



Scientific Research Organisation of Samoa Statement of Corporate Objectives 2025-2027

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Contact Information
P.O. Box 6597, Nafanua, Apia
Ph:(+685) 20664 or (+685) 20352
Email: enquiries@sros.org.ws

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1. Introduction

The Scientific Research Organisation of Samoa was established in 2006 by the Government of Samoa, with the original vision of research and development in value added products and renewable energy options to significantly contribute to the economy of Samoa. Combined with the innovative visions of SROS scientists and the drive from the private sector, this was envisaged to lead to optimal utilisation of locally available resources for the betterment of the people of Samoa. Over the years, SROS has developed prototypes and value-added products from its research and development program that are ready to be commercialised.

With Samoa's growth and development, coupled with emerging threats and challenges impacting our people's standard of living, the Organisation has seen the need to evolve and diversify its areas of focus. SROS has expanded and grown its research activities to include agricultural research, both pre-harvest and postharvest to enhance food and nutritional security, environmental and renewable energy research to promote sustainable development, medicinal plants and natural products research to address health issues in Samoa, and the continuing research into the development of value-added goods made from Samoan fresh produce to enhance market access and export standing. Furthermore, the Organisation has increased the scope of technical testing they offer and provide to the public and Government, to address the increasing awareness of the importance of compliance with international standards, as well as the rising incidences of drug raids and interceptions at the border and alcohol-related accidents. With its unique scope of skillset and qualified scientists, the Organisation is also developing its reputation as a reliable and valuable research partner in the Pacific, and a hub for consultancy services. Furthermore, SROS's internationally accredited laboratories is one of only three such laboratories in Pacific Island Countries & Territories.

SROS is structured into six technical divisions that carry out broadly grouped research activities and is supported by the corporate services division. SROS achieved at least 95% completion of activities in its last corporate plan, indicative of a strong objective-driven workforce. In addition to its reliable delivery of project milestones and increasing technical publication profile, SROS has fostered a strong reputation for scientifically robust research, encouraging continual research grant funding. The financial affairs of the organisation have been kept in order and compliant with the Government's requirements. Financial audits, reporting and reviews by parliamentary finance and expenditure committee has ensured transparency and accountability of the organisation.

1.1 Mandate

SROS is a public beneficiary body constituted and operating under the provisions of the:

- Public bodies (Performance and accountability) Act 2001
- Research and development Institute of Samoa Act 2006 (the Principal Act)
- Scientific Research Organisation of Samoa Act 2008
- Labour and Regulations Act 2013
- Public Finance Management Act 2001
- Companies Act (2001)

SROS also adheres to specific reporting requirements to government expected of the public bodies as laid out by the Ministry for Public Enterprises and Ministry of Finance.

1.2 Vision, Mission, Values

Recognising that these are volatile, uncertain, complex and ambiguous times, the Organisation aims to respond by having a clear vision, understanding of our environment, acquiring clarity of our status and direction, and being agile and flexible in our approach. As such, we are happy to present our updated **Vision** and **Mission**, supported and underpinned by our newly identified **Values** of the Organisation as follow:



Vision

A food secure, healthy and prosperous Samoa sustainably developed through science, technology & innovation



Mission

To conduct scientific research & services to improve food security, health, livelihoods and environment for a safe & secure Samoa



Values



Communication: We promote partnerships & collaborations through open, effective communication within the Organisation & externally with stakeholders



Integrity: We strive to conduct our scientific research & provide services in an honest and ethical manner



Leadership: We endeavour to be leaders in scientific research in the Pacific region, as well as foster future leaders in science



Transparency: We promote transparent governance by adhering to relevant regulations, and by being accountable to our stakeholders' expectations of the Organisation



Trust: We enhance stakeholder trust in our Organisation through the provision of reliable and high-standard services & research



Innovation: We support and encourage an environment where innovative ideas drive research and development



Respect: We respect our stakeholders' needs and expectations through the research and services we provide

2. Organisational Structure

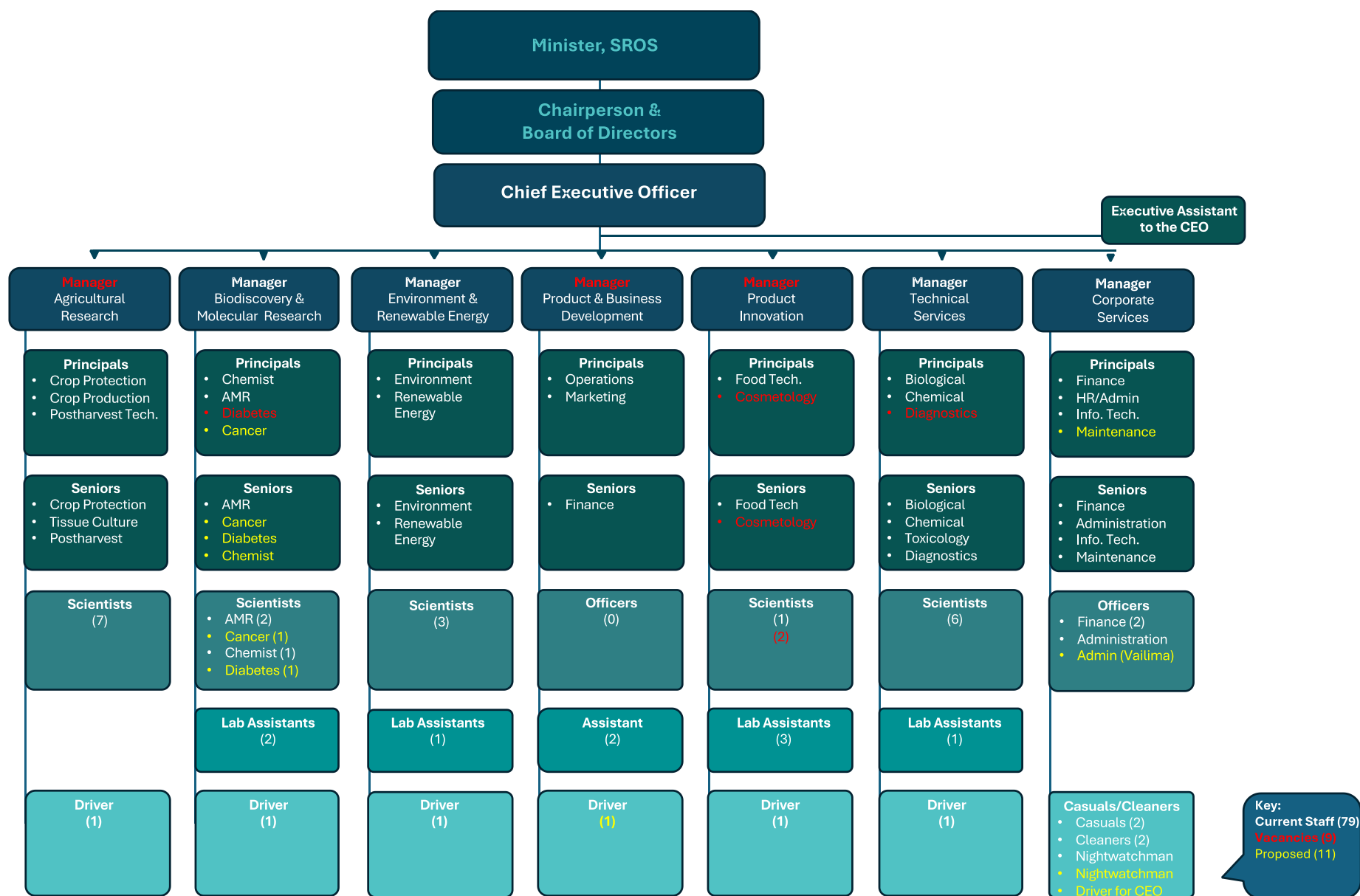
SROS has a Board of Directors with membership comprising five representatives from the private sector to conform to the Composition of the Boards of Public Bodies Act 2001. As of August 2024, the SROS board members included Maposua Sulamanaia Montini Ott (Chairman), Manuleleua Dr. Sonny Lameta, Seumalu Shelley Burich, Grace Mulitalo-Mitchell and Sala Sagato Pinati.

The Board of Directors has the following responsibilities:

- Ensure the proper and efficient performance of the functions of SROS;
- Determines the policy of SROS with respect to any matter;
- Gives directions relating to the administration of the SROS Act 2008 to the Chief Executive Officer; and
- Such other functions as are conferred on it by the SROS Act 2008.

The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) as a non-voting Board member is responsible for leading and managing employees of SROS in accordance with requirements determined by the Board. Assisting the CEO are the Divisional managers, and together they form the Management team that oversee the research, development and operational activities of SROS.

SROS comprises six technical divisions, namely the Agricultural Research Division (ARD) which will now include the Postharvest Technologies Team that was formerly in the Plants & Postharvest Technologies Division, Biodiscovery & Molecular Research Division (BMRD) formerly the Plant Technologies within PPTD, Environment and Renewable Energy Division (ERED), Product Innovation Division (PID) formerly the Food Science & Technology Division, Product & Business Development Division (PBDD) formerly our Commercial Arm, and the Technical Services Division (TSD) which are supported by the Corporate Services Division (CSD). The re-structuring of the Organisation's technical divisions aims to better align research and scientific services minimizing the duplication of work, and ensuring the more efficient use of limited resources. Postharvest research previously under PPTD is now integrated with other agriculturally related research within the Agricultural Research Division. The plant technologies research which initially focussed on medicinal and Samoan plants, has expanded to marine and soil sources for bioactive natural compounds is now the Biodiscovery & Molecular Research Division. However, molecular testing will remain in the Technical Services Division of the Organisation. The Nafanua Pure Products Company formerly part of the Commercial Arm/Division of the Organisation, is now within the re-named Product & Business Development Division – this division will oversee the scale-out development of any product prototypes resulting from the Organisation's research and will focus on the business development of these products, through large scale production, market identification and marketing initiatives. Conversely, the Product Innovation Division will focus research on the development of products prototypes based on research findings from other technical divisions, up to the laboratory scale production testing phase.



3. External & Internal Assessment

The SROS Board of Directors, Management and staff of the organisation conducted an external assessment of the Organisation using the PESTEL (Political, Economic, Social, Technological, Environmental and Legal) approach. An internal assessment was subsequently conducted looking at both the tangible and intangible resources of the Organisation. These assessments were then used to inform the SWOT analysis of the Organisation.

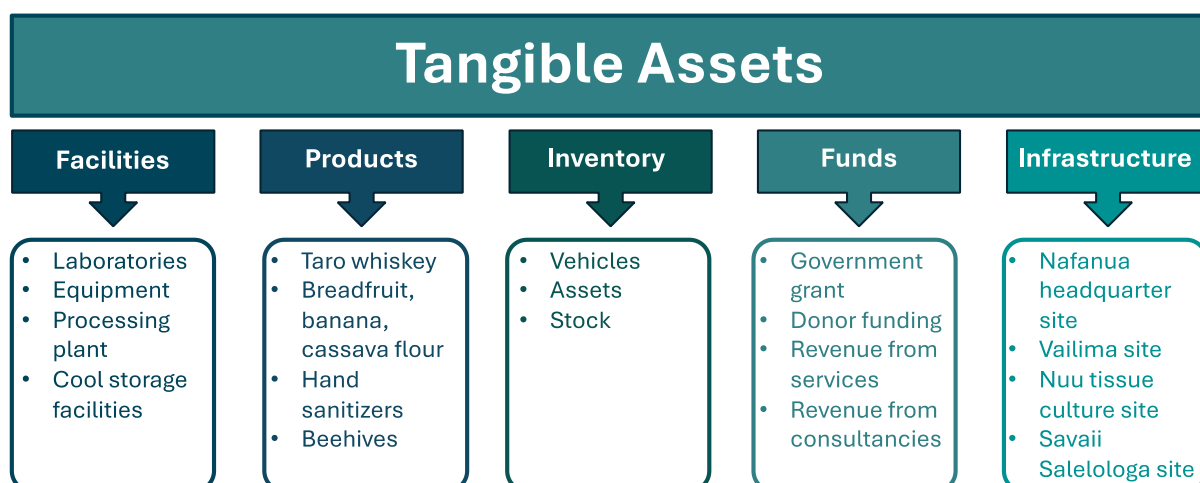
3.1 PESTEL Analyses

The PESTEL tool was utilized to identify external forces impacting (or had the potential to impact) the organisation – the systematic assessment of external factors was undertaken to identify external trends, threats and opportunities to inform the development of the Organisation’s corporate objectives and strategies.

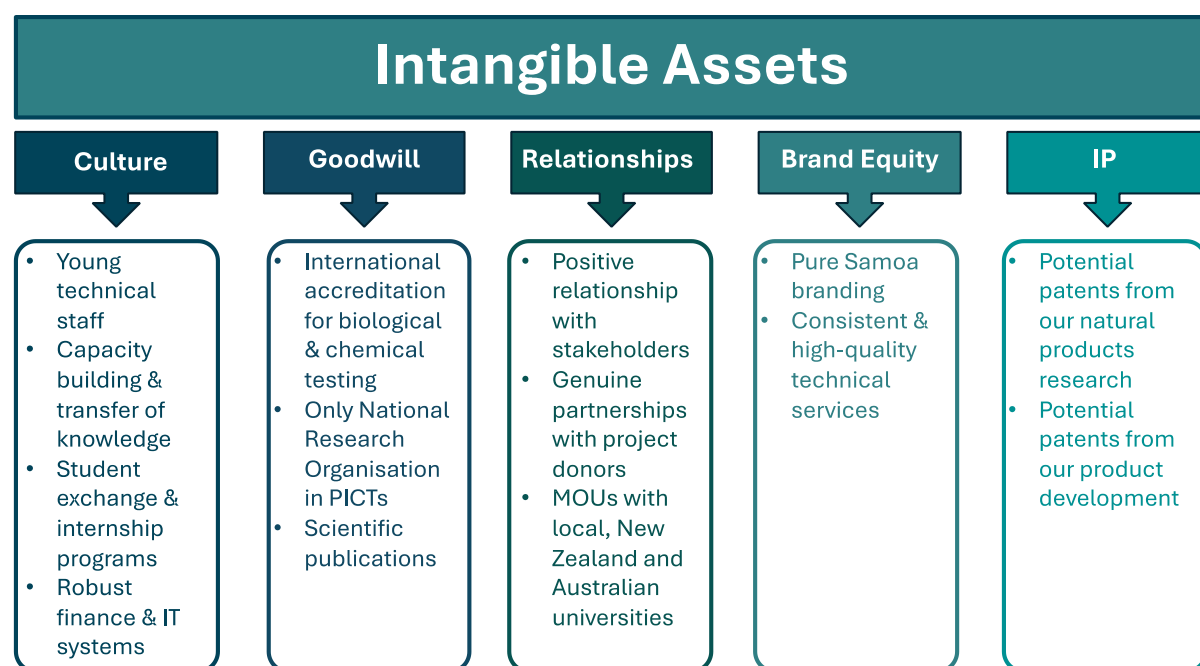
P	E	S	T	E	L
Political	Economic	Social	Technological	Environmental	Legal
• Availability of supporting government policies • Decision making subject to be ad hoc with changing priorities • Ministerial directives not aligning with organisation mandate • Political stability/ change of governments	• Government budget constraints • Lack of donor funding & resources • Inflation • Exchange rates affecting procurement • Short timeframes set by donors to implement projects • Donor priorities • Employee salaries and benefits	• Social/Cultural behaviour at times a barrier to research initiatives • Lack social considerations in project planning • Another pandemic • Safety of staff and assets • Gender agenda being pushed by donors • Work/Life balance of staff (e.g.: work from home option)	• Emerging technologies & relevance to Samoa • Accessibility and affordability of new technology • Technology non-compliance with our local regulations • Considerations of impacts of AI and robotics • Technological procurement often face major delays	• National & international environmental policies • Climate change • Land/space needed for research trials • Government leased land utilized by SROS • Self-interest of those representing “environment” causes • Environmental management priorities vs development goals	• Laws regarding intellectual property and copyright • Health & environmental laws • IP confidentiality may hinder information sharing • Trading vs beneficiary considerations • Regulations being unsupportive and at times contradictory and creating barriers • Obliging to international standards

3.2 Internal Assessment

Our Organisation’s **tangible assets** are the backbone of our operational capabilities. They include our Nafanua Pure Products Company (NPPC) manufacturing facilities, reliable vehicle fleet, and advanced technological laboratory equipment. These assets are not just physical entities; they represent our commitment to quality, efficiency, and customer satisfaction.



In today's knowledge-based economy, **intangible assets** have become pivotal in driving corporate growth and competitive advantage. Our corporate plan recognizes the critical role these assets play in our strategic positioning and operational effectiveness.



3.3 SWOT Analyses

Each assessment has been meticulously integrated into our SWOT analyses, where our internal assessment has helped inform our strengths and weaknesses, while our external assessment has informed and identified opportunities for the Organisation to exploit, and threats that Organisation will need to be aware and mindful of.

Strengths



Resources (facilities, staff skillset)
 Products & Prototypes
 Reputation (accreditation, branding, publications)
 Government Support
 Partnerships & Collaborations with overseas universities & institutes
 Strong alignment of research & services to national priorities

Weaknesses



Resources (facilities, staff skillset)
 Limited understanding of SROS role by the general public
 High unbudgeted expenses → need for cost analyses
 Internally funded projects (poor funding opportunities)
 High staff turnover (for higher salaries elsewhere, further education)
 Lack of staff incentives (performance bonuses, consultancy bonuses)

Opportunities



Local & Overseas training & capacity building initiatives
 Research/Program leader in regional projects
 Niche market for products & prototypes
 Technologies & AI
 Adoption of research findings by stakeholders
 Patenting of intellectual property
 Funding trend for climate change adaptation & resilience
 Natural resources & natural products research
 Extension of scope for testing services

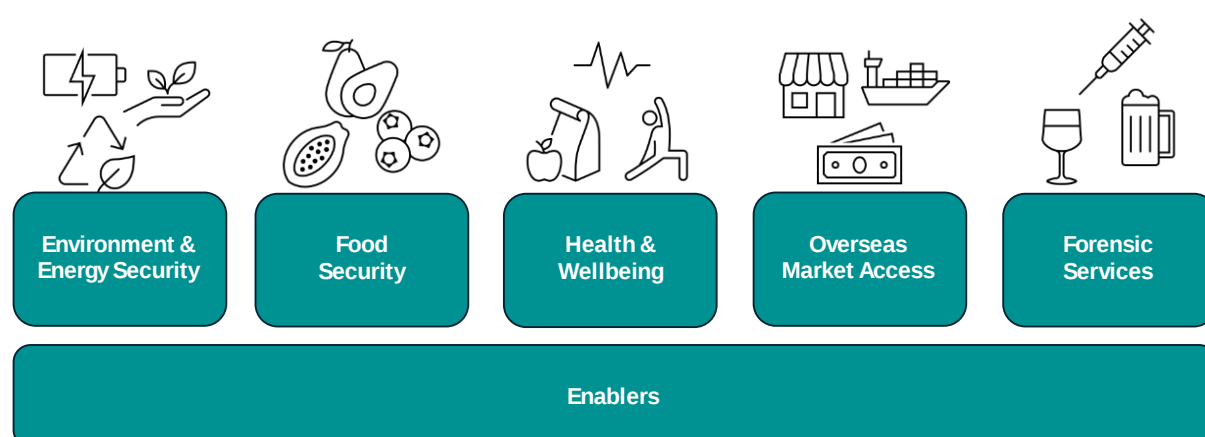
Threats



Political influence & agendas
 Another pandemic
 Climate change
 Seasonal workers scheme
 Poor cooperation from other Ministries
 Geographical isolation
 Contracting & procurement processes with MOF & AG
 Donor driven agendas
 Competition/Duplication of roles with other Ministries/Agencies
 Low agricultural productivity
 Pests & diseases
 Competition from international consultants/Technical assistants

4. Strategic Issues

Although Samoa's rapid growth over the last 10-20 years has led to improved infrastructure, technology and trade of/for the country, it has similarly led to several developmental challenges for our people. Indeed, our SWOT analyses has identified several threats that require scientific research and services for Samoa to be able to effectively respond to these threats. Similarly, there are opportunities which scientific research and services can exploit to ensure Samoa benefits from these. From our SWOT analyses, we have identified 5 thematic areas that require scientific research and services, underpinned by a 6th enablers thematic area.



4.1 Environment & Energy Security

Samoa and the Pacific region face significant environmental and climate change concerns due to its unique geographical and ecological characteristics. Key issues identified in national reports include saltwater intrusion into freshwater sources, biodiversity loss, water pollution and land management, ocean warming and acidification, fossil fuel dependency for energy, and climate vulnerability/mitigation efforts. These concerns highlight the urgent need for coordinated efforts at local, regional, and international levels to mitigate the impacts of climate change, protect biodiversity, and ensure Samoa's sustainable development. Data gaps and inconsistencies were identified by Samoa's Environment and Energy sectors as a major barrier to development plans in these areas. Thus, existing national environmental data suffer from gaps in coverage, inconsistent methodologies, and varying levels of reliability, making it difficult to establish baseline conditions, track trends over time, and make informed policy decisions. The Organisation recognizes this barrier and strives to support the Environment and Energy sectors through place-based research and data collection efforts in this space.

4.2 Food Security

Statistics report that a significant percentage of food consumed in Pacific islands are imported, and this statistic is true for Samoa. With such a high percentage of foods consumed by Samoan households being imported, a vulnerability arises which was highlighted during the Covid pandemic, when trade virtually came to a standstill, seeing

several food items shortages, and a subsequent rise in the cost of imported foods. Confounding this vulnerability is the preference of local people for imported foods (including ultra-processed unhealthy foods), and this has led to health issues such as the increasing incidence of noncommunicable diseases (such as cardiovascular disease, diabetes and hypertension) across Samoa. The Organisation recognises this challenges as one requiring a multidisciplinary approach, to not only identify the drivers behind preferences for imported foods, and the barriers that are disincentivising people from growing their own food for improved food security. The Organisation envisages that the social aspects identified from such research can be the foundation of further technical work to support the increased production of local foods, not only for improved food security at the household/community level, but also at the national level.

4.3 Health & Wellbeing

Non-communicable diseases such as diabetes, gout, cardiovascular disease and cancer continue to be a significant problem for Samoa, and a burden to our Health sector. In addition to the non-communicable disease epidemic currently affecting Samoa, infectious diseases and antimicrobial resistance (AMR) are also challenges our people are facing. Indeed, AMR has been declared by the World Health Organisation as a global challenge. These health concerns with their social and economic impacts are significant and proving to be a heavy burden for the Samoan government and its already-stretched resources. In view of the health concerns mentioned, the Organization is researching into Samoan plants, marine and soil resources which may hold the cure to the above-listed diseases. The goal of this research is to improve the economic and social wellbeing of Samoan communities through the advancement of medicinal herbs, marine and soil resources. Given that Samoa holds the second largest variety of natural flora in tropical Polynesia, it stands to reason that there is great potential for significant natural product discoveries to be made from Samoa's natural flora and fauna. Furthermore, recent research has also shown that people of Pacific descent have unique genetic variants that sets them apart and gives rise to unique responses to certain medications and treatments. As such, the Organisation will use its genetic skillset to conduct and support research in this space, for a better health outcome of Samoan people.

4.4 Overseas Market Access

A key initiative of our current government is to enhance Samoa's agricultural exports. In the mid-1990s, agriculture contributed to 25% of Samoa's GDP – Now, this figure has dropped to 10%. This is a sad reflection of the little contribution our agricultural exports have on Samoa's GDP. However, this also reflects the potential Samoa has in rebuilding its market access to overseas export partners. Samoan commodities are host to economically significant pests and diseases such as fruit flies and taro leaf blight. Furthermore, diaspora consumer demand is continuously shifting, meaning our range of agricultural exports also need to adapt and evolve to meet consumer demand. Moreover, market demand is often unmet by the level of local production of export commodities, leading to an inconsistent and unreliable supply of our exports. As such, the Organisation will look to reinvigorate research that investigates potential disinfestation treatment methods that will allow export of various commodities to overseas markets in New Zealand, Australia and USA. Additionally, research into developing new crop varieties, improved sustainable farming methods, and development

of value-added products for export will remain a priority for the Organisation's Agricultural Research Division and Product Innovation & Development Division.

4.5 Forensic Services

Forensic science is increasingly vital for addressing the complex and evolving nature of crime in Samoa. As crime rates rise and criminal activities become more sophisticated, there is a critical need for advanced forensic research and services to support law enforcement and judicial processes. Our strategic focus on Forensic Science aims to enhance investigative capabilities, improve evidence handling and analysis, and strengthen the justice system's capacity to deliver fair and efficient outcomes. By leveraging scientific advancements in forensic techniques and technologies, we aim to provide comprehensive support that not only addresses current challenges but also anticipates future forensic needs in Samoa.

4.6 Enablers

Discussions and workshop activities to develop this plan highlighted the main strategic issue in enabling all these scientific research and services areas is funding. With increasing government priorities and commitments, it is difficult to request for more funding than what is allocated to our organisation. With these funding issues, the organisation cannot build and maintain required infrastructure and laboratories, the inability to fund capacity building training for the supporting staff and the incapability to provide incentives for the staff to continue working to achieve the organisation's contributing role to the development of Samoa through science. As a result, the organisation must actively seek project grants to finance research activities. The organisation also must maintain good relations with project donors to ensure sustainability of assistance. Other enabling factors include collaboration, capacity building opportunities, government support and policies, and public engagement and awareness. We often rely on our stakeholders to advocate for our organisation and the services it provides to increase awareness for all of Samoa. Moreover, enhance the importance of science research in our schools and education system. The Organisation also strives to address challenges that may hinder research and development opportunities, such as land tenure issues, through increased and open communication, encouragement of partnerships and awareness.

Despite these challenges, there is potential for the sustainability of the Organisation through its research activities and scientific services. Being the only research organization in Samoa and the Pacific, we forecast its well-paced growth considering the continuing securing of research funding, expansion of testing capacity services, increasing span of research areas, government support and established affiliations with stakeholders. These affiliations include seeking opportunities for public-private partnerships through collaborations with local organisations such as the Samoa Apiculture Organisation that SROS is currently engaged in, in terms of providing Apiary training on sites, additional hive boxes, extractor equipment and maintenance. We expect the possibilities of similar partnerships in the future.

There are conflicting perspectives about where SROS stands in defining its roles and responsibilities to the government of Samoa, particularly with the establishment of its commercial arm. We anticipate that soon, the commercial arm will be an independent

company with the purpose of factory-operated commercial scale production of value-added products that have been thoroughly researched and tested by the Organization. This will greatly support the economy of Samoa in terms of market opportunities for farmers, as well as market access for trade and exports.

4.7 Our Corporate Objectives & Strategies

Themes	Corporate Objective	Strategies
Environment & Energy Security	To undertake assessments of environmental resources and climate change impacts and investigating research pathways for renewable energy generation	6 strategies
Environment & Energy Security	To assist external stakeholders and customers with environmental protection, monitoring and regulatory efforts, through the provision of relevant technical and testing services.	3 strategies
Food Security	To overcome social and postharvest barriers to achieving local food security	2 strategies
Food Security	To improve and enhance agricultural production	6 strategies
Forensic Services	To support law enforcement, criminal justice and relevant stakeholders through forensic science services & research.	4 strategies
Health & Wellbeing	To investigate natural products for pro-health outcomes for people, animals and the environment	3 strategies
Health & Wellbeing	To enhance knowledge of Samoan genetics for better health outcomes	2 strategies
Health & Wellbeing	To assist relevant external stakeholders and customers in efforts to protect Public Health, through the provision of fit-for-purpose technical and testing services.	3 strategies
Market Access	To open export market pathways and improve overseas market access of local agricultural and livestock products	6 strategies
Market Access	To open export market pathways and improve market access of value-added Samoan products	4 strategies
Market Access	To assist manufacturers and exporters of food products, beverages, cosmetic products and other value-added goods, meet overseas market Standards, through the provision of fit-for-purpose testing services.	2 strategies

Enablers	To engage in consultancy services to improve various development sectors and promote science as a career.	2 strategies
Enablers	To ensure effective staff development in scientific research and support services	2 strategies
Enablers	To ensure effective staff development in scientific research and support services	4 strategies

In the subsequent section, we further breakdown these corporate objectives to strategies, specific activities, deliverables and timeframe of how the Organisation will set out to accomplish these corporate objectives. We recognise that the thematic areas and challenges identified require a multidisciplinary approach, consequently, multiple divisions of the organisation will work together to achieve each corporate objective. To ensure alignment and accountability, the matrix further specifies which Division(s) will be responsible for each specified activity. The Organisation's performance against this matrix will be assessed on an annual basis at the end of each financial year. An additional in-depth assessment of the Organisation's performance will be conducted at the mid-term review of the Plan.

5. Alignment

The SROS was specifically set up with a key goal to improve the national economy through value adding to local resources and services. Over time, SROS has evolved to diversify its scope of work to respond to the research and scientific needs of the country. The results of research activities are expected to lead to the development of prototype products, services for uptake by industry to supply the local and overseas markets and impact at the household, community and national level. SROS also works closely with other government sectors and the private sector to resolve sector and industry specific challenges requiring scientific research and technical services. This is reflected in our corporate plan, through alignment to the following sector and development plans:

(i) Samoa 2040

- a. Transform the Samoan economy

(ii) Strategic Development Goals (SDGs)

- a. No Poverty
- b. Zero Hunger
- c. Good Health & Well Being
- d. Clean Water & Sanitation
- e. Affordable & Clean Energy

(iii) Pathway for the Development of Samoa FY 2021/22 – FY 2025/26

- a. KSO 1: Improved Social Development
 - i. KPA 2: Improved Public Health
- b. KSO 2: Diversified and Sustainable Economy
 - i. KPA 6: Community Development
 - ii. KPA 7: Agriculture, Fisheries and Aquaculture Productivity
 - iii. KPA 9: Business Innovation and Growth
- c. KSO 3: Security & Trusted Governance
 - i. KPA 12: Empowered Legislation
 - ii. KPA 13: Improved Accountability
- d. KSO 4: Secured Environment and Climate Change
 - i. KPA 15: Build Climate Resilience
 - ii. KPA 16: Effective Environmental Protection and Management Frameworks
 - iii. KPA 17: Enhanced Conservation and Sustainable Use of Natural Resources
 - iv. KPA 18: Sustainable Energy Development Enhanced

(iv) Agriculture Sector Plan 2022/23-2026/27

- a. SSO 1: To enhance resilient and sustainable food, agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture systems
- b. SSO 2: To increase food and nutritional security
- c. SSO 3: To foster rural transformation
- d. SSO 4: To improve private sector capacity and export contributions
- e. SSO 5: To strengthen the enabling environment for the sector development

- (v) Samoa Food Systems Pathway 2030**
 - a. Ensure access to safe and nutritional food for all
 - b. Shift to sustainable consumption patterns
 - c. Boost nature positive production
 - d. Advance equitable livelihoods
 - e. Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress
- (vi) National Environment Sector Plan 2017-2021**
 - a. Sustainable management of water resources improved
 - b. Sustainable management and development of lands improved
 - c. Sound management of chemicals and hazardous waste improved
 - d. Low carbon developments through energy efficiency and renewable energy improved
 - e. Sustainable development planning and environmental monitoring improved
- (vii) Water, Sanitation & Hygiene Sector Plan 2020/21-2024/25**
 - a. Prioritized freshwater resources are monitored
 - b. Water safety planning
 - c. Drinking water quality regulation monitoring
- (viii) Samoa Energy Sector Plan 2023/24-2027/28**
 - a. Renewable energy increased
 - b. Electricity services improved
- (ix) Samoa Climate Change Policy 2020**
 - a. Objective 1: Having an effective governance framework and supporting systems in place for effective climate change action.
 - b. Objective 2: Implementing adaptation measures to protect Samoa from the impacts of climate change.
 - c. Objective 3: Implement mitigation measures to reduce greenhouse emissions including matters relating to the nationally determined contributions.
 - d. Objective 5: Climate change effectively mainstreamed into national and community planning, implementation and monitoring processes.
 - e. Objective 6: Improved data and information management in climate change for informed decision making.
 - f. Objective 7: Effective coordination and representation at the national, regional and international levels.
 - g. Objective 8: Promote and implement effective awareness, education and advocacy activities on climate change issues.
- (x) Samoa National Food & Nutrition Policy & Plan of Action 2021-2026**
 - a. Leadership and governance for a multi-sector approach to food and nutrition enhanced
 - b. Samoa's policy and regulatory framework for food and nutrition strengthened
 - c. Improved sustainable food and nutritional focus across the communities and using the life cycle approach through targeted interventions
- (xi) Health Sector Plan 2019/20-2029/30**
 - a. Key Outcome 2: Improved prevention, control and management of communicable and neglected tropical diseases
 - b. Key Outcome 3: Improved prevention, control and management of non-communicable diseases

- c. Key Outcome 6: Improved Healthy Living Through Health Promotion and Primordial Prevention
 - d. Key Outcome 7: Improved Risk Management and Response To Disasters, Public Health Emergencies (Health Security) and Climate Change
- (xii)** Samoa National Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance 2023 – 2028.
- a. Objective 1: To develop, implement and increase awareness on the National Action Plan of AMR across all relevant sectors within Samoa.
 - b. Objective 2: Strengthening AMR Surveillance and Research.
 - c. Objective 3: Strengthen infection prevention and control.
 - d. Objective 4: Optimize use of antimicrobials.
- (xiii)** Trade, Commerce and Manufacturing Sector Plan 2024/2025 – 2028/2029.
- a. SO1: Improve productivity, manufacturing and trade activities.
 - b. SO2: Enhance exports and market access.
 - c. SO4: Efficacy of sector infrastructure advanced.
- (xiv)** Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) Development Policy 2020 – 2025.
- a. Goal 2: Provision of appropriate business advice and support.
 - b. Goal 4: Supply of infrastructure that enables MSME productivity and sustainability.
- (xv)** Law and Justice Sector Plan 2020/2021 – 2024/2025.
- a. End of Sector Plan Outcome (ESPO) 1: Improved community safety and community well-being as a result of a Law and Justice Sector that prioritizes crime prevention and crime management.
 - b. ESPO 3: Improved border security and national safeguards as a result of a Law and Justice Sector that prioritizes good governance principles and respect for the rule of law that enables a secure and resilient Samoa.
- (xvi)** Samoa National Disaster Management Plan 2017.
- a. Sector Objective (SO) 5.2.1 (Agriculture and Fisheries Sector): To ensure that actions shall be taken to prevent and prepare for food and livelihood needs of communities prior to, during and after disasters.
 - b. SO 5.2.5 (Energy Sector): To ensure safe, secure and viable energy supply and safety of infrastructure assets before, during and after disasters.
 - c. SO 5.2.6 (Environment Sector): To improve environmental sustainability and disaster resilience through Green Growth.
 - d. SO 5.2.8 (Health Sector): To provide comprehensive emergency management, enabling the health sector to mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from emergencies and disasters.

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