



# **MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING FRAMEWORK & REFERENCE SHEET**

**FOR THE PDS 2026/27 - 2030/31**





Monitoring, Evaluation & Learning Framework and Reference Sheet for the Pathway for the Development of Samoa  
FY2026/27 – FY2030/31

Apia, 2026

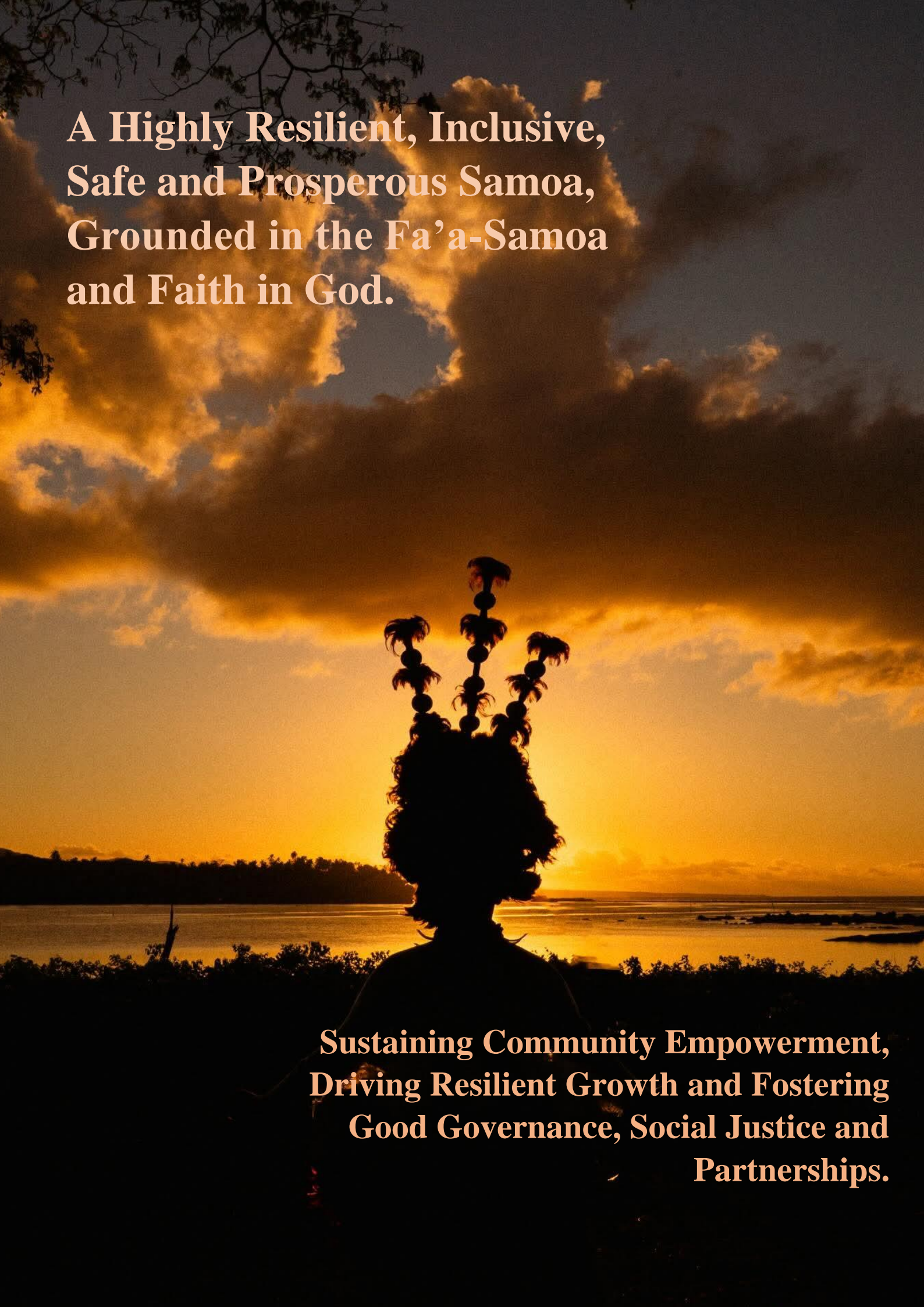
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A person wearing a traditional Samoan headdress (Siva) is silhouetted against a dramatic sunset over the ocean. The sky is filled with golden and orange clouds, and the sun is low on the horizon, creating a strong backlight effect. The person's headdress features a central vertical pole with several smaller poles branching out, each topped with a palm frond. The person is standing on a dark, silhouetted shoreline with some vegetation.

**A Highly Resilient, Inclusive,  
Safe and Prosperous Samoa,  
Grounded in the Fa'a-Samoa  
and Faith in God.**

**Sustaining Community Empowerment,  
Driving Resilient Growth and Fostering  
Good Governance, Social Justice and  
Partnerships.**

# 1. INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE

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The Pathway for the Development of Samoa (PDS2) for FY2026/27 to FY2030/31 sets out Samoa's national development priorities across five Key Strategic Outcomes (KSOs) and twelve Key Priority Areas (KPAs). This Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) Framework provides the accountability, evidence and adaptive management architecture that will guide implementation of PDS2 over the five-year period.

**The Framework is designed to serve three core functions:**

- **Monitoring:** Track progress against defined indicators and targets at outcome and output levels, generating regular evidence for decision-makers and stakeholders.
- **Evaluation:** Provide periodic independent assessments of effectiveness, efficiency, relevance and sustainability to inform course corrections and policy refinements.
- **Learning:** Create structured opportunities for reflection, knowledge-sharing and adaptive management so that lessons are systematically captured and applied throughout implementation.

This MEL Framework draws directly on lessons from the PDS1 Mid-Term Review and six-month pre-completion review, which identified critical gaps in baseline data availability, indicator coherence, reporting timeliness and evaluation capacity. These lessons have shaped this framework to be more practical, transparent and fit-for-purpose.

It also includes definitions of certain terms and terminologies to ensure consistency as well as the clarification and rational of indicators, where necessary. Specifically, for KPAs that require further clarity, a reference is provided to standardise how key terms are understood across all stakeholders and sets out the precise formulas, methods of calculation and data sources required. This ensures that data is collected, interpreted, and reported uniformly throughout the five-year implementation period, reducing ambiguity and strengthening the reliability of performance assessments and evaluations.

## 1.1 Guiding Principles

<b>Results Orientation</b>	All monitoring and evaluation activities are anchored to the five KSOs, twelve KPAs and their expected outcomes, ensuring a clear line of sight from inputs to impact.
<b>Leave No One Behind</b>	Disaggregated data collection across gender, age, disability status, and geography is mandatory to track equity dimensions of development outcomes.
<b>National Ownership</b>	The Government of Samoa leads and coordinates all MEL activities, with development partners providing complementary support aligned to national systems.

<b>Evidence-Based Adaptation</b>	Evidence generated through monitoring and evaluation is systematically fed back into planning cycles to enable course corrections and policy improvements.
<b>Cultural Grounding</b>	MEL processes respect Samoan values and the Fa'a-Samoa, including the Aiga framework, and incorporate community-based monitoring approaches where appropriate.
<b>Transparency &amp; Accountability</b>	Findings are published, shared with Cabinet and accessible to citizens to support democratic accountability for national development outcomes.

## 2. MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING ARCHITECTURE

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### 2.1 Monitoring Strategy

The monitoring strategy establishes a two-tiered system operating at the national and sector level.

#### National Level Monitoring

The Ministry of Finance (MoF), through its Economic Policy and Planning Division (EPPD), will maintain the PDS2 National Dashboard — an integrated performance management system that consolidates indicator data across all KSOs and KPAs. The Dashboard will be updated regularly using published data and information submitted by Sector Agencies.

The institutional arrangements stipulated in the National Planning Framework will be used to monitor and report on the implementation of PDS. This includes the:

- Cabinet Development Committee for the approval of major development projects and public investments as well as the monitoring of the same through Sector progress reporting;
- Aid Coordination Committee for the resourcing of development projects;
- Cabinet Budget and Finance Committee for the annual preparation of the Budget and regular oversight of the PDS;
- Other Cabinet committees for the oversight of key initiatives throughout the PDS term and beyond.

The PDS Mid-term Review and Full-term Review Reports will be submitted to and approved by the Cabinet Development Committee as the main oversight body for national development.

#### Sector Level Monitoring

Each of the fourteen Sectors of the economy has a designated Lead Agency, within which the Sector Coordination Division is housed, responsible for leading the implementation, monitoring and review of their respective Sector Plan. Progress at the Sector level will directly

inform that at the national level - the national priorities being aligned to and informed by Sector Plans. This reinforces the integrated and consultative national planning process and sector wide approach.

Sector Advisory Committees are responsible for the oversight and monitoring of each Sector – including the conduct of annual sector reviews inclusive of all stakeholders, to reflect on progress, identify implementation bottlenecks and agree on corrective actions.

## 2.2 Evaluation Strategy

<b>Mid-Term Review (MTR)</b>	A MTR will be conducted midway through the PDS period, covering all five KSOs. The MTR will assess effectiveness, efficiency and relevance, identify emerging risks, and provide recommendations for course correction.
<b>Annual Sector Reviews</b>	Under the Sector Planning Manual 2025, each Sector is required to conduct annual reviews for their respective sector plans, these reviews will feed the MEL Framework for the PDS.
<b>Full-term Review</b>	A full-term review will be conducted at the end of the PDS term to consolidate lessons and prepare the evidence base for the next national development plan.
<b>SDG Voluntary National Review</b>	The Government will continue its commitment to Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) at the UN High Level Political Forum, using PDS monitoring data as its evidence base.
<b>2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent</b>	The MEL also aligns with the 2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent. Where relevant, findings from the PDS Monitoring Data contribute to the Blue Pacific Strategy. This ensures that Samoa’s evaluative evidence contributes to, and draws from, regional monitoring and review processes, reinforcing collective Pacific accountability mechanisms.

## 2.3 Learning Strategy

A systematic learning agenda is integral to adaptive management under PDS2. The following mechanisms will continue to be institutionalised:

- Quarterly Sector Coordinators Forum convened by MoF, bringing together Sector Coordinators to share experiences, lessons learned and recommendations for the continuous improvement of the sector-wide approach;
- Knowledge Products (policy briefs, case studies, learning notes) disseminated through MoF's communication platforms;
- Integration of learning findings into sector work plans, and align to relevant corporate-level plans

### **3. MEL FRAMEWORK — INDICATORS, BASELINES AND TARGETS**

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The MEL Framework presents the indicators for each KPA under each KSO, along with baseline data (as at FY2024/25), five-year targets (by FY2030/31), primary data sources, and responsible agencies. National indicators are selected to be SMART: Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and Time-bound, and have been widely consulted and aligned to ongoing and planned initiatives across Government, the Private Sector, Non-Government Organisations and communities.



## KEY STRATEGIC OUTCOME 1: INCLUSIVE SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

KSO 1 aims to improve the well-being of every Samoan by investing in health, education, and cultural identity. The strategic logic is simple: healthy people learn and work better, while educated people make healthier choices and build stronger communities. Informed by lessons from PDS1 – including gaps in rural health services, rising non-communicable diseases, and the need for quality education aligned with labour market demands – this KSO prioritizes better health outcomes for all, relevant and culturally grounded education from early childhood onwards, and the active preservation of the Gagana Samoa and Samoan Heritage. Ultimately, KSO 1 seeks to ensure that national progress is measured not by economic growth alone, but by the quality of life experienced by every Samoan.

KEY PRIORITY AREA 1: PUBLIC HEALTH & WELLNESS					
Expected Outcomes	Indicators	Baseline (FY2024/25)	Targets	Data Sources	Responsible Agencies
1.1 Accessible Quality Healthcare	1.1.1 Health workforce density	3.36 per 1,000	4.45 per 1,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Health Annual Reports</li> <li>Health Sector Plan Annual Review</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Health</li> </ul>
	1.1.2 Proportion of the population/households who have no difficulty seeking medical assistance/healthcare	To be determined during the PDS timeframe	90%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NPF Annual Report</li> <li>MOH Annual Report</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Health</li> <li>Samoa Bureau of Statistics</li> </ul>
1.2 A healthy population	1.2.1 Prevalence and incidence of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Communicable diseases (incidence)</li> <li>Non-communicable diseases (prevalence)</li> <li>Sexually transmitted infections (incidence)</li> <li>Mental health disorders (prevalence)</li> </ul>	<p><b><u>Communicable Diseases</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tuberculosis (new cases): 10</li> <li>Filariasis: 9.9% antigen prevalence</li> <li>Dengue: 172.7 per 100,000</li> <li>Typhoid: 12.6 per 100,000</li> </ul> <p>(2023)</p>	<p><b><u>Communicable Diseases</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tuberculosis (new cases): reduce by 50%</li> <li>Filariasis: eliminate to less than 1% prevalence</li> <li>Dengue: reduce by 25%</li> <li>Typhoid: reduce by 95%</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MOH PATIS Database</li> <li>MOH Communicable Disease Unit &amp; Laboratory Services</li> <li>Health Sector Plan Review</li> <li>Surveillance Report</li> <li>CD Bulletin</li> <li>Health Statistical Bulletin</li> <li>Lymphatic Filariasis Survey</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Health</li> </ul>
		<p><b><u>Non-communicable Diseases</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Diabetes: 1503</li> <li>Hypertension: 1075</li> <li>Cancer: 233 (per 100,000)</li> <li>Overweight &amp; Obesity:</li> </ul>	Reduce by 5%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PATIS Disease Summary</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Health</li> </ul>

		551.8 (per 1,000)			
		(2023)			
		<b><u>Sexually transmitted infections</u></b> - HIV/AIDS: 0% - Hep B: 2.14% - Syphilis: 1.8%	HIV/AIDS: maintain at 0%  Hepatitis B & Syphilis: Reduce positivity rate by 5%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MOH Communicable Disease Bulletin</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Health</li> </ul>
		(FY23/24)			
		<b><u>Mental Health disorders</u></b> -25 per 100,000	Reduce by 5%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PATIS Disease Summary: all types of mental health disorders, including alcohol and drug abuse disorders</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Health</li> </ul>
		(2024)			
	1.2.2 Mortality rates (per 1,000 live births) - Under 5 - Infant - Neonatal - Maternal - Adult - Premature	Under 5: 4.5 Infant: 9.3 Neonatal: 6.0 Maternal: 1 (FY2023/24)  Adult: 1.3 Premature: 157.8 (2025)	Reduce by at least 5% across all mortality rates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SBS DHS-MICS</li> <li>Health Sector Plan Review</li> <li>Health Statistical Bulletin</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Health</li> </ul>
	1.2.3 Life expectancy (disaggregated by gender)	Female: 77 Male: 74 Average: 75.5 (PHC 2021)	Increase life expectancy by at least 2 years across both genders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SBS Samoa Population and Housing Census</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Samoa Bureau of Statistics</li> </ul>

## REFERENCE:

### Key Definitions:

**Wellness:** overall state of health and well-being, involving the process of making choices that support a healthy and active lifestyle.

**Accessible:** the opportunity to receive health care services and secure benefit from them without any substantial difficulty.

**Quality:** healthcare services that provide safe, effective, and timely care that meets the needs of the patient.

National Indicator	Rationale	Baseline
1.1.1 Health workforce density	Moving away from the measure of Multi-Disciplinary Teams in Rural District Hospitals included in PDS1, this indicator looks at the holistic availability and composition of health workers across the Health Sector. At the national level, workforce density is focused on doctors, nurses, and midwives while the full disaggregation of health professionals will be monitored at the sector level.	The baseline is the 2024 sum of doctors, nurses, and midwives over the total population, multiplied by 1,000.  Doctors: 143 Registered nurses: 475 Registered Midwives: 94 Population: 211,660
1.1.2 Proportion of the population/households who have no difficulty seeking medical assistance/healthcare	This indicator – whilst lacking official data – attempts to capture the citizen’s perspective on the accessibility and quality of healthcare services and facilities. With significant Government investment in healthcare, the focus is on capturing patient experience to determine the reach and effectiveness of these investments. The intention is to develop a survey over the PDS term to accurately capture this indicator.	In the absence of fully accurate and representative data at the moment, baseline data will be determined during the timeframe of the PDS through a comprehensive patient experience survey.  At the moment, members of the population who currently can be considered as having no difficulty seeking medical healthcare are pensioners (those aged 65 years and above) who receive the Senior Citizens Benefit and have access to free healthcare. Children aged 0-12 also have access to free healthcare and can be used as a useful gauge.

<p>1.2.1 Prevalence and incidence of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Communicable diseases (incidence)</li> <li>- Non-communicable diseases (prevalence)</li> <li>- Sexually transmitted infections (incidence)</li> <li>- Mental health disorders (prevalence)</li> </ul>	<p>The indicator provides valuable data on the scale of NCDs, the spread of Communicable Diseases and Sexually Transmitted Infections, as well as the emerging prevalence of Mental Health Disorders. and areas for intervention. By monitoring these rates, we can identify disease burden, allocate resources, and develop targeted interventions that promote healthier lifestyles, early diagnosis, and access to healthcare services. It emphasises the need for prevention, early detection, and effective management.</p>	<p>Baseline data for NCDs is inclusive of all age groups, specifically for Overweight and Obesity.</p> <p>Method of calculation for Sexually Transmitted Infections: Total number of positive tests detected, divided by the total number of tests conducted (multiplied by 100 to determine percentage).</p>
<p>1.2.2 Mortality rates (per 1,000 live births)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Under 5</li> <li>- Infant</li> <li>- Neonatal</li> <li>- Maternal</li> <li>- Adult</li> <li>- Premature</li> </ul>	<p>This tracks the rates of death among children in different age groups, as well as mothers during birth and adults. It helps identify areas for intervention and guides efforts to reduce mortality and promote well-being. Lower rates indicate improved access to healthcare and essential interventions.</p>	<p>Baseline data timeframes vary across the disaggregated areas depending on availability. Collection and monitoring will be benchmarked against applicable years.</p>
<p>1.2.3 Life expectancy (disaggregated by gender)</p>	<p>To measure the average lifespan in a population. It reflects healthcare quality, social conditions, and public health interventions. Higher life expectancy indicates better health outcomes and guides policies for improved well-being and reduced premature mortality.</p>	<p>Baseline data extracted from the Samoa Population and Housing Census 2021, with targets set and identified by the Health Sector.</p>

**REFERENCE:**

<b>KEY PRIORITY AREA 2: EDUCATION AND CULTURE</b>					
<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline (FY2024/25)</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Data Sources</b>	<b>Responsible Agencies</b>
<b>2.1 Inclusive education and learning</b>	2.1.1 Transition rates - Primary to Secondary - Secondary to PSET	<b>Primary to Secondary:</b> 90.6%  <b>Secondary to PSET:</b> 41.8%	<b>Primary to Secondary:</b> 96%  <b>Secondary to PSET:</b> 50%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MEC Statistical Digest</li> <li>• NUS Bulletin</li> <li>• SQA Statistical Bulletin</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry of Education and Culture</li> <li>• National University of Samoa</li> <li>• Samoa Qualifications Authority</li> </ul>
	2.1.2 Literacy and numeracy rates - Year 8: % of students achieving L3 & L4 for English, Gagana Samoa, & Maths - Year 12: % of students achieving L2, L3 & L4 for English, Gagana Samoa, & Maths	<p><b>Year 8</b> English: 31.7% Gagana Samoa: 52% Maths: 7.6%</p> <p><b>Year 12</b> English: 49.5% Gagana Samoa: 61.5% Maths: 4.6%</p> <p>(2024)</p>	<p><b>Year 8</b> English: 50% Gagana Samoa: 60% Maths: 20%</p> <p><b>Year 12</b> English: 90% Gagana Samoa: 80% Maths: 20%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MEC Statistical Digest</li> <li>• MEC National Primary and Secondary Examinations Analyses Reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry of Education and Culture</li> </ul>
	2.1.3 Participation rates at ECE level	29%	At least 80%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MEC Statistical Digest</li> <li>• ECE Council</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry of Education and Culture</li> </ul>
	2.1.4 Number of students with a disability attending school (disaggregated by mainstream and special schools)	<b>Mainstream:</b> 361 <b>Special:</b> 124  (2025 Digest)	<b>Mainstream:</b> 80% <b>Special:</b> 80%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MEC Statistical Digest</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry of Education and Culture</li> </ul>
<b>Key Definitions:</b>					

2.2 Diversified education and training relevance	2.2.1 Percentage of PSET graduates who found employment within 6 months	43% (2021-2023)	50%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SQA Tracer Study 2023</li> <li>• NUS Annual Reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Samoa Qualifications Authority</li> <li>• National University of Samoa</li> </ul>
	2.2.2 Percentage of employers of PSET graduates satisfied with the application of graduates' knowledge and skills in the workplace	85% (2018-2020)	90%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SQA Employers Satisfaction Survey</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Samoa Qualifications Authority</li> <li>• Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Labour</li> <li>• National University of Samoa</li> </ul>
2.3 Preserved Samoan culture and heritage	2.3.1 Number of tangible and intangible cultural heritage elements documented and safeguarded	<b>Tangible:</b> 10 Volumes <b>Intangible:</b> 8 Volumes	Increase number of new cultural heritage elements documented with safeguarding measures in place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MEC Annual Reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry of Education and Culture</li> </ul>
	2.3.2 Number of cultural programmes implemented in schools and under the District Development Program	<b>Cultural programmes in schools:</b> 3 <b>Cultural programmes in districts:</b> 3	Increased implementation of cultural programmes in schools and districts nationwide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MEC Annual Reports</li> <li>• DDP Monitoring Reports</li> <li>• NUS Annual Reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry of Education and Culture</li> <li>• Samoa District Development Authority</li> </ul>
	2.3.3 Number of publications on Samoan culture and heritage produced	6 publications	Increased production of publications on Samoan culture and heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NUS Annual Reports</li> <li>• MEC Annual Reports</li> <li>• Education Sector Annual Report</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National University of Samoa</li> <li>• Ministry of Education and Culture</li> </ul>

**Inclusive Education:** an approach where all students, regardless of their abilities, disabilities, learning styles, or backgrounds, learn together in the same general education classrooms.

**Diversified:** an approach that offers multiple learning pathways and methods to accommodate different interests, abilities, learning styles and career goals of individuals. (e.g. PSET, TVET)

**Culture:** the integrated set of spiritual, material, intellectual, and emotional dimensions that define Samoan society and give meaning to its collective life. It embraces artistic and literary expression as well as everyday ways of living, the safeguarding of human rights and the values, traditions and beliefs that shape identity, strengthen social cohesion and provide the foundation for national development.

**Tangible Cultural Heritage:** consists of material expressions of culture including monuments, historic sites, artworks and buildings which are preserved for their enduring value. Such heritage also covers object central to the archaeology, architecture, science or technology of Samoan culture.

**Intangible Cultural Heritage:** signifies the collective practices, expressions and skills, together with the instruments, objects, artefacts and cultural spaces that communities, groups and at times, individuals recognize as part of their cultural heritage. It is often referred to as a living heritage.

National Indicator	Rationale	Baseline
2.1.1 Transition rates <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Primary to Secondary</li> <li>– Secondary to PSET</li> </ul>	This indicator captures whether students have acquired sufficient skills to progress. Transition rates are a critical measure of whether learners are not only achieving academically but also advancing equitably through the education system.	Primary to Secondary: 90.6% Secondary to PSET: 41.8%  <b>Method of calculation:</b> Primary to Secondary - Total number of students enrolled in Year 8 in the previous year, divide by new entrants enrolled to the first-year level of a higher level of education each year excluding repeater (Year 9) * 100% Secondary to PSET – Total number of new PSET entrants in Year X divided by Number of Year 12 students who sat SLC in Year X-1, multiplied by 100. Disaggregate by gender.

<p>2.1.2 Literacy and numeracy rates</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Year 8: % of students achieving L3 &amp; L4 for English, Gagana Samoa, &amp; Maths</li> <li>- Year 12: % of students achieving L2, L3 &amp; L4 for English, Gagana Samoa, &amp; Maths</li> </ul>	<p>By measuring achievement levels in English, Gagana Samoa and Mathematics at Years 8 and 12 provides a consistent national benchmark of student progress and system effectiveness.</p> <p>All National assessments for Year 8 and 12 are both diagnostic and achievement based using 4 levels of diagnostic levels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• L1: Beginner (Less than 50%)</li> <li>• L2: Developing (50% - 64%)</li> <li>• L3: Proficient (65% - 74%)</li> <li>• L4: Established (75% - 100%)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Year 8</b>  English: 31.7%  Gagana Samoa: 52%  Maths: 7.6%</p> <p><b>Year 12</b>  English: 49.5%  Gagana Samoa: 61.5%  Maths: 4.6%</p> <p>Method of calculation:</p> <p><b>Year 8</b>  English/Gagana Samoa/Maths: Total number of students achieving the expected levels (L3 and L4) in the subject, divided by the total number of students who sat the subject in each year * 100%</p> <p><b>Year 12</b>  English/Gagana Samoa/Maths: Total number of students achieving the expected levels (L2, L3 and L4) in the subject, divided by the total number of students who sat the subject in each year * 100%</p>
<p>2.3.1 Number of tangible and intangible cultural heritage elements documented and safeguarded</p>	<p>This indicator reflects the commitment to preserving Samoa’s cultural identity and ensuring its transmission. It provides a benchmark of progress in cultural preservation.</p>	<p>The baseline is the current count of safeguarded heritage elements at the outset (tangible and intangible).</p> <p>Tangible: 10 Volumes (138 cultural heritage sites)  Intangible : 8 Volumes (160 Samoa Ne’i Galo publications)</p>
<p>2.3.2 Number of cultural programmes implemented in schools and under the District Development Program</p>	<p>Tracking the number of programmes implemented, shows that Samoa is not only preserving its culture but also strengthening resilience, identity and opportunity at both school and community levels. It demonstrates that culture is treated as a living development asset, rather than merely a symbolic value.</p>	<p>Number of Cultural programmes at school and district levels</p> <p><b>Schools: 3</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Samoa Ne’i Galo Festival</li> <li>- School Cultural Day</li> <li>- Oratory and Heritage Courses</li> </ul>

		<p><b>DDP: 3</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Samoa Weaving Programme (Siapo and fine mats)</li> <li>- Fala Su'i embroidery</li> <li>- Traditional Games (Kilikiti &amp; Fautasi race)</li> </ul>
<p>2.3.3 Number of publications on Samoan culture and heritage produced</p>	<p>Publications provide a formal and accessible record of traditional practices, stories, and cultural knowledge, ensuring they are preserved and transmitted across generations. By tracking the number of publications produced, the indicator offers a tangible measure of national commitment to safeguarding and strengthening the Samoan culture. With a baseline of 6 publications, the indicator establishes the current stock of documented cultural knowledge and provides a reference point for future growth.</p>	<p><b>6 Publications</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Journal of Samoa Studies</li> <li>- Tusi Faalupega o Samoa</li> <li>- Tusi Pese Faaleaganuu</li> <li>- Samoan Monolingual Dictionary</li> <li>- Samoa Ne'i Galo Vol.11</li> <li>- Proverbs and Phrases (Tusi o lo'o fa'amauina ai muagagana ma alagaupu)</li> </ul> <p>These 6 publications produced under the education sector establishes the official starting point for monitoring progress. At the same time, it is important to recognize that additional publications are being produced independently by individuals, academics and authors. While these are not captured in the baseline, they contribute significantly to the broader body of knowledge even if they are not counted in the baseline.</p>



## KEY STRATEGIC OUTCOME 2: SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY

KSO 2 recognizes that for Small Island Developing States like Samoa with external vulnerabilities, a diversified and sustainable economy is essential to navigating the current geopolitical landscape. The rationale is that macroeconomic resilience is not an end, but the foundation upon which shared prosperity is built. Without stability, businesses cannot invest; without diversification, communities cannot withstand shocks. Informed by lessons from PDS 1, this KSO aims to sustain macroeconomic stability while sharpening the focus on two critical drivers: private sector and community empowerment. Key policy initiatives will pursue targeted interventions that build and protect the economic livelihoods of communities, alongside business enabling measures that foster growth and innovation. The MEL Framework will allow progress towards those ambitions to be captured.

KEY PRIORITY AREA 3: MACROECONOMIC RESILIENCE					
Expected Outcomes	Indicators	Baseline (FY2024/25)	Targets	Data Sources	Responsible Agencies
3.1 Sustained economic performance	3.1.1 Annual average real GDP growth rate	4.2%	At least 3-4%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SBS GDP Reports</li> <li>MOF Annual Fiscal Strategy Statements</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Samoa Bureau of Statistics</li> <li>Ministry of Finance</li> </ul>
	3.1.2 Headline annual inflation rate	1.9%	3%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CBS Price Development &amp; Annual Monetary Policy Statements</li> <li>SBS CPI Report</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Central Bank of Samoa</li> <li>Samoa Bureau of Statistics</li> </ul>
3.2 Safeguarded external position	3.2.1 Official foreign reserves (months of import cover)	13.9 months	At least 4 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CBS Gross International Liquidity Reserves Report</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Central Bank of Samoa</li> </ul>
	3.2.2 External debt to GDP ratio	21.2%	Less than 50%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MOF Debt Bulletin</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Finance</li> </ul>

## REFERENCE:

### Key Definitions:

**External Position:** refers to the economy’s external debt position and its level of foreign reserves.

**Headline Inflation:** The overall annual change in the CPI.

**Consumer Price Index (CPI):** A measure of the average change in prices of goods and services commonly purchased by households.

National Indicator	Rationale	Baseline
3.1.1 Annual average real GDP growth rate	This indicator serves as a key measure of overall economic performance, capturing changes in the level of economic activity over time.	4.2% (FY2024/25)  Real GDP FY2023/24: \$2,488.12 million Real GDP FY2024/25: \$2,592.64 million
3.1.2 Headline annual inflation rate	This indicator measures the annual percentage change in the general price level of goods and services consumed by households. It is a key measure of price stability and reflects changes in the cost of living over time.	1.9% (FY2024/25)
3.2.1 Official foreign reserves (months of import cover)	This tracks the capacity of international reserves in relation to import requirements, expressed in months of import cover. It is a critical indicator of the external sector’s position, as it reflects the ability of the economy to finance essential imports and withstand external shocks.	13.9 months (FY2024/25)  4 months of import cover is the minimum adequacy benchmark (Finance Sector Plan 2023-2027 and Central Bank of Samoa Monetary Policy Framework 2024)
3.2.2 External debt to GDP ratio	External debt position reflects the economy’s reliance on overseas borrowing and indicates the available space for additional borrowing relative to current economic capacity. It provides an overall view of debt exposure and fiscal flexibility.	21.2% (FY2024/25)  Total debt stock: \$760.4 million Nominal GDP: \$3,584.93 million

## KEY PRIORITY AREA 4: COMMUNITIES' ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

Expected Outcomes	Indicators	Baseline (FY2024/25)	Targets	Data Sources	Responsible Agencies
4.1 Improved household income and living standards	4.1.1 Coverage of community-driven economic initiatives (disaggregated as necessary to reflect progress and impact)	51 districts supported through the DDP and community livelihood initiatives	100% districts coverage maintained with increased vulnerable households' participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DDP Monitoring Reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Samoa District Development Authority</li> </ul>
	4.1.2 Percentage of the population living below Samoa's Basic Needs Poverty Line and Multi-dimensional Poverty Index	15.2% (2023)	10%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SBS Poverty and Hardship Assessment</li> <li>SBS MPI</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Family and Social Affairs</li> <li>Samoa Bureau of Statistics</li> </ul>
	4.1.3 Growth rate of household income	<b>Average Annual Household Income:</b> \$63,373	Household income growth rate maintained above 50%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Household Income and Expenditure Survey</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Family and Social Affairs</li> <li>Samoa Bureau of Statistics</li> </ul>
4.2 Enhanced support and protection of the most vulnerable	4.2.1 Implementation of social protection measures - Percentage of beneficiaries (elderly, PWDs, children aged 0-3, vulnerable households) - Percentage of Government expenditure on social protection measures	<p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> Elderly: 12,500 Pensioners PWDs: 2,875 Children aged 0-3: 0 Vulnerable Households: 26</p> <p><b>Government Expenditure:</b> 7% (Social Protection Measures: \$56.07 million tala)</p>	<p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> 100% coverage of those eligible</p> <p><b>Government Expenditure:</b> Increase to 10%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Budget Estimates</li> <li>Samoa Senior Citizens and Disability Benefit Fund's Annual Reports</li> <li>MOH Annual Reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Finance</li> <li>Samoa National Provident Fund</li> <li>Ministry of Family and Social Affairs</li> <li>Ministry of Health</li> </ul>

## REFERENCE:

### Key Definitions:

**Community empowerment:** is the process by which communities are enabled to lead their own development and pursue the social and economic outcomes desired by their members

**Vulnerable:** are individuals or groups who, due to personal, social, or health-related circumstances, have a significantly higher risk of experiencing harm, exploitation, or poor health outcomes, and who often have limited ability to protect or care for themselves.

National Indicator	Rationale	Baseline
4.1.3 Growth rate of household income	This indicator tracks the pace of change over time and is intended to ensure income growth remains strong while expenditure growth is contained to improve living standards.	In 2023, Average Annual Household Income was \$63,373 according the Household Income and Expenditure Survey. This is taken as the baseline for this indicator, with a targeted growth rate based on comparison with 2018 levels and the initiatives being implemented intended to improve household income and living standards.
4.2.1 Implementation of social protection measures - Percentage of beneficiaries (elderly, PWDs, children aged 0-3, vulnerable households) - Percentage of government expenditure on social protection measures	This indicator tracks both the coverage of vulnerable groups and the share of government resources dedicated to social protection, ensuring that investment translates into expanded access and strengthened support for the elderly, persons with disabilities, young children and vulnerable households.	<p><b>Government Expenditure: 7%</b> (<i>Social Protection Measures: \$56.07 million tala</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Shelter Financing: \$500,000</li> <li>- Homes for the Elderly: \$70,000</li> <li>- One Government Grant: \$18 million</li> <li>- Senior Citizens Pension and Disability Benefit Scheme: \$37.5 million</li> </ul> <p>Total calculated as a percentage of Government's Expenditure Programs: FY24/25 = \$802.9 million.</p>

## KEY PRIORITY AREA 5: PRIVATE SECTOR DIVERSIFICATION

Expected Outcomes	Indicators	Baseline (FY2024/25)	Targets	Data Sources	Responsible Agencies
5.1 Dynamic business growth and innovation	5.1.1 Industry contributions to GDP - Tourism, agriculture, fisheries, manufacturing, ICT, etc.	Commerce: \$717.4m (27.7%) Agriculture: \$148.8m (5.7%) Fishing: \$28.4m (1.1%) Manufacturing: \$95.4m (3.7%) Tourism (Accommodation & Restaurants): \$53.4m (2.1%) ICT (Communications): \$106.6m (4.1%) Business Services: \$97.2m (3.8%)	Commerce: \$835.0m Agriculture: \$167.4m Fishing: \$31.8m Manufacturing: \$125.0m Tourism (Accommodation & Restaurants): \$70.0m ICT (Communications): \$135.0m Business Services: \$125.0m	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SBS (GDP Production Tables)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Labour</li> <li>Ministry of Agriculture</li> <li>Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources</li> <li>Samoa Tourism Authority</li> <li>Ministry of Communications and Information Technology</li> </ul>
	5.1.2 Access to concessional loan facilities - Total value	<p><b>SBH</b> Value: \$3 million</p> <p><b>DBS:</b> Value: \$13 million</p>	<p><b>SBH</b> Value: \$5 million per year</p> <p><b>DBS:</b> Value: \$20 million per year</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Samoa Business Hub Reports</li> <li>Development Bank of Samoa Reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development Bank of Samoa</li> <li>Samoa Business Hub</li> </ul>
	5.1.3 Level of new foreign investment - Value of investment - Number of investors	<p><b>UTOS diaspora investment:</b> \$15.91 million (6% of total unitholder funds)</p> <p><b>MCIL:</b> 61 new foreign enterprises</p>	<p><b>UTOS:</b> \$200 million</p> <p><b>MCIL:</b> Increase to 100 new foreign enterprises</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Commerce Industry and Labour Reports</li> <li>Unit Trust of Samoa</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Commerce Industry and Labour</li> <li>Unit Trust of Samoa</li> </ul>

5.2 Increased employment and export opportunities	5.2.1 Total export value	<b>Commodity Exports:</b> \$105 million <b>Services Exports:</b> \$885 million <b>Total Export Value:</b> \$990 million	<b>Commodity Exports:</b> \$122 million <b>Services Exports:</b> \$1.1 billion <b>Total Export Value:</b> \$1.2 billion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Central Bank of Samoa</li> <li>Samoa Bureau of Statistics</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Labour</li> <li>Samoa Export Authority</li> <li>Ministry of Agriculture</li> <li>Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources</li> </ul>
	5.2.2 Growth of formal employment in the Private Sector	Total Formal Employment: 19,841	Increase by 3.5% annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Samoa Bureau of Statistics</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Labour</li> </ul>
	5.2.3 Tourism earnings	\$652.3 million	\$800 million	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Central Bank of Samoa</li> <li>Samoa Tourism Authority</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Samoa Tourism Authority</li> <li>Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Labour</li> </ul>

## REFERENCE:

### Key Definitions:

**Diversification:** the expansion of business and economic activity into a wider range of industries, products, or markets.

**Innovation:** means new practices that allow a company to better adapt to the current domestic and international realities.

**Foreign enterprises:** businesses or companies from one country that invest in another country's economy – foreign direct investment.

National Indicator	Rationale	Baseline
5.1.1 Industry contributions to GDP - Tourism, agriculture, fisheries, manufacturing, ICT, etc.	With the integrated approach of PDS2, this indicator captures the overall contribution (in real terms) of key industries to GDP. The focus is on industries driving growth and emerging sectors with the potential to transform Samoa's economy – inclusive of both MSMEs and large enterprises.	The baseline data is calculated using Real GDP for FY2024/25, which at the time of publication is \$2,592.64 million.
5.1.2 Access to concessional loan facilities - Total value	To facilitate business innovation, the Government's provision of concessional lending facilities is captured by this indicator, in that it facilitates the access to finance needed for business growth.	The baseline is the approved FY2024/25 Budget provision for concessional lending facilities to the Development Bank of Samoa (\$13 million) and Samoa Business Hub (\$3 million).
5.1.3 Level of new foreign investment - Value of investment - Number of investors	Increasing the number of registered foreign investment enterprises creates an environment of growth and innovation through a supportive entrepreneurship ecosystem and knowledge sharing, collectively providing increased opportunities for new businesses to emerge and thrive in domestic markets. Additionally, this indicator captures the value of diaspora investments channeled through the Unit of Trust of Samoa as an initial measure of the significant contribution potential our diaspora communities can make to national development.	The baseline for the value of investment is the proportion of UTOS unitholder funds attributed to diaspora investments, with the target reflecting that of the intended value for the new airline investment avenue.  The baseline for the number of foreign enterprises is derived from MCIL records of the registration of new foreign investment enterprises.

5.2.1 Total export value	When the export value of Samoa’s goods and services increases, it directly translates into higher revenue for businesses engaged in export activities. By expanding their market reach and selling to international customers, businesses can tap into larger customer bases, which can significantly boost their income. In addition, it plays a vital role in earning foreign exchange. As export value rises, it leads to an influx of foreign currency into the domestic economy.	Baseline data obtained from the Central Bank of Samoa (Balance of Payments).
5.2.2 Growth of formal employment in the Private Sector	Promoting the growth of employment in the private sector can contribute to improved income levels, increased consumer spending, and higher tax revenues. These factors collectively contribute to strengthening overall business innovation and private sector diversification.	The baseline figure includes Primary, Secondary and Tertiary industries, and excludes Public Administration
5.2.3 Tourism earnings	Tourism as a major contributor to the Commerce sector, is highlighted here as a significant aspect of the employment and exports outcomes pursued at the national level.	Baseline data is inclusive of tourists arriving via cruise ships.  The target is set in close alignment with that set out in the Samoa 2040 Plan.



## KEY STRATEGIC OUTCOME 3: TRUSTED GOVERNANCE, RULE OF LAW AND SECURITY

KSO 3 recognizes that trusted governance, the rule of law, and strong national security are essential foundations for Samoa's long-term stability. Effective governance depends not only on strong institutions and legal frameworks, but also on empowered communities, ethical leadership, and a capable workforce that can deliver responsive and equitable services across the country.

## KEY PRIORITY AREA 6: SOCIAL JUSTICE

Expected Outcomes	Indicators	Baseline (FY2024/25)	Targets	Data Sources	Responsible Agencies
6.1 Safer communities	6.1.1 Prevalence and incidence of crime - Domestic and gender-based violence - Drug-related crime	602 cases closed from a total of 1,199 cases registered related to domestic and gender-based violence and drug-related crime	Reduce reported cases by 10%  Increase case resolution rate to 65%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SBS DHS-MICS</li> <li>MPPCS Reports</li> <li>MJCA Reports</li> <li>MFSA Reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Samoa Bureau of Statistics</li> <li>Samoa Police, Prisons and Corrections Services</li> <li>Ministry of Justice and Courts Administration</li> <li>Ministry of Family and Social Affairs</li> </ul>
	6.1.2 Number of laws/legislations that safeguard communities reviewed	Second Review of the Fabric of Laws of Samoa - Crimes Act 2013 - Ombudsman Act 2013 - Electoral Act 1963	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drugs Act</li> <li>Arms Legislation</li> <li>Privacy Law</li> <li>Online Safety Act</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SLRC Reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Samoa Law Reform Commission</li> </ul>
6.2 Equitable access to justice and democracy	6.2.1 Percentage of applications for Legal Aid Approved	79% (FY2023/24)	90%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MJCA Reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Justice and Courts Administration</li> </ul>
	6.2.2 Number of cases resolved via mediations as an alternative conflict resolution at the family, alcohol and youth, and land and titles courts	534 cases	Increase the number of cases resolved through mediation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MJCA Reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Justice and Courts Administration</li> </ul>

	6.2.3 Number of human rights complaints investigated and resolved	140 complaints received in total; 108 cases within jurisdiction	Address 100% of complaints received	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Office of the Ombudsman Annual Reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Office of the Ombudsman</li> </ul>
	6.2.4 Electoral system expanded for overseas voting for Samoan citizens	No out of country voting	System in place and fully operational for out of country voting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>OEC Annual Reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Office of the Electoral Commission</li> </ul>

## REFERENCE:

### Key Definitions:

**Rule of law:** the principle that everyone in a society, including leaders and government officials, must obey the law and be treated equally under it.

**Social justice:** the principle of fairness and equality in society, where all people have equal rights and opportunities.

**Access:** means the opportunity and right to obtain legal help, information and representation so that everyone can understand and exercise their legal rights and participate fairly in the justice system.

**Democracy:** system of government in which the people have the power to choose their leaders and influence decisions – encouraging accountability, participation and equal representation.

National Indicator	Rationale	Baseline
6.1.2 Number of laws/legislations that safeguard communities reviewed	This indicator captures the government’s active role in maintaining a strong and relevant legal environment that protects the people of Samoa. Laws and legislations are not static; they must be periodically reviewed to ensure they remain effective in addressing current and emerging risks such as public health challenges, environmental threats, social protection needs and community safety. By tracking the number of safeguarding laws reviewed, the indicator highlights progress in strengthening governance and ensuring that communities are protected under a framework that is both robust and responsive.	Second Review of the Fabric of Laws of Samoa - Crimes Act 2013 - Ombudsman Act 2013 - Electoral Act 1963
6.2.1 Percentage of applications for Legal Aid Approved	This indicator focuses on the percentage of legal aid services provided, ensuring that legal services and advice are made available to all in the community. The recently revised Legal Aid Policy now expands the scope of legal aid services to include cases at the District Court, Youth Court, Family Court and Court of Appeal.	Calculation: Number of legal aid applications approved divided by the total applications received.  <b>FY2023/24</b> Applications received: 112 Applications approved: 88

6.2.3 Number of complaints against Ministries and organisations investigated and resolved	This indicator aims to capture the protection of people’s fundamental rights through the provision of equitable service by public agencies and disciplinary forces. The Office of the Ombudsman oversees the resolution of complaints and compliance of these agencies with good governance standards and the rule of law.	Obtained from the Office of the Ombudsman’s Annual Report.
6.2.4 Electoral system expanded for overseas voting for Samoan citizens	Initial work has begun towards enabling Samoan citizens overseas to vote and participate in General Elections. This will include the setup of a special taskforce and necessary legislative amendments.	As of the 2025 General Election, there was no out of country voting enabled.

## KEY PRIORITY AREA 7: WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

Expected Outcomes	Indicators	Baseline (FY2024/25)	Targets	Data Sources	Responsible Agencies
7.1 Skilled Workforce	7.1.1 Percentage of the national workforce with qualifications	29.54% (2022)	34%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Workforce Plan</li> <li>Samoa Labour Force and Child Labour Survey</li> <li>SQA Database</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public Service Commission</li> <li>Samoa Bureau of Statistics</li> <li>Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Labour</li> </ul>
	7.1.2 Number of employed graduates that address the skills shortage list	125	132	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Workforce Taskforce</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public Service Commission</li> <li>Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Labour</li> </ul>
7.2 Reliable service delivery	7.2.1 Prevalence of corruption in Government	49%	39%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Anti-Corruption Policy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public Service Commission</li> </ul>
	7.2.2 Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services	90%	95%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public Administration Sector Plan Annual Reviews</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public Service Commission</li> <li>Samoa Bureau of Statistics</li> </ul>

## REFERENCE:

### Key Definitions:

**Skilled:** Assumes that the workforce is suitably trained, educated, and/or experienced to deliver tasks to a desired level of performance

**Reliable service delivery:** providing essential services consistently and without unnecessary delays or failures, so that people can trust they will receive the right service at the right time.

**Corruption:** refers to the abuse of entrusted power of private gain. It covers a whole range of abuses, including but not limited to fraud.

National Indicator	Rationale	Baseline
7.1.1 Percentage of the national workforce with qualifications	This captures the proportion of the national workforce equipped with formal skills and knowledge needed to deliver reliable, quality services.	<b>29.54%</b> (2022)  <b>Method of calculation:</b> (TVET + Tertiary) / Total # of Employed (2,988 + 12,713) / 53,135
7.1.2 Number of employed graduates that address the skills shortage list	This measures the extent to which education and training system produces job-ready graduates who fill critical skill gaps identified in the National Workforce Plan, thereby reducing labor shortages in priority sectors and improving national productivity.	<b>125</b> (FY2024/25)  This was the total number of new graduates in FY2024/25
7.2.1 Prevalence of corruption in Government	This indicator measures public perception or experience of corrupt practices within government institutions. This directly links to the National Anti-Corruption Policy.	<b>49%</b>  The baseline data was extracted from Samoa's National Anti-Corruption Policy.
7.2.2 Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services	This measures how the citizens perceive the quality, accessibility, reliability, and fairness of government services. High satisfaction reflects trusted governance, skilled workforce, and effective service delivery.	<b>90%</b>  The baseline data was extracted from the Public Administration Sector Plan

## KEY PRIORITY AREA 8: STRATEGIC DIPLOMACY & SECURITY

Expected Outcomes	Indicators	Baseline (FY2024/25)	Targets	Data Sources	Responsible Agencies
8.1 Enhanced border security and cyber security	8.1.1 Border security - Number of illegally imported goods detected - Number of passengers arrested and successfully charged for the importation of illicit substances	- 6 illegal importation cases detected and recorded  - 1 offender arrested and successfully prosecuted	- Detect and intercept 8 illegal importation cases through strengthened border security measures  - Successfully arrest and prosecute at least 2 offenders involved in the importation of illicit substances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SPPCS Annual Report</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Police, Prisons and Corrections Services</li> <li>Ministry of Customs</li> </ul>
	8.1.2 Cyber security - Number of cyber-attacks detected and prevented - Number of cyber-security audits and threat landscape assessments conducted	- 0 cyber-attacks detected - 2 assessments conducted (MFAT and MPMC)	- 100% of Cyber-attacks detected and prevented - Audits and assessments conducted for 100% of Government Ministries and Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MCIT (SAMCERT)</li> <li>National Cybersecurity Strategy Annual Reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Communications and Information Technology</li> </ul>
8.2 Strengthened diplomatic relations and global influence	8.2.1 Growth in diplomacy and development cooperation arrangements	<b>Diplomatic posts:</b> 12  <b>Development cooperation arrangements:</b> 50	<b>Diplomatic posts:</b> More than 12  <b>Development cooperation arrangements:</b> More than 50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MOF Annual Reports</li> <li>MFAT Annual Reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Finance</li> <li>Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade</li> </ul>
	8.2.2 World rankings by National Sports organisations and athletes at regional and international competitions	8 international sporting events	More than 12 events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MSR Annual Reports</li> <li>National Sports Federations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Sports and Recreation</li> <li>SASNOC</li> </ul>

## REFERENCE:

### Key Definitions:

**Border Security** refers to the measures used by relevant authorities (e.g. Customs and Police) to protect national entry points such as airports and seaports from illegal goods, drugs, and unauthorized entry.

**Cyber Security** is the protection of the government systems, networks, and digital infrastructure from cyber threats, including unauthorized access, data breaches, and system disruptions.

**Global Influence** refers to the ability to achieve international recognition and visibility through engagement in global partnerships, cooperation arrangements, and participation in global events.

**Development cooperation arrangements** refer to formal partnerships or agreements with development partners to support national development through funding, technical assistance or joint programmes.

National Indicator	Rationale	Baseline
8.1.1 Border security - Number of illegally imported goods detected - Number of passengers arrested and successfully charged for the importation of drugs and illicit substances	This assesses border security efforts in preventing the illegal importation of goods, including drugs and other illicit substances, by tracking the number of cases detected. This reflects the progress in strengthening detection, screening, and enforcement systems, as well as improving the capacity of authorities to identify and respond to cross-border crime.	Baseline data obtained from the Ministry of Police, Prisons and Corrections Services – based on referrals from Border Control (Ministry of Customs) for prosecution.
8.1.2 Cyber Security - Number of cyber-attacks detected and prevented	This captures the effectiveness of cyber security measures in identifying and responding to cyber threats. It reflects efforts to strengthen national cyber security systems, including improved threat detection, incident response capabilities, and the protection of digital infrastructure and sensitive data.	The baseline accounts for the ongoing work towards finalizing the comprehensive annual report on the implementation of the National Cybersecurity Strategy which will include details on cyber threats, vulnerabilities and incidents identified in Samoa as well as actions taken in response. In FY2024/25, cybersecurity assessments were conducted for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade and the Ministry of the Prime Minister and Cabinet, as part of preparations for the

		Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM).
8.2.1 Growth in diplomacy and development cooperation arrangements	This measures Samoa’s efforts to strengthen diplomatic relations and expand international partnerships by tracking the number of formal cooperation arrangements. It reflects progress in coordinating development support and enhancing engagement with bilateral and multilateral partners to support national priorities and long-term development.	<p><b>Diplomatic posts</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Wellington, NZ (Samoa High Commission)</li> <li>2. Canberra, Australia (Samoa High Commission)</li> <li>3. New York, US (Samoa Embassy)</li> <li>4. Tokyo, Japan (Samoa Embassy)</li> <li>5. Beijing, China (Samoa Embassy)</li> <li>6. Suva Fiji (Samoa High Commission)</li> <li>7. Brussels, Belgium (Samoa Embassy)</li> <li>8. Geneva, Switzerland (Samoa Embassy)</li> <li>9. Auckland, NZ (Office of the Consul General)</li> <li>10. American Samoa (Office of the Consul General)</li> <li>11. Sydney, Australia (Office of the Consul General)</li> </ol> <p><b>Development cooperation arrangements</b> Countries listed are key development partners with Resident Diplomatic missions in Samoa and to which Samoa closely engages on a regular basis. Samoa has a range of partnership arrangements with these Governments in mutually agreed fields of priority and interest, including trade and investment.</p> <p><b>Bilateral:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Australia</li> <li>2. New Zealand</li> <li>3. Japan</li> <li>4. China</li> <li>5. United Kingdom</li> </ol>

		<p>6. USA</p> <p>Multilateral:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7. Asian Development Bank (ADB)</li> <li>8. World Bank Group (WBG)</li> <li>9. European Investment Bank (EIB)</li> <li>10. Asia Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)</li> <li>11. European Union (EU) Regional Organization:</li> <li>12. Fisheries Forum Agency (FFA)</li> <li>13. South Pacific Community (SPC)</li> <li>14. South Pacific Regional Environmental Program (SPREP) 1</li> <li>15. Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS)</li> <li>16. Pacific Financial Technical Assistance Center (PFTAC)</li> <li>17. Pacific Regional Infrastructure facility (PRIF)</li> <li>18. Pacific Aviation Safety Office (PASO)</li> <li>19. Pacific Power Association (PPA)</li> <li>20. Pacific Water and Wastewater Association</li> <li>21. South Pacific Tourism Organisation (SPTO)</li> <li>22. University of the South Pacific (USP).</li> <li>23. Pacer Plus Implementation Unit</li> <li>24. Pacific Immigration Development community (PIDC)</li> <li>25. Pacific Transnational Crime Coordination Centre (PTCCC)</li> </ul> <p>International Organisations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>26. Green Climate Fund (GCF)</li> <li>27. Global Environment Fund (GEF)</li> <li>28. Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)</li> </ul>
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		<p>29. International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)</p> <p>30. United Nations and its UN agencies/programs (FAO, WHO, UNDP, UNEP, UNFPA, UNESCO, UN Women, UNICEF, IOM)</p> <p>31. International Maritime Organisation (IMO)</p> <p>32. International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO)</p> <p>33. International Solar Alliance (ISA)</p> <p>34. World Trade Organisation (WTO)</p> <p>35. World Meteorological Office (WMO)</p> <p>36. International Labour Organisation (ILO)</p> <p>37. Commonwealth Secretariat</p> <p>38. Pacific Catastrophe Risk Insurance Company (PCRIC)</p> <p>Note that Samoa has developed formal relations with several other development partners including but not limited to</p> <p>39. India - Overseas medical scheme</p> <p>40. Israel – Visa Partnership arrangement,</p> <p>41. ROK &amp; India – development cooperation and TCP</p> <p>42. Canada – Community grants</p> <p>43. UAE &amp; Singapore- Air Services Agreement</p> <p>44. Netherlands, India &amp; Norway – Tax Information Exchange, Arrangement</p> <p>45. Australian Infrastructure Financing Facility for the Pacific (AIFFP)</p> <p>46. Climate Investment Fund (CIF)</p> <p>47. Samoa Agreement (EU OACPS)</p> <p>48. Global Partnership for Education (GPE)</p>
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		<p>49. Global Shield Against Climate Risk</p> <p>50. Open Skies Agreement (US)</p>
<p>8.2.2 World rankings by National Sports organisations and athletes at regional and international competitions</p>	<p>This captures Samoa’s global presence and influence through sports by tracking both participation and performance in regional and international competitions.</p>	<p>Baseline: 8 international sporting events across 8 sports</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Paris 2024 Olympics (9 sports, 24 athletes)</li> <li>2. FIFA Men's World Cup OFC Qualifier — Rounds 1 and 2 (Sep–Nov 2024)</li> <li>3. World Rugby Oceania Sevens and SVNS Tier 3 qualification (Oct 2024)</li> <li>4. World Rugby SVNS Tier 3 — Men's and Women's (Oct 2024–Jun 2025)</li> <li>5. ICC U19 Men's WC EAP Division 2 Qualifier (hosted in Samoa, Aug 2024)</li> <li>6. ICC Men's T20 WC EAP Sub-Regional Qualifier A (hosted in Samoa, Aug 2024)</li> <li>7. ICC U19 Women's T20 World Cup, Malaysia (Jan 2025) — Samoa's first ever cricket World Cup appearance at any level</li> <li>8. Pacific Mini Games, Palau (commenced June 2025)</li> </ol>



## KEY STRATEGIC OUTCOME 4: SAFEGUARDED CLIMATE-RESILIENT ENVIRONMENT

The Government aims to build a future where Samoan communities are resilient, ecosystems are protected, and sustainable energy powers national development. This ambition is driven by an urgent reality: Samoa faces ecosystem degradation, water insecurity, waste challenges, and increasing extreme weather events. The indications in the MEL Framework are explicitly designed to track progress against these challenges.

## KEY PRIORITY AREA 9: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, RESTORATION AND CONSERVATION

Expected Outcomes	Indicators	Baseline (FY2024/25)	Targets	Data Sources	Responsible Agencies
<b>9.1 Strengthened environmental resilience and sustainability</b>	9.1.1 Percentage of waste sustainably managed	42%	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Environment Sector Annual Review Reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment</li> </ul>
	9.1.2 Quantity of natural resources extracted under approved licenses and permits	Forest Harvesting: 24	Less than or equal to 24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MNRE Annual Reports</li> <li>Environment Sector Annual Report</li> <li>Ministry of Lands &amp; Survey</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment</li> <li>Ministry of Lands and Survey</li> </ul>
		Water Abstraction: 6	Less than or equal to 8		
		Sand Mining: 26	Less than or equal to 35		
		Reclamations: 24	Less than or equal to 30		
9.1.3 Cumulative areas of ecosystems under protection and conservation	29,478.37 ha	At least 500 additional hectares	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Environment Sector Annual Reports</li> <li>MNRE Annual Reports</li> <li>SOE Report</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment</li> </ul>	
9.1.4 Cumulative area of degraded ecosystems areas rehabilitated	4,651.34 ha	At least 500 additional hectares	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Environment Sector Annual Review Reports</li> <li>MNRE Annual Reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment</li> </ul>	
<b>9.2 Enhanced disaster readiness</b>	9.2.1 Coverage of Multi Hazard Early Warning System	<b>Hydrological</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vaisigano River Flood Decision Support System</li> <li>33 groundwater monitoring boreholes</li> </ul>	At least 10% increase in coverage for each hazard category	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MNRE Annual Reports</li> <li>MWTI (PREPARE Project Progress Reports)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 19 rainfall gauges (inland)</li> <li>• 18 river level gauges</li> <li>• 2 rainfall samplers</li> </ul> <b>Meteorological</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 18 automatic weather stations</li> <li>• 11 automatic rainfall stations</li> <li>• 21 manual rainfall stations</li> </ul> <b>Seismic</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 6 seismic stations</li> </ul> <b>Ocean / Marine</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 tide gauges</li> </ul> <b>Tsunami /Flooding</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5 sirens operational (urban area)</li> <li>• 23 sirens installed in 2014 (non-operational to be replaced)</li> </ul>	100% of existing MHEWS infrastructure operational and maintained		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry of Works, Transport and Infrastructure</li> </ul>
	9.2.2 Communities with functional disaster preparedness and response mechanisms	145	All 362	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MNRE Annual Reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment</li> <li>• Samoa Fire and Emergency Services Authority</li> </ul>
	9.2.3 Disaster Readiness ranking	89th	Improve ranking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environment Sector</li> </ul>

## REFERENCE:

### Key Definitions:

**Waste Management** refers to the overall management of waste generation, collection, transportation, processing, waste disposal, and recycling.

**Conservation:** is the preservation and protection of natural and historic resources for the purpose of maintaining their intrinsic values, providing for their appreciation and recreational enjoyment by the public, and safeguarding the options of future generations

**Ecosystem:** an interacting system of living and non-living parts such as sunlight, air, water, minerals and nutrients. Ecosystems can be small and short-lived, for example, water-filled tree holes or rotting logs on a forest floor, or large and long-lived such as forests or lakes.

**Protected Area:** refer to a geographically defined area that is protected primarily for nature conservation purposes or to maintain biodiversity values, using any of a range of legal mechanisms that provide long term security of either tenure or land use purposes. It may be either publicly or privately owned.

**Disaster Readiness:** being prepared before an emergency or natural disaster happens, by having emergency response plans, early warning systems, trained responders, emergency supplies, and practiced evacuation routes in place to protect lives, property, and communities.

National Indicator	Rationale	Baseline
9.1.1 Percentage of waste sustainably managed	Samoa generates approximately 26,982 tonnes of waste annually, with only 42% formally managed at designated landfills (Vaiaata and Tafaigata). The aim is to ensure that a growing proportion of waste is treated, recycled, composted, or disposed of in environmentally sound manners, reducing pollution, greenhouse gas emissions, and public health risks.	<b>42%</b> (2021)
9.1.2 Quantity of natural resources extracted under approved licenses and permits	This addresses the sustainable utilization of Samoa’s natural resources, including forest harvesting, water abstraction, sand mining, quarrying, biological resources and reclamations. All extraction activities are to be regulated under approved licenses and permits, with quantities extracted monitored and managed within sustainable limits throughout the PDS Period.	Forest Harvesting: 24 Water Abstraction: 6 Sand Mining: 31 Reclaimed Land: 24 (FY22/23) <b>(FY2024/25)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Forest Harvesting: 16 permits &amp; 8 licences approved</li></ul>

	<p>Forest harvesting is targeted to remain at or below 24 to maintain current extraction levels while strengthening compliance monitoring. Water abstraction is targeted at <math>\leq 8</math> permits, allowing only minimal permits where sustainable yield assessments confirm availability, prioritizing water security without depleting freshwater sources. Sand mining is targeted at <math>\leq 35</math>, permitting limited increase from 31 only if assessment confirms sufficient sand availability; otherwise, levels will be maintained or reduced to prevent riverbed and coastal erosion. Reclaimed land is limited to <math>\leq 30</math> applications approved.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Quarrying and biological resources extraction will be consolidated in the first year of the PDS Term as well as the confirmation of the exact quantity of natural resources extracted.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water Abstraction: 6 renewal licenses</li> <li>• Sand Mining: 31 sand mining processed</li> <li>• Reclamations: 24 reclamations approved</li> </ul>
9.1.3 Cumulative areas of ecosystems under protection and conservation	This indicator tracks progress toward expanding Samoa’s protected and conserved areas. It recognizes that with over 80% of Samoa’s land under customary ownership, successful conservation depends on sustained community and village engagement	29,478.37 ha
9.1.4 Cumulative area of degraded ecosystems areas rehabilitated	This indicator captures active restoration of damaged terrestrial, coastal, and freshwater ecosystems. Rehabilitation focuses on repairing ecosystems that have already been harmed. Building on existing restoration work, Samoa commits to rehabilitating at least 500 hectares by the end of the PDS Period.	4,651.34 ha
9.2.2 Communities with functional disaster preparedness and response mechanisms	This counts the number of communities who have completed the CDCRM Program. The CDCRM is a	<b>145</b> (FY2024/25)

	national program for the preparation and training of local communities to recognize the risks of exposure to hazards and their response to natural disasters. The target is to cover all 362 villages.	145 villages covered
9.2.3 Disaster Readiness ranking	This measures Samoa's national ranking based on the University of Notre Dame's readiness index, which assess a country's capacity to mobilize and utilize resource for disaster risk reduction and effective response. A lower rank indicates higher readiness.	<b>89th</b>  This ranking is supported by various initiatives, including the National Disaster Management Plan & Samoa's participation in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 – 2030.

## KEY PRIORITY AREA 10: RENEWABLE ENERGY TRANSITION

Expected Outcomes	Indicators	Baseline (FY2024/25)	Targets	Data Sources	Responsible Agencies
10.1 Balanced energy mix	10.1.1 Share of renewable electricity generation/integration	29.3% (2024)	50%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>EPC Annual Reports</li> <li>Samoa Energy Sector Review Report</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Electric Power Corporation</li> <li>Ministry of Works, Transport and Infrastructure</li> </ul>
	10.1.2 Percentage reduction in energy sector emissions	4% (2020)	11%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MNRE (NDC) Reports</li> <li>Samoa Energy Sector Review Reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment</li> <li>Ministry of Works, Transport and Infrastructure</li> </ul>
	10.1.3 Percentage of appliances meeting minimum energy efficiency standards	15% (2023/24)	50%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MWTI Shop Audit Reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Works, Transport and Infrastructure</li> </ul>
	10.1.4 Share of fuel-efficient imported and registered vehicles - Registered vehicles - Imported vehicles	<b>Registered vehicles:</b> 12%  <b>Imported vehicles:</b> 78%	<b>Registered vehicles:</b> 15%  <b>Imported vehicles:</b> 90%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Samoa Energy Sector Review Report</li> <li>Ministry of Customs Database</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Works, Transport and Infrastructure</li> <li>Ministry of Customs</li> </ul>

## REFERENCE:

### Key Definitions:

**Renewable Energy:** RE that is currently sustainable and utilised in Samoa include hydropower, solar, wind and biomass gasification

**Integration:** refers to the extent to which RE sources are incorporated into the electricity grid, including grid connection, storage, and dispatch capacity.

**Energy Efficient Products:** are those consumer products that perform the same function as their non-energy efficient counterparts. Typical examples in Samoa’s context include light bulbs, refrigerators and other goods such as air conditioner units and electric motor vehicles.

**Energy sector emissions:** Greenhouse gas emissions produced from energy sector related activities, mainly electricity generation and burning of fossil fuels to generate energy.

**Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC):** Samoa’s climate commitments under the Paris Agreement outlining emission reduction targets and mitigation actions.

National Indicator	Rationale	Baseline
10.1.1 Share of renewable electricity generation/integration	Renewable energy sources currently utilized in Samoa include hydropower, solar, biomass, biogas, and wind energy. Hydropower and solar systems remain the main contributors to renewable electricity generation, supported by ongoing investments in hydro rehabilitation, solar expansion, and battery storage systems. Monitoring the share of renewable electricity generation is important for measuring progress toward Samoa’s energy security, climate resilience, and target of generating 70 per cent of electricity from renewable energy sources by 2031.	<p><b>29.3%</b> (2024)</p> <p>Renewable energy accounted for 34.3% of Samoa’s Total Primary Energy Supply (TPES) in 2023, mainly from hydropower and solar energy. The breakdown was:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hydro: 24%</li> <li>• Solar: 10%</li> <li>• Wind and biomass: about 0.1% combined</li> </ul> <p>This share fell to about 29.3% in 2023/24, mainly due to lower hydropower output and limited growth in other renewable sources.</p>
10.1.2 Percentage reduction in energy sector emissions	This tracks the percentage decrease in greenhouse gas emissions from the energy sector relative to a base year. It reflects the effectiveness of policies promoting	<b>4%</b> (2020)

	renewable energy, and fossil fuel displacement, as committed under Samoa's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). Energy sector emissions reduced from 50% (2007) to 46% (2020), with a target of 11% reduction by 2030.	Represents a reduction from 2007 baseline of 50% to 46%
10.1.3 Percentage of appliances meeting minimum energy efficiency standards	<p>This indicator measures the proportion of regulated appliances in the market that comply with Minimum Energy Performance Standards and Labelling (MEPSL) for building lights and other energy-consuming devices. It is a key measure of the effectiveness of energy efficiency regulation and enforcement across sectors.</p> <p>Monitoring this indicator is important for promoting sustainable energy use, reducing electricity consumption, and improving energy affordability for households and businesses.</p>	<p><b>15%</b> (2023/24)</p> <p>This measures the compliance of all trade companies who are selling these regulated appliances in Samoa.</p> <p>Calculated as: Total number of compliant trade companies divided by the number of all trade companies in Samoa multiplied by 100.</p>
10.1.4 Share of fuel-efficient imported and registered vehicles	<p>This measures the proportion of imported vehicles that meet fuel efficiency standards. Monitoring this indicator is important for promoting energy efficiency within the transport sector, reduced dependence on imported fossil fuels, reducing fuel consumption and GHG emissions, and lowering transport-related costs.</p>	<p><b>Registered vehicles: 12%</b> (2024)</p> <p>This measure is calculated from the number of registered and active electric vehicles in the country, as a percentage of the total fleet of registered vehicles.</p> <p><b>Imported vehicles: 78%</b> This is captured by the Ministry of Customs based on tariff classification. Vehicles are categorized by engine capacity measured in cubic centimetres (cc). The threshold is set at 'not exceeding 2,000 cc' as the benchmark for fuel efficient vehicles.</p> <p>In FY2024/25, a total of 3,414 vehicles were imported into Samoa, of which 2,677 were classified as fuel efficient according to the above benchmark.</p>



## KEY STRATEGIC OUTCOME 5: STRUCTURED PUBLIC WORKS AND SUSTAINABLE INFRASTRUCTURE

The Government aims to ensure that critical public infrastructure is resilient, sustainable, and responsive, while advancing digital transformation to position Samoa for the global digital economy. The indicators reflected below will track progress across both infrastructure resilience and digital connectivity, ensuring that sustainable infrastructure and secured digital delivery together facilitate better outcomes for all Samoans.

KEY PRIORITY AREA 11: PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE ASSET MANAGEMENT					
Expected Outcomes	Indicators	Baseline (FY2024/25)	Targets	Data Sources	Responsible Agencies
11.1 Responsive public utility services	11.1.1 Proportion of households with access to utility services (focus on access for underserved areas) - Treated water - Electricity - Internet	<b>Treated water:</b> 89% <b>Electricity:</b> 98% <b>Internet:</b> 85.7% (2021)	<b>Treated water:</b> Progressive increase in reliable service coverage nationally <b>Electricity:</b> 98% <b>Internet:</b> Fibre connectivity available to more than 90% of underserved areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SWA</li> <li>EPC</li> <li>MCIT</li> <li>SBS</li> <li>OOTR</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Samoa Water Authority</li> <li>Electric Power Corporation</li> <li>Ministry of Communications and Information Technology</li> <li>Office of the Regulator</li> </ul>
	11.2 Resilient public infrastructure	11.2.1 Proportion of public infrastructure assets managed under approved asset management and continuity plans	3 of 9 key infrastructure agencies with asset management/master plans covering 100% of applicable assets	All 9 key infrastructure agencies to have asset management plans in place and implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MWTI</li> <li>MOF</li> </ul>
	11.2.2 Percentage of major development projects compliant with national safeguard requirements	80% of Development Consent Applications (DCAs) approved	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MWTI (DCA Database) and Site Inspection Reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Works, Transport and Infrastructure</li> <li>Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment</li> </ul>
11.3 Enhanced connectivity and mobility	11.3.1 Land - Additional kilometres of the national road network upgraded - Additional kilometres of new national roads	<b>National Road Network:</b> Upolu - 878 km Savai'i - 489 km	<b>National Road Network:</b> Upolu - 900 km Savai'i - 500 km	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MWTI</li> <li>LTA Annual Reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Works, Transport and Infrastructure</li> </ul>

		<b>Road Routine Maintenance Network:</b> Upolu - 719 km Savai'i - 393 km	<b>Road Routine Maintenance Network:</b> Upolu - 744 km Savai'i - 403 km		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land Transport Authority</li> </ul>
11.3.2 Sea - Additional avenues for inter-island travel - Ports infrastructure upgraded (Asau)	<b>Sea</b> - 68 scheduled domestic trips weekly -3 ports infrastructure upgraded (Matautu, Salelologa & Mulifanua)	<b>Sea</b> - Increase scheduled and supplementary services - Inter-island bridge - 1 additional ports infrastructure upgraded (Asau)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MWTI</li> <li>SSC</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Works, Transport and Infrastructure</li> <li>Samoa Shipping Corporation</li> </ul>
11.3.3 Air - Additional international and domestic flights/routes - Airport infrastructure upgraded (Asau & Maota)	<b>Air</b> - 4 domestic routes & 0 international - 2 airport infrastructure upgraded (Fagalii & Faleolo)	<b>Air</b> - 3 additional international routes and 1 additional domestic route - 2 additional airport infrastructure upgraded (Asau & Maota)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MWTI Annual Reports</li> <li>Samoa Airport Authority Annual Reports</li> <li>Samoa Airways</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Works, Transport and Infrastructure</li> <li>Samoa Airport Authority</li> <li>Samoa Airways</li> </ul>

## REFERENCE:

### Key Definitions:

**Public infrastructure assets:** Government-owned and managed structures and facilities that provide essential services to the public.

**Responsive utility services:** essential public services (treated water, electricity, and internet) that effectively meet the needs of people and communities in a timely, reliable, and efficient manner.

**Connectivity and mobility:** the ability and ease with which people, goods and services move from one place to another through transportation systems and infrastructure.

National Indicator	Rationale	Baseline
<p>11.1.1 Proportion of households with access to utility services (focus on access for underserved areas)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Treated water</li> <li>- Electricity</li> <li>- Internet</li> </ul>	<p>This indicator will capture population access to utility services, with a focus on expansion to underserved areas given the near universal coverage of treated water, electricity and internet. With the recent and frequent disruptions experienced across the country, ongoing efforts by the relevant agencies and service providers will be reflected in the improved quality, accessibility, and responsiveness of utility services.</p>	<p>Baseline data is drawn from the Samoa Population and Housing Census 2021, with targets determined by the relevant lead utility agencies.</p> <p>For the electricity target, the aim is to sustain nationwide electricity access coverage amid ongoing annual demand growth and network expansion.</p>
<p>11.2.1 Proportion of public infrastructure assets managed under approved asset management and continuity plans</p>	<p>This indicator reinforces the need for structured asset management and maintenance, as highlighted in PDS1 as one of the major constraints to sustainable infrastructure – drawing on the requirements of the National Asset Management Policy Framework.</p>	<p>The baseline includes key infrastructure agencies with approved asset management plans and/or master plans:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. SWA Water Supply and Investment Master Plan 2025-2035</li> <li>2. EPC Investment Priority Plan 2024-2031</li> <li>3. Samoa Ports Master Plan</li> </ol> <p>The Transport and Infrastructure Sector includes all key infrastructure agencies overseeing critical assets; their asset management and/or master plans intended to adequately cover</p>

<p>11.2.2 Percentage of major development projects compliant with national safeguard requirements</p>	<p>This covers compliance with applicable national standards for the construction of major development projects. This is crucial especially in ensuring the safety and environmental compliance of any and all developments. This indicator specifically ensures that all major developments are in compliance with national safeguard standards such as the PUMA Development Consent.</p>	<p>The baseline is the percentage of applications for Development Consent approved in FY2024/25.</p>
<p>11.3.1 Land - Additional kilometres of the national road network upgraded - Additional kilometres of new national roads</p>	<p>This indicator tracks progress towards ongoing efforts to improve the state of national roads. The focus is on additional kilometres upgraded and new kilometres developed to reflect the Government’s response to more effective facilitation of mobility.</p>	<p>Baseline data obtained from the Land Transport Authority – covering national roads under the purview of the Authority.</p>
<p>11.3.2 Sea - Additional avenues for inter-island travel - Ports infrastructure upgraded (Asau)</p>	<p>This indicator focuses on the expansion of sea transportation services, specifically on additional avenues that cater to the increased demand for inter-island transport services.</p>	<p>Baseline data on domestic ferry services retrieved from the weekly schedule of Samoa Shipping Corporation. The three existing ports infrastructure are Matautu, Salelologa and Mulifanua.</p>
<p>11.3.3 Air - Additional international and domestic flights/routes - Airport infrastructure upgraded (Asau &amp; Maota)</p>	<p>This indicator tracks progress towards the renewed commitment to expand aviation services. The focus is on the resumption of domestic services between the two main islands, as well as the revival of international jet operations through a national carrier.</p>	<p>Baseline data for existing flight routes obtained from Samoa Airways as follows:</p> <p><u>Domestic</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Apia – Pago Pago</li> <li>2. Fagalii – Pago Pago</li> <li>3. Pago Pago – Fitiuta</li> <li>4. Pago Pago – Ofu</li> </ol> <p>Targets for new routes are noted below:</p> <p><u>Domestic</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Fagalii – Maota</li> </ol> <p><u>International</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Apia – Auckland – Apia</li> <li>2. Apia – Sydney – Apia</li> <li>3. Apia – Brisbane – Apia</li> </ol>

## KEY PRIORITY AREA 12: DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION AND INNOVATION

Expected Outcomes	Indicators	Baseline (FY2024/25)	Targets	Data Sources	Responsible Agencies
12.1 Increased digital infrastructure and technology use	12.1.1 Percentage of businesses and consumers using digital tools or online platforms - Available services - Commercial banks digital payments	<b>Available services</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Samoa Market                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MAUA App</li> <li>My Cash App</li> <li>MTala</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <b>Commercial banks digital payments</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>EFTPOS merchants, bank agents, mobile money agents and micro-agents</li> </ul>	90% of businesses and 70% of customers actively using digital platforms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CBS</li> <li>MCIT</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Communications and Information Technology</li> <li>Central Bank of Samoa</li> </ul>
	12.1.2 Number of public services available on online platforms	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SNPF Portal</li> <li>Government E-Procurement Portal</li> <li>MOR online tax filing and payments</li> <li>MCIL Samoa Company E-registry</li> </ol>	At least 5 Government services offered online	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SBS Population and Housing Census</li> <li>MCIT Annual Report</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Communications and Information Technology</li> <li>Samoa Bureau of Statistics</li> </ul>
	12.1.3 National Digital Identification (NDID) system established at scale	National ID System design developed	Fully operational National ID system	SBS National ID Taskforce	Samoa Bureau of Statistics
	12.1.4 Additional digital infrastructure capacity	3 Submarine Cable systems  Low Earth Orbit Satellite and Geostationary Orbit Satellite Connectivity Support	Diversified connectivity solutions through LEO and GEO adoption and potential future cable options.	ICT Sector Annual Review Report	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology

**REFERENCE:**

**Key Definitions:**

**National ID:** an official proof of identity to all residents, uniquely identifying individuals and enabling them to access services and exercise rights

**Digital/Online Platform:** ICT-enabled systems that facilitate interactions, service delivery and data exchange among users and organisations through interconnected digital technologies and networks. This includes making or receiving digital payments, purchasing goods/services online, using a mobile banking app, or using a business app (e.g. MAUA, MTala, MyCash, Commercial Banks, etc.)

National Indicator	Rationale	Baseline
<p>12.1.1 Percentage of businesses and consumers using digital tools or online platforms</p>	<p>This measures the adoption rate of digital technologies among businesses (e.g., e-commerce, digital payments, online shopping, and mobile banking). Higher adoption indicates improved digital literacy, financial inclusion, and economic efficiency.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Samoa Market</li> <li>• MAUA App</li> <li>• My Cash App</li> <li>• MTala</li> </ul> <p>These are existing services available via digital platforms used as placeholders to assist the ICT Sector in enabling accurate data to be captured on the percentage of businesses and customers using these platforms, over the timeframe of the PDS as part of efforts towards digital transformation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Commercial Banks</li> </ul> <p>Commercial banks are included given the use of EFTPOS services and digital payments through bank and mobile money agents:</p> <p>Baseline (FY2024/25)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 749 EFTPOS merchants</li> <li>- 27 Bank agents</li> <li>- 140 Mobile money agents</li> <li>- 85 Mobile money micro-agents</li> </ul>

<p>12.1.2 Number of public services available on online platforms</p>	<p>This counts the number of government services that can be initiated, completed, or tracked online. Increased online service availability saves time and transport costs for citizens and businesses and improves government efficiency.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. SNPF Portal</li> <li>2. Government E-Procurement Portal</li> <li>3. MOR tax filing and payments</li> <li>4. MCIL company e-registry</li> </ol> <p>Currently public services available online enabling active processing of information and/or transactions.</p>
<p>12.1.3 National Digital Identification (NDID) system established at scale</p>	<p>This measures whether Samoa has a fully operational, nationally recognized Digital ID system. A functional NDID is the foundational layer for all other e-governance and digital inclusion initiatives.</p>	<p>The National Digital Identification Act was enacted in 2024, with the latest progress being the development of the regulations and system design now in place.</p>
<p>12.1.4 Additional digital infrastructure capacity</p>	<p>This indicator is intended to capture efforts towards an underground/submarine cable as well as the uptake of satellite technology.</p>	<p>3 Submarine Cable systems (Samoa American Samoa (SAS), Manatua Cable, and Tui-Samoa Cable- now under SSCC).</p> <p>The existing SAS cable, connecting the two Samoas is an aging system. While there have been discussions about a potential SAS2 cable (Google cable), its feasibility remains uncertain. The target is realistic and takes into account the risks associated with the SAS2 cable being operationalized within the new PDS term.</p>



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