# 2022-23 SAMOA Development Program Progress Reporting

## Progress against COVID-19 development Response plan results indicators

### Health Security

| **Key Results Indicators** | **Progress/Result** |
| --- | --- |
| Number (and nature) of instances of strengthened health systems, including preparedness for emergencies and public health crises (Target: three significant instances of change) | Supported the expansion of mSupply (pharmaceutical logistics management system) to five rural district hospitals (following seven in 2021-22) and the national vaccine storage centre. This enabled better monitoring and timely replenishment of pharmaceutical supplies and medical resources from the central pharmaceutical warehouse, including through an online dashboard.  Supported expansion of *Tamanu*, patient electronic medical record, to cover COVID-19 PCR testing and community based Non-Communicable Disease screening, diagnosis, referrals, and treatments.  Supported the expansion of *Tupaia*, the health data aggregation and visualisation tool to integrate COVID-19 testing and tracking of staff availability, oxygen, personal protective equipment PPE, and equipment across all facilities. |
| Evidence of improved response to health security threats (Target: two significant instances of change) | Supported training for Ministry of Health pharmacy and procurement staff in the use of mSupply Tender module to accurately quantify procurement needs and consumables, reducing stockouts and wastage.  The expansion of Tupaia enabled swift decisions on resource allocation and location of testing and vaccination sites based on the concentration of COVID-19 cases. |
| Number of people immunised with Australian support | Following Australia’s comprehensive donations and roll-out of COVID-19 vaccines in 2021-22, supplemented with contributions from other donors, no Australian support towards immunisation was required in 2022-23. |
| Number of women and men accessing sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) services provided with Australian support  (Target: 10 per cent increase over pre-COVID-19 baseline) | Supported delivery of SRHR services to 492 people: 395 women and girls and 17 men[[1]](#footnote-2). |
| Total number of SRHR-related appointments held at frontline service units, provided with Australian support  (Target: 10 per cent increase over pre‑COVID-19 baseline) | Supported 250 SRHR-related appointments through static and mobile clinics[[2]](#footnote-3). |
| Contraceptive protection from unplanned pregnancy made available through Australian support (Target: 10 per cent increase in Couple Years of Protection over pre-COVID-19 baseline) | Supported 10,578 Couple Years of Protection[[3]](#footnote-4), a 76 per cent increase over pre-COVID-19 baseline. |

### Stability

| **Key Results Indicators** | **Progress/Result** |
| --- | --- |
| Number (and nature) of instances of improved social protection-related policies and/or measures (Target: one significant instance of change) | 1. Social Protection Policy adopted by the Government of Samoa (GoS) and funded in Samoa’s supplementary budget, enabled by technical assistance and budget support from Australia and other partners through the Joint Policy Action Matrix (JPAM). The policy guides Samoa’s approach on support measures for vulnerable groups and persons with disabilities. |
| Number of women and girl survivors receiving support services | 1,598 women and girls, including persons with disabilities, received Helpline assistance and 54 through Sakura House women’s refuge centre. |
| Number (and nature) of instances of improved policies and/or measures that seek to combat gender-based violence (GBV)  (Target: two significant instances of change) | 1. Supported drafting of a National Prevention Framework for GBV through the Pacific Partnership on Ending Violence Against Women and Girls. 2. Separately, Get into Rugby Plus (GIR+) expanded to a second location in Savai’i enabling Lakapi Samoa and the Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development to reinforce efforts to prevent GBV. GIR+ builds life skills through rugby to challenge gendered norms in sport and within families and communities. |
| Percentage of Year 4 and Year 6 students meeting a minimum Level 3 for Literacy and Numeracy (Target: three per cent increase over 2021-22 baseline) | The following table figures will be readout in the order of years  2021-22 (%) then 2022-23 (%) then finally Increase (%). Here are the figures: Year 4 English (boys) 5 5.1 0.1 Year 4 English (girls) 11 13.7 2.7 Year 4 Maths (boys) 3 6.5 3.5 Year 4 Maths (girls) 4 11.4 7.4 Year 6 English (boys) 9 13.2 4.2 Year 6 English (girls) 21 29.4 8.4 Year 6 Maths (boys) 8 9.5 1.5 Year 6 Maths (girls) 11 15.6 4.6 |
| Number of students with disabilities enrolled at all levels (Target: 278) | 264 (109 men and 155 women), comprising:   * Primary (74 men and 128 women) * Secondary (9 men and 7 women) * Post School Education & Training (5 men and 5 women); and * Australia Pacific Training Coalition (21 men and 15 women). |
| Percentage of schools implementing online learning plans (Target: 50 per cent of schools) | Data not available. Australia’s support for moodle (online learning platform) is ongoing with access to trainers available on Messenger chat groups and email. Refresher courses run in 17 moodle secondary schools. |
| Number (and nature) of instances of policies and/or measures that seek to improve education quality for all (Target: five significant instances of change) | * Launch of the National and Community Disability Inclusive Education Awareness Plan; * Launch of the Online Teacher Registration and Licensing System; * Finalisation of the Secondary School Curriculum review including the repackaging of technical and vocational education (TVET) subjects; * Expansion of the National University of Samoa TVET scholarship program to support vulnerable students; * Completion of Ministry of Education Sports and Culture Network upgrade to improve the underlying infrastructure in preparation for the Samoa Education Management Information System; and * Completion of Education Sector Plan and Education Sector Support Program Mid-Term Review. |

### Economic Recovery

| **Key Results Indicators** | **Progress/Result** |
| --- | --- |
| Number (and nature) of instances of the GoS having adopted responsible and evidence-informed fiscal and economic measures that mitigate the impacts of COVID-19 (Target: two significant instances of change) | Australia’s budget support and technical assistance through the JPAM incentivised and enabled reforms, helping Samoa remain fiscally resilient in 2022-23. Samoa achieved a budget surplus of 5.4 per cent of GDP despite post ‑COVID-19 economic challenges. Domestic revenues and grant inflows increased; public debt lowered to 43.7 per cent of GDP from 46.1 per cent.  GoS also launched its Medium-Term Debt Strategy 2022-26 and Guarantee Policy for Public Bodies and State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) outlining responsible debt and loan practices. |
| Number (and nature) of instances of the GoS having responsible and evidence-informed fiscal and economic measures that support inclusive growth and resilience (Target: two significant instances of change) | Cabinet approval of amendments to Labour Employment Relations Act included in JPAM for February 2022. An Amendment Bill was tabled in Parliament in early 2023, to strengthen provisions against discrimination and child labour and to improve consistency of the legislation with international labour standards.  Samoa’s Credit Bureau Policy was approved by the Central Bank of Samoa Governor in August 2022, enabling public consultations on supporting legislation to proceed. The policy aims to improve financial access for smallholder businesses by enabling them to build a transparent credit history to access financing through ‘reputational collateral’ in the absence of physical collateral. |
| Number of people supported to have raised incomes and better jobs of livelihoods (Target: 600) | 565 Australia Pacific Training Coalition Graduates upskilled with qualifications including in construction, plumbing, counselling, international skills training, and commercial cookery.  36 university graduates upskilled with qualifications including undergraduate and postgraduate degrees in cybersecurity, environmental management, engineering, allied health, law, and political science. |
| Examples of partnering with the private sector and other partners to ensure supply lines are open | No bilateral investments covering this area in 2022-23. |
| Australian budget support as a percentage of the partner country’s domestic revenue[[4]](#footnote-5) | Australia provided $24.3 million in budget support in 2022-23, equating to 8.92 per cent of total domestic revenue. |

### Investment Performance ratings

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Investment Details** | **Year** | **Effectiveness** | **Efficiency** | **Gender Equality** |
| **Samoa Parliament Complex Redevelopment Phase II – Legislative Assembly Office Redevelopment** | 2023 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Investment duration: 2022-26; Budget: $17.0m | 2022 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| **Education Sector Support Program II (ESSP II)** | 2023 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| Investment duration: 2019-24; Budget: $14.1m | 2022 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| **Markets for Change (M4C) Program** | 2023 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Investment duration: 2021-26; Budget: $5.3m | 2022 | N/A | N/A | N/A |

### Final Investment Performance ratings

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Investment Details** | **Year** | **Effectiveness** | **Efficiency** | **Gender Equality** |
| **Samoa Health Program** | 2023 FIMR | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| Investment duration: 2013-23; Budget: $7.7m | 2022 IMR | 5 | 4 | 4 |
| **Women in Leadership in Samoa** | 2023 FIMR | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Investment duration: 2018-22; Budget: $3.0m | 2022 IMR | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| **Samoa Fiscal Resilience Program** | 2023 FIMR | 4 | 4 | 2 |
| Investment duration: 2018-23; Budget: $20.0m | 2022 IMR | 5 | 5 | 3 |

### Definitions of rating scale:

Satisfactory (4, 5, and 6)

6 = Very good; satisfies criteria in all areas.   
5 = Good; satisfies criteria in almost all areas.  
4 = Adequate; on balance, satisfies criteria; does not fail in any major area.

Less than satisfactory (1, 2 and 3)

3 = Less than adequate; on balance does not satisfy criteria and/or fails in at least one major area.  
2 = Poor; does not satisfy criteria in major areas.  
1 = Very poor; does not satisfy criteria in many major areas.

1. Per cent increase over pre-COVID-19 baseline cannot be calculated for 2022-23, because the data available for this financial year captures services delivered by the Samoa Family Health Association (SFHA) with Australian funding only, under the Samoa Gender Partnership Program (SGPP). Data for previous years (including for pre-COVID-19 baseline) were drawn from SFHA’s Impact Project, which reported on services delivered with joint funding from Australia, NZMFAT and IPPF. The Impact Project ceased in June 2022. SGPP’s priorities differ from the Impact Project’s, mainly delivering gender-focused civil society institutional strengthening, while Australian funded Transformative Agenda (UNFPA-run) and Partnerships for a Healthy Region (DFAT-run) programs continue to focus on SRHR.        [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. As above. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. Couple years of protection (CYPs) is the estimated protection from pregnancy provided by contraceptive methods during a one-year period, based upon the volume of all contraceptives sold or distributed free of charge to clients during that period. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. The wording of this indicator has changed since the drafting of the CDRP from percentage of supplementary budget expenditure to percentage of total domestic revenue. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)