



Aid Program Performance Report 2012–13 Samoa

This Aid Program Performance Report (APPR) summarises the Australian aid program's progress in Samoa from July 2012 to June 2013. Previous Annual Program Performance Reports¹ can be accessed on the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) website: <http://aid.dfat.gov.au/Pages/home.aspx>

Context

2012–13 was challenging for Samoa. The year started buoyantly as the country hosted extensive celebrations for the 50th anniversary of independence and a second year of positive economic growth was expected for the first time since the 2009 tsunami and global financial crisis.² However increasing debt levels and a devastating cyclone in December 2012 have reduced Samoa's ability to capitalise on the good start to the year.

As outlined through this APPR, the Samoa – Australia Partnership for Development (the partnership) has enabled the Government of Samoa to respond to many challenges in the past year. The partnership, which runs from 2008 to 2015, outlines mutual commitments to improve the quality of life for all Samoans, particularly the most vulnerable. Partnership targets are drawn from Government of Samoa national and sector targets and reflect Australian-funded inputs as well as broader sector progress.

Economic and political context

Samoa's economic growth has been slow over the past five years as a result of a series of shocks including the 2009 tsunami. Following Tropical Cyclone Evan, growth estimates for 2012–13 were revised down from 2 to 0.9 per cent. A modest recovery of 2 per cent growth is expected in 2013–14, fuelled in part by reconstruction activity.³ Tourism, which showed signs of post-tsunami recovery, was hit hard again following Cyclone Evan. Remittances increased following the cyclone, but have generally slowed since the global financial crisis.⁴ Output has fallen in agriculture with up to 100 per cent of subsistence crops, such as banana and taro, lost in some areas.⁵

Samoa's debt levels have risen sharply from 30.3 per cent of gross domestic product in 2007–08 to 55.5 by the end of 2011–12.⁶ Given this and reduced growth prospects, in August 2012 the International Monetary Fund (IMF) raised Samoa's debt distress risk rating from low to moderate. In May 2013, this rating was upgraded to high risk given lowered economic growth

¹ Prior to 2012-13 Aid Program Performance Reports were called Annual Program Performance Reports.

² Government of Samoa Minister of Finance, 2012/13 Budget Address, 31 May 2012.

³ International Monetary Fund, *Samoa request for disbursement under the Rapid Credit Facility—debt sustainability analysis*, 1 May 2013.

⁴ In the first eight months of 2012–13, the number of tourists dropped by 1.2 per cent and the number of private remittances increased by 9.6 per cent, compared to the first eight months of 2011–12. Government of Samoa Central Bank of Samoa, *Tourism Earnings and Remittances Report*, February 2013.

⁵ Government of Samoa – World Bank, *Samoa Post Disaster Needs Assessment, Cyclone Evan 2012*, March 2013.

⁶ IMF, *Samoa request for disbursement under the Rapid Credit Facility—debt sustainability analysis*, 1 May 2013.

and post-cyclone loans which will see debt rise to more than 58 per cent of gross domestic product by 2015–16.⁷ While these loans are helping fund essential recovery activities, they will increase the longer-term challenge of reducing public debt to a sustainable level.

Samoa has undertaken substantial reforms in the last decade, which, along with continued political stability, have contributed to ongoing macroeconomic stability. However there is evidence that reform momentum is slowing. Restoring Samoa's strong growth will require continued structural reforms especially in relation to under-performing state-owned enterprises, many of which require ongoing support from public finances. Monitoring debts incurred by these enterprises and improvements to the operating environment for businesses need to be key priorities for the Government of Samoa in the coming years.⁸

Cyclone Evan struck Samoa on 13 December 2012 causing widespread damage. Up to 14 people died, 253 houses were destroyed and 1 835 damaged. More than 14 700 people were affected. In addition, seven schools and two clinics were destroyed and damage to water, electricity and road networks was extensive, particularly around the capital Apia. The value of damage and losses is estimated at \$200 million⁹, making it Samoa's most expensive disaster.¹⁰ The Government of Samoa led a strong humanitarian response and recovery planning process. A total of \$101 million was committed by development partners to support recovery (Box 1). Despite this, the impact on the country's economic growth and the livelihoods of vulnerable groups was substantial.

Development context

While Samoa will meet a number of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015, downward trends in some areas will be exacerbated by the impact of Cyclone Evan. While the proportion of women and men¹¹ experiencing food poverty in Samoa halved in the past 10 years the proportion of people experiencing basic needs poverty increased to more than 26 per cent in the same period.¹² Rates of sexually transmitted diseases such as chlamydia increased steadily from 27.5 per cent of pregnant women in 2008 to 31.3 per cent in 2011.¹³ School dropout rates remain high, especially among boys. Samoa has begun preparations to become a signatory to the Convention on Rights of People with a Disability but men and women with disabilities lack access to basic services and income opportunities.¹⁴ The large burden of non-communicable diseases continues to pose a major risk to public finances.¹⁵

⁷ Ibid

⁸ IMF, *Samoa 2012 Article IV Consultation*, August 2012; IMF, *Samoa request for disbursement under the Rapid Credit Facility—debt sustainability analysis*, 1 May 2013.

⁹ All figures in this APPR are in Australian dollars, unless otherwise stated.

¹⁰ Government of Samoa – World Bank, *Samoa Post Disaster Needs Assessment, Cyclone Evan 2012*, March 2013; Government of Samoa Shelters Sub Committee, *Post Disaster Needs Assessment*, January 2013.

¹¹ Poverty data is only available at household-level in Samoa. Data indicate that female and male-headed households experience similar levels of poverty. However, 40 per cent of women were found to be living in the poorest 30 per cent of households, indicating women are more likely to experience poverty in Samoa. Government of Samoa Bureau of Statistics and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), *Samoa: a report on the estimation of basic needs poverty lines, and the incidence and characteristics of hardship and poverty*, August 2010

¹² Samoa's food poverty and basic needs poverty line are \$13.15 and \$22.33 per capita per week respectively. Ibid. Government of Samoa poverty issues are discussed further in this APPR's governance and economic stability section.

¹³ A Chang Tung (2012), Commonwealth Foundation, *Status of the Millennium Development Goals Achievement in Samoa since 2005*, August 2012.

¹⁴ Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, *2012 Pacific Regional MDGs Tracking Report*, August 2012.

¹⁵ Government of Samoa Minister of Finance, 2012/13 Budget Address, 31 May 2012; World Bank – Government of Samoa, *Health Financing Options for Samoa*, August 2011.

Table 1: Status of Millennium Development Goals progress in Samoa

Millennium Development Goal	Indicator and status	Indicator and status
1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Population below food poverty line: 4.9% (2008). Status: Green	Population below basic needs poverty line: 26.9% (2008) Status: Red
2. Achieve universal primary education	Net enrolment rate in primary education: 97% (2012) Status: Green	Literacy rate of 15 to 24 year olds: 97.9% male, 97.2% female (2012) Status: Green
3. Promote gender equality	Ratio girls to boys in primary (1.02) and secondary (1.23) education Status: Green	Proportion of seats held by women in parliament: 6.1% (2011) Status: Red
4. Reduce child mortality	Under-5 mortality per 1000 live births: 19.4 (2012) Status: Green	One-year-olds immunised against measles: 67% (2012) Status: Amber
5. Improve maternal health	Maternal mortality per 100 000 births: 40 (2012) Status: Green	Women with unmet needs for family planning: 45.6% (2009) Status: Red
6. Combat HIV/AIDS and other diseases	Condom use at last high-risk sex: 14.7% (2009) Status: Amber	Prevalence of diabetes and obesity: 21.5% (2002) Status: Red
7. Ensure environmental sustainability	Proportion of land area covered by forest: 60.4% (2010) Status: Green	People using improved drinking water source: 97.7% (2009) Status: Green

Sources: Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, *2012 Pacific Regional MDGs Tracking Report*, August 2012; Government of Samoa Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture, *Education Statistical Digest 2012*, August 2012; Government of Samoa Bureau of Statistics, *Population and Housing Census 2011 Analytical Report*, October 2012; Samoa Health Sector-wide approach (SWaP) Program, *Joint Review Mission Aide Memoire*, April 2013.

Note:

Green = The MDG is on track (likely to meet the target).

Amber = The MDG is of concern (limited data/progressing too slowly but could reach target with extra effort and resources).

Red = The MDG is off track (highly unlikely to meet the target).

Although the MDG indicator for women in Parliament is currently off track, Samoa is the only member of the Pacific Islands Forum that has begun work to increase the number of female representatives. The Government has proposed legislation reserving up to five seats for female members. This enacts leaders' commitments for special measures for women in parliament in the 2012 Gender Equality Declaration.¹⁶

In July 2012, the Government of Samoa released its new four-year development plan, the Strategy for the Development of Samoa (SDS) 2012–2016. The strategy outlines the agenda for the transition following Samoa's graduation from Least Developed Country status, due to take place in January 2014. It focuses on increasing investment in the productive sectors of the economy, particularly agriculture and manufacturing. Implementation of the SDS will require substantial support from development partners, particularly due to the difficult fiscal situation.

As outlined through this APPR and in Table 2, Australia is providing significant support to partnership bilateral priority outcomes, enabling Samoa to meet current and emerging development challenges. Australia also provides significant support to Samoa through regional programs, a list of which, including the impact they had in 2012–13, is at Annex A.

¹⁶ Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, *43rd Pacific Islands Forum—Forum Communique*, August 2012.

Table 2: Estimated Australian aid bilateral program expenditure in 2012–13

Priority outcome	AUD million	% of bilateral program	% development partner spend	% sector budget	Rating in 2012–13	Relative to previous rating
Education	\$5.5	21	33	11	Green	Unchanged
Health	\$5.2	20	17	8	Green	Improved
Governance and economic stability ¹⁷	\$11.8	45	37	15	Amber	Declined
Law and justice ¹⁸	\$0.27	1	100/19	2.7	Amber	Declined
Disaster response	\$3.5	13	To be confirmed	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Australian aid program financial reporting and Government of Samoa Legislative Assembly of Samoa, *Approved Estimates of Receipts and Payments for the Financial Year ending 30 June 2013*, May 2012.

Note:

Green = Progress is as expected for this point in time and it is likely that the objective will be achieved. Standard program management practices are sufficient.

Amber = Progress is somewhat less than expected for this point in time and restorative action will be necessary if the objective is to be achieved. Close performance monitoring is recommended.

During the 2012 Partnership Talks, Samoa and Australia discussed the new SDS and reaffirmed their commitment to reducing poverty and vulnerability. Australia agreed to support the SDS's focus on economically productive sectors by expanding support for economic infrastructure. Increased support in this sector will also assist Samoa's recovery from Cyclone Evan, particularly in rehabilitating road and electricity networks. Australia's investment will focus on ensuring infrastructure meets the needs of vulnerable groups and maintenance of public assets.²⁰ Australia will also design a new program to support gender equality in Samoa under the Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development initiative.

Samoa remains active in regional and international affairs. In September 2014, Samoa will host the United Nations (UN) Small Islands Developing States Conference for which preparations have already begun. The Government of Samoa has allocated \$6.2 million to the conference and is likely to look to development partners for additional support in various areas.

¹⁷ Governance and economic stability priority outcome is calculated by operational budgets of Ministry of Finance, Ministry of the Prime Minister, Legislative Assembly Office, Bureau of Statistics and Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment.

¹⁸ Law and justice priority outcome is calculated by the budgets of the Ministry of Justice and Courts Administration, Ministry of Police and Prisons, Office of the Attorney General and Ombudsman's Office.

¹⁹ New Zealand also provides support to the law and justice sector through regional policing programs. This is not recorded in Samoa's budget.

²⁰ Australian aid program, draft investment concept for economic infrastructure, February 2013.

Box 1: Australia's response to Tropical Cyclone Evan

Australia is providing a package of more than \$9 million in response to the impact of Cyclone Evan. Of these funds, \$2.05 million was provided in emergency relief and early recovery support, including the delivery of more than 16 000 relief items to meet the humanitarian needs of up to 4 000 affected families. Funding was also provided to relief efforts led by the Government of Samoa and Samoa Red Cross.

In addition to this package, five Australian Civilian Corps specialists were deployed to assist Samoa repair damaged water supply systems and bridges and develop the national recovery plan.

In February 2013, Australia's Senator and Foreign Affairs Minister announced Australia would provide an additional \$7 million over two years to support Samoa's recovery from Cyclone Evan:

- > \$6.87 million for the Government of Samoa's national recovery plan to fund repairing, reconstructing and restocking the 18 schools and nine clinics which were damaged or destroyed. These facilities serve up to 5 300 students and 25 000 residents respectively.
- > \$150,000 to the Australia-Pacific Technical College to conduct recovery training programs in carpentry and construction to those affected to provide skills and income while homes and businesses are rebuilt.
- > Up to seven more Australian Civilian Corps deployees will be stationed in Samoa in 2013, working in line in Government of Samoa ministries to progress recovery in water, roads and education infrastructure.

Australia's use of Government of Samoa systems for disbursing humanitarian and recovery assistance is linked to the strength of Samoa's financial and emergency management capabilities. Monitoring and supporting recovery plan implementation will be a priority for DFAT in the coming year. An essential component will be building on the lessons learned from the tsunami recovery process, and monitoring the impact of the recovery on the most vulnerable.²¹ Consultation and communicating recovery progress with recipients and civil society will be important.²²

Australia is the largest grant development partner in Samoa (Table 3). In 2012–13, Australia's aid of \$43.5 million equated to 9.7 per cent of national revenue. Seventy four per cent of bilateral assistance was delivered using Government of Samoa systems in 2012–13, coordinated through the Ministry of Finance. Through the year, strong relationships were maintained with core development partners: European Union, New Zealand, Asian Development Bank (ADB) and World Bank. In 2012–13, 80 per cent of bilateral programs were jointly funded or coordinated with these development partners. DFAT collaborates with the Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA) on education and infrastructure programs. Officials from DFAT and the Chinese Government also meet regularly to discuss respective programs.

²¹ Government of Samoa Ministry of Finance, *Recovery Framework for Cyclone Evan*, March 2013.

²² L Roberts (2013), independent *Appraisal of Cyclone Evan Recovery Framework*, May 2013.

Table 3: Planned development partner funding as recorded on 2012–13 Government of Samoa Budget

Bilateral	Grants and In-kind (AUD million)	Loan (AUD million)	Multilateral	Grants and In-kind (AUD million)	Loan (AUD million)
Australia	\$27.9 ²³	-	Asian Development Bank	\$3.8	\$9.7
New Zealand	\$13.7	-	World Bank	\$6.9	\$10.7
China	\$6.2	\$21.8	European Union	\$13.3	-
Japan	\$5.7	\$6.7	United Nations agencies	\$2.3	-

Source: Government of Samoa Legislative Assembly, *Approved Estimates of Receipts and Payments for the Financial Year ending 30 June 2013*, May 2012

Progress towards priority outcomes

Improved education

Overall rating and assessment


 Rating: Green. Progress is as expected for this point in time and it is likely that the objective will be achieved. Standard program management practices are sufficient.

Table 4: Partnership for Development—improved education

Objective: The partnership will support Samoa's ambition to achieve and move beyond MDG targets to address better quality and more equitable education for all.

Partnership targets for 2015

Improved literacy though reducing percentage of 'at risk' students in Year 4 and Year 6²⁴

Year 4: 2008: 23.3 2009: 28.3 2010: 19.6 2011: 20
Year 6: 2008: 45 2009: 39.3 2010: 33.6 2011: 34

Increased primary net enrolment ratio over 2008–12

2008: 97% 2009: 96% 2010: 97% 2011: 94% 2012: 97%

Increased proportion of boys and girls starting Year 1 and reaching Year 8

2008: 81% 2009: 81% 2010: 83% 2011: 82% 2012: 84%

Increased number of skilled Samoans available to fill priority workforce needs

Vacancy rate as % of total employment: 2007: 4% 2010: 2.5%
Percentage industry identifying skill shortages: 2007: 30% 2010: 45%

Increased access to quality education for boys and girls with disability

2008: 7 2009: 11 2010: 134 2011: 331 2012: 570

Progress

Green

Green

Green

Amber

Green

Source: Government of Samoa Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture, *Education Statistical Digest 2012*, August 2012; Government of Samoa Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Labour, *2010 Labour Market Survey of Private Sector Employers*, 2011; SENESE Inclusive Education Support Services and Loto Taumafai Society, Samoa Inclusive Education Demonstration Program Quarterly Reports, March, June, September and December 2012.

²³ This figure represents bilateral programs recorded on the Government of Samoa budget. The total value of Australia aid to Samoa in 2012–13, including regional programs, was \$43.5 million.

²⁴ These figures represent an average number of students assessed as being at risk of poor outcomes for numeracy, English and Samoan.

Education partnership targets are almost all on track (Table 4). While improvements in assessment scores and repetition rates have slowed in recent years, they have mostly shown substantial improvement since data was first collected.²⁵ This shows the generational changes required to shift education outcomes and can be attributed to long-term support for education by development partners and the Government of Samoa. Stubborn challenges remain. Education results for boys consistently lag behind those of girls by up to 24 per cent in some subjects from a young age. Dropout rates show limited improvement: 56 per cent of students who started Year 1 in 1994 dropped out before Year 12 in 2005. That rate had only decreased to 51 per cent of the class of 2001, which completed school in 2012.²⁶ These statistics indicate that there are opportunities to improve the quality of education and reduce inefficiencies in the education system.²⁷

In 2012–13, achievements were made in improving education sector coordination, with the sector providing its first-ever consolidated input into the new SDS. However the challenge of moving to a new model of a sector-wide development partnership, as foreshadowed in the 2011–12 APPR, has been greater than anticipated. This delayed the completion of a unified education sector plan and financing framework until May 2013.²⁸ Both sector and development partners have also grappled with implementing procurement and financial management requirements for budget support. As a result of these challenges, implementation of sector-wide support has been delayed until 2014–15.²⁹

Program performance

The sector flagship program, **Education Sector Program II (ESP II)**, was scheduled to be completed by December 2012. However delays in implementing final project components led to an extension until December 2014. The extension will also allow for better integration of program outputs into Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture's ongoing operations. Final components will include: providing ongoing support for teachers using the new primary curriculum rolled out to all schools in January 2013; implementing the National Teachers Development Framework to improve teacher training, mentoring and career paths; and completing two schools, bringing the total number refurbished under the program to 10.

Since it started in 2006, ESP II has improved primary and secondary education for more than 40 000 students. However higher-level monitoring is needed for the program to accurately assess the impact it is having on education outcomes. This will be a priority for the program in its last 18 months and for the design of the new sector program.³⁰

ESP II's work to improve education policy and infrastructure is complemented by the **Samoa School Fees Grants Scheme** which provides per capita grants to schools in lieu of fees from students. In 2012–13, 18 976 girls and 20 097 boys in all of Samoa's 167 primary schools continued to receive support from the scheme. More than 80 per cent of schools were able to meet minimum education service standards by using grants to fund teaching resources, administration systems and small infrastructure.³¹ Since program inception in 2010, 159 new

²⁵ Repeater rates across all levels have dropped from 2.6 per cent in 2003 to 1.5 per cent in 2012. Students at risk in numeracy outcomes has fallen from 30 per cent in 2005 to 21 per cent in 2011 in Year Four and from 67 to 50 per cent for Year Six. Government of Samoa Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture, *Education Statistical Digest 2012*.

²⁶ Government of Samoa Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture, *Education Statistical Digest 2012*.

²⁷ P Schoeffel (2013), National University of Samoa, Centre for Samoan Studies, *Some issues in Samoa's Education System Since 1995*, March 2013.

²⁸ ESP II, 8th Joint Review Mission Joint Review Record, March 2013; GT Afamasaga (2012), Government of Samoa Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture, *Strategic Advisor Third Milestone Report October 2011 to October 2012*, November 2012.

²⁹ ESP II, 8th Joint Review Mission Joint Review Record, March 2013.

³⁰ Ibid.

³¹ Government of Samoa Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture, *Samoa School Fee Grant Scheme Second Annual Report 2011/12*, 2012.

students attended school for the first time—representing 45 per cent of children not attending in 2011.³² The scheme’s mid-term evaluation in 2012 found that the number of students attending school for the first time could potentially be increased through greater education of parents and communities about the scheme and greater targeting of vulnerable children.³³

The **Samoa Inclusive Education Demonstration Program** continues to achieve good results. In the past year, 940 students received screening through the program. Another 570 children with disabilities accessed education and in-home support services, equating to 38 per cent of all children estimated to have a disability in Samoa.³⁴ A redesign of the program started in 2012 to improve its integration with Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture’s core operations and sustainability of these positive and important results.

In October 2012, Australia confirmed it will provide \$4 million over four years to enable Samoa to become a party to the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. This new program will build on lessons learned from, and relationships gained through, the Samoa Inclusive Education Demonstration Program. It will begin implementation in late 2013.

Other sector achievements include:

- > With support from Australia, the Samoa Qualifications Authority developed 18 standardised Samoan qualifications based on Certificate I to IV standards. This will assist Samoa in gaining international recognition for its technical and vocational qualifications.
- > At the end of 2012, 20 female and 19 male students completed their tertiary qualifications from universities in Australia and the Pacific region.
- > In April 2013, 43 female and 21 male Samoan students graduated from courses at the Australia-Pacific Technical College, bringing the total number of Samoan graduates since 2007 to 557.
- > The Samoa In Country Training Program trained 182 female and 153 male members of the public, private and civil society sector on core professional and technical skills.

³² This number accounts for 84 per cent of students who were not in school in 2010 and 94 per cent of those who were not in school in 2012. High annual dropout rates work against achieving 100 enrolment despite these additions.

³³ Samoa School Fess Grant Scheme (Barlow Schuster Consult), *External Midterm Review of the Samoa School Fee Grant Scheme July 2010 – July 2012*, February 2013

³⁴ According to the Samoa’s 2011 census, the average rate of disability in the country is 2.1 per cent. However, international benchmarks estimate that the global rate is 15 per cent. SENESE Inclusive Education Services and Loto Taumafai Society, SIEDP quarterly reports, March, June, September and December 2012; Government of Samoa Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture, *Samoa Inclusive Education Situational Analysis: Students with Disabilities*, April 2013 Bureau of Statistics, *Population and Housing Census 2011 Analytical Report*, October 2012.

Improved health

Overall rating and assessment


 Rating: Green. Progress is as expected for this point in time and it is likely that the objective will be achieved. Standard program management practices are sufficient.

Table 5: Partnership for Development—improved health

Partnership targets for 2015	Progress
Objective: The partnership will enable Samoa to provide better quality and more equitable health services to the people of Samoa	
Number of new non-communicable disease cases identified by community outreach services and referred for consultation and management	Amber
Number of cases referred for medical advice as proxy: 9 693	
Proportion of children vaccinated against measles increased to 75%	Green
Measles: 2008: 45% 2009: 48% 2010: 62% 2011: 67% 2012: 67% 35	
Proportion of pregnant women participating in three antenatal visits increased to 75%	Green
2008: 61% 2009: 51% 2011: 60% 2012: 77.8%	
Finalisation and approval of the Tobacco Regulations and Food Bill	Green
2011: unapproved 2012: Passed in Parliament	

Source: DA Shuey, Australian aid program Health Resource Facility, *Monitoring and Evaluation Framework: Samoa Primary Health Care Pilot*, September 2012; Samoa Health SWAp Program, *Joint Review Mission Aide Memoire*, April 2013.

This sector is rated ‘green’ for the first time since 2009. The improved rating is based on improved management of sector programs and long-term gains in significant outcomes such as life expectancy.³⁶ At the 2012 Partnership Talks, Australia and Samoa agreed to revise the health sector targets to ones that were more achievable, measurable and better reflective of improvements in sector administration and access to health services. The new targets (Table 5) are for components that are largely on track. The improved rating does not diminish the reality that work remains to ensure recent improvements are sustained. As Table 1 illustrates, for example, Samoa is off-track to achieve several health MDGs and some of its own health sector goals.

Infant mortality improved from 42 per 1000 live births in 1990 to 15.6 in 2011.³⁷ Injuries in children, a leading cause of death and disability, fell from 367 admissions in 2008 to 310 in 2011. While child immunisation rates increased by 17 per cent in two years, coverage remains low and will not protect many children in disease outbreaks.³⁸ Reproductive health access is a growing concern. The 2009 Samoa Demographic and Health Survey showed that 46 per cent of married women were not able to access sufficient reproductive health services.³⁹ No new data on the prevalence of non-communicable diseases became available during this APPR reporting period. In mid-2013, a new World Health Organization STEPS survey of chronic

³⁵ Statistics represent the number of children under the age of 1 year who have received at least one measles vaccination.

³⁶ From 2006 to 2011, life expectancy increased by 1.4 years to 75.6 for women and by 1.2 years to 72.7 for men. Government of Samoa Bureau of Statistics, *Population and Housing Census 2011 Analytical Report*, October 2012.

³⁷ World Health Organization, *Samoa Country Cooperation Strategy*, 2012; Government of Samoa Bureau of Statistics, *Population and Housing Census 2011 Analytical Report*, October 2012.

³⁸ Samoa Health SWAp Program, *Joint Review Mission Aide Memoire*, November 2012; World Health Organization, *Samoa Country Cooperation Strategy*, 2012.

³⁹ Government of Samoa Ministry of Health and Bureau of Statistics, *Demographic and Health Survey 2009*, June 2010.

disease risk factors will be published with findings on any success in reducing diseases such as diabetes from the 2002 rate of 21.5 per cent of adults.⁴⁰

2012–13 saw increased discussion among development partners on broader sector challenges. A discussion paper prepared by the World Bank in 2011 highlighted that current curative health programs are not financially sustainable.⁴¹ There is also limited information available about the expected recurrent costs of the soon-to-be-opened hospital building and its expected impact on sector resources.

Program performance

The redevelopment of the Australian Government's major health program, the multi donor, **Health Sector Wide Approach (SWAp)**, was successfully completed in 2012. The SWAp provides support to a range of sector priorities that strengthen sector resources and management. Most program components are proceeding well and the SWAp is on track to providing a new generation of critical health infrastructure, training and wide-ranging policy development.⁴²

In 2012–13, the SWAp funded:

- > a new training and credentialing centre for nurses, midwives and allied health trainees and a hostel for rural nursing students
- > procurement of more than \$5 million of biomedical equipment
- > construction of dental clinics in three urban primary schools
- > funding of mobile dental clinics to service rural areas
- > procurement of a mobile screening clinic for rheumatic heart disease, the most common cardiovascular disease in children and young adults in Samoa.⁴³

The SWAp has fallen short of expectations in a number of areas. These include delays to key infrastructure and delays in implementing improved cancer screening programs as well as failure to develop a new health information system which, in turn, exacerbated difficulty in demonstrating the impact the SWAp has had on health outcomes in Samoa.⁴⁴ An independent evaluation in March 2013 stated that many issues stem from the original design's failure to learn lessons from previous health programs in Samoa and the region.⁴⁵

The SWAp will reach completion in December 2013 and a new program of support is under development. Throughout 2012–13, Australia invested significant resources to hire specialist health program staff, improve relationships with the sector and gain consensus on previous failings. These resources mean DFAT and other development partners are well positioned to design the new program of support in the coming year. Given the sector's complexities, the new program will need to have realistic outcomes and be grounded in an evidenced-based theory of change.

⁴⁰ World Health Organization, *Samoa non-communicable disease risk factors (STEPS) report*, 2002..

⁴¹ The cost of overseas medical treatment increased by 173 per cent in the past 10 years and now equates to 14.6 per cent of the health sector budget. Government of Samoa Minister of Finance, 2012/13 Budget Address, 31 May 2012; World Bank – Government of Samoa, *Health Financing Options for Samoa*, August 2011.

⁴² Samoa Health SWAp Program, *Joint Review Mission Aide Memoire*, April 2013; P Davies (2012), the Australian aid program Health Resource Facility, *Evaluation of Samoa Health Sector Management Programme*, April 2012.

⁴³ Samoa Health SWAp Program, *Joint Review Mission Aide Memoire*, April 2013; S Viali, Oceanic University of Medicine, *Rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease in Samoa*, September 2006.

⁴⁴ P Davies (2012), the Australian aid program Health Resource Facility, *Evaluation of Samoa Health Sector Management Programme*, April 2012; World Health Organization, *Samoa Country Cooperation Strategy*, 2012.

⁴⁵ P Davies (2012), the Australian aid program Health Resource Facility, *Evaluation of Samoa Health Sector Management Programme*, April 2012.

In 2012–13, Australian funding to the sector also enabled:

- > The rollout of a pilot program of weekly visits by private general practitioners to rural district clinics with no doctors on staff. This program will maintain the momentum gained in the Australian Government-funded Village Health Fair program which provided health screening for 23 302 people (12 per cent of the population) in 2011.⁴⁶
- > Volunteer medical teams coordinated by the Royal Australian College of Surgeons to provide orthopaedics, ear, nose and throat and plastic surgery to Samoan patients. Teams conducted 151 operations and more than 512 consultations.

Governance and economic stability

Overall rating and assessment

■ Rating: Amber. Progress is somewhat less than expected for this point in time and restorative action will be necessary if the objective is to be achieved. Close performance monitoring is recommended.

Table 6: Partnership for Development—governance and economic stability

Partnership targets for 2015	Progress
Improved Government Effectiveness score in the Worldwide Governance Indicators ⁴⁷ 2008: 58.7 2009: 59.6 2010: 53.1 2011: 55 Regional 2011 average: 33	Amber
Sustained macroeconomic stability IMF assessments note sound policies but high risk of debt distress	Amber
Reduced levels of poverty Food poverty: 2002: 10.6% 2008: 4.9% Basic needs poverty: 2002: 22.9% 2008: 26.9%	Amber
Improved Voice and Accountability score in the Worldwide Governance Indicators 2008: 65.4 2009: 61.6 2010: 61.6 2011: 62 Regional 2011 average: 56	Amber
Strengthened climate resilience for all sectors % of population that is highly vulnerable decreases	Unable to rate

Source: Worldwide Governance Indicators, *Country Data Report for Samoa, 1996–2011*, March 2012; IMF, *Samoa request for disbursement under the Rapid Credit Facility—debt sustainability analysis*, 1 May 2013; Government of Samoa Bureau of Statistics and UNDP, *Samoa: a report on the estimation of basic needs poverty lines, and the incidence and characteristics of hardship and poverty*, August 2010.

This sector’s rating has declined from ‘green’ to ‘orange’ in the reporting period. While most DFAT programs in the sector are achieving satisfactory results, declining social and economic indicators suggest that programs are not having the impact expected at outcome level.

A particular challenge for Samoa is the rise in the number of people experiencing basic needs poverty. Officials recognise that this group is vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and have limited access to services. This group also has “to make choices on a daily or weekly basis between competing demands for household expenditure... They are frequently, and

⁴⁶ DA Shuey (2012), the Australian aid program Health Resource Facility, *Monitoring and Evaluation Framework: Samoa Primary Health Care Pilot*, September 2012.

⁴⁷ Analysis of the Worldwide Governance Indicators and their limitations as partnership targets was undertaken for the 2011 Samoa APPR.

occasionally constantly, in debt.⁴⁸ The effects of Cyclone Evan will increase these pressures. The disaster caused losses of nearly 9600 equivalent jobs and cut incomes in the agriculture sector alone by up to 49 per cent.⁴⁹ The Government of Samoa could do more to adjust policy and programs in light of the evidence on growing vulnerability.⁵⁰

Despite experiencing a series of economic shocks, Samoa has maintained sound macroeconomic policies overall. But, as raised earlier in this APPR, rising public debt levels, including those of state-owned enterprises, are now major economic risks. Samoa made progress towards privatising two small public enterprises in 2012–13. In late 2012, however, the Government of Samoa bought a loss-making shipping line. Several other important reforms are required to achieve full compliance with the Public Bodies Act 2001 and improve returns on equity.⁵¹

Samoa continues to pursue important public financial management (PFM) reforms through its PFM Reform Plan 2011–13. This is being led capably by the Ministry of Finance. During the reporting year, Australia and the Ministry of Finance conducted three PFM and procurement sector assessments. These pointed to the urgent need for Samoa to roll out a legal framework for government procurement. The assessments also pointed to specific PFM concerns in individual agencies. DFAT and Government of Samoa officials are addressing assessment recommendations through support to the PFM reform plan and individual sector programs.

Program performance

Australia has assisted Samoa to reduce the economic impact of successive natural disasters and external economic shocks through the **Joint Policy Action Matrix**. Through this program, also supported by the ADB, World Bank and New Zealand, Australia provides budget support funds to enable the Government of Samoa to meet core costs and maintain macroeconomic stability. The matrix enables DFAT and other development partners to engage in policy discussion with Government of Samoa ministers and other officials on macroeconomic issues. During the reporting year funds were disbursed based on a positive assessment of the quality of Samoa's macroeconomic management and its performance on reaching PFM and economic reform targets. In 2012–13, Samoa met 90 per cent of the targets, leading to Australia releasing \$9.62 million of a possible \$10 million in funds.⁵²

Specific reform achievements in 2012–13 included:

- > improved management of state-owned enterprises through removal of most Government of Samoa officials from Board positions and provision of training to new Board directors
- > improved auditing, accounting, budget planning and coordination across central ministries
- > submission of a concept paper on vulnerable groups in Samoa, including youth, people with disability and women, with potential policy responses presented to Cabinet.

⁴⁸ The majority of vulnerable household expenditure is on non-food items since cash is increasingly required to access services and meet community obligations. Government of Samoa Ministry of Finance, *Concept Paper on Vulnerable Groups*, March 2012; A Chang Tung (2012), Commonwealth Foundation, *Status of the Millennium Development Goals Achievement in Samoa since 2005*, August 2012.

⁴⁹ Government of Samoa – World Bank, *Samoa Post Disaster Needs Assessment, Cyclone Evan 2012*, March 2013.

⁵⁰ The 2012–16 SDS makes no explicit reference to the issues faced by those living in basic needs poverty. The failure to consider the needs of vulnerable groups is also demonstrated in the case of the government's central produce market in Apia. The market was demolished in June 2012 and plans to rebuild it have yet to be finalised. Vendors— many from rural communities— now have to rent outdoor space to sell their produce.

⁵¹ IMF, *Samoa request for disbursement under the Rapid Credit Facility—debt sustainability analysis*, 1 May 2013.

⁵² A Higgins (2012), the Australian aid program, *Incentivising Public Financial Management Reform in Samoa: Independent Assessment of Progress*, Dec 2012.

In late 2013, a number of national PFM assessments will take place, led by the Ministry of Finance. These will provide evidence of the outcomes of the Australian aid program's support to PFM reform and guide the content of the next phase of reforms.

The **Public Sector Improvement Facility (PSIF)** has entered its final year of implementation. Started in 2005 and funded by Australia and New Zealand, the facility has funded 35 projects across 16 ministries and agencies in Samoa. An end-of-program report concluded that these projects broadly improved the ability of the Samoan public sector to meet the objectives of the SDS, sector and corporate plans.

The review also concluded that PSIF's overall impact was difficult to articulate given the lack of monitoring and evaluation by the facility.⁵³ While Government of Samoa-led selection of projects resulted in greater value for money and ownership, the absence of clear public sector reform priorities was problematic.⁵⁴ Projects that demonstrated good outcomes included the Ministry of Revenue Institutional Strengthening Program which the IMF noted had raised revenue collection and compliance rates, and an executive development program for Samoan ministries which increased cross-government networks and sharing of resources.⁵⁵

In 2012–13, 91 non-government organisations and community-based projects received grants from the **Civil Society Support Program (CSSP)** for education, water provision and community development projects. The program also provided training for more than 200 non-government organisation staff in accountability and management practices.⁵⁶ A joint European Union – Australian Government mid-term review of CSSP was conducted in early 2013 to assess impact on vulnerable groups and civil society capacity (Box 2). The review concluded that the program is delivering important services through civil society. Recommendations are for better data collection to assess longer-term impacts and enable better targeting of grants to the most vulnerable groups.⁵⁷

The Australian aid program is successfully integrating bilateral funds for **climate change resilience** with ongoing programs. In 2012–13, Australia directed most bilateral climate change funds into the CSSP, enabling communities to install water tanks to increase their resilience to drought. Forty-four tanks were installed servicing more than 470 families and increasing Samoa's water storage capacity by more than one million litres.⁵⁸ Nationally, the Government of Samoa and development partners have made progress in assessing climate change and disaster risk and incorporating findings into national policies. However incorporating this work into sector and village-based programs remains a challenge.⁵⁹ An April 2013 region-wide review of the Australian aid program's support to climate change will form the basis for designing future support to this sector.

Other achievements in the sector for 2012–13 included:

- > training 264 farmers, through the Agroforestry and Tree Planting Program, in new farming practices and distributing more than 30 000 seedlings to improve food security and availability of bio-energy crops⁶⁰

⁵³ B Shead (2013), Public Service Improvement Facility, *End of Program Review of Samoa's Public Sector Improvement Facility*, March 2013.

⁵⁴ Ibid; *Six Monthly Progress Report*, December 2012.

⁵⁵ Ibid; IMF, *Samoa 2012 Article IV Consultation*, August 2012.

⁵⁶ CSSP, *Annual Report 2011–12*, September 2012.

⁵⁷ The Australian aid program, *Civil Society Support Program, Samoa, Mid-Term Review Report*, March 2013; European Union, *Mid-term Evaluation of the Civil Society Programme in Samoa*, February 2013.

⁵⁸ CSSP, *Annual Report 2011–12*, September 2012.

⁵⁹ Government of Samoa – World Bank, *Summary of Findings of Studies Conducted under Phase 1 of Samoa's Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience*, April 2013.

⁶⁰ Samoa Agro-Forestry and Tree Farming Project, Six-monthly progress reports July 2012, December 2012, February 2013.

- > publishing the 2011 National Census. For the first time in Samoa, census takers used scanners to process data and global positioning system devices to accurately locate and register enumerated households⁶¹, reducing processing time, increasing accuracy and assisting in disaster mapping following Cyclone Evan
- > the Australian Government – JICA – ADB Power Sector Expansion Program surpassing its target of 75 per cent of electricity users being connected through pre-paid systems; more than 20 000 connections have been installed, reaching 80.22 per cent of users and resulting in a 6 per cent reduction in residential energy demand.⁶²

Box 2: Poverty reduction and the Civil Society Support Program

Samoa's 2008 Household Income and Expenditure Survey showed that 26.7 per cent of the population experienced basic needs poverty. Households and individuals in this population segment have low health and education outcomes and included higher numbers of children and people with a disability.⁶³ Addressing the underlying causes of basic needs poverty remains challenging in Samoa.

The CSSP was established in 2010 with funding from the European Union and the Australian Government. Its objective is to improve the social and economic wellbeing of the people of Samoa. Its three sub-objectives are: assisting vulnerable groups; strengthening the management of recipient organisations; and enabling civil society to effectively influence national policies. To date it has provided \$3.3 million to 255 projects.

The 2013 mid-term review of CSSP found that the program remains relevant to Samoa's challenges and has responded to needs which would not otherwise have been met. However the review also concluded that the program has "drifted from its original purpose of targeting vulnerable individuals and groups"⁶⁴. Specifically, the review noted that most successful grant applications come from groups with strong urban links and capacity, not from the most vulnerable.

The review identified several challenges faced by the program including that:

- > CSSP has made limited use of available data on household and district-level poverty. Samoa is one of only a few Pacific countries with multiple data sources that identify areas at greatest risk of poverty.⁶⁵ These sources are not being used in assessing applications.
- > CSSP requires a 10 per cent contribution of project costs from all recipients. While this helps increase sustainability and ownership of projects it also acts as a barrier to low-income applicants since 10 per cent of the smallest available grant (\$208) is greater than the average total weekly expenditure of a low-income household (\$205).⁶⁶
- > CSSP has limited internal understanding of the complexities of poverty and relevant crosscutting issues. For example, program reporting describes that CSSP has successfully supported gender outcomes due to high levels of female representation on successful

⁶¹ Government of Samoa Bureau of Statistics, *Population and Housing Census 2011 Analytical Report*, October 2012.

⁶² The Australian aid program, *Quality at Implementation report for Power Sector Expansion Program*, November 2012.

⁶³ Government of Samoa Bureau of Statistics; UNDP, *Samoa: a report on the estimation of basic needs poverty lines, and the incidence and characteristics of hardship and poverty*, August 2010; Government of Samoa Ministry of Finance, *Concept Paper on Vulnerable Groups*, March 2012.

⁶⁴ The Australian aid program, *Civil Society Support Program, Samoa, Mid-Term Review Report*, March 2013.

⁶⁵ Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, *2012 Pacific Regional MDGs Tracking Report*, August 2012.

⁶⁶ European Union, *Mid-term Evaluation of the Civil Society Programme in Samoa*, February 2013; Government of Samoa Bureau of Statistics and UNDP, *Samoa: a report on estimation of basic needs poverty lines, and the incidence and characteristics of hardship and poverty*, August 2010.

applicant committees. However evidence was limited that the projects themselves had addressed gender-based development issues.⁶⁷

The Australian Government, the European Union and the Government of Samoa are responding to the results and recommendations of the mid-term review. Possible responses include a pilot program to test waiving contributions fees for applicants from vulnerable communities, or targeting funds for programs that improve gender outcomes.

A new joint CSSP – Samoa Red Cross water tank project has been approved. This will enable the CSSP to learn from the Samoa Red Cross’s experience with household-based targeting of projects.⁶⁸

Improved law and justice

Overall rating and assessment

■ Rating: Amber. Progress is somewhat less than expected for this point in time and restorative action will be necessary if the objective is to be achieved. Close performance monitoring is recommended.

Table 7: Partnership for Development—law and justice

Objective: The partnership will enable Samoa to have safer communities, better access to justice and integration between customary and formal justice systems.

Partnership targets for 2015	Progress
Improved Rule of Law score in Worldwide Governance Indicators 2008: 75 2009: 68.2 2010: 67.3 2011: 68.5 Regional 2011 average: 47.3	Amber
Reduced number of serious crimes ⁶⁹ 2008: 2 776 2009: 3 178 2010: 3 642 2011: 4 372 2012: 4 850 70	Amber

Source: Worldwide Governance Indicators, *Country Data Report for Samoa, 1996–2011*, accessed March 2012

Samoa is a mostly peaceful and stable society with the third highest Rule of Law score in the Pacific region. However, substantial challenges exist in the law and justice sector. Criminal offences have increased steadily in recent years⁷¹ and cronyism and low-level corruption remain of concern.⁷² In 2012–13, tensions over land and access to services saw clashes between villagers and police in Satapuala and Magiagi. Levels of domestic violence are high—41 per cent of women have been abused by an intimate partner and 65 per cent by a non-partner, indicating pervasive negative social attitudes towards women’s social status.⁷³

⁶⁷ CSSP, *Annual Report 2011–12*, September 2012; the Australian aid program, *Civil Society Support Program, Samoa, Mid-Term Review Report*, March 2013.

⁶⁸ CSSP, ICCAI [International Climate Change Adaptation Initiative] *Design Proposal for Increased access to safe water for vulnerable households and communities*, March 2013.

⁶⁹ Samoa Police and Prison Service aggregate crime reporting data. Data is for all reported criminal offences in Samoa.

⁷⁰ 2011 and 2012 reporting from the Samoa Police and Prison Service.

⁷¹ This is likely due to an increase in accessibility of police and an increase in crime occurrence. Government of Samoa Law and Justice Sector, *Samoa Law and Justice Sector Plan 2012–2016*, 2012.

⁷² Samoa’s ranking in Transparency International’s Corruption Perceptions Index fell from 57 of 179 countries in 2007 to 69 of 183 countries in 2011. No results for Samoa were collected in the 2012 survey. There has been no substantial change in Samoa’s Worldwide Governance Indicators Control of Corruption score since 1996. The Australian aid program, *Draft Investment Concept for Samoa Law and Justice Sector Program*, April 2013; GoS Law and Justice Sector, *Samoa Law and Justice Sector Plan 2012–2016*, 2012.

⁷³ Samoa non-government organisation Shadow Report on the Status of Women in Samoa, *4th and 5th Periodic reports of State Parties (2005–2009)*, May 2012.

These challenges, and recognition that the Australian aid program's law and justice program is not adequately linked to sector outcomes in Samoa, saw this rating revised downwards.

Many causes and potential solutions for these challenges overlap with those faced by the governance and economic stability priority outcome. Given this, and the comparatively small number of activities in the law and justice sector, these two priority outcomes will be combined in the coming year for greater integration of programs and staff efficiencies.

Program performance

The Australian Government provides funding to the **Law and Justice Sector Steering Committee** which, in turn, allocates funds to priority development projects in the sector. In 2012–13, the committee supported projects which included:

- > Launching an online portal for all of Samoa's legislation and court records as well as ongoing digitising of Land and Titles Court records, which will increase access to legal information for justice officials and the public. More than 10 000 records have been digitised.
- > Renovating the Tafaigata Women's Prison to improve conditions and reduce the overcrowding caused by a significant increase in the prison population in recent years.
- > Training of 173 female and 375 male law and justice officials, including in legislation review, forensic investigation, judicial skills and statistics.⁷⁴

These and other sector projects are on track to achieve planned outputs. However, evidence is limited that activities funded are contributing to law and justice outcomes such as improving access to justice services.⁷⁵ A multi-year program of support for the new Law and Justice Sector Plan is being designed. The design will focus on strengthening links between activities funded and key development outcomes such as gender-based violence, crime rates and safe communities.

The **Samoa – Australia Police Partnership**, managed and staffed by the Australian Federal Police, provides important support to the sector. In 2012, the police partnership trained 47 female and 282 male police officers in courses covering crime reporting and crime databases, sexual offences first response and close personal protection. Under the police partnership, construction also began on a shared radio communications service for all emergency and disaster management services.

Australia has been providing support to the Samoa Police and Prisons Service since 2003. During this time the number of sworn female officers has risen from less than 5 to more than 120—25 per cent of the force, including at management level. More details of the Australian Federal Police's work in Samoa are at Annex B.

Quality at implementation

In 2012–13, the Samoa program assessed quality of implementation through six-monthly updates and quarterly assessments of progress against APPR management consequences and risk management actions. Results were used to inform program management. These practices have enabled mandatory quality products to become useful management tools for program staff. Quality at implementation reporting is developed in consultation with Government of Samoa stakeholders and includes regular discussions on program progress and challenges, including in the development of this APPR.

⁷⁴ Samoa Law and Justice Sector, six-monthly progress reports, July 2012 and February 2013.

⁷⁵ The Australian aid program, Draft Investment Concept for Samoa Law and Justice Sector Program, April 2013.

Initiative-level reporting (Table 8) was completed for 84.8 per cent of the Australian Government’s bilateral aid program in 2012–13, up from 80.3 per cent in 2011. This formed the basis for program performance reporting given that a partnership-wide performance assessment framework for the Samoa program has yet to be developed.

Table 8: November 2012 Quality at implementation ratings⁷⁶

Program	Relevance	Effectiveness	Efficiency	Monitoring & evaluation	Sustainability	Gender equality
Education Sector Program II	6	6	6	4	6	6
Inclusive Education Demonstration Program	6	6	6	4	3	6
Australia Awards	6	6	6	4	6	6
Health SWAp	4	4	4	4	4	4
Governance programs—Joint Policy Action Matrix, Public Sector Infrastructure Facility, Parliamentary Strengthening	6	6	6	6	6	6
Civil Society Support Program	6	6	6	4	6	6
Climate change programs	6	6	6	4	4	6
Power Sector Expansion Program	6	6	6	4	6	6
Law and Justice Sector Program	6	4	4	2	4	3

Definitions of rating scale:

Satisfactory (4, 5 and 6)

Green = 6 = Very high quality

Green = 5 = Good quality

Yellow = 4 = Adequate quality, needs some work

Less than satisfactory (1, 2 and 3)

Amber = 3 = Less than adequate quality; needs significant work

Red = 2 = Poor quality; needs major work to improve

Red = 1 = Very poor quality; needs major overhaul

Relevance ratings remain high reflecting ongoing linkages between programs and key development needs in Samoa. Streamlined six-monthly reporting cycles increased program management efficiencies. Ratings for gender equality improved slightly, but reports revealed a lack of disaggregated data on the impact of programs on men and women.

Monitoring and evaluation continues to be a concern. Most programs lack effective mechanisms to collect information and report on how their outputs contribute to intended development outcomes. In some cases this results from design flaws, with design outcomes overly ambitious and not based on a theory of change or a suitable monitoring and evaluation framework, as is the case with ESP II.

In some programs, such as PSIF, Health SWAp and Samoa Inclusive Education Demonstration Program, monitoring and evaluation frameworks and baselines for reporting were to be developed during program implementation. However, this either did not happen or was not done well enough to generate meaningful, reliable and consistent data. Possible contributing factors include lack of skills and prioritisation by program staff and weaknesses in funding and governance arrangements that do not reward monitoring and evaluation efforts. Government of Samoa systems often struggle to meet Australian Government reporting

⁷⁶ A summary of previous quality at implementation ratings is at Attachment C. The Samoan Program Evaluation Pipeline is at Annex D.

system requirements, particularly at outcome level. For example, national outcome-based budgeting was only introduced in 2011–12 in Samoa and is only just being institutionalised in many sectors.

Recognition of the monitoring and evaluation problem has led to a change in approach to new designs in Samoa. Mid-term reviews now focus more explicitly on monitoring and evaluation. Theory of change workshops are now part of design processes, additional training and technical assistance for monitoring and evaluation is being provided, as is support to the Government of Samoa to improve data analysis, particularly on vulnerability issues. DFAT will raise monitoring and evaluation challenges at the 2013 Partnership Talks to determine what other measures can be taken to improve the collection and reporting of performance information. Also at the talks, Australia and Samoa will reaffirm mutual recognition that improved monitoring and evaluation is critical to making informed decisions on aid programming.

Management consequences

DFAT will undertake this list of priority actions in 2013–14 to address the issues raised in this APPR. A summary of the management consequences from the 2011–12 APPR is in Annex E.

Reducing poverty and vulnerability is the objective of Australian aid to Samoa. To support the Government of Samoa's response to poverty, DFAT and Ministry of Finance counterparts will discuss how to strengthen links between the budget support payments made through the Joint Policy Action Matrix and targeted poverty and service delivery outcomes. This will support the initial work undertaken by the ministry in 2012 to identify vulnerable groups in Samoa. DFAT will fund work to increase the availability of data on poverty to policy makers. Recommendations from the CSSP mid-term review will be implemented and a program targeting people with disability will begin.

Samoa faces a substantial challenge in **managing debt** to bilateral and multilateral development partners. This challenge became worse after Cyclone Evan. Australia will continue to support Samoa's sound debt management by including this issue in the 2013–14 Joint Policy Action Matrix targets. Debt levels and debt management will be a central issue discussed at the 2013 Partnership Talks.

In 2013, a new initiative will be designed to **improve gender outcomes** in Samoa. DFAT will use the design process to develop a stand-alone program as well as broader strategies for integrating gender and monitoring its performance across the bilateral program, including through collecting basic sex disaggregated data on poverty. This work will build on the analysis of gender programming challenges conducted during the 2010 APPR process as well as the work of other development partners operating in-country.

Samoa and Australian officials have worked collaboratively on a number of assessments of Government of Samoa PFM systems over the past financial year. At the 2013 Partnership Talks, the two governments will discuss and agree on a **joint approach to managing the risks** identified through official reporting. A fundamental principle will be Government of Samoa leadership of risk management through the Ministry of Finance's PFM Reform Plan and the need for six-monthly discussions on risks and reform progress. This approach will be incorporated into the 2013–14 Samoa Risk and Fraud Management Plan.

The 2012–2016 SDS outlines Samoa's development plans for four years. Australia's support for SDS priorities will be reflected in changes to the current **Partnership for Development**. For example, law and justice activities will be integrated within the governance and economic stability priority outcome. At the 2013 Partnership Talks, officials will discuss establishing a new priority outcome for economic infrastructure and improved climate change targets. The current Partnership for Development will end in 2015. A new one will be negotiated in 2014–

15, including the development of a performance assessment framework. Progress will be covered in the 2014–15 APPR.

Improving monitoring and evaluation will be a key priority for the Samoa program in 2013–14. The need for joint efforts and support for this by both Samoan and Australian officials will be raised at the 2013 Partnership Talks, including through a discussion on how best to resource this crucial program function. DFAT will contract independent monitoring and evaluation support to assist department staff and their counterparts to manage and improve monitoring and evaluation practices, including through collecting gender-disaggregated data and related outcomes.

Substantial **design work** will be undertaken in 2013–14 to meet policy commitments and future funding commitments.⁷⁷ DFAT and Samoa counterparts will aim to develop programs and contracts for at least 70 per cent of funds allocated in 2014–15 and 50 per cent in 2015–16 by the end of June 2014. A similar target was set, but not achieved, in the 2011 APPR. To meet the target this financial year, Apia Post will need to access increased DFAT and contracted adviser inputs.

Managing risks

The Samoa program complies with all DFAT risk-management processes.⁷⁸ The Risk and Fraud Management Plan is monitored and updated quarterly by program staff. Table 9 outlines the major risks that will be managed in 2013–14 through the plan.

Table 9 Risks associated with the program and management actions

Most significant risks	Management response
Australian aid funds channelled through partner government systems are misused or misappropriated	The 2011 Assessment of National Systems in partner countries and sector assessments concluded that overall there is low to moderate risk associated with using government systems in Samoa. Identified risks are being managed at sector level and will be incorporated into a program-wide framework during the 2013 Partnership Talks. In 2013, an assessment of national procurement systems in Samoa will be undertaken by the Ministry of Finance to identify key procurement risks and priorities for reform.
Cyclone Evan recovery programs are delayed	DFAT is providing funding and technical assistance to Government of Samoa recovery programs. Recovery progress will be monitored through the government's Recovery Plan Committee, of which DFAT is a member. Tranche payments of support are contingent on progress and integration of vulnerability and disaster risk recovery principles.
External shocks affecting Samoa's debt levels have an impact on the program's objectives	DFAT staff work with Government of Samoa officials and other development partners to closely monitor the impact of economic shocks and disasters to Samoa's economy. Where required programs will be reorientated to address critical needs in the event of future shocks.
DFAT's Child Protection Policy is breached	In 2012–13, the Australian Government provided training and support to Government of Samoa counterparts and other stakeholders to understand the department's Child Protection Policy and to strengthen child protection systems in their organisations. DFAT staff are working collaboratively with all counterparts to monitor this risk.

⁷⁷ Designs will be completed for new programs in disability inclusive development, economic infrastructure, a new Parliament Complex and support for gender equality. A new phase of the Joint Policy Action Matrix, law and justice, health, education and climate change support will also be completed.

⁷⁸ Risk management is guided by DFAT's Risk Management Framework and Policy.

Attachment A: Australian-funded regional programs in Samoa

Program name	Managing entity	Australian contribution and period ⁷⁹	Description	Activities and achievements in Samoa in 2012–13
<i>Education</i>				
Australia-Pacific Technical College	Australian managing contractor	\$152 million 2011–15	In-country training for Pacific islanders in-country in Australian technical qualifications.	Since 2007, 557 Samoans have graduated from the college. In 2012, 64 Samoans graduated.
University of the South Pacific Partnership	University of the South Pacific	\$7.5 million 2012–13	Provides opportunities in the Pacific for quality, internationally-recognised higher education with graduates contributing to the development of the region.	Ninety Samoans graduated from the University of the South Pacific.
International Seminar Support Scheme	The Australian Government	\$5.2 million 2009–12	Funds the attendance of partner country nationals to attend international development-oriented seminars in Australia and overseas.	Not provided.
<i>Health</i>				
Pacific Islands Program	Royal Australian College of Surgeons	\$2.5 million 2011–12	Visits by teams of health specialists undertake short-term medical missions to Pacific Islands.	In 2012–13, volunteer medical teams provided orthopaedics, ear nose and throat and plastic surgery to Samoan patients. The teams conducted 151 operations and more than 512 consultations.
Australian Sports Outreach Program	Australian Sports Commission	\$1.32 million 2008–14	Community-level sports programs aimed at promoting healthy lifestyles.	Increased number of and participation in physical activities in rural Samoa; including engaging more than 2100 people in inter-village sport tournaments and introducing the first rural soccer league.
Australian Sports Outreach Program—Pacific Sport Partnerships	Australian Sports Commission	\$1.1 million 2009–14	Partnerships to develop the capacity of Samoan national sports organisations to plan, implement and monitor quality, inclusive mass-participation sports programs that promote healthy behaviours.	Supported the Samoa Football Federation, Samoa Netball Association, Samoa International Cricket Association and Samoa Rugby Union.

⁷⁹ Funding figures are for regional programs. They do not represent the value of the program in Samoa alone.

Program name	Managing entity	Australian contribution and period⁷⁹	Description	Activities and achievements in Samoa in 2012–13
Pacific Sport Development Grants	Australian Sports Commission	\$110 000 2007–12	Provides grants of up to \$10000 to grassroots sporting organisations to deliver inclusive sports-based programs that contribute to social development.	Funded a surf lifesaving program to increase local participation and support the sustainability of surf lifesaving in Samoa.
Biomedical Equipment Maintenance Program	Australian managing contractor	\$4.2 million 2009–14	Provides regionally based biomedical equipment specialists to support national health services.	Deployed a biomedical engineer to assist manage the procurement and maintenance of equipment.
Strengthening Clinical Services in the Pacific Initiative	Fiji School of Medicine	\$4.2 million 2007–12	Coordination mechanism based in the Fiji School of Medicine to improve ability of Ministries of Health to plan for, coordinate and monitor effectiveness of clinical visits (for example, Royal Australasian College of Surgeons) and associated capacity building.	Supported healthcare workers to attend short courses and attachments—surgery, anaesthesia, physiotherapy, ophthalmology, paediatrics abroad and long-term support of three doctors in specialist training; and obstetrics, ophthalmology and surgery.
Pacific Human Resources for Health Alliance	World Health Organization	\$3.6 million 2007–12	Support to World Health Organization to address regional health workforce issues through the Pacific Human Resources for Health Alliance Secretariat.	Not yet provided.
Pacific Regional HIV and Sexually Transmissible Infections Response Fund	Secretariat of the Pacific Community	\$30 million 2008–13	Support to Pacific islands in their response to the priorities stated in the Regional HIV and STI Strategy and respective national strategies.	In 2012, tested 2356 males and females aged 10 to 24 years old for HIV. Trained 45 healthcare workers in continuum of care and comprehensive management of sexually transmitted infections.
Pacific Regional Influenza Pandemic Preparedness Project	Secretariat of the Pacific Community	July 2006– June 2011	Assistance for Pacific islands to develop country action plans for avian influenza and pandemic influenza preparedness.	Not yet provided.
Pacific Regional Non-Communicable Disease Program	Secretariat of the Pacific Community		Funds for governments to implement national non-communicable disease strategic plans and support community projects addressing key non-communicable disease risk factors.	Not yet provided.
<i>Governance and economic stability</i>				
Pacific Parliamentary Partnerships	House of Representatives	\$400 000 2011–14	Strengthens the capacity of parliamentarians and parliamentary staff to discharge parliamentary constitutional mandates.	A Parliamentary Partnerships project was launched in March 2013, with a visit to Samoa by a joint delegation from the Australian Parliament and Samoan Parliament.

Program name	Managing entity	Australian contribution and period	Description	Activities and achievements in Samoa in 2012-13
Pacific Leadership Program	Leadership Samoa	\$5 million 2011-12	Works with organisations in positions of leadership and organisations delivering leadership development activities, supporting them to develop their own leadership, along with the capacity of their members or clients.	In the 2012-13 intake, 20 emerging Samoan leaders participated in 21 study tours focused on areas including education, government stability, role of women in community, business and politics, health, law and order and economic development.
Pacific Financial Technical Assistance Centre	International Monetary Fund	\$15.5 million 1995-2014	Builds institutional and human capacity in public financial management, revenue administration, financial sector supervision and statistics.	Eight missions were undertaken, including assistance to improve revenue forecasting and work with the Government of Samoa on debt sustainability and the medium-term expenditure framework.
Pacific Public Sector Linkages Program		\$5.6 million 2012-13	Supports Australian government agencies (and public universities) to undertake work with Pacific counterparts to address development issues.	Two Pacific activities were delivered with partner governments in 2012 in health and governance.
Seasonal Workers Program	Department of Immigration and Citizenship	\$1.7 million 2012-13	Creates opportunities for Pacific islanders to access additional income by obtaining seasonal employment in Australia.	Forty-six visas were granted for workers from Samoa in 2012 with the average worker remitting \$5000 to \$6000.
Labour Governance and Migration Project	International Labour Organization	\$1.05 million 2010-13	Revises labour laws to give effect to international labour standards and strengthen reporting obligations.	Advice was provided to the Government of Samoa on amendments to occupational health and safety regulations.
Pacific Executive Program	Australia and New Zealand School of Government	\$12.2 million 2008-13	Provides targeted training to Pacific public sector officials and emerging leaders who will contribute to improved leadership capabilities.	In 2012-13, four senior public servants from Samoa participated in the program.
Pacific Media Assistance Scheme		\$2.84 million 2012-13	Provides support to improve media capacity and skills in the Pacific region.	Provided media equipment to strengthen the National University of Samoa media study program as part of the technical and vocational education and training support under the first phase of the program.
Pilot Program for Climate Resilience	Asian Development Bank, World Bank	\$40 million 2009-12	Provides support for climate change adaptation in the region, including for a country pilot in Samoa focusing on infrastructure.	Not yet provided.

Program name	Managing entity	Australian contribution and period⁷⁹	Description	Activities and achievements in Samoa in 2012–13
Global Environment Facility—Small Grants Program	Global Environment Facility, United Nations Development Programme	\$12 million 2008–13	Implements (by UNDP) community-based climate change adaptation activities.	Three communities completed projects and another four started activities to improve community resilience to the impacts of climate change.
Climate and Oceans Support Program	Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency	\$8.3 million 2012–13 over 14 countries	Trains meteorology and Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment officials in climate software and other workshops.	Worked with the Samoan Meteorological Service to extend seasonal forecasting capacity.
South Pacific Sea Level and Climate Monitoring Project	Geoscience Australia	\$32 million from 1991–2010	Collects data that contributes to international measurement of sea-level changes, and data on local sea levels, climatic conditions and movements in the earth's crust.	Not yet provided.
Pacific Australia Climate Change Science and Adaptation Planning Program	Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency, Bureau of Meteorology, CSIRO	\$19 million 2012–13 over 14 countries	Develops capacity in climatic modelling, forecasting and communication to government and industry.	Collected elevation data to inform urban infrastructure planning and risk assessments.
<i>Law and justice</i>				
Pacific Ombudsman Alliance	Commonwealth Ombudsman	\$1.8 million 2009–13	Provides support and advice to strengthen Ombudsman services throughout the region in accordance with the Pacific Plan.	Conducted a public awareness campaign that led to an increase in recognition of the Ombudsman's work and number of complaints received.
<i>Other sectors</i>				
Australian Volunteer Program	Austraining International	\$12.2 million 2011–12	Provides services (Australian volunteers) in developing countries, in support of Australian Government aid program priorities.	In 2012–13, 35 new volunteers undertook placements in a range of sectors.
Pacific Regional Agricultural Market Access		\$5.3 million 2012–13	Assists Pacific countries to meet the customs and quarantine requirements of key trading partners.	Not yet provided

Program name	Managing entity	Australian contribution and period	Description	Activities and achievements in Samoa in 2012–13
Pacific Agreement on Closer Economic Relations Plus	, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	\$1.2 million 2010–11	Provides trade-related institutional support, capacity building and research.	Not yet provided
Pacific Horticultural and Agricultural Market Access program	Australian managing contractor	\$15 million 2009–13	Addresses constraints to market access by providing practical and technical assistance to resolve priority issues of a technical and/or regulatory nature.	Provided market access to New Zealand for exporting pineapples and lemons.
Pacific Financial Inclusion Program	United Nations Capital Development Fund	\$10.5 million 2009–13	Provides technical assistance to assist countries to develop regulations and policies that promote greater financial inclusion.	As of December 2012, 35 935 people subscribed to Digicel Mobile Money, a mobile wallet program. Installed rural banking service points.
Private Enterprise Partnerships Pacific	IFC	\$12.5 million over five years to December 2011	Supports regulatory reforms, financial market infrastructure reforms and technology-based products for an improved business environment.	Not yet provided.
International Finance Corporation Foreign Investment Advisory Service	IFC	\$3.4 million over three years to mid-2010	Monitors the World Bank's Ease of Doing Business Indicators for the Pacific. Supports initiatives that improve countries' performance in the indicators.	Held ongoing discussions on establishing a credit bureau.
Pacific Microfinance Initiative	IFC	\$9.5 million over four years to 2013	Broadens access to financial services, including savings, insurance, money transfer and deposit banking.	Conducted regional consolidation of the South Pacific Business Development Network.
Private Sector Development Initiative	ADB	Phase 2 for \$11 million over four years to end of 2013	Strengthens the environment for private sector development through: increased access to finance; business law reform; state-owned enterprise reform; implementation of public-private partnerships.	Assisted with new secured transactions legislation in 2011. Finalised a bill, subsequently passed in 2013.
Pacific Region Infrastructure Facility	World Bank, ADB	\$66.4 million 2008–14	Supports new infrastructure and maintenance of existing assets through assistance for long-term infrastructure planning and budgeting.	Began a scoping study for Samoa's port sector in partnership with the Samoa Ports Authority.
Pacific Islands Forum	the Australian Government	\$6.9 million 2012–13	Provides, as the premier regional political body, the focal point for leaders of member states to meet and discuss matters of regional importance.	Played a critical role in endorsing the Pacific Leaders Gender Equality Declaration at the 2012 Forum Leaders meeting in Rarotonga, Cook Islands.

Program name	Managing entity	Australian contribution and period⁷⁹	Description	Activities and achievements in Samoa in 2012–13
United Nations Development Programme	UNDP	\$3.1 million 2012–13	Works across regional project themes: conflict prevention and recovery; democratic governance; poverty alleviation, MDG achievement; sustainable energy; climate change; HIV, health and development; and financial inclusion.	Provided technical advice on a lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender rights submission for Samoa's revision of its Crimes Bill, focusing in particular on existing criminalisation of adult, same-sex consensual relationships.

Annex B: The Samoa – Australia Police Partnership⁸⁰

In 2012, the Samoa – Australia Police Partnership continued its work as a bilateral component of the Australian Federal Police Pacific Police Development Program. The partnership is founded upon an institutional relationship between the Samoa Police and Prison Service and the Australian Federal Police. It operates within the framework of the Samoa – Australia Partnership for Development and the broader context of Australian support to Samoa's law and justice sector.

The agreed objectives of the Samoa – Australia Police Partnership include enhancing public safety by improving investigations and general policing, improving the ability of the Samoa Police and Prison Service to respond to and positively shape community perceptions of police, and improving the service's corporate support capacity to deliver.

Achievements in 2012 include:

- > **Emergency management:** Provided disaster response assistance to the Samoa Police and Prison Service during tropical Cyclone Evan.
- > **Training:** Developed and implemented an advanced investigations course (detective training) for the first time as part of the new investigations training program for the Samoa Police and Prison Service. This resulted in the graduation of newly trained detectives.
- > **Radio communications:** Continued with significant progress on constructing a shared radio communications network to involve police, fire and emergency services together with the Samoa National Disaster Management Office. Construction is nearing completion.
- > **Workshops:** Conducted the Australian Federal Police's pilot sexual offences first response workshop for 31 members of the Samoa Police and Prison Service as a pre-cursor to rollout in other Pacific countries.

Samoa continues to maintain a high level of socio-political stability which many Samoans attribute to the strength of traditional culture. However, as reported last year, crime figures indicate Samoa is facing a steady increase in crime. Factors contributing to this include urbanisation and high unemployment combined with a widening gap between the rich and the poor. These challenges continue to pressure traditional Samoan practices which, in turn, pressure the government and Samoa Police and Prison Service. Pressures include demands to more clearly define the respective roles of the state and traditional village council systems in maintaining law and order.

The Samoa Police and Prison Service also face challenges, many of which remain outside of its control. Of particular importance are:

- > broad organisational responsibilities (including corrections, maritime policing, special response, emergency management and participation in peace-keeping missions)
- > tight organisational budget
- > limited infrastructure (including buildings and communications networks)
- > difficulty in maintaining infrastructure and equipment
- > limited performance management
- > problems with leadership and supervision (particularly at middle-management level).

⁸⁰ This report was prepared by the Australian Federal Police in consultation with DFAT.

Annex C: Quality at implementation ratings 2012 and 2011

Initiative name		Qal year	Relevance	Effectiveness	Efficiency	Monitoring and evaluation	Sustainability	Gender equality	Risk management
Education Sector Program II	2012	6	6	5	4	6	5	I	
	2011	6	5	5	4	6	5	N/A	
Inclusive Education Demonstration Program	2012	5	5	5	3	4	5	I	
	2011	5	4	4	4	4	4	N/A	
Australia Awards	2012	5	6	5	4	6	6	B	
	2011	4	5	4	4	5	5	N/A	
Health Sector-wide Approach	2012	4	4	4	4	4	4	I	
	2011	4	3	2	4	4	4	N/A	
Governance programs—JPAM, Public Sector Infrastructure Facility, Parliamentary Strengthening	2012	6	5	5	5	5	5	I	
	2011	5	4	4	4	4	5	N/A	
Civil Society Support Program	2012	6	5	5	4	4	5	I	
	2011	5	5	3	4	4	5	N/A	
Climate Change	2012	6	5	5	4	4	5	I	
	2011	5	5	3	4	4	5	N/A	
Power Sector Expansion Program	2012	6	5	5	4	5	5	I	
	2011	6	5	5	4	5	5	N/A	
Law and Justice Sector Program	2012	6	4	3	2	4	4	I	
	2011	6	5	5	3	4	3	N/A	

Definitions of rating scale:

Satisfactory (4, 5 and 6)

Green = 6 = Very high quality

Green = 5 = Good quality

Yellow = 4 = Adequate quality, needs some work

Less than satisfactory (1, 2 and 3)

Amber = 3 = Less than adequate quality; needs significant work

Red = 2 = Poor quality; needs major work to improve

Red = 1 = Very poor quality; needs major overhaul

Risk management scale:

Green = Mature (M). Indicates the initiative manager conducts risk discussions on at least a monthly basis with all stakeholders and updates the risk registry quarterly.

Amber = Intermediate (I). Indicates the initiative manager conducts ad-hoc risk discussion and updates the risk register occasionally.

Red = Basic (B). Indicates there are limited or few risk discussions and the risk register has not been updated in the past 12 months.

Annex D: Evaluation and review pipeline planning

List of evaluations completed⁸¹ in the reporting period

Name of Initiative	AidWorks number	Type of evaluation ⁸²	Date evaluation report received	Date evaluation report uploaded into AidWorks	Date management response uploaded into AidWorks	Published on website
Samoa Health Sector Initiative	INH720	Quality at implementation 2012	15 February 2013	26 February 2013	26 February 2013	No
Samoa Health Sector Initiative	INH720	Independent evaluation	21 May 2013	24 May 2013	24 May 2013	No
Samoa Law and Justice Sector Program	INH405	Quality at implementation 2012	30 November 2012	Not uploaded	14 January 2013	No
Samoa Civil Society Support Program	INJ402	Quality at implementation 2012	11 January 2013	Not uploaded	16 January 2013	No
Samoa Law and Justice Sector Program	INH405	Partner quality systems	January 2013	28 May 2013	28 May 2013	No
Samoa Civil Society Support Program	INJ402	Other quality process—mid-term review	March 2013	28 May 2013	Not uploaded	No
Samoa Governance and Economic Stability	INJ406	Quality at implementation	Not uploaded	Not uploaded	Not uploaded	No
Samoa Governance and Economic Stability	INJ406	Other quality process—end of program review	30 April 2013	27 May 2013	Not uploaded	No
Samoa Governance and Economic Stability	INJ406	Quality at implementation	19 November 2012	Not uploaded	26 March 2013	No
Samoa Australian Development Scholarships intake 2011	INJ568	Quality at implementation 2012	17 January 2013	Not uploaded	26 February 2013	No
Australian Development Scholarships—Apia	INJ299	Quality at implementation	10 January 2013	Not uploaded	15 March 2013	No
Samoa Human Resource Development	INF246	Quality at implementation	10 January 2013	Not uploaded	15 March 2013	No

⁸¹ 'Completed' means the final version of the report has been received.

Name of Initiative	AidWorks number	Type of evaluation⁸²	Date evaluation report received	Date evaluation report uploaded into AidWorks	Date management response uploaded into AidWorks	Published on website
Samoa Education Sector Program II implementation	ING971	Quality at implementation	14 March 2013	Not uploaded	10 April 2013	No
Samoa School Fee Grant Scheme	INJ405	Quality at implementation	14 March 2013	Not uploaded	15 March 2013	No
Samoa Cyclone Evan Response and Recovery Program	INK887	First Assistant Director General approval of investment concept	6 February 2013	Not uploaded	24 May 2013	No
Samoa Cyclone Evan Response and Recovery Program	INK887	First Assistant Director General approval of investment design	28 May 2013	Not uploaded	29 May 2013	No
Samoa Cyclone Evan Response and Recovery Program	INK887	Independent appraisal	8 May 2013	Not uploaded	24 May 2013	No
Samoa Cyclone Evan Response and Recovery Program	INK887	Peer review	28 May 2013	Not uploaded	29 May 2013	No
Samoa Inclusive Education Demonstration Program	INI456	Quality at implementation 2012	24 January 2013	Not uploaded	24 January 2013	No
Asian Development Bank Samoa Power Sector Expansion Program	INH315	Quality at Implementation 2012	8 February 2013	Not uploaded	26 March 2013	No
Samoa Climate Change Adaptation Initiative	INJ900	Quality at Implementation 2013	11 January 2013	Not uploaded	14 January 2013	No
Samoa Civil Society Support Program	INJ402	Mid-term review		Not uploaded	Not uploaded	No

List of evaluations planned in the next 12 months

Name of Initiative	AidWorks number	Type of evaluation	Purpose of evaluation	Expected completion date
Samoa Health Sector Initiative	INH720	Quality at implementation 2013	Inform a future phase of program	1 March 2013–28 February 2014
Samoa Health Sector Initiative	INH720	Independent appraisal	Improve existing program	25 June 2013–20 December 2013
Samoa Governance and Economic Stability	INJ406	Independent evaluation	Improve existing program	2 September 2013–13 September 2013
Samoa Governance and Economic Stability	INJ406	Independent evaluation	Improve existing program	1 October 2013–30 October 2013
Samoa Education Sector Program II Implementation	ING971	Independent progress report	Verify program outcomes	1 October 2012–30 November 2012
Samoa Disability Program	INK859	First Assistance Director General approval of investment concept	Inform a future phase of program	15 January 2013–30 January 2013
Samoa Parliament Complex Redevelopment	INK604	First Assistance Director General approval of investment design	Inform a future phase of program	8 May 2013–30 June 2013
Samoa Parliament Complex Redevelopment	INK604	Peer review		8 May 2013–8 May 2013
Samoa Economic Infrastructure	INK657	Partner quality systems	Verify program outcomes	1 August 2013–30 August 2013
Asian Development Bank Samoa Power Sector Expansion Program	INH315	Quality at implementation 2013	Inform a future phase of program	25 November 2013–29 November 2013
Asian Development Bank Samoa Power Sector Expansion Program	INH315	Other quality process		30 July 2013–30 August 2013
Samoa Climate Change Adaptation Initiative	INJ900	Quality at implementation 2014		30 November 2013
Samoa Climate Change Adaptation Initiative	INJ900	Other quality process		30 July 2013–30 August 2013

Annex E: Progress in addressing 2011 management consequences

Management consequences identified in 2011 APPR	Rating	Progress made in 2012–13
Complete design work to program future financing gap. The Samoa program aims to have 70 per cent of 2013–14 to 2015–16 financing pipeline committed by the end of June 2013.	On track	As of 11 June 2013, 85.7 per cent of 2013–14 funds were committed and 9.6 per cent of 2014–15 funds (up from 8.36 per cent and 6.98 per cent in September 2012). While significant design work is underway across the program progress has been slow and the target for design work of 2015–16 is unlikely to be met.
Review the Partnership in light of the new SDS. This will be a focus of the August 2012 Partnership Talks.	Achieved (ongoing)	At the partnership talks, officials discussed the changes under the new SDS and agreed to greater alignment through increased support for economic infrastructure. New program designs reflected SDS priorities throughout the reporting year.
Adopt new targets for climate change and the health sector which align with Samoa's sector planning and, where possible, with Australia's national interest	Achieved	New targets were agreed to and signed at the 2012 Partnership Talks. Work remains to collect baseline data and track progress against these targets.
Review resources available to manage the program in Canberra, Suva and at Post, including the need to work in Government of Samoa systems and have sectoral expertise. Participate in a workforce planning exercise.	On track	Workforce planning exercise complete for Samoa program. The report is now with Pacific Division Management. Bids for increased resources have been submitted through an agency-wide process.
Improve integration of cross cutting issues—gender, disability and climate change—in sectoral programs. Design an initiative to specifically improve gender equality in Samoa by the end of 2012.	On track	Crosscutting issues have been integrated into CSSP, health and Technical and Vocational Education and Training programs. Designs for these training programs, as well as for, Parliament Complex and disability program training have used crosscutting expertise. A design team for a new gender initiative will visit Samoa in June 2013.
Improve availability of regional program activities and funding information. Provide Samoa with estimated values of regional program inputs in time for the 2013–14 Budget.	Off track	Several regional programs still struggle to report the impact they are having in Samoa. Few programs can accurately quantify the value of their support to Samoa's budget. Information about regional programs has improved due to some regular reporting from programs and regular teleconferences with Suva.

- Note:
- Green = Progress is as expected for this point in time and it is likely that the objective will be achieved. Standard program management practices are sufficient.
 - Amber = Progress is somewhat less than expected for this point in time and restorative action will be necessary if the objective is to be achieved. Close performance monitoring is recommended.
 - Red = Progress is significantly less than expected for this point in time and the objective is not likely to be met given available resources and priorities. Recasting the objective may be required.