MINISTRY OF WOMEN, COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

FA'AVAE I LE ATUA SAMOA

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SECTOR PLAN

2021-2026

Message from the Minister of Women, Community and Social Development

I am pleased to present this new Community Development Sector Plan 2021-2026. The measles epidemic at the end of 2019 and then the COVIV-19 global pandemic has been a challenge for Samoa and the Community Development Sector has felt the impacts. The country as a whole will focus on recovery during the years to come, and most especially our community at the village and district levels.

This new Sector plan compliments the Strategy for the Development of Samoa 2021-2025 and the Samoa 2040 Agenda with its focus on community and supporting community to lead their own development. The District Development Plans that have been completed in 50 out of 51 districts will be the structure by which all development is coordinated and managed to ensure the most urgent areas are addressed first.

The Community Development Sector is continuing to work together closely with all other Sectors in Samoa to ensure a quality life for all, most especially health, education and law and justice. But other areas such as commerce, finance, environment, energy, and infrastructure such as house, utilities and transport are vital to ensure our communities take the lead in their development.

In addition the Community Development Sector continues it strong relationships with our donor partners who have always supported of the Sector most especially in regards to gender equality and social inclusion, person with disability, children and youth.

The launch of six national policies this year demonstrates the Government of Samoa and the Community Development Sector to link the areas of its work to all Sectors though the National Policy framework, and responsibilities of all sectors to development of our communities.

I invite all sectors to join the Community Development Sector in placing the community first and ensuring that all our people enjoy safe and healthy life .

Hon. Tuitama Dr Talalelei Tuitama

Minister for Women, Community and Social Development

Message from the Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development Chief Executive Officer

Community safety and wellbeing is a prerequisite for economic growth. Being able to live in a safe and secure household with quality housing, water, electricity, food, clothing, love and caring from family and community members will enable our people to take up the opportunity of economic development and growth to better themselves and their communities. This has been demonstrated by the health emergencies we have had over the last 20 months.

The Community Development Sector played a key role in the response to measles and COVID-19 both nationally and locally at village and district levels. This new Community Development Sector Plan 2021-26 builds on this work, as well as work from 2016, and brings together the diverse work of the sector into one document.

The District Development Planning progamame resulted in 50 districts now with development plans. These plans will used to

ensure that all development in the District is focused on the agreed plan and that the appropriate services reaches those most in need, vulnerable groups such as women, persons with disability, children, youth, elderly and person with diverse gender identity.

The structure of village representatives will be strengthened to ensure that the vision of "Communities leading development" is realised and that community leaders have the capacity and passion to carry out their responsibilities to the community and the most vulnerable groups.

The five long term outcomes build on the sectors within the SDS 2021-25, so that our community are involved at all levels especially in areas that have in the past not included community input such as infrastructure, finance and commerce.

I also acknowledge the support of our donor partners who continue to support us in our community development work.

Afamasaga Faauiga Mulitalo
Chief Executive Officer
Women, Community and Social Development

Contents

Introduction

The Community Development Sector Plan 2021-2026 is based on the Strategy for the Development of Samoa, 2021-2025 theme "Shaping opportunities and sustainable development for prosperity." and guides all the work of the Sector under the Social Sector and **Key Outcome 8: social institutions supported and improved. 8.1) Inclusive community development supported, strengthened and is sustainable** . Figure 1 shows the hierarchy of planning documents that underpins the work of Government of Samoa.

FIGURE 1. PLANNING FRAMEWORK
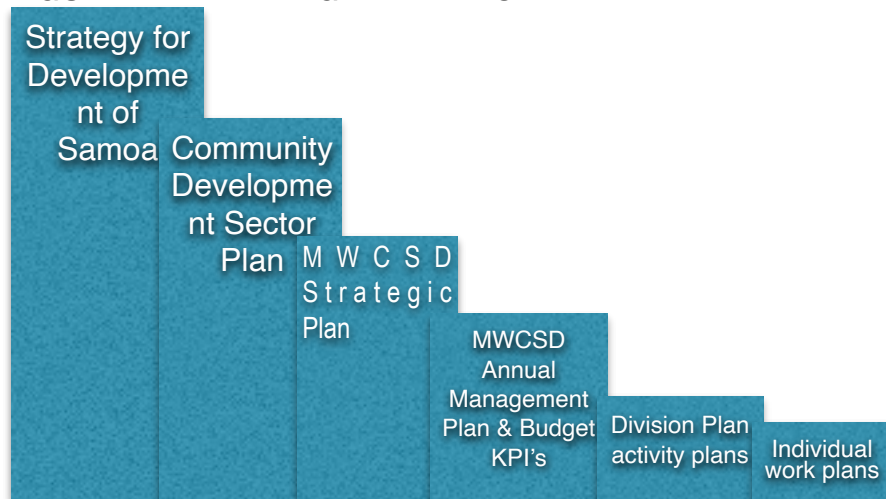
FIGURE 1 PLANNING FRAMEWORK DOCUMENTS

_____

[1] full list of policy and strategies is included at the end of this document.

This Plan was developed over several months and included a comprehensive review of the Community Development Sector Plan 2016-2021, internal review with the Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development staff, consultations with government agencies, NGO's, FBO's and community leaders.

The last 20 months in Samoa has been difficult, as we struggled with a national measles epidemic and the COVID-19 Global pandemic which resulted in the closing of our borders to tourists, we are only just in the last few months opening up to allow workers into the country.

The closing down of our tourism industry has had a significant affect on our communities and economically the most vulnerable have suffered. With the COVID-19 vaccine available to us we plan to get back to a new normal and begin the recovery process as we open our borders and our tourism, hospitality and small business can flourish again.

The longterm and intermediate outcome statements and indicators included in this plan are all taken from the current national and regional documents. There are over 50 documents[1] that were used to map all areas related to community development.

Strategic Direction

Vision

Communities leading inclusive development for quality of life for all

Mission

Empowering communities to lead inclusive development for a quality of life for all

Goal

Enhanced inclusive development, improved economic empowerment and social outcomes for our communities.

* Long Term Outcome 1 Inclusive governance & environmental leadership improved at ALL levels for women, youth, persons with disabilities, and persons with diverse gender identities

* Long Term Outcome 2 Economic empowerment of women, youth, persons with disabilities and persons with diverse gender identities and their families improved

* Long Term Outcome 3 Social outcomes improved for women, children, youth, persons with disabilities, elderlies and persons with diverse gender identities in our communities

* Long Term Outcome 4 Improved access and use of infrastructure for vulnerable individuals and families

* Long Term Outcome 5 Effective sector coordination environment and management.

The Community … and its Development

This section outlines briefly who are we. It brings together the context of samoa, its culture, its way of life and the links it with the development goals of the nation as well as regional and International frameworks.

Who are we?

Samoa is a small island developing state, with a population of 195,979[2] over two main islands and eight small islands. This section will analyse this population dynamics in relation to age, sex, region of living as a basis for all community development to ensure that all outcome statements, targets and activities are based on the current situation.

The total population of Samoa is made up of 51% male and 49% female. Since the beginning of counting our population the gap between male and female has gone between 2-6 percent (from 1961-2016).

FIGURE 2 POPULATION GROWTH BY SEX 1961-2016[3]
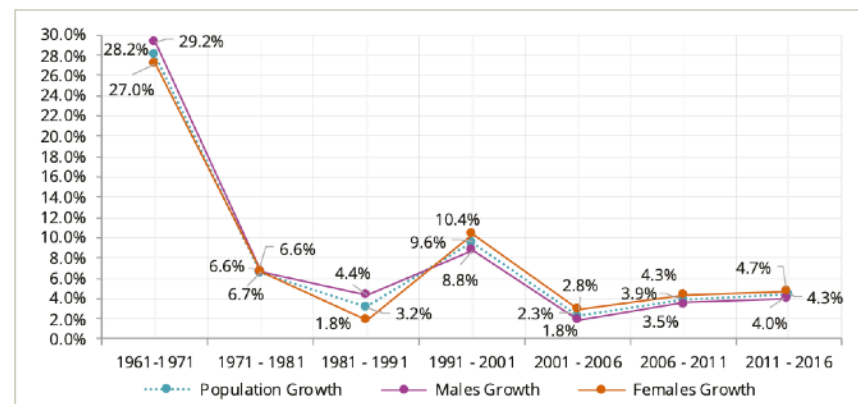
Figure 2 shows the population growth over the years of females and males, in there was a larger growth gap between with mens growth higher, but since then the females growth has been more than males, and the gap has stayed constant from 2000, even though the number of male are slightly more than female[4].

The population pyramid (Figure 3)-shows the distribution of our population by sex and age. The pyramid shows that half our population are below the age of 21 years, with the majority of that group below 14 years old. This has implications for our community development sector and to other sectors especially the social sector including education, health and justice.

---

[2] SBS, 2018. Population and housing Census and statistical abstract. Government of Samoa: Apia Available from www.sbs.gov.ws
[3] SBS, 2020. Gender population dynamics: facts and implications: Samoa gender dynamics monograph:Policy Brief 1. Apia: Samoa Bureau of Statistics.
[4] abiid

FIGURE 3. SAMOA POPULATION PYRAMID, 2006-16[5]
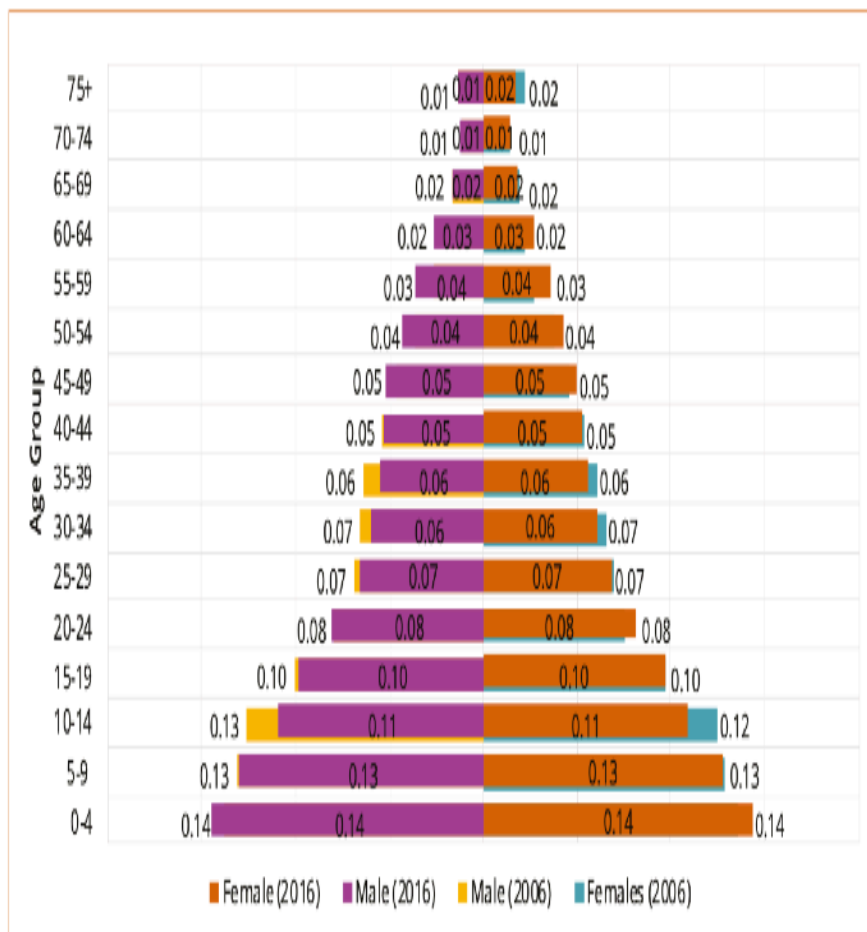
Figure 3 also shows the data from 2006 to show which ages and sex , and as you can see as the years go by the population ageing and the older groups growing bigger in number. This also will affect the community development planning as our population ages.

Those of working ages from 15-64 years old represents nearly 60% of the total population while about 40% are dependent (children and elderly). The pyramid also shows that there are more males in the children area and more females in the elderly area. In addition you can identify the trend that the working ages group will increase in the next years which means focus should be on this age group (15-64yo) to ensure they are adequately provided for. This is covered more in the economic empowerment section.

The population distribution to where we live (district) is shown in the next two figures, Figure 4 shows the distribution of female and male, and Figure 5 should the distribution of age groups, which gives us a good picture of where our population is living and assist with the development of development programmes.

Figure 4 shows that there are more females than males in the urban districts and more males than women in the rural districts.

Figure 5 shows where the youth ages are living from 10-34 years old, and while the trend follows the total population in the district this figure shows where the highest concentration of these age groups.

Both these figures begin to tell the story of who is living in each district and will be used to focus programmes to be the most relevant and sustainable.

[5] abid

FIGURE 4. POPULATION BY DISTRICT AND SEX[6]
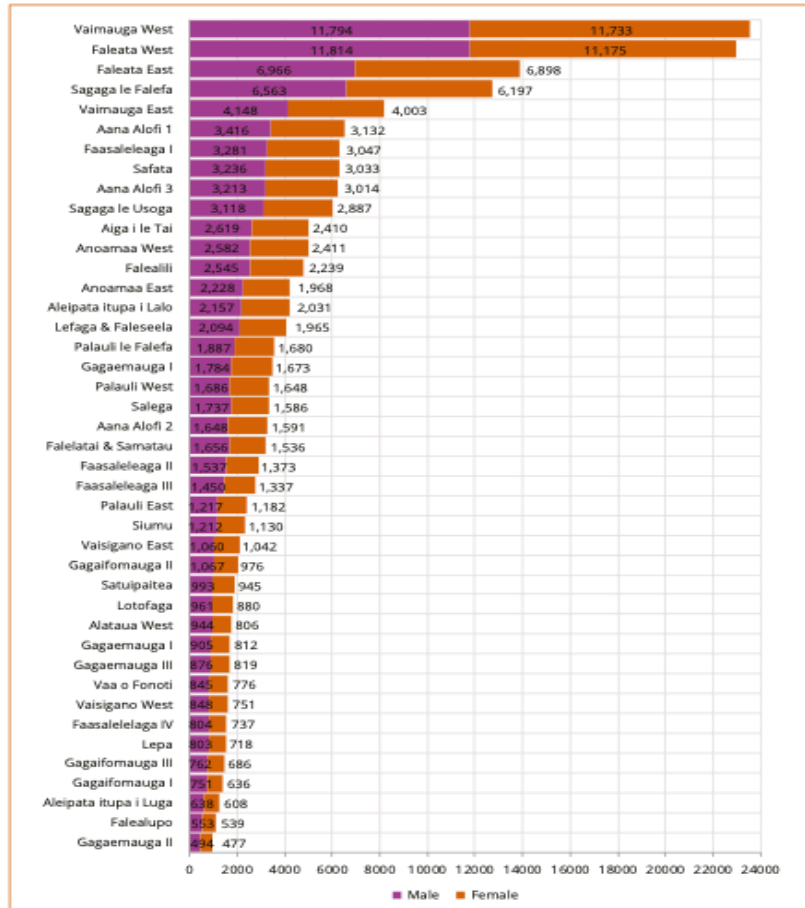
FIGURE 5. POPULATION BY DISTRICT AND AGE[7]
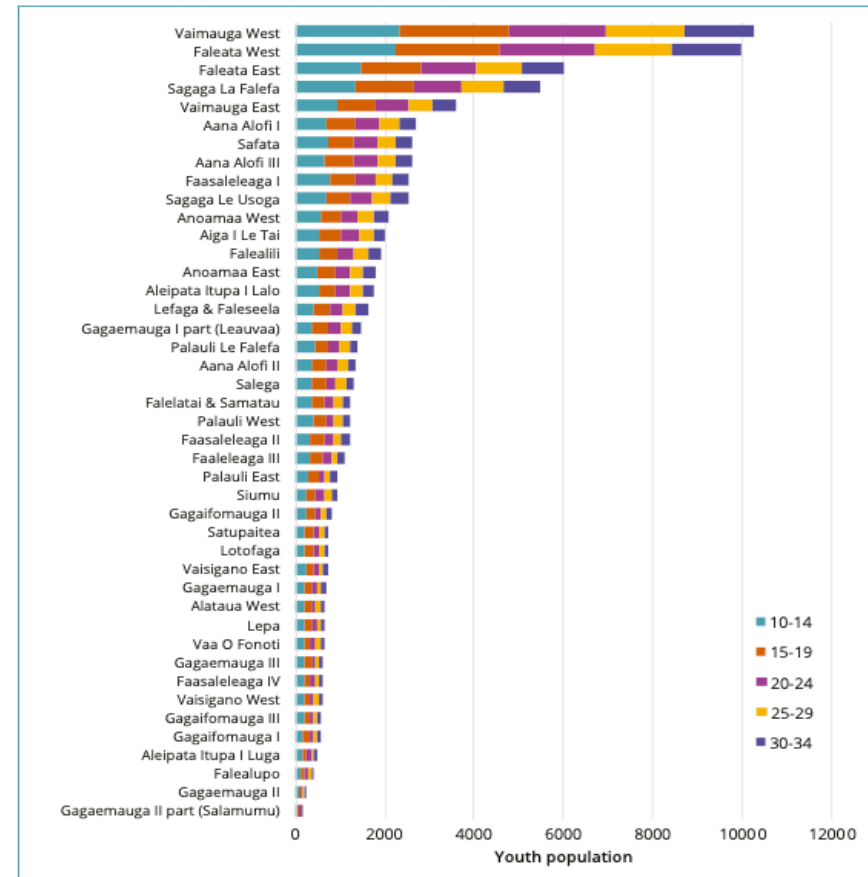
[6] SBS, 2020. Samoa gender dynamics monograph. Apia: Samoa Bureau of Statistics.
[7] SBS, 2020. Samoa Youth monograph. Apia: Samoa Bureau of Statistics

The proportion of our population with disabilities varies as the conceptualisation of disability is a continuum, from minor functioning difficulties to severe difficulties that significantly impacts your life. The 2018 Disability Monograph analyses the data from the 2016 Census. More data is required to ensure more in-depth and meaningful analysis and planning, this is planned for the Census this year (2021).

FIGURE 6 . PREVALENCE OF DISABILITY BY SEX, AGE AND REGION[8]
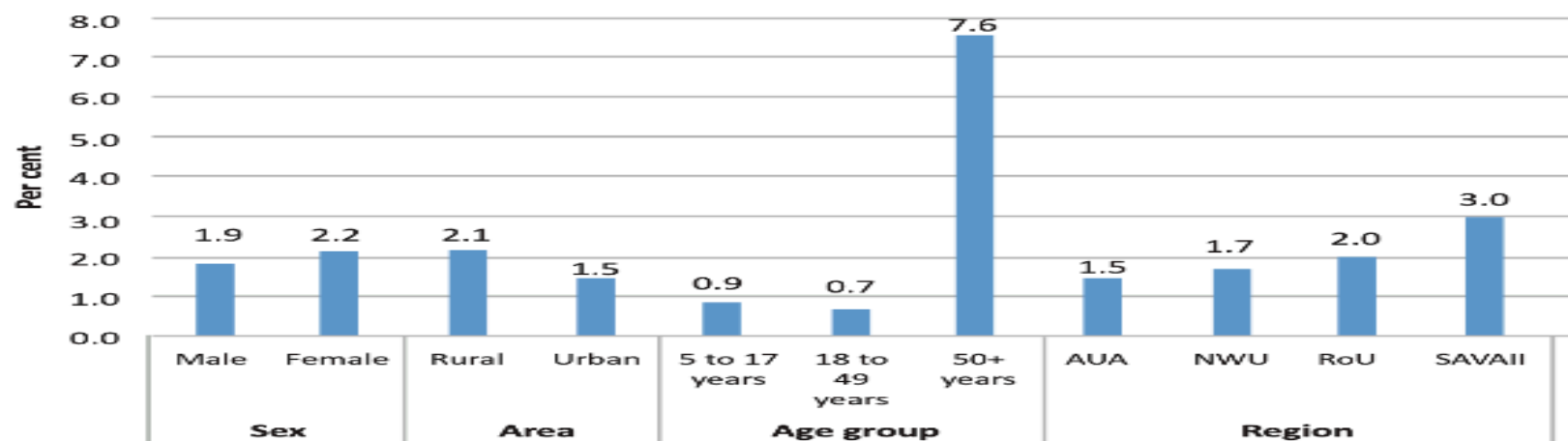
The information from the 2016 Census shows us that 7% of the population (aged 5 years and older) has a level of difficulty 'at least some difficulty' and more. With 2% of the population (aged 5 years and older) categorised as " at least a lot of difficulty" to "cannot do it"

Figure 6 shows the prevalence of disability by sex, age and where they live (in regions rather than districts). The highest number are within the 50 + years old group, with a slightly higher number of females, and the majority living in Savaii.

---

[8] abid

Prevalence of Disability in Samoa
(Population 5+: 167,633)

How do we define Disability?
Disability is conceptualized as a continuum, from minor functional difficulties to severe difficulties that significantly impact one's life.
Washington Group (WG) recommend and use a cut-off point for disability as *"a lot of difficulty"* or *"cannot do at all"*

How do we collect and measure Disability?
(WG on Disabilities - methodology & recommendations (Short Set of questions))

Answer categories:
1. No difficulty
2. Some difficulty
3. A lot of difficulty
4. Cannot do at all 0

Hearing   Seeing

Mobility   Difficulties in **6** Functional Domains   Communication

Memory   Self-care
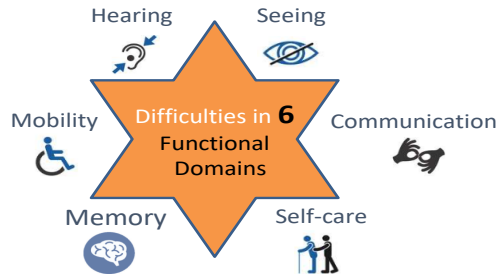
Degree of **Difficulties** at different cut off points:
- some difficulties (at least one domain is coded 2 or 3 or 4)
- a lot of difficulties (at least one domain is coded 3 or 4)
- cannot do at all (at least one domain is coded 4)

7.1%   2.0%   0.7%
Some difficulties   A lot of difficulties   Cannot do at all

Disability Prevalence Rate for Samoa (population 5+) according to WG recommendation is **2.0%** *(one in every fifty persons)*
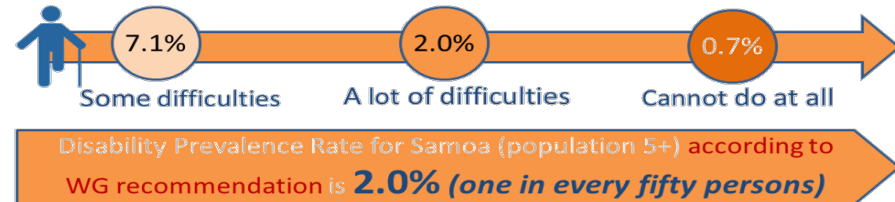
HIGH DISABILITY* PROFILE BY GENDER, AGE (50+) AND REGIONS
* Can not do at all

The prevalence of disability is higher among the age group 50+.

Across regions, Savaii has the largest disability percentage.

		SEX	AGE (50+)
SEEING		50%	60%
HEARING		54%	55%
MOBILITY		56%	74%
MEMORY		54%	47%
SELF CARE		57%	64%
COMMUNICATION		50%	36%

REGION	AUA	NWU	ROU	SAVAII
SEEING	15%	30%	26%	29%
HEARING	13%	25%	28%	35%
MOBILITY	14%	33%	25%	29%
MEMORY	11%	29%	26%	36%
SELF CARE	13%	31%	26%	30%
COMMUNICATION	12%	27%	26%	35%

BY DOMAINS AND DEGREE OF DIFFICULTY (5+)

Domains	At least some Difficulties	At least a lot of Difficulties	Cannot do at All
Seeing	4.3	0.7	0.2
Hearing	2.5	0.6	0.2
Mobility	3.0	1.0	0.4
Memory	2.6	0.6	0.2
Self-care	2.3	0.8	0.4
Communication	1.9	0.6	0.2

4.3 %
Seeing domain has the **highest** percentage of people with '**at least some difficulties**'.

1.0 %
Mobility domain has the **highest** percentage of people with '**at least a lot of difficulties**'.

0.4%
Mobility and Self-care domain have **similar** proportion of people with '**cannot do at all**'.

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Disability Monograph, 2018

Human Rights Based Approach

The approach taken for all our programming and work in the Community Development Sector uses a human rights based approach which links naturally to Faasamoa as they share core values:

FIGURE 7. FAASAMOA & HUMAN RIGHTS[9]
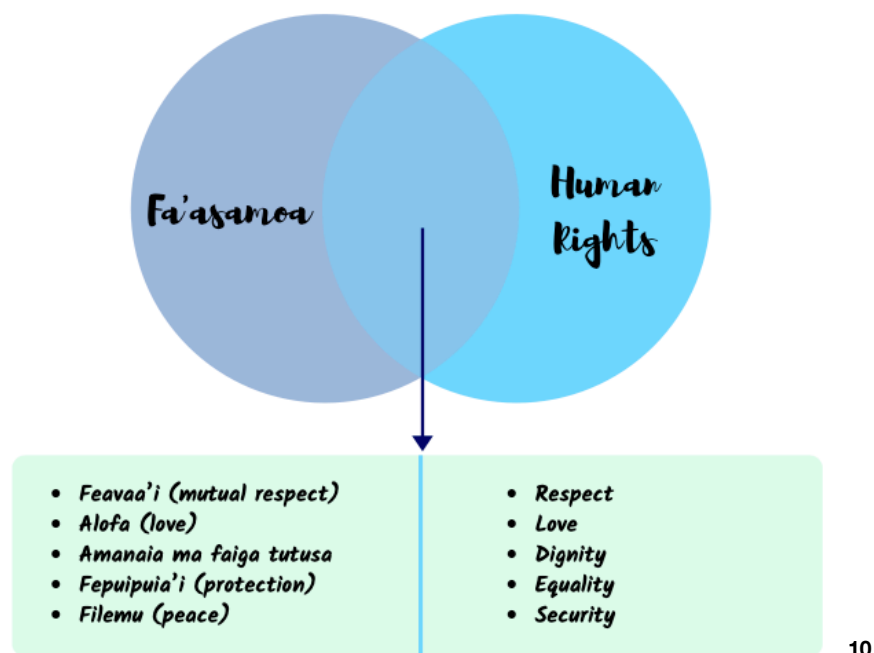
Human rights can be described as needs-based entitlement that every human being must normally enjoy. The principles of human rights relates to how every person should be treated and decisions and actions are taken. The human rights principles are:

- Universality and non-discrimination – all rights for all people, everywhere and all the time
- Inalienable – every human being is born with rights which cannot be taken away
- Indivisible and interdependent – failure to realize some rights makes it more difficult to achieve others
- Accountability and rule of law– strengthening this aspect for all duty bearers
- Participation and inclusivity – supporting rights holders to articulate their claims

With additional four principles for children

- Best interests of the child
- Participation - Listening to the voices of children
- Nondiscrimination
- Survival and Development

The individual adult person has rights and can also claim from others who have duties and obligations to them. Duty holder can claim their rights from duty bearer. As noted above a child (ages 0-17) is a duty holder as they rely on adults (duty bearer) who's duty it is to care for the child. Therefore children can not be a duty bearer and requires extra care and protection.

---

[9] NHRI Samoa. Fact Sheet found on https://ombudsman.gov.ws/infosheets/.
[10] Prevalence of Disability in Samoa infographic, from Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Available from www.sbs.gov.ws

Government of Samoa has signed and ratified 6 Human Rights Treaties that are governed by the Human Rights Council based in Geneva, Switzerland. Three of these Treaties are the responsibility of the Community Development Sector and Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development:

• Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women and Girls (CEDAW),

• Convention for the Rights of Children (CRC) and

• Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disability (CRPD).

Figure 8 outlines CEDAW, CRC and CRPD and the articles that make up the body of the conventions. Samoa submits its national reports as required every 4 years.

The focus of the Human rights based approach is based on strengthening accountability of duty bearers for human rights at all levels. Remembering that rights come with responsibilities and claim holders (duty holders) are responsible to respect the rights of others. Lastly the process of development is just as important as the outcome, with quality fair processes comes ownership and sustainability in the community.

FIGURE 8. THREE HUMAN RIGHTS TREATIES

CEDAW
Convention of the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women

Equality
Non-discrimination
Sex roles & stereotyping
Trafficking & prostitution
Policial & public life
Equal rights in education
Employment
Healthcare & family planning
Enocmic & social benefits
Rural women
Equality before the law
Marrage and family
Participation
Nationality

CRC
Convention of the Rights of Children

Non-discrimination
Right to life and development
Protection of privacy
Family environment
Parental responsibilities
Health and welfare
Education, leisure & culture
Special measures in emergency
Juvenile justice
Freedom from neglect, abuse and exploitation

CRPD
Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disability

Equality & non-discrimination
Awareness raising
Accessibility
Right to life
Equal recognition before the law
Access to justice
Liberty & security of person
Freedom from abuse
Living independently
Person mobility
Freedom of expression
Respect for privacy
Education
Health
Work & employment
Social protection
Participation public life
Data and statistics

Development in the Community

This section answers the questions -*What do we mean by development? What does development mean in the community? How do we use the Human Rights approach in our community*?

Community development is a process where community members are supported by agencies to identify and take collective action on issues which are important to them. Community development empowers community members and creates stronger and more connected communities. The community in samoan context is the nuu (village) and the groups within the governance and relationships of the village.

Over the last few years the District Development Planning progamame has brought the villages together within each district to write and finalise a District Development Plan. The plans target a wide range of social and economic development issues including business development opportunities for the district, health, education, violence, rights of women and children, and environmental protection. If coordinated effectively and efficiently, the DDPs are an important process at the district level, and contribute directly to improving the enabling environment for inclusive economic growth across the country[11].

The plans were developed using the human rights approach outlined below.

TABLE 1. HUMAN RIGHTS APPROACH IN PRACTICE

HR Principle	Explanation	In practice
Universality and non-discrimination	all rights for all people, everywhere and all the time	• Start with the most vulnerable, those with no voices and marginalised and underserved in the community
Inalienable	every human being is born with rights which cannot be taken away	• We are obligated to respect and protect the rights of of all rights holders. • Include all types of people in programmes. • Focusing programmes on the most vulnerable and marginalised.
Indivisible and interdependent	failure to realize some rights makes it more difficult to achieve others	• Balanced and proper resource management for all rights • Do not take away some rights, all rights are important.
Accountability and rule of law	strengthening this aspect for all duty bearers	• Strengthening accountability of duty bearers • Duty bearer capacity is improved to be able to fulfil their duty to the duty holder • Duty holder can claim their rights • Proper and fair legal and policy framework

---

[11] Ministry of Finance & Planning, (2021). Samoa 2040. Apia; Government of Samoa

HR Principle	Explanation	In practice
Participation and inclusivity	supporting rights holders to articulate their claims	• Basis of all our development work • Respect, protect and facilitate the right of claim holders and duty bearers to participate • Affirmative action for women, children, persons with disability, persons with diverse gender identity, and all vulnerable groups • Rights come with responsibilities, claim holders are responsible to respect the rights of others. • Process is important as outcome — quality process is essential to ensure ownership and sustainability. • Advocate with decision makers based on experience and evidence – develop synergy between top down and bottom up approaches – create an enabling environment

The Strategy for the Development of Samoa (SDS) outlines the priorities of the Government of Samoa, it includes four key areas: 1: Economic, 2: Social, 3: Infrastructure, 4: Environment. Within these four areas there are fourteen (14) Key Outcomes, that translates to fourteen (14) sectors. The Community Development Sector fits within Priority Area 2: Social; Key Outcome 8: Social Institutions Strengthened, 8.1) Community Development Enhanced.

The Government of Samoa also launch this year their 2040 Agenda: Transforming Samoa to a higher growth path. This document sets Samoas agenda for economic growth and development over the next 20 years. The focus is squarely on recovery of the economy from the effects of COVID-19 global pandemic. The Community Development Sector stands ready to continue the development of the social sector at the village and district level.

In addition the SDS key priority areas are also linked to the global framework the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) that have been agreed to by all countries including Samoa. In mid 2020 Samoa presented its first National Voluntary Report on the SGD's[12], which focused on the people goals and response to the local Measles epidemic and the Global COVID-19 pandemic. There are 17 Sustainable Development Goals, xx indicators and xx targets. The SDG's are part of the global 2030 Agenda, which was developed after the Millennium Development Goals (between 2000-2015).

---

[12] Government of Samoa, (2020). National Voluntary Report. Apia: Government of Samoa. Available on xxxx

FIGURE 9 SDG SUMMARY

Integrating the SDG's into the Strategy for the Development of Samoa ensures that the work of each of the sectors and their Key Outcome areas are relevant not only to Samoa's context but also to the Global framework.

As Table 2 outlines the Community Development Sector is a lead partner in SDG 5: Gender Equality and SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities. However it's important to note that the Community Development Sector has a role to play in nearly all the SDG's.

TABLE 2 LINKAGE BETWEEN SDS AND SDG'S13

SDG	SDS	LEAD IMPLEMENTING SECTOR/S
SDG 1	Key Outcome 1-14	Finance
SDG 2	Key Outcome 2	Agriculture
SDG 3	Key Outcome 6	Health
SDG 4	Key Outcome 7 and 11	Education
SDG 5	Key Outcome 8a and b, 11	Community Development & Law & Justice
SDG 6	Key Outcome 9	Water
SDG 7	Key Outcome 12	Energy
SDG 8	Key Outcome 4 & 5	Tourism, Trade, Commerce & Manufacturing, Public Administration
SDG 9	Key Outcome 10 & 11	Transport, Communication
SDG 10	Key Outcome 1, 8a and b	Finance, Community Development
SDG 11	Key Outcome 10, 13 & 14	Environment, & Transport
SDG 12	Key Outcome 4, 13 & 14	Environment & Tourism
SDG 13	Key Outcome 12, 13 & 14	Environment
SDG 14	Key Outcome 2, 13 & 14	Environment & Agriculture
SDG 15	Key Outcome 13 & 14	Environment
SDG 16	Key Outcome 8b	Law & Justice
SDG 17	Key Outcomes 3, 5 & 11	Finance, Trade, Commerce & Manufacturing, Communication

---

[13] taken from Government of Samoa, (2020). Voluntary National Report. Apia: Government of Samoa, page 14.

The Community Development Sector sits within the Strategy for the Development of Samoa under Social Sector but in practice it spans all Sectors of Environment, Economic and Infrastructure, as Figure xx shows. The key agencies within the Community Development Sector are shown in the middle bubble. Community Development Sector is made up of a range of agencies from government, non-government, faith based, civil society and corporations.

The Community Development Sector structure is based around the community. The Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development is the lead government agency for the Sector and the Ministry has undergone several changes over the last 4-6 years. With changes in its approach to better respond to the needs of the community. While the Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development mandates have remained constant, the approach has changed from working with separate community groups such as-youth, women, men, to thematic areas of: social development, economic empowerment, inclusive governance and leadership.

This approach fits well with the Human Rights based approach noted above and utilises the practices noted in Table xx In Practice column whereby vulnerable families are targeted for programmes at the national and district level. In this vein Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development spearheaded the District Development Planning progamame beginning in 2018, with now 50 out of 51 Districts with a Development Plan to guide all development work in the District.

FIGURE 10. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SECTOR AND THE SDS

Sector Plan Review

The Community Development Sector Plan 2016-2021 underwent a comprehensive review over several months beginning in 2020. The review encompassed the development of National Policies, involving consultations and discussions with a wide range of community, government agencies, NGO's, civil society, faith based organisations, corporations and private sector. This section outlines the review findings[14], a brief summary of the SWOTAR[15] analysis carried out with Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development and sector stakeholder agencies and community and brings all the findings together under the headings relevance & appropriateness, effectiveness & efficiency, and impact & sustainability with corresponding recommendations.

This review also outlines the Community Development Sector response to the national measles epidemic in October 2019 , and the Global COVID-19 Pandemic beginning in March 2020 and currently ongoing. Therefore for the last 21 months of this Sector Plan involved the responding to health emergencies and adjusting to the new normal.

SWOTAR Analysis

During the review of sector plan with Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development staff and with stakeholders and community members a SWOTAR[16] analysis was carried out. The analysis is outlined briefly below:

---

[14] Community Development Sector Plan Review Report, 2020.

[15] Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats, Aspirations, Results.

[16] SWOAR explained

- Strengths being areas from within the Sector that we can build on to improve the outcomes and results.
- Weaknesses are also from within the Sector that we identify and prioritise for the next sector plan.
- Opportunities are a list of areas that are outside the Sector that we have no control over, but have been identified as something that the Sector can take advantage of towards our goals.
- Threats are elements that are also outside the Sector that we have little control of therefore we are required to acknowledge and plan to mitigate so that in the event of a threat happening the Sector has a plan for it.
- Aspirations are long term hopes and ambitions of the sector.
- Results are the concrete outcomes expected at the end of the next 5 years of this community sector plan.

Community Development Sector Plan

Strengths	Weaknesses
▪ Capacity and relationship with other partners is well established ▪ Focal point for women empowerment (gender, children, disability) ▪ Proactive in activities and programs ▪ Lots of policy and legislative frameworks ▪ Opportunity to fund their sector plan through various projects and partnerships ▪ Have network of Sui Tamaitai and Sui o Nu'u villages ▪ Disaggregated data ▪ We now have policies, conventions to support each outcome of CDSP ▪ CDSP have the ability to impact the community in a positive way (changing mindset of people and stereotyped (inclusive of women) ▪ Community key to cross-sectoral approach ▪ Scope of work and mandate ▪ Relationship with community ▪ Direct engagement with community	▪ Inconsistency of participants in workshops etc ▪ Data accuracy, sharing, collection ▪ Poor communication with stakeholders and implementation ▪ Too ambitious CDSP ▪ Poor planning- not inclusive with all stakeholders ▪ Agency coordination to collate all information and findings needed ▪ Consultation fatigue ▪ Ownership of sector plan by communities- lacking ▪ Internal processes ▪ Procurement processes through government- bureaucratic ▪ Database ▪ No commitment from stakeholders ▪ Poor relationships and communications ▪ Weak coordination ▪ Staff turnover, limited resources,

Aspirations	Results
- Prosperous community (Faamama Avega to continue) - Sustainability plans - Definitions of vulnerable groups - Data to be more inclusive (youth, pwds, children, etc) - Community preparedness/ resilient (climate change, natural disasters, health, etc) - Iron out roles of ministries and NGOs for clarity on implementation - Acknowledge of NGOs work (reports and ect) - Job opportunities for climate change (green jobs) inclusive green finance to support green jobs - Harmonize partnership with stakeholders - Mainstreaming of all cross-cutting issues - Inclusiveness at all levels - Effective noticeable impact of prevention/ early intervention/ response programs	- Ratify CRPD, CEDAW, CRC - Data (women in Inclusive Governance etc) - Donor commitment and sustainability in terms of funding - Constant tracking /monitoring of progress/implementation - Disbursement of funds to NGOs to assist in implementation - Provided gaps and loop holes of sector plan identified and already recommendations for way forward - One overall status/ achievements is unsatisfactory - Completion of District Development plans (50/51)

Opportunities	Threats
- Child Labor Task Force - Labor Mobility (RSE)- improving household income, remittances - Opportunities through agriculture capacity buildings/ industry (SAFROM, Aids to Farmer Association) - Climate change funding & meetings - Using ICT for awareness programs & ensuring engagement in meetings - Discussion on social protection - Holistic/multi-sectoral/whole of Government approach - Development programs under CSSP - Donor funding - Mainstreaming gender/ vulnerable groups - Data sharing - Upskilling/capacity building - Prioritize data collection, management and coordination with all stakeholders - Village representatives to disseminates government information to districts/villagers accurately - Equal access to resources	- Climate change/natural disasters - Pandemic - Political uncertainty/ political will lacking - Negative influence of unmonitored access to internet - Discriminatory cultural protocols/ mindset (gender, youth, pwd) - Different mindsets/ values, beliefs - Lack of integrity - Lack of holistic approach - Financial instability (budget constraints) - Lack of human resources (interpreters etc) - Safety and security (crime) - Poverty - Staff turnover - Lack commitment of IPs (Implementing Partners) - No funding -

Relevance and Appropriateness

*This refers to the extent to which our sector plan activities /outputs and intermediate outcomes achieved are suited to the priorities and policies of the target stakeholder*s[17].

The objectives and outcome statements of the sector plan were assessed as to whether they responded to the needs of the community and its consistency against the priorities of the national policies and frameworks of Samoa. In addition there was an assessment of interventions and if they were targeted as required and the extent to which the design and implementation of activities/programmes worked within the sector wide approach as intended.

The Community Development Sector Plan 2016-2021 was relevant to the priorities of Samoa, the focus of the vision was for communities to lead their own development through empowerment within the areas of inclusive governance, social outcomes, economic livelihoods, and capacity building. This links directly to the Strategy for the Development of Samoa 8.1) community development enhanced.

The assessment of the intermediate outcome statements under each of the four long term outcome statements found that the they were very broadly written and therefore difficult to measure. In addition the intermediate outcome statements did not reflect all the work that the Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development and the Sector carries out.

The assessment of the indicators found that while some indictors were linked to the outcome statements they were not an indicator of the work that the sector carries out and nor does the sector collect information or data on the indicator. As a result many of the activities were not linked to indictor therefore making it more difficult to assess the achievements of the sector plan. In addition there were very few baseline and targets identified.

The measurement of high level indicators from SDS (and SDG) are carried out by Samoa Bureau of Statistics on a regular basis, however the Community Development Sector and Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development is responsibility for data under the areas of gender equality, children, persons with disability and other vulnerable groups.

Recommendation 1

That the outcome statements for the next Sector Plan encompass all the areas of work that the Community Development Sector carries out including all four sectors of the SDS and in particular its cross cutting areas of gender, children, persons with disability, elderly, persons with diverse gender identity, and all vulnerable groups.

Recommendation 2

That the indicators are linked to the work of the Sector and to the information that is collected by the sector. That all information is filled within the MELF, and if not then a priority is given to identify baseline and targets.

---

[17] Ministry of Finance, 2015. Samoa monitoring evaluation reporting framework manual for sector planning; the SMERF manual; 2015 Edition. Apia:Government of Samoa. Page 43

Effectiveness and Efficiency

Effectiveness refers to achievement of Sector Plan activities and outputs planned? Efficiency refers to the outputs in relation to the inputs.[18].

Measuring the effectiveness of the plan requires judging if the objectives and outcomes were achieved, while also commenting on the design, success factors, monitoring and review of the activities/ interventions. The activities and interventions carried out were linked to the approach of communities leading their own development with emphasis on the District Development Planning progamame. There is little information available on the implementation of the District Development Plans[19]. It is expected with more relevant indicators, baseline and targets the effectiveness of the plan will improve (recommendation 1 & 2).

The Community Development Sector receives no budget from the Government of Samoa therefore it is difficult to assess this area in great detail. All funding that inputs for the Sector comes from the Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development budget allocation and from donor supported projects which target the priority areas of gender equality, persons with disability, child care and protection and youth employment and elimination of gender based and family violence, and reproductive health.

---

[18] Ministry of Finance, 2015. Samoa monitoring evaluation reporting framework manual for sector planning; the SMERF manual; 2015 Edition. Apia:Government of Samoa. Page 43
[19] as from October 2019 till mid 2021 the county first responded to a measles epidemic and then the global COVID-19 pandemic

The linkages between the donor funded projects and the work of the Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development in the past operated as separate which meant planning, monitoring and reporting were carried out separately from each other. Over the last 5 years this has changed and now all Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development planning processes involves project and sector work. The integrated planning framework has streamlined all planning, implementing, monitoring, review and reporting process to improve efficiency in this regard.

Measuring effectiveness and efficiently requires working data collection, analysis and reporting processes. As noted above the the integrated planning framework has been in operation and a major challenge has been this area of data. The sector and Ministry of

Women, Community and Social Development is now ready to develop a comprehensive system that will support all work in the Sector.

Recommendation 3

That the Sector continue to target the most vulnerable and focus on District Development Plans, their implementation, monitoring and review.

Recommendation 4

That Monitoring & Evaluation is given a priority, including the establishment of the data collection, collation, analysis and report writing that reflects all the work of the Sector and Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development.

Impact and Sustainability

Impact refers to progress toward Achievement of end of sector plan outcomes planned. Sustainability is concerned with measuring whether the benefits of the sector plan activity are likely to continue. Was the sector plan socially, environmentally as well as financially sustainable?[20]

Community Development Sector expected outcomes are based on change in attitudes and behaviour and by their nature are long term and difficult to achieve and a challenge to measure. During 2017-18 there were two national studies on violence in the family[21]. The findings from these studies were used in the work since then, and in 2019 the DHS MIC included a domestic violence module which only the preliminary results are released at this stage.

While the number of reported and prosecuted cases of violence, abuse and other aspects are a measure but does not tell the whole story and it is difficult to find that all families have improved safety at home, or village governance have improved inclusiveness, or all families have improved economic empowerment.

With the bulk of funds for key areas such as gender equality, inclusive governance , child care and protection, improving lives of persons with disability and persons with diverse gender identity come from donor partners in the form of short term projects the

sustainability of these interventions and expected outcomes are limited.

Recommendation 5

That large scale research and data collection on key areas are planned with partners at regular basis such as every 5- 6 years, as the DHS MIC is carried out.

Recommendation 6

That the new sector plan has a corresponding MELF and MTEF to allow Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development to source the funds and assistance required, and to ensure that Monitoring & Evaluation is prioritised in the planning process. And that Government of Samoa is encouraged to consider funding community development sector from their budget to increase sustainability[22].

---

[20] Ministry of Finance, 2015. Samoa monitoring evaluation reporting framework manual for sector planning; the SMERF manual; 2015 Edition. Apia:Government of Samoa. Page 43

[21] Second Family Safety Study, 2017 (Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development). And National Inquiry into Family Violence, 2018 (NHRI)

[22] Infographic on Socio-Economic impact of COVID-19 on samoan households carried out by UN office in Samoa.

Samoa

Population: 196,000
Number of COVID-19 cases: zero
State of Emergency declared: 20 Mar 2020
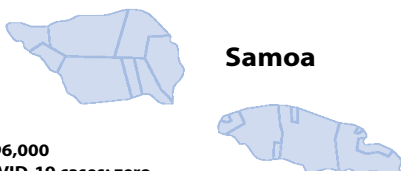
Information is based on 286 responses to a rapid online survey conducted between 11 June – 5 July 2020.

- **57%** of respondents were female
- **68%** were between the ages of 25 and 44
- **47%** were head of a household
- **76%** were the main family income earner

Product of the UN Office of the Resident Coordinator for the Cook Islands, Niue, Samoa and Tokelau.

Issue 1, 21 July 2020

For more information: latoya.lee@one.un.org

On-line surveys may be less reliable than other forms of data gathering. This information is meant to be indicative only.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON SAMOAN HOUSEHOLDS

Almost **1/2** of respondents said at least one household member has lost a job

2/3 have seen a decline in the main household income
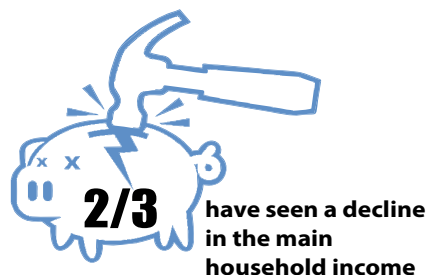
Composition of household job loss by type

Informal (street vendors, farmers etc.) 24%

Formal (wage employment) 52%

Other 8%

Casual (irregular wage workers) 16%

66% are uncertain if lost jobs will be recovered

30% report less income due to international travel restrictions
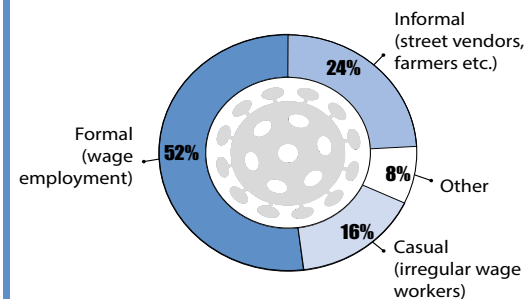
Other reasons cited for loss of income:

employer closed business or reduced hours

quit due to changed work conditions

employer terminated the job

less customers due to social distancing

Measles and COVID-19

On 16 October 2019 the Ministry of Health (Samoa) declared a measles outbreak. There was widespread community transmission of measles and the strain was traced to the current (at the time) outbreak in NZ.[23] On the 15 November Government of Samoa declared a Sate of Emergency due to the continuing measles outbreak.

The Community Development Sector Response to Measles was focused on delivering awareness messages to the community at the household level involving door to door household level outreach campaign. NGO partners and other volunteers joined Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development and other government ministry staff to make up the Outreach Teams.

The door to door Awareness Outreach campaign began on 2 December 2019 and finished on 24 January 2020 (total of 28 days), with a 2 week break over the Christmas period. A total of 22,831 (17, 449 Upolu and 5, 382 Savaii) households were visited by the outreach teams. There were a total of 105 Volunteers spread over the 28 days and 27 teams.

Then in March 2020 Government of Samoa declared a national tate of emergency, when WHO declared a Global Pandemic due to COVID-19. Ministry of Women, Community and Social

---

[23] ibid

Development developed its preparedness and response plan which included planning, implementation and Monitoring & Evaluation of three activities—the media awareness campaign and the district outreach programme and hygiene package delivery.

The district outreach programme was delivered to all 51 districts in Samoa (20 in Savaii and 31 in Upolu) over six (6 weeks) beginning in May 2020. The Ministry worked in partnership with Ministry of health (MOH), Nuanua ole Alofa (NOLA), Faataua le ola (FLO) and the World Health Organization (WHO), UNFPA and SFHA. The programme was supported by several United Nations Organisations, coordinated through the Residence Coordinators Office (RCO)[24]

The purpose of the outreach was to train the selected participants in each district in order for them to pass the messages and to train people in their families and villages about information on COVID-19. This program also to reinforce the ministry messages that has been aired through media sources from the beginning of this year.

A total of 4,512 participants from around Samoa attended the programme, they are made up of 54% males and 46% females. The majority of participants were in the age group 40-49 to 60+. There were also 1% participants were persons with disability (PWD) disaggregated by gender 39% females and 61% males.The majority of people attended the program mainly those who served the family (tausi aiga) by 42% and matai holders by 24%.

In Samoa, COVID-19 is multiplying the workload at home

women 71% now spend more time
men 32% now spend more time

Digicel

UN WOMEN | WOMEN COUNT

In Samoa, COVID-19 is pushing women away from paid work

91% work fewer hours in formal employment 6% men
77% work fewer hours in informal employment 11% men

Digicel

UN WOMEN | WOMEN COUNT

In Samoa, COVID-19 is affecting women's mental health more than men's

82% Women
60% Men

Digicel

UN WOMEN | WOMEN COUNT

---

[24] Infographics from UNwomen and Government of Samoa rapid assessment survey on the gender differentiated social-economic consequences of COVID-19 in June 2020.

Samoa

Population: 196,000
Number of COVID-19 cases: zero
State of Emergency declared: 20 Mar 2020
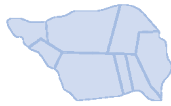
Information is based on 286 responses to a rapid online survey conducted between 11 June – 5 July 2020.

- **57%** of respondents were female
- **68%** were between the ages of 25 and 44
- **47%** were head of a household
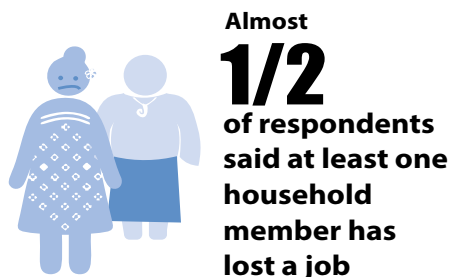- **76%** were the main family income earner

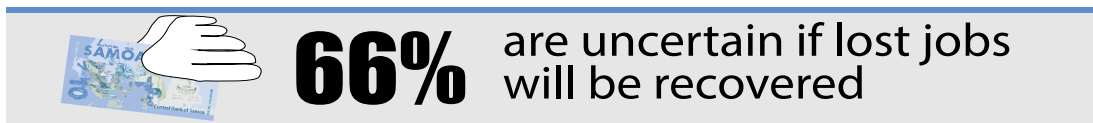**Product of the UN Office of the Resident Coordinator for the Cook Islands, Niue, Samoa and Tokelau.**

Issue 2, 4 August 2020

For more information: latoya.lee@one.un.org

On-line surveys may be less reliable than other forms of data gathering. This information is meant to be indicative only.

KEY CHALLENGES FACED BY SAMOAN HOUSEHOLDS DUE TO THE COVID-19 SOE

2/3 of respondents say reduced income is their main concern

49.6% are worried about being able to educate their children

Only **20%** have been able to supplement lost income

71% are having trouble servicing loans/debts

46% are eating cheaper, less nutritious food

57% are eating less food overall

52% report increased stress within the household
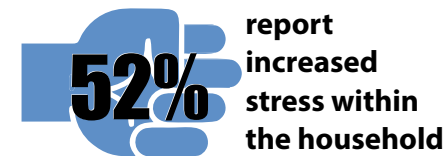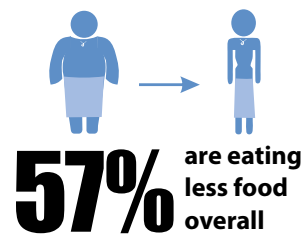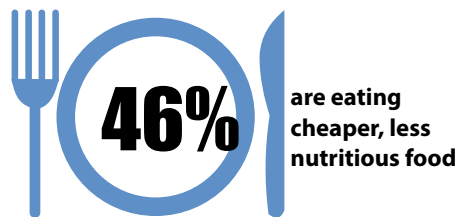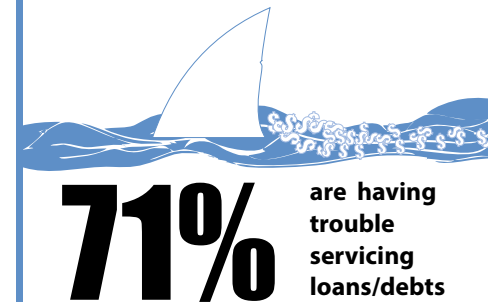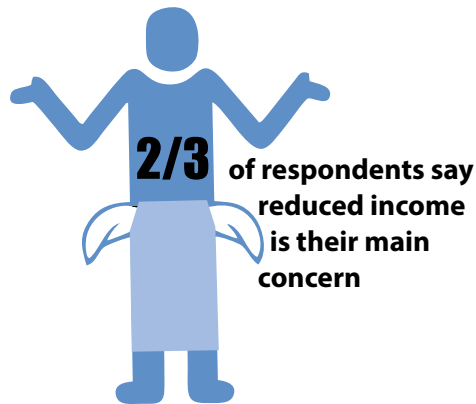
More than 500 packages were delivered to families, the packages were sorted into a variety of groups with different target groups such as hygiene for women, families with many children, families with persons with disability, however all packages were based on increasing family resilience to prepare for COVID-19.

The closure of Samoa's borders and no tourists or visitors since March 2020 has had a significant impact on the Tourism and Hospitality sector as well as other sectors. Most of government planning for the next few years will be on recovery and adapting to the new normal for travellers and health advisories[25].

---

[25] Infographic on Socio-Economic impact of COVID-19 on samoan households carried out by UN office in Samoa.

The Plan

Vision

Communities leading inclusive development for quality of life for all

Mission

Empowering communities to lead inclusive development for a quality of life for all

Goal

Enhanced inclusive development, improved economic empowerment and social outcomes for our communities.

* Long Term Outcome 1 Inclusive governance & environmental leadership improved at ALL levels for women, youth, persons with disabilities, and persons with diverse gender identities

* Long Term Outcome 2 Economic empowerment of women, youth, persons with disabilities and persons with diverse gender identities and their families improved

* Long Term Outcome 3 Social outcomes improved for women, children, youth, persons with disabilities, elderlies and persons with diverse gender identities in our communities

* Long Term Outcome 4 Improved access and use of infrastructure for vulnerable individuals and families

* Long Term Outcome 5 Effective sector coordination environment and management.

Outcome Mapping

In response to the sector review and the finalisation of several national policies within the community development sector, it was agreed that the best approach was to bring together and map all the outcome statements found in all the relevant national documents. In this way there was no need to develop new outcome statements, therefore all the outcome statements in the new Sector Plan are taken from all the relevant documents[26].

Table 3 shows the five (5) long term outcomes with their corresponding end of sector plan outcome statements. In addition as you can see the high level long term outcomes are linked directly to the four sectors within the SDS:

1. Governance & Environment
2. Economic
3. Social
4. Infrastructure
5. Coordination and management of the Sector

Each of the long term outcome statements have corresponding end of sector plan outcomes which have all been taken from the current policy and planning frameworks that are linked to the Community Development Sector[27]. The next section will highlight each of the five long term outcomes and expand the end of sector plan outcome statement to guide the Sector during the next 5 years.

---

[26] A list of all the documents used to map the outcomes are attached as an appendix, these include national policies and programme/project documents and human rights reports.

[27] See full list of Frameworks, policies and strategies referred to at the. end of this document.

TABLE 3 SECTOR PLAN OUTCOME MAPPING SUMMARY

End of Sector Plan Outcome Statement		End of Sector Plan Outcomes	
1	Inclusive governance and environment leadership strengthened	1.1	Improving inclusion and diversity in governance at all levels
		1.2	Community Leadership improved at all levels
		1.3	Community Environment management & Disaster Risk management
2	Economic empowerment of vulnerable all individuals and families improved	2.1	Strengthened economic empowerment of all women, youth and vulnerable groups
		2.2	Community Led Economic development
		2.3	Enhanced economic development of persons with disabilities.
3	Social outcomes improved for all vulnerable individuals and families	3.1	Ending violence in the family and most especially against women
		3.2	Child care and protection policy is implemented
		3.3	Improved Health Outcomes
		3.4	Improved Education Outcomes
		3.5	Improved Law and Justice for social outcomes
4	Improved access and use of infrastructure	4.1	Improved access and use of infrastructure such as transport, housing and ICT
	for vulnerable individuals and families	4.2	improved access and use of utilities- water, electricity
5	Effective sector coordination environment and management	5.1	Cross-sectoral coordination strengthened
		5.2	Strengthen capacity of Sector implementing agencies
		5.3	Coherent sector planning and policy formation and reporting

Outcome Statement 1 Governance, Leadership & Environment

Inclusive governance & environmental leadership improved at ALL levels for women, youth, persons with disabilities, and persons with diverse gender identities.

Inclusive governance and environment leadership encompasses the decisions made at all levels, including the processes through which decisions are made, the principles that guide these processes, and of course accountability. This area of the sector plan is focused directly on village and district leadership and ensuring the processes are inclusive and transparent.

TABLE 4 NUMBER OF MATAI BY SEX[28]

Matai status	Total	Total	Male	% Male	Female	% Female
With a matai title	15,929	9.5%	14,335	8.5%	1,594	1.0%
Without a matai title	151,747	90.5%	71,872	42.9%	79,875	47.6%
Total	**167,676**	**100%**	**86,207**	**51.0%**	**81,469**	**49.0%**

The total number of individuals with matai titles in Samoa is 15,929[29], of those 1,594 are women, this translates to 1% of the population are women matai, and 10% of all matai are women[30]. This figure is significantly low, due to the importance of Matai in making decisions at all levels, from families, village, district and national politics.

FIGURE 11 POPULATION WITH MATAI AND WITHOUT[31]
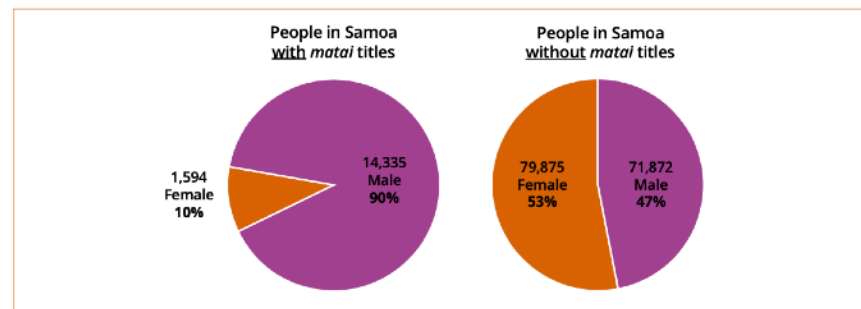
There is also evidence that while 10% of Matais are women, there are few that attend the monthly village matai meetings and participant in the affairs of the village in the traditional way, they choose to serve their families in different ways. There are also some village who do not allow women to become matai, or there is an unwritten rule that women do not attend the monthly matai meetings. In addition there is little information available on the inclusion of persons with disability and youth in decision making and leadership roles.

In Samoa we are dependent on natural resources for their livelihoods, a connection to land underpins *fa'a-Samoa,* and Samoa is highly exposed to the impacts of severe weather events and

---

28 SBS, 2020. Samoa gender dynamics monograph. Apia: Samoa Bureau of Statistics. Page 91.
29 using the figures from 2016 population census, nothing that these numbers have not changed much, see VNR, 2020.
30 SBS, 2020. Samoa gender dynamics monograph. Apia: Samoa Bureau of Statistics.
31 abid page 92

climate change. Samoa has a number of strategic frameworks and reports regarding natural resources and climate change, and while these typically acknowledge the need to involve both men and women in consultations, there is a lack of rigorous gender assessment and analysis, and gender specialists are rarely engaged. For this reason decisions made on environment is included this long term outcome.

This includes use of land, sustainable agriculture and fishery, looking after the sea and waterways, food security, waste management, understanding the effects of climate change and disaster risk management, natural resources management.

Included in this section are the National Policies that are related to governance, leadership and the environment[32].

- National Policy on Inclusive Governance
- National Policy on Gender Equality and Rights of Women and Girls
- National Policy for Persons with Disability
- Guidelines for Village Representatives
- National Disaster Management Plan

.[33]

---

[32] A full list of the policy framework is at the end of this Sector Plan.
[33] Samoa Food Security Profile Infographic, Available from www.sbs.gov.ws

SAMOA
FOOD SECURITY PROFILE

DEMOGRAPHICS

80% Rural population

195 979
Population (2016)

Savaii **22%**
Apia Urban area **20%**
Rest of Upolu **23%**
Northwest upolu **35%**

Life expectancy

76 78

Crude birth rate: **24.7**

Under five years old mortality rate: **17 per 1 000 live births**

97.4% of population have access to basic drinking water services (2017)

97.6% 2000   98.2% 2017
improved access to **basic sanitation services**

TOWARDS ACHIEVING FOOD SECURITY AND ENDING POVERTY

Less than **5%** of the population is undernourished

18.8% of people live below the national poverty line

26.8% of the population is suffering from moderate to severe food insecurity of which 2.6% is suffering from severe food insecurity

TABLE 5 INCLUSIVE GOVERNANCE OUTLINE

Sector	Community Development Sector		
National Goals (SDS)	Key priority 8 .Social institutions supported and improved 8.1. Inclusive Community Development Supported, Strengthened and is Sustainable		
Sector Plan Long Term Outcome 1	Inclusive governance & environmental leadership improved at ALL levels for women, youth, persons with disabilities, and persons with diverse gender identities.		
End of Sector Plan Outcome	**Intermediate Target**		
1.1	Improving inclusion and diversity in governance at all levels	Increased knowledge and evidence base on inclusive governance (IGP/GEP)	
		Increased support for women, PWDs, youth, persons of diverse SOGIE agency and coalitions of like-minded organizations	
		Enhanced institutional capacity for inclusive governance	
		Strengthened constitutional, legislative and policy frameworks (IGP/GEP)	
		Broader societal support for inclusion, equality and good governance	
1.2	Community Leadership improved at all levels	Improved gender balanced in leadership, governance and public life	
		Increased participation of women in public life and decision making	
		Strengthen the governance and leadership for disability-inclusive development.	

		Leadership abilities and agency of Women, PWD, youth, people with diverse SOGIE is strengthened and coalitions of organizations for change supported and mobilized
		Improved gender balanced in leadership, governance and public life
1.3	Community Environment management & Disaster Risk management	Increased visibility, contribution and benefits for women and girls in agriculture, climate change, natural resources management and disaster preparedness and response
		Climate Change and Natural Resources Management
		Management of life below water and on land
		Disaster Risk Reduction, Management and Response
		Climate change, disaster management and human rights
		Strengthened Access to Land and land tenure for Women

2

Outcome Statement 2 Economic Empowerment

Economic empowerment of women, youth, persons with disabilities and persons with diverse gender identities and their families improved

Economic vulnerability exasperates the social challenges faced by women, youth, persons with disabilities, rural residents, low income households and other vulnerable groups. This outcome area focusses on the most vulnerable and improving their economic empowerment. Samoa economy is small and depends on agriculture, fishing tourism and remittances and service industries, with our manufacturing sector being quite small.

Traditionally women have been disadvantaged when it comes to formal employment or formal business sector as they have had the added burden of childcare and home duties that are unpaid, in the sense that they are not given a wage for carrying out these duties[34].

Using the 2016 population census information, those aged 10 years old and older came to 142,657, the figure below analyses those whoa re economically active and these whoa re non-economically active by sex.

FIGURE 12 ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE AND NON ACTIVE BY SEX[35]
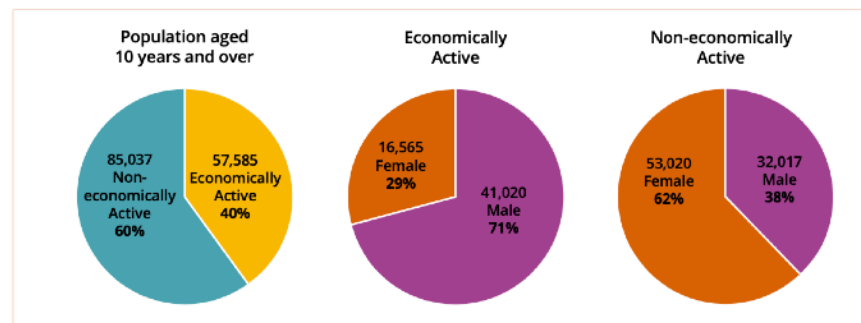
As the figure shows there are significantly more women in the non-economically active category than the economic active category. Men dominate the economic active which includes activities such as employee, subsistence worker, self employed. The activities noted in the non-economic active category includes education (student), domestic duties. With three times the number of women noting domestic duties than men.

Youth continue to make up the majority of Samoas unemployment figures[36]. Females from the ages of 10-34 years are more likely to be neither education nor work category, at almost three times the rate of males.

Figure 13 shows give groups of ages for females and males and the three categories of 1—in work, 2—in education, or 2—neither. As

---

[34] SBS, 2020. Samoa gender dynamics monograph. Apia: Samoa Bureau of Statistics.
[35] abid page 64
[36] SBS, 2020. Samoa youth monograph. Apia: Samoa Bureau of Statistics.

you can see the 'neither' category for females is significantly higher than for males. This is important to consider when programmes under this area are designed and implemented.

FIGURE 13 YOUTH POPULATION MAIN ACTIVITIES BY SEX[37]
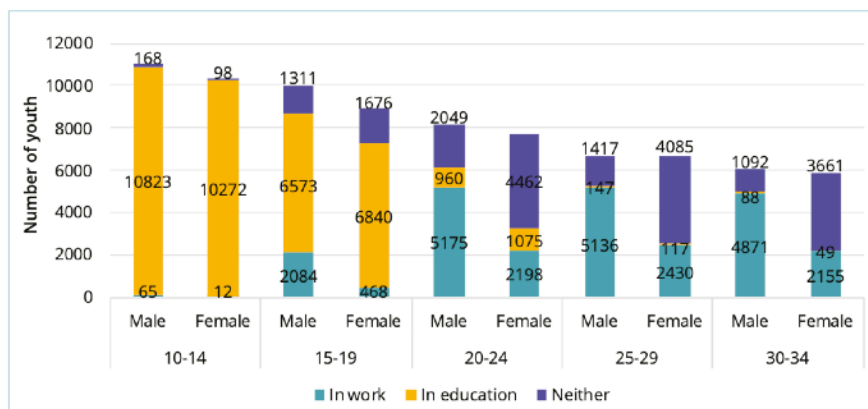
Only 1 in 20 persons with disability in Samoa is engaged in paid work, and more than half of all persons with disabilities are not economically active[38]. As the infographic shows on the page, males have more chance of being engaged in paid work rather than females, persons with disability are less represented in the technical fields. There needs to be a more work in this area, especially for our community who have a triple burden as in they are female, youth dont have a matai, disabled and live in the rural areas.

> " *persons with disabilities have access to open, inclusive and accessible employment in the mainstream labour market. Access to livelihoods for adults is crucial for both persons with and without disabilities to achieve self-reliance and ensure the well-being of their families*"
>
> Convention for the Rights of Persons with Disability, CRPD.

Included in this section are the National Policies and other sectors that are related to community economic development[39].

- National Policy on Economic Community Development
- National Policy on Gender Equality and Rights of Women & Girls
- National Policy for Persons with Disability
- National Small Medium Businesses Policy
- Financial Inclusion Strategy
- Agriculture
- Tourism
- Trade, Commerce and Manufacture
- Chamber of Commerce Samoa
- Samoa Business Hub [40]

---

[37] abid page 40

[38] SBS, 2018. Samoa Disability monograph: an analysis of the 2016 Population and Housing Census. Apia: Samoa Bureau of Statistics.

[39] A full list of the policy framework is at the end of this Sector Plan.

[40] Economic activity and disability status Infographic, Available from www.sbs.gov.ws

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND DISABILITY STATUS
"Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all"

Employment Status

POPULATION SUMMARY (15+)

195,979
Samoa Total Population in 2016

121,200
Samoa Total Population (15+)

118,290
Persons Without Disability (PWOD)

2,910
Persons With Disability (PWD)

Employment and Disability Status (15+)

(PWOD: 118,290)

16.7%
Non-economically Active

83.3%
Economically Active

1.8%
Unemployed

(PWD: 2,910)

58.4%
Non-economically Active

41.6%
Economically Active

0.5%
Unemployed

Occupational Status

PERSONS WITH OCCUPATION (15+): 55,385

0.7%
409 PWD

99.3%
54,976 PWOD

Type of Occupation (%)

Occupation	With Disability (409)	Without Disability (54,976)
Skilled agriculture, livestock, forestry	60.9	41.5
Services and Sales	10.8	15.3
Professionals	9.5	10.4
Craft, related trade workers and food	7.3	7.7
Legislators and managers	3.7	4.1
Clerical	2.7	6.1
Machinery	2	5.7
Techincal-associate professionals	1.7	4.2
Elementary occupation	1.5	5
Armed force	0	0.1

PWD   PWOD   22.7

Percent

0.2   1.1   1.1   3.2   3.9

TABLE 6. ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT OUTLINE

Sector	Community Development Sector
National Goals (SDS)	Key priority 8 .Social institutions supported and improved 8.1. Inclusive Community Development Supported, Strengthened and is Sustainable
Sector Plan Long Term Outcome 2	Economic empowerment of vulnerable all individuals and families improved.

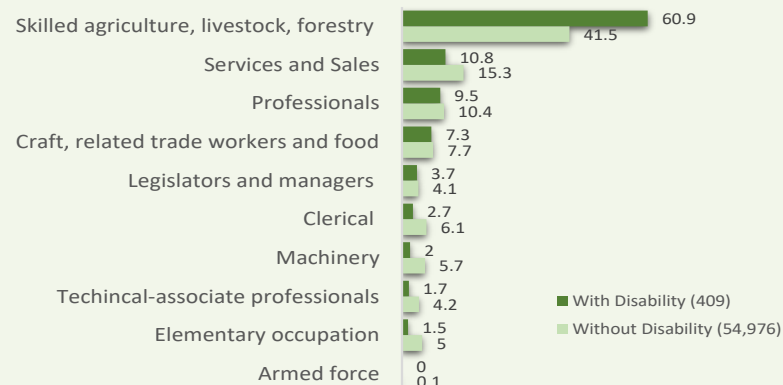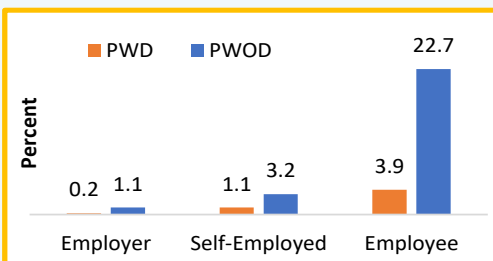| End of Sector Plan Outcome		Intermediate Target
2.1	Strengthened economic empowerment of all women, youth and vulnerable groups	Increased Visibility of Gender Roles and Women's Triple Burden
		Increased access to employment and decent work
		Increasing support for women's entrepreneurship
		Strengthened Social Protection
		Strengthened Access to Land and land tenure for Women
2.2	Community Leadership improved at all levels	Improved industrial supply and productivity actions
		Deepen and expand financial services for MSMEs
		Build financial capabilities through structured financial education and financial literacy of people
		An increased supply and consumption of competitively priced domestically produced food
		Resource mobilisation
		Provision of appropriae business advice and support
		Develop and provide innovative, technology-enabled, diverse financial products and services
		Investment in food security and inclusive commercial agriculture / fisheries/ livestock production systems increased
		Coordination and network excellence
2.3	Enhanced economic development of persons with disabilities.	Increase the number of disabled people by way of strengthening pathways into paid employment and self-employment on a more equitable basis
		Increase the number of employers who are confident in employing disabled people, with the public sector taking the lead
		Increase accessibility to mainstream technologies, websites, and mobile devices designed to be inclusive
		PWD are increasingly able to receive information and content in the format they prefer and digital technologies are enabling inclusive workplace learning and increased productivity

Footnote: Economic activity and disability status Infographic, Available from www.sbs.gov.ws

6.1
Machinery 2
5.7
Techincal-associate professionals 1.7
4.2
With Disability (409)
Elementary occupation 1.5
5
Without Disability (54,976)
Armed force 0
0.1

2021-2026

Community Development Sector Plan

Economically Active – employed (paid and unpaid) and unemployed persons
Non-economically Active – Not in labor force

Economically Active

Paid Employment

PWD   PWOD

	Employer	Self-Employed	Employee
PWD	0.2	1.1	3.9
PWOD	1.1	3.2	22.7

Unpaid Employment

	Subsistence	Unpaid family worker	Domestic duties	Volunteer work
PWD	7.9	0.7	27	0.2
PWOD	17.4	2	35	0.3

Employment by sex

2,910 PWD (2%)
5% are male employees
3% are female employees

118,290 PWOD (98%)
27% are male employees
19% are female employees
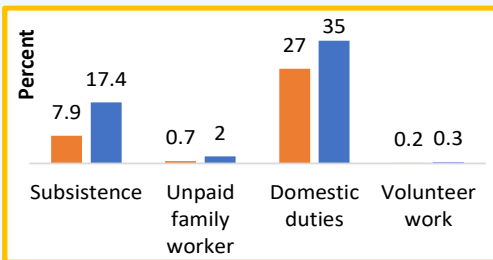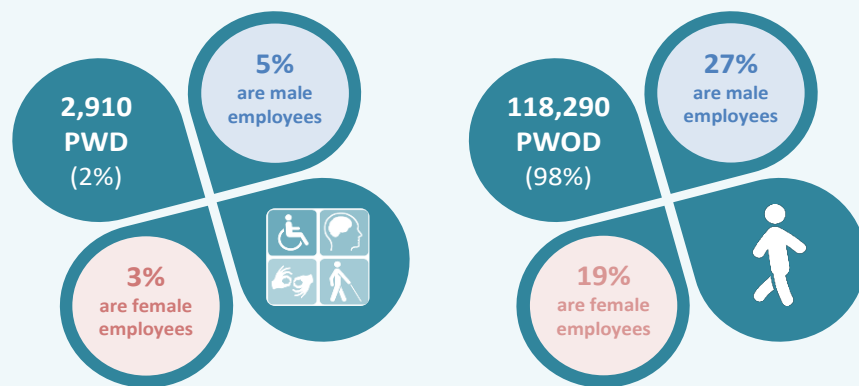
Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Disability Monograph, 2018

ANALYSIS:

Employment

Only **1** in **20** PWD is engaged in paid work compared to **1** in **4** PWOD.

More than half of all PWD were not economically active, with most indicating they were unable to work.

Males have a better chance of being engaged in paid work among persons with and without disabilities.

Occupation

Most PWD are categorized in the skilled agriculture, livestock and forestry.
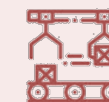
PWD are less represented in the technical/associate professionals, clerical, machinery and elementary occupation.

The data shows almost the same proportion, no mater the Disability status, in legislators and managers as well as professionals.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND DEVELOPMENTS FOR THE NEXT 5 YEARS:

EMPLOYMENT AND OCCUPATION

1. Increase in awareness programs on accessibility for PWD in workplace

2. Equal social welfare protection

3. Effective consultations on ways to improve services in specific areas of profession

4. Encourage non discrimination within work services

5. Improve infrastructure for accessibility of persons with disability

6. Review Empowerment Employment policies for inclusiveness

Outcome Statement 3 Social Outcomes

Social outcomes improved for all vulnerable individuals and families

This section is divided into 5 sections of: 1-Elimination of Violence in the Family (GBV), 2- Child Care and Protection, 3- Improving Health outcomes, 4- Improving Education outcomes and 5- Improving Law & Justice outcomes.

Ending Violence in the Family

This area includes all areas of gender based violence and is based on ensuring our communities are free of abuse and violence in their homes, village and districts. Family violence and gender based violence is a complex and difficult issue to address and the root causes need to be brought out into the open, such as gender inequalities, power and control.

Violence in the family and against women and girls remains widespread and under-reported in Samoa[41], the second Family Safety Study carried out in 2017, commissioned by Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development, reported high numbers of violence and abuse experienced or witnessed by women, men, children, elderly and persons with disability. Similarly the National Inquiry into Family Violence carried out throughout 2017-18 reported disturbingly high numbers of violence in the family. Both reports included a list of recommendations that have been incorporated into the newly launched National Policy on Family Safety:Elimination of family violence 2021-31: Aiga Saogalemu: Samoa Manuia: Safer Samoa : Stronger Community.

Included in this section are the National Policies and other sectors that are related to community economic development[42].

- National Policy on Family Safety:Elimination of family violence 2021-31: Aiga Saogalemu: Samoa Manuia: Safer Samoa : Stronger Community
- National Policy on Gender Equality and Rights of Women and Girls 2021-2031
- National Policy for Persons with Disability 2021-2031
- Law & Justice Sector Plan
- Health Sector Plan

> *"Violence and abuse is a traumatic experience for any woman, man, or child and the cost to the individuals, the family and the community is significant. Violence is a barrier to reducing poverty, achieving gender and social inclusion and sustainable development."*
>
> National Policy on Family Safety:Elimination of family violence 2021-31:
> Aiga Saogalemu: Samoa Manuia
> *Safer Samoa : Stronger Community , pg 4*

---

[41] Voluntary National Report, 2020. Government of Samoa / State of Human Rights Report 2020, Office of the Ombudsman NHRI Samoa.
[42] A full list of the policy framework is at the end of this Sector Plan.

TABLE 7. ENDING VIOLENCE IN THE FAMILY OUTLINE

Sector	Community Development Sector
National Goals (SDS)	Key priority 8 .Social institutions supported and improved 8.1. Inclusive Community Development Supported, Strengthened and is Sustainable
Sector Plan Long Term Outcome 3	Social outcomes improved for all vulnerable individuals and families
End of Sector Plan Outcome	**Intermediate Target**
3.1 Ending violence in the family and especially against women	Reduced violence against women and children, persons with disabilities, elderly abuse as well as other vulnerable populations
	Communities to lead the response, prevention and awareness against family violence
	A coordinated and efficient interagency response framework that is survivor centered and simple for workers and victims to navigate
	Relevant laws in place to punish perpetrators of family violence, and that these laws are enforced by all key agencies
	Appropriate services are provided for survivors of violence
	Increased and improved access to law and justice for women and girls especially those facing multiple and intersecting barriers and forms of discrimination
	Strengthening laws, policies and plans to address GBV
	Improving knowledge, understanding and awareness

E LĒ O SE ALOFA LE FASI

E āfua mai ulu o aiga le manuia ma le soagale-mu o aiga. Ia avea mei oe ma faataitaiga lelei

MALO O SAMOA
Matagaluega o Tina ma Tamaitai, Atina'e o Nu'u ma Afioaga ma Agafeso'ota'i

NEW ZEALAND FOREIGN AFFAIRS & TRADE Aid Programme

MINISTRY OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT TE MANATŪ WHAKAHIATO ORA

AIGA SAOGALEMU SAMOA MANUIA

Child Care and Protection

Children[43] make up nearly half (44%) of Samoa's population, additionally children are dependant on adults, therefore the situation facing children is a key priority for the Community Development Sector and Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development. As noted above in the demographic discussion there are slightly more males 52% to females 48%, however this is little information on children with disabilities at this stage.

Children are the first to feel the affects of poverty, hardship and hunger. Unfortunately Samoa's figure on abuse and violence against children continue to be high. Physical or corporal punishment is still widely accepted in Samoa as a form of discipline of a child which then led to problems of violence or abuse either physical, psychological/emotional or both. The child protection baseline research (2013) reported that 77% of adult households surveyed responded that they "hit, smack, kick, pinch or dong children's heads or pull their ears". 51% of child household questionnaires responded that, within the past year, an adult at home has hit, smacked, pinched or donged their heads or pulled their ears. And 41% of child households surveyed stated that, in the past year, a teacher at school has physically hurt them.

Children in Samoa are also subjected to sexual abuse and exploitation. The National Enquiry into Family Violence (2018)[44] reported statistics obtained from the police domestic violence unit,

"Family violence is affecting almost all families in Samoa, with extremely high numbers of people experiencing extreme violence in their lifetime… Physical, harsh verbal discipline/violence and sexual violence towards children has reached epidemic levels... Family violence is a complex social problem where causes, triggers and consequences are inter-connected."

National Enquiry into Family Violence (2018), Office of the Ombudsman: page 6

court cases from Ministry of Justice & Court Administration that involves children, including first hand stories from survivors.

This section responds directly to the new National Policy Child Care and Protection and in preparation for the corresponding legislation and the Convention for the Rights of Children national reports and concluding comments from the CRC committee. The policy is based on seven (7) policy statements and a comprehensive activity plan.

---

[43] children are under 18 years of age
[44] National Enquiry into Family Violence (2018), Office of the Ombudsman, Samoa

1. Samoa's Child Care and Protection System will be a community based approach

2. Family strengthening as the preferred way to Child Care and Protection concerns.

3. Collective responsibilities for child care and protection remains paramount

4. The best interest of the child will take precedent with consensus decision making

5. Prevention is paramount

6. Early intervention is addressed through supporting families and parents

7. Response services are timely for children in need of care and protection

TABLE 8. CHILDCARE AND PROTECTION OUTLINE

Sector	Community Development Sector
National Goals (SDS)	Key priority 8 .Social institutions supported and improved 8.1. Inclusive Community Development Supported, Strengthened and is Sustainable
Sector Plan Long Term Outcome 3	Social outcomes improved for all vulnerable individuals and families
End of Sector Plan Outcome	Intermediate Target

3.2	Child care and protection	End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children
		Policies & Legislation is in place for the care and protection of all children in Samo
		Ensure adequate research and data is available to make informed decisions
		Parents, families, and communities are better able to Prevent abuse, Intervene early and respond to children at risk in Samoa
		Children in need of protection and their families have improved access to child care and protection services
		Schools are safe and protective and respond appropriately to child protection issues
		Health workers are better able to prevent and respond to violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation of children
		Children have access to child-sensitive justice
		Child protection integrated into disaster risk management and response
		Strengthen adoption legislation and conduct awareness programs on adoptions laws, policies and procedures to protect the child
		Address child labour
		Protect and promote the rights of children and youth
		Ensuring adoption processes and practices are always for best interest of the child.
		Ratify the 3 optional protocols to the CRC

Health Outcomes

Health outcomes for Samoa have largely improved over the last 30 years however, half of all adults are at high risk of developing non-communicable diseases which until the 2019 measles outbreak was the highest cause of deaths for Samoans. More women than men are obese due to poor nutrition and limited physical activity. With the global COVID-19 pandemic the importance of health processes to the community and all sectors has been highlighted.

Non communicable diseases account for 81% of all deaths in Samoa, with the risk of premature deaths from NCD's notably higher for males[45].

Reproductive health services and awareness is a key issue of this section. By addressing the low contraceptive prevalence rate and the high unmet need for family planning [46] we will have less unplanned births and less strain on already large families who are already struggling to meet basic care needs for everyone.

Addressing the health needs of persons with disabilities is included here to ensure that the health sector doesn't leave anyone behind. The collection of data on reproductive health issues for women with disabilities shows that women with disabilities start child bearing earlier compared to women without disabilities[47].

As noted earlier nearly half the population of Samoa is under the age of 19 years old. Childhood well being is a key area of the Heath

> *"Timely access to quality reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health carer is critical to ensure progress towards the equitable social and economic status of women and children and national development aspirations"*
> *Gender and health: facts and implications:*
> Samoa gender dynamics monograph:Policy Brief 3. Page 2:

Sector, the areas in this Community Development Sector plan will highlight some areas from the CRC and linked to the child care and protection national policy.

Included in this section are the National Policies and other sectors that are related to community economic development[48].

Adolescent pregnancy is an issue in Samoa, more data needs to be collected. Having children before 19 years old exposes the adolescent girls to a range of risks to their own health and quality of life. Their chances of dying are twice as high as that of woman who waits until her twenties to have her first child, in addition they are more likely to stop their education.[49] Figure 14 outlines the proportion of adolescents who have given birth by district.

---

[45] SBS, 2020. Gender and health: facts and implications: Samoa gender dynamics monograph:Policy Brief 3. Apia: Samoa Bureau of Statistics.
[46] when couples decide not to have any more children but are not using any type of contraception
[47] SBS, 2018. Samoa Disability monograph: an analysis of the 2016 Population and Housing Census. Apia: Samoa Bureau of Statistics.
[48] A full list of the policy framework is at the end of this Sector Plan.
[49] SBS, 2020. Samoa Youth Monograph. Apia: Samoa Bureau of Statistics.

FIGURE 14. PROPORTION OF ADOLESCENT WHO HAVE GIVEN BIRTH BY DISTRICT[50]

TABLE 9. IMPROVED HEALTH OUTCOMES OUTLINE

Sector	Community Development Sector	
National Goals (SDS)	Key priority 8 .Social institutions supported and improved 8.1. Inclusive Community Development Supported, Strengthened and is Sustainable	
Sector Plan Long Term Outcome 3	Social outcomes improved for all vulnerable individuals and families	
End of Sector Plan Outcome	Intermediate Target	
3.3	Improved Health Outcomes	Children Health Outcomes for the most vulnerable improved
		Strengthened provisions of support, health services and assistive devices for persons with Disability.
		Sexual reproductive health rights for vulnerable groups
		Mental Health services for vulnerable groups
		Improved health outcomes for all women and girls especially those facing multiple and intersecting barriers and forms of discrimination

51

---

[50] abid

[51] Reproductive health & Disability status for women in Samoa Infographic, Available from www.sbs.gov.ws

Reproductive Health & Disability Status for Women

Age at First Birth

12% of women without disability

20% of women with disability

had their **First Birth** between **15-18 years**
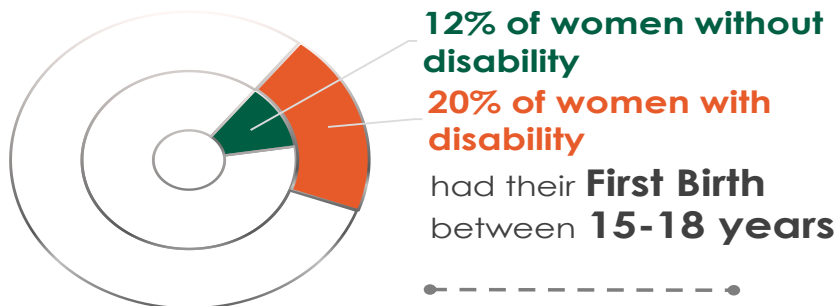
Median Age of First Birth
All women 15-49 years

22 Years

Average Children Ever Born

To women (15-49 years)

without disability

2.0

with disability

1.6
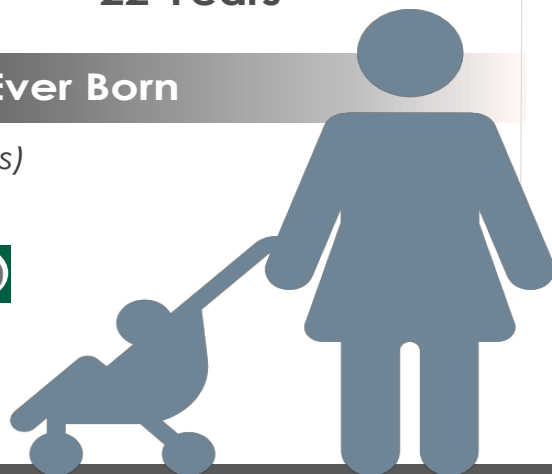
Marital Status
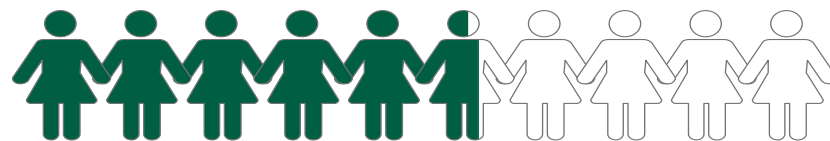
Around 6 out of **10** women *without* disability are married
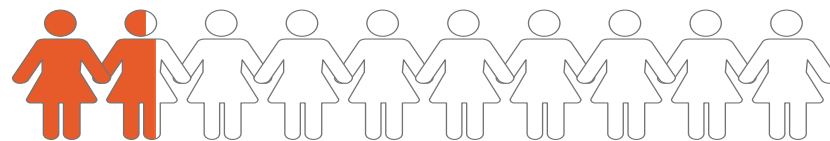
More than 2 out of **10** women *with* disability are married
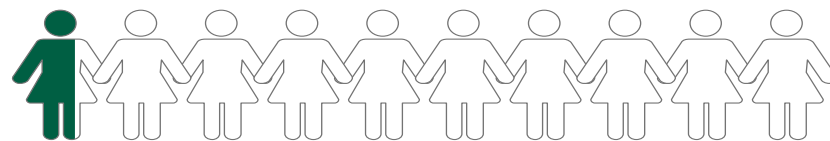
Less than 1 out of **10** women *without* disability are either widowed, divorced or separated
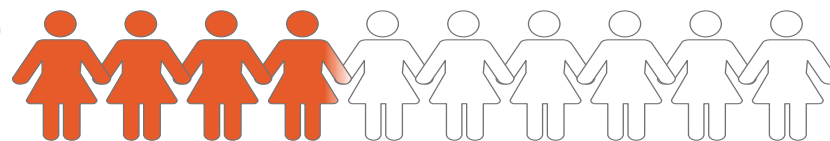
Around 4 out of **10** women *with* disability are either widowed, divorced or separated

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Disability Monograph, 2018

Education Outcomes

The level of educational attainment of people is directly linked with development progress. Sustainable social, political and economic development depends upon a population equipped with the requisite skills and capacity across a broad spectrum of the labour force[52].

With 50% of Samoa population below the age of 21 years and 42 per cent below the age of 17 years, meaning that all these children and youth need to be in school, from primary up to tertiary level. This presents a real need to focus on youth demographics to address their development needs, including young women and girls, to ensure development progress and to tackle existing gender inequalities[53].

Non-completion of education, especially among adolescent females, has direct implications on teenage fertility rates and vice-versa. Studies have shown that declines in adolescent fertility are strongly associated with increased secondary school enrolment of girls; a causal relationship between more education for girls and delayed fertility[54].

> *"Community-driven approaches could effectively overcome institutional barriers for the delivery of information and services."*
>
> Family Life Education: a strategic pathway to accelerate sexual and reproductive health outcomes for adolescents and youth in Samoa: Samoa Youth Monograph: Policy Brief 1 , pg 6

The key areas highlighted in this Education area were taken from all the national policy and strategy documents linked to the Community Development Sector. Many of these document had outcome statements related to awareness raising and information giving with the aim to change behaviour[55]. Communication for behaviour change is a well researched area which the Community Development Sector and Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development have been carrying out for many years particularly in human rights.

---

[52] SBS, 2020. Gender and eduction: facts and implications: Samoa gender dynamics monograph:Policy Brief 2. Apia: Samoa Bureau of Statistics
[53] abid
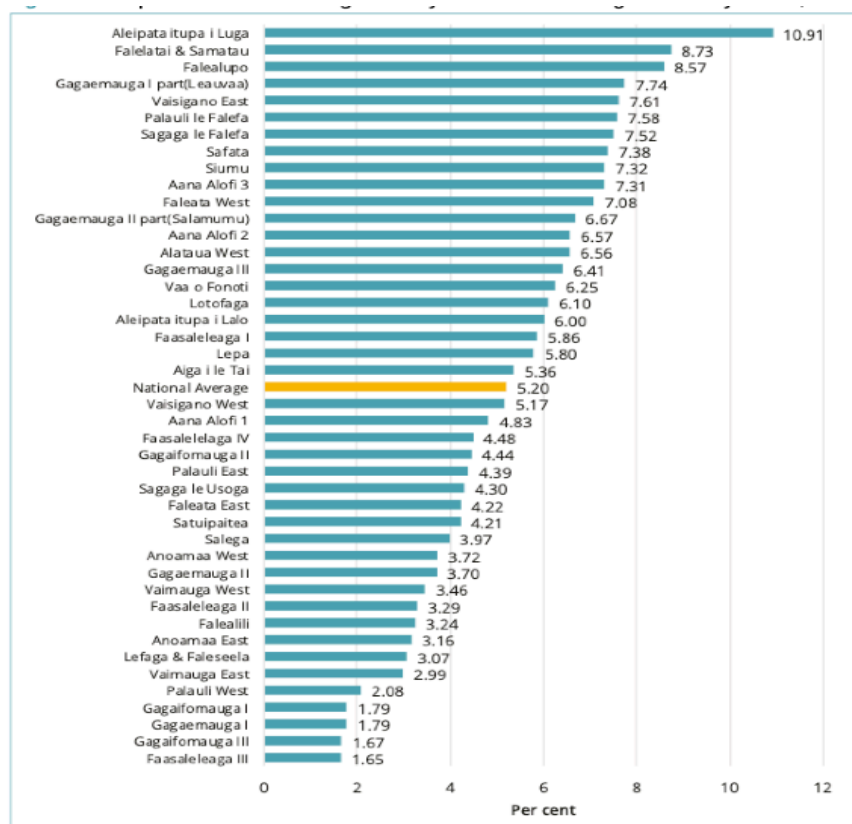[54] abid
[55] SBS, 2020. Family Life Education: a strategic pathway to accelerate sexual and reproductive health outcomes for adolescents and youth in Samoa: Samoa Youth Monograph: Policy Brief 1. Apia: Samoa Bureau of Statistics.

Community Development Sector Plan

The other areas covered in this section relate to the most vulnerable in our communities, children and adults with disabilities, enhancing life-long learning, children/youth not in school, schools are safe from violence and abuse, post secondary education and training is available and accessed by the most vulnerable.

Included in this section are the National Policies and other sectors that are related to community economic development.

- National Policy on Economic Community Development 2021-31

- National Policy on Gender Equality and Rights of Women and Girls 2021-31

- National Policy for Persons with Disability 2021-31

- Child Care and Protection Policy 2021-31

Footnote: School attendance for people with and without disability Infographic, Available from www.sbs.gov.ws

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE FOR PEOPLE WITH (PWD) AND WITHOUT DISABILITIES (PWOD), Age 5-24

20% of PWD NEVER attended school compare to **3%** without disability

20% of PWD LEFT school compare to **25%** without disability

Unlike PWOD, **PWD don't consistently attend (Primary) school** – due to several factors including lack of resources and support

PWD leave school at age **13** unlike PWOD (transition Pri-Sec) – due to lack of financial support, family support and learning ability, etc

Children start (Primary) school late as suppose to

A huge number of dropout of PWD compared to PWOD (Tertiary-Uni) – due to lack of facility accessibility and supporting devices for learning

Not all children at the age 5 attend ECE (Both PWD and PWOD)

Poulation aged 5-24 years by current school attendance and disability status

PWD and PWOD left school for good (TVET) – for jobs, to get married or moving

Transform mindsets and attitudes in relation to educational priorities, i.e. greater importance be placed on education through awareness and community-based training programmes

Strengthen collaboration on district development planning processes between service providers and the Ministry of Women Community and Social Development (MWCSD)

Strengthen pre-service training of teachers

Provide ongoing Ministry of Education, Sport and Culture (MESC) support and training for teachers in the classroom

RECOMMENDATIONS

Government ought to prioritize educational funding so that these recommendations can be implemented

Enhance collaboration between the Minister of Health and other organisation related to screening and early detection of disability

Better accommodate the needs of persons with disabilities through school infrastructure, transport facilities and public services

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Disability Monograph, 2018

QUALITY EDUCATION FOR ALL

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT (AGE 5+): 167,633

'Educational attainment refers to the highest level of education completed'

PERSONS **WITH** DISABILITIES (PWD)
3,370
1,749   **1,621**

PERSONS **WITHOUT** DISABILITIES (PWOD)
164,263
79,701   **84,562**

INCLUSIVE EDUCATIONAL POLICY APPLIES TO ALL LEVEL

PWD	PWOD
7% Higher Educational Level Completed	**14%** Higher Educational Level Completed
37% Secondary Level Completed	**52%** Secondary Level Completed
42% Primary School Level Completed	**31%** Primary School Level Completed
2% Pre-School Level Completed	**1%** Pre-School Level Completed
10% Never Been to School	**2%** Never Been to School

Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Disability Monograph, 2018

TABLE 10. IMPROVING EDUCATION OUTCOMES OUTLINE

Sector		Community Development Sector
National Goals (SDS)		Key priority 8 .Social institutions supported and improved 8.1. Inclusive Community Development Supported, Strengthened and is Sustainable
Sector Plan Long Term Outcome 3		Social outcomes improved for all vulnerable individuals and families
End of Sector Plan Outcome		Intermediate Target
3.4	Improved Education Outcomes	Human Rights awareness and education
		Improved education for vulnerable children and youth
		Improved inclusive education including participation in training, sports and recreation for persons with disability
		Improving data capacity and growing knowledge on Enhanced access, life-long learning opportunities and educational outcomes for women and girls, especially those facing multiple and intersecting barriers and forms of discrimination
		Improving access for women and girls, especially those facing multiple and intersecting barriers and forms of discrimination

		Improving education quality for women and girls, especially those facing multiple and intersecting barriers and forms of discrimination
		Schools to be safe spaces for learning
		TVET programmes and systems are inclusive of persons with disability at all levels
		Increasing public education, awareness and tackling of stereotypes and harmful practices
		Improving knowledge, understanding and awareness on the effects of GBV and family violence

Footnote: Education attainment Infographic, Available from www.sbs.gov.ws

Law & Justice Outcomes

The key areas highlighted in this area were taken from all the national policy and strategy documents linked to the Community Development Sector.   Many of these documents had outcome statements related to ensuring there is a well researched legal and regulatory framework, including access and use of legal services for the most vulnerable. The Law and Justice Sector Plan has just been launched this year (2021) and the Community Development Sector is mentioned as a key partner especially as we are together as Key Priority 8 — Community Safety in the Strategy for Development of Samoa. . In this regard our two sectors work very closely together.

TABLE 11. IMPROVING LAW AND JUSTICE OUTCOMES OUTLINE

Sector	Community Development Sector	
National Goals (SDS)	Key priority 8 .Social institutions supported and improved 8.1. Inclusive Community Development Supported, Strengthened and is Sustainable	
Sector Plan Long Term Outcome 3	Social outcomes improved for all vulnerable individuals and families	
End of Sector Plan Outcomes	Intermediate Targets	
3.5	Improved Law and Justice for social	Harmonise Laws with CRC
		Strengthening laws, policies and plans to address GBV
	outcomes	Access to. Justice for vulnerable groups especially women and girls with intersecting barriers
		Protection of Gender identity & sexual orienation legislation and regulation
		Identify and address Human Trafficking
		International Obligations: Ratify outstanding HR Treaties
		Strengthening laws and policies to support gender-balanced governance, leadership and decision-making
		Bring all Places of Detention into line with Mandela Rules
		Strengthen Family safety and EVAW Legislation and regulations
		Strengthening laws and policies to support gender-balanced governance, leadership and decision-making
		Harmonise Laws with CRC

Outcome Statement 4 Improved Infrastructure

Improved access and use of infrastructure for vulnerable individuals and families

This area includes two areas of improved access to transport, housing and information communication technology (ICT) and secondly access and use of utilities such as electricity and water and sanitation. These outcomes and targets are focused on the vulnerable groups such as persons with disability, children and those with multiple barriers such as female girls and women living in the rural areas.

Footnote: Living conditions of persons with disability Infographic, Available from www.sbs.gov.ws

TABLE 12. IMPROVED INFRASTRUCTURE OUTCOMES OUTLINE

Sector		Community Development Sector
National Goals (SDS)		Key priority 8 .Social institutions supported and improved 8.1. Inclusive Community Development Supported, Strengthened and is Sustainable
Sector Plan Long Term Outcome 4		Improved access and use of infrastructure for vulnerable individuals and families
End of Sector Plan Outcome		Intermediate Target
4.1	Improved access and use of infrastructure such as transport, housing and ICT	Strengthened access to communication and information, transport and other public facilities and services in the built environment
		Improved Connectivity for vulnerable groups
		Enhanced gender mainstreaming and transformation in transport and infrastructure sector
		Improved housing for vulnerable groups
		Improved roading and other basic infrastructure needs for vulnerable groups
2.2	improved access and use of utilities- water, electricity	Improved water and sanitation for vulnerable groups especially women and girls facing multiple barriers
		Improved access to utilities such as, electricity for vulnerable groups

LIVING CONDITIONS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITY 5 YEARS AND OVER

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY: *persons with disabilities*

22%

The majority were found in the **middle quintile.**
(Analysis of wealth was based on the private households whose data on household asset ownership was available).

66%

have access to **improved water.**
(Improve water refers to metered water and bottled water as a main source of drinking water).

30%

use **clean energy**.
(Clean energy refers to the use of electricity, gas and kerosene as a main source of cooking fuel).
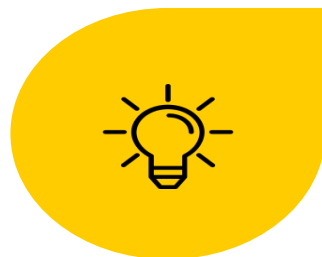
97%

have access to **improved sanitation facilities**.
(Improved sanitation refers to the use of flushed toilets, poured and Ventilated Improved Pit/VIP toilets).

Persons with disabilities are not disadvantaged when accessing improved water and sanitation facilities however there is a need for improvement in their wealth status and access to clean energy sources.

21%   22%

Highest Quintile

5% 4%

7%

SWA metered water

By wealth quintile

- Highest Quintile
- High Quintile
- Middle Quintile
- Second Quintile
- Lowest Quintile

22% / 21% / 18% / 17% / 21%
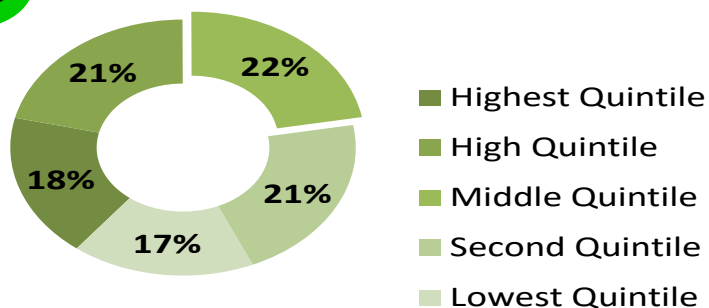
By sources of drinking water

- SWA metered water
- IWSA
- Rain Water
- SWA not metered water
- Others

66% / 17% / 7% / 5% / 4%
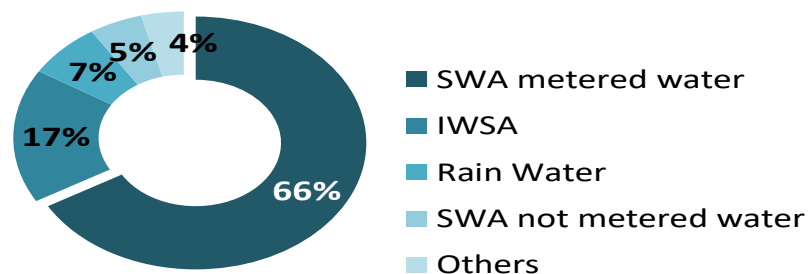
By access to energy sources

- Firewood/ husks
- Gas
- Electricity
- Kerosene
- charcoal

67% / 18% / 8% / 4% / 1%

By access to sanitation

- Flushed to septic tank
- Poured flush
- Ventilated Improved Pit
- Pit toilet

86% / 9% / 1% / 2%
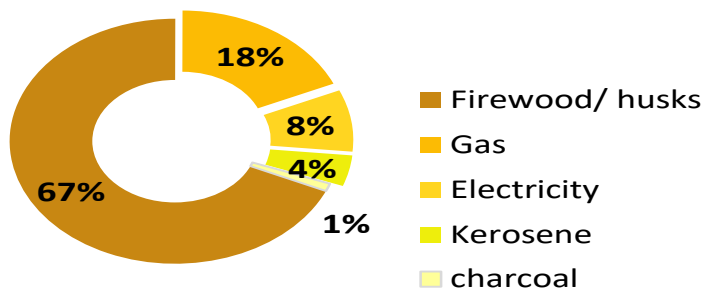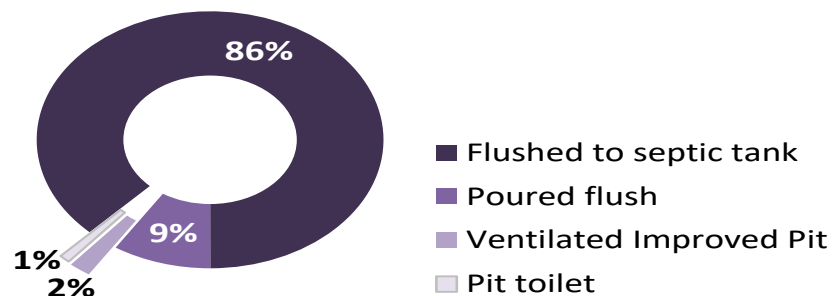
Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Disability Monograph, 2018

Outcome Statement 5 Sector Coordination

Effective sector coordination and management

This section includes the strengthening of the coordination and management of the sector as a whole. It includes capacity building of Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development and other sector agencies, and most especially of village representatives and community leaders.

TABLE 13. SECTOR COORDINATION OUTLINE

Sector	Community Development Sector
National Goals (SDS)	Key priority 8 .Social institutions supported and improved 8.1. Inclusive Community Development Supported, Strengthened and is Sustainable
Sector Plan Long Term Outcome 5	Effective sector coordination environment and management

| End of Sector Plan Outcome		Intermediate Target
5.1	Cross-sectoral coordination strengthened	Improved and effective cross-sectoral governance
		Efficient institutional processes to manage and coordinate sector in operation
		Enhance institutional arrangements and national women's machinery
		Efficient resource management , budgeting, finances, asset management, and record keeping
		Enhance communication and information and technology (ICT & AV) and data management
5.2	Strengthen capacity of Sector implementing agencies	Increased institutional capacity to implement policies and intervention activities
		Strengthening institutional and staff capacity
		Enabling environment for disability-inclusive development strengthened.
5.3	Coherent sector planning and policy formation and reporting	Increased coordination and partnership between implementing agencies and sector stakeholders including communities
		Strengthening research, data and knowledge on gender equality.
		Revisit the costing of Samoa's compliance to the CRPD with a view to also look at the benefits through a training and employment lens
		Strengthen constitutional, legislative and policy framework for Improved capacity to support the achievement of primary outcomes(1-7) of the Gender Equality Policy and Plan

The Operations

This section outlines how the sector will operate including the governance structure, policy and regular frameworks, capacity building, financing and risk management.

Sector Governance

The Community Development Sector Steering Committee (CDSSC) provides overall oversight for the implementation and monitoring of the Community Development Sector Plan (CDSP) 2021-26. The focus on integrating different components and/or community groups (women, youth, children and people with disability), under each five priority areas Governance and Environment, Economic Empowerment, Social Development (Ending Violence, Child Care and protection, health outcomes, education outcomes, law & justice outcomes), Infrastructure (water, electricity, housing, transport, communication-connection) and Sector Coordination (capacity building, coordination, policy framework). The institutional structure for governance and coordination of the Community Sector Plan 2021-26 is demonstrated in the diagram below.

FIGURE 15 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SECTOR GOVERNANCE
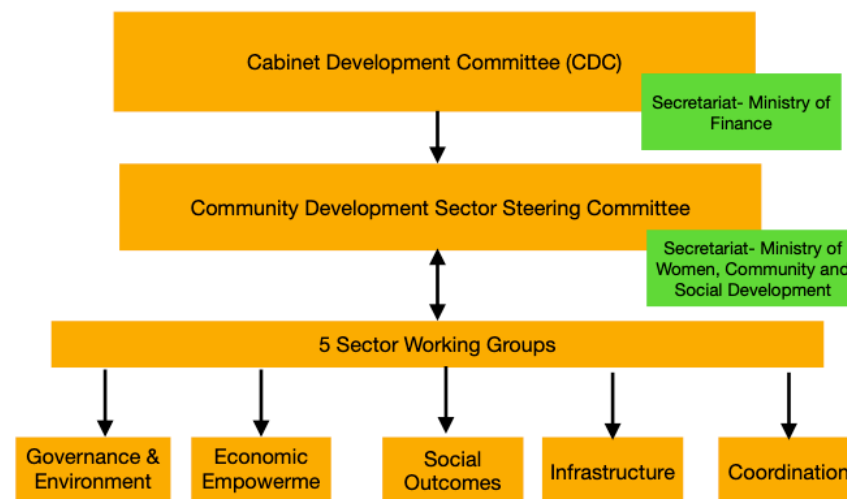
The Community Development Sector Steering Committee tasks focus on:

- Conduct quarterly meetings or more frequently where needed
- Assess quarterly progress reports from the sub-committees and recommend remedial action where necessary
- Approve the release of funds at the project level
- Provide recommendations on policy issues
- Monitor the implementation process of the community development sector plan and ensure that the Monitoring,

Evaluation and Reporting Framework (MEFR) is regularly updated

- Assess and endorse the community sector plan annual review report for submission to the Cabinet Development Committee (CDC) in line with the requirements of the Sector Planning Manual Edition 2015
- Endorse the development of the Implementation Plan
- Endorse Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) for the community development sector plan 2021-26

The members of the CDSSC include the key agencies leading the sectors of the key areas.

- Law & Justice sector
- Health Sector
- Education Sector
- MCIL
- MOF
- MNRE
- MWTI
- WIBDI
- NCC
- NOLA

The Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development will give secretariat support to the Steering Committee through the Research, Planning and Policy Division.

There will be five (5) OUTCOME GROUPS who are expected to drive the projects and programmes at the activity level and the Steering Committee to monitor the implementation process:

1. Governance & Environment Outcomes
2. Economic Empowerment Outcomes
3. Social Development Outcomes
4. Infrastructure Outcomes
5. Sector Coordination Outcomes

The sub-committees are tasked to:

- Meet in every two months or more frequently where needed
- Develop work plans and timetables for the implementation of the Community Development Sector Plan (CDSP)
- Make sure that the implementation of the activities by the implementing agencies are carried out and the MERF is regularly updated
- Collect indicators to monitor the progress and the performance of the CDSP
- Develop plans for capacity development, training and workshops
- Supervise the work of consultants
- Analyse policy issues and submit to CDSSC for assessment and review

Implementing Agencies and Roles

Agencies	Role
MWCSD	Lead agency for Community Sector and National Womens Machinery
OAG	Legal Adviser to Government
SLRC	Responsible for Law Reform
PSC	Lead agency for Public Administration Sector
MPE	Oversight of State owned enterprises
MCIL	Lead agency for the TCM Sector
MCIT	Lead agency for Communications Sector
MESC	Lead agency for Education, Sports and Culture Sector
MFAT	Chair – SDGs Taskforce
MRC	Responsible for Revenue and Customs
MOF	Responsible for national planning, fiscal policy and budget
MJCA	Lead agency for Law and Justice Sector
MOH	Lead agency for Health Sector
MNRE	Lead agency for Environment Sector
MPCS	Law enforcement and correctional services
MPMC	Policy adviser to Cabinet and PM

MWCSD	Lead agency for Community Sector
MWTI	Lead agency for Transport and Infrastructure Sector
NUS	Samoa's national university including a Centre for Samoan Studies
CBOs/NGOs/ FBOs	Community, village and district based activities, advocacy, intervention, monitoring and reporting activities
Women	Community/Village-based organisations, national non-government organisations, faith-based groups registered with the MWCSD representing, advocating and progressing women and girls rights and interests.
PWDs	Organizations representing, advocating and progressing rights of people with disabilities and registered with MWCSD
Youth	Organizations representing, advocating and progressing rights of young women and men and registered with MWCSD
Diverse sexual orientation	Organizations representing, advocating and progressing rights of people with disabilities and registered with MWCSD
Private Sector	Organizations in the business sector outside of government registered with the MWCSD
Development Partners	As defined by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade

Risk Management

This section identifies potential risks to the effective implementation of this sector plan and establishes responses and mitigation related to the risks.

The risks were categorised into 4 key areas: 1- Institutional: 2- Financial: 3- Operational: 4: Environmental.

TABLE 14. RISK MANAGEMENT MATRIX

Institutional		
Risk Identified	**Likelihood and consequence**	**Management Response-Strategy**
Policies not in place	* medium-probability* The absence of polices affects the programmes and actives of the Sector plan	* Development of comprehensive policies are a key part of the Sector plan to underpin al the community development work in one overacting framework to ensure linkages and partnerships.
Standard operating procedures are not in place.	* medium-probability* The absence of procedure and regulations that are linked with the policy documents and legislation affects the programmes and actives of the Sector plan	* Development of comprehensive procedures and regulations are a key part of the Sector plan implementation plan to operationalise and achieve the outcome results of the Sector Plan.
Community stakeholders and beneficiaries are not on board with the programmes and activities	*low- medium-probability* The structures are in place to be utilised for the programmes and activities. But is remains a risk that the community groups and individuals may not fully understand the new approach of the Community Development Sector Plan (collective responsibility of the community).	* communication, linkages and partnerships are strengthened in all planning and activities of the plan. * views and opinions of the community groups are listened to and hold weight in the planning and implementation of the Sector Plan.
Financial		
Risk Factor	***Probability* and implications**	**Management Response**
short fall in adequate funding	* medium-probability* Inability to deliver the planned community development programmes	* Sector committee able to adapt promptly to changes in the financial situation. * Programme planning involves realistic costing within budget * Seek assistance from development partners to implement all sector programmes.
Procurement and financial procedures	*low probability* Procedures slow programme implementation and reporting activities.	* Correct financial management policies and financial checks and balancesfollowed appropriately.
Operational		
Risk Factor	***Probability* and implications**	**Management Response**

Programmes and activities require well trained facilitators	*medium probability* Programmes and actives at risk of not being implemented or carried out with little impact.	* Capacity development a key element of the sector implementation plan
Programme and activities require efficient coordination	* medium probability* Coordination of the programme and activities will suffer if coordination is not efficient and holds up implementation.	* Responsibilities are clearly outlined and monitoring is part of all stages of the implementation plan
Availability of facilitators for programmes	*medium probability* Programmes and activities will be risk if correct facilitators are not available	* Ensure proper planning and communication to recruit well qualified and experienced facilitators for the correct times.
Environmental		
Risk Factor	***Probability* and implications**	**Management Response**
Natural Disaster occurs	*medium probability* The occurrence of a natural disaster such as cyclone will affect all communities and particular the Community Development Sector programmes.	* Disaster preparedness and Disaster Risk Reduction is mainstreamed through the Sector plan, so assist communities to be resilient during these times.
Medial emergencies such as epidemic and pandemic.	*high probability* The current global pandemic —COVID-19 has demonstrated that this can happen at any time. Implications can be severe and fatal, as it has happened around the world. Samoa has strict border control and been able to keep COVID-19 out of the country. And we are currently rolling out the vaccine.	* Disaster preparedness and Disaster Risk Reduction is mainstreamed through the Sector plan, so assist communities to be resilient during these times.

Medium Term Expenditure Framework

This section includes the summary table of the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF). The full MTEF linked to the planned activities and the costed plan are found in a separate document.

TABLE 15 . SUMMARY OF FIVE (5) YEAR MTEF

ESPO	CDS INTERMEDIATE TARGETS	Agency/ Partner	Total per year FY2021-22	Total per year FY2022-23	Total per year FY2023-24	Total per year FY2024-25	Total per year FY2025-26	Total 5 Year Cost Total Program FY 2021-26
Community Development Sector Plan 2021 - 26 MTEF SUMMARY								
1. Inclusive governance and Environment leadership	1.1 Improving inclusion and diversity in governance at all levels	MWCSD	950,000	9,400,00	900,000	800,000	850,000	3,500,000
	1.2 Community Leadership improved at all levels	MWCSD	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	5,000,000
	1.3 Community Environment management & Disaster Risk management	MWCSD, MNRE, PUMA,	2,100,000	2,300,000	1,900,000	1,800,000	1,500,000	9,600,000
	SUB-TOTAL OUTCOME #1:	-	4,050,000	3,300,000	3,800,000	3,600,000	3,350,000	18,100,000
2. Economic empowerment of vulnerable all individuals and families improved	2.1 Strengthened economic empowerment of all women, youth and vulnerable groups	MWCSD, MCIL, SHUB, COC	1,600,000	1,400,000	1,100,000	900,000	900,000	5,900,000
	2.2 Community Led Economic development	MWCSD, MCIL, DBS, SHUB, COC	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	2,500,000
	2.3 Enhanced economic development of persons with disabilities.	MWCSD, MCIL, NOLA,	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	2,500,000
	SUB-TOTAL OUTCOME # 2:		2,600,000	2,400,000	2,100,000	1,900,000	1,900,000	10,900,000

Community Development Sector Plan 2021 - 26 MTEF SUMMARY								
ESPO	CDS INTERMEDIATE TARGETS	Agency/ Partner	Total per year	Total per year	Total per year	Total per year	Total per year	Total 5 Year Cos
			FY2021-22	FY2022-23	FY2023-24	FY2024-25	FY2025-26	Total Program FY 2021-26
3. Social outcomes improved for all vulnerable individuals and families	3.1 Ending violence against women	MWCSD , L&J, MJCA, PP	2,500,000	2,300,000	2,100,000	1,900,000	1,800,000	10,600,000
	3.2 Child care and protection	MWCSD, L&J, HEALTH, EDUC,	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,500,000	2,100,000	1,900,000	11,300,000
	3.3 Improved Health Outcomes	MWCSD, HEALTH, SFHA	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	2,500,000
	3.4 Improved Education Outcomes	MWCSD, EDUC,	500,000	500,000	500,000	400,000	400,000	2,300,000
	3.6 Improved Law and Justice for social outcomes	MWCSD , L&J, OAG, SLRC, MJCA, PP	400,000	400,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	1,700,000
	SUB-TOTAL OUTCOME # 3:		6,300,000	6,100,000	5,900,000	5,200,000	4,900,000	28,400,000
4- Improved access and use of infrastructure for vulnerable individuals and families	4.1 Improved access and use of infrastructure such as transport, housing and ICT	MWCSD , SHC, LTA, MWTI,	900,000	900,000	900,000	900,000	900,000	4,500,000
	4.2 improved access and use of utilities- water, electricity	MWCSD, SWA, EPC, HEALTH, MNRE	900,000	900,000	900,000	900,000	900,000	4,500,000
	SUB-TOTAL OUTCOME # 4:		1,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	9,000,000

ESPO	CDS INTERMEDIATE TARGETS	Agency/ Partner	Total per year	Total per year	Total per year	Total per year	Total per year	Total 5 Year Cos
			FY2021-22	FY2022-23	FY2023-24	FY2024-25	FY2025-26	Total Program FY 2021-26
5. Effective sector coordination environment and management	5.1 Cross-sectoral coordination strengthened	MWCSD ,,	600,000	400,000	300,000	200,000	200,000	1,700,000
	5.2 Strengthen capacity of Sector implementing agencies	MWCSD,PSC	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	2,500,000
	5.3 Coherent sector planning and policy formation and reporting	MWCSD, MPMC, MFAT,	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	1,000,000
	SUB-TOTAL OUTCOME # 5:		1,300,000	1,100,000	1,000,000	900,000	900,000	5,200,000
	Totals per year		16,050,000	14,700,000	14,600,000	13,400,000	12,850,000	71,600,000

Community Development Sector Plan 2021 - 26 MTEF SUMMARY

Measuring our Progress

This section outlines how we will measure our progress to see if we have achieved our expected outcomes and targets.

Annual reporting: planning and reporting on this Sector Plan will be aligned with the Government of Samoa and Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development integrated planning framework. The reports should include updated information and narrative summary of results achieved against the family safety action plan, as well as lessons learnt and way forward.

Annual reviews: Based on the regular monitoring annual reviews should be conducted in the fourth quarter of the year or shortly after, to assess progress made against the family safety action plan and to review the annual plan for the following year.

In the last year of the action plan, this review will also be a final assessment. This review is driven by the CDSSC and Working Groups and should involve all key stakeholders for feedback. The review must focus on the extent to which progress is being made towards the outputs and activity result areas of the family safety action plan, and in alignment with the long-term outcome and indicators. Any changes to the result and resourcing framework of the family safety action plan based on required and available resources as well as revisions made based on lessons learnt should also be considered at these annual review meetings.

Mid-term and completion reviews/evaluation: Ongoing improvements and maintaining momentum in the implementation of the family safety action plan require regular independent evaluation to assess progress and to map the way forward.

Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Framework (MERF)

Monitoring and Evaluation of progress made will be an integral part of this Plan. Monitoring will be done at the Steering Committee level, through the work of the Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development as the lead agency and shall also be done at program level by the various responsible organizations. The MERF will be used to develop the implementation plan for the delivery of activities by the different organizations.

ESPO	CDS INTERMEDIATE TARGETS	High Level Indicator
1. Inclusive governance and Environment leadership	1.1 Improving inclusion and diversity in governance at all levels	i. Number of District Development Plans developed and Implemented
		i. Number of villages developing, implementing and promoting community initiatives
		5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex
		5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments
		5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions
		Additional indicator: Proportion of managerial positions in • A) Public Service • B) SOE
	1.2 Community Leadership improved at all levels	5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care
	1.3 Community Environment management & Disaster Risk management	1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population
		i. Number of district development committees that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies (CIM and District Development plans)

ESPO	CDS INTERMEDIATE TARGETS	High Level Indicator
		i. Capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and development actions on disaster and emergency preparedness and response.
2. Economic empowerment of vulnerable all individuals and families improved	2.1 Strengthened economic empowerment of all women, youth and vulnerable groups	i. Traditional knowledge and practices strengthened
		i. Cultural heritage and cultural artefacts such as ie toga, siapo, are safeguarded and protected
		i. Youth employment programs implemented and monitored
		i. Number of community livelihood Initiatives Implemented
		i. Production of Cultural artefacts such Ie Samoa, Siapo & Samoan Handicrafts Increased
		1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)
		Additional Indicator for 1.1.1 Proportion (and number) of population below national food poverty line (incidence of food poverty by sex and region)
		1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age **(Basic Needs Poverty Line)**
		1.2.2. Proportion of men, women and children living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
		Samoa Proxy for 1.2.2 Proportion of households below the basic needs poverty line.
		1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work- injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable
		8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex Samoa Proxy for 8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment, by sex

ESPO	CDS INTERMEDIATE TARGETS	High Level Indicator
		8.b.1 Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy
		8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities Samoa Proxy 1 for 8.5.1 Average Gross Monthly Wages for paid employees, by sex ..Samoa Proxy 2 for 8.5.1 Average gross monthly income of female and male persons with disabilities
	2.2 Community Led Economic development	1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work- injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable
		1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services Samoa Proxy for 1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to improved drinking water and improved not shared sanitation facility.
		1.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)
		1.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)
		5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex Samoa proxy for 5.4.1 Proportion of time spent by those outside the labor force on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex,
		Additional Indicator for 1.1.1 Proportion (and number) of population below national food poverty line (incidence of food poverty by sex and region)
	2.3 Enhanced economic development of persons with disabilities.	Proportion of persons with disability accessing economic services Proportion of youth and adolescence accessing and using financial services by sex, age, geographical location Number of persons with disability increasing their qualifications Increase in income of persons with disability Increase of small business run and owned by person with disability by age, sex and region Proportion of persons with disability improved employment outcomes by age, sex and region

ESPO	CDS INTERMEDIATE TARGETS	High Level Indicator
3. Social outcomes improved for all vulnerable individuals and families	3.1 Ending violence against women	i. Gender Based Violence reduced
		i. Number of initiatives to address family violence, domestic violence and child care and protection implemented.
		5.2.1 Proportion of ever- partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate parther in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age
		5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence
		5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18 .. Samoa Proxy for 5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20 – 24 years who were married at ages 15 and 18
		11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
		11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months
		16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months
		16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live Samoa Proxy 1: Percentage of population feeling safe (a) in public places and (b) at home, during daytime Samoa Proxy 2: Percentage of population feeling safe (a) in public places and (b) at home, at night-time
		16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18

ESPO	CDS INTERMEDIATE TARGETS	High Level Indicator
		16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms
		16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law
	3.2 Child care and protection	i. Child Care & Protection Policy and Child Care & Protection Bill endorsed and implemented
		8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age. Samoa Proxy for 8.7.1 Number of children aged 5– 17 years WORKING ON THE STREETS, by sex and age
		16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1– 17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month
	3.3 Improved Health Outcomes	Proportion of persons with disability accessing health services Proportion of youth and adolescence accessing and using health services Number of teenage pregnancies Reproductive health services usage numbers by sex, age, geographical location Number of Unmet family planning needs activities and services provided Proportion of couples with unmet family planning needs access services and have their family planning needs met. Number of contraceptives distributed by sex, age and regional location
	3.4 Improved Education Outcomes	Increased awareness on human rights and gender equality issues Increased awareness on gender based violence and family violence Proportion of persons with disability attending school, by sex, age and region. Number of children not in school by sex, age and region Family life education services delivered by sex, age and region Education and training or persons with disability by type of disability, sex, age and region Number of women and persons with disability accessing post-secondary education and training
	3.6 Improved Law and Justice for social outcomes	5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education

ESPO	CDS INTERMEDIATE TARGETS	High Level Indicator
		5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control
4- Improved access and use of infrastructure for vulnerable individuals and families	4.1 Improved access and use of infrastructure such as transport, housing and ICT	i. Assistance to population accessing assistance for housing facilities and electricity increased
		11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing
		11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
		5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex
		9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology
		Additional indicator for 9.c.1 Proportion of people using or owning a mobile phone
		9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all- season road Samoa Proxy for 9.1.1. Total population who have direct road access.
	4.2 improved access and use of utilities- water, electricity	i. Community food security development promoted and conducted
		i. Improve access of population requesting clean drinking water and improved sanitation facilities ii. Community food
		6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services
		6.2.1 Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water
		6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated

ESPO	CDS INTERMEDIATE TARGETS	High Level Indicator
		6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources
		7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity Samoa Proxy for 7.1.1 Proportion of households with access to electricity
		7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology). Samoa proxy for 7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology for cooking
5. Effective sector coordination environment and management	5.1 Cross-sectoral coordination strengthened	Number of cross sectoral processes
		Number of community steering committee meeting
		Number of agencies across sector supported
		Finance/ budget requirements completed on time Procurement processes completed in a timely manner
		Asset management requirements and processes completed on time Record keeping processes kept up today and in a timely manner
	5.2 Strengthen capacity of Sector implementing agencies	Number of capacity building programmes for sector agencies, NGO's and implementing agencies Human resources processes completed in a timely manner all
		Number of gender capacity building progamame for sector agencies and groups
		Number of capacity building programmes on coordination
	5.3 Coherent sector planning and policy formation and reporting	Number of policies reviewed Number of policies developed
		Number of reports submitted Number of research reports, or policy papers submitted

Reference Lists

Policies & Documents Used

1. SDS 2021-2025
2. 2040 Agenda
3. Samoa National Policy on Gender Equality and Rights of Women and Girls 2021-31
4. Samoa National Policy on Inclusive Governance Policy 2021-31
5. Samoa National Policy for Persons with Disability 2021-31
6. Samoa National Policy for Community Economic Development 2021-31
7. Samoa National Policy for Family Safety: Elimination of Family Violence 2021-31
8. Samoa National Policy on Child Care and Protection 2021-31
9. Persons with Disability employment & training plan, 2019
10. Local Economic Development (LED) framework report, 2020.
11. Samoa Country Gender Profile 2020, (ADB unpublished)
12. VNR 2020 (SDG's)
13. UPR 2016 and concluding comments and draft UPR 2021 Samoa national report
14. CRC 2016 and concluding comments
15. Special working group on situation of women in Samoa report (2018)
16. CEDAW Samoa National Report, 2018 and concluding comments
17. CRPD and implementation plan, 2016)
18. SWSD project document (2018)
19. SDPP project document (2019)
20. WILS project document (2019)
21. SPOTLIGHT project document (2019)
22. Markets 4 Change project document (2021)
23. Social Protection project document (2020)
24. Beijing Platform for Action Report 2019
25. Child protection base line study report (and recommendations), 2013
26. DHS/MICS preliminary results (2019)
27. Gender Monograph, 2020, and policy briefs
28. Disability Monograph 2020 and policy briefs
29. Law Reform reports and their recommendations
30. NHRI and Ombudsman National Enquiry into Family Violence Report, 2018
31. Human Rights Status Reports and their recommendations (NHRI)
32. ALL SECTOR PLANS and their Community and MWCSD outcome statements, indicators and activities.
33. Family Safety Study 2001 & 2017
34. CEDAW legislative compliance review
35. CRPD legislative compliance review
36. CRC legislative compliance review
37. ONEUN-YEP project document and final report 2020

Acronyms & Terms

Acronym	Explanation	Acronym	Explanation
ADB	Asia Development Bank	MPMC	Ministry of Prime Minister & Cabinet
AG	Attorney General	MWTI	Ministry of Works, Transport & Infrastructure
APTC	Australia Pacific Technical College	MWCSD	Ministry of Women, Community & Social Development
CBOs	Community Based Organizations	NCC	National Council of Churches
CoC	Chamber of Commerce	NGOs	Non Government Organisations
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women	NHRI	National Human Rights Institute
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child	NOLA	Nuanua o le Alofa
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities	NUS	National University of Samoa
CS	Community Sector	SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
CSP	Community Sector Plan	OCLA	Office of the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly
CSSP	Civil Society Support Program	OEC	Office of the Electoral Commissioner
DP	Development Partners	OECD	Office of Economic Cooperation and Development
DPOs	Disability Persons Organizations	PSC	Public Service Commission
FBOs	Faith-based Organizations	PWD	People with disability

Acronym	Explanation	Acronym	Explanation
GESI	Gender Equity and Social Inclusion	SBS	Samoa Bureau of Statistics
GMT	Gender Mainstreaming and Transformation	SBH	Samoa Business Hub
IPPWS	Increasing Political Participation of Women in Samoa	ROS	Rogers of Samoa
NGOs	Non-Government Organizations	SDS	Strategy for the Development of Samoa
MAF	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries	SFA	Samoa Faafafine Association
MCIL	Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Labour	SIDS	Small Island Developing States
MCIT	Ministry of Communication and Information Technology	SLRC	Samoa Law Reform Commission
MESC	Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture		
MFAT	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade	SWA	Samoa Water Authority
MFRC	Ministry for Revenue and Customs	TOR	Terms of Reference
MOF	Ministry of Finance	TSM	Temporary Special Measures
MJCA	Ministry of Justice & Courts Administration	WaSH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
MNRE	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	WILS	Women in Leadership Samoa
MPE	Ministry of Public Enterprises	MPCS	Ministry of Police and Correctional Services

Appendix A Acknowledgements

Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development would like to thank the following for their support and assistance in the development and finalisation of this Sector Plan.

- MWCSD Executive Management Committee
- Research, Planning And Policy Division
- Samoa Association of Sign Language
- NZ High Commission office
- MCIL
- Central Bank of Samoa
- MESC
- SHFA
- SQA
- MFAT
- UNDP
- NOLA
- CSSP
- PSC
- Caratis
- Office of the Ombudsman and NHRI
- MOF
- Deaf Association of Samoa
- MPMC
- Ministry of Police & Prisons
- MCIT
- MAF
- DBS

- Samoa Chamber of Commerce & Industry
- SBHub
- Samoa Spinal Network
- MJCA
- SENESE
- DMO-MNRE
- Faataua le Ola
- Village Representatives from Upolu & Savaii

Special appreciation to our donor partners who assisted with consultations and the launch of this plan and for their continued long term support to the Community Development Sector.

- Australia Government – Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade and the Samoa Disability Partnership Programme
- UN Women
- UNDP
- UNICEF
- UNFPA
- UNESCO
- ILO
- NZ High Commission office
- US embassy

Appendix B Review Findings Tables

End of Sector Plan Outcome 1: Improved Inclusive Governance at all levels and Community Development

Intermediate Outcomes	Indicators	Findings	Result
1.1 Improved governance and inclusiveness at the national level	• % of women, PWD, youth on village councils, Parliament, Judiciary, CEOs, other leadership roles • % of national policies, legislation and programs which are inclusive of the rights of vulnerable populations	Some improvement. Many of the activities linked to this outcome and indicators did not match. All current policies and programmes are inclusive, with more work to do in some areas. Source: VNR 2020, MWCSD Annual Reports, Education Sector Plan 2019-2024, WILS Project Document 2019, recent legislation, community based programmes	Achieved with more work to do.
1.2 Improved Community Development and Governance.	•% of districts with established development frameworks and institutions (Committees, Plans, Resources) •% of Districts leading own development •% of women, youth, PWD, vulnerable groups involved in community development	District Development Plan Covered 50/51 (98%) District Development Plans and Committees launched 50/51 (98%) 20 + DDP Districts have continued with implementing plans Source: MWCSD Annual Reports	Achieved with more work to do.
1.3 Improved Community Resilience and Preparedness to Climate Change and Natural Disaster	• % of district with Disaster Risk Management Plans • % of awareness programs on CR and country coverage	94 villages launched their DRM Plans 50 districts developed and launched with DRM components 41 districts developed and launched CIM Plans Many Climate awareness and programmes carried out in Villages and Districts (Annual Report) Need more data. Source: VNR 2020, MWCSD Annual Reports	Partially Achieved with more work to do.

End of Sector Plan Outcome 2: Improved Social Outcomes for the most vulnerable in our communities

Intermediate Outcomes	Indicators	Findings	Result
2.1 Strengthened individual, family and village safety & wellbeing from all forms of abuse	• % of women, children, PWD, elderly and youth who have been physically assaulted	Baseline taken from FSS 2000 DHS MICS 2019 preliminary data shows a strengthening. Need data for youth. Source: DHS MICS 2019 preliminary results, MWCSD Annual Reports	Achieved with more work to do.
	• % of women, children, PWD, elderly and youth who have been sexually assaulted	No baseline, no data on youth, PWD and elderly Source: DHS MICS 2019 preliminary results, Family Safety Study 2017, NHRI Inquiry 2018.	Partially Achieved with more work to do.
	• % of young offenders reduced	Baseline identified from Child Protection Baseline Survey 2013 No recent updated data on this indicator	Not achieved, more work to do
	• % of children at risk reduced	No baseline Need more data According to our information children at risk has not reduced. Source: MWCSD annual reports, Family Safety Study 2017, NHRI Inquiry 2018,	Not achieved, more work to do
2.2 Support the achievement of improved health outcomes for the most vulnerable	• Physical and sexual assault rates	Baseline for physical assault rates for women No baseline for other vulnerable groups Data for physical assaults for women Some data for other assaults Source: DHS MICS 2019 preliminary result, Family Safety Study 2017, NHRI Inquiry 2018, VNR 2020, CEDAW report 2017/18	Partially Achieved with more work to do.
	• Suicide rate	No baseline Need more data According to our information the suicide rate in Samoa has not reduced. Source:	Not achieved, more work to do

	• Teenage pregnancy rate	Baseline identified from MDG 2nd Progress Report 2010 —11% pregnancy between ages 15-29 13 % pregnancy between ages 15-29 Percentage rates have increased Source: SBS Samoa youth Monograph 2020	Not achieved, more work to do
	• STI and STD rate	No baseline data 3% females and 4% males in 2019-2020 Source: DHS MICS 2019 preliminary result,	Partially Achieved with more work to do.
	• % of households accessing safe water and sanitation	59% safe water, 48% sanitation 2017 99.3% safe water, 98.1% improved sanitation (2019-2020) Source: MWCSD Annual reports	Achieved with more work to do.
2.3 Support the achievement of basic education outcomes for the most vulnerable at all levels	• Increase % of school-age children attending school	Increase in % of school age children attending school Source: Education Statistical Digest 2019	Achieved
	• Improve retention rates for boys	Improvement in retention rates for boys, primary level Source: Education Statistical Digest 2019	Achieved
	• Improve learning outcomes achievements	Improve learning outcomes achievements in literacy in Primary level, and graduations from tertiary level. Source: Education Statistical Digest 2019	Achieved
	• Close urban-rural achievement gap	Close in urban-rural achievement gap in Primary and secondary for AUA, NWU, ROU and Savaii. Source: Education Statistical Digest 2019	Achieved

End of Sector Plan Outcome 3: Economic Empowerment of vulnerable individuals, families and villages

Intermediate Outcome	Indicators	Findings	Results
3.1 Entrepreneurship and business development	• Number of vulnerable people, families and villages starting businesses through the SBI with walls and without walls	YEP from 2016-2020— 142 vulnerable families supported, 71 females , 71 males, 75 Upolu families, 67 Savaii families, 1300 individuals supported including persons with disability. YEP koko samoa businesses— 91 families with training on koko seedlings. SWSD from 2016- 2020—110 Families, Savaii—37 businesses, Upolu—73 businesses. SDP from 2016-2020—22 families of PWD supported, 12 families supported, 2 PWD internship into employment, Sewing training— 99 individuals supported, 98 females, 1 faafafine. SBI for families of child vendors—6 families in upolu were trained and supported Microcredit Scheme—406 families supported through loan scheme partnership with DBS. Source: MWCSD annual reports, YEP progress reports, SWSD progress reports, SDP progress reports.	Achieved
	• Increase average household income	Baseline identified—HEIS 2014 Total household income 1.9m Total household income 2.1m Source: HEIS 2019	Achieved
3.2 Decrease vulnerable household expenditure	Continue Toe Sasaa le Fafao and Faamama Avega Programs	Programme was discontinued	Not achieved,

End of Sector Plan Outcome 4: Capacity Building, Communication and Strategic Development for the Community Sector Stakeholder

Intermediate	Indicators	Findings	Results
4.1 The communities, MWCSD and relevant partners have an appropriate capacity to fulfill their roles in implementing the Community Sector Plan	• % of capacity building initiatives per year	Indicator as a percentage is challenging without a baseline or target Numbers of capacity building per year—increased each year Source: MWCSD annual reports,	Achieved
	• % of MWCSD partners participating in capacity building programmes	Indicator as a percentage is challenging without a baseline or target Numbers of capacity building per year—increased each year need more data Source: MWCSD annual reports,	Achieved
4.2 Enhanced sector communication capacity for MWCSD and relevant partners to achieve the Community Sector Plan outcome statements.	• Number of communication for development projects linked to all areas of sector plan	All major activities of the Sector had media coverage and some communication activities. Such as annual events Mothers / Fathers Day, Fuataga, International Womens Day, International Disability Week. Source: MWCSD annual reports	Achieved
	• Number of communication for development projects implemented, monitored and evaluated	Several communication projects implemented and monitored. Such as Facebook and social media, radio, press releases, television shows Source: MWCSD annual reports, Facebook insight reports	Achieved
	• Number or satisfied Printing services clients, return clients and new clients.	95% customer satisfaction rate for both private customers and Ministries 97% customer satisfaction rate Source: MWCSD annual reports	Achieved
4.3 Evidence based policies and regulatory frameworks relevant to the community sector are aligned	• Number of policies, legislation reviewed and revised	2 Policies, 1 Bill, 1 Act has been reviewed and revised within the Sector PLAN time span Source: MWCSD annual reports	Achieved
	• Number of new polices, legislations and regulations	18 Approximately total of MWCSD & partners number of new policies, legislations and regulations Source: MWCSD annual reports	Achieved

4.4 Well coordinated and implemented Community Sector Plan at all levels	• Number of plans completed and implemented	59 total of plans completed and implemented	Achieved
	• Number of key strategies completed	4 total strategies completed	Achieved
	• Number of Community Development Sector Plan Steering Committee meetings and decisions implemented	4 Sector Steering Committee meetings records	Achieved
4.5 The Community Sector Plan strategic programmes are adequately resourced for successful implementation.	• % of budget utilised and reported on	No Budget (officially), however several Project activities and budgets were used for the Sector Plan (eg. YEP, SWSD, SDPP)	Partially Achieved
	• Number of MTEF costs meeting budget requirements	No MTEF developed	Not achieved,

POLOKALAME O LE FUATAGA
O LE IE SAMOA MA LE FAAALIGA SIAPO 2020

Tooa Salamasina Hall, 30 o Me 2020

Community Development Sector Plan 2021-2026

Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development