



## SAMOA's SDG Indicator Matrix



**2ND VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEW REPORT FOR IMPLEMENTATION  
OF THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 2020**



**Goal 1: No Poverty; DESCRIPTION: By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere.**

**Samoa has 7 targets and 13 indicators for this goal**

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE			MOST RECENT			PROGRESS	Info Custodian
		INFO	SOURCE	YR	INFO	SOURCE	YR		
1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day	1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)	6.06% (International Poverty Line in 2011 PPP – lower middle income class IPL; includes Samoa)  7.27% (International Poverty Line in 2011 PPP – lower middle income class IPL; includes Samoa)	DHS 2013  DHS 2008	2013  2008	*11.3% (provisional International Poverty Line in 2011 PPP – lower middle income class IPL; includes Samoa)	HIES 2018	2018	Extreme poverty decreased between 2008 (7.27%) and 2013 (6.06%) but rose to (11.3%) in 2018.  <i>(global indicator)</i>	SBS/ UN Statistics Division
ADDITIONAL INDICATOR Samoa classifies households and individuals as extremely poor if their income falls below the national food poverty line	Additional Indicator for 1.1.1 Proportion (and number) of population below national food poverty line (incidence of food poverty by sex and region)	T 4.3%, M 4.2, F 4.5  4.5 in AUA, 6.6 in NWU, 2.4 in ROU and 2.9 in SAVAII  10.6% 4.9%	HIES 2013/2014  HIES 2002, HIES 2008	2013/2014  2002 2008	*6% (4.5% AUA) (5.5% NWU) (5.3% ROU) (8.8 SAV)  (provisional figures)	HIES 2018	2018	The incidence of food poverty/extreme poverty at the national level has been declining overall from 10.6% in 2002 to 4.9% in 2009 and 4.3% in 2013. Provisional figures in 2018 show an increase to 6% in 2018.  (local indicator)	SBS
1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age ( <b>Basic Needs Poverty Line</b> )	18.8% T 18.8% 18.7% (M); 18.9% (F). 22% children, 19.3% youth and 13.3% elderly  Regional Distribution for 2014 AUA(24%) NWU (23.7%), ROU (13.6%), SAV (12%)	HIES 2014 Samoa Hardship and Poverty Report 2014	2014	22.7%  Regional Distribution AUA(28.6%) NWU (23.8%), ROU (18%), SAV (20.8%)	HIES 2018 (provisional figures)	2018	TARGET: Global target is to by 2030 reduce by half (from 2015 levels) proportion of people living below national poverty lines by age and sex. So Samoa's target should be 9.4% by 2030.  2018 provisional HIES figures show a 4% increase since 2014.	SBS
	1.2.2. Proportion of men, women and children living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions							Refer to Samoa proxy	
	Samoa Proxy for 1.2.2 Proportion of households below the basic needs poverty line.	National 13.4%  National 20.1%  National 19.1%		2013/2014  2008  2002	16.2%	HIES 2018 provisional figures	2018		SBS
1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial	1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons	<b>No Data but an Important Indicator.</b> Samoa is currently working on a possible proxy to better reflect its social protection coverage to include not just the pension scheme for those 65 and older but also the coverage in the education, health and transport sector, and those extended through ACC, NPF and paid leave.							SBS/NPF/ACC/MOH/ MESC/MWCSD/ PSC/MCIL

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coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable	Refer to Samoa proxy								
1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	Refer to Samoa proxy								
	Samoa Proxy for 1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to improved drinking water and improved not shared sanitation facility.	Access to safe drinking water 97.7%	DHS 2009	2009	<b>97.3% of the population using an improved drinking water sources.</b>	<b>WASH Baseline Survey 2015</b>	2015			SBS
		Access to sanitation services 94.1%			95.7% population access to drinking water	DHS	2014			
					<b>97% of population access to improved sanitation facilities</b>	<b>WASH Baseline Survey 2015</b>	2015			
1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	2009 Tsunami, 148 (80.7 deaths per 100,000) fatalities, 310 (169 per 100,000) seriously injured, 3000 (1,635 per 100,000) homeless 0	MNRE/World Bank IDA Doc, Oct 2019	2009-2014	2018 Cyclone Gita 0 deaths, 0 missing, 0 seriously injured, homeless 0	MNRE/World Bank IDA Doc, Oct 2019	2015-2020	Looked at deaths fatalities seriously injured, and homeless every five years	MNRE-NDMO/MOF	
	1.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)	2012 TC Evans USD\$ 210.7 M or 28% of 2011 GDP [SAT 480M].  2009 Tsunami US\$ 124 M or 22% of 2008 GDP (Tsunami)	Samoa State of Environment Report  World Bank Samoa IDA Document	2013  2009	TC Gita USD0.45M or 0.1% of 2017 GDP [SAT2.5M]	World Bank Samoa IDA Document Oct 2019/MNRE	2015-2020		MNRE-NDMO, MOF/ UNISDR	

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			Oct 2019/ MNRE						
	1.5.3 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030						Yes for Samoa. Samoa has an updated National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) 2017 - 2020; a National Action Plan 2018 - 2021; a DRM Gender Policy and a Disaster Risk Reduction Plan. The communities also have disaster and climate management plans	MNRE-NDMO/ UNISDR	
	1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	94 community and village Disaster and Climate Management Plans already developed with NDMO and MWCSO assistance. 48 District Development Plans completed 41 Community Integrated Management Plans have been updated	MNRE/ MWCSO/ NDMO/  Samoa's 6th Report 2018 to the CBD	2020			Yes, there has been extensive community engagement in disaster risk reduction and management strategies/plans over the past 10 years with multiple efforts from government ministries in partnership with NGOs and private sector.	MNRE-NDMO, MWCSO/ UNISDR	
1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions	1.a.1 Proportion of domestically generated resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes	26.3%	GFS Report June 2019	2015/ 2016	29.4%	GFS Report June 2019	2018/ 2019	Total revenue generate domestically includes tax and non tax. All these resources are all allocated to Govt expenditure intended to reduce poverty.  USD91	SBS
	1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)	40% (Percentage of Total Government Expenditure)	GDP 2015	2015	36.8%	GDP 2019	2019	While decreasing percentage overall comparatively high	SBS, MOF
	1.a.3 Sum of total grants and non-debt-creating inflows(budget support, in kind) directly allocated to poverty reduction programmes as a proportion of GDP	SAT\$279 million	GOS	2015/ 2016	SAT\$252 million	GOS	2018/ 2019	MOF Aid Division for proxy on total ODA, grants and in-kind contributions to Samoa 2015 and 2019  (separate data from OECD)	MOF/ Aid Division

**Goal 2: OBJECTIVE: Zero Hunger; DESCRIPTION: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition by 2030.**

**Samoa has 8 targets and 14 indicators for this goal**

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE			MOST RECENT			PROGRESS	Info Custodian
		INFO	SOURCE	YR	INFO	SOURCE	YR		
2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment	5.3% 3.5% 3.4% 2.7%	FAO	2000 2005 2010 2015	<2.5%   <5%	(preliminary) FAO  HIES 2018	2017-2019  2018 HIES	TARGET is to end hunger and ensure access to nutritious and sufficient food.  There is low prevalence of undernourishment in Samoa,	MAF/SBS/ FAO
	2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	22.4% for moderate  2.4% for severe	HIES 2018	2018				This is the first time data was collected by SBS on this indicator which is now used as the baseline.	SBS
2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	Moderate to Severe Stunting is 5% in children in the 0-59 months age bracket.  Severe stunting of 3% of children in the 18-23 months range.	DHS	2014	Awaiting the data from the new DHS MICS 2019			SBS did not collect this data in the DHS 2009 waiting for information from latest DHS MICS. WHO Reports suggest stunting prevalence low in Samoa	SBS/MOH
	2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	Moderate to Severely wasted 0-59 months was 4%  0-6 months with 9% moderate to severely wasted	DHS	2014	Waiting for the new DHS MICS 2019			Not collected in DHS 2009 WHO reports low levels of wasting	SBS/MOH

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		6-8 months had 5% moderately wasted and 2% severely wasted.							
2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular, women indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.	2.3.1. Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size	No Data but important indicator. Possible for 2020 Agriculture Census to provide latest information.  In 2009 and 2015, Agriculture Census showed the number of households growing crops in 2015 was 27,359. This represents 97 percent of all households in Samoa and is 41% higher than in 2009. There has been a significant rise in the number of crop households across all regions. There was a 30% increase in the number of households growing crops mainly for sale from 2009 to 2015. The percentage of HH with livestock remained the same at 60% between 2009 and 2015. Agriculture is important to households in Samoa to provide food for the family or as a source of income.							SBS/MAF/FAO
	2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	No Data but an important indicator. Possible for 2020 Agriculture Census to provide latest info.							SBS/MAF/FAO
2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality	2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	12.7%	Agriculture Census 2009 Report, MAF	2009				2020 Agriculture Census to provide latest info.	MAF/SBS

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TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE			MOST RECENT			PROGRESS	Info Custodian
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2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed	2.5.1.a Number of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities	No Data but an important indicator. FAO and MAF working on the data for this indicator							FAO/MAF
	2.5.1.b. Number of animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities	0	FAO	2010	0	FAO	2019	There are 28 locally adapted and exotic animal breeds kept in Samoa. There are zero breeds for which sufficient genetic resources are stored.	MAF/FAO
	2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not at risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction	No Data but an important indicator. MAF has advised that there is no data for 2.5.1. and 2.5.2 and FAO doesn't have this information as well.							MAF FAO
2.a. Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries	2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures	0.2322 0.2422 0.2172 0.2306 0.2133 0.4061 0.2342 0.6807	FAO	2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017	0.3784	FAO	2018	FAO estimates based on national data on Central Government Expenditures to agriculture sector divided by the Agricultural Share of GDP. SBS and/or MOF can provide details of fluctuations in  Increased investment in agriculture development with Agriculture Orientation Index (AOI) higher than 1. Baseline: AOI 0.29 (2015) 0.28 (2019)  Current Status: The level of government and national investment in agriculture is increasing in value and have been maintained despite its AOI declining slightly from 0.29 in 2015 to 0.28 in 2019. Similarly, agriculture's share of	FAO MAF/SBS  <a href="http://www.fao.org/sustainable-development-goals/indicators/2a1/en/UNSDGDashboard">http://www.fao.org/sustainable-development-goals/indicators/2a1/en/UNSDGDashboard</a>
	Additional Indicator: Proportion of government expenditure on agriculture	Agriculture Orientation Index 0.29 (2015),  Agriculture share of government	SBS GDP and GFS Official Data	2015	Agriculture Orientation Index 0.28 (2019),  Agriculture share of government	SBS GDP and GFS official data.	2019		

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		Expenditures 1.8% (2015),  Agriculture Value added as share of GDP 6.3% (2015) <b>1 (GFS 2015/2014)</b>			Expenditures 2.2% (2019),  Agriculture Value added as share of 7.7% (2019)			government expenditures increased from 1.8% in 2015 to 2.2% in 2019.  Agriculture value added as share of GDP increased from 6.3% in 2015 to 7.7% in 2019.	
	2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector	USD\$22M  (USD\$1,933)	X-GFS 2014/15 OECD	2014/15  2013	USD\$17.2M  USD3,221	X-GFS 2018/19 OECD	2018/19  2015	Data from SBS and awaiting information from MOF.	SBS FAO/MAF
2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round	2.b.1 Agricultural export subsidies							Progress: Achieved  No Export Subsidies	MAF/MFAT (Trade Division) FAO
2.c. Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility	2.c.1. Indicator of (food) price anomalies	0.2 rice 1.2 food price index	FAO  <a href="http://www.fao.org/sustainable-development-goals/indicators/2c1/en/">http://www.fao.org/sustainable-development-goals/indicators/2c1/en/</a>	2016	-0.7 rice -0.3 food price index	FAO	2017	The indicator measures food price anomalies for five staple cereal commodities (maize, rice, wheat, sorghum and millet) as well as officially reported general food price indices (food CPI). However, the indicator itself can be used by countries to also monitor any other food commodities that they consider critical and/or at risk of high price volatility. The global database includes price indexes for rice and overall food prices index, estimated using national price indexes from SBS	FAO



**GOAL 3: OBJECTIVE Good Health and Well Being; DESCRIPTION: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages by 2030**

Samoa has 13 targets and 27 indicators for this Goal

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE			MOST RECENT			PROGRESS	INFO CUSTODIAN
		INFO	SOURCE	YR	INFO	SOURCE	YR		
3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio	40.2 per 100,000 live births or 0.402 per 1,000 live births.	MOH	2011	37.6 per 100,000 live births or 0.376 per 1,000 live births  [2 maternal deaths]	MOH	2019	Decrease and continued improvement  Target: MMR less than 70 per 100,000 births.  Rate in 2019 is 37.6 which is less than the global 2030 target 70 per 100,000 live births. Source: Health Sector Plan 2019-2030, National Sexual and Reproductive Health Policy - 2018-2023, Census 2016	MOH/SBS WHO
	3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	81%  83%	DHS 2009  DHS 2014	2009  2014	94.1% MOH Admin data	MOH	2019	Increased proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel from 81% in 2009 to 83% in 2014 based on DHS data and 94.1% in 2019 based on MOH Admin data.	SBS/MOH
3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births	3.2.1 Under-5 mortality rate	22/1000 live births  17/1000 live births	Census  Census Census 2016	2011  2016	22/1000 live births  [121 total deaths of children under 5 years]	MOH	2019	Based on Census 2011 and 2016 figures, U5MR reduced from 22 to 17 per 1000 live births. This does not include figure after measles with 83 deaths, most were children	SBS/MOH
	3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate	5/1000  7/1000	DHS 2009  DHS 2014	2009  2014	6.2/1000 live births [33 deaths within 1 month of birth]	MOH	2019	Neonatal deaths decreased from 7/1000 live births in 2014 to 6.2/1000 live births in 2019.  While below global 2030 target of below 12/1000 live births, the measles epidemic will affect these latest figures	SBS/MOH
3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	12 cases	Samoa Global AIDS Monitoring Report	2012	0.01 per 1000 uninfected population  [2 new HIV infections]	Samoa Global AIDS Monitoring Report 2019	2019	There were 2 new HIV infections since 2013 or a 0.01 infection rate over 1,000 uninfected population.	MOH/WHO
	3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population	10 per 100,000 population	MOH	2012	9.63/100,000 population	Global Aids Monitoring Report	2019	There was a slight decrease of the incidence of Tuberculosis from 10/100,000 in 2012 to 9.63/100,000 in 2019. Source: MOH 2018, MOH 2012	MOH WHO

	3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population	3% prevalence in the population	MOH	2012	1.12%	Global Aids Monitoring Report	2019	Incidence of Hep B declined from 3% in 2012 to 1.12% in 2019.	MOH WHO
	3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases	61,325 (2015)	Global Health Observatory, MOH Aggregation across diseases	2015				NO DATA AVAILABLE FROM MOH  No info in the health sector reports, Information from Global Health Observatory 61,325 (2015)	Global Health Observatory/MOH
3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being	3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease							Refer to Samoa proxies	
	Samoa Proxy (1) for 3.4.1 for Mortality from NCDs for the 4 selected NCDs, Cardiovascular, cancers, chronic respiratory diseases and diabetes  % of deaths caused by NCDs by 2030	81% deaths caused by NCDs  15% cancers 34% cardiovascular 5% chronic respiratory diseases 9% diabetes 18% other NCDs	STEP Survey	2013				Samoa has a high NCD mortality rate.	SBS/MOH/WHO
	Samoa Proxy (2) for 3.4.1 for consideration for 3.4.1 Prevalence of Diabetes, Hypertension, overweight, Obesity, alcohol drinkers, smokers, and people who are physically active  % reduction in the prevalence and	21.5% Diabetes 21.2% Hypertension 85.6% Overweight 56% Obesity 29.3% Alcohol Drinkers 40.4% current smokers 32.6% physically active	STEP Survey 2002 (ps 20 2020/2030 Samoa Health Sector report)	2002	24.8% Diabetes 28.9% Hypertension 89.1% Overweight 63.1% Obesity 16.9% alcohol drinkers 27.1% Current Smokers 61.1% Physically active	STEP Survey 2013 (ps 20 2020/2030 Samoa Health Sector report)		3.3% increase in incidence of Diabetes over 10 years. 7.7% increase in hypertension over 10 years 3.5% increase in overweight 7.1% increase in obesity over 10 years 12.4% decrease in alcohol drinkers over 10 years 13.3% decrease in smokers over 10 years 28.5% increase in physically active people over 10 years.	SBS/MOH

	incidence of Diabetes by 2030								
	3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate	T 4.40 6.7 (M) and 1.9 (F)  T4.5 6.8 (M) and 1.9 (F)	World Bank Report 2016	2016  2015	10.65 /100,000	MOH (TTM PATIS 2019)	2019		MOH WHO/GHO
	3.5.2 Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol	2.8 (2016) ( WHO Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH) 2018)	WHO	2016				Information from WHO Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH) 2018	MOH WHO
3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries	15.8/100,000	WHO Global Status Report on Road Safety	2015	11.3/100,000  (4.6 deaths by car accidents per 100,000 people, 5.3 pedestrian deaths per 100,000 people)	WHO Global Status Report on Road Safety 2018	2018	No figures yet for 2020	MOH/MOP WHO
3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	36%	DHS	2009	39%	DHS	2014	3 % increase in the proportion of women of reproductive age who have their need of family planning satisfied with modern methods	SBS/MOH SFHA
	Additional indicator for 3.7.1 Percentage increase in contraceptive	29%	DHS 2009 (pg 212020/2030)	2009	27%	DHS 2014 (pg 21 2020/2030 Samoa Health Sector Plan)	2014	2% reduction in contraceptive prevalence rate between 2009 and 2014.	SBS/MOH/ SFHA

	prevalence rate by 2030		Samoa Health Sector Plan)						
	3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group							Refer to Samoa proxy	
	Samoa Proxy Indicator for 3.7.2 Teenage birth rate aged 15-19	39/1000 (15-19 yrs)	Census 2011	2011	31/1000 (Census 2016)	Census 2016	2016	Teenage birth rate has declined from 39/1000 to 31/1000 between 2011 and 2016	SBS/MOH
3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)							Refer to Samoa Proxy	
	Samoa Proxy for 3.8.1 % increase in Antenatal Care Coverage by 2030	92.7%	DHS (2020/2030 Samoa Health Sector Plan	2009	93.3%	DHS (2020/2030 Samoa Health Sector Plan)	2014	Antenatal care coverage increased from 92.7% in 2009 to 93.3% in 2014 based on the Demographic Health Surveys. This is a slight increase 0.6% of antenatal care coverage over 5 years.  MOH records note 6,311 patients attending antenatal clinics at TTM in 2014/2015 and 6,522 in 2015/16 which is a 3.3% increase.	SBS/MOH
	3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income							Refer to Samoa Proxy	
	Samoa Proxy for 3.8.2 Proportion of total health expenditure paid for by households	9% out of pocket 21% donors 66% GOS 4% other	DHS	2009					SBS
	3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)	1.5 (Global Health Observatory (GHO) 2016)	WHO 2016	2016				1.5 mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene	MOH/SBS WHO
3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention	3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use	35 M, 15 F	2009 DHS	2009	F 12 M 36 all aged 15-49  17% (26.3 M, 8.6% F)	DHS 2014	2014  2019	Prevalence of current tobacco users among persons 15-49.	SBS/MOH

on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate	among persons aged 15 years and older					Global youth tobacco Survey 2019, Country report			
3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all	3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by <b>all vaccines</b> included in their national programme	53%	DHS	2014	95%	MOH EPI reports	2019	About two thirds of the target population have been covered by all vaccines in national vaccines programme.	MOH SBS/ WHO/UNICEF
	Additional indicator for (1) for 3.b.1 Percentage increase in the proportion of 1 year old children immunized against measles by 2030	T = 40.35%	DHS 2009 (pg 22 2020/2030 Samoa Health Sector Plan)	2009	T = 64%  95%	DHS 2014 (pg 22 2020/2030 Samoa Health Sector Plan)  MOH	2014  2020	The measles vaccination increased significantly during the mass vaccination during the measles epidemic in December 2019	MOH/SBS UNICEF
	3.b.2 Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors	5.161 USD Million	OECD	2015	3.663 USD Million	OECD	2018	Uses the relevant CRS codes for medical research and basic health sector (all). US\$ millions (current), ODA from all donors.	OECD
	Additional Indicator for 3.b.2 Official development assistance to Health Sector	\$21 million	GOS Budget/MOF	2015/16	\$13 million	GOS Budget/MOF	2018/19	For Fiscal Year 2016 to 2019, total is \$43 million; 4%	MOF
	3.b.3 Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis	No Data available but important indicator.							MOH/WHO

<p>3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing states</p>	<p>3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution per 1000 population</p>	<p>0.069 (Dentists); 1.345 nurses/midwives ); 0.048 (Pharmacy); 0.47 (Physicians) ( Health Sector Plan Report 2008-2018) 0.1 (Dentists); 1.9 nurses/midwives ); 0.1 (Pharmacy); 0.5 (Physicians) (Samoa Health Sector Plan 2008-2018 Full Review Report)</p>	<p>MOH  MOH</p>	<p>2011  2017</p>	<p>Health worker density(All MOH staff) 1,364 health workers. 6.92 per 1,000(all) 0.08 (Dentists); 2.25 nurses/midwives); 0.1 (Pharmacy); 0.61 (Physicians)</p>	<p>MOH Annual Review FY2018/19</p>	<p>2018-2019</p>	<p>While low the rates of health workers per 1000 population in all cadres of health professionals, rates have increased slightly since 2011 with pharmacist and nurses showing the biggest increase. The rate for physicians has remained almost the same.</p>	<p>MOH/WHO</p>
<p>3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks</p>	<p>3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness</p>	<p>70 (2013)  Samoa Health Sector Plan 2008-2018 Full Review Report  75.5 (2015) National Health Surveillance and IHR Report; Global Health Observatory (GHO) 2015</p>	<p>MOH:</p>	<p>2013  2015</p>	<p>100% (2018) The Samoa Health Sector is assessed to be 100% compliant with the 13 core capacities of the International Health Regulations.  Health Sector Disaster Risk Management strategy, 2018 to improve preparedness, along with knowledge and capacities to effectively anticipate, respond to and recover from the impacts of likely, imminent or current hazard events or conditions.</p>	<p>Samoa Health Sector Plan 2008-2018 Full Review Report</p>	<p>2018</p>	<p>Current Status: The Samoa Health Sector's IHR capacity and emergency health preparedness was assessed to have increased from 70% in 2013 to 100% in 2018.  There are also Disaster and Emergency Response Plans for MOH, NHS, NKFS and Samoa Red Cross Society. Training was also conducted in response to the 2009 Tsunami and the 2012 TC Evan. There were also disease outbreak drills conducted for the H1N1 in 2009 and Ebola in 2015.</p>	<p>MOH/WHO</p>

**GOAL: 4; OBJECTIVE: Quality Education; DESCRIPTION: Ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education by 2030**  
**Samoa has 10 Targets and 13 indicators for this goal.**

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE			MOST RECENT			PROGRESS	
		INFO	SOURCE	YR	INFO	SOURCE	YR		
4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex	(a) English: Yr 4 26.5 T, 18% F 35% M. Yr 6 43.5 T, 32% F 55% M  Numeracy Yr 4 27.5 T, 23% F, 32% M  Yr 6 56% T, 50% F, 62% M  a) English Yr 12 T 46%, F 43% M27%  Yr 13 T 45.5% F 53% M38% Yr 12 (Maths) 7%	Review of Samoa Education Sector Plan (2013-2018) Samoa Governance Support Programme	2012	(a) Yr 4 English 32 T, 40% F, 24% M Yr 6 27.5% T, 36% F 19% M Yr 4 Numeracy 24.5% T 29% F 20% M Yr 6 49%T, 59% F 39% M  (b) Year 8 - English: 44, Numeracy: 23.9 c) Yr 12 English T 40.5% ,F 47% M34% Yr 13 English T 51% F 60% M42% Yr 12 (Maths) 2016/2017 T 5% F5% M5%  Year 4 – Literacy: 49% F; 29% M Year 4-Numeracy: 59% F; 47% M  Year 6- Literacy: 63% F; 39% M; Numeracy: 49% F; 33% M	Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture: Education Statistical Digest Samoa 2017          Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture: Education Statistical Digest Samoa	2018          2019	The quality and results for primary education is a concern. There is overall low proficiency in English and Numeracy in middle and end of primary school levels for Yrs 4 and 6. Of particular concern is the fact that in addition to low levels of English and numeracy proficiency in primary school, they are also declining.  There is also overall low proficiency for English 44% and Numeracy in Yr 8 especially low in numeracy at 24%.  Overall students are performing well below expected competencies although girls are performing better across all subjects in comparison to boys.	MESC SBS
4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education	4.2.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex	Based on 8 dimensions of child development (physical, verbal, cultural/spiritual, social/emotional, perseverance, approaches to learning, numeracy/concepts, and literacy) an overall SEHCI development score for 2-5 year olds in Samoa to be 0.51	The Early Childhood Development in Samoa: Baseline Results from the Samoan Early Human Capability Index report, 2017, WB	2017				Overall, children in Samoa appear to be developing well in terms of their physical development, verbal communication, and approaches to learning. In contrast, they are not doing as well in reading, writing skills and their perseverance and cultural/spiritual knowledge. Children in Savaii are developing better than counterparts in the other islands and children of caregivers with higher level education develop better than those with lower education levels.	MESC WB

**GOAL: 4; OBJECTIVE: Quality Education; DESCRIPTION: Ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education by 2030**  
**Samoa has 10 Targets and 13 indicators for this goal.**

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE			MOST RECENT			PROGRESS	
		INFO	SOURCE	YR	INFO	SOURCE	YR		
		on a score of 0 to 1 with 1 being the highest.							
	4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex	26% GER	Samoa Education Statistical Digest	2015	24%	Samoa Education Statistical Digest 2019	2019	ECE gross enrolment is low. The Education Act has been amended to require children to be enrolled in ECE.	MESC/SBS Samoa Education Statistical Digest, 2019
4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex							Refer to Samoa Proxy	
	Samoa Proxy for 4.3.1 Post School Education and Training (PSET) graduation rate	44% M 21% F 32.5% T (2016)	Education Sector 5 <sup>th</sup> Annual Review, MESC	2017-2018	38.2% M 39.5% F 38.8% T (2018)	Education Sector 5 <sup>th</sup> Annual Review, MESC	2017-2018	Graduation rate for Post Education and Training students increased slightly over the past few years.	MESC/ NUS
		Graduates for TVET Programs for ALL ages in ALL Programs  Yr 2015 = 37%	NUS Statistical Digest	2015	Graduates for TVET Programs for ALL ages in ALL Programs  Yr 2017 = 40%	NUS Statistical Digest	2017		
		TVET Graduates: Total Graduates/TVET Graduates%  Yr 2015 = 1299/37%			Yr 2017 = 1676/40%				
4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth	4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill							Refer to Samoa Proxies	



**GOAL: 4; OBJECTIVE: Quality Education; DESCRIPTION: Ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education by 2030**

Samoa has 10 Targets and 13 indicators for this goal.

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE			MOST RECENT			PROGRESS	
		INFO	SOURCE	YR	INFO	SOURCE	YR		
and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	Samoa Proxy (1) for 4.4.1 Percentage of post-school education and training (PSET) graduates finding employment within 6 months of completion	88.3%(2016/2017)	Review of Samoa Education Sector Plan (2013-2018)	2016	59% (2017/18)	Review of Samoa Education Sector Plan (2013-2018) Samoa	2018	Percentage of PSET graduates finding employment within 6 months of graduation is relatively high but declined from 88.3% in 2016/17 to 59% in 2017/18.	SQA/ MESC/ NUS
		Graduates for TVET Programs for ALL ages in ALL Programs Yr 2015 = 37%	NUS Statistical Digest	2015	Graduates for TVET Programs for ALL ages in ALL Programs Yr 2017 = 40%	NUS Statistical Digest	2017		
	Samoa Proxy (2) for 4.4.1 Percentage of PSET students graduating with national and internationally recognised qualifications	(2015-16) T 6.5% F 4% M 9%	Review of Samoa Education Sector Plan (2013-2018)	2016	(2017-18) T 16.5% F 15% M 18%	Review of Samoa Education Sector Plan (2013-2018)	2018	Percentage of PSET graduates graduating with national and internationally recognised qualifications increased from 6.5% in 2015 to 16.5% in 2018	For Discussion MESC/SQA?
4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated	Net attendance ratio Primary 90.9(T) (90.5 M, 91.3 F) Secondary/63.7(T) (57.7 M, 70.5 F)  Rural residence Primary 91.3(T) (90.9 M, 91.7 F) Secondary/62.5(T) 64.6 M, 73. F)  Urban residence Primary 89.0(T) (88.4 M, 89.7 F) Secondary/69.1(T) 64.6 M, 73.6 F)  Poorest quintile Primary 89(T) (88.0	DHS	2014				In terms of geographic location, there was higher level of primary school attendance for students in rural areas compared to urban areas but higher levels of attendance for secondary schools in the urban areas.  There is no difference in attendance at primary school regardless of wealth. But there is a lower rate of secondary school attendance for the poorest quintile for secondary schools.	MESC/SBS

**GOAL: 4; OBJECTIVE: Quality Education; DESCRIPTION: Ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education by 2030**  
**Samoa has 10 Targets and 13 indicators for this goal.**

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE			MOST RECENT			PROGRESS	
		INFO	SOURCE	YR	INFO	SOURCE	YR		
		M, 90.5 F) Secondary/53(T) 47.7, 58.7 F)  Richest quintile Primary 89(T) (88.0 M, 90.5 F) Secondary/53(T) 47.7, 58.7 F)							
4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	4.6.1 Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex	T) 86.5% (F) 92% Samoa 81% English (M) 89 % Samoan 71% English	Census	2006	T) 97% (F) 96.8% (M) 96.5%	Census	2016	T) 86.5 (F)92% Samoa 81% English (M) 89 % Samoan 71% English	SBS
	Additional Indicator for 4.6.1 Literacy Rates for persons 15-24 yrs of age	T) 86.5 (F) 92% Samoa 81% English (M) 89 % Samoan 71% English	Census	2011	99.1% (F) 99.3%, (M) 98.9%	Census	2016	T) 86.5 (F)92% Samoa 81% English (M) 89 % Samoan 71% English	SBS
4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of	4.7.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment	Gender Equality: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ TVET Program Male: 59% Female: 41%</li> <li>▪ Maritime Male: 91% Female: 9%</li> <li>▪ Nursing Male: 28% Female: 72%</li> </ul> Cultural Diversity & Contribution: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Courses offered <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Japanese Language for Tourism</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	NUS Statistical Digest/Student Administrator Database (ARTENA)/NUS Calendar 2015	2015	Gender Equality: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ TVET Program Male: 41% Female: 59%</li> <li>▪ Maritime Male: 88% Female: 12%</li> <li>▪ Nursing Male: 26% Female: 74%</li> </ul> Cultural Diversity & Contribution: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Courses offered <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Japanese Language for Tourism</li> <li>▪ Japanese &amp; Chinese Language</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	NUS Statistical Digest/Student Administrator Database (ARTENA)/NUS Calendar 2017	2017	Early Childhood, Primary and Secondary Schools DRM Teachers Toolkit Reviewed and launched in May 2019(Source: MNRE)  For Gender Equality, there has been an increase of Females throughout ALL NUS programs.  For Cultural Diversity & Contribution, NUS not only provide studies for Samoan Language, but also offering Foreign Languages (Japanese & Chinese). In the course descriptors, they teach culture values as well as language.  Family Life Education (FLE) curriculum rolled out in 2006 which includes issues such as human rights climate change and other sustainable development related topics	MNRE/ NUS/ UNESCO

**GOAL: 4; OBJECTIVE: Quality Education; DESCRIPTION: Ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education by 2030**

Samoa has 10 Targets and 13 indicators for this goal.

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE			MOST RECENT			PROGRESS	
		INFO	SOURCE	YR	INFO	SOURCE	YR		
cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Japanese &amp; Chinese Language Courses as Minor/Electives for Diploma &amp; Degree level</li> <li>Japanese &amp; Chinese Language Community Courses</li> </ul>			<p>Courses as Minor/Electives for Diploma &amp; Degree level</p> <p>Japanese &amp; Chinese Language Community Courses</p>				
4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all	4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)	<p>(a) 100 % access to electricity</p> <p>(b) 100% access to internet for pedagogical purposed in Upper secondary</p> <p>(c) Computer laboratories: Government primary schools: 34%, Gvt secondary schools: 91%</p> <p>(e) 100% access to basic drinking water</p> <p>(f) 100% access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities</p> <p>(g): Government primary schools: 97%, Govt secondary schools: 100% access to basic handwashing facilities (as per WASH indicator definitions)</p>	Samoa Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture: Education Statistical Digest Samoa 2017	2017				<p>There are very good results in terms of infrastructure for public and private sector schools. (a) 100 % access to electricity</p> <p>(b) 100% access to internet for pedagogical purposed in Upper secondary</p> <p>(c) Computer laboratories: Government primary schools: 34%, Govt secondary schools: 91%</p> <p>(e) 100% access to basic drinking water</p> <p>(f) 100% access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities</p> <p>(g): Government primary schools: 97%, Govt secondary schools: 100% access to basic handwashing facilities (as per WASH indicator definitions)</p>	MESC/SBS UNESCO

**GOAL: 4; OBJECTIVE: Quality Education; DESCRIPTION: Ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education by 2030**  
**Samoa has 10 Targets and 13 indicators for this goal.**

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE			MOST RECENT			PROGRESS	
		INFO	SOURCE	YR	INFO	SOURCE	YR		
4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries	4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study	7.499 USD million	OECD (Using CRS codes for scholarships ) (11420 and 43081)	2015 figures	9.982 USD million	OECD	2018		MFAT/MOF/OECD
4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States	4.c.1 Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country	<p>2017: Certified teachers:</p> <p>Government primary schools (b): 88%</p> <p>Government secondary schools (c) 68%</p> <p>2016: % of qualified teachers: (a) Pre-primary: 100%</p> <p>(d) Upper-sec: 37%</p>	Education Statistical Digest, Samoa	<p>2017</p> <p>2016</p>	<p>(a) 100% ECE</p> <p>(b) 60.2% Primary School teachers with teaching certificates 72.6% Primary with Diploma in Education 51.6% Primary with Bachelors degrees 5.6% Primary with Masters degrees</p> <p>(c) 81.19% Secondary teachers with qualifications</p>	Education Statistical Digest, Samoa	2019		MESC UNESCO

**Goal 5: Objective Gender Equality; DESCRIPTION: To achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.**

There are 9 Targets and 14 indicators to measure this goal

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE			MOST RECENT			PROGRESS	Info Custodian
		INFO	SOURCE	YR	INFO	SOURCE	YR		
5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex				100% Yes	Source: Report on the Status of Women, 2017, CEDAW Report, GoS	2017	The Constitution of Samoa sets out fundamental rights to be enjoyed by every person: The right to life (Article 5), the right to personal liberty (Article 6), All persons are equal before the law and entitled to equal protection (Article 15).	MWCSO/AGs/MFAT
5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age	(1) 46% of women 20-49 years experienced domestic violence in their lifetime  (2) 24% of the above women 20-49 years experienced violence in the past 12 months	Family Health and Safety Survey 2000, Samoa Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development	2000	Waiting for new data from DHS-MICS 2019	SBS		24% of women who experienced violence in the previous 12 months increased to 46% from 2000 to 2017(FHSS MWCSO). 46% of women in their lifetime experience violence increased to 60% in the same period. Waiting for latest data from DHS MICS for this indicator. It will be first time we collect this data in the DHS.	MWCSO/ SBS
	5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence	10.6% of respondents of the 2000 Family Health and Safety Survey	Samoa Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development; Family Health and Safety Survey 2000	2000	Awaiting results from DHS –MICS 2019	DHS 2019-MICS		Important Indicator. Awaiting data from DHS-MICS 2019	MWCSO/SBS
5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18							Refer to Samoa proxy	
	Samoa Proxy for 5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20 – 24 years who were married at ages 15 and 18	15 years = 0.7% 18 years = 10.8%	DHS 2014	2014	Await results of new DHS2019	2019 DHS-MICs	2019		SBS/MWCSO
	5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	0 cases			0 cases			No reported cases.	NA

**Goal 5: Objective Gender Equality; DESCRIPTION: To achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.**

There are 9 Targets and 14 indicators to measure this goal

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE			MOST RECENT			PROGRESS	Info Custodian
		INFO	SOURCE	YR	INFO	SOURCE	YR		
5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate	5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex							Refer to Samoa proxy	SBS/ MCIL
	Samoa proxy for 5.4.1 Proportion of time spent <u>by those outside the labor force</u> on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex,	93.5 percent (65,323 persons) were engaged in unpaid domestic and care work.  39,194 F(60%), 26,129 M(40%)	Samoa Labour Force Survey 2017			NEXT DATA POINT IS 2022 Labour Force Survey	2022		SBS/MCIL
5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments	a) 6.1% in 2011 (3 out of 49).	Report on the Status of Women, 2017, CEDAW Report, GoS	2011	(a) 10% in 2016 (5 out of 50).	Report on the Status of Women, 2017, CEDAW Report, GoS	2016	While low compared to global average of 22.1% and Pacific average of 15.7% in 2015, women representation in Parliament has increased from 6.1% in 2011 to 10% in 2016. 2 of the 5 women MPs are Ministers. Making it 15.4% of Cabinet Ministers are women or 2 out of 13. Samoa also had its first female Deputy PM	MWCSO/SBS / MJCA
		(b)(i) 13% of women with registered matai titles or 255 out of 2013 matais	MJCA	2015	(b)(i) 22% of women with registered matais or 563 out of 2506 matais	MJCA	2019		
		(b)(ii) 121 out of 372 (32.5%) are women village representatives	MWCSO (CEDAW 2016)	2016	(ii) 44% (171 out of 390 Sui o Nuu & Sui Tamaitai)	MWCSO	2020		
	5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	36%	Census	2011	40%	2016 census	2016		SBS/MCIL/PSC/ MWCSO/ CDC
Additional indicator: Proportion of managerial positions in A) Public Service B) SOE	a)27% b) 9.5% CEOs	PSC	2001	a) 57% b) 40% CEOs	PSC (CDC Paper No.2019/03/03	2019 2018	A) 27% in 2001 to 31.25% in 2015 and further increased to 57% in 2019. At middle management level, proportion of women increased from 20% in 2001 to 56% in 2019.	PSC	

**Goal 5: Objective Gender Equality; DESCRIPTION: To achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.**

There are 9 Targets and 14 indicators to measure this goal

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE			MOST RECENT			PROGRESS	Info Custodian
		INFO	SOURCE	YR	INFO	SOURCE	YR		
					24% Board Members			b) CEOs of SOEs increased (significantly) from 9.5% in 2001 to 24% in 2009.	
5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences	5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care	90.3%	DHS 2009	2009	93.2 % (Proportion of married women 15-49 who make their Own health care decisions)	DHS 2014	2014	93.2 (Proportion of married women 15-49 who make their Own health care decisions)	SBS/MWCSD
	5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education	Sexual reproductive health topic was inserted in the Health and Physical Education curriculum for secondary schools Sexual reproductive health later inserted in the primary level curriculum.	MESC	2006	2011	Family Life Education was introduced in the pacific and enabled the ministry to prioritise areas of study for human rights, rights of a child and gender equality to be integrated in the HPE curriculum and discussions were made later by SRH committee requiring the SRH topics to be categorized under Family Life Education Discipline.	MESC	2012	Yes, there is a National sexual and reproductive health policy. Laws are gender neutral. Sexual reproductive health was integrated into the curriculum of secondary level or colleges in 2006 and primary level in 2017. SFHA MOH and MESC carry out workshops to build capacity of teachers to efficiently deliver SRH programs for children
5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance	5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women’s equal rights to land ownership and/or control							The existing legal framework guarantees women’s equal rights to land ownership and /or control	AG’s office/ FAO

**Goal 5: Objective Gender Equality; DESCRIPTION: To achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.**

There are 9 Targets and 14 indicators to measure this goal

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE			MOST RECENT			PROGRESS	Info Custodian
		INFO	SOURCE	YR	INFO	SOURCE	YR		
and natural resources, in accordance with national laws									
5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women	5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	41.1% (T); 20.9% (M); 20.4% (F)	HIES 2013	2013	41.8% Preliminary figures  88% of people own mobile phones	HIES 2018  Office of the Regulator, 2018 Consumer Survey	2018  2018	According to the HIES 2013, about 71% of the Samoan population use mobile phones, with 41.1% owning mobile phones. 13% use internet. There was almost equal proportion of mobile phone ownership between males and females with males 1.1% higher in ownership. Ownership of mobile phones was highest in NWU (13.9%), then AUA (9.6%), SAV (8.6%) and lowest in ROU (8.1%) Also, about 10,555 households were connected to internet equivalent to 38% of all households (191,703). (Source: HIES 2013)	SBS/ MCIT
5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels	5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment	<p><b>No Data but an important indicator.</b></p> <p>Samoa still working in properly tracking funding allocated to gender related initiatives (from MOF Budget). Gender is cross cutting issue such as climate change thus method to calculate needs further discussions. But in terms of budget allocation to MWCSD - increased from 11.26M to 12.91 M in 4 years. This is a 12.8% increase (includes development partner funding - from Samoa Budgets 2015/16 and 2019/2020)</p> <p>Source: Report on the Status of Women, 2017, CEDAW Report, GoS. Several government projects have a gender component.</p>							MOF/MWCSD



**GOAL: 6; OBJECTIVE: Clean Water and Sanitation; DESCRIPTION: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all by 2030**

Samoa has 8 targets and 10 indicators for this goal.

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE			MOST RECENT			PROGRESS	Info Custodian
		INFO	SOURCE	YR	INFO	SOURCE	YR		
6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	95.7% 97.7%	DHS DHS	2014 2009	97.3% of the population using an improved drinking water sources.	WASH Baseline Survey 2015	2015	Access to improved water is 97.3% which is 6% higher than World Average and 41% higher than Oceania average in 2015.	Water Sector/MNRE SWA/SBS
6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	6.2.1 Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water	94.1%	DHS 2009	2009	95.6%  97%	DHS 2014  WASH Baseline Survey	2014  2015	Access to improved sanitation is 97% which is 29% higher than world average and 62% higher than Oceania average in 2015 (Water and Sanitation Sector Plan 2016-2020).	SBS
6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated	660 properties within CBD connected to the Wastewater Treatment Plant in Sogi. (100% ; annual average compliance rate against SPREP effluent discharge standards) Sewerage Coverage %: 6.60%	Samoa Water Authority, PWWA Benchmarking report 2017	2017				116 customers connected in CBD to Waste water Treatment Plan in Sogi. (100% ; annual average compliance rate against SPREP effluent discharge standards) Sewerage Coverage %: 6.60%	Water Sector/ SWA/MNRE  Samoa Water Authority, PWWA Benchmarking report 2017
	6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	66% Compliant with National Drinking Water Standard 2008	Water and Sanitation Sector	2017	75%	Water and Sanitation Sector	2019	Started working on collecting baseline data. Have research with NUS/SROS and NY university focused on major rivers in the urban area.  Await new research results for next report and for national monitoring.  MOH Test samples indicated improvements of the microbiological results -Some of the SWA Boreholes have been chlorinated.	SWA/MNRE/MOH

**GOAL: 6; OBJECTIVE: Clean Water and Sanitation; DESCRIPTION: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all by 2030**

Samoa has 8 targets and 10 indicators for this goal.

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE			MOST RECENT			PROGRESS	Info Custodian
		INFO	SOURCE	YR	INFO	SOURCE	YR		
6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity	6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time	\$25.86/m <sup>3</sup> of GDP to produce m <sup>3</sup>	Used SEEA Baseline: GDP (annual)	2016/2017	Awaiting latest data	SBS	2018/2019	SWA do not collect data on this but can calculate according to HHs previously on flat rates switched to metered water and use as proxy	SWA/MNRE/SBS
	6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources	<p><b>No Data Available but important indicator.</b> MNRE water extraction permits SWA will provide data on new boreholes (# and costs) due to salinity. While agriculture water use in Samoa is not a challenge, MNRE do monitor to consider impact on natural water resources. MNRE does have information on ground water extraction. Monitoring boreholes, ground water profiling – to determine stress for water aquifer. 27 boreholes across Samoa SWA can provide data – also has bearing on salinity of water resources, now re-drilling further inland because many of the boreholes are now becoming more saline and expensive to re-drill boreholes inland. MNRE have water extraction permits.</p>							MNRE/SWA Water Resource Management Division of MNRE
6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0–100)	70  73 for Enabling Environment (policies plans and laws to support IWRM); 69 for Institutions and participation (capacity, participation and coordination at all levels); 70 for Management instruments (Instruments to monitor and manage water resources and ecosystems); and 68 for Financing (budgets and revenue raising	UNEP /SOPAC IWRM 2017 Baseline Survey	2017	Awaiting data	MNRE		Samoa is progressing well in terms of integrated water resources management implementation scoring Medium to High 70 out of 100 for the UNEP IWRM 2017 Baseline Survey. This is above the Oceania average of 38 and the global average of 49.	UNEP MNRE/SWA

**GOAL: 6; OBJECTIVE: Clean Water and Sanitation; DESCRIPTION: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all by 2030**

Samoa has 8 targets and 10 indicators for this goal.

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE			MOST RECENT			PROGRESS	Info Custodian
		INFO	SOURCE	YR	INFO	SOURCE	YR		
		for IWRM and infrastructure).							
6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time	<p>No Data Collected but important indicator.</p> <p>SPC to provide regional data.</p> <p>UNICEF – Joint monitoring programme that collects data from Pacific and globally to determine info on this indicator.</p>							MNRE/SWA
6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies	6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan	SAT\$16 million	GOS Budget	2015/2016	SAT\$12 million	GOS Budget	2018/19	Total Fiscal year 2016-2019 is SAT\$68 million	MOF
6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management	6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management	31 independent Water Schemes and Village Watershed Management Plans for the Independent Water Schemes.	Water and Sanitation Sector 11th Annual Performance Review report 2017/18	2017-2018				According to the Water and Sanitation Sector 11th Annual Performance Review report 2017/18, there are 31 Independent Water Schemes managed by District and village communities across 63 villages covering 15% of the Samoan population. IWSs are community managed water supply schemes which are gravity fed from either a river or a spring source	MNRE /SWA  Water and Sanitation Sector 11th Annual Performance Review report 2017/18,

**GOAL: 7; OBJECTIVE: Affordable Clean Energy; DESCRIPTION: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all by 2030.**

Samoa has 5 Targets and 7 indicators for this goal

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE			MOST RECENT			PROGRESS	Info Custodian
		INFO	SOURCE	YR	INFO	SOURCE	YR		
7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity							Refer to Samoa proxy	
	Samoa Proxy for 7.1.1 Proportion of households with access to electricity	T 96.4% U 98.6% R 95.8%	Census	2011	100% access of total population (from EPC)-99% have access to electricity and the remaining 1% have access through remote RE systems 95% of households have access. 5% connected to small scale diesel generators or solar PV systems.	MNRE	2019	There was an increase in the number of Samoans accessing electricity between 2014 and 2017. Some of the remote families are now given a solar system by EPC. 99% of total population have access to electricity. Other 1% have access through remote RE system (including Apolima - about 12 systems). Apolima is 100% sourced from RE	EPC/MNRE/MOF/SBS
		T 96.4% U 98.8% R 95.8%	Census	2016		2017-2022			
	7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology)	Refer to Samoa proxy							
	Samoa proxy for 7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology for cooking	- Cooking Only 25.5%	SBS Census	2011	- Cooking Only 34.9%	SBS Census	2016		SBS
7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption							Refer to Samoa proxy	
	Samoa Proxy for 7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the final energy production (electricity)	32.39% (production value)	MOF	2016	40.49%  Apolima 100% RE	MOF	2019	Proxy as info only for electricity production and not consumption.	MNRE/MOF/EPC
7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP	3.86%	Energy Balance s, UN STATS Division	2010	4.11% ( latest figures still being calculated)	Energy Balances, UN STATS Division	2017	<b>No data collected nationally</b> More energy efficient appliances are encouraged to be imported into the country. This is further enforced by the Energy Efficiency Act 2017 which currently only regulates refrigerators, air conditioning units and lights. Info is available for 2018 from MOF Energy Sector Coordinator.	MNRE/MOF/UN STATS
7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to	7.a.1 International financial flows to developing	0	DAC Statistics	2016	USD\$2 million	DAC Statistics Database	2017	OECD/IRENA have common database and used for international data on this. Impress	MOF/SROS/MNRE

facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology	countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems		Database					project funded by GEF valued at USD\$6 million (2017-2022)	
7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support	7.b.1 Investments in energy efficiency as a proportion of GDP and the amount of foreign direct investment in financial transfer for infrastructure and technology to sustainable development services'	SAT\$21 million	GOS Budget	2015	SAT\$2 million	GOS Budget	2018-2019	For the four year period 2016-2019 to the Energy Sector allocated \$85 million, 8% of total ODA.	MOF
<b>No Data collected nationally but an important indicator.</b>									MOF/MNRE/ADB

**GOAL 8: Objective; Decent Work and Economic Growth, DESCRIPTION: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth**

Samoa has 10 Targets and 16 indicators for this goal

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE			MOST RECENT			PROGRESS	Info Custodian
		INFO	SOURCE	YR	INFO	SOURCE	YR		
8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries	8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	7.1%	SBS	2015/2016	2.6%	SBS	2018/2019		SBS
	Additional indicator for 8.1.1 (a) Annual Real GDP Growth rate and (b) Real GDP per capita	a) 8.1% b) SAT\$10,235	SBS	2015/2016	a) 3.5% b) SAT\$10,207	SBS	2018/19	Progress: Overall positive despite external and national shocks for the past 10 years	SBS
8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex							Refer to Samoa proxy.	
	Samoa Proxy for 8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment, by sex	46.3% (T) 57.2% (M) 28.8% (F)	LFS 2017	2017		LFS	2022	Progress: 46.3% are engaged in informal employment. The next updated data will be collected in the next LFS in 2022. The gap between the informal and formal sector is decreasing.	SBS
8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities							Refer to Samoa proxies	
	Samoa Proxy 1 for 8.5.1 Average Gross Monthly Wages for paid employees, by sex	SAT) T 1,296, M 1,366, F 1,173	Samoa Labour Force Survey 2012	2012	SAT) T 1,268, M 1,219, F 1,351	Samoa Labour Force Survey 2017	2017	PROGRESS: There has been a decrease in the average gross monthly wages by 28 tala from 2012 to 2017 although the average gross monthly wages, decreased for males by 147 tala and increased for females by 178 tala.	SBS/MCIL
	Samoa Proxy 2 for 8.5.1 Average gross monthly income of female and male persons with disabilities	SAT\$1,653 (T) SAT\$1,507 (M) SAT\$1,806 (F)	LFS 2017	2017		LFS 2022	2022	Progress: T SAT\$1653 for average monthly income for both female and male persons with disabilities. Next data will be collected in next LFS 2022	
	8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities							Refer to Samoa proxy	
	Samoa proxy for 8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex	Unemployment 8.7% M7.8% , F10.3%	Samoa Labour Force Survey 2012	2012	Unemployment 14.5% M10.6% F21.3%	Samoa Labour Force Survey 2017	2017	Progress: increase in unemployment from 2012 to 2017.	SBS/MCIL

**GOAL 8: Objective; Decent Work and Economic Growth, DESCRIPTION: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth**

Samoa has 10 Targets and 16 indicators for this goal

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE			MOST RECENT			PROGRESS	Info Custodian
		INFO	SOURCE	YR	INFO	SOURCE	YR		
8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training	35.0 (2012)	Samoa Labour force survey	2012	37.9 (2017)	Samoa Labour force survey	2017	Status: Baseline 35% in 2012 Current Status: 37.9% in 2017. Assessment: Target NOT MET/Moving away from Target. Proportion of youth Not In employment or Training (NEET) increased 2% from 35% in 2012 to 37.9% in 2017.	SBS
8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms	8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age  Samoa Proxy for 8.7.1 Number of children aged 5–17 years WORKING ON THE STREETS, by sex and age	T 106 - 7years = 2 (1.9%), 2F - 8years=4 (3.8%), 4M - 9years=2 (1.9%) 2M - 10years=2 (1.9%), 1M 1F - 11years=6 (5.7%), 5M, 1F - 12years=5 (4.7%), 4M, 1F - 13years=5 (4.7%), 3M, 2F - 14years=15 (14.2%), 9M, 6F - 15years=13 (12.3%), 9M, 4F - 16years=25 (23.6%), 20M, 5F - 17years=27 (25.5%), 18M, 9F	ILO Rapid Assessment	2017	Data to be collected	DHS	2019	Refer to Samoa proxy  Progress: In 2015, 106 children (ages 7 to 17) working on the streets were interviewed in Apia from 22nd to 26th September 2015 for the ILO study. The DHS 2019 will collect data on this for the first time.  For time being the recent study by ILO is used as a reference point hence the proxy until more data is collected	ILO/SBS
8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment	8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status  Samoa proxy for 8.8.1 Number of fatal and non-fatal occupational accidents reported	50	MCIL Annual Report 2015/2016	FY2015/2016	17	MCIL Annual Report 2017/2018	FY2017/2018	Refer to Samoa proxy  Progress: From the Financial Period 2015/2016 to the Financial Period 2017/2018, the number of fatal and non fatal occupational accidents reported to MCIL decreased by 27 (from 50 to 23).	MCIL/MOH/ACC
	8.8.2 Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour	Samoa and the tripartite partners signed the MOU of its first Samoa	MCIL/ILO	2009-2012	The parties affirm their commitment to collaborate in the	MCIL/ ILO		Samoa's tripartite partners – the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Labour (MCIL), the Samoa Chamber of Commerce and Industry (SCCI) and the Samoa Workers Congress	MCIL/ILO

**GOAL 8: Objective; Decent Work and Economic Growth, DESCRIPTION: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth**

Samoa has 10 Targets and 16 indicators for this goal

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE			MOST RECENT			PROGRESS	Info Custodian
		INFO	SOURCE	YR	INFO	SOURCE	YR		
	Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status	Decent Work Country Programme  The second DWCP for Samoa was signed	MCIL/ILO	2013	implementation of the Decent Work Country Programme			(SWC) established the Samoa National Tripartite Forum that are currently meeting on a regular basis ensuring that the tripartite work towards mutual understanding on social protection issues, decent work and labour matters.  Decent Work Country Programme under the following 3 priorities: Priority 1: Completion and implementation of national labour law reform. Priority 2: Young women and men have greater access to information and employment services to support their transitions from school to work. Priority 3: Tripartite capacity is strengthened.	
8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate							Refer to Samoa proxy	
	Samoa proxy for 8.9.1 Tourism earnings ratio to GDP	18.06%	CBS	2015	23.11%	CBS	2019	Progress: tourism earnings as a ratio to GDP increased by 5.05% (from 18.06% to 23.11%)	CBS/STA
	8.9.2 Proportion of jobs in sustainable tourism industries out of total tourism jobs	64.5% or 2852 out of 4422 tourism jobs.	STA	2016	Next survey will be in 2020	STA	2020		STA
8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	8.10.1 (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults							Refer to Samoa proxy	
	Samoa proxy for 8.10.1 (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 10,000 adults and (b) Number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 10,000 adults	(a) 1.92 (b) 3.43	CBS	2015	(a) 2.01 (b) 5.88	CBS	2019	Progress: number of commercial bank branches and number of automated teller machines per 10,000 adults increased during 2015 to 2019.	CBS



**GOAL 8: Objective; Decent Work and Economic Growth, DESCRIPTION: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth**

Samoa has 10 Targets and 16 indicators for this goal

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE			MOST RECENT			PROGRESS	Info Custodian
		INFO	SOURCE	YR	INFO	SOURCE	YR		
	8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider							Refer to Samoa proxy	
	Samoa proxy for 8.10.2 Percentage of adults with at least one type of regulated deposit account	39%	CBS	2015		DHS/MICS	2020	Update from SBS - Source DHS/MICS 2015/20	SBS/CBS
8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries	8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Samoa is a recipient of aid for Trade programmes, not a donor. Samoa received support under Tier I and Tier II of the Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF). The EIF supports LDCs and Samoa was afforded a transitional five period after graduating from LDC status in 2014.</li> <li>The Samoa-EIF Tier II Project (Trade Sector Support Programme) mobilized USD\$2.9 million for attaining medium to long term goals in the trade sector. The Samoa EIF Tier II Project ended in 2019.</li> <li>ODA received for Samoa for Aid for Trade In 2015 was USD\$31.5million and in 2017 it increased to USD\$75.3 million</li> <li>Source: <i>UNCTAD, UNCTADStat, WB, World Development Indicators, OECD</i> (from the OECD/WTO Aid for Trade at a Glance 2019: Economic Diversification and Empowerment Report)</li> </ul>							MFAT/MCI L
8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization	8.b.1 Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy	Youth Farmers Programme, Youth Internship Programme (Chamber, MWCSO, NYC), Street Vendors Back to School Programme, Green Jobs for Green Works (Red Cross, ILO, MNRE), Young Weavers Programme (MWCSO, ILO), Seasonal workers Scheme, Youth Entrepreneurs council under Chamber, YouthCo Lab under ILO, LO Samoa Action Plan for Youth Employment, UNDP – youth employment programme that covers YEP	Based on interviews with MWCSO, Chamber of Commerce, ILO, Samoa National Youth Council	2020	Samoa National Action Plan on Youth Employment  National Youth Policy	MWCSO, ILO and SNYC  MWCSO	2016-2020  2016-2020	There is a Samoa National Employment Strategy but no national employment strategy specifically for the youth. The SNEP is a national employment strategy that includes youth as part of the overall strategy to address unemployment. There is also no current National Youth Policy which normally gives specific focus to youth economic development and employment.	MWCSO/S NYC  ILO

**GOAL: 9; OBJECTIVE: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure; DESCRIPTION: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation by 2030.**

Samoa has 8 Targets and 15 indicators for this goal.

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE			MOST RECENT			PROGRESS	Info Custodians
		INFO	SOURCE	YR	INFO	SOURCE	YR		
9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road	.						Refer to Samoa Proxy	
	Samoa Proxy for 9.1.1. Total population who have direct road access.	98% of population A vast proportion of Samoan population live within 2kms of all season roads.	City Development Strategy (PUMA)	2015				Review of access and movement networks was based on the data and information supplied by LTA on the road network, public transport network and pedestrian environment. An engineering infrastructure and essential service high-level review, evaluation and assessment was undertaken.	MWTI
	9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport	Inward cargo by Sea = 299,855 Metric Tonnes (2017) ( Annual Stats 2018)	SBS X-ECO & SOCIAL (partial)	2017	Inward cargo by Sea = 336,950 Metric Tonnes (Annual Stats 2018)	SBS X-ECO & SOCIAL (partial)	2018	Metric tonnage for inward cargo increased by 37,095 from 299,855 metric tonnes in 2017 to 336,950 metric tonnes in 2018 Inward cargo by sea Flow of people 2015. Arrival 173713 2016. Departure 179017 2019 arrival 249971 Dep 258334	SBS/ MWTI/ SPA/ AA  Annual Stats 2018
	Additional Indicator for 9.1.2 Arrivals and Departures by mode of travel  Cargo Landed/Unloaded at the Port of Apia	Passenger Arrivals 212,240 Departures 144,055  Cargo Unloaded 336,950 metric tons Loaded 50,881 metric tons	Migration Statistics  Shipping Statistics	2017  2018	Passenger Arrivals 236,506 Departures 240,549 Cargo Unloaded 336,950 metric tons Loaded 50,881 metric tons	Migrations Stats, SBS	2018		SBS/ MWTI
9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise	9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita	8.1%	SBS Statistical Abstract 2018	2015	5.8%	SBS Statistical Abstract	2018	Fallen significantly due to Yazaki EDS closure.	SBS

**GOAL: 9; OBJECTIVE: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure; DESCRIPTION: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation by 2030.**

Samoa has 8 Targets and 15 indicators for this goal.

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE			MOST RECENT			PROGRESS	Info Custodians
		INFO	SOURCE	YR	INFO	SOURCE	YR		
industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries	9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	T 6.65% M 7.1, F 6.2 (2012)	Labour Force Survey 2012	2012	T 6.8% , M 5.2, F 9.8 (2017)	Labour Force Survey 2017	2017		SBS/MCIL
9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets	9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added	No Data Available but an important indicator							MCIL, MAF, SBB
	9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit	<p>No Data but an important indicator. However the following information was available from the Development Bank of Samoa.</p> <p><b>1. Inclusive Development Financing Facility</b> Pilot Facility to increase access to finance for unemployed women &amp; youth in Savaii. Financing is structured into 3 tier levels at total loan value of \$15K over a term of 10 years. Total beneficiaries 778 to promote self-employment. Tier 1 loan is \$2500 with 1 year grace period and payable over 3 years. Loan is secured by group members and insurance policy.</p> <p><b>2. Agriculture Value Chain Finance Facility</b> The AVCF pilot project was designed to support the value chain for taro and cocoa to meet demand and supply for exports. This project is implemented in Upolu and Savaii for taro and cocoa farmers who are in the value chains of the selected anchor businesses.</p> <p><b>3. Partnership with Small Business Hub</b> This partnership is a financing mechanism where SBH supports small businesses by way of business training, proposal and offer of their guarantee under the required threshold to seek financing from DBS and other banks. The partnership is governed by the MOU.</p> <p><b>4. DBS Normal Lending</b> Open to any individual/business seeking financing for a development project from MSME to corporate business.</p> <p><b>DBS Loan Portfolio (April 2020)</b> Total number overall: 2265</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agriculture: 767</li> <li>• Fishing: 26</li> <li>• Inclusive Development (social): 898</li> <li>• Industry other: 526</li> <li>• Tourism: 48</li> </ul> <p>2155 of the total are micro/small loans (up to \$50k) valued at SAT\$13,932,000</p>							DBS 2020

**GOAL: 9; OBJECTIVE: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure; DESCRIPTION: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation by 2030.**

Samoa has 8 Targets and 15 indicators for this goal.

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE			MOST RECENT			PROGRESS	Info Custodians
		INFO	SOURCE	YR	INFO	SOURCE	YR		
9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities	9.4.1 CO2 emission per unit of value added	234kt	Actualitix. World Atlas - Statistics	2011	0.1million Tonnes	World Data Atlas	2018	Samoa also ratified the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete the Ozone Layer in 2018 to phase down the consumption of high global warming potent Hydrofluorocarbons used in refrigeration and air conditioning appliances. The phase-down schedule for Samoa will initiate in 2024 using the baseline data from 2020 – 2022	MNRE
	Additional indicator for 9.4.1 Percentage of reduction in CO2 emissions per capita	0.67	World Data Atlas	2018				In 2018, CO2 emissions per capita for Samoa was 0.67 metric tons. Though Samoa CO2 emissions per capita fluctuated substantially in recent years, it tended to increase through 1999 - 2018, period ending at 0.67 metric tons in 2018. Still low compared to global rates	MNRE/ World Data Atlas
9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending	9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP							Refer to Samoa Proxy	SROS/MOF
	Samoa Proxy for 9.5.1 Proportion of government expenditure to SROS	3.5 million tala	GOS	2015-2016	3.8 million tala	GOS	2019/2020	Difficult to gather data on Rand D however Scientific Research Organisation of Samoa SROS makes an important contribution to R and D work USD\$50,000 was granted to SROS from EIF Funding for research and development purposes particularly in value-added products made from coconut and cocoa	
	9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants							Refer to Samoa proxy	SROS/MOF
	Samoa proxy for 9.5.2. Number of full-time researchers at the Scientific Research Organisation of Samoa (SROS)	36 researchers (60 staff in total)	SROS	2020				Govt Budget for Research officers, and from private sector and CSO for staff focused on research and development Scientific Research Organisation of Samoa (SROS)	

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Samoa has 8 Targets and 15 indicators for this goal.

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE			MOST RECENT			PROGRESS	Info Custodians
		INFO	SOURCE	YR	INFO	SOURCE	YR		
9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States	9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure			2015/2016	USD\$ 30.6M (2016)	Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database, 2018, (OECD)	2016	Total official international support to infrastructure was 30.6M USD in 2016 Total fiscal year 2016 – 2019 is \$238 million, total of 23% <b>WORLD BANK ACTIVE IDA PORTFOLIO</b> <b>Enhanced road access project</b> \$20 USD million <b>Enhancing the Climate Resilience of the West Coast Road project</b> 14.80 USD Million <b>Samoa Climate Resilience Transport Project</b> 35.75 million <b>Samoa Aviation Investment Project</b> 43.83 million <b>Samoa Connectivity Project</b> 16 million	MOF/MFAT
	Additional indicator 9.a.1 Total ODA for Infrastructure and Transport Sectors	SAT\$44 million	GOS Budget	2015/2016	SAT\$65 million	GOS Budget	2018/19		MOF
9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020	9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology	97%	MCIT	2015	98%	ESCAP Oct 2019	2019	Mobile Cellular coverage in Samoa is 98% and Mobile cellular subscriptions is 63 per 100 persons.	MCIT/ SBS/ Office of the Regulator / ESCAP
	Additional indicator for 9.c.1 Proportion of people using or owning a mobile phone	41.1% own mobile phones and 71% use mobile phones (HIES 2013)	HIES 2013		41.8% Preliminary figures 88% of people own mobile phones	HIES 2018 Office of the Regulator, 2018 Consumer Survey	2018	According To the 2013 HIES, around 41.1% of the Samoan population own mobile phones and 71% use mobile phones (HIES 2013). So there is lower level of mobile phone ownership but higher rate of usage meaning that people are sharing or using one mobile phone.	SBS/MCIT

**GOAL: 10; OBJECTIVE: Reduced Inequalities; DESCRIPTION: Reduce inequality within and among countries by 2030.**

Samoa has 8 Targets and 11 indicators for this goal.

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE			MOST RECENT			PROGRESS	Info Custodian
		INFO	SOURCE	YR	INFO	SOURCE	YR		
10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average	10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population	T 7.5 (2002-2008) Lowest Four Deciles 7.6  T SAT\$117.34 per week Lowest Four Deciles SAT\$53.49 per week	HIES	2002-2008  2008	T 3.0 Lowest Four Deciles: 4.3  T SAT\$138.18 per week Lowest Four Deciles: SAT\$67.30 per week	HIES	2008-2013/14  2013/14		SBS
10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status	10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities  Samoa proxy for 10.2.1 Proportion of People Living Below 50 percent of Median by (1) expenditure per capita per week (2) by sex and (3)age	(1) SAT\$49.27  (2) T 12.1% M 6.3% F 5.9% (3) 0-14 years T 14.4 M 7.3, F 7.0 15-29 years T 12.3 M 6.5, F 5.7 15-59 years T 11.2 M 5.9, F 5.3 60+ years T 7.9 M 3.5, F 4.4	2013/14 HIES	2013/14	(1) SAT\$44.85 (2) T 13.6% M 7.0% F 6.7% (3) 0-14 years T16.8 M 8.8, F 8.0 15-29 years T 12.5 M 6.2, F 6.3 15-59 years T 12.0 M 6.0, F 6.0 60+ years T 9.6 M 4.7, F 4.9	2018 HIES (preliminary figures)	2018	Refer to Samoa proxy	SBS
10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard	10.3.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law  Samoa proxy for 10.3.1 Formally reported cases to the NHRI related to discrimination Link to 16.b	5 cases	NHRI	2019	Awaiting info from SBS the DHS-MICs 2019 for future reporting			Refer to Samoa proxy  Important and keeping it for national monitoring purposes also.	NHRI  SBS/ NHRI
10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality	10.4.1 Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers	No Data but an important indicator							SBS/MCIL/ NPF/CBS  ILO/UNICEF

**GOAL: 10; OBJECTIVE: Reduced Inequalities; DESCRIPTION: Reduce inequality within and among countries by 2030.**

Samoa has 8 Targets and 11 indicators for this goal.

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE			MOST RECENT			PROGRESS	Info Custodian
		INFO	SOURCE	YR	INFO	SOURCE	YR		
10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations	10.5.1 Financial Soundness Indicators	1. Tier 1 capital to risk – weighted exposures – 22.6% 2. Non-performing loans net of provision to capital – 7.3% 3. Total capital to total assets – 16.2% 4. Non-performing loans to total loans – 5.3% 5. Return on assets – 1.4% 6. Liquid assets to total domestic liabilities – 20.8% 7. Net open position in foreign exchange to capital – 9.5%	CBS	2015	1. Tier 1 capital to risk – weighted exposures – 22.1% 2. Non-performing loans net of provision to capital – 2.7% 3. Total capital to total assets – 15.1% 4. Non-performing loans to total loans – 4.0% 5. Return on assets – 2.5% 6. Liquid assets to total domestic liabilities – 20.1% 7. Net open position in foreign exchange to capital – 23.5%	CBS	2019	Progress: mostly a decrease for all indicators except for return on assets and net open position in foreign exchange to capital Tier 1 capital to risk weighted exposures – decrease by 0.5% Non-performing loans net of provision to capital – decrease by 4.6% Total capital to total assets – decrease by 1.1% Non-performing loans to total loans – decrease by 1.3% Return on assets – increase by 1.1% Liquid assets to total domestic liabilities – decrease by 0.7% Net open position in foreign exchange to capital – increase by 14%	CBS
10.6.1 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions	10.6.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organisations	<b>No Data but important indicator.</b>							
10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of monthly income earned in country of destination	<b>No Data but important indicator.</b>							SBS/MCIL
	10.7.2 Number of countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people	Recruitment of migrant workers from the Pacific including Fijian migrant workers to Samoa MCIL – Have employee permits for migrant workers including labour conditions Pre-departure orientation for migrant workers (ILO and MCIL) for RSE and also seafarers.						Samoa has Immigration Act (MPMC) Labour Migration Policy 2013 (MCIL)	MCIL/MPMC
10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing	10.a.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed	Only 5 lines under preferential agreements such as	MCR	2020				As an LDC, Samoa had benefitted from the special and differential treatment (SDT) specific for LDCs.	MCR/ MFAT

**GOAL: 10; OBJECTIVE: Reduced Inequalities; DESCRIPTION: Reduce inequality within and among countries by 2030.**

Samoa has 8 Targets and 11 indicators for this goal.

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE			MOST RECENT			PROGRESS	Info Custodian
		INFO	SOURCE	YR	INFO	SOURCE	YR		
countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements	countries and developing countries with zero-tariff	PICTA and Pacer Plus. No specific lines for LDCs outside of these preferential trade agreements.						<p>The WTO calls for Developed Countries (and developing countries that are able to do so) to provide specific LDC special treatment. These include the EU's EBA, Japan and China's GSP for LDCs etc.</p> <p>As a developing country, Samoa benefits from the SDT provisions of the WTO agreements. Securing market access for Samoan exports in overseas markets and addressing supply-side constraints are in line with Samoa's efforts to improve the merchandise trade imbalance. This is also important given the loss of LDC preferential market access after Samoa graduated from LDC status in 2014. Only China and the EU granted transitional periods for Samoa after graduation, but this ended in in December 2017 and December 2018, respectively.</p>	
10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes	10.b.1 Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)	ODA USD\$109.7 million	MOF	2015-2016	ODA USD\$99 Million	MOF	2018-2019	ODA. 100.8M USD FY2016/2021.	MOF/ OECD
		BOP FDI SAT\$9.72 million	CBS	2015	BOP FDI SAT\$11.4 million	CBS	2019		
10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate	10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted	13.42% Average Remittance Costs	CBS	2015	11.01% Average Remittance Costs	CBS	2019	CBS work towards this target: a. In the World Bank's March 2020 Remittance Prices Worldwide report, the East Asia and Pacific region remained the second costly	CBS



**GOAL: 10; OBJECTIVE: Reduced Inequalities; DESCRIPTION: Reduce inequality within and among countries by 2030.**

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TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE			MOST RECENT			PROGRESS	Info Custodian
		INFO	SOURCE	YR	INFO	SOURCE	YR		
remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent								<p>receiving region (after Sub-Saharan Africa) for remittances, with an average cost of 7.13 percent, still exceeding the global average transfer cost of 6.79 percent.</p> <p>b. For Sāmoa, data from SendMoneyPacific website indicates the average costs (%) of total funds remitted to Samoa including MTOs traditional channel, MTOs electronic transfers, commercial banks electronic transfers and commercial banks traditional channel.</p> <p>c. Commercial banks in our main source markets of Australia and New Zealand have made efforts to reduce their remittance costs over recent years:</p> <p>i. ANZ in 2018 reduced fees from Australia and New Zealand to Fiji, Sāmoa, Vanuatu, Kiribati and Tonga</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Australia – via branches and phone banking (decreased from AUD\$32 to AUD\$9; via internet banking (decreased from AUD\$18 to AUD\$9)</li> <li>- NZ – via internet banking (decreased from NZD\$18 to NZD\$7)</li> </ul> <p>ADB with the assistance from the International Monetary Fund. The e-KYC utility project is nearing its final stages and is expected to be implemented before the end of FY2019/2020.</p>	

**GOAL: 11; OBJECTIVE: Sustainable Cities and Communities; DESCRIPTION: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.**

Samoa has 10 Targets and 15 indicators for this goal.

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE			MOST RECENT			PROGRESS	Info Custodian
		INFO	SOURCE	YR	INFO	SOURCE	YR		
11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.	11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	Using UNHABITAT definition does not fit Samoa's situation. There are no slums in Samoa according to UNHabitat definition But there is often question of what is adequate housing. Need to look at quality of housing. High risk areas – hazards – flooding, sea level rise, landslides (Sogi, Lelata, Moataa) Study of vulnerability of Apia. Good access to water, electricity – no issue with informal settlement – either freehold or customary land							SBS/ MWTI
11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons	11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	58% of HH the population use buses and taxis for land transportation. And 34% use private vehicles. 7.8% use both public and private transportation. 44% of all HH in Samoa owned a vehicle.	Census	2016				58% of the HHs in 2016 use public transportation (buses, taxis) with 34% using private vehicles. Around 44% of all HHs own a vehicle in 2016 with the most vehicles located in NWU and AUA. The majority of the rural HHs use public transportation compared to private vehicle users predominantly in AUA and NWU. Pensioners have free access to public transportation such as the inter-island ferry LTA (2020): 13 buses in Savaii: 5 districts and 11 bus routes  285 buses in Upolu: 23 districts and 110 bus routes	MWTI/ LTA/SBS
11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>No Data Collected but an important indicator.</b> Samoa has a National Urban Policy 2013, which strategically address urban land use and development management in particular the development of sustainable management plans.</li> <li>• A City Spatial Plan was developed in 2014, to provide long term strategic direction for physical development of Apia</li> <li>• The City Development Strategy under PUMA'S Land Use Planning and Management Program And PUM Act 2004 uses a ridge to reef approach to incorporate aspects of climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction (CDS 2015)</li> </ul>							MWTI (PUMA)
	11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>No Data available but an important indicator.</b></li> <li>• City Development Strategy - The engagement process progressed work with community representatives commenced by PUMA as part of its Land Use Planning and Management Programme. The aim is to establish a prominent role of village elders and villages council's in day to day land use decision-making.</li> <li>• Participatory approach with stakeholders and community reps: Activities included community visioning exercises and deliberations on governance choices through workshops and participatory forums.</li> </ul>							MWTI (PUMA)/ MWCS
11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	11.4.1 Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of	<p><b>No data but an important indicator.</b></p> <p>There is a National Heritage Policy –and RESEARCH ON CULTURE POLICY WAS COMPLETED IN 2019 and can be useful for this indicator. Financial data is limited.</p> <p>Launch of the National Culture Framework 2018 – 2028 as part of operationalizing two key UNESCO Conventions ICH 2003 and Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions 2005 to which Samoa became party to in 2013 and 2015 respectively.</p> <p>National Heritage Policy 2018 – 2028</p>							MESC/ UNESCO

**GOAL: 11; OBJECTIVE: Sustainable Cities and Communities; DESCRIPTION: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.**

Samoa has 10 Targets and 15 indicators for this goal.

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE			MOST RECENT			PROGRESS	Info Custodian
		INFO	SOURCE	YR	INFO	SOURCE	YR		
	heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship)	National Cultural Industries Policy 2018 – 2028, this policy provides direct economic benefits to custodians and artisans of traditional knowledge and heritage places. National Culture in education policy 2018-2028							
11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations	11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	2009 Tsunami, 148 (80.7 deaths per 100,000) fatalities, 310 (169 per 100,000) seriously injured, 3000 (1,635 per 100,000) homeless  2012 Tropical Cyclone Evans 6.3 per 100,000	MNRE/World Bank IDA Doc, Oct 2019	2009-2014	2018 Cyclone Gita 0 deaths, 0 missing, 0 seriously injured, 0 homeless	MNRE/World Bank IDA Doc, Oct 2019	2015-2020	Looked at deaths fatalities seriously injured, and homeless every five years	MNRE(DMO)/MOF  UNISDR
	11.5.2 Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters	2012 TC Evans USD\$ 210.7 M or 28% of 2011 GDP [SAT 480M].  2009 Tsunami US\$ 124 M or 22% of 2008 GDP (Tsunami)	Samoa State of Environment Report  World Bank Samoa IDA Document Oct 2019/ MNRE	2013  2009-2014	TC Gita USD\$0.45M or 0.1% of 2017 GDP [SAT2.5M]	World Bank Samoa IDA Document Oct 2019/ MNRE	2015-2020	Target: Reduce by 2030 direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructures attributed to disasters.	MNRE/ MOF UN Habitat
11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of	11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and	Based on Time and Motion Survey in 2017,	MNRE	2017	National Waste Management Strategy 2019-2023	MNRE	2019-2023	A waste audit conducted in 2017 over 1 week for 5 villages estimated a 1,060g/person/day waste generated and	MNRE/ SPREP/ Japan

**GOAL: 11; OBJECTIVE: Sustainable Cities and Communities; DESCRIPTION: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.**

Samoa has 10 Targets and 15 indicators for this goal.

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE			MOST RECENT			PROGRESS	Info Custodian
		INFO	SOURCE	YR	INFO	SOURCE	YR		
cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities	proportion of urban area covered by collection contractors was an average of 67% of set collection route.			City – Apia: Waste audit 2017	MNRE	2017	<p>386 g/person/day is discharged. This is an increase from a discharge rate of 380 g/person/day in a similar Waste Audit in 2011. Of the 386g/person/day discharge- 43% was organic waste, 16% was plastic, 13% was cardboard and 12% were diapers.</p> <p>The same survey estimated general waste in Samoa to be 138 tons a day projected to be 150 tons a day in 2023 if strategic actions are not taken. (Source: National Waste Management Strategy 2019-2023)</p> <p>(Key interventions target improvements in four key areas, strengthening of the policy and regulatory and institutional framework for sustainable management of solid waste; effective management of waste collection contracts; implementation of waste minimization strategies and sustainable infrastructure for managing solid waste. At present, Samoa has approved its Integrated Solid Waste Management Strategy 2018 - 2023 which integrates sound management of chemicals and hazardous waste as part of overall waste management strategies.</p> <p>The waste management Act 2010 and plastic ban regulations 2018 are in force. Waste audits are conducted at village level and during national clean up campaigns. Ongoing monitoring for plastic ban which includes only plastic shopping bags, plastic straws and plastic packing bags.</p> <p>Total volume of waste generated per capita based is 1,060.38 g/person/day (from the 2017 waste audit survey results). In addition, 3 audits were conducted at Vailuutai, Saleapaga and Papa Puleia as part of their UN SGP project requirement.</p>	

**GOAL: 11; OBJECTIVE: Sustainable Cities and Communities; DESCRIPTION: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.**

Samoa has 10 Targets and 15 indicators for this goal.

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE			MOST RECENT			PROGRESS	Info Custodian
		INFO	SOURCE	YR	INFO	SOURCE	YR		
	11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)	<p>No Data Collected but important indicator.</p> <p>There are national policies to address air, waste, water pollution                      SPREP: NO data now on air quality in Apia.                      MNRE intend to set up Air quality unit to look at this.                      MOH collect some of this info                      POPS – do collect relevant info for POPS                      SROS – interested in testing capacities for the monitoring quality of water sources, and air quality especially for urban area</p>							MNRE
11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities	11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	<p>No Data collected but important indicator.</p> <p>Yes we do have public spaces</p>							MNRE
	11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months	46.4 (2000)	Samoa MWCSDFamily Health and Safety Survey	2000	Awaiting Data but a few reports and studies have been done recently on the topic	DHS-MICS	2019		MWCSDF/ UNICEF/MOP/ MJCA
11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning	11.a.1 Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city						National Urban Development Policy Draft City Development Strategy CIM plans District Development Plans	MWTI (PUMA) MNRE	
11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line	11.b.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030				National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) 2017 - 2020;  National Action Plan 2018 - 2021;  DRM Gender Policy and a Disaster Risk Reduction Plan	MNRE	2017-2020  2018-2021	As noted in the National Disaster Management Plan 2017-2020 and National Action Plan 2018-2021.	MNRE
	11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk							Many villages and districts have DRM plans. Also, Samoa has an updated National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) 2017 - 2020; a National Action Plan 2018 - 2021; a	MNRE

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TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE			MOST RECENT			PROGRESS	Info Custodian
		INFO	SOURCE	YR	INFO	SOURCE	YR		
with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels	reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies							DRM Gender Policy and a Disaster Risk Reduction Plan. In relation to work concerning mainstreaming of DRM across the 14 Sectors, seven (7) sectors have integrated DRM into sectoral planning, programming and implementation including the Environment Sector, Water and Sanitation Sector, Agriculture Sector, Health Sector, Infrastructure Sector (Building), Community Sector, Tourism Sector and the Education Sector.	
11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials	11.c.1 Proportion of financial support to the least developed countries that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings utilizing local materials	No Data Collected but important indicator.							MOF

**GOAL 12: OBJECTIVE: Responsible Consumption and Production; DESCRIPTION: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.**

Samoa has 9 Targets and 11 indicators for this goal.

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE			MOST RECENT			PROGRESS	INFO Custodian
		INFO	SOURCE	YR	INFO	SOURCE	YR		
12.1 Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries	12.1.1 Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Confirm existing strategies, policies and plans that ensure SCP</li> <li>National Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan, Community Based Fisheries Management Plan 2017, Fisheries Management Act 2016, Aquaculture development and Management Plan, Water Resource Management Regulations 2013, National Water Resources Management Strategy 2007-2017; Waste Management Act 2010, National Waste Management Strategy 2019-2023, Forestry Management Act 2011, National Forestry Plan 2016-2020, Samoa Coastal Fisheries Management and Development Plan 2013-2016.</li> <li>At the local level, there are numerous district and village sustainable consumption and development plans including 43 District (265 villages) Community Integrated Management Plans(CIM), 109 Village Fisheries Management Plans, 78 Village by-laws, 32 Village Sustainable Development Plans (SVDPs) and 19 Village Watershed Resource Management Plans.( Source: Samoa's 6th National Report 2018 to the CBD</li> <li>Samoa Waste Management Association works closely with Government to address waste management</li> <li>Greening the Pacific Games 2019 saw Samoa take leadership by pulling off the greening of the games to allow all athletes officials and whole country participate in efforts to reduce use of plastics and created a lot of awareness on the importance of waste management especially at such huge sporting event. It is a model that has been noted but the region for future events</li> <li>2018 Waste Management Policy – already amended and banning Styrofoam plates, cups by June 2020</li> <li>RCO: Samoa is very advanced in terms of ban on plastics</li> </ul>						MNRE	
12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP	<p><b>No Data Collected but important indicator.</b> Ongoing discussions on measuring indicator Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations 2007, MNRE – very important. MNRE Samoa using EIA to implement national environmental policies and initiatives. Environmental Impact Assessments Guidelines for Coastal Tourism Development in Pacific Island Countries and Territories (SPREP) (SPTO) SPREP) (SPTO) 2018 Samoa has Economic and Environmental Account – focus on Water Accounts (SEEA), one of the leading countries in the region. For countries to monitor national consumption and import consumption. It also continues to improve its Energy Accounts and developing Ecosystem, Ocean and Tourism Satellite Accounts</p>						MNRE	
	12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	<p><b>No Data Collected but important indicator. Refer to above.</b></p>						MNRE	
12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses	12.3.1 (a) Food loss index and (b) food waste index	<p><b>No Data Collected but important indicator.</b> However, FAO commissioned a study in 2015 on postharvest loss and food safety risks in Samoa. Commercial loss was about 12-15% (bananas, pineapple, avocado, breadfruit, papaya) due to storage issues and method, storage temperature and/or delay in transporting harvest to market. Can perhaps use current Waste audit in 2017 – food scrap 42% generated waste and 38% for discharged waste. The most dominant waste in HH wastes. From page 13-17 National Waste Management Strategy. FAO custodian – link to SDG2.2.3.1, 2.3.2, 2.5.1 Food loss and Food waste Oceania data 8.9% FLI 2020 Agriculture Census – no agriculture production statistics so far</p>						MNRE/ MAF/ FAO	
12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in	12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on	<p>Samoa continues to pursue compliance with Basel Convention, Montreal Protocol, Rotterdam Convention, Stockholm Convention and other related to hazardous and chemical waste including regional conventions such as the Waigani Convention, a regional convention to ban the importation into Forum Island Countries of Hazardous and Radioactive Wastes and to Control the Transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Wastes within the South Pacific Region Stockholm convention – already updated National Implementation plan for POPS</p>						MNRE	

**GOAL 12: OBJECTIVE: Responsible Consumption and Production; DESCRIPTION: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.**

Samoa has 9 Targets and 11 indicators for this goal.

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE			MOST RECENT			PROGRESS	INFO Custodian
		INFO	SOURCE	YR	INFO	SOURCE	YR		
accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment	hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement and	<p>Trans boundary movement – 13 assessed 2018, 7 more in 2019</p> <p>Will establish a Pesticide Monitoring and Management System including proper disposal.</p> <p>SPREP – Samoa done a lot of work on plastic pollution.</p> <p>Under the Minamata Convention an Initial assessment report on priority mercury management areas in Samoa has been developed. Samoa's National Implementation Plan (NIP) for POPs has been updated and in the process of being finalised. The report will consolidate findings from the POPs inventory conducted in 2016/17, the social economic study in 2018 and the legal and institutional review in 2019. In relation to the Basel Convention (international MEA) and Waigani Convention (regional MEA) monitoring of radioactive wastes and transboundary movement of hazardous waste is ongoing. Applications from national recyclers and countries on transboundary movement of chemicals are received, assessed and monitored by the MNRE. Ongoing monitoring from 2018 to date has received 13 applications in total so far. No applications have been declined to date.</p> <p>Implementation of the Rotterdam Convention on trading of pesticides at the national level is overseen by the Technical Pesticides Committee (TPC) chaired by MAF. The TPC regulates the importation of pesticides. Samoa has also implemented projects funded by the Secretariat of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM)</p> <p><b>Samoa has also achieved its zero CFC consumption target</b> and is currently phasing-out 80% of HCFC targeting total phase-out by 2040. Samoa is therefore in full compliance in terms of its obligations under the Vienna Convention on Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) and the Montreal Protocol.(MNRE to update on MP) (Source: Samoa 2013 State of Environment Report)</p>							
	12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment	<p>No specific national audit or survey on hazardous waste.</p> <p>MOH do have hazardous medical wastes and do have an Integrated health Care waste management plan which includes hazardous waste.</p> <p>As part of a series of regional initiatives with WB/EU – conducting country by country survey on different wastes. Samoa's audit (WB) was completed just prior to the COVID-19.</p> <p>15 waste streams – that's the most recent info. MNRE</p> <p>Car batteries data available from recycling companies. Partnership with private sector (SSAB) on the shipment of HP Toners back to NZ. First shipment has been made to NZ. Government ministries targeted in the collection of used HP inks and toners. Other brands are also being collected and stored at Tafaigata. There is no designated storage facility although there are plans to expand collection services to include other e-wastes. Plans are also in place to develop a national policy framework for e-waste. Government through MNRE is working in partnership with SPREP Regional PacWaste PLUS project to design a national project targeting e-waste management in Samoa.</p>							MNRE
12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No Data available for recycling rates.</li> <li>• There are programmes and initiatives however to address the recycling and waste management issue.</li> <li>• Pacific Regional Infrastructure Facility 2017 Report</li> <li>• Waste Audit Report –SPREP/World Bank/ MNRE 2017 and 2020</li> <li>• Working with SPREP on e-waste management policy-currently working with SSAB for printer toners recycling – will privatize e-waste management.</li> <li>• There is a partnership between MNRE and Samoa Waste Recycling Management Association (SWAMRA) working on a small scale recycling initiative for aluminum cans and glass bottles</li> <li>• Moana Taka Partnership with SWARMA/SPREP – shipping waste to NZ/Aus</li> <li>• UNDP – have a lot of projects that contribute to waste management including with SGP working with communities.</li> <li>• Samoa Pure Water/UN /Costa Rica collaboration – process plastic into eco-blocks for reuse. There is interest in the private sector in this area.</li> <li>• Despite national policies and awareness efforts by the MNRE over the years, the level of recycling in Samoa has been relatively low due to a combination of household behaviour and also the limited economy of scale to enable viable profitability for recycling in Samoa. The main current recycling is recycling and reusing of glass bottles (soft drinks, beer) and recycling of aluminum cans which are exported to Australia and New Zealand.</li> <li>• Total aluminum cans from households separated for recycling was 0.24 tons a day and for businesses was 0.06tons a day for a total of 0.30 tons of aluminum cans collected for recycling a day or average 2.1 tons a week. Recycling Ratio of aluminum cans from households in Upolu in 2017 was 44% and forecasted to be 61% in 2023 if certain strategic actions are taken Source: National Waste Management Strategy 2019-2023).</li> </ul>							MNRE/ SPREP



**GOAL 12: OBJECTIVE: Responsible Consumption and Production; DESCRIPTION: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.**

Samoa has 9 Targets and 11 indicators for this goal.

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE			MOST RECENT			PROGRESS	INFO Custodian
		INFO	SOURCE	YR	INFO	SOURCE	YR		
		The Styrofoam ban scheduled to be effective on 30 June 2020 under the Waste (Plastic Bag) Management Regulations (National Sector Steering Committee Quarterly Report Dec 2019)							
12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities	12.7.1 Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans							Yes. Samoa has a Public Procurement Policy and Legislation framework.	MOF
12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature	12.8.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development (including climate change education) are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment				Family Life Education, enabled MESC to prioritise areas of study such as human rights, rights of the child, gender equality as well as climate change studies into the curriculum. Teacher training is ongoing to build capacity to deliver these courses. National Environment Week each year – awareness programmes and awards to students for climate change and environmental knowledge	MESC	2012	Link to SDG4 and info from SPREP  Early Childhood, Primary and Secondary Schools DRM Teachers Toolkit Reviewed and launched in May 2019	MESC/ MNRE
12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production	12.a.1 Amount of support to developing countries on research and development for sustainable consumption and environmentally sound technologies	No data Collected  LINK to investment in research for development SPREP: SROS working on biofuel and bioplastic Work of Samoa Green Products Ltd in terms of waste recycling and reuse. Private initiative							SROS/ MOF
12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	12.b.1 Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools							There is a Samoa National Tourism Policy UNEP: Regional Tourism Ministers Apia meeting 2019 – endorsed a Sustainable Tourism Strategy for the Pacific.	STA

**SDG13: OBJECTIVE: Climate Action; DESCRIPTION: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impact**

**Samoa has 5 Targets and 8 indicators for this goal**

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE			MOST RECENT			PROGRESS	INFO/ Custodia n
		INFO	SOURCE	YR	INFO	SOURCE	YR		
13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	2009 Tsunami, 148 (80.7 deaths per 100,000) fatalities, 310 (169 per 100,000) seriously injured, 3000 (1,635 per 100,000) homeless  2012 Tropical Cyclone Evans 6.3 per 100,000	MNRE/World Bank IDA Doc, Oct 2019	2009-2014	2018 Cyclone Gita 0 deaths, 0 missing, 0 seriously injured, homeless	MNRE/World Bank IDA Doc, Oct 2019	2015-2020	Looked at deaths fatalities seriously injured, and homeless every five years	MNRE
	13.1.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030	<p>Samoa Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment - National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Management 2017-2021; a DRM Gender Policy and a Disaster Risk Reduction Plan. In relation to work concerning mainstreaming of DRM across the 14 Sectors, seven (7) sectors have integrated DRM into sectoral planning, programming and implementation including the Environment Sector, Water and Sanitation Sector, Agriculture Sector, Health Sector, Infrastructure Sector (Building), Community Sector, Tourism Sector and the Education Sector</p> <p>A Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) is in place for the operation of the National Emergency Operations Centre (NEOC) during a Disaster. The Agriculture Sector has also developed a SOP to facilitate sector response during a disaster.</p>						MNRE	
	13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 94 of the 330 (28.5%) of villages have Community Disaster Response Plans already developed by MWCSO, NDMO with villages and other stakeholders.</li> <li>• 41 Community Integrated Management Plans have been updated (Source: Samoa's 6th Report 2018 to the CBD).</li> <li>• National Forest Inventory – 2014 – looks at forest cover of Samoa – links to 2 million tree campaign. Updated every 7 years. Forest Fire Index – under NAPA</li> <li>• Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Tool developed and implemented across all 14 sectors.</li> <li>• National Risk Standards developed and approved by the Disaster Advisory Committee.</li> <li>• Also 48 District Development plans completed with 22 launched which includes disaster risk reduction strategies for the districts. (Source - MWCSO interview 7/2/2020)</li> </ul>						MNRE	
13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	13.2.1 Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low	<p>There is a National Climate Change Policy also see 11.b.2 MNRE have worked with various sectors to mainstream CC and resilience into sector plans. (Agriculture climate strategy Health, Education, Tourism, Forest, Private Sector Org) over the past 10 years. There is a National Climate Change Bill EWACC implemented the review of the National Building Code 2017 Integrated Watershed Management Plan for Greater Apia Urban Area, Develop designs for hard adaptation Solution for Vaisigano river Catchment. Flood modeling of Vaisigano Water Catchment QGIS training for technical Staff to develop mapping skills. CDCRM Household Survey and data Analysis for 123 Villages and 25 districts. Partnerships to increase resilience through the improvement of livelihoods/social status of vulnerable families through the increase in income generation opportunities such as MoU of selected families supplied items for starting</p>						MNRE	

**SDG13: OBJECTIVE: Climate Action; DESCRIPTION: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impact**

**Samoa has 5 Targets and 8 indicators for this goal**

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE			MOST RECENT			PROGRESS	INFO/ Custodia n
		INFO	SOURCE	YR	INFO	SOURCE	YR		
	greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)	your microenterprise and entrepreneurship to alleviate adverse impacts of CC.(e.g.MoU with vulnerable families selected). Cyclone Gita Report during construction of segment 1 Vaisigano Protection Wall. With the implementation of the CDCRM program, a total of 72 villages have undergone DRM village tailored programs. The program targets on average 20 villages per year. The Ministry works collaboratively with certified partners like SRCS and ADRA to lead community-based DRM programs with the support of response agencies including Police, FESA, MoH, MWCSD, MET, FLO, NOLA and SFHA. At the end of the program, each village now has a Village Disaster and Climate Management Plan (VDCMP) which contains both mitigation and response plans and established Village Response Teams.(Source: MNRE input March 2020)							
13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	13.3.1 Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula				Early Childhood, Primary and Secondary Schools DRM Teachers Toolkit Reviewed and launched in May 2019	MESC	2019	Database of National assessment of school buildings in place – DRR initiative to identify buildings with high exposure to natural hazards as well as to determine potential buildings to be converted as evacuation shelters.	MESC/ MNRE/ SQA
	13.3.2 Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions	NDMO -Have also done training and damage assessments, developed Standard Operating Procedures for various sectors. Multihazard early warning system developed . CLEWs - climate early warning system. Flood modeling - TUFLOW. Riskscape modeling. Staff capacity building. CDCRM - community DRM. With the implementation of the CDCRM program, a total of 72 villages have undergone DRM village tailored programs. The program targets on average 20 villages per year. The Ministry works collaboratively with certified partners like SRCS and ADRA to lead community-based DRM programs with the support of response agencies including Police, FESA, MoH, MWCSD, MET, FLO, NOLA and SFHA. At the end of the program, each village now has a Village Disaster and Climate Management Plan (VDCMP) which contains both mitigation and response plans and established Village Response Teams. Multi-hazard early warning system plan being formulated with assistance from the World Bank project Pacific Resilience Program. PDNA trainings for the Agriculture sector, Tourism Sector and Water and Sanitation Sector completed. Ongoing refresher trainings for Initial Damage Assessment conducted for Disaster Response Agencies including NGOs and members of the Samoa Chamber of Commerce.						Conduct awareness programs with the assistance of donor partners at secondary schools to develop disaster management plans with staff and students; disaster management plans are then tested during simulation exercises with staff and students taking leadership and ownership of their plan.	MNRE

**SDG13: OBJECTIVE: Climate Action; DESCRIPTION: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impact**

**Samoa has 5 Targets and 8 indicators for this goal**

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE			MOST RECENT			PROGRESS	INFO/ Custodia n
		INFO	SOURCE	YR	INFO	SOURCE	YR		
		Incident Management System trainings conducted for all emergency first responders and emergency managers with the assistance of donor partners.							
13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible	13.a.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year between 2020 and 2025 accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment	No Data Available but important indicator.  This is a global indicator linked to ongoing discussions in the UNFCCC process							MNRE/ MOF
13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities	13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities	Samoa continues to receive climate support from several donor partners and international funds and community							MNRE/ MOF

**GOAL: 14; OBJECTIVE: Life Below Water; DESCRIPTION: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.**

Samoa has 10 Targets and 10 indicators for this goal

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE			MOST RECENT			PROGRESS	INFO/ Custodian
		INFO	SOURCE	YR	INFO	SOURCE	YR		
14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution	14.1.1 Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Samoa has done a lot of work on oceans management and conservation even before SDGs 14 was approved.</li> <li>Very important for Pacific and Samoa but global methodology for measurement just got approved in Nov 2019 and first global monitoring in 2020 and mainly done through satellites and globally by UNEP and Regional Seas Programme.</li> <li>There are studies for reference: Eg, Plastic Ingestion of Fish in the South Pacific-Samoa (SPREP) 2015, a lot of coastal clean up data – not floating debris data and some data collected by 2 visiting vessels</li> <li>The “Plastic Ingestion of Fish in the South Pacific- Samoa” study found that: Out of 295 samples analysed, marine plastic debris was found in 62 samples, with average ingestion rates of 21.2 %. The greatest ingestion rates were found in yellowfin tuna (<i>Thunnus albacares</i>) and ambon emperor (<i>Lethrinus amboinensis</i>). With respect to the trophic level, greater ingestion rates were found in carnivorous predators than in herbivorous fish. Plastic debris recovered from the guts was all of microscopic sizes, usually less than 1 mm in length</li> <li>Samoa first oceans strategy to be launched 2020 and it highlights the threat from plastics from land – including pollution from dry docks.</li> <li>MNRE are doing – River health monitoring programme – capture waste from upper catchment before they reach our ocean.</li> <li>Work with community to clean up (Annual Clean Up Samoa Campaign) also through UNDP projects contribute to addressing pollution</li> <li>Samoa has also conducted with NY University – research of water quality in Samoa – River, oceans, rain water, bottled water (570 samples) shipped to NY and Abu Dhabi. Report to be released soon</li> <li>After every flooding, there is an outbreak of crown of thorns. Important to look at data on those flooding events and impact on marine the environment.</li> <li>Studies on impact of chemicals on environment – residue – now addressing in Agriculture Fisheries Productivity ROM and the UNDP regional Ridge to Reef and national RTR programme in piloted sites</li> </ul>							MNRE/ SPREP/ UNEP
14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans	14.2.1 Proportion of national exclusive economic zones <u>managed using ecosystem-based approaches</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Approximately 0.1% of the EEZ under integrated protected area or the equivalent of approximately 14% of the total inshore area (MPA and fisheries reserves exclusive of mangroves)</li> <li>100% of EEZ is a marine sanctuary for Sharks, Dolphins and turtles (100%) of EEZ</li> <li>41 District wide integrated management plans completed and actions (these apply the ridge to reef approach addressing the thematic areas of infrastructure environment and biological resources that encourage and support the healthy and resilient</li> </ul>	MNRE/MAF	2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Other important and related initiatives and efforts/information:</li> <li>23% of Samoa’s total inshore marine area are Marine Key Biodiversity Areas (which are priority areas for establishment of future integrated protected areas)</li> <li>Protected area database Marine protected areas – coverage 6,608.8Ha</li> <li>Marine KBAs 173 sqkms inshore reef area</li> <li>Have 3 main marine protected areas                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aleipata</li> <li>Safata</li> <li>Palolo deep</li> </ul> </li> <li>100% of fishing in EEZ is managed by MAF using ecosystem based approach</li> <li>i) Marine Protected Areas covers approximately 6,508.8 ha;</li> </ul>	<p>While its difficult to fully measure this indicator and it expired 2020, it was important to showcase some of the efforts so far and ongoing related efforts.</p> <p>As a baseline the information on EEZ MPA is total fish reserves and MPA exclusive of mangroves.</p> <p>With the launch of first ocean strategy there is an ambitious target to extend MPA cover to reach 30% protection of EEZ by 2025</p> <p>The CIM plans MSP and sanctuaries are all important as baselines at</p>	MNRE/ MAF		

		marine and coastal ecosystems) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Marine spatial planning underway for 100% of EEZ by 2023</li> </ul>			ii) Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) covers ~ 104,844 ha; iii) Community Conservation Areas (CCAs) covers ~18,637.9; iv) National Parks (NP) covers ~25,117 ha; v) Terrestrial Reserves covers ~226.22	least for this indicator to move us forward	
14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels	14.3.1 Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations	<p>Little capacity to collect but an important indicator MET – work with Korean Science Institute – procuring equipment to do work on marine acidification measurement. Note: how can we estimate ocean acidification determination as land-based effects also contribute to coral reef decline otherwise we can look to have a separate indicator proxy to cover restoration efforts to increase/strengthen resilience of coral reef systems. These are some of the discussion on this indicator Recent NYU study did measure acidification and preliminary results can be used going forward IPCCC report on oceans – to look at region and continue to address through project working on ocean acidification. MET, MAF and SROS can collaborate on ocean acidification monitoring. SPREP – Pacific partnership on ocean acidification linked to blue charter. UNESCO: Pacific Island Ocean Observation. Since June 2019 the methodology was approved – Samoa needs to look closely at how it can measure</p>					MNRE
14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics	14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	<p>No specific data for global indicator. Still work in progress. <b>Note: Apart from strip marlin and North Pacific Bluefin Tuna, all other tunas and pelagic fisheries stocks are within biological sustainable levels.</b> Data from fish reserve area assessed showed &gt;52% live coral coverage an indicator of healthy reef ecosystems with an average of &gt;5,000 fish species recorded in a total area of 360,000m<sup>2</sup>. Fish reserve areas are managed by local communities through their village fisheries management plans and village bylaws in place to minimize IUU fishing, ban destructive fishing methods. Fisheries on the other hand provide technical and science-based advice to local communities. MAF/Fisheries Annual Report FY2018-2019 Fisheries underwater visual census (UVC) survey in 2017/2018, showed abundant exploitable trochus (<i>Rochia nilotica</i>, aliao lapo'a) in Samoa reefs with a high densities of &gt;500 individuals ha<sup>-1</sup>. A trochus management and development plan has developed and drafted to control fishing for trochus in order to sustain this fishery. Purcell.S et al. 2019. Final report on Reef colonization and socioeconomic impacts from trochus translocations to Samoa 2019 100 villages involved in coastal fisheries management. Some ban fishing FAO – there is a global methodology. FAO do collect globally but there is no current data for Samoa. Does not include pelagic tuna species. Existing FAO project to help countries discuss proxies to help them measure this indicator. Sea Cucumber assessment recommended working together with local communities to minimize IUU fishing of high to low value species as results revealed decrease in some species densities ( 2019 Report on the status of Sea Cucumber Resource) Sea cucumber is a source of food security in Samoa and the moratorium on commercial fishing established in 1994 is working to protect sea cucumber stocks. Long periods of resting have allowed stocks of lollyfish and greenfish to grow to their maximum size ranges. (source : The Status of Sea Cucumber Resources and Recommendations for Management for Samoa, SPC 2014)</p>					MAF
14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information	14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	0.099% (0.1%) of EEZ exclusive of Mangroves ecosystems reserves 2020 Total Coverage protected in marine areas = 0.099% (0.1%) of EEZ exclusive of mangroves ecosystem reserves	MAF/ MNRE	2020	<b>Progress: While it is already 2020 and difficult to measure progress with available data its important that this be the baseline to look at further work. Especially with ongoing MSP and also the first Ocean Strategy with ta 2025 target of 30% MPA</b>	MNRE/ MAF	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total MPAs (MNRE) - 110.02 (sq km) - official number 2010 baseline,</li> <li>Total FR (CBMFRA) - 7.99 (sq km) - raw data used for 6NR</li> </ul> <p>100% of EEZ is a marine sanctuary for Sharks, Dolphins and turtles (100%) of EEZ</p>							
14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation <sup>[b]</sup>	14.6.1 Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing	GOS scored .631 (Band 4) which means “High Implementation of Applicable instruments”	MAF reported to FAO CCRF Survey  Data to be reviewed and confirmed.	2018	GOS scored .530 (Band 3) which means “medium implementation of applicable instruments”  (Data to be reviewed and confirmed with FAO)	MAF reported to FAO CCRF Survey	2020	There is much effort by Samoa at national regional and international level to fight IUU fishing. The implementation of the FAO Port States Measures Instrument will be another important contribution	MAF/ FAO
14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism	<b>14.7.1 Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries</b>	<p><b>No Data available but an important indicator.</b> FAO: data is not available for Pacific countries.  Can calculate a share of fisheries in national GDP.  SBS :Some of the fish is reported under manufacturing and not under fisheries. Contribution to trade balance for Samoa.  From the market landing statistics, inshore total volume of fresh and processed seafood products traded locally FY2018-2019 was about 108.5mt at the value of SAT\$1.9million.  More than 10,000 juveniles giant clam from the spawning activity carried out at the Fisheries hatchery facility and distributed out to more than 40 coastal communities in Upolu, Manono and Savaii Islands feasible for restocking purposes.  Some of the communities with fish reserves and giant clams utilized them as an ‘ecotourism site’ where the community generate income from the tourists visiting and sightseeing in the fish reserve area.  Trochus data also revealed around 7million trochus were harvested in Samoa and generated income around AU\$800,000/annually. More than 50 representatives of selected communities around Samoa were trained on Jewellery and crafting to add value to the trochus shell.  This enable them to not only generate income from the meat but also add value to the shell.  More than 50 tilapia farms established in Samoa on a small-scale with the aim to provide food and to generate income for families and communities. More than 3,000 fingerlings distributed to these farms in 2018-2019.  Fisheries catch and value data are submitted to SBS on a regular basis.</p>							MAF
14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and	<b>14.a.1 Proportion of total research budget allocated</b>	<p><b>No Data available but important indicator.</b>  Working with communities in building capacity on coral gardening techniques and constructions for the purpose to enhance and rehabilitate reefs and lagoon areas.</p>							MNRE/ MAF/ UNESCO

transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries	to research in the field of marine technology	<p>Provided training on-site for communities feasible for giant clam grow-outs. This was to share scientific knowledge on the support needed to maintain the giant clams from juvenile phases.</p> <p>The ongoing assessments of fish reserve areas and adjacent habitats to determine their current stocks and status (e.g. trochus and sea cucumber).</p> <p>The installation of tilapia cage culture in large water bodies e.g. Satoalepai lake. Execution of best management practices where farmers can increase capacity of feed formulation from locally available ingredients. This enabled tilapia farmers to harvest plate size (ranged from 280 – 500g) fishes within six months.</p> <p>The fabrication and deployment of FADs (nearshore/offshore) to increase catch with minimum effort and fuel.</p> <p>Tissue Bank (provision of biological sampling) Port sampling activities (collections of length frequencies data)</p> <p>MAF/FAO Dec 2019</p> <p>UNESCO: there is a questionnaire used to collect data on this indicator.</p> <p>Under the Samoa Oceans Strategy – will look at Oceans Research/Data Collection</p>								
14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets	14.b.1 Degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries	.7 (Band 4) meaning “High implementation of instruments for access to resources and markets for small scale fisheries”	MAF reported to FAO CCRF Survey	2018	1.0 (Band 5) which means “very high implementation of applicable instruments”	MAF reported to FAO CCRF Survey	2020	Shows high implementation of applicable instruments	MAF	
14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of “The future we want”	14.c.1 Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources							UNCLOS, UNFSA, FAO Port States Measures linked to all the other resource management plans listed in SDG 11, 12, 13	MFAT/ MAF/ MNRE	



**GOAL: 15; OBJECTIVE: Life on Land; DESCRIPTION: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, combat desertification and halt biodiversity loss**

Samoa has 12 Targets and 14 indicators for this goal.

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE			MOST RECENT			PROGRESS	INFO/ Custodia n
		INFO	SOURCE	YR	INFO	SOURCE	YR		
15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area	60.4	FAO  <a href="http://www.fao.org/sustainable-development-goals/indicators/1511/en/">http://www.fao.org/sustainable-development-goals/indicators/1511/en/</a>	2000  2005  2010	Forest Area: 165,048.89ha (58%) - (National Forest Inventory Report 2014)  Total Land Area: 284100 sq kms  60.4	MNRE (2014)    FAO	2014    2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Forest Area: 165,048.89ha (58%) - (National Forest Inventory Report 2014) Total Land Area: 284,100 ha</li> <li>Latest information can be provided in the 2020 Assessment FAO will provide preliminary data including for 15.1.1., 15.2.1</li> <li>According to Samoa's 6th National report to the CBD, overall forest cover for Samoa declined from 59.99% of land area in 1999 to 58.29% in 2013 with a deforestation rate of 1.7% (SAMFRIS, 2014).</li> <li>Significant proportion of remaining forest cover is non-native.</li> <li>According to Samoa's 2013 SOE, - Samoa's upland habitats are largely intact and undisturbed by human activities with a high percentage of forest cover (99%) for both Upolu and Savaii. The nature and quality of forests in the uplands of the two islands are now significantly different. For Savaii, 91% of the upland forest area is dominated by native species. For Upolu, non-natives dominate 99% of the upland area. The impact of the invasive vine merremia is the main threat with recent estimates suggesting 24% of all forests affected including upland forests.</li> </ul>	MNRE/ FAO
	15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	Protected Areas:  Terrestrial Reserves – 226 Ha  National Parks - 25,117Ha;  Community Conservation Areas (CCA) - 18637.90Ha;	Protected Area Dataset	MNRE (2014)	Total Terrestrial Reserve Area (27,399.60 Ha)  Total community and Conservation Area 3,801.6Ha.  Total Parks Area 23,538	National Sector Steering Committee Quarterly Report Dec 2019	2019	Terrestrial Reserves - 226 Ha; National Parks - 25,117Ha; Community Conservation Areas (CCA) - 18637.90Ha;  Total Terrestrial Reserves Area (National Parks + Reserves)doubled between 2009 and 2017 from 13,762.66 (2009) to 23,543.92(2014) and 27,339.61(2017- SBS Terrestrial Protected Areas Statistics) Total of 16 active Mangrove reserve sites in Samoa, with 14 in Upolu and 2 in Savaii.	MNRE

**GOAL: 15; OBJECTIVE: Life on Land; DESCRIPTION: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, combat desertification and halt biodiversity loss**

Samoa has 12 Targets and 14 indicators for this goal.

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE			MOST RECENT			PROGRESS	INFO/ Custodia n
		INFO	SOURCE	YR	INFO	SOURCE	YR		
								(National Sector Steering Committee Quarterly Report Dec 2019)	
15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally	15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management	Forest area certified under an independently verified certification scheme (thousands of hectares)- 0  Forest area net change rate (%)- 0	FSC and PEFC Secretariats (certifying bodies) to FAO, Global Forest Resources Assessment  <a href="http://www.fao.org/sustainable-development-goals/indicators/1521/en/">www.fao.org/sustainable-development-goals/indicators/1521/en/</a>	2000-2017  2010-2015				Samoa already half way through its 2 million trees planting target with 1,010,429 total seedlings planted as of Dec 2019 (National Sector Steering Committee Quarterly Report Dec 2019. Hectares already restored through 2M tree programme). Will include trees outside forest working with Agriculture. CIM plans – Ridge to reef approach also cover forests SMCL project support community engagement and ownership of their forest restoration, management plan – conservation areas – and sustainable land management plans. National parks, CCAs, water catchment areas – most of the reforestation work happening at water catchment areas. Forest Area Certification Increasingly identifying baselines for biodiversity through BIORAPS. MNRE Payment for ecosystems services now being piloted	MNRE/ FAO
15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world	15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area	No Data Collected but an important indicator.  SMSMCL project can provide information for this indicator.							MNRE/ FAO
15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their	15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity	26.28%  Le Pupu Pue NP, Lake Lanotoo, Mt. Vaea. Forest Managemet	UN SDGs Dashboard	2017				3 Biodiversity Rapid Assessment Surveys over the past 20 years. Have data for all the way from cloud to coastal forest.	MNRE

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TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE			MOST RECENT			PROGRESS	INFO/ Custodia n
		INFO	SOURCE	YR	INFO	SOURCE	YR		
capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development		Plans. Vaipu MP to be developed. Masamasa, Falelima and Cornwall Estate, Lata . Mauga Salafai. Native trees restoration program, removal of invasive species, bird monitoring, butterfly surveys, rat eradication (Malololelei). Carbon offset at LPP NP and Vailima Reserve.						Currently developing long term monitoring protocol for upland and coastal forests. Most of the protected areas have national management plans. Different categorization of mountains by type of vegetation. 600m above sea level is upland forest legally supposed to be protected. 26.28% (2017) Le Pupu Pue NP, Lake Lanotoo, Mt. Vaea. Forest Managemet Plans. Vaipu MP to be developed. Masamasa, Falelima and Cornwall Estate, Lata . Mauga Salafai. Native trees restoration program, removal of invasive species, bird monitoring, butterfly surveys, rat eradication (Malololelei). Carbon offset at LPP NP and Vailima Reserve.	
	15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index	No Data Collected. DATA from MNRE/CI- National Upland Watershed Conservation Policy >600msl no development zone. National Parks (refer 15.4.1).							MNRE
15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	15.5.1 Red List Index	•52 on Red List including the Manumea	MNRE	2012	Samoa's IUCN Red List Index has declined from 0.84 in 2000 to 0.81 in 2017 which indicates a worsening of the loss of biodiversity in Samoa. (Source: SDGs Dashboard) • 93 on Red List including Manumea	Samoa's 6th National Report 2018 to CBD  MNRE	2018	Clearly identified in the 6 <sup>th</sup> CBD report – Land where threatened species live is governed by villages. Working in collaboration with Samoa Conservation Society on Manumea Conservation Strategy 2023. Maomao conservation plan. Addressing by working with communities example. Uafato, Tiavea (MNRE/SCS project) identify rare plants and replant – to ensure threatened species are supported. Invasive species action plan- helps to address threats to biodiversity.	MNRE/ IUCN
15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to	15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits				100% Yes; Agreements relating to transferring plant genetic resources 3			Agreements relating to transferring plant genetic resources 3 Environment Management Conservation Bill – makes provision for ABS. Set out in the Environment Sector Plan NBISAP –letter of agreement	MNRE

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TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE			MOST RECENT			PROGRESS	INFO/ Custodia n
		INFO	SOURCE	YR	INFO	SOURCE	YR		
such resources, as internationally agreed								National ABS legal framework – launched in 2019. Draft community protocols for Aopo and Faleseela –accessing land and genetic resources including rights of communities and how to best share benefits from such resources. (TK)Traditional Knowledge Guidelines on utilisation of Genetic resources. UNDP/SPREP been supportive in reaching these targets.	
15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products	15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked	No Data Collected but an important indicator.  Under CITIES. Amended regulation of marine life work with MAF to enforce. CITIES draft bill MNRE will provide narrative/info for SDGTF							
15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species	15.8.1 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species	Although there are national plans and legislation in place, these are out of date or not yet adopted. While there are a number of invasive species management projects in Samoa there is still insufficient and inconsistent attention and resources to implementation and monitoring.	Samoa’s 6th National Report 2018 to the CBD)	2018				Progress: On-going efforts Many of the plans are being updated. There are two pieces of legislation directly relevant to invasive species management - The Noxious Weeds Ordinance 1961 and the Quarantine (Biosecurity) Act 2005 both of which are more than 15 years old.	MNRE
15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts	15.9.1 Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020		Samoa’s 6th National Report 2018 to the CBD)	2018				Progress made but insufficient to achieve the goal unless additional efforts are made. While good progress has been made to mainstream biodiversity into government policy and strategies including the Strategy for the Development of Samoa (SDS 2016-2020), more work to integrate biodiversity values into poverty reduction strategies and	MNRE

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TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE			MOST RECENT			PROGRESS	INFO/ Custodia n
		INFO	SOURCE	YR	INFO	SOURCE	YR		
								into national accounting and reporting systems	
15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems	15.a.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	USD\$2.18 million	OECD/MOF	2015	USD\$0.417 million	OECD/MOF	2018	ODA has fallen over the past several years.	OECD
15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation	15.b.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	Refer to 15.a.1			Refer to 15.a.1				MOF/ OECD
15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities	15.c.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked	No Data collected but an important indicator.  CITIES linked to 15.7.1							MNRE

**GOAL: 16; OBJECTIVE: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions; DESCRIPTION: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development; provide access to justice for all.**

Samoa has 12 Targets and 23 indicators for this goal.

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE			MOST RECENT			PROGRESS	Info Custodian
		INFO	SOURCE	YR	INFO	SOURCE	YR		
16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age	2017 T 3.5 per 100,000 population F 0.5 M 3	Samoa Law and Justice Sector United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems (UN-CTS) - 2019	2018	2018 T 6.5 F 0.5 M 6	Samoa Law and Justice Sector United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems (UN-CTS) - 2019	2018	Actual figures for victims are 7 for 2017 and 13 for 2018. 1 F in 2017 and also 1 F in 2018. The youngest victim was a 19 year old male and the oldest was a 69 year old male.  Total Attempted Homicides (including un-successful attempts) 12 in 2017 and 20 in 2018. Source: MOP, Law & Justice	MOP
	16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months	a) Physical Violence - Serious Assault (2017) 21, (2018) 24 or 10.6 out of 100,000 in 2017 and 24 or 12 per 100,000 in 2018 and b) Sexual Violence 2017 117 or 59 per 100,000 and in 2018 138 or 69 per 100,000. For the total of sexual assaults in 2017 there were 23 rapes or 11.6 per 100,000 and 2018 there were 25 rapes or 12.5 per 100,000 population.	Law Justice Sector MOP Inquiry into Family Violence in Samoa, 2018 report	2018	Awaiting data	DHS-MICS	2019	Refer to statistics from Samoa Family health and Safety study 2000 and 2017 under SDG 5 and the NHRI inquiry and Samoa CEDAW report for additional information  UNICEF - Violence in schools: According to Global School-Based Student Health Survey conducted in Samoa in 2011 among students 13-15 years of age, 74% reported being bullied, 67.7% reported being involved in physical fights, and 83.2% reported being severely injured as a result. (comment from Brigitte Sonnois- Child Protection UNICEF)	MOP, MWCSO, NHRI
	16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone					Collected for first time in 2019-MICs			Refer to Samoa Proxies

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TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE			MOST RECENT			PROGRESS	Info Custodian
		INFO	SOURCE	YR	INFO	SOURCE	YR		
	around the area they live								
	Samoa Proxy 1: Percentage of population feeling safe (a) in public places and (b) at home, during daytime	a) 74% b) 97%	NUS Community Perception Survey	2010	a) 85% b) 95%	SBS Perception Survey 2013	2013	NB: sampling size is different so a proper comparison of the two surveys done in 2010 and 2013 is not possible  Progress: perception of safety in public places during daytime has increased between 2010 and 2013 while perception of safety at home during daytime has declined slightly during the same period	SBS/MOP/NUS
	Samoa Proxy 2: Percentage of population feeling safe (a) in public places and (b) at home, at night-time	a) 49% b) 94%	NUS Community Perception Survey	2010	a) 77% b) 93%	SBS Perception Survey 2013	2013	NB: sampling size is different so a proper comparison of the two surveys done in 2010 and 2013 is not possible  Progress: perception of safety at home at night time has decreased slightly from 2010 to 2013 but perception of safety in public places at night time has increased significantly	SBS/MOP/NUS
16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month	69% of girls, and 63% of boys have experienced violence in the past 12 months 43% of children were subjected to emotional abuse 35% both emotional and physical abuse 12% subjected to physical abuse only. 79% of the abusers were parents (48% male and 31% female)	Samoa Family Safety Study 2017	2017		DHS-MICS 2019	2019	According to <b>National Public Inquiry into Family Violence in Samoa, 2018 report</b> , 9 out of 10 children in Samoa experience violence (physical, harsh verbal discipline/violence and sexual violence) in their lifetime and sexual abuse of children have reached epidemic proportions. 86% of children had been subjected to kicking, punching or other assaults.  According to the <b>Samoa Family Safety Study 2017</b> , 69% of girls and 63% of boys experienced violence within the past 12 months. 43% of children were subjected to emotional abuse, 35% both emotional and physical abuse and 12% subjected to physical abuse only. 79% of the abusers were parents (48% male and 31% female).  According to the <b>Samoa 2017 CEDAW report</b> , 116 children between 1 and 16 had been a victim of sexual abuse between 2012 and 2015 (Source MOP)	NHRI, MWCS/ UNICEF  SVSG
	16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per	No reported cases of trafficking.							NHRI, MWCS/ UNICEF

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TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE			MOST RECENT			PROGRESS	Info Custodian
		INFO	SOURCE	YR	INFO	SOURCE	YR		
	100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation	National Security Committee which deals/assist with the coordination or lead the response in the four main pillars outlined in our National Security Policy and Strategy. 1. Border 2. Climate Change and Natural Disasters 3. Cyber 4. Human - Gender based violence and NCDs The National Security Committee are currently in the process of developing a pandemic response plan but that has been put on hold since the measles outbreak followed by the COVID - 19 pandemic. Human Trafficking and People Smuggling policy to address issues at our borders. There is also the Policy on Returnees to assist our border agencies to facilitate the return of criminal returnees.						MPMC/MOP	
	16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No Data Available but important indicator.</li> <li>• Waiting for information from DHS-MICs</li> <li>• NHRI also have data for this indicator but only for girls and not for boys – out of the 182 women in the age group 18-29, 9 of them were identified to have experienced sexual violence (4.95%) (National Inquiry into Family Violence Survey)</li> <li>• Samoa Family Safety Survey 2017 - Of the 20 to 49 years old who were ever in a relationship, 60% had experienced some form of spousal abuse in their lifetime, and 46% experienced abuse in the last 12 months sexual abuse 5% and others which possibly constitutes sexual and emotional</li> <li>• abuse 1%</li> </ul>						MOP MWCS	
16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms	7%	MOP	2015	11%	MOP	2019	2019 DHS –MICS will provide latest data  MOP- data on domestic violence cases.	MOP, MWCS  SVSG
	16.3.2 Un-sentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	117 un-sentenced detainees out of 368 prisoners or 32%	MOP	2020				MOP: 2019 UN Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice System (UN-CTS) 2019 MJCA clarified several reasons for un-sentenced detainees	MOP, Law & Justice Sector
16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the	16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)	Country:  Total trace with advanced countries	Global Financial integrity Illicit Financial Flows to and from 148 Developing	2015				No data collected nationally  Global Financial integrity Illicit Financial Flows to and from 148 Developing Countries: 2006-2015 report.	



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recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime		(millions of US \$) - 166 Inflows - 9 Outflows -21	Countries: 2006-2015 report						
	16.4.2 Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments	322 firearms	MOP	2015	72 firearms	MOP	2018	Status: firearms collected from gun amnesty in 2015 and 2018  Gun Amnesty In 2015 and 2018	MOP
16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months	<p><b>No Data but important indicator.</b> Samoa is trying to integrate human rights and SDGs reporting and monitoring</p> <p>PSC – For 16.5.1 &amp; 16.5.2 – PSC does not collect such data However, with Samoa’s recent accession to the United Nations Convention Against Corruption, bribery in any form is strongly emphasized as one of the most important areas that is taken seriously under the said Convention. In this connection, Samoa being part of the Convention is also applying the same to its public service, and also not forgetting the application of the Public Service Act 2004. Although the prohibition of bribery in the public service is not specifically identified in the PS Act, however, carrying out such action by a public servant is seen as a breach of the code of conduct of not upholding the values of a public servant of being honest and transparent in his or her work.</p>							PSC  UNDP
	16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months	<p><b>No Data Collected</b></p> <p>See above comments from PSC</p>							PSC  UNDP
16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent	16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by	<p><b>No Data but important indicator. PEFA REPORTS</b> Audit office have completed a performance audit of government in terms of implementation of the SDGs. Samoa also reviewed by OECD</p>							MOF  OECD  PEFAs

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institutions at all levels	sector (or by budget codes or similar)								
	16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services	Overall satisfaction with Government Ministries Service Delivery: Strongly agree – 26% Somewhat agree – 39% Neither agree nor Disagree – 6% Somewhat disagree – 5% Strongly disagree – 6% Not answered – 18%	PSC Client Satisfaction Survey Report 2014	2014	8% very satisfied 9% satisfied 9% neutral 8% dissatisfied 10% very dissatisfied 24% N/A 32% Not complete (Source: PSC)	Government Service Delivery Survey 2017	2017	Also note: 76% of SWA water customer complaints were resolved satisfactorily within 3 days. (Source: MNRE, Water and Sanitation Sector 2017/2018 Annual Performance Review Report) 97% of cases reported to police were investigated in 2013, 73% satisfied or very satisfied with policy response to crimes, 61.5% were satisfied with police assistance with 66% satisfied with crime control (Source: Report of the Community Perception Survey 2013)  Source: MNRE, Water and Sanitation Sector 2017/2018 Annual Performance Review Report, Source: Report of the Community Perception Survey 2013	PSC SWA, EPC, MOP
16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	16.7.1 Proportions of positions in national and local public institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups						Refer to Samoa Proxy	PSC/MJCA /NOLA	
	Samoa proxy for 16.7.1: Proportions of positions in national and local public institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex	a) T 49 M 46 (93.9%) F 3 (6.1%) 1 of the 3 female MPs was a Cabinet Minister or 1 out of 13 Cabinet Ministers (7.7%)	CEDAW Report 2017	2011	a) T 50 M 45 (90%) F 5 (10%) 2 of the 5 female MPs are Cabinet Ministers or 2 out of 13 (15.4%)	CEDAW Report 2017	2016	PSC - Please note that the stats on proportions of positions in the public service are for 14 Ministries, 3 Statutory Bodies and 1 Constitutional Body as at Dec 31 FY19/20 (latest) and June FY14/15 (baseline). PSC does not collect figures for SOEs (that's from MPE).  The Employee Categories (EC) enlisted include CEO, Contract Employee (CE), Officer (O) (Permanent Employees), Temporary Employees (TE), Wage Workers (WW). PSC also provided the percentage by gender for each employee category	PSC, MJCA
			PSC	2015	b) T 4156 M 1768 (42.54%),	PSC	2019	Judiciary -Civil, Criminal & LTC judges  2016 M21 (75%) , F7 (25%) 2017 M21 (75%), F7 (25%)	

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		b) T 4074 M 1852 (45.5%), F 2222 (54.5%) -CEO – M 11 (68.75%), F 5 (31.25%) -Contract Employees – M 116 (38.28%), F 187 (61.72%) Officers/Permanent Employees – M 1465 (42.66%), F 1969 (57.34%) -Temporary Employees- M 25 (37.31%), F 42 (62.69%) -Wage Workers – M 235 (92.52%), 3F (7.48%)  c) M23 (79%), F6 (21%)	MJCA	2015	F2388 (57.46%) -CEO – 8M (47.06%), 9F (52.94%) -Contract Employees – 178M (43.63%), 230F (56.37%) Officers/Permanent Employees – 1478M (43.07%), 1954F (56.93%) -Temporary Employees- 97M (33.56%), 192F (66.44%) -Wage Workers – 7M (70%), 3F (30%) C) M 23 (79%), F6 (21%)	MJCA	2019	2018 M 22 (75%), F6 (25%)	
	16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group	No Data Collected nationally  Will discuss proxy							PSC, PMs office

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16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance	16.8.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations	Global indicator							
16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	Total: 47.7% Urban: 62.1% Rural: 44.4%  Age <2: 34.6% Age 2-4: 57.1%	DHS	2009	Total: 58.6%, Urban: 67.8% Rural: 6.7%  Age <2: 49.2% Age 2-4: 64.9%	DHS	2014		SBS  DHS 2014
16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	16.10.1 Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months							No recorded cases.	MOP/MJC A/ NHRI
	16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information							SLRC have advised that the Parliamentary Committee Report on the Commission's Exchange of Information in the Public Sector Final Report was tabled in the January Parliamentary sitting (on 22/01/20) and Parliament <b>approved</b> the Commission's Final Report on the same day. Work being done by MCIT for Freedom of Information Act. A good step towards the achievement of the indicator	MCIT, Regulator s office, AGOs  OHCHR
16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime	16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles							Yes, pursuant to the Ombudsman Act 2013, the NHRI was established in June within the Ombudsman's office and is mandated to monitor, promote and protect human rights in Samoa. In Jan 2016, the NHRI submitted its application for accreditation as compliant with the Paris Principles to the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI) where it was graded as an "A status" in the GANHRI's accreditation meeting in May 2016.	NHRI
16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for	16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against	PSC - the Harassment Report PSC undertook as	PSC	2015	DHS-MICS will provide information on this.	DHS -MICS	2019	There is no policy at the moment in the Samoa Public Service to address harassment. Harassment is not defined in the Public Service Act 2004 or specifically covered under the Public Service Regulations 2008. The	MWCSD, MOP, PSC, NHRI

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sustainable development	or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	scoping exercise in 2015 was linked to Goal 3 of the Public Administration Sector Plan 2013/14 – 2017/18, which focused on ensuring there were relevant integrity standards applied across the whole public sector						<p>Constitution of the Independent State of Samoa however notes that all persons are equal before the law and that no person shall be subjected to degrading treatment. The Code of Conduct in Section 19 of the PS Act requires all employees to treat everyone with respect and courtesy, and without coercion or “harassment”. The PS Regulations allows for grievances to be lodged in the event employees feel they are being mistreated. General grievances and harassment cases lodged with the Commission are being dealt with under the Managing the Breaches of the Code Manual 2013. Public servants, in their own right as Samoan citizens, could also report the matter directly to the Ministry of Police.</p> <p>The 2015 Harassment Survey received a total of 282 responses. A total of 16 organizations from the total number of 54 responded to the survey (11 SOEs and 5 Ministries). The survey showed that while more than half of respondents chose not to specify whether they had been personally harassed at work, a considerable number noted they had experienced it, or witnessed a co-worker being harassed. In terms of prevalence, respondents noted that it happened on a daily, weekly, or ad hoc basis. When asked whether they were aware of the process in the event they are / were being harassed, the majority of respondents noted yes.</p>	

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There are 19 Targets and 25 indicators to measure overall global progress on SDG 17

TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE			MOST RECENT			PROGRESS	Info Custodian
		INFO	SOURCE	YR	INFO	SOURCE	YR		
17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source	Taxes 23.8% Grants 2.1% Other/nontax Revenue 2.7% (cost recoveries, property, dividends)	Government Finance Statistics (GFS)	2015/2016	Taxes 25.4% Grants - 2.0%, Other Revenue - 4.0%	Government Finance Statistics (GFS)	2018/19	Both tax and non-tax revenue have increased their shares over the period, with refinements in tariff as well revenue policies over the period. With improved compliance revenue is promising in the future Follows IMF government statistics Manual 2014 and used for IMF IV missions. Compiled on quarterly basis.	MOF, SBS
	17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	26.3% (GFS 2015/2016)	Government Finance Statistics (GFS)	2015/16	29.4%	Government Finance Statistics (GFS)	2018/19	Proportion of government budget funded by domestic resources taxes and non taxes increased from 26.3% in 2015/16 to 29.4% 2018/19 or by 3.1%	MOF, SBS
17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries	17.2.1 Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)							Refer to Samoa proxy	
	Samoa proxy: 17.2.1 Total actual ODA to Samoa	USD\$109.7 million	MOF	2015-2016	USD\$99 Million	MOF	2018-2019	Total fiscal years 2015-2019 USD\$411.1 million	MOF OECD
17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources	17.3.1 Foreign direct investment (FDI), official development assistance and South-South cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget							Refer to Samoa proxy	MCIL
	Samoa Proxy for 17.3.1 Foreign Direct Investment to Samoa	BOP FDI SAT\$9.72 million	CBS	2015	BOP FDI SAT\$11.4 million	CBS	2019		CBS

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		INFO	SOURCE	YR	INFO	SOURCE	YR		
	17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP	15.4% (GDP)	GDP and BOP	2015/16	17%	GDP and BOP	2018/2019	Total remittances divided by GDP converted using the USD exchange rate for the end of the quarter  Volume of remittances grew by 17.7% from 2015/16 to 2018/19 and no doubt assisted the growth in GDP recording a 6.6% growth between the periods	CBS, MOF, SBS
17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress	17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services	8.5% (GFS 2015/2016)	GFS and BOP	2015/16	8.4%	GFS and BOP	2018/19	Over the period exports of goods and services grew by 33.3% with debt servicing also increased by 32.0%. This is consider sustainable with its constant growth. Debt Servicing data is collected through the GFS data collection with Exports of Goods and Services being part of the Balance of Payments data released on a quarterly basis Includes principal and interest.	MOF, SBS, CBS
17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries	17.5.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries	YES. MCIL is the Investment Promotion Agency for Samoa and they do Investment Facilitation. MCIL also have in place Investment Incentives for attracting foreign direct investment. Samoa has a National Investment Policy Statement which sets out Government policies for promoting and facilitating foreign and private sector investments. The establishment of the Foreign Investment Advisory Committee to speed up the facilitation of major investment activities is a reflection of the commitment by Government to promote foreign investment. .						MCIL	
17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism	17.6.1 Number of science and/or technology cooperation agreements and programmes between countries, by type of cooperation	No data but important indicator. There is an e-PLATFORM for digital library. Partnership between NUS and other universities.  No Formal process currently, ad hoc approach.						MOF, MFAT?	
	17.6.2 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed	Fixed-broadband subscriptions (fixed subscriptions to high speed access to the public internet (a TCP/IP connection) at downstream speeds equal to	OOTR	2015	2016: Total: 1.2 2015: 256-2Mbit/s: 0.73, 2-10Mbit/s: 0.34, Above 10Mbit/s: 0	Figures obtained from Bluesky and Digicel Samoa	2016 2015	MCIT SITA	

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		or greater than 256 kbit/s = 2084 (Number) (2015) Fixed broadband subscription with downstream speeds equal to or greater than 256 kbit/s and less than 2 Mbit/s = 1413 (Number) (2015) Fixed broadband subscription with downstream speeds equal to or greater than 2 Mbit/s and less than 10Mbit/s = 664 (Number) (2015) Fixed broadband internet subscriptions with downstream speeds equal to or greater than 10Mbit/s = 7 (Number) (2015)							
17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed	17.7.1 Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies	No data but important indicator.							MCIT/ MOF
17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation	17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet	13%	HIES 2013	2013	38.8%	(Provisional)	HIES 2018	The proportion of Samoan population that are using the internet increased from 0.56% in 2000 to 25.4% in 2015 and to 33.6% in	SBS, MCIT (check data), SITA



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capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology						(HIES 2018)		2017. Worldbank Data. <a href="https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/IT.NET.USER.ZS?locations=WS">https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/IT.NET.USER.ZS?locations=WS</a> OOTR - People owning a smartphone with internet access = 64% (2018 Consumer Survey, OOTR) OOTR - Access to internet with other than mobile phone = 6% (2018 Consumer Survey, OOTR)	Digicel, Vodafone
17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation	17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	USD\$31.4M USD (2016)	Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database, 2018, The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)	2016				Samoa has been a recipient and also provider of SSC to other countries through Pacific peer to peer programme and also for NZ and OECD. Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database, 2018, The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)	MOF
17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda	17.10.1 Worldwide weighted tariff-average	Average Applied Tariffs 2012 - 11.4% 2015 - 11.6%	Source: WTO tariff analysis online & Samoa Trade Policy Review (secretariat report)		11.5%	Source: WTO tariff analysis online & Samoa Trade Policy Review (secretariat report)	2018		MFAT, MCIL
17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed	17.11.1 Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports							Refer to Samoa proxy.	

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countries' share of global exports by 2020	Samoa proxy for 17.11.1 Percentage of total exports to the top 5 country destinations	1.New Zealand – 23.7% 2.American Samoa – 18.0% 3. Australia – 17.3% 4. USA – 10.1% 5. Fiji – 4.7% Total: 73.8%	CBS	2017	1.American Samoa – 26.6% 2. USA – 23.1% 3. New Zealand – 15.9% 4. Australia – 8.1% 5. Japan – 3.4% Total: 77.1%	CBS	2019	Samoa's total exports to the top 5 destination countries has increased by 3.3% (73.8% to 77.1%)	SBS/CBS
17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access	17.12.1 Average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States	Global WTO indicator No data collected but important indicator. MFAT to consider implication of Trade Policy review on tariffs. MFAT Trade – cannot provide accurate figures on this because not all of Samoa's key export partners such as American Samoa are WTO members therefore key data will be missing in figures provided.						MFAT, MCR	
17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence	17.13.1 Macroeconomic Dashboard	No data collected Use IMF dashboard – SBS provide monthly, quarterly and annual information to IMF dashboard.						MOF	
17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development	17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	National Policy Coordination Committee Samoa has a well-developed national development cooperation coordination system and mechanisms in place. In addition to the SDS 2016-2020 and extensive network of 14 sector plans and strategies, Samoa has a National Development Cooperation Policy that helps to guide development partner engagement and support to Samoa. Samoa holds regular annual High Level Policy Dialogues and bilateral meetings with development partners and convene joint quarterly meetings with all its development partners to discuss strategic progress and challenges in programme implementation. All development partners are also invited to participate in relevant 14 sector coordinating steering committees who hold annual Sector reviews of sector progress against the sector plans/strategies.						MOF, MFAT, MPM, PSC	
17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development	17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of	78% (combination of country led frameworks, development cooperation, etc)	UNSD/GPED C	2016	Samoa, use of country PFM systems decreased from 81% in 2016 to 57% in 2018.	MOF	2018	Propn of new development interventions drawn from country-led result frameworks by recipients of development cooperation = 33.3	MOF, MFAT

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	development cooperation	33.3%, 100%						<p>Propn of results indicators drawn from country-led results frameworks by recipients of development cooperation =100</p> <p>Propn of results indicators which will be monitored using government sources and monitoring systems by recipients of development cooperation = 100 (2018 – GPEDC indicators)</p> <p>Development partners’ use of country systems to deliver co-operation both lowers transaction costs but also helps to accelerate their strengthening. In Further, legislative oversight of the budget has decreased. The share of development co-operation recorded on budgets subject to parliamentary scrutiny decreased from 100% in 2016 to 86% in 2018. (Source: GPEDC Samoa 2018)</p>	
17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries	17.16.1 Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals							<p>Good progress from 2016 to 2018. All development partners are also invited to participate in relevant 14 sector coordinating steering committees who hold annual Sector reviews of sector progress against the sector plans/strategies.</p> <p>Samoa has established Joint Policy Matrices (JPM) with development partners that governs joint accountability and monitoring with development partners on progress of expected implementation and results.</p>	MOF, MFAT
17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships	17.17.1 Amount of United States dollars committed to (a) public-private partnerships and (b) civil society partnerships	USD\$210,000	ADB and TA contract	2018	USD\$258,000	ADB and TA contract	2019	<p>CSSP – data from MOF and CSSP and from MPE</p> <p>MPE: In addition to the 2014 PPP framework, the PPP Steering Committee to provide oversight on PPPs planning and implementation has been setup, stakeholders’ awareness continues to be improved, various PPPs being identified and screened, with business plans also completed accordingly</p>	MOF, CCSP, Chamber of Commerce, MPE

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17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts	17.18.1 Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics							Refer to Samoa proxy	
	Samoa proxy for 17.18.1 Increase in the number of disaggregated SDGs indicators that will be collected through future surveys (HIES, DHS MICS, CENSUS etc.)	SBS can collect data for 52 indicators	1 <sup>st</sup> VNR Report	2016	SBS has data for 63 indicators  SBS will collect data for 23 indicators in future surveys	SDG Taskforce	2020	There is an increase from 2016 report.	SBS
	17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics							Yes, 100% Yes there is a Statistics Act 2015	SBS
	17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding	SSDS 2011 – 2021 Samoa Strategy for the Development of Statistics Samoa Statistics Development Strategy (2011-2021)  (GET budget allocations from 2015-2019 including new staffing) Proxies: Increase in number of SDGs indicators also disaggregated that are now collected through new HIES, DHS-MIC. .						Yes, 100%. Samoa has a national statistics development strategy endorsed by government and currently in the final two years of implementation. "Samoa Strategy for the Development of Statistics 2011-2021" Samoa is one of 5 Pacific countries with a Statistics Strategy (Source: Paris 21, May 2019). The vision for the SSDS is to establish an efficient statistical system providing relevant, quality statistics for the benefit of Samoa. It focuses on delivering relevant quality priority statistics for users; and ensuring the strategic factors and environment are in place to enable efficient production and delivery of those statistics. (Source: Samoa Strategy for the Development of Statistics 2011-2021)	SBS

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17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries	17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries	616,894 USD (2014)	2017 (PARIS21)	2014	SAT4.2M (2015) 77 staff SAT4.6M (2019) 89 (staff, 2019)	SBS 2015 Annual Report	2015	Increased investment in SBS.	SBS, MOF
	17.19.2 Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration	a) NSO conducted census in 2011 & 2016  b) No – 59% of children under age 5 were registered and 46% had birth certificates	SBS  DHS	2011-2016  2014	79.2% of Births that are registered within 1 year of occurrence 70.5% of Deaths that are registered in 2018	BDM/ SBS	2018		SBS, MOF