

**PROJECT STRATEGY: DEVELOPING SOCIAL
PROTECTION INDICATORS FOR SAMOA
UNDER THE STRENGTHENING
RESILIENCE OF SAMOA THROUGH SOCIAL
PROTECTION PROGRAMME¹**



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Note: Photographs extracted from Samoa's Second Voluntary National Review on the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, taken by Alvaro Hoyos, with compliments from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MFAT).

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BACKGROUND

This project activity is a joint agreement between the Government of Samoa through the Samoa Bureau of Statistics (SBS) and the United Nations through the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) with the aim of developing social protection indicators for Samoa, under the Strengthening Resilience of Samoa through Social Protection Programme² and assisting the Government of Samoa to develop an evidence-based nationally-owned social protection (SP) system to accelerate SDGs through integrated programming in national and sub-national developments.

Furthermore, this joint agreement is to review the data status of indicators relevant to social protection in Samoa and to devise strategies to improve data production and quality to complement ongoing programmes and reduce poverty and vulnerability to socio-economic and climate related risks.

Existing social protection initiatives and programmes are fragmented, limited in scope and not linked to any social protection framework. An inclusive social protection system will include a mix of (a) contributory social insurance schemes for the active population seeking or holding jobs and self-employed persons, (b) non-contributory social assistance in the form of child allowance, social safety nets and social care services for all people in need as well as (c) labour market interventions to facilitate access to jobs and incomes.

OBJECTIVES

1. Based on high priority social protection issues for Samoa, develop a comprehensive social protection indicator framework for Samoa covering relevant SDG Indicators and other highly applicable aspects of social protection for Samoa, in line with the high priority social protection issues for Samoa
2. Populate this indicator framework as best as possible with all available data, identifying data gaps, and
3. Devise strategies for filling these data gaps and improving data quality

EXPECTED RESULTS

1. Identify high priority issues and relevant social protection indicators from the relevant SDG targets based on the LOA and classify indicators as direct or indirect, depending on Samoa's context.
2. Formulate and populate a social protection indicator matrix for Samoa with all available data including baselines together with the latest data, data source and the frequency of producing these indicators.
3. Review and update the Social Protection Indicator Matrix based on the consultations, especially those indicators that have been originally classified as tier 2 and not applicable indicators. Refer certain stakeholders to their respective indicators to provide an update where possible.

² This is based on the United Nations Multi Country Joint Programme in the Pacific including the Cook Islands, Niue and Tokelau

4. Review and update the Social Protection Indicators based on the consultations, those indicators that have been classified as Proxy indicators.
5. In addition to SSPIM, review update and include in the SSPIM other potential indicators outlined in the 2017 European Commission report - Indicators to Measure Social Protection Performance: Implications for EC Programming.
6. Explain the deviation of indicators included in the SSPIM from the methodology outlined in the SDG Indicator Framework.
7. Identify and address data gaps.

METHODOLOGY

1. Governance

SBS, through the recommendation by the Government Statistician, decided to establish an in-house Social Protection Technical Working Group (SPTWG) comprising of the Government Statistician, 3 management staff and 3 senior officers to oversee the full implementation of this project activity with the assistance and guidance from the UNESCAP Sub-regional Office for the Pacific. A project manager from SBS was also appointed to oversee all aspects of the project.

The objectives of the SPTWG includes (1) finalise all relevant Social Protection Indicators under SDG targets identified in Annex 1.2 of the Letter of Agreement (LOA), compiled by the project manager; (2) identify and finalize all relevant local stakeholders that are currently providing or engaging in some form of Social Protection programs or initiatives in Samoa; (3) designing and finalizing a Samoa Social Protection Indicator Matrix (SSPIM); and (4) assist the project manager in populating SSPIM with the latest available data including baseline data where appropriate.

2. How SSPIM was developed and designed

The starting point was to use the SDG indicator matrix that was presented by Samoa to the United Nations for its second Voluntarily National Review (VNR) in July 2020. Statistical findings from the Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-2020 were also incorporated into SSPIM, with a total of 18 indicators being updated. (Refer annex 1).

From this VNR, the SPTWG initially identified a total of 86 Social Protection Indicators where 14 indicators were identified as Direct Social Protection Indicators³ while 72 indicators were identified as Synergetic Social Protection Indicators⁴.

Direct social protection indicators have a direct impact on monitoring social protection programs while synergetic social protection indicators have an indirect impact. It must be noted that most of these social protection indicators have already been collected and compiled either by the bureau or by other stakeholders.

³ Direct Social Protection Indicators refers to those indicators that have a direct effect/ relationship with the relevant SDG target

⁴ Synergetic Social Protection Indicators refers to those indicators that are more effective when combine together with other indicators, as opposed to the individual indicator itself.

Different colour codes were used to differentiate the current status of these Indicators where Green represent the Indicators that are currently collected and available in Samoa, Orange for Proxy Indicators⁵, Yellow for Tier 2 Indicators⁶ and Red for irrelevant/ not applicable to Samoa’s situation or those Indicators that are currently not compiled nor collected.

Green	Orange	Yellow	Red
Available indicators	Proxy indicators	Tier 2 indicators	Irrelevant indicators

Furthermore, the technical working group populated this matrix to include the latest available data including baselines and identifying their respective data sources and the frequency of data collection. (Refer Annex 1).

3. Inception Workshop

An inception workshop was conducted on 20th October 2020 where two representatives from each of the 68 stakeholder organizations identified were invited to attend. The main purpose of the workshop was to give the stakeholders an overview of the Social Protection Joint Programme, covering a definition of social protection, scope and background of the project, and what to expect during the stakeholder consultation sessions. (Refer Annex 2).

4. Stakeholder consultation

The stakeholder consultations were conducted from 21st October 2020 – 12th November 2020 where two participants from each of the identified 69 stakeholder organization and government entities were invited to attend their scheduled and allocated time slots which was developed by SBS. These sessions were only conducted in the mornings from 10.00am – 11.15am and 11.30am – 12.45pm. At the same time, sector coordinators were also invited to attend sessions on their respective sectors and a representative from the Ministry of Finance (Economic, Policy and Planning Division) was also invited to attend all the sessions.

A presentation was provided at each consultation to outline the objectives of the consultations, including: identify high priority social protection issues and relevant indicators; review the data status of SDG indicators relevant to social protection in Samoa; briefly discuss the proposed SSPIM designed by SBS to monitor social protection progress and to populate this matrix with all and latest available data and to devise strategies to address data gaps and improve data quality.

A template was designed by the team for the stakeholder consultations to guide and facilitate the discussions including, but not limited to; what are the existing social protection programs currently implemented; the process involved; who are the beneficiaries and data mining, including data disaggregation by sex and age.

Furthermore, a draft SSPIM was briefly discussed highlighting and differentiating between the originally identified 14 ‘direct social protection indicators’ and the 72 ‘synergetic social protection indicators.’ Further revisions were made to SSPIM after the consultation, incorporating updates provided during the consultations and after reviewing the SDG

⁵ A proxy indicator can be referred to as a representative or an approximate indicator of the actual indicator

⁶ Tier 2 Indicators are indicators that are currently not collected but have established methodology/ standards for data collection as designed by various custodian agencies

Indicator Framework. At the same time, stakeholders were briefed on the differences between available, proxy, tier 2 and not applicable indicators.

After each session, the template incorporated the notes taken during the discussions then sent out to all the respective stakeholders that attended via email for confirmation of the contents of the template and to amend as necessary.

Some stakeholders were given the opportunity to validate and discuss existing data while other stakeholders were given the opportunity to identify their existing social protection programs which were not captured in SSPIM. A wrap-up presentation with all stakeholders was conducted on 29th January 2021, where the draft SSPIM was shared and finalised, together with a summary of existing social protection programs compiled from the consultations, both of which will be presented to Samoa's social protection technical committee meeting in mid-April 2021 for any feedback and recommendations.

5. Future work on SSPIM

The SSPIM will be a living document, and as such, it is expected that this indicator framework will need to be updated/modified over time to adjust for modifications in existing social protection schemes or the addition of new social protection schemes, especially as a result of this Joint Programme. Furthermore, results from various surveys conducted by the Samoa Bureau of Statistics from time to time will also be used to update specific indicators in this indicator framework.

DEFINING SOCIAL PROTECTION IN SAMOA

Define and contextualize social protection for Samoa; Due to its fragmentation, Samoa's social protection system consists of both the informal and formal protections. The informal or the traditional social protection covers support from the community at large, the extended family and sometimes churches. Due to its irregularity and unpredictability, there are no administrative data that captures its full extent and usage by different families. On the other hand, the formal social protection can be defined as consisting of three key components: Social Assistance; Social Insurance and Labor Market Programmes that have varying degree of existence in Samoa.

During the consultations, Social Protection was defined as any form of intervention to either directly or indirectly assist in reducing poverty, hardship and social exclusion, including assistance to those in unemployment, older persons, persons with disabilities and vulnerable citizens. To further understand this, Social Protection is being contextualized to reflect Samoa's current situation by using the three types of social protection modalities: (1) Social Assistance; (2) Social Insurance and (3) Labor Market Interventions, outlined below -

- (1) Social Assistance: A non-contributory intervention, where cash transfers or in-kind support is provided to individuals or households, designed to help individuals and households cope with poverty and vulnerability, generally targeting the poor and vulnerable. Such interventions are provided by the government as it is financed by national taxes including the Senior Citizen Benefits Fund (SCBF) or pension fund for those aged 65 years and above, school feeding which is practised by some preschools,

fee waivers for health for pensioners and those aged 12 years and below at public health facilities, fee-free antenatal health care, Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture (MESC) Sponsorship Program for those who enrolled in education programs to upgrade qualifications and to get a bachelor's degree and fee-free primary and secondary education up to year 11 for Government-run schools through the One Government Grant (OGG), formerly known as the Samoa School Fee Grant Scheme (SSFGS). Furthermore, parallel comparisons were drawn from American Samoa with the existence of the Food Stamp Program, now known as the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), the Poverty Benefit Scheme in Fiji and the Child Benefit Scheme in the Cook Islands.

- (2) Social Insurance: Contributory schemes in which participants make regular payments to a scheme that will cover costs related to life-course events, such as retirement. Sometimes costs are matched or subsidized by the insurance provider including the death benefit implemented and provided by the National Provident Fund (NPF), and work accidents/ injury implemented by the Accident Compensation Corporation (ACC). At the moment there is no existing Health Insurance provided by either the Government or any private company.
- (3) Labour Market Interventions: Programs include; (i) active labor market policies & interventions to promote labor market participation, where government-led policies and interventions are designed and implemented to help the unemployed and the most vulnerable find jobs. This includes matching jobseekers with current vacancies / job search services, upgrading and adapting jobseekers' skills and providing training and also making changes to the legislations in establishing a minimum wage. EG: the public Service Commission (PSC) having a job information centre within their office and a weekly circular, available in both hard copies and on website, advertising vacancies within the public sector, the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Labor (MCIL) facilitating the Apprenticeship Training Scheme and providing Job Seeker Service and the implementation of the new minimum wage for employees in the private sector of SAT\$3.00/ hr (approximately USD\$1.20/ hr) effective 1st January 2020 and; (ii) passive labor market policies and interventions include legislation to underpin maternity benefits, parental leave and any other types of leave. EG: the 2015 Working Conditions and Entitlements Manual implemented by PSC covering 14 Government Ministries, 7 Constitutional Bodies and 2 Statutory Bodies, the 2013 Labor and Employment Relations Act (LERA) for employees in the private sector.

DEVIATIONS FROM THE SDG INDICATOR FRAMEWORK METHODOLOGY

On the outset, certain indicators of the SDG Indicator Framework could not be fully compiled and reported on thus, Proxy Indicators were developed and designed to reflect our national or local context as the global level indicators does not fully reflect our national situation.

From a combined total of 86 Social Protection Indicators identified in the SSPIM, (refer Annex 1), 19 were identified as Proxy Indicators, where 4 were Direct Social Protection Indicators while 15 were Synergetic/ Indirect Social Protection Indicators.

Direct Social Protection Indicators

4.2.1 Proportion of children aged 24-59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex

Proxy Indicator - Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in at least three of the following four domains: literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning

This is a new indicator that has been recently upgraded to Tier 2 in 2019 and was piloted and collected during Samoa's Demographic and Health Survey - Multi Indicator Cluster Survey (DHS-MICS) 2019-20. Anticipating further refinements of this indicator in the next DHS - MICS in 2024-25 to cover the age range of 24-59 months.

5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location

Proxy Indicator - Proportion of time spent by those outside the labor force on unpaid domestic and care work

The Samoa 2017 Labour Force Survey, captured only those aged 15 years and over outside the labor force. The next Samoa Labour Force Survey will be conducted in the end of 2022 where the total population will be used instead, as per SDG indicator framework methodology.

8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation and persons with disabilities

Proxy Indicator - Average Gross Monthly Income for paid employees with disabilities, by sex

This indicator was introduced in the 2017 Samoa Labor Force Survey (LFS) where the average gross monthly wage was only reported. Envisage that the next Samoa Labour Force Survey, to be conducted in the end of 2022, will report on the hourly earnings instead and incorporating certain disaggregation such as age, disability status and hopefully occupation.

10.4.1 Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers

Proxy Indicator - Social protection transfer share of GDP

At the moment, Samoa is only able to report on the total social protection transfer share of GDP as reported in our GFS (Government Finance Statistics) according to our budget, as there are no specifics on wages and social protection transfers hence, unable to disaggregate by social assistance, social insurance and labor market programmes This can be a future exercise to be conducted by both the bureau and the Ministry of Finance.

Synergetic/ Indirect Social Protection Indicators

1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

Proxy Indicator - Proportion of households below the basic need's poverty line

Samoa have yet to use a Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) in its poverty analysis in order to monitor this indicator using the multidimensional poverty headcount (percentage of total population), multidimensional household headcount (percentage of total households), average number or deprivations/ intensity, and the multidimensional deprivation for children (under the age of 18). Virtual training on MPI provided by the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) through UNDP has been tentatively planned for June -July 2021.

3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease
Proxy Indicator - Mortality rate for those aged 25-64 years from NCDs for the 4 selected NCDs, Cardiovascular, cancer, chronic respiratory diseases and diabetes

Latest available data is 2012 with no age specific mortality rates for the 4 main NCDs for each of the 5-year age group between 30 and 70. Furthermore, only those aged 25-64 years were captured. Most likely that this indicator will be covered in the Samoa DHS-MICS 2024-25, ensuring that the 5-year age group from those aged 30-70 years will be covered.

3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, ncds, and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantage population)

Proxy Indicator - (a) Antenatal Care coverage (b) Care-seeking for children with Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) symptoms and (c) Percentage of children aged 12-23 months who received the third dose of DTP (d) Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern contraceptive methods (e) Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities

This was a new indicator that was collected from the Samoa DHD-MICS 2019-20 where only 5 tracer indicators were collected. Envisaged that the some of the remaining tracer indicators will be included in the Samoa DHS-MICS 2024-25.

3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income

Proxy Indicator - Proportion of total health expenditure paid for by households

No recent data collection on this indicator, the latest being 2009. Possibility of including this indicator in the next DHS-MICS in 2024-25.

4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex

Proxy Indicator - Post School Education and Training (PSET) graduation rate by sex

Formal and Informal education and training statistics, equivalent of PSET, are provided by both the Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture (MESC) and the National University of Samoa (NUS), where graduation rates by sex are only compiled. Improvements in the near future to ensure that the participation rates by age groups for both youths (15-24) and adults (25-64) will be compiled by both education providers.

4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill

Proxy Indicator - Percentage of post-school education and training (PSET) graduates finding employment within 6 months of completion

There is currently no available statistics to compile this indicator to determine the effective use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) by youths and adults. Will work together with the communication sector to design an appropriate strategy to capture youths and individuals that have undertaken certain ICT related activities, as per SDG methodology framework.

5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age

Proxy Indicator - Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have experienced any of the specified acts of physical, sexual, or emotional violence (all forms of violence) committed by their current husband/partner (if currently married) or most recent husband/partner (if formerly married)

This was a new indicator that was collected from the Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-20. In planning for the next DHS-MICS in 2024-25, this indicator needs further breakdown to separate the forms of violence (physical, sexual and psychological), by age group and to ensure that it covers all ever-partnered women aged 15 years and above subjected to any form of violence in the previous 12 months.

5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence

Proxy Indicator - Proportion of women and girls aged 15-49 years who have experienced any sexual violence (committed by any perpetrator)

This was a new indicator that was collected from the Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-20. In planning for the next DHS-MICS in 2024-25, this indicator needs further disaggregation by age group, and perhaps place of occurrence and other desired variables such as geographic location and disability status. Also need to ensure that all women and girls aged 15 years and above who have experienced sexual violence in the previous 12 months are to be included.

5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care

Proxy Indicator - Proportion of married women aged 15-49 years who make their own health care decisions

This indicator was last collected in 2014 but was somehow not collected in the Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-20. Can be included in the next round in 2024-25 and ensuring that decisions on health care, using of contraception and having consensual sexual intercourse by all women aged 15-49 years, married or in union are to be included.

8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex

Proxy Indicator - Proportion of informal employment in total employment by sex

This was a new indicator compiled in the 2017 Labor Force Survey. It is planned that the next Labor Force Survey in 2022 will include the occupation status of those in the informal sector, based on the International Standard Classification of Occupation 2008 (ISCO 08).

8.8.1 Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers, by sex and migrant status

Proxy Indicator - Number of fatal and non-fatal occupational accidents reported

Only the number of occupational accidents reported, as the number of workers in the reference group (denominator) is unknown or not recorded as there are no official data on the number of workers in the private sector. The impending 2021 Population and Housing Census might shed some light on the total number of workers.

8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider

Proxy Indicator - Percentage of adults with at least one type of regulated deposit account

The Central Bank of Samoa will be working in the future to further refine and disaggregate this indicator to ensure that those aged 15 years and older will be captured. Also looking at the possibility of compiling information on those who are using mobile money services.

10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

Proxy Indicator - Proportion of People Living Below 50 percent of Median income by (1) expenditure per capita per week (2) by sex and (3) age group

This indicator was not ready at the time of this report using the 2018 Household, Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES). Will compile and update this indicator once we have finalised the data for the 2018 HIES.

10.3.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law

Proxy Indicator - Percentage of women and men aged 15-49 years having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law

This was a new indicator collected from the DHS-MICS 2019/20 somehow capturing only those aged 15-49 years. Most likely the whole adult population will be fully covered instead, in the next DHS-MICS in 2024/25.

16.7.1 Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups

Proxy Indicator - Proportions of positions in national and local public institutions in the legislature, by sex

At the moment, we can only compile data pertaining to those in the legislature. The public administration sector will look into collating data in relation to all public servants and those in the judiciary.

In addition to the above, an additional 9 indicators were slightly changed or deviated from the original indicator based on the indicator framework methodology.

Indicator 1.4.1 - Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services.

Deviated Indicator 1.4.1 - Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services (a) Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water either in their dwelling/yard/plot or within 30 minutes round trip collection time (b) Percentage of household members with a handwashing facility where water and soap or detergent are present (c) Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared.

Samoa has managed to compile 3 sub indicators of this indicators based on the metadata methodology, as depicted in the SSPIM, to assist with poverty eradication and to ensure accessibility for all.

Indicator 3.1.2 - Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel.

Deviated Indicator 3.1.2 - Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was attended by skilled health personnel.

The United Nations standard reproductive age group of 15-49 years⁷ has been used to compile this indicator to ensure that its computation is accurately calculated.

Indicator 4.1.2 - Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education).

Deviated Indicator 4.1.2 - Percentage of children age 3-5 years above the intended age for the last grade who have completed that grade.

This indicator does not necessarily deviate from the actual SDG indicator framework, but more so, the description/ definition has been expanded to further explain how its computed. This is the definition of the actual indicator, which has been used to compute this indicator.

Indicator 4.a.1 - Proportion of schools offering basic services, by type of service

Deviated Indicator 4.a.1 - Proportion of schools with access to (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions).

Samoa has managed to compile 6 sub-indicators of this indicator as depicted in the SSPIM based on the Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture (MESC) Statistical Digest 2017, to ensure that all students have a safe and effective learning environment based on the metadata framework.

Indicator 5.3.1 - Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in union before age 15 and before age 18.

Deviated Indicator 5.3.1 - Proportion of women aged 20 – 24 years who were first married or in union before age 15 and before age 18.

For Samoa's case, only those women within the reference age group who were 'first married' or in union were reported during the Samoa DHS-MICS 2019/2020 survey. The next round of this survey in 2024/ 2025 will capture all women of the reference age group who were married will be captured, not just those who were first married.

Indicator 6.1.1 - Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services.

Deviated Indicator 6.1.1 - Percentage of household members with an improved water source on premises, whose sourced water was tested and free of E coli and available when needed.

This indicator does not necessarily deviate from the actual SDG indicator framework, but more so, the description/ definition has been expanded to further explain how it's computed. This is the definition of the actual indicator, which has been used to compute this indicator.

⁷ World Family Planning 2020 Highlights, United Nations Department of Economics and Social Affairs; 2020

Indicator 6.2.1 - Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water.

Deviated Indicator 6.2.1 - Proportion of household members (a) using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared and (b) with a handwashing facility where water and soap or detergent are present.

Deviations to the original indicator has been included to reflect the definition of the indicator as mentioned in the metadata framework. Additionally, detergent has been included as an alternative means of washing hands, which is much cheaper and easily accessible compared to hand sanitizers.

Indicator 7.1.2 - Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology

Deviated Indicator 7.1.2 - Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology for cooking and lighting

Due to Samoa's reliance of solid fuels (such as wood and charcoal), this new indicator was collected and compiled during Samoa's DHS-MICS 2019/ 2020 survey, where emphasis was placed on clean fuels for cooking and lighting only.

MODIFICATION FROM THE SDG INDICATOR FRAMEWORK METHODOLOGY

Four indicators under this section have been altered or changed from its original global indicator framework to reflect Samoa's current situation.

Indicator 1.5.3: Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030.

National Indicator 1.5.3: Existence and Implementation of a national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030.

Indicator 13.3.1 - Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment.

National Indicator 13.3.1 - Existence of an integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning awareness into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula.

Indicator 13.b.1: Number of least developed countries and Small Island developing States with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans, strategies as reported in adaptation communications and national communications.

National Indicator 13.b.1⁸: Existence/ receipt of specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities.

⁸ A Pacific Headline Indicator adapted from Sustainable Development Goals in the Pacific, SPC, 2017

Indicator 17.19.2: Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration.

National Indicator 17.19.2: Completion of (a) at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; (b) birth registration percentage and (c) death registration percentage

DATA GAPS

Outlined below is a summary of the indicators together with their identified data gaps and the proposed future plans to address these data gaps. These indicators have been identified as Tier 2 indicators in the SSPIM.

Direct Social Protection Indicators

1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, new-borns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable.

Based on the seven sub indicators under this indicator as recommended by the ILO⁹, Samoa can only compile and compute the proportion of older persons receiving a pension. There are currently no existing schemes/ benefits to cover persons with disabilities, children, the vulnerable and the unemployed, yet disaggregated data may become available and collected in the future, pending the development of the aforementioned schemes. Additionally, there is no consolidated administrative data to compile and compute other sub indicators such as; women giving birth covered by maternity benefits and workers covered in case of occupational injury.

Indicator 1.3.1.b – Proportion of workers covered in case of employment injury by sex.

It has been very difficult to compile this indicator given the limited or no data available to construct a proper denominator. Samoa has total employment figures but only for those in the formal sector as compiled by the National Provident Fund (NPF). It is envisaged that in order to compile a denominator (total employment) for this indicator, we will incorporate and ask relevant questions in our upcoming 2021 Population and Housing Census.

16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)

As reported by the Audit Office (AO) during the consultation, they have just completed a performance audit of government in relation to the implementation of the SDGs and Samoa has also been reviewed by OECD. The Audit Office will be looking in achieving this indicator in the near future, as they have just completed the SDG implementation performance audit.

⁹ ILO Decent Work and the Sustainable Development Goals: A guidebook on SDG Labour Market Indicators, 2018

Synergetic/ Indirect Social Protection Indicators

5.c.1 Existence/establishment of systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment.

As reported by the relevant ministry after the consultation, Samoa have yet to design an appropriate methodology for compiling this indicator and is still working in properly tracking funding allocated to gender related initiatives (from the Ministry of Finance Budget). Gender is a cross cutting issue covering all sectors including several government projects with specific gender components thus, method to calculate needs further discussions.

9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added

At the moment, there is no existing data to compile this indicator.

Samoa Business Hub was keen and interested in providing some data on small scale industries in relation to value added by each industry. Anticipating receiving this information from Samoa Business Hub before the end of 2021. Furthermore, the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Labor (MCIL) will look into compiling this indicator.

9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit

There is no data collection at the moment as there is no responsible authority responsible for this indicator, with only the Development Bank of Samoa (DBS) recording and furnishing data pertaining to micro/ small loans (up to SAT\$50,000). This can be one of the indicators that needs to be discussed with the Finance sector in the near future for compilation and reporting.

11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate

There is no data collection on this indicator but Samoa has a 2013 National Urban Policy addressing urban land use and development management and a 2014 City Spatial Plan providing long term strategic direction for the physical development of Apia. This indicator can be discussed with the Environment sector for compilation and reporting.

11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically

There is no data collection on this indicator but Samoa has a City Development Strategy with the aim of establishing a prominent role of village elders and village councils in land use decision making. This indicator can be discussed with the Planning and Urban Management Agency (PUMA) division of the Ministry of Works, Transport and Infrastructure (MWTI) for compilation and reporting.

13.2.2 Total greenhouse gas emissions per year

There is currently no data collection on this indicator. Need to discuss this indicator with the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MNRE) on the compilation of this indicator prior to 2030.

16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group

Currently there is no data collection on this indicator, as the Public Service Commission (PSC) and the Ministry of Prime Minister and Cabinet (MPMC) are discussing and developing a proxy indicator for now.

ANNEX

1. SSPIM
2. Consultation Schedule
3. Summary of Existing Social Programs
 - 3A: Social Assistance
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 - 3C: Labor Market Programs
4. List of Stakeholders Consulted

ANNEX 1: SAMOA SOCIAL PROTECTION INDICATOR MATRIX (SSPIM)

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere						
SDG Target	SDG Indicator	Baseline Data	Data Source	Recent Data	Data Source	Data Collection Frequency
1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day	1.1.1 Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural)	6.1%	SBS (DHS 2013)	11.3% (provisional figure)	SBS (HIES 2018)	Every 5 years
1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	18.8%	SBS (HIES 2013/14)	22.7% (provisional figure)	SBS (HIES 2018)	Every 5 years
	1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions					
	Proportion of households below the basic needs poverty line	13.4%	SBS (HIES 2013/14)	16.2% (provisional figure)	SBS (HIES 2018)	Every 5 years
1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, new-borns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable. (a) proportion of older persons receiving a pension (65+) (b) proportion of women giving birth covered by maternity leave					
	1.3.1.a Proportion of older persons receiving and old-age pension by sex	NEW INDICATOR		98.9%	SBS (PHC 2016) and NPF (SSCBF Annual Report 2019-2020)	Every 5 years
	1.3.1.b Proportion of workers covered in case of employment injury by sex	No data collection.				
1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services (a) Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water either in their dwelling/yard/plot or within 30 minutes round trip collection time (b) Percentage of household members with a handwashing facility where water and soap or detergent are present (c) Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared	NEW INDICATOR		(a) 98.8 % (b) 78.8% (c) 96.1%	SBS (Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-2020)	Every 5 years
	1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure	NA (almost every adult has secured land tenure rights due to community, village and traditional family system)				

1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	2012 Cyclone Evans (6.3/100,000)	MNRE/WB IDA Doc, Oct 2019	2018 Cyclone Gita 0 deaths, 0 missing, 0 seriously injured, homeless 0	MNRE/World Bank IDA Doc, Oct 2019	Depending on the occurrence of disasters
	1.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)	2012 Cyclone Evans (USD\$210.7m or 28% of 2011 GDP (SAT\$480m)	MNRE (State of the Environment report 2013)	Cyclone Gita USD\$0.45m or 0.1% of 2017 GDP (SATS2.5m)	World Bank Samoa IDA Document Oct 2019/ MNRE	
	1.5.3 Existence and Implementation of a national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030	NEW INDICATOR		Yes. (Samoa has an updated National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) 2017 - 2020; a National Action Plan 2018 - 2021; a DRM Gender Policy and a Disaster Risk Reduction Plan. The communities also have disaster and climate management plans).	MNRE-NDMO/ UNISDR	
	1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	NEW INDICATOR		94 community and village Disaster and Climate Management Plans already developed with NDMO and MWCSO assistance. 48 District Development Plans completed 41 Community Integrated Management Plans have been updated	MNRE/ MWCSO/ NDMO/ (2020)	
1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions	1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)	40% (2015)	SBS (GDP 2015)	36.8%	MOF/ SBS (GDP 2019)	Every Financial Year
Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture						
2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment	<2.5% (2017-2019)	FAO	<5% (provisional figure)	SBS (HIES 2018)	Every 5 years
	2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	NEW INDICATOR		22.4% (moderate) and 2.4% (severe) (provisional figures)	SBS (HIES 2018)	Every 5 years
2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	Moderate to severe stunting is 5% in children in the 0-59 months age bracket. Severe stunting of 3% of children in the 18-23 months range	SBS (DHS 2014)	<-2 standard deviation (moderate to severe stunting) is 7.3% while <-3- standard deviations (severe) is 3.5%	SBS (Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-2020)	Every 5 years
	2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	Moderate to severely wasted 0-59 months was 4%. Moderate to severely wasted 0-6 months was 9%	SBS (DHS 2014)	<-2 standard deviations (moderate to severe) is 3.1 and <-3 standard deviations (severe) is 1.2%. +2 standard deviations (moderate to severe) is 8.7% and +3 standard deviations (severe) is 2.5%	SBS (Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-2020)	Every 5 years
	2.2.3 Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage)	2000: Reproductive women with anaemia 22.1% Pregnant women with anaemia 34.1%	WHO (2019): Samoa Country Overview - Malnutrition Burden	2016: Reproductive women with anaemia 31.3% Pregnant women with anaemia 42.5%	WHO (2019): Samoa Country Overview - Malnutrition Burden	

Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio	40.2/100,000 live births or 0.402/1,000 live births (2011)	MOH	37.6/100,000 live births or 0.376/1,000 live births (2019)	MOH (Health Sector Plan 2019-2030, National Sexual and Reproductive Health Policy 2018-2023) and SBS (Population Census 2016)	
	3.1.2 Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was attended by skilled health personnel	83.0%	SBS (DHS 2014)	88.90%	SBS (Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-20)	Every 5 years
3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births	3.2.1 Under-5 mortality rate	22/1,000	SBS (Population Census 2011)	17/1,000	SBS (Population Census 2016)	Every 5 years
		NEW INDICATOR DERIVED FROM THIS SURVEY		20/1,000	SBS (Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-2020)	Every 5 years
	3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate	7/1,000	SBS (DHS 2014)	5/1,000	SBS (Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-2020)	Every 5 years
3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being	3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease					
	Mortality from NCDs for the 4 selected NCDs, Cardiovascular, cancers, chronic respiratory diseases and diabetes			34% cardiovascular, 15% cancer, 5% chronic respiratory, 9% diabetes and 18% other NCDs	SBS (STEP 2013)	
3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, ncids, and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantage population)					
	(a) Antenatal Care coverage (b) Care-seeking for children with Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) symptoms (c) Percentage of children aged 12-23 months who received the third dose of DTP (d) Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern contraceptive methods (e) Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities	93.3%	SBS (DHS 2014)	(a) 94.1% (b) 72.4% (c) 39.0% (d) 29.4% (e) 98.1%	SBS (Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-2020)	Every 5 years
	3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income					
	Proportion of total health expenditure paid for by households			9% out of pocket, 21% donors, 66% Government of Samoa and 4% other	SBS (DHS 2009)	

3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all	3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme	53%	SBS (DHS 2014)	95%	Ministry of Health EPI report	
3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States	3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution	Dentist 0.1, Nurses/ midwives 1.9, 0.1 pharmacist and 0.5 physician	MOH (2017)	6.92/ 1,000 (dentist 0.08, 2.25 nurses/ midwives, 0.1 pharmacist and 0.61 physician)	MOH (Annual Review FY 18/19)	Every Financial Year
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all						
4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex	(a) English Yr 4 26.5% (18% female and 35% male), Yr 6 43.5% (32% female and 55% male). Numeracy Yr 4 27.5% (23% female and 32% male), Yr 6 56% (50% female and 62% male) (b) English Yr 12 46% (43% female and 27% male) Yr 13 45.5% (53% female and 38% male). Yr 12 maths 7%	Review of Samoa Education Sector Plan (2013-2018)	Children who successfully completed three foundational reading tasks: age 7-14 - 45.5%, age for grade 2/3 -31.5%, attending grade 2/3 - 21.6%. Children who successfully completed four foundational number tasks Age 7-14 Age - 22.7%, for grade 2/3 - 17.2% attending grade 2/3 - 11.7%	SBS (Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-20)	Every 5 years
	4.1.2 Percentage of children age 3-5 years above the intended age for the last grade who have completed that grade	NEW INDICATOR DERIVED FROM THIS SURVEY		Primary school 97.0%, Lower secondary school 96.5 and Upper secondary school 56.1%	SBS (Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-2020)	Every 5 years
4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education	4.2.1 Proportion of children aged 24-59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex					
	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in at least three of the following four domains: literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning	NEW INDICATOR DERIVED FROM THIS SURVEY		73.3%	SBS (Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-20)	Every 5 years
4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex					
	Post School Education and Training (PSET) graduation rate	32.5% (44% males and 21% females) - 2016	MESC (Education Sector 5th Annual Review 2017/2018)	38.8% (38.2% males and 39.5% females) - 2018	MESC (Education Sector 5th Annual Review 2017/2018)	Every Financial Year
		37% (graduates for TVET programs for all ages in all programs)	NUS (Statistical Digest 2015)	40% (graduates for TVET programs for all ages in all programs)	NUS (Statistical Digest 2017)	Every Calendar Year

4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill					
	Percentage of post-school education and training (PSET) graduates finding employment within 6 months of completion	88.3% (2016/2017)	MESC (Review of Samoa education sector plan 2013-2018)	59% (2017/2018)	MESC (Review of Samoa education sector plan 2013-2018)	
4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all	4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) basic drinking water; (e) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (f) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)			(a) 100 % access to electricity (b) 100% access to internet for pedagogical purposes in Upper secondary (c) Computer laboratories: Government primary schools: 34%, Govt secondary schools: 91% (d) 100% access to basic drinking water (e) 100% access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities (f): Government primary schools: 97%, Govt secondary schools: 100% access to basic handwashing facilities (as per WASH indicator definitions)	MESC (Statistical Digest 2017)	Every Calendar Year
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls						
5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex			Yes	Government of Samoa (Report on the status of women 2017, CEDAW report)	
5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age					
	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have experienced any of the specified acts of physical, sexual, or emotional violence (all forms of violence) committed by their current husband/ partner (if currently married) or most recent husband/partner (if formerly married)	NEW INDICATOR DERIVED FROM THIS SURVEY		In the past 12 months - 32.6%	SBS (Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-2020)	Every 5 years
	5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence					
	Proportion of women and girls aged 15-49 years who have experienced any sexual violence (committed by any perpetrator)	NEW INDICATOR DERIVED FROM THIS SURVEY		In the past 12 months - 12.6%	SBS (Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-2020)	Every 5 years
5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20 – 24 years who were first married or in union before age 15 and before age 18	Aged 15 0.7%, aged 18 10.8%	SBS (DHS 2014)	Before age 15 - female 0.9%. Before age 18 - female 7.4%	SBS (Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-2020)	Every 5 years
	5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female			0	No reported cases	
5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate	5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location					
	Proportion of time spent by those outside the labor force on unpaid domestic and care work	NEW INDICATOR DERIVED FROM THIS SURVEY		93.5%	SBS (LFS 2017)	Every 5 years

5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments	(a) 6.1% (2011)	Government of Samoa (Report on the status of women 2017, CEDAW report)	(a) 10% (2016)	Government of Samoa (Report on the status of women 2017, CEDAW report)	
	5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	36%	SBS (Population Census 2011)	40%	SBS (Population Census 2016)	Every 5 years
5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences	5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care					
	Proportion of married women 15-49 who make their own health care decisions	90.3%	SBS (DHS 2009)	93.2%	SBS (DHS 2014)	Every 5 years
	5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education			There is a National Sexual and Reproductive Health Policy	MESC/MOH	
5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels	5.c.1 Existence/ Establishment of systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment	No appropriate system in place				
Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all						
6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	6.1.1 Percentage of household members with an improved water source on premises, whose sourced water was tested and free of E coil and available when needed	NEW INDICATOR DERIVED FROM THIS SURVEY		54.7%	SBS (Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-2020)	Every 5 years
6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	6.2.1 Proportion of household members (a) using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared (b) with a handwashing facility where water and soap or detergent are present	95.6%	SBS (DHS 2014)	(a) 96.1% (b) 78.8%	SBS (Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-2020)	Every 5 years
Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all						
7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	7.1.1 Proportion of households with access to electricity	96.4%	SBS (census 2016)	99.2%	SBS (Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-2020)	Every 5 years
	7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology for cooking and lighting	NEW INDICATOR DERIVED FROM THIS SURVEY		47.4%	SBS (Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-2020)	Every 5 years
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all						
8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries	8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	7.1%	SBS (GDP report 2015/2016)	2.6%	SBS (GDP report 2018/2019)	Every Financial Year
8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex					
	Proportion of informal employment in total employment by sex	NEW INDICATOR DERIVED FROM THIS SURVEY		37.3% (Male - 42.4% Female - 27.0%)	SBS (LFS 2017)	Every 5 years

8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation and persons with disabilities						
8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	(a) Average Gross Monthly Wages for paid employees by sex (b) Average Gross Monthly Wages for paid employees with disabilities, by sex	(a) SAT\$ T 1,296: Male SAT\$1,366 Female SAT\$ 1,173	SBS (LFS 2012)	(a) Total SAT \$1,268: Male SAT\$1,219, Female SAT\$1,351 (b) Total SAT\$ 1,653: Male SAT\$ 1,507, Female SAT\$ 1,806	SBS (LFS 2017)	Every 5 years
	8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	NEW INDICATOR DERIVED FROM THIS SURVEY		Total 10.8%, Male 11.1 % Female 10.5%	SBS (LFS 2017)	Every 5 years
8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training (NEET)	35.0%	SBS (LFS 2012)	37.9%	SBS (LFS 2017)	Every 5 years
8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment	8.8.1 Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers, by sex and migrant status					
	Number of fatal and non-fatal occupational accidents reported	50	MCIL (Annual report 2015/2016)	17	MCIL (Annual report 2017/2018)	Every Financial Year
	8.8.2 Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status			Samoa and the tripartite partners signed the MOU for decent work country programme, 2013	MCIL	
8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	8.10.1 (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults	(a) 1.92 (b) 3.43	CBS (2015)	(a) 2.01 (b) 5.88	CBS (2019)	
	8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider					
	Percentage of adults with at least one type of regulated deposit account	39.0%	CBS (2015)	39.0%	CBS (2015)	Every 5 years
8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries	8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements			Samoa received support under Tier I and Tier II of the Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF). The EIF supports LDCs and Samoa was afforded a transitional five period after graduating from LDC status in 2014. The Samoa-EIF Tier II Project (Trade Sector Support Programme) mobilized USD\$2.9 million for attaining medium to long term goals in the trade sector. The Samoa EIF Tier II Project ended in 2019. ODA received for Samoa for Aid for Trade In 2015 was USD\$31.5million and in 2017 it increased to USD\$75.3 million	UNCTAD, UNCTADStat, WB, World Development Indicators, OECD (from the OECD/WTO Aid for Trade at a Glance 2019: Economic Diversification and Empowerment Report)	
	8.b.1 Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy			Samoa National Action Plan on Youth Employment 2016-2020 National Youth Policy 2016-2020	MWCSD (Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development) , ILO and SNYC (Samoa National Youth Council)	
8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization						

Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation						
9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets	9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added	No data collection				
	9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit	No data collection				
Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries						
10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average	10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population	Total - 7.5%, Lowest 4 deciles - 7.6%	SBS (HIES 2008)	Total - 3.0%, Lowest 4 deciles - 4.3%	SBS (HIES 2013)	Every 5 years
10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status	10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities					
	Proportion of People Living Below 50 percent of Median by (1) expenditure per capita per week (2) by sex and (3) age group	(1) SAT\$49.27 (2) T 12.1% M 6.3% F 5.9% (3) 0-14 years T 14.4% M 7.3% F 7.0%, 15-29 years T 12.3% M 6.5% F 5.7%, 15-59 years T 11.2% M 5.9% F 5.3% 60+ years T 7.9% M 3.5% F 4.4%	SBS (HIES 2013/14)	(1) SAT\$44.85 (2) T 13.6% M 7.0% F 6.7% (3) 0-14 years T 16.8% M 8.8% F 8.0%, 15-29 years T 12.5% M 6.2% F 6.3%, 15-59 years T 12.0% M 6.0% F 6.0% 60+ years T 9.6% M 4.7% F 4.9% (provisional figures)	SBS (HIES 2018): preliminary findings	Every 5 years
10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard	10.3.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law					
	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	NEW INDICATOR DERIVED FROM THIS SURVEY		Women 17.0% Men 20.8%	SBS (Samoa DHS-MICS 2019-2020)	Every 5 years
10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality	10.4.1 Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers					
	Social protection transfer share of GDP			1.3%	SBS (GFS 2019)	Annually
10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes	10.b.1 Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)	ODA US\$109.7 and FDI SAT\$9.72m	MOF (2015/2016) & CBS 2015	ODA US\$99m and FDI SAT\$11.4m	MOF (2018/2019) & CBS 2019	Annually
10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent	10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted	13.42%	CBS (2019)	11.01%	CBS (2019)	

Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	NA (there are no slums in Samoa, based on UN Habitat definition)				
11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons	11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	NEW INDICATOR DERIVED FROM THE CENSUS	58% of HH the population use buses and taxis for land transportation. And 34% use private vehicles. 7.8% use both public and private transportation. 44% of all HH in Samoa owned a vehicle.	SBS (Population Census 2016)	Every 5 years	
11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate	No data collection				
	11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically	Only 1 city in Samoa (Apia) and theres no direct particiaption structure of civil society				

Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature	12.8.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment			Family Life Education, enabled MESC to prioritise areas of study such as human rights, rights of the child, gender equality as well as climate change studies into the curriculum. Teacher training is ongoing to build capacity to deliver these courses. National Environment Week each year – awareness programmes and awards to students for climate change and environmental knowledge	MESC & MNRE (2012)	
	12.c.1 Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption)	NA (Samoa has no fossil fuels namely coal, oil and natural gas)				

Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	80.7 (2009 Tsunami)	MNRE/ WB IDA doc, Oct 2019	6.3 (2012 Tropical Cyclone Evans)	MNRE/ WB IDA doc, Oct 2019	
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13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	13.2.1 Existence of the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)		Yes. (There is a National Climate Change Policy. MNRE have worked with various sectors to mainstream CC and resilience into sector plans. (Agriculture climate strategy Health, Education, Tourism, Forest, Private Sector Org) over the past 10 years. There is a National Climate Change Bill. EWACC implemented the review of the National Building Code 2017 Integrated Watershed Management Plan for Greater Apia Urban Area, Develop designs for hard adaptation Solution for Vaisigano river Catchment. Flood modeling of Vaisigano Water Catchment. QGIS training for technical Staff to develop mapping skills. CDCRM Household Survey and data Analysis for 123 Villages and 25 districts. Partnerships to increase resilience through the improvement of livelihoods/social status of vulnerable families through the increase in income generation opportunities such as MoU of selected families supplied items for starting your microenterprise & entrepreneurship to alleviate adverse effects of CC. Some villages now have a Village Disaster & Climate Management Plan (VDCMP) containing mitigation and and response plans & establishing village responses).	MNRE 2020	
	13.2.2 Total greenhouse gas emissions per year	No data collection			
13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	13.3.1 Existence of an integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula		Yes. (Early Childhood, Primary and Secondary Schools DRM Teachers Toolkit Reviewed and launched in May 2019 & launching of a Disaster and Energy Climate Change Course by SQA , with the service provider being the : National University of Samoa).	MESCC & SQA 2019	
13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible	13.a.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year between 2020 and 2025 accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment	Global indicator with on going discussions with UNFCCC			

13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities	13.b.1 Existence/ recipient of specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities			Yes. (Samoa continues to receive climate support from several donor partners and international funds and community)	MNRE/ MOF	
Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels						
16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)	No data collection				
16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	16.7.1 Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups					
	Proportions of positions in national and local public institutions in the legislature, by sex	(a) Total 49, male 46 (94%) & female 3 (6%), 1 out of 13 cabinet ministers are female (7.7%)	CEDAW report 2017	(a) Total 50, male 45 (90%) & female 5 (10%), 2 out of 13 cabinet ministers are female (15.4%) (b) Total 4,156, male 1,768 (42.5%) & female 2,388 (57.5%) (c) male 23(79%) & female 6 (21%)	CEDAW report 2017	
	16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group	No data collection				
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development						
17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source	Taxes (23.8%), Grants (2.1%) & Other revenue (2.7%)	SBS (GFS 2015/2016)	Taxes (25.4%), Grants (2.0%) & Other revenue (4.0%)	SBS (GFS 2018/2019)	Every Financial Year
	17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	26.3%	SBS (GFS 2015/2016)	29.4%	SBS (GFS 2018/2019)	Every Financial Year
17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development	17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	Yes. Samoa has a NPCC (National Policy Coordination Committee); SDS (Strategy for the Development of Samoa) 2016-2020; 14 sector plans and strategies and a National Development Cooperation Policy (NDCP);				
17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries	17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries	SAT\$4.2m	SBS (Budget 2015/2016)	SAT\$4.6m	SBS (Budget 2018/2019))	(a) Population census conducted every 5 years
	17.19.2 Completion of (a) at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; (b) birth registration percentage and (c) death registration percentage	(a) Yes. NSO conducted population census in 2011 (b) 59% of children under aged 5 were registered and 46% had birth certificates	(a) SBS (b) DHS 2014	(a) Yes. NSO conducted population census in 2016 (b) 79.2% of Births that are registered within 1 year of occurrence and (c) 70.5% of Deaths were registered in 2018	SBS and BDM (SBS)	(a) Population census conducted every 5 years

Source: Samoa's Second Voluntary National Review Report for the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals 2020, Samoa Bureau of Statistics and WHO (World Health Organization)

Total Indicators			86
<i>Tier 2 Indicators</i>		9	
<i>Not Applicable Indicators</i>		3	
<i>Proxy Indicators</i>		19	
<i>Compiled indicators</i>		55	
SP Direct Indicators			14
<i>Tier 2 Indicators</i>		2	
<i>Proxy Indicators</i>		4	
<i>Compiled indicators</i>		8	
SP Synergetic Indicators			72
<i>Tier 2 Indicators</i>		7	
<i>Not Applicable Indicators</i>		3	
<i>Proxy Indicators</i>		15	
<i>Compiled indicators</i>		47	

ANNEX 2: SOCIAL PROTECTION CONSULTATION WORKSHOP

SCHEDULE OF PPOINMENTS

(Taumeasina Island Resort, Tuesday 20th October - Wednesday 11th November 2020)

DATE	TIME	MINISTRY/
Tuesday 20 October 2020	10.00am - 10.45am	<i>(2020 World Statistics Day Programme for all Stakeholders)</i>
	<i>Morning Tea</i>	
	11.15am - 12.30pm	Social Protection Inception Workshop for ALL STAKEHOLDERS
<i>Lunch</i>		
Wednesday 21 October 2020	10.00AM - 11.15AM	Samoa Life Assurance Corporation, Accident Compensation Corporation, National Provident Fund <i>(Ministry of Finance - EPPD)</i>
	<i>Morning Tea</i>	
	11.30am - 12.45PM	Samoa Umbrella for Non-Government Organization <i>(Ministry of Finance - EPPD)</i>
	<i>Afternoon Tea</i>	
Thursday 22 October 2020	10.00AM - 11.15AM	Samoa Shipping Corporation, Samoa Ports Authority, Land Transport Authority <i>(Ministry of Finance - EPPD and Transport Sector Coordinator)</i>
	<i>Morning Tea</i>	
	11.30am - 12.45PM	Frankie Wholesale, Ah Liki Wholesale, Chan Mow Wholesale <i>(Ministry of Finance - EPPD)</i>
	<i>Afternoon Tea</i>	
Friday 23 October 2020	10.00AM - 11.15AM	Electric Power Corporation, Samoa Water Authority <i>(Ministry of Finance - EPPD, Energy and Water Sector Coordinators)</i>
	<i>Morning Tea</i>	
	11.30am - 12.45PM	Salafai Metal Industries, Bluebird Hardware <i>(Ministry of Finance - EPPD)</i>
	<i>Afternoon Tea</i>	

Monday 26 October 2020	10.00AM - 11.15AM	Ministry of Health, Fire and Emergency Services Authority (Ministry of Finance - EPPD and Health Sector Coordinator)
	<i>Morning Tea</i>	
	11.30am - 12.45PM	Mapuifagalele (Ministry of Finance - EPPD)
	<i>Afternoon Tea</i>	
Tuesday 27 October 2020	10.00AM - 11.15AM	National Kidney Foundation of Samoa, Samoa Family Health Association (Ministry of Finance - EPPD and Health Sector Coordinator)
	<i>Morning Tea</i>	
	11.30am - 12.45PM	Samoa Stationery and Book Store, Business Services Limited (Ministry of Finance - EPPD)
	<i>Afternoon Tea</i>	
Wednesday 28 October 2020	10.00AM - 11.15AM	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (Crops and Livestock Divisions) (Ministry of Finance - EPPD and Agriculture Sector Coordinator)
	<i>Morning Tea</i>	
	11.30am - 12.45PM	Samoa Farmers Association, Tautai Fishing, Samoa Federated Farmers Incorporated (Ministry of Finance - EPPD and Agriculture Sector Coordinator)
	<i>Afternoon Tea</i>	
Thursday 29 October 2020	10.00AM - 11.15AM	Public Service Commission (Ministry of Finance - EPPD and Public Administration Sector Coordinator)
	<i>Morning Tea</i>	
	11.30am - 12.45PM	Red Cross, ADRA, Rotary Club (Ministry of Finance - EPPD)
	<i>Afternoon Tea</i>	
Friday 30 October 2020	10.00AM - 11.15AM	Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development (Ministry of Finance - EPPD and Community Sector Coordinator)
	<i>Morning Tea</i>	
	11.30am - 12.45PM	Samoa National Youth Council, Civil Society Support Programme (Ministry of Finance - EPPD)
	<i>Afternoon Tea</i>	

Monday 2 November 2020	10.00AM - 11.15AM	Samoa Tourism Authority, Samoa Hotel Association <i>(Ministry of Finance - EPPD and Tourism Sector Coordinator)</i>
	<i>Morning Tea</i>	
	11.30am - 12.45PM	Ekalesia Faalapotopotoga Kerisiano I Samoa, Methodist Church, Latter Day Saints <i>(Ministry of Finance - EPPD)</i>
	<i>Afternoon Tea</i>	
Tuesday 3 November 2020	10.00AM - 11.15AM	Audit Office <i>(Ministry of Finance - EPPD)</i>
	<i>Morning Tea</i>	
	11.30am - 12.45PM	GOSHEN, Divine Mercy, Salvation Army <i>(Ministry of Finance - EPPD)</i>
	<i>Afternoon Tea</i>	
Wednesday 4 November 2020	10.00AM - 11.15AM	Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Labor <i>(Ministry of Finance - EPPD and TCM Sector Coordinator)</i>
	<i>Morning Tea</i>	
	11.30am - 12.45PM	Samoa Chamber of Commerce and Industries, Samoa Association of Manufacturers and Exporters <i>(Ministry of Finance - EPPD)</i>
	<i>Afternoon Tea</i>	
Thursday 5 November 2020	10.00AM - 11.15AM	Vodafone, Digicel <i>(Ministry of Finance - EPPD)</i>
	<i>Morning Tea</i>	
	11.30am - 12.45PM	Samoa Business Hub, Women in Business Development <i>(Ministry of Finance - EPPD)</i>
	<i>Afternoon Tea</i>	
Friday 6 November 2020	10.00AM - 11.15AM	Development Bank of Samoa, Central Bank of Samoa, Samoa Housing Corporation <i>(Ministry of Finance - EPPD)</i>
	<i>Morning Tea</i>	
	11.30am - 12.45PM	Samoa Commercial Bank, National Bank of Samoa, Bank of South Pacific, Australia and NZ Bank <i>(Ministry of Finance - EPPD)</i>
	<i>Afternoon Tea</i>	

Monday 9 November 2020	10.00AM - 11.15AM	Ministry of Justice, Courts and Administration (Ministry of Finance - EPPD and Justice Sector Coordinator)
	<i>Morning Tea</i>	
	11.30am - 12.45PM	Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture, National University of Samoa (FOE & FON), APTC, SQA (Ministry of Finance - EPPD and Education Sector Coordinator)
	<i>Afternoon Tea</i>	
Tuesday 10 November 2020	10.00AM - 11.15am	Samoa Victim Support Group, Faataua le Ola (Ministry of Finance - EPPD)
	<i>Morning Tea</i>	
	11.30am - 12.45PM	Ministry of Finance (Ministry of Finance - EPPD)
	<i>Afternoon Tea</i>	
Wednesday 11 November 2020	10.00AM - 11.30am	Nuanua o le Alofa, Loto Taumafai, Aoga Fia Malamalama, Senese, Samoa Association of Sign Language Interpreters (Ministry of Finance - EPPD)
	<i>Morning Tea</i>	
Friday 29 January 2021	10.30am - 12.30pm	Wrap up Workshop
	12.30pm	Lunch

ANNEX 3A: Social Assistance

ORGANIZATION/ MINISTRY	EXISTING SP PROGRAMS	BENEFICIARIES	PROCESS	DATA	DISAGGREGATION
ADRA (Adventist Disaster Relief Agency)	Community Disaster & Climate Risk Management. (focus on disaster preparedness & risk mitigation)	5 villages	selected beneficiaries are pre-selected by DMO (Disaster Management Office)	Total # of households, type of houses, vulnerability through VCA (Vulnerability Capacity Assessment), Toilet Facilities, Water Supply	Name, Age, Sex, Contact
	Shelter Financing Stimulus Package	(Total: 170 households - 120 new buildings, 50 refurbishments)	Building of new houses and refurbishments Assessment based & Criteria - Shelter Financing, Oversight Committee	Name of household and occupants, Persons with disabilities, Income, Current housing structure	Name of household and occupants, Persons with disabilities, Income, Current housing structure
	Canada Fund for Local Initiatives	Training - 77 households. Handwashing stations - 42 households (home for street vendors)		Total # of households, type of houses, Toilet facilities, Water Supply	Name, Age, Sex, Contact, Religion
	Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience	38 Villages (19 Traditional & 19 Non- Traditional)	Selection based on CIM Plans review and interventions identified through CSSP	Total # of households, vulnerability in terms of resilience	Name, Age, Sex, Contact
	Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness & Build Back Safer	45 Communities	Vulnerability Selected with assistance from MWCSO	Total # of households, resilient capacity, persons with disabilities, active committees in the community	20 training attendees - Name, Age, Gender, Responsibility in community, Disabilities
	Mau le To'ovae - DFAT (Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade)	400 Households	Vulnerability	Low - No income, Household population, no employment, subsistence farmers but inconsistent	Name, Village, Contact
Divine Mercy	Temporary Home/Shelter for the Homeless & Needy	Homeless people / those who have been neglected/abandoned by families		Age, Sex, Village	
Goshen Trust	Mental illness rehabilitation services	Mentally affected individuals providing trainings such as carpentry and gardening to help speed up rehabilitation efforts	Work together with Salvation Army and mental health unit, assessments are done first for a patient to be formally diagnosed as mentally ill before being registered in Goshen and they take over.		

Vodafone	Emergency/ Death Policy	Staff Members are eligible for this fund when a specific family member passes away. For married staff member - spouse and childrent, for single staff member - parents.		Name, Age, Sex, Village of Staff Member	
	Health subsidy/ assistance	Assists all staff members who have worked for at least 1 yr.	Added on employee salary as subsidy for medical supplies.		
LDS (Latter Day Saints)	Community Project funding	Community - village and not just members. This assistance is determined by the stake president and bishop of different villages	Request from communities e.g schools, hospitals that they need water tanks, school desks and chairs, computers, wheelchairs, stationery for	For this year the Church was able to donate 7 schools with chairs & Desk and 4 Villages with supply of more than 100 water tanks.	
	Fast offering	and non members as well	This can be requested to pay for electricity bills, water bills, school fees, feed the poor and	More than 40 households (Families) receiving this assistance from the last quarter of this year.	
	Pertpetual Education Fund	Youth from ages 18 to 35 years	This is a loan offered to youths who are willing to pursue studies in order to acquire a job but cannot afford to pay fees. This is repaid back at least \$20 a month up until its paid in full	More than 480 people registered and have used this funding	
	Return Missionary Fund	Returned Missionaries	This is available to young adults returning from missions and see a need to continue education in order to find a job to help out with their families	More than 10 Return Missionaries now utilizing this opportunity	
	Pathway Connect	Available for members only	Course fees are subsidised by the church	5 people registered for this program	
	Church Schools - tuition	Members of the church students only	Half tuition subsidised by the church. Non members pay full tuition	About 1000 or more total students enrolled at LDS church schools	
SUNGO (Samoa Umbrella for Non Government Organization)	Farmers Assistance	Farmers who are registered with the organization can apply		Data to be disaggregated by sex, age, village etc	

SFA (Samoa Farmers Association)	Trainings(upgrade skills of farmers)	Farmer members of SFA			
	Free seedlings	Community			
SRCA (Samoa Red Cross Association)	Programs for Awareness and/or Trainings	Individuals and members of village communities who attend these seminars or workshops.	First Aid Trainings, Disaster Management Awareness for Tsunami & other Natural Disasters which are conducted in village communities.		
	Blood Donation	This assistance benefits the patients in hospitals who are in need of blood transfusion	SRCA and their team working side-by-side with MOH visit blood donors when needed to collect blood and transport to the Laboratory at Motootua Hospital for storage.		
	Water Tank Project	Benefits those of the wider public who have no access to clean water or running tap.	Households within a chosen community are assessed to see if they are eligible for this assistance or not.		
CCCS (Congregation Christian Church of Samoa)	Pension	Retired Pastors and those who have served as Pastors for at least 20 years			
	TPT - Tautuaina Tagata Puapuagatia	Assistance for the sick / afflicted members of the Church as identified by an EFKS Congregation needing assistance			
	Food & Parcel Assistance	Mainly focused on the Mapuifagalele (home for the aged) and SVSG (Samoa Victim Support Group)			

MJCA (Ministry of Justice, Courts and Administration)	Child support assistance	Mothers with children, who have been abandoned by partner/ spouse	Apply in person by filling in the required forms		
	Legal aid programs	Legal assistance/ representation for those who can not afford a lawyer for proceedings			
	Awareness and/or Rehabilitation Programs	People who have been in jail or with criminal convictions			
Salvation Army	Individual Counselling	Public	Referral, One to one Assessment, Treatment Suitability & Recommendation, Individual Counselling (4-6 sessions), 3 month follow up.	103 Clients from 2018-2020	
	Faletalatala: Physcoeducation Group Programme	Public	Referral, One to one Assessment, Treatment Suitability & recommendation, Faletala 6 week Psychoeducation Group Programme (6 Sessions), 3 month follow up.	632 Clients from 2018-2020	
	Faleola o Tupu: Intensive Group Programme	Parolees	Parole board ordered referral as per Parole condition, One to one Assessment, Faleola o Tupu (House of Life & Growth) Intensive Group Programme (16 Sessions), 3 month follow up	13 Clients from 2018-2020	
	Community Fonos	All Village Groups	Village Outreach Fono- Addiction Awareness Programme.	2 fono's completed before the COVID 19 SOE 140 attendees	

Samoa Lifeline Call Center - Open 24 hours / 7 days a week	Citizens / permanent residents / anyone in Samoa or International Anyone who has access to a phone	Phone Mentoring / Counselling Assistance Free call to Lifeline 800-5433 (LIFE)	Name / Sex / Age / Village / Religion / Disability Mode of Counselling: Phone - Problematic Issues Date, Time and Duration of Call, Counselling	Clients All mental health Issues Suicide Gender Based Violence Depression Drugs & Alcohol Marriage problems Teen problems Financial issues Loneliness Abandoned Disability Terminally Ill All types of Abuse
Face to Face Counselling	Open to anyone in Samoa	Faataua Le Ola office situated at the Ioane Viliamu Building, Tamaligi, Apia, is open to anyone, from 8am to 5pm Monday to Friday.	Name / Sex / Age / Village / Religion / Disability Mode of Counselling: Phone - Problematic Issues Date, Time and Duration of Call, Counselling	Clients Mental health Issues Suicide Gender Based Violence Depression Drugs & Alcohol Marriage problems Teen problems Financial issues Loneliness Abandoned Disability Terminally Ill All types of Abuse
Post Vention Visits	All Completed or Attempted Suicide Victims and Families	Visits are conducted on a monthly basis to new clients and also some old clients (survivors of suicide) are revisited as the need arises.	Name / Sex / Age / Village / Religion Disability, Date & Time FLO Team Duration of Visit / Counselling Session Mode of Counselling: Face to Face, Photos taken for record keeping	Method (Mode) of Suicide Completed or Not Completed Copy Cat Suicides
Suicide Awareness & Prevention Outreach Programs	Schools Youth Groups Church Communities Village Communities	By Request By Invitation	Participants: Names / Age / Sex / Village / Religion / Disability Date & Time , FLO Team, Duration of Programme Presenters and Pictorial Essays	Type of Group Registration of Participants Number of Participants Theme of Outreach Role Play Theme Powerpoint Presentations

FLO (Faataua le Ola)

<p>Basic Communications Skills Training for Suicide Prevention</p>	<p>Students Youth Groups Church Communities Village Communities Organisations Groups of Individuals</p>	<p>By Request By Invitation</p>	<p>Participants: Names / Age / Sex / Village / Religion / Disability Date & Time , FLO Team, Duration of Programme FLO Presenters</p>	<p>Type of Group Type of Workshop Registration of Participants Number of Participants Powerpoint Presentation</p>
<p>Referrals of Clients to Partnering Agencies: Mental Health, Goshen Trust , Ministry of Health, Ministry of Police, Samoa Law & Justice Sector, Ombudsman Office</p>	<p>Faataua Le Ola clients that need referrals to other Organisations and Ministries who can help them and assist them further.</p>	<p>Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) agreement is set up with the respective Agencies. If a FLO client needs referral, a referral sheet is completed by FLO and then the client is referred on to the relevant Organisation, Ministry or Group.</p>	<p>Name / Sex / Age / Village / Religion Living with a Disability, Terminally ill Patients Date & Time, FLO Referral Officer, Referral Form</p>	<p>Clients issues which has necessitated Referrals: Mental health Suicidal Gender Based Violence Depression Drugs & Alcohol Problematic Marriage Problematic Teen Financial Issue Abandonment Living with a Disability Terminally ill Patient All types of Abuse</p>
<p>Outreach Programmes in Partnership with Government Ministries and Organisations</p>	<p>Rural and Urban villages throughout Samoa - Upolu, Savaii, Manono, Apolima</p>	<p>Invitation from Government Ministries, namely: MWCSD, MNRE, MOH, SL&JS. FLO team to participate and present on mental health issues in the context of: Disaster Preparedness - MNRE-DMO GBV / Drug & Alcohol Abuse - MWCSD. Preparedness of a Healthy mind, body, spirit in the context of Meales epidemic and other infectious diseases and</p>	<p>FLO team presents visually with very effective Powerpoint presentations as well as verbally delivering the presentations. Participants are invited to participate in small role plays to demonstrate that they understand the message that has been delivered. With MNRE's programmes, a Simulation exercise is also conducted on the final day of the programme so that everyone knows what to do in</p>	<p>Participants: Names / Age / Gender / Religion / Disability Date & Time FLO Team Duration of Programme FLO Presentors Written Report Powerpoint Presentations</p>

	<p>Compilation of: Suicide Data (Completed & Attempted) Samoa Lifeline Calls Data Referrals Data Outreach Programme Reports Basic Communications Skills Workshop Reports Training Reports</p>	<p>Faataua Le Ola's Data Bank (Strictly Confidential) MOU Partners (upon request as per MOU criteriors)</p>	<p>All data and reports are compiled and signed by the responsible counsellor or officer. It is proof read by the Executive Director, signed by ED and then filed away. A written letter of request from the relevant partner is provided addressed to the Executive Director of FLO. Upon her discretion, the data or report is provided to the requesting agency, with a written agreement of confidentiality signed by the 2 parties.</p>	<p>All data and reports are STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.</p>	<p>All data and reports are STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.</p>
<p>NUS (National University of Samoa)</p>	<p>Educational Scholarships for TVET (Teaching and Vocational Educational and Training) Students</p>	<p>Mainly aimed at the vulnerable and poor students who are not able to afford tertiary education fees but are high achievers</p>		<p>500 scholarships</p>	
	<p>Early Childhood Education Scholarship Program</p>	<p>For those who are looking at pursuing education in Early Childhood.</p>			
<p>EPC (Electric Power Corporation)</p>	<p>Community Services Opertaion (EPC working together with MOF installing streets lights)</p>	<p>Public</p>	<p>Household can apply to the EPC if you need streets lights infornt of your house</p>		
<p>SWA (Samoa Water Authority)</p>	<p>Covid-19 Domestic Tarriff Assistance runs until end of November 2020 as assistance to the public while facing the pandemic</p>	<p>Anybody can benefit from this - all households who have access to metred water are eligible under this service.</p>	<p>This assistance is automatically monitored by SWA during metre checks which confirms how much cubic metres each households use per month. - households are tarriffed according to the specific amount of water usage eligible for tarriff.</p>	<p>Amount of water usage per household, per village (geographical area)</p>	

SFHA (Samoa Family Health Association)	Mobile Clinic	Provides medical assistance (specifically in family planning) to highly inaccessible areas of the country mainly rural areas			
	Free checkup (or whatever amount the patient can afford)	Walk-in patients that can not afford to pay the cost of check-up are seen at a subsidized cost (however much they can afford).	Vital details are recorded (name, age, sex, village, contact details)		
SSAB (Samoa Stationary and Books)	20 Primary School Scholarships (in literacy & numeracy)				
	Nofotane Project in collaboration with SVSG				
NOLA (Nuanua o le Alofa)	Scholarships for PWD prospective students	Only PWD students are eligible			
SASLI (Samoa Association of Sign Language Interpreters)	Free services for the Deaf Community	Deaf/mute members of the community			
SENESE	Free hearing tests	Members of the community			
Ah Liki Wholesale	Monetary assistance for Staff for Faalavelaves or Specific Situations (e.g. kids tuition fees, emergency family medical fees, etc)	All Staff	Assessed on a case by case basis, courtesy offered by the Managing Director/ General Manager. No interest charged, only principal amount to be paid back.		
SPA (Samoa Ports Authority)	Waive wharfage fees for certain goods/ commodities being brought into the country	Communities/ local organizations	An organization requests to NEOC (National Emergency Operation Center)		
	Donations for community service programs like youth development, golf tournaments and rugby sponsorship	Community	Organisation requests SPA for sponsorship/donation	26 organisations 2019-2020 financial year	95% of all requests

APTC (Australian Pacific Technical College)	Trade Scholarships	Financially constrained students who are unable to pay their school fees		Subject to APTC conditions	
SSC (Samoa Shipping Services)	Donations for community service programs like youth development, golf tournaments and rugby sponsorship	Community	Organisation requests SSC for sponsorship/donation		
National Provident Fund (NPF)	Senior Citizen Benefit Fund (SCBF)	All those aged 65 years and above	Register in person with documents such as birth certificate and passport	Monthly	
	Health related Services	All those aged 65 years and above	Register in person with documents such as birth certificate and passport		
	Travel related services	All those aged 65 years and above	Register in person with documents such as birth certificate and passport		

ANNEX 3B: Social Insurance

ORGANIZATION/ MINISTRY	EXISTING SP PROGRAMS	BENEFICIARIES	PROCESS	DATA	DISAGGREGATION
Vodafone	High Risk Insurance	Insurance for high risk employees (technical)	Fully funded by the company		
LDS (Latter Day Saints)	Accident Death/Dismemberment Insurance (AD&D)	Any fulltime employee who applies for it	Monthly deductions are made from payroll		
	Supplemental Group Term Life (SGTL)	All permanent staff			
	24 hours / Accident Death & Dismemberment Insurance				
ACC (Accident Compensation Corporation)	Petroleum levy	Anybody can benefit from this and theres no age limit for people who are eligible	Coverage for employees 24/7, those who are unemployed are only covered when involved in a vehicle accident. They only pay when you are not covered for instance, when you are on LWOP because of the accident, they pay 70% of your payment.		Sex, age, village
	Death Compensation	Any fulltime employee who pays an amount to ACC is eligible for this.			
APTC (Australian Pacific Technical College)	Medical Insurance	Medical insurance is paid by APTC to cover its employees.			
EPC (Electric Power Corporation)	Medical Treatment Coverage	Employees who have been injured while on the job (e.g. bitten by animals), EPC pays for their medical treatment as well as their prescription costings, also employees electrocuted or any kind of injury while on the job.	Applies to all employees who have been injured on the job. The scope of this service however does seem to cover those who have lost lives in their line of work as life insurance provided by EPC has been removed		Sex, age, designation, qualification, injuries, covered by EPC or not?

SWA (Samoa Water Authority)	Medical Coverage	Waste Water allowance to compensate for the work that the wastewater team does and to cover for any medical expenses.			
SSAB (Samoa Stationary and Books)	Life Insurance (subsidized)	For those employees who have worked for at least 10 years		Workers are identified from the SSAB employee database	
Samoa Business Hub	Micro credit insurance	Registered members only			
National Provident Fund (NPF)	Death Benefit	All current members and active members are entitled to this upon death, where the legal spouse is usually the recipient.	Need to provide death certificate as proof		

ANNEX 3C: Labour Market Programs

ORGANIZATION/ MINISTRY	EXISTING SP PROGRAMS	BENEFICIARIES	PROCESS	DATA	DISAGGREGATION
SAME (Samoa Association of Manufacturers and Employers)	Private Sector Grant - MCIL (Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Labor)	Members of SAME and public	MCIL - set criteria, review performances of Organisation & make recommendation. Parliament approves and MCIL pays SAME the Grant annually	\$40k for year 2020 \$33k for year 2019 Some special funds added for special project	
	Internship Program with MWCSD (Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development)	Youth (both Men & Women)	MWCSD offer a group of unemployed youths to do an internship training for 4 weeks. Members of SAME will offer the youth jobs on a subsidised wages. MWCSD pay the subsidy and a small fee to SAME.	Year 2020 Subsidy - \$1,080 SAME fee - \$135 Year 2019 Subsidy - \$2,310 SAME fee - \$500	
	SEASONAL EMPLOYMENT SCHEMES (Recognized Seasonal Employer Scheme (NZ RSE), Seasonal Workers Program (Australia SWP), Canterbury Trade Employment Initiative (NZ), NZ Meat Processing Industry)	Unemployed individuals who have applied directly with MCIL under this scheme and have been selected as successful applicants.	i) Uplift Form from SEU once Registration opens, ii) Submit completed Reg. Form to SEU (attach requested docs), iii) SEU to conduct first document screening & inform applicants, iv) Successful application to attend Fitness Training, v) Fitness Trainer to finalize results & SEU to inform applicants, vi) Attend interviews & submit references, vii) SEU to finalize results & inform applicants, viii) Successful applicants officially registered to Work Ready Pool to await work opportunities.		

MCIL (Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Labor)	Apprenticeship Training Scheme	Individuals eligible must have completed at least 1 year of Vocational Training with a Training Provider and must have relevant work experience in an Apprenticiable Trade he/she wishes to engage in.			
	Job Seeker Service	All individuals who are looking for job opportunities can use this portal to maximize their opportunity of finding a job	Allows job seekers to register their personal details, qualifications and experience in the Labour Market Information System. Employers can then search for suitable job seekers to fill any vacant positions they may have.		
LDS (Latter Day Saints)	Self Reliance Centre	Anyone searching for a job/better education	Help with basic english, maths, computing skills before someone can enrol in a program	50 people participating in this programs.	
PSC (Public Service Commission)	Trainings for unemployed (school leavers) / job seekers	Unemployed / job seekers			
	Job information center (help to search for a job, how to fill up the application form, make copies of the certificate and use the internet to send their application form, also the internet for job search	General public	Walk in		
	PSC Circular	General Public	Access on the internet or walk in		
APTC (Australian Pacific Technical College)	Apprenticeship programs for PWDs (Persons with disabilities)	PWDs	Subject to conditions as stated by APTC		
	Trainings for the unemployed in collaboration with the Samoa Chamber of Commerce	Those who are unemployment and currently looking for a job			

Samoa Family Health Association (SFHA)	Unemployed Youth Trainings	Unemployed Youth	These unemployed youths are identified during the SFHA ongoing awareness program run on a monthly basis in selected communities within the country.		
SSAB (Samoa Stationary and Books)	Jobseeker & School Leaver Trainings				
Ah Liki Wholesale	Savings For Staff	All Staff	Each employee can nominate a fixed percentage of their wages/salary that will go into a savings account that is operated by the company and can choose to withdraw at any time with no fees incurred. This program was set up to assist the staff (especially laborers), so that they are more financially secure in the long-run.		
	Emergency Injury Related Costs	All Staff	For the staff whom are injured or so on the job, any medical costs required will be paid by the company in conjunction with giving them sick leave. However, although this is a general company policy, claims with the Accident Compensation Corporation are still made.	Unfortunately, this is done on a manual basis as this rarely occurs and usually taken out of petty cash until a claim can be made with the ACC if applicable. So, there is no data on hand for this, just normal physical receipts and have been aggregated into operating expenses.	
	Leave Entitlements and Legal Contributions	All Staff	All Staff are entitled to annual leave, sick leave and maternity leave. Pension/superannuation paid for every employee.		
	Rostered Days Off	Salaried Staff	Staff on salary have a day off every second week and is rostered accordingly by the Human Resources Department	Total employment is just over 400 persons and about 20% are on salaries. This 20% are entitled to these rostered day off	
SPA (Samoa Ports Authority)	Youth employment opportunities	Community and school leavers awaiting scholarships or final results	SPA invites anyone in this category to request casual employment with SPA for short period (especially busy periods like xmas and new year)	2 recruits in 2019 - 2020 financial year	80% of all applicants

ANNEX 4: List of Stakeholders Consulted

1	Samoa Life Assurance Corporation	23	Samoa Audit Office
2	Samoa Umbrella for Non-Government Organization (SUNGO)	24	The Salvation Army
3	Samoa Ports Authority (SPA)	25	Divine Mercy
4	Samoa Shipping Corporation (SSC)	26	Goshen Trust
5	Land Transport Authority (LTA)	27	Ministry of Commerce Industry and Labour (MCIL)
6	Ah Liki Wholesale	28	Samoa Association of Manufacturers and Exporters (SAME)
7	Chan Mow Wholesale	29	Digicel
8	Electric Power Corporation (EPC)	30	Samoa Business Hub
9	Samoa Water Authority (SWA)	31	Central Bank of Samoa (CBS)
10	Salafai Metal Industries	32	Development Bank of Samoa (DBS)
11	Bluebird Hardware	33	Ministry of Justice Courts and Administration (MJCA)
12	Samoa Family Health Association	34	National University of Samoa (NUS)
13	Samoa Stationery and Books (SSAB)	35	Australian Pacific Technical College (APTC)
14	Samoa Farmers Association	36	Samoa Qualification Authority (SQA)
15	Public Services Commission (PSC)	37	Aoga Fia Malamalama
16	Red Cross	38	Faataua le Ola (FLO)
17	Adventist Disaster Relief Agency (ADRA)	39	Senese
18	Civil Society Support Program (CSSP)	40	Deaf Association of Samoa
19	Ekalesia Faalapotopotoga Kerisiano I Samoa (EFKS)	41	Samoa Association of Sign Language Interpreters (SASLI)
20	Latter Day Saints (LDS)	42	Nuanua o le Alofa (NOLA)
21	Accident Compensation Corporation (ACC)	43	National Provident Fund (NPF)
22	Ministry of Finance (MOF)		