (land, aviation and maritime)</p> <p>3.1.2 Agriculture Sector (livestock, soil practices and fishing)</p> <p>3.1.3 Environment Sector</p> <p>3.1.4 Energy Sector</p> <p>3.1.5 Tourism Sector</p> <p>3.1.6 Trade and Commerce Sector</p> <p>3.1.7 Manufacturing and Construction</p> <p>3.1.8 Residential and Commercial</p> <p>3.1.9 Waste Management</p> <p>3.1.10 Forestry Management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GHG inventory updated and established - Revised improved NDC targets submitted to UNFCCC - NDC Targets achieved - Samoa’s Third National Communication document approved - Sustainable management of natural resources through protection and restoration - Updated Energy Registry 	<p>MNRE, Samoa Bureau of Statistics, SROS, LTA, MWTI, MAF, MoF, SCCI, NGOs and ALL relevant Ministries and Sectors</p>
3.2 Implementation of Nationally Determined		

Contribution, Greenhouse Gas Abatement Strategy and Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions	- National Tree Planting Campaign upscale	
3.4 Support the implementation and enforcement of ozone layer protection regulation 2006	- National Forestry Inventory updated	
	- Management Plans for Protected Areas	

OBJECTIVE 4: ENHANCE ACCESS TO SUSTAINABLE CLIMATE FINANCE

Technical and financial resources to support climate change programs and projects is mobilized, managed and accounted for in an efficient and transparent manner. Samoa has establish its networks with development partners, multi-lateral funds (GEF, GCF, AF) by provision of funding modalities to address climate change and its impacts. However, there is a need to strengthen resource mobilization to support implementation and to create an enabling environment for government ministries, private sector as well as local communities to access climate financing. It is critical that Samoa has the capacity and skills needed to design, implement and manage climate change projects and be in a position to secure new and additional funds, Given the significant and growing climate investments in Samoa it is important that MOF and MNRE are given resources needed to be able to manage all facets of the climate change project cycle to bring about the change needed to meet the nations vision.

To achieve this, the Policy aims to:

STRATEGIES	EXPECTED OUTCOMES	Policy Focal points / RESPONSIBLE AGENCY
4.1 Accessing climate financing mechanisms from existing and new development partners, multilateral funding mechanisms and financial institutions	- Strengthened partnership and collaboration with development agencies, multilateral funding mechanism and financial institutions	MoF, MNRE, SCCI, NGOs and relevant ministries and sectors
4.2 Providing financial incentives for research and development of climate change adaption and mitigation measures	- Private public partnership strengthen through accessing climate finance	
4.3 Developing medium term expenditure framework and investment planning for national climate change response. This will map out resources available nationally and globally and apply where they are needed	- Enhance capacity to fulfill climate funds requirements and accessibility	
4.4 Enhancing capacity to access and generate climate change financing and implement climate change investments nationally, regionally and globally	- Strengthen community and private sector awareness and capacity to access climate funds	
	- Increase amount of climate change funds accessed	
	- Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (CPEIR) conducted/updated regularly	
	- Increased national funding towards climate change	
	- Sustainable financing mechanisms in place e.g Trust Funds	

OBJECTIVE 5: CLIMATE CHANGE EFFECTIVELY MAINSTREAMED INTO NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY PLANNING, IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING PROCESSES

Climate change is seen as a development issue, therefore there is a need to consider its adverse impacts through planning, implementation and monitoring processes in all development activities. The government has consistently mainstreamed climate change actions across sectors, community and thematic areas to strengthen and enhance their adaptive capacity. It also recognizes that there are gaps and limitation in mainstreaming climate actions across sectors and key thematic areas. Cross cutting nature of climate change requires that it is important to integrate adaptation and mitigation activities and programs into all development sectors, community, civil society and private sector.

To achieve this, the Policy aims to:

STRATEGIES	EXPECTED OUTCOMES	Policy Focal points / RESPONSIBLE AGENCY
5.1 Sustain climate change objectives/outcomes in SDS, Sectors, Corporate and Community Plans and Education (informal and formal)	- Development and design of appropriate indicators to better reflect the effectiveness of climate change mainstreaming	MNRE, <u>MoF</u> , SCCI, NGOs and ALL relevant Sectors
5.2 Monitoring and evaluation the processes of climate change adaptation and mitigation this will allow policy makers to determine the desired outcomes are achieved	- Climate Change effectively mainstreamed with appropriate resources across all sectors - Revision of existing relevant plans to support climate change adaptation and mitigation	
5.3 Integrate relevant climate change adaptation and mitigation measures from other stand-alone strategies/plan into National/Sectorial planning/policy and frameworks where appropriate	- Climate Change Monitoring and Evaluation Framework established.	
5.4 Review existing tools and develop new tools where necessary to measure the effectiveness of climate change mainstreaming into sector and national plans, policies, legislations and others	- Ensure that the Samoa Development Strategy and other national sector strategies are fully climate compatible within the stated time frames	
5.5 Integrate relevant climate change adaptation and mitigation measures from other stand-alone strategies/plan into National/Sectorial planning/policy and frameworks where appropriate		
5.6 Use of existing reviews and to help measure the effectiveness of climate change mainstreaming into sector and national plans, policies, legislations and others		

OBJECTIVE 6: IMPROVED DATA AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT ON CLIMATE CHANGE FOR INFORMED DECISION MAKING

Proper planning and sound decision making on effective climate change action will be enhanced when accurate data sets/information exists and it is managed and communicated properly to the right people at the right time to make informed decisions. Relevant data and information should be made available to a wider audience to help them build resilience to climate change. The MNRE will continue its current partnerships with media outlets, schools and community groups to promote awareness and support its existing programmes.

Protocols about how data is shared between stakeholders need to be established, to ensure that information is handled sensitively and in a way that does not compromise privacy or other legal agreements. Ultimately, climate change information needs to be stored in a central database that the public can access via the Web and other user friendly platform.

To achieve this, the Policy aims to:

STRATEGIES	EXPECTED OUTCOMES	Policy Focal points / RESPONSIBLE AGENCY
6.1 Promote technology access to climate change information	- A national climate change forum established	MNRE, Samoa Bureau of Statistics, and ALL relevant Ministries and Sectors
6.2 Strengthen the management of climate change information through accurate datasets and increased generation and use of climate information for decision-making	- National Climate Change Report Card updated and disseminated widely	
6.3 Establish a National climate change database portal	- A robust database network such as Data Knowledge Information Facility	
6.4 Conduct research on post impact assessment	- Investing in research and development to assist organizations such as SROS and Academia institutions	
6.5 Support analysis of historical data on impacts of previous events and predictions for current/future events	- Documentation and use of Traditional knowledge and scientific investigation applied	
6.6 Integrate traditional knowledge (TK) into DKIF	- Peer reviewed climate change research	
6.7 Improve access to information and data		
6.8 Upgrade/update raw data/ observational data/network i.e. on sea level rise, observations, LIDAR and cadastral	- Improved public accessibility into climate change data and information	
6.9 Support the effective, collection, digitizing, quality control, storage and dissemination of climate related data and information across ministries and different stakeholders	- Reliable and accurate information and data available	
6.10 Support national surveys/data inventories	- Existing information management and systems upgraded and updated for effective dissemination and sharing of information	

OBJECTIVE 7: EFFECTIVE COORDINATION AND REPRESENTATION AT THE NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEVELS

Samoa became a party to the UNFCCC in 1992 at the Rio Earth Summit and ratified it in 1994. The aim of the Convention is to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the natural climate system. In 2015, all countries signed the Paris Agreement, the establishment of the Rule Book to implement the Paris agreement requires all Parties including Samoa to report on how we are coordinating our efforts at the national level to meet our international obligations while at the same time pursuing low carbon pathways to contribute to the global goal of holding the increase in global average temperature to well below 2 degree Celsius and pursue efforts to limit to 1.5 degree Celsius. In order to achieve this active participation in the negotiations is required.

To achieve this, the Policy aims to:

STRATEGIES	EXPECTED OUTCOMES	Policy Focal points / RESPONSIBLE AGENCY
7.1 Encourage virtual collaboration through discussions and meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthened capacity for active and effective participation of national representation in regional and international platforms - development of key national priority areas to assist meet regional and international obligations and on-going negotiation under the UNFCCC 	MFAT MNRE, and relevant line ministries, NGOs, Civil Society
7.2 Collaborating with international development partners to help meet Samoa’s obligations under the UNFCCC, Kyoto Protocol and Paris Agreement and report back to key stakeholders		
7.3 Enhanced coordination including at the national and regional level to promote priorities at the UNFCCC climate change negotiations		
7.4 Ensure effective preparation of National positions for the discussions and negotiations		

OBJECTIVE 8: PROMOTE AND IMPLEMENT EFFECTIVE AWARENESS, EDUCATION AND ADVOCACY ACTIVITIES ON CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES

Education, awareness and capacity building are key components of reducing risks and vulnerabilities and adapting to climate change. Most Samoans have heard about climate change or *suiga ole tau*. It is constantly mentioned on the news, spoken about in church sermons and taught in schools. Many people point the recent devastating cyclones, eroding coastlines, the fruiting of certain trees all year round, water rationing schemes, coral bleaching and the disappearance of certain terrestrial and marine species as proof that climate change is happening now.

To achieve this, the Policy aims to:

STRATEGIES	EXPECTED OUTCOMES	Policy Focal points / RESPONSIBLE AGENCY
8.1 Promoting public awareness and education of climate hazards, resilience building and	- National Communication Strategy effectively applied to ensure that clear	

risk related reduction processes	messages about climate change is sent across	MESC SQA MNRE, MCIT
8.2 Improve advocacy, education and awareness linking to the Environment Sector Community Strategy	- Climate change topics integrated into formal and non-formal education	
8.3 Encourage and promote climate change research opportunities	- Increase knowledge and understanding of climate change issue	
8.4 promote and implement effective environmental events and campaigns	- Effective tools used for awareness (science fair, school debates)	
8.5 Integrate climate change related topics into national primary, secondary and tertiary as well as non-formal curriculum	- Increased school participation	
8.6 Recognition and accredited of non-formal capacity building conducted in community level	- Increased community engagement	

4.0 OVERALL EXPECTED BENEFITS FROM THE POLICY

The effective implementation of the policy will enhance Samoa’s resilience to climate change by:

- A Legal/Policy framework in place articulating the national governance arrangements to address climate change involving government, local communities, civil societies and the private sector.
- Climate Change Management Act in place
- Enhanced compliance and enforcement of existing laws to promote adaptation and mitigation and introduction of new laws.
- Enhanced public awareness and education of climate hazards, resilience and risk related reduction processes.
- Climate Change Report Card established as the National Reporting tool to ensure all national climate change actions are captured and reported to the decision makers including the Cabinet Development Committee.
- Improved management of climate change information through accurate datasets and increased generation and use of climate information for planning, assessment and decision-making.
- Enhanced capacity building and research on effective national responses to climate change.
- Additional climate financing for adaptation and mitigation investments.
- Enhanced research and development and implementation of adaptation and mitigation options.
- Adaptation strategies identified in this Policy will have been substantially implemented.
- Mitigation strategies identified in this Policy will have been substantially implemented.
- Enhanced international, regional and national cooperation and partnerships on climate change initiatives.
- Climate Change mainstreamed across all sectors
- A well-coordinated and coherent national response climate change framework to addressing climate change impacts
- Wider access to reliable – accurate climate change data/information by the public
- Sustainable finance mechanisms in place
- Robust governance framework in place for national climate change response

5.0 POLICY IMPLEMENTATION

Establish a National Climate Change Council to oversee the implementation, coordination, monitoring and evaluation of national climate change policies and strategies. In the short-term implementation of the policy, the MNRE is identified in the first instance as the body responsible for promoting coordination of different sector interventions and a Cabinet Directive mandates all sectors to report to the MNRE on the steps being taken within their respective sectors on adaptation and mitigation, including reporting and compliance measures.

5.1 Financial

An investment planning process will be undertaken as part of the implementation of the climate change policy to clearly identify resources needs. Furthermore, the policy recognizes efforts and proposed budgeted activities outline in development sector plans, CIM Plans and strategies in place. Sourcing the financial and technical assistance from in order to execute and drive the abovementioned eight objectives is vital. With the multi funded climate change projects and programs implemented and proposed across sectors and government ministries contributes significantly in achieving aligned policy expected outcomes through addressing needs and priorities under each Objectives.

5.2 Human Resources

It is expected that an expanded MNRE Climate Change Division will employ more qualified staff on different technical aspects of climate change. There will also be an identification of resources needed by other ministries and agencies.

As the Policy signifies and adopts a whole of country approach, the existing positions and staff working under climate change teams, projects, and programs implemented across sectors are consider resources. Updated capacity needs assessment to gauge the resources needed for the various sectors, communities and civil society to identify resources and training required by existing staff. The policy sets out an enabling environment that highlights the importance to further improve and sustain human resource and institutional capacity within the sector, NGOs, local community and civil society through training/ skills upgrade at relevant educational institutions.

Therefore, to coordinate activities acknowledging and engaging with key actors given their roles and responsibilities under the climate change spectrum will ensure the establishment of a cohesive and synergy team of local experts to drive the policy implementation and monitoring. In addition, the team will also elevate the engagement and inclusivity of NGO's, civil society and local communities in key activities and their contribution to addressing climate actions are recognized in the national, regional and international level.

5.3 Legislative

Draft Climate Change Bill in place

6.0 REVIEW, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

It is essential that the implementation of the Climate Change Policy is monitored and evaluated to track progress and to make necessary adjustments, according to national needs, regional and international climate change and disaster risk arrangements.

Monitoring of this Climate Change Policy will be done annually at various levels:

- i. Cabinet Development Committee
- ii. Policy Level by the National Climate Change Coordination Committee (NCCCC).
- iii. At the implementation level, will be coordinated by MNRE-Climate Change Division and other existing mechanisms.
- iv. At the Sector Level through sector quarterly/annual reviews reporting

The government shall establish a mechanism to monitor the implementation of this climate change policy, which includes:

- Strengthen the capacity of the lead agency for climate change to undertake the following monitoring and evaluation activities:
 - Establish a database to disseminate information on climate change programs and projects;
 - Produce and disseminate the Climate Change Report Card On progress in addressing climate change;
 - Communicate regularly with partners to obtain information on progress of implementation of the climate change policy and strategies; and
 - Develop the National Communications and the Biennial Update Report to the UNFCCC
 - Develop State of the Environment (SOE) on a five yearly basis
 - The policy will be reviewed independently after five years and at the end of its 10th year of implementation
- Support national government agencies, civil society, local community and private sector strengthen capacity for monitoring the implementation of this policy through existing mechanisms such as sectorial committees, technical advisory groups and village councils.
- Evaluate the implementation of this policy mid-term to evaluate and assess the effectiveness and efficiency of implementation of strategies against the policy objectives and strategies

6.1 Implementation Plan

Objective 1	EXPECTED TIMEFRAME											
Having an effective Governance framework and supporting systems in place for effective climate change action.	Year of Implementation											Policy Roles and focal points/ Responsible Agencies
	STRATEGIES	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	
1.1 Developing and implementing existing policies and legal framework						M I D T E R M R E V I E W						MNRE, MoF MFAT, MPMC, and ALL relevant ministries and existing mechanisms
1.2 Set up or use existing governing body to ensure the implementation of the policy. Promoting enhanced compliance and enforcement of new and existing laws, policies and strategies												
1.3 Promoting effective whole of government building on existing sector wide approaches inclusive of government, private sector, NGOs/CSOs and community, coordination arrangement												
1.4 Promoting enhanced capacity building and research on effective national responses to climate change												
1.5 Promoting inclusion of vulnerable groups (women, persons with disability, youth, children and the elderly) in climate change planning												
1.6 Developing effective monitoring, evaluation and reporting framework for national and international climate change reporting												

Objective 2	EXPECTED TIMEFRAME										Policy Roles and focal points/ Responsible Agencies	
Implementing adaptation measures to protect Samoa from the impacts of climate change	Year of Implementation											
STRATEGIES	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	M I D T E R M R E V I E W	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	
2.1 Review of Sector Adaptation Strategies implementation (MOH-CASH, MAF-ICCRAHS, STA-ICCRITS, MNRE-ICCRIFS)												
2.2 Identify core indicators from existing adaptation projects, programmes and grants. Conduct a SWOT analysis												
2.3 Implementing adaptation actions to enhance the climate resilience of the 368 Communities of Samoa as identified in the respective CIM Plans and Strategy, Built environment (coastal and inland infrastructure), Ecosystems services, Biodiversity, Forest & protected areas, Health, Soil, Sanitation, Agriculture (crops, livestock, fisheries and marine resources and ecosystems), Food Security, Tourism investments and promoting actions that impact on multiple sectors and communities												
2.4 Integrate community based projects (CSSP, SGP, Community-based adaptation projects) with CIM plans												

MNRE,
MAF,
SFESA,
LTA,
MWTI, STA,
MWCSO,
SCCI,
NGOs,
Communities
and ALL line
Ministries
and relevant
Sectors

Objective 3	EXPECTED TIMEFRAME											
Implementing mitigation measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions causing climate change	Year of Implementation										Policy Roles and focal points/ Responsible Agencies	
STRATEGIES	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	
3.1 Updating and digitizing the national GHG inventories						M I D T E R M R E V I E W						MNRE, Samoa Bureau of Statistics, SROS, LTA, MWTI, MAF, MoF, SCCI, NGOs and ALL relevant Ministries and Sectors
3.2 Targeting the main sources of GHG emissions												
3.3 Reducing GHG emissions through energy efficiency and renewable energy resources in the Transport Sector (land, and sea), Agriculture Sector Energy Sector, Tourism Sector, Trade and Commerce Sector, Manufacturing and Construction, Residential and Commercial and Waste												
3.4 Sustainable management of natural resources through protection and restoration												
3.5 Support the implementation and enforcement of ozone layer protection regulation 2006												

Objective 4	EXPECTED TIMEFRAME											
Enhance access to climate finance through global commitments	Year of Implementation											Policy Roles and focal points/ Responsible Agencies
STRATEGIES	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	
4.1 Accessing climate financing mechanisms from existing and new development partners, multilateral funding mechanisms and financial institutions						M I D T E R M R E V I E W						MoF, MNRE, SCCI, NGOs, and relevant ministries and sectors
4.2 Providing financial incentives for research and development of climate change adaption and mitigation measures												
4.3 Developing medium term expenditure framework and investment planning for national climate change response. This will map out resources available and where they are needed.												
4.4 Enhancing capacity to access climate change financing and implement climate change investments												

Objective 5	EXPECTED TIMEFRAME										Policy Roles and focal points/ Responsible Agencies
Climate change effectively mainstreamed into national and community planning, implementation and monitoring processes	Year of Implementation										
STRATEGIES	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	M I D T E R M R E V I E W	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
5.1 Sustain climate change objectives/outcomes in SDS, Sectors, Corporate and Community Plans and Education (informal and formal)											
5.2 Mainstream climate change in the implementation plan through appropriate activities											
5.3 Monitoring and evaluation the processes of climate change adaptation- this will allow policy makers to determine the desired outcomes are achieved											
5.4 Development and design of appropriate indicators to better reflect the effectiveness of climate change mainstreaming											
5.5 Integrate relevant climate change adaptation and mitigation measures from other stand-alone strategies/plan into National/Sectorial planning/policy and frameworks where appropriate											
5.6 Climate Change Division to use existing reviews and I to help measure the effectiveness of climate change mainstreaming into sector and national plans, policies, legislations and others											

NRE, MoF
SCCI,
NGOs, and
ALL relevant
Sectors

Objective 6	EXPECTED TIMEFRAME											Policy Roles and focal points/ Responsible Agencies		
Improved data and information management on climate change for informed decision making	Year of Implementation													
STRATEGIES	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	M I D T E R M R E V I E W	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	MNRE, Samoa Bureau of Statistics, and ALL relevant Ministries and Sectors		
6.1 Promote technology access to climate change information														
6.2 Strengthen the management of climate change information through accurate datasets and increased generation and use of climate information for decision-making														
6.3 Establish a National climate change database portal (DKIF)														
6.4 Conduct research on post impact assessment														
6.5 Support analysis of historical data on impacts of previous events and predictions for current/future events														
6.6 Encourage and promote research opportunities														
6.7 Integrate traditional Knowledge into DKIF														
6.8 Improved access to information and data														
6.9 Develop an effective Communication Strategy														
6.10 Upgrade/update raw data/ observational data/network i.e. sea level rise, observations, LIDAR nd cadastral														
6.11 Support the effective, collection, digitizing, quality control, storage and dissemination of climate related data and information														
6.12 Support national surveys/data inventories														

Objective 7	EXPECTED TIMEFRAME											
Effective Coordination and Representation at the Regional and International levels	Year of Implementation											Policy Roles and focal points/ Responsible Agencies
STRATEGIES	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	
7.1 Encourage virtual collaboration						M I D T E R M R E V I E W						MFAT MNRE, and relevant line ministries, NGOs, Civil Society
7.2 collaborating with international development partners to help meet Samoa’s obligations under the UNFCCC, Kyoto Protocol and Paris Agreement and report back to key stakeholders												
7.3 Enhanced coordination at the regional and International level on climate change negotiations												
7.4 Preparation of National positions to the discussion and negotiations												
7.5 Explore the ocean – climate change nexus to amplify the role oceans and coastal ecosystems. Sector Community Strategy												

Objective 8	EXPECTED TIMEFRAME												
Promote and implement effective Awareness, education and advocacy activities	Year of Implementation											Policy Roles and focal points/ Responsible Agencies	
STRATEGIES	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	M I D T E R M R E V I E W	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10		
8.1 Promoting public awareness and education of climate hazards, resilience building and risk related reduction processes													MESC SQA MNRE, MCIT
8.2 Improve advocacy, education and awareness linking to the Environment Sector Communication Strategy													
8.3 Encourage and promote climate change research opportunities													
8.4 promote and implement effective environmental events and campaigns													
8.5 Mainstream climate change in school curriculum at all levels													
8.6 Recognition and accredited of non-formal capacity building conducted in community level													

7.0 ANNEX 1 LEGISLATIVE / INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

7.1 Guiding Documents and Policies:

- Strategy for the Development of Samoa 2016/17 – 2019/20
- State of the Environment Report 2013
- Samoa Strategy for the Development of Statistics (SDS) 2011-2021
- Samoa Ocean Strategy
- Sector Plan Review and Manual
- NESC Implementation Review Report 2016
- Sector Planning Manual for Samoa: 2015 Edition, Economic & Policy Division (EPPD), Ministry of Finance
- Samoa Energy Review Report 2016.
- Sectorial Plans
 - National Environment Sector Plan (NESP) 2017 – 2021
 - Agriculture Sector Plan 2011 - 2015 Vol I and Vol II
 - Community Sector Plan 2010 - 2015
 - Education Sector Plan 2013 - 2018
 - Energy Sector Plan 2017 – 2022
 - Finance Sector Plan (FSP) 2013/14-2017/18
 - Health Sector Plan 2008 - 2018
 - National Disaster Management Plan 2011 –2014
 - Water and Sanitation Sector Plan 2012 – 2016
 - Public Administration Sector Plan
 - Health Sector Plan 2019/20 – 2029/2030
 - Agriculture Sector Plan 2016 – 2020
 - Trade, Commerce and Manufacturing Sector Plan 2017/2018 – 2020/2021
 - Transport Sector Plan 2014-2019
 - Forthcoming Transport and Infrastructure Sector Plan
 - Tourism Sector Plan 2014-2019
- Samoa’s 1st and 2nd Voluntary National Review reports on SDG implementation
- Samoa’s First and Second National Communication report to the UNFCCC
- National Determined Contributions
- Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions
- Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Policy Framework
- National Security Policy 2018

7.2 Legislation:

- Agriculture and Fisheries Ordinance 1959
- Leasing and Licensing of Customary Land Act 1965
- Alienation of Freehold Land Act 1972
- Animals Ordinance 1960
- Quarantine (Biosecurity) Act 2005 Constitution of the Independent State of Samoa 1960
- Copyright Act 1998

- Customary Land Advisory Commission Act 2013
- Customs Act 2014
- Disaster and Emergency Management Act 2007
- Electricity Act 2010
- Energy Efficiency Act 2017
- Fisheries Management Act 2016
- Forestry Management Act 2011
- Geneva Conventions Act 2015
- Health Ordinance 1959
- Income Tax Act 2012
- Intellectual Property Act 2011
- Land Titles Registration Act 2008
- Land Transport Authority Act 2007
- Land and Titles Act 1981
- Lands, Surveys and Environment Act 1989
- Marine Pollution Prevention Act 2008
- Maritime Zones Act 1999
- Ministry of Health Act 2006
- Ministry of Women Affairs Act 1990
- Ministry of Works Act 2002
- National University of Samoa Act 2006
- Petroleum Act 1984
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- Public Finance Management Act 2001
- Public Service Act 2004
- Road Traffic Ordinance 1960
- Robert Louis Stevenson Foundation Act 1991
- Samoa Water Authority Act 2003
- Scientific Research Organization of Samoa Act 2006
- Spatial Information Agency Act 2010
- Statistics Act 2015
- Stevenson Memorial Reserve and Mount Vaea Scenic Reserve Ordinance 1958
- Survey Act 2010
- SROS Act 2008
- Taking of Land Act 1964
- Tourism Development Act 2012
- University of the South Pacific Act 1977
- Value Added Goods and Services Tax Act 2015
- Village Fono Act 1990
- Waste Management Act 2010
- Water Resources Management Act 2008
- Water Schemes Act 2015

- Youth, Sports and Cultural Affairs Act 1993

7.3 Relevant Regulations

- Energy Efficiency (Approved Energy Using Products Standards) Regulations 2018
- Waste (Plastic Bag) Management Regulations 2018
- Waste Management (Importation of Waste for Electricity and Energy Recovery) Regulations 2015
- National Water Resource Management Regulation 2013
- Samoa Water Authority (Sewerage and Wastewater) Regulations 2009
- Marine Wildlife Protection Regulations 2009
- Planning & Urban Management (Development Consent Application and Fees) Regulations 2008
- Planning & Urban Management (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2007
- Ozone Layer Protection Regulations 2006
- Protection of Wildlife Regulations 2004
- Local Fisheries Regulations 1995
- Protection and Conservation of Wild Animals Regulation 1993

7.4 National Codes

- National Building Code 2017
- Code of Logging Practice
- Environment Code of Practice 2006 / Samoa Codes of Environmental Practice 2007

7.5 Draft Legislation

- Climate Change Bill 2017
- Drafting Instructions 2015
- Legislation Plan for Climate Change Bill

8.0 ANNEX II: STAKEHOLDERS RELEVANT TO POLICY IMPLEMENTATION

8.1 Government Ministries:

Ministry for Revenue and Custom
Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries
Ministry of Commerce, Industry & Labour
Ministry of Communication Information and Technology
Ministry of Education, Sports & Culture
Ministry of Finance
Ministry of Foreign Affairs & Trade
Ministry of Health
Ministry of Public Enterprises
Ministry of Women, Community & Social Development
Ministry of Works, Transport & Infrastructure
Ministry of Prime Minister and Cabinet
Public Service Commission
Samoa Bureau of Statistics

8.2 State-Owned Enterprises

Electric Power Corporation
Land Transport Authority
Office of the Attorney General
Petroleum Product Distributors
Samoa Airport Authority
Samoa Business Hubs
Samoa International Finance Authority
Samoa National Provident Funds
Samoa Ports Authority
Scientific Research Organization of Samoa
Samoa Shipping Corporation
Samoa Trust Estate Corporation
Samoa Tourism Authority
Unit Trust of Samoa
Samoa Water Authority
Samoa Fire and Emergency Services Authority

8.3 Educational Institutions

Australia Pacific Training Coalition
National University of Samoa
University of the South Pacific
Samoa Qualification Authority

8.4 Non-Government Organizations

Adventist Development Relief Agency
Red Cross Society Inc.
Samoa Farmer Association
Samoa Umbrella for Non-Governmental Organizations
Samoa Conservation Society

8.5 Private Sector Organization

Samoa Chamber of Commerce and Industry

8.6 Development Partners

Conservation International

United Nation Development Programme

Secretariat of the Pacific Region Environment Programme

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NAMES	ORGANISATION	NAMES	ORGANISATION
Aliioaiga Feturi Elisaia	MFAT	Ulu Bismarck Crawley	MNRE
Peseta Noumea Simi	MFAT	Galumalemana Anne Rasmussen	MNRE
Espen Ronneberg	SPREP	Tuiolo Schuster	MNRE
Yvette Kerslake	UNDP	Vanda Faasoia Chan Ting	MNRE
Taema Imo Seuoti	NUS	Asuao Malaki Iakopo	MNRE
Seuseu Joseph Tauati	SROS	Ruth Ueselani	MNRE
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Michael Wulf	MPE	Agnes Wulf	MNRE
Julie David	MWTI	Susau Siolo	MNRE
Jeffery Leung Wai	UNDP	Silipa Mulitalo	MNRE
Tuioti Tautuave	ADRA	Aliimuamua Setoa Apo	MNRE
Sala Sagato	SFA	Tumau Faasaoina	MNRE
Lilian Penaia	MOF	Faauluuluga Papalii	MNRE
Hellene Wallwork	SWA	Faapisa Aiono	MNRE
Sharon Lesa	SWA	Elizabeth Kerstin	MNRE
Tasman Milo	SFA	Mafa Mulitalo	MNRE
Danita Strickland	CI	Pauline Pogi	MNRE
Roger Toleafoa	MCIL	Sanita Tusani	MNRE
Shalom Semi	MPMC	Sailele Aimaasu	MNRE
Keri-Anne Amataga	MPMC	Lotomaulalo Levi	MNRE
Vitolina Aukusitino	MWCSD	Elisapeta Leato	MNRE
Karanita Mavaega	MPMC	Paulo Amerika	MNRE
Steve Brown	STA/SCS	Laulu Tamati Fau	MNRE
Aiomanu Penaia	SROS	Toiata Uili	MNRE
Papalii Benjamin Sila	SBS	Chris Tiuga	MNRE
Helen Skippis	SCCI	Katie Pogi	MNRE

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Samoa National Provident Funds
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Samoa Tourism Authority
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Samoa Water Authority
Samoa Fire and Emergency Services Authority

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Hellene Wallwork	SWA	Faapisa Aiono	MNRE
Sharon Lesa	SWA	Elizabeth Kerstin	MNRE
Tasman Milo	SFA	Mafa Mulitalo	MNRE
Danita Strickland	CI	Pauline Pogi	MNRE
Roger Toleafoa	MCIL	Sanita Tusani	MNRE
Shalom Semi	MPMC	Sailele Aimaasu	MNRE
Keri-Anne Amataga	MPMC	Lotomaulalo Levi	MNRE
Vitolina Aukusitino	MWCSD	Elisapeta Leato	MNRE
Karanita Mavaega	MPMC	Paulo Amerika	MNRE
Steve Brown	STA/SCS	Laulu Tamati Fau	MNRE
Aiomanu Penaia	SROS	Toiata Uili	MNRE
Papalii Benjamin Sila	SBS	Chris Tiuga	MNRE
Helen Skippis	SCCI	Katie Pogi	MNRE

Limutau Kirisimasi Seumanutafa	MWTI	Perise Kerslake	MNRE
Keyonce Lee Hang	MAF	Fefiloi Kerstin	MNRE
Victoria Faasili	MOH	Meripa Siaosi	MNRE
Hazel Tufuga	MOH	Theresa Fidow	MNRE
Robert Ah Sam	STA	Emelyn Papalii	MNRE
Mose Topeto	<u>SBS</u>	Eugene E Meleisea	MNRE
Faafetai Kolose	SROS	Peni Allen	MNRE
Shirley Vaafusuga	SQA	Entole Simanu	MNRE
Mathew Wendt	LTA	Gardenia Su'a	MNRE
Aumua Anthony	STA	Michael Tamanikaiyaroi	MNRE
Apaula Tuisalega	MCIL		
Tofilau Raymond Voight	SUNGO		
Petone Ainuu	MWTI		
Apai Fuapepe Fesili	ADRA		
Keity Tuiloma	CSSP		
Fritz Kruse	MAF		
Samuela Hafoka	MAF		
Tiresa Po'e	SCCI		
Iosefa Iese	EPC		
Josephine Afuamua	MOH		
Iloauala Aumua	MOF		
Sula Malaga	MWTI		
Tanuvasa Petone Mauga	SFESA		
Shalom Semi	MPMC		

