



Secretariat of the Pacific Community

# SAMOA COUNTRY PROGRAMME



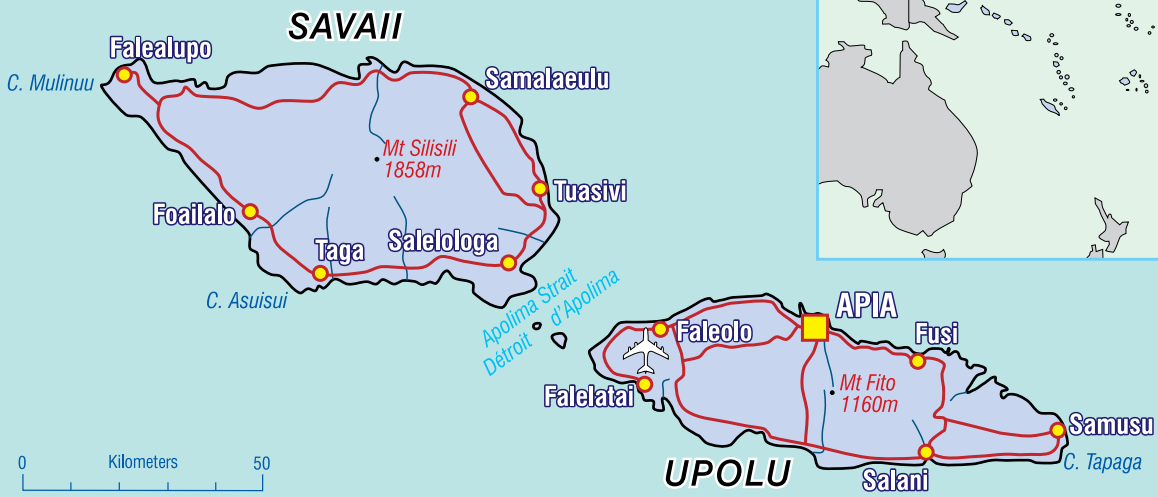
**SAMOA**



**2014  
REPORT**



# Samoa



SAMOA  
COUNTRY PROGRAMME

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2014 Report



Secretariat of the Pacific Community  
Noumea, New Caledonia, 2014

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## Foreword

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I am pleased to present SPC's annual report on its programme with Samoa. The report provides a snapshot of the development results Samoa is achieving with SPC's support. It includes four feature articles illustrating the effectiveness of our joint effort and how the collaboration between Samoa and SPC works in practice. A more comprehensive list of SPC's work, including training, is provided at the end of the report.

As this is the first report I have presented as Director-General, I would like to acknowledge the people and Government of Samoa as members of SPC and partners in development of the Pacific region. Samoa's special position in the Pacific has been recognised in its hosting the United Nations conference on Small Island Developing States (SIDS) conference in Apia in 2014. SPC is proud to work with Samoa, and you have my commitment that SPC will strive for continuous improvement in the work we undertake with Samoa to achieve your development objectives.

This year we have examined how SPC can further improve its role as a resource for its 22 island members. We believe SPC is uniquely positioned to support members such as Samoa to address their critical development challenges, including issues we are all familiar with in the Pacific, such as reducing non-communicable diseases (NCDs); building resilience to climate and disaster risks; accelerating economic opportunities; or enabling young Pacific people to realise their full potential. None of these issues can be adequately tackled through single-sector approaches. They can only be addressed through long-term, multi-sector approaches that use the best expertise and knowledge available.

As such, in 2015 we plan to hold discussions with members to explore how SPC can better formulate and integrate its work and expertise to focus on members' development priorities. We expect this will include a range of different ways of working with Samoa to shape future national programmes.

I encourage you to look at SPC's Programme Results Report 2013–2014 to see the full range of work SPC is pursuing in the region on behalf of all members. I thank Samoa for its contribution to this work. I also take this opportunity to thank our development partners, who have invested financially and intellectually in this most important work.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Colin', with a horizontal line underneath.

Dr Colin Tukuitonga  
*Director-General, SPC*

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## SPC cooperation with Samoa

*This report provides an overview of SPC's work with Samoa in 2014. It is intended to show how SPC's national-level activities, initiated by Samoa, complement our regional work to benefit the people of Samoa and the region. The report provides an overview of how SPC aligns its work with Samoa to achieve the development priorities detailed in the Strategy for the Development of Samoa 2012–2016.*

As a development organisation, SPC provides knowledge, scientific and technical cooperation to support members to achieve three key development goals:

- The Pacific region and its people benefit from inclusive and sustainable economic growth
- Pacific communities are empowered and resilient
- Pacific Island people reach their potential and lead long and healthy lives

This year, we have summarised activities and results achieved in Samoa under these three development themes so it is easier to understand the effectiveness of SPC's work as a whole. The work SPC supports builds on the specialist sector expertise for which SPC is most recognised. These sector areas include transport and energy, statistics, fisheries and aquaculture, mineral resources and geoscience (including geographic mapping and modelling), agriculture, forestry and land, health, water and sanitation, education, gender, youth and human rights.

SPC supports the development efforts of Pacific Island countries and territories (PICTs) with scientific and technical knowledge and good practice that are context-appropriate. In recognition of the interrelated nature of development and our commitment to maximise the effectiveness of our contribution, SPC wants to enhance the current process of programme development at country level. Accordingly, country programming will be based on proactive, ongoing and broadly based consultation with each country or territory, with a view to delivering technical quality aligned with members' cross-cutting development priorities. The objective is to shape a technical cooperation programme that is as developmentally effective and sustainable as possible in meeting the needs of the countries and territories SPC serves.

## Regionalism in practice

From SPC's beginning, there has been awareness of the value of a regional approach to meet common needs. Although PICTs are diverse in many respects, they share similar challenges in areas such as fisheries, transport, health, food security and emerging areas such as climate change. SPC recognises and draws on skills and capacities from around the region, including encouraging experts from one member to share experiences and skills with counterparts in other PICTs. SPC also facilitates regional public goods that benefit all PICTs, such as the CePaCT genebank (Centre for Pacific Crops and Trees), which assists countries to conserve staple crops and introduce new plant varieties to increase crop diversity.

Our regional work complements national-level initiatives in Samoa. The tangible and practical benefits of regionalism are demonstrated by SPC's work on behalf of its members to facilitate cooperation and leverage value across a range of regional initiatives. These are outlined further in SPC's Programme Results Report 2013–2014.

SPC's regional services to members include:

- Strengthening regional partnerships to facilitate information sharing among PICTs and to connect PICTs to regional and international policy development.
- Improving management of the region's oceanic fisheries through stock assessments, scientific analysis and supporting countries to define and protect their maritime boundaries.
- Supporting evidence-based decision making by governments through SPC's regional statistics database, sector-based information portals, GIS and mapping services, economic analysis, and other advisory services.
- Increasing access to safe and affordable shipping services through technical cooperation, regional shipping agreements, and training.
- Improving energy security and supply through petroleum advisory services.
- Enhancing food security through conservation and distribution of the region's crop diversity, improving the resilience of food crop varieties to climate conditions and researching more effective farming techniques.
- Tackling transboundary diseases threatening livestock and public health through improved animal health services.
- Detecting and controlling diseases of regional concern through the Pacific Public Health Surveillance Network.
- Confronting domestic violence by supporting legislative change across the region.
- Promoting well-being through gender awareness and mainstreaming.
- Supporting science, policy and legislation to increase the potential for PICTs to benefit from environmentally and economically sustainable mining of deep sea minerals.
- Supporting PICT resilience to the impacts of natural disasters and climate change by facilitating the regional Strategy for Climate and Disaster Resilient Development and by providing training and strengthening regional partnerships.



## Examples of SPC work in Samoa

### ➔ Enhancing Samoa's fisheries management and climate change adaptation

Right: Training the Falelatai district community on FADs



Coastal fisheries play an integral part in the livelihoods and food security of Samoan communities. The sustainability of this critical natural resource is being threatened by a growing population in Samoa and the shift from a subsistence lifestyle to a cash economy, compounded by pressures for rapid development, uncontrolled harvesting of fish, natural disasters and the impacts of climate change.

In 1995, Samoa implemented a community-based fisheries management programme in order to improve the management of coastal fisheries and address these threats. The programme was designed to empower local communities as resource users, making them responsible for decision-making and the management of their resources, while the government and development partners played a supportive role.

In 2010, in line with the regional commitment to an ecosystem approach to fisheries management, the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) assisted Samoa to expand its management to a community-based ecosystems approach to management (CEAFM). The inclusion of the ecosystems dimension enabled a more integrated approach to fisheries management, one that can tackle complex issues that do not fall under the mandate of the Fisheries Division, such as land-based issues. The cornerstone of SPC's technical assistance is to build on existing structures and improve them, thus encouraging national and local ownership by communities through empowering and supporting their actions. Since 2012, SPC has been working with 18 villages over four sites across both major islands to implement the CEAFM programme. Together, these villages have a total population of over 8,000.

*Proactive engagement with women and youth during these consultations enabled inclusion of their important perspectives and roles in the development and implementation of fisheries management and climate change adaptation activities.*

The CEA FM project focuses on four key areas: climate change awareness and capacity building at the community level, scientific observation of the marine environment and coastal fisheries, working with communities to restore critical coastal fisheries habitats, and implementing alternative livelihood and adaptations for local communities.

To date, coastal fisheries management has been improved in several ways. Firstly, a series of consultations was held with community leaders and villagers (including village mayors, and representatives of women's committees, fisheries management committees and youth groups). These consultations informed community leaders of the project and enabled discussion of climate change issues and best possible adaptation strategies. The proactive engagement with women and youth during these consultations enabled inclusion of their important perspectives and roles in the development and implementation of fisheries management and climate change adaptation activities.

Secondly, as part of the consultations, participating communities reviewed and updated their existing village fisheries management plans to improve their effectiveness and also address climate change adaptation needs.

Thirdly, the programme further strengthened community fisheries reserves by supplying material for the construction of markers to visibly mark 'No fishing' areas, and by constructing billboards to promote awareness among Samoan communities.

Fourthly, to ease pressure on inshore fishing and provide an alternative livelihood for communities, SPC, in collaboration with the EU-funded DEVFish 2 project, provided materials and training for the construction, deployment and maintenance of nearshore fish aggregating devices (FADs). FADs enhance the food chain by attracting baitfish such as anchovies, sardines and scads, leading to the aggregation of larger pelagic species such as skipjack, yellowfin, billfish, wahoo and mahi-mahi. Nearshore FADs directly impact local communities by providing easy access to these species – they can be reached by canoe. They also give community fishers a safer environment to carry out their fishing activities at a central location. A total of 16 FADs have been deployed, and a monitoring system to assess their effectiveness will be developed by the end of the year. This will include data collection and monitoring of catches and a cost benefit analysis.

Joyce Ah Leong, Head of Fisheries, Samoa, commented, 'We see this CEA FM project as important as it has enabled Samoa to specifically engage communities in identifying the impacts of climate change on coastal fisheries. The adaptation and mitigation activities will be funded by the SPC/GIZ Coping with Climate Change in the Pacific Island Region (CCCPIR) project, and jointly implemented by communities, the government and development partners. We are forever grateful for the continuous technical support from SPC.'

Further work has been planned for 2014 and 2015, such as organising community awareness programmes on the impacts of climate change, including the production of materials in English and Samoan; conducting scientific observations (ecological and biological) on the status of the marine environment; developing resource profiles for the project sites; conducting habitat restoration activities such as mangrove and coral replanting; and identifying other feasible alternatives, especially those of a non-extractive nature, such as eco-tourism and aquaculture.

This work is made possible with funding assistance from the Government of Germany through the SPC/GIZ CCCPIR project. It is part of SPC's wider partnership with Samoa to address its community development, fisheries management and environmental sustainability national objectives.



## ➔ Raising the standard of evacuation centres in Samoa

Right: Participants design the layout of an evacuation centre



*The training will provide people responsible for the operational management of centres with the necessary knowledge and skills to perform their duties. These range from developing an evacuation centre management programme and policy to addressing such issues as standard operating procedures, evacuation centre rules and regulations, citizens' responsibilities, centre inspection and designation, supplies and equipment, recruitment and training of staff, and public education and awareness.*

The Pacific Islands region frequently experiences natural disasters. Samoa is no exception; it is exposed to tropical cyclones, floods, earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions and drought. According to the World Bank, Samoa is ranked 30<sup>th</sup> of countries most exposed to three or more hazards and is ranked 51<sup>st</sup> out of 179 countries in the Global Climate Risk Index 2012 report of those that suffer most from extreme weather events. Recent disasters experienced in Samoa include the 2009 tsunami and Tropical Cyclone Evan in 2012.

In many cases, people's homes do not offer adequate protection from disasters such as flooding and tropical cyclones. Individuals and families often seek refuge in ad hoc community evacuation centres. This is increasingly the case in urban areas. Ad hoc evacuation centres are not always fit for purpose and may provide evacuees with a false sense of security. In Samoa, this issue was highlighted during Tropical Cyclone Evan in December 2012, when community halls and school buildings served as ad hoc evacuation centres.

To assist Samoa to prepare for future emergencies, SPC responded to a request to deliver training in evacuation centre management, to inform the development of national guidelines and checklists for evacuation centres. The training will also provide people responsible for the operational management of centres with the necessary knowledge and skills to perform their duties. These range from developing an evacuation centre management programme and policy to addressing such issues as standard operating procedures, evacuation centre rules and regulations, citizens' responsibilities, centre inspection and designation, supplies and equipment, recruitment and training of staff, and public education and awareness.

In November 2013, SPC delivered training to 19 participants in Samoa, representing the government, the Red Cross and non-governmental organisations. Participants were introduced to key points to consider in the selection, maintenance and management of evacuation centres. They were presented with a generic checklist to assess a building's suitability for use as an evacuation centre and tested the checklist on an evacuation centre that was used during Cyclone Evan. SPC trainers also gave information on the types of services that should be provided to evacuees in a centre, and the participants discussed who should be allocated the responsibility of providing those services.

One participant at the training remarked, 'This course has opened up new doors to disaster management, specifically evacuation centre management – from zero knowledge to a broadened understanding of the strategies involved.'

An independent evaluation survey, conducted three months later, found that the training had helped strengthen the Disaster Management Office's relationship with response agencies that had little or no knowledge of their roles and responsibilities in evacuation centres prior to the training. After the training, participants were more active in the execution of their roles. The Ministry of Education, for example, recently (February 2014) chaired a meeting of the Disaster Advisory Committee's Sub-Committee on Contingency Planning, Awareness and Education, as required for preparedness arrangements.

In another positive impact, Samoa's Disaster Management Office used the materials provided during the training to develop: (i) a checklist to assess the suitability of a building for use as an evacuation centre, and (ii) a set of national guidelines for evacuation centre inspection. The checklist and guidelines are now being used as part of a programme to identify evacuation centres in all communities in Samoa. A task team for the Evacuation Centre Inspection Programme, comprising the Samoa Red Cross; the Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development; the Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture; and the Ministry of Works, Transport and Infrastructure, is implementing this programme. A Certificate of Compliance, signed by the Disaster Advisory Committee Chairperson, will be awarded to recommended evacuation centres.

The majority of survey respondents felt that the course had increased their understanding either 'quite a lot' or 'a great deal'. Of the 55 survey respondents (from 70 participants trained in Cook Islands, Fiji, Samoa and Solomon Islands), 24 subsequently participated in managing an evacuation centre and 19 stated that the skills and knowledge they had acquired helped them either 'quite a lot' or 'a great deal'. When interviewed as part of the evaluation, participants commented on the value of the realistic scenarios used in the course, which provided trainees with an understanding of the evacuation centre management context. In particular, the inclusion of activities throughout the course to increase participation was noted as highly beneficial.

The Evacuation Centre Management training course was developed and facilitated by SPC's Disaster Risk Management Programme and is an important component of SPC's support for Samoa's development priority of increasing environmental sustainability and disaster risk reduction. The course was one component of a larger programme supported by The Asia Foundation and the continuing assistance of the Office of US Foreign Disaster Assistance.



Right: Training participants assess the suitability of an evacuation centre



## ➔ Improving soil health and crop quality in support of sustainable development in Samoa

Right: Farmer field school students planting taro in mucuna sprayed with herbicide



Since the 1990s, studies have indicated that agricultural production and productivity have declined in the Pacific region, threatening food security and weakening the region's capacity to supply food competitively. Non-sustainable agricultural practices have contributed to this decline, reducing soil fertility and depleting it of the necessary nutrient resources to adequately support intensive farming. The increasing incidence of pests and plant diseases have further contributed to this decline, in particular affecting narrow genetic resources, such as taro.

Taro is an important crop for Samoa, both in terms of food security and income generation. Prior to the leaf blight outbreak in 1993, which devastated the local and export market, taro exports provided over half Samoa's foreign exchange earnings. SPC has since been working with the Government of Samoa to revive the taro industry to maintain food and nutritional security, and to boost the industry's capacity to supply taro competitively. This work has made good progress in improving soil health and producing healthy taro planting material. Taro continues to be the country's predominant staple.

To address the issue of declining soil health, a regional research project was developed by SPC and the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research in 2011. As part of this project, SPC and the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAF) are assisting farmers to identify the best soil management practices to maintain healthy soil, which will improve crop quality and yield. Healthy soil presents the additional advantage of keeping pest and disease levels low, and consequently reduces the use of pesticides. This is more economical for farmers and benefits the environment. Along with soil analysis to test for levels of pests and diseases in 2012 and 2013, ongoing scientific trials are being conducted to evaluate the performance of soil improvement methods, such as fish manure, mucuna bean ground cover, rock phosphate, and other chemicals and fertilisers. Results from these trials are compared against farmers' present practices. So far, three seasons of field trials in Samoa have shown that mucuna, as a living fertiliser, is performing better than inorganic fertilisers or in combination with inorganic fertilisers. Farmer field schools have been set up to provide training on the use of mucuna fallow, with the aim of reducing reliance on herbicides. Overall, increased awareness of soil health among the general public and farming community was noted by project implementers and should contribute to better soil health and improved crops.

*SPC, along with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and project partners, carried out preliminary assessment of selected varieties of taro, taste-testing new varieties and comparing them against the currently exported varieties. Three new varieties, Aufaga, Tanumalala and Fusi, topped the taste testing and the Ministry is considering launching the best varieties later this year after shelf-life evaluation.*

Since the leaf blight outbreak, SPC, in collaboration with other regional and global stakeholders, has been assisting Samoa gain access to: (i) new taro diversity from other countries through its Centre for Pacific Crops and Trees (CePaCT) based at Narere in Fiji, and (ii) breeding programmes that have resulted in the adoption of selected improved leaf blight tolerant varieties to support local and export markets.

Taro exports in Samoa have resumed, but the taro industry's capacity to be successful is limited by a shortage of readily available healthy planting material. To address this issue, SPC, alongside the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, the Scientific Research Organisation of Samoa, the Samoa Farmers' Association and the University of the South Pacific, is implementing the Pacific Agribusiness Research for Development Initiative.

As part of this project, SPC has developed a rapid multiplication system using sterile laboratory techniques for producing good quality plant material for taro. Two staff from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries' tissue culture unit have been trained in these techniques. The training compared the use of two tissue culture systems: the normal static system using glass tubes, vials or small bottles, and the new system using a bioreactor system. The latter produced better quality planting material. It is expected that the Ministry will adopt an optimised multiplication system using glass jars to speed up multiplication of selected taro breeding lines that are in short supply, but will also consider adopting a bioreactor system technology when funds become available.

SPC, along with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and project partners, carried out preliminary assessment of selected varieties of taro, taste-testing new varieties and comparing them against the currently exported varieties. Three new varieties, Aufaga, Tanumalala and Fusi, topped the taste testing and the Ministry is considering launching the best varieties later this year after shelf-life evaluation. Eventually, once farmers have sufficient planting material, it is hoped they will replace the current Samoa 1 and 2 export varieties. SPC, together with the Scientific Research Organisation of Samoa, has facilitated the sensory and nutritional analysis of the new varieties to support export and other value-adding aspects of the project. New taro breeding lines are currently being mass propagated for selected commercial farmers to sustain and boost the market export of taro.

This work is part of SPC's commitment to Samoa to achieve its national development objective of economic growth in the private sector by enhancing its agricultural sector. Funding for this work comes from the Australian Government and the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (soil health project and taro breeding programmes), the European Union (taro breeding programme), and the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (healthy planting material project).



Right: Farmer field school students trial mucuna





## ➔ Enhancing literacy and numeracy learning outcomes in Samoa

Right: *Pacific Benchmarking Education Quality for Results* pilot programme aims to provide quality education to Samoan students



*With SPC's technical assistance, Samoa carried out an institutional capacity analysis, and an analysis of policy baseline information, focused on the areas of school management and governance, system assessment, and teacher quality. This activity generated a report, which identified gaps in policy.*

Samoa places a high value on education, with net enrolment rates for primary school as high as 97% in 2012. However, results from the yearly Samoan Primary Education Literacy Level tests indicate a high number of pupils at risk of not meeting expected learning outcomes in literacy and numeracy. Results for 2011 found that 35% of pupils were identified as at risk of under-achieving in English, 17% in Samoan, and 50% in numeracy by year six.

At the secondary level, net enrolments drop significantly to 72%. This can be explained by the fact that many pupils who are not able to meet the educational standards expected of them drop out of school. This carries serious implications, as a high number of young people are emerging from school without adequate skills to enter tertiary education or secure employment opportunities. As recently as 2011, seven per cent of Samoan males aged 15 to 29, could not read well. A lack of knowledge and understanding of factors that influence education outcomes, however, prevents appropriate intervention strategies from being developed and implemented.

To address this issue and improve its literacy and numeracy rates, the Samoan Government joined the *Pacific Benchmarking Education Quality for Results* pilot programme in 2012. This pilot programme, coordinated by SPC, adopts the benchmarking approach, providing quantifiable standards against which to measure student learning progress. It aims specifically at equipping policy makers with reliable, country specific baseline information and data that can guide interventions at system level to support and improve student learning.

With SPC's technical assistance, Samoa carried out an institutional capacity analysis, and an analysis of policy baseline information, focused on the areas of school management and governance, system assessment, and teacher quality. This activity generated a report, which identified gaps in policy and recommendations relating to, for example, deployment of teaching staff and school recruitment policies. These were taken on board by the Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture and integrated into the revised Samoa School Management and Organisation Manual.

SPC also supported Samoa's participation in the region-wide Pacific Islands Literacy and Numeracy Assessments (PILNA) in 2012, a tool designed and developed to

measure the level of literacy and numeracy of Year four and Year six children in the region. In partnership with UNESCO, SPC coordinated assessment scoring and offered support to build the capacity of national assessment coordinators.

Results from PILNA have allowed Samoa, for the first time, to present literacy and numeracy baseline data to the Forum Education Ministers' Meeting in 2014. The data helped identify new interventions, such as the 'home-school' literacy partnership programme and the Literacy Week initiative established by the Samoa Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture. The data also assisted the Ministry of Education to complete a research project to identify issues to be addressed to improve the teaching and learning of mathematics in primary schools. The outcomes of this study are being considered in the plan for ongoing professional development of teachers under the recently launched (June 2014) Math and Science Improvement Project with the Japan International Cooperation Agency.

Outcomes of the research component of the *Pacific Benchmarking Education Quality for Results* pilot programme are expected to provide direction for future targeted interventions. Still in its early days, the pilot programme in Samoa has started making a difference in establishing education sector data that identify policy gaps and strengths. Based on the results from the learning and system assessments obtained so far, field research is expected to take place in the latter part of 2014 to generate evidence-based policy reform that supports school improvement and enhances student learning.

This initiative is an important part of SPC's work with Samoa to address its national development goal of improved education outcomes. Funding support for this initiative comes from the Australian Government.



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## Summary of SPC development cooperation

*The feature articles in the previous section provide examples of how SPC is working with the Government and people of Samoa to support achievement of their national development goals.*

In addition to the work featured, SPC provided a wide range of support to Samoa in 2014 aligned to the Strategy for the Development of Samoa 2012–2016. Technical cooperation and support were provided by many divisions and programmes across SPC on both multi-sector issues such as disaster risk reduction and climate change, and specific-sector issues in agriculture, forestry, coastal and oceanic fisheries, public health, water and sanitation, energy, transport, human rights and development statistics. Samoans took part in approximately 1,908 days of SPC training during the period July 2013 to June 2014 in these different areas. Details of the technical cooperation and training provided are listed in Annexes 1 and 2.

In general, members recognise SPC's value lies in the high quality of the technical support provided across national sector areas and in its portfolio of regional work, rather than in SPC's occasional role as a conduit of donor funds. SPC promotes sustainability through working with countries to develop national capacity to design results-focused programming and where possible to leverage additional

funding. SPC's direct financial inputs are only a small part of the picture. However, SPC recognises individual members are interested in the financial value of SPC's work as it relates to them. For Samoa, in 2014, this is estimated at WST 11,336,995 (4,534,798 CFP units). This amount includes both the direct costs of SPC's work with Samoa (including technical staff time and travel) and an allocation of the costs of SPC's regional work and indirect costs of managing and operating SPC programmes.

As highlighted in the feature articles and in the following table of outputs, the collaboration between SPC and the Government of Samoa has involved considerable activity. While significant progress has been made, SPC is committed to understanding better what has worked and what has not, in order to inform and improve the value of its work in Samoa in 2015 and beyond. We want to understand whether measurable and sustainable development results are being generated by SPC's activities and, if not, try to work out why and adjust our approach accordingly.

## Annex 1: SPC training provided in Samoa: July 2013–June 2014

*Capacity building is an important aspect of SPC's overall technical assistance. It includes formal training programmes, targeted classroom training in response to members' needs, attachments and on-the-job training. The following table gives a detailed breakdown of the type of training.*

	F	M	O	Total trained	Total person days
Animal health	1	2		3	9
Coastal fisheries assessment and monitoring	7	24		31	331
Coastal fisheries - aquaculture	2	5		7	45
Cultural policy / cultural promotion	1	1		2	3
Deep-sea minerals	1	3		4	20
Disaster risk management / reduction	10	8		18	90
Educational assessment research	2			2	10
Food security (crop production / genetic resources)	2	1		3	13
Forestry	1	1		2	22
Gender equality / violence against women	4	3		7	30
Geoscience for development		1		1	11
Human rights general / reporting	34	7		41	203
Lobbying and advocacy - human rights	20	17	1	38	124
Maritime boundaries		2		2	20
Maritime safety / maritime regulations		18		18	34
Nearshore fisheries development	3	17		20	141
Oceanic fisheries monitoring	2	13		15	22
Petroleum storage and handling	1			1	3
Private sector development / market access	45	48		93	536
Social media training	1			1	5
Statistics	3	6		9	55
Student literacy and numeracy	10	2		12	34
Sustainable land resource management	6	22		28	147
<b>Total</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>1908</b>

Note:

- The above table covers training workshops, attachments and on-the-job training. It does not include meetings, conferences, seminars and consultations.
- Some individuals received training in more than one area. For this reason, the total number of individuals reached may be smaller.
- O: other gender.



## Annex 2: Summary of key completed outputs of SPC cooperation with Samoa in 2014

The table below summarises the key outputs of SPC cooperation with Samoa in 2014. It shows how SPC's work contributes to national development objectives and provides a basis for further development of SPC's results-driven focus.



While SPC's performance in contributing to national development goals can be measured more realistically and appropriately only over the long term, SPC aims nevertheless to evaluate interim performance and test programme logic wherever possible. Gathering evidence from SPC programmes and international experience will be even more critical in coming years to enable SPC to evaluate whether its work has achieved the intended results and to improve its performance. The table below lists only work completed in 2014. There is much additional work in progress, which will be reported on in the year it is completed. SPC's key regional work is covered in its Annual Report.

SPC expected contribution to national development goals		
Expected long term result (impact)	Expected medium term result (outcome)	Outputs completed or expected to be completed in 2014
<b>Pacific communities are empowered and resilient</b>		
<b>Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Mitigation</b>		
Strengthened disaster risk management plans and practices	Vulnerability and risks managed	Risk insurance pilot conducted in Samoa
		Disaster risk assessment tools and applications developed – Pacific Risk Information System (PacRIS) updated with outputs from other risk assessments conducted (such as the Nadi flood modelling project); exposure datasets shared with partners and countries developing outputs for climate change adaptation and disaster risk management
		Disaster risk reduction country implementation plans (CIPs) completed for all 15 of the Pacific African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Group of States – National Steering Committees established for all 15 Pacific ACP States
		Knowledge products for early warning systems (EWS) developed – New information products for tsunami early warning developed and tested with PICTs through the 2014 PacWave exercise

## SPC expected contribution to national development goals

Expected long term result (impact)	Expected medium term result (outcome)	Outputs completed or expected to be completed in 2014
<b>Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems</b>		
Improved management of coastal fisheries	Enhanced capacity of coastal communities to respond effectively to climate change and improved assessment of climate change impacts on marine environments	Climate change adaptation pilot sites identified, established, workplans developed and adaptation activities implemented in Samoa – Management plans reviewed and a chapter on climate change adaptation incorporated
	Enhanced community-based approaches and national management arrangements, incorporation of ecosystem-based principles, and coastal fisheries legislation	Assistance and advice provided in national policy development, regulation / legislation reviews / management arrangements
Increased contribution of fisheries to food security and livelihoods	Increased skills & knowledge base to maximise the return on investments in aquaculture	Mariculture hatchery facilities established and hatchery training provided in Samoa
		National capacity developed to implement a trial of freshwater prawn – Pilot farms established and hands-on training provided
		Report identifying aquaculture priorities for the region over next five years drafted and submitted to the European Union
		Sub-regional training workshop implementation follow-up, and research conducted in fish broodstock management, hatchery management and fish feed formulation – Training on fish broodstock provided; specialised training on mono-sex tilapia culture provided
<b>Land Resources</b>		
Informed policy decisions, advocacy and knowledge sharing on sustainable land, agriculture and forestry development supported	Awareness and understanding on key issues relating to land, agriculture and forestry enhanced	Social media training conducted for the provision of agriculture and forestry information
Strengthened food and nutritional security resilient to impacts of disasters and climate change	Increased production and consumption of local nutritious foods	Soil health improved in support of sustainable development – Farm survey conducted; soil samples from 40 farms collected and analysed
	National and regional capacity to mitigate and adapt to climate change and to respond to disasters for land, agriculture, and forest resources developed and strengthened	Targeted villages trained in climate change threats and adaptation measures reducing vulnerability to food insecurity; development of community adaptation plans and setting up community early warning systems – Community adaptation plans developed
	Increased availability and better access to traditional and improved crop and animal diversity	New genetic diversity of taro and other aroids with relevant technology (e.g. DNA and virus indexing) exchanged and capacity building facilitated amongst 22 partners and for the Pacific – 100 taro lines distributed to 15 project country partners; International Network for Edible Aroids (INEA) website established <a href="http://www.EdibleAroids.org">www.EdibleAroids.org</a> ; six countries received taro lines



## SPC expected contribution to national development goals

Expected long term result (impact)	Expected medium term result (outcome)	Outputs completed or expected to be completed in 2014
<b>Pacific Island people reach their potential and lead long and healthy lives</b>		
<b>Educational Quality</b>		
Improved quality of education	Increased student achievement in literacy and numeracy	Country report on the outcome of the Institutional Capacity Assessment (IAC) completed
		Effective implementation of educational quality initiatives enabled through the evaluation of educational plans, policies, and practices – Technical assistance for the development and monitoring of research projects for countries' data collection progressed
		Valid and reliable data on situation of policies regarding student assessment in pilot countries available
		Education officers trained and literate on outcomes-based assessments
		Body of research evidence to support educational quality activities developed and disseminated through research publications and international and regional forums – Two research papers developed
<b>Gender, Human Rights, and Culture</b>		
Enhanced development for all Pacific peoples through increasing the observance of all human rights and good governance	Increased observance of human rights and governance standards by agencies and governments providing service to the public	Technical assistance and training provided to support national actors in key human rights areas – Country focal officer recruited; support for education and training on <i>Family Safety Act</i> ; human rights training with National Human Rights Commission; support for Family Court provided
		Training provided on gender/feminist theory – Training completed February 2014
Enhanced development for all Pacific peoples through increasing the observance of all human rights and good governance	Increased capacity of civil society to monitor and advocate for human rights and good governance standards	Legislative lobbying training provided to NGOs and government partners to build skills in leadership and lobbying – Legislative lobbying project review completed in draft; mentoring support provided for Samoa in May
	Increased capacity of civil society to monitor and advocate for human rights and good governance standards	Civil society organisations (CSO) provided with information and training on how to use human rights to advocate on key issues through the regional CSO forum – Training completed in June, outcome statement released
Enhanced development for all Pacific peoples through increasing the observance of all human rights and good governance	Increased observance of human rights and good governance standards by decision makers	Regional consultations conducted with members of parliament (MP) to increase capacity to apply human rights in Parliament and to advocate for human rights-compliant legislation and policies – Regional MP training held in January 2014 and MP consultation held in fourth quarter of 2014
		Regional training and consultations provided for judicial staff to increase the capacity of officials to apply human rights in the courts and influence policy and laws – Regional lawyers training held in October 2014
Increased development potential of Pacific Island people in culture and enhanced empowerment of women and young people	Integrated approach to human development fostered at regional and national levels	Regional workshop organised for 25 women activists, including activists from Samoa, on gender and climate change
		Regional dialogue workshop on gender, climate change and sustainable development held – 50 participants, including participants from Samoa

## SPC expected contribution to national development goals

Expected long term result (impact)	Expected medium term result (outcome)	Outputs completed or expected to be completed in 2014
<b>Water and Sanitation</b>		
Increased access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation	Natural resources developed and managed and governance strengthened	Protection of land for inclusion in land reserve to reduce stress on water systems – The Samoan government purchased ~1500 hectares of upland catchment from the Catholic Church for designation as a watershed protection area in 2012
		Watershed management plans (WMP) that define buffer zones and natural reserves finalised – Four WMPs finalised covering all watersheds of Apia catchment
		Ground rehabilitation works (such as tree-planting around water sources and water intakes to improve water quantity and quality) completed – Construction and installation of rubbish stands in vulnerable watershed areas reduced dumping of rubbish in the river
		Increase in population with access to improved sanitation – The waste water treatment plant in Sogi is operational and is currently upgrading its capacity to include other new buildings around the urban area. There is also a sludge facility at Tafaigata for toilet waste
Increased access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation	Natural resources developed and managed and governance strengthened	Watershed Conservation Policy to guide legislation to reserve upland areas for water resource conservation developed, completed and endorsed
		Capacity supported at the national and regional levels to improve water resource management; technical assistance provided for in-country demonstration projects – One sub-regional and two in-country technical support missions undertaken during the reporting period to support routine project management, national integrated water resource management (IWRM) planning, follow-up project development
		Governance structures improved to support the implementation of an integrated approach to water resource, sanitation, and wastewater management – National apex water committees established
	Vulnerability and risks managed	Improved collaboration and improved learning among PICTs in the area of drinking water safety planning through sharing of best practices at water safety planning platform – Learning event carried out 19–21 August, attended by 34 participants from French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Wallis and Futuna, Samoa, Tonga, Cook Islands, Vanuatu and Fiji
<b>The Pacific region and its people benefit from inclusive and sustainable economic growth</b>		
<b>Energy Services</b>		
Sustainable economic development through accessible, affordable, efficient, secure and safe energy services	Development and implementation of effective policies, plans and regulatory frameworks supported	National workshop to review the energy efficiency draft legislation completed; the workshop consulted the business community, government and the private sector
	Strong leadership in the Pacific's energy sector, with good governance, effective multi-sector coordination and strategic partnerships, including monitoring and evaluation	Pacific Centre of Excellence in Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (PCREE) established – Workshop conducted in March in Nadi, attended by 15 participants, including from Samoa





## SPC expected contribution to national development goals

Expected long term result (impact)	Expected medium term result (outcome)	Outputs completed or expected to be completed in 2014	
<b>Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems</b>			
Improved management of oceanic fisheries	Enhanced national capacity in oceanic fishery data management and data use	National tuna fishery data management staff received in-country training in using SPC-developed database systems	
	Enhanced national oceanic fishery data management to meet national requirements and international obligations	On-site installation of latest Tuna Fisheries Database Management System with data review completed	
	National tuna oceanic fisheries policy and decision-making are informed by the best science-based stock assessments and advice	Updated country website for all PICTs with detailed characterisation of bycatch from tuna longline fisheries	Country-specific reports of longline fishing performance in the southern longline fishery completed
		Updated country website for all PICTs with detailed characterisation of bycatch from tuna longline fisheries	
		The oceanic fisheries management initiatives of FFA and other sub-regional fisheries organisations are supported by efficient and cost-effective data management services	Tuna Fisheries Database Management System for monitoring, control, and surveillance enhanced as a result of in-country technical assistance visit
	Enhanced national capacity in fisheries monitoring	Basic observer training course conducted in Santo for Fiji, Nauru, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu	
		Regional observer coordinators workshop held	
FFA and sub-regional oceanic fisheries management initiatives are supported by the best science-based stock assessments and advice	Technical support provided and presentations made to the meetings of the Forum Fisheries Committee (FFC), including support for bio-economic modelling and analysis of management options	Technical support provided and reports presented to the Sub-committee for South Pacific Tuna and Billfish (SC-SPTBF); technical advice provided and reports presented to Te Vaka Moana	
Increased contribution of fisheries to food security and livelihoods	Improved capacity for subsistence, artisanal, sport and industrial fishing activities within the sustainable production level	Strengthened fish aggregating device (FAD) programme in small-scale tuna fisheries – also a climate change adaptation measure	
Increased contribution of fisheries to food security and livelihoods	Improved economic viability of fisheries investments through analysis, evaluation and capacity building in financial skills	National economic assessment of fisheries, aquaculture or climate change adaptation projects/ businesses conducted – Socio-economic survey data analysed and published	
<b>Geoscience</b>			
Sustainable management and development of ocean and island resources	Natural resources developed and managed and governance strengthened	Strengthened national capacities provided through training in deep-sea minerals (DSM) issues and sponsorship for countries to participate in international forums – Government representative supported to attend the 2014 International Seabed Authority's (ISA) Annual Session	
		Regional DSM framework and financial framework developed in consultation with Pacific, Africa, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) States – Regional agreement developed and consultation with Pacific ACP States and relevant stakeholders	
		Capacity building for participants at the inaugural meeting for the Geological Surveys Organization: importance of geological surveys, identifying national and regional priorities, and agreeing on a way forward to strengthen regional cooperation in geo-survey	
		4th DSM regional training workshop 'The Environmental Perspectives of DSM Activities' held in Fiji in December 2013 – Environmental impact assessment templates developed for the exploitation of manganese nodules, cobalt-rich crust, and seafloor-massive sulphides	
		Pacific Marine Minerals report finalised and launched, providing good quality data and information relating to deep-sea mineral resources to stakeholders in the Pacific region	
	Natural resources, systems, and processes monitored and assessed	Array calibration, maintenance and data communication support provided to contribute to sustained regional sea-level monitoring system implemented and maintained to address concern over sea-level rise and enhance understanding of sea-level variability – Tide gauges are fully operational and deliver high quality sea-level and meteorological data	

## SPC expected contribution to national development goals

Expected long term result (impact)	Expected medium term result (outcome)	Outputs completed or expected to be completed in 2014
<b>Land Resources</b>		
Increased contribution from agriculture and forestry sectors to inclusive broad-based economic growth	Increased capacity of PICTs to meet standards, guidelines, and conditions for exports and domestic trade	Technical support services provided to PICTs for preparedness in animal health emergency disease response – Provided Emergency Response Plan (ERP) template for adaptation; planning a disease survey for 2014; planning ERP simulation exercise for late 2014
	Increased capacity of sustainable land and forest management	National training in seed technology conducted – 28 participants (6 females) attended
Increased contribution from agriculture and forestry sectors to inclusive broad-based economic growth	Viable agribusinesses that have a development impact created or strengthened	Participation of selected enterprises facilitated in international trade fairs – Assisted one enterprise – Women in Business Development – to participate in Trade Pasifika
<b>Statistics for Development</b>		
Pacific national and regional statistics are accessible and are being utilised	Pacific national and regional statistics are accessible and are being utilised	National, regional and international users have increased access to user-friendly statistical information systems and databases across key sectors – Joomla 3.2 training for the web master attachment provided
	PICTs are producing the agreed core set of statistics across key sectors	Technical Assistance (TA) provided to produce reliable birth and death statistics – Follow-up meeting with National Civil Registration and Vital Statistic (CRVS) committee to provide TA on preparing a brief for legislation review as requested through national plan, follow-up on hand-over to committee, provision of support after staff changes
		Technical assistance provided to improve statistical processes to ensure ready access to good quality and timely statistics – Regular production of balance of payments statistics, including trade statistics produced
		Regional workshop on education data and indicators in the Pacific held
<b>Transport Services</b>		
Sustainable economic development through accessible, affordable, efficient, secure and safe transport services	Development and implementation of effective policies, plans and regulatory frameworks supported	Maritime regulators and domestic industry personnel trained at the International Maritime Organization's (IMO) Oceanic Forum on Domestic Ferry Safety
	Strong leadership in the Pacific's transport sector, with good governance, effective multi-sectorial coordination and strategic partnerships, including monitoring and evaluation	Stakeholder workshop held on the Improving Ports and Maritime Shipping Study
Sustainable economic development through accessible, affordable, efficient, secure and safe transport services	Strong leadership in the Pacific's transport sector, with good governance, effective multi-sector coordination and strategic partnerships, including monitoring and evaluation	15 maritime administrators trained on basic regional hydrography and hydrographic governance, including participants from Samoa



SPC is a membership organisation that works in close partnership with its Members: American Samoa, Australia, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, France, French Polynesia, Guam, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Kiribati, New Zealand, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Pitcairn Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States of America, Vanuatu, and Wallis and Futuna. We thank them for their support.

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