

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

COUNTRY STRATEGY AND PROGRAM UPDATE 2005–2006

SAMOA

August 2004

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 30 June 2004)

Currency Unit	–	tala (ST)
ST1.00	=	\$0.3575
\$1.00	=	ST2.7972

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
ADF	–	Asian Development Fund
AusAID	–	Australian Agency for International Development
EPC	–	Electric Power Corporation
EU	–	European Union
GDP	–	gross domestic product
HDI	–	human development index
MDG	–	Millennium Development Goal
NGO	–	nongovernment organization
NZAID	–	New Zealand Agency for International Development
RETA	–	regional technical assistance
SDS	–	Strategy for the Development of Samoa
SOE	–	state-owned enterprise
TA	–	technical assistance

NOTES

- (i) The fiscal year (FY) of the Government ends on 30 June. FY before a calendar year denotes the year in which the fiscal year ends.
- (ii) In this report, "\$" refers to US dollars.

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I. COUNTRY STRATEGY

1. The strategy of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) for Samoa directly supports the Government's Strategy for the Development of Samoa (SDS) 2002–2004. It contributes to ADB's overarching goal of poverty reduction, and is consistent with ADB's Poverty Reduction Strategy, as well as ADB's Pacific Strategy for the New Millennium.¹ First, the ADB strategy for Samoa aims to *enhance access to, and quality of, basic social services* by (i) improving access to, and quality of, education; (ii) enhancing the environment and public health of Apia (water and sanitation); and (iii) meeting the growing power demand with improved efficiency, viability, and reliability. Second, the strategy aims to *improve the environment for the private sector* by (i) ensuring sound fiscal and macroeconomic policies; (ii) rationalizing state-owned enterprises (SOEs), and enhancing their efficiency and effectiveness; and (iii) improving the institutional and policy framework for the private sector. The ADB strategy reflects the most common aspirations of the vulnerable and disadvantaged communities, as expressed in ADB's 2002 participatory poverty survey:² access to basic social services, decent jobs, finance, and land. Appendix 1 summarizes the strategy statement.

II. CURRENT DEVELOPMENT TRENDS AND ISSUES

A. Recent Political and Social Developments

2. **Political Developments.** In December 2003, the opposition Samoan National Development Party merged with the Samoa United Independents Party, forming the new Samoa Democratic United Party. Nevertheless, the ruling Human Rights Protection Party, under the strong leadership of Prime Minister Tuila'epa Sa'ilele Malielegaoi, retains a comfortable parliamentary majority. The next general elections will take place in early 2006.

3. A new public administration structure, legislated in early 2003, became effective in fiscal year (FY) 2004. The new structure has reduced government departments and constitutional offices from 28 to 19. While this realignment of offices has been completed, continuing reform efforts will be required to improve efficiency and efficacy of functions and processes.

4. **Social Developments.** With a human development index (HDI) of 0.775 (HDI rank 70) in 2001,³ Samoa scores relatively well, especially compared to other Pacific developing member countries (DMCs) of ADB. Good progress has been made toward achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). It has already achieved the target for universal primary education, and has made significant improvements in secondary enrollment and has the highest secondary enrollment ratios among Pacific DMCs. Gender disparity in education and literacy rates has essentially been eliminated. Child and maternal mortality rates have decreased and are among the lowest in Pacific DMCs. However, ADB's 2002 participatory poverty survey concluded that these generally high standards are not universal, so that further attention will be needed to ensure that all parts of the population have access to essential and high-quality basic education, health care services, and safe water supply. Lack of formal employment and/or income-generating opportunities are among the critical issues for all communities, in both urban and rural areas. Many young people are finding it difficult to get the sort of jobs to which they aspire. With around 5,000 school leavers and dropouts entering the labor market every year, a growing number of people are without jobs, leading to increased social and domestic tensions, rising

¹ ADB. 2000. *A Pacific Strategy for the New Millennium*. Manila.

² ADB. 2001. *Technical Assistance for Consultation Workshops on Poverty Reduction Strategies in Selected Pacific Developing Member Countries*. Manila.

³ United Nations Development Programme. 2003. *Human Development Report*. New York.

crime rates, and deteriorating quality of life for those most affected. Even the traditional Samoan social structure and associated safety nets are coming under strain as external influences affect attitudes and aspirations.

5. The National Provident Fund will introduce a savings-based national healthcare insurance system in the near future. Important issues that are still to be resolved include the effective linkages of the new system to health sector institutions and the existing health care system, as well as the details in terms of insurance coverage.

B. Economic Assessment and Outlook

1. Recent Performance and Outlook

6. Recently revised national accounts show that real gross domestic product (GDP) increased by 3.5% in 2003, following 1.5% growth in 2002. The growth acceleration was driven by the manufacturing subsector (garments and automotive wiring harnesses), transport and communications, finance and business services, and agriculture, which expanded strongly after years of decline. Public administration, hotels and restaurants, and personal services also grew relatively rapidly, while construction grew at a modest rate of 2.5%. The fishing industry experienced a 10% decline due to unfavorable climatic conditions that were common to the region.

7. Inflation declined to an annual average rate of 0.1% by December 2003, compared with 8.1% in 2002, primarily because of a drop in domestic food prices. Broad money supply increased by 14% in 2003, with domestic credit to the private sector expanding by 8.1%. The central bank tightened monetary policy during the second quarter of 2003, but eased it later in the year in the context of declining inflation and increased foreign reserves, which at the end of December 2003 were ST204.2 million, equivalent to 6 months of import cover. This rise in reserves was attributable largely to a 10.4% decline in merchandise imports. Gross tourism receipts were up 4% on the 2002 level, while remittances were just 1.3% higher and the capital account surplus was more than halved. Over the course of 2003, the Tala appreciated substantially against the US dollar (15.8%) and depreciated significantly against the Australian dollar (13.8%) and the New Zealand dollar (7.4%). Nominal and real effective exchange rates remained relatively stable.

8. After recording a budget deficit of 0.6% of GDP in FY2003, the Government budgeted for an overall deficit of 1.5% of GDP in FY2004 (ST14.1 million), which notably involved an injection of ST19.6 million (2% of GDP) into Polynesian Airlines. The actual outcome in the first half of FY2004 was a cumulative deficit of ST11.6 million, which compared with an overall surplus of ST3.6 million recorded in the first half of FY2003 and largely reflected the full payment of the amount allocated for Polynesian Airlines. In consequence, the Government ran down its cash reserves for the third consecutive year. In the first quarter of 2004, the Government was experiencing a cash-flow constraint that was severe enough to cause delays in payments to the private sector. Fiscal developments will need to be monitored closely to assess whether the budget comes back on track. The Government's largely concessional external debt declined during FY2003 to ST456 million, or 51% of GDP, but remains relatively high by regional standards.

9. In January 2004, Samoa was hit by tropical cyclone Heta. The agriculture sector suffered the most damage, with consequent shortages of local food supplies and increased

reliance on imported food. This is expected to cause a decline in agricultural production in 2004. The cyclone caused relatively minor damage to physical infrastructure.

10. For calendar year 2004, economic growth in the range of 2–3% is expected. In the primary sector, agriculture's decline is likely to be matched by continued contraction in fishing. The construction industry will register strong growth as a number of private and public sector projects are begun or completed, while manufacturing is expected to grow at a modest rate. In the services sector, modest growth in commerce will be underpinned by some growth in private remittance flows and tourism, with continued strength in the Australian and New Zealand economies. The reopening of a major resort and implementation of a new tourism marketing strategy are expected to boost visitor numbers, provided that the continued financial difficulties of Polynesian Airlines can be resolved successfully. Transport and communications, finance and business services, and public administration are all anticipated to grow at modest rates of about 2%. Inflation is forecast to accelerate to over 3% in 2004, as import prices and local food and construction goods prices increase.

2. Policy Developments

11. The Government has started the process of developing the new SDS 2005–2007, which is expected to be finalized by the end of 2004. Overall, no significant changes to the current SDS in terms of general focus and direction are expected.

12. In 1994, Polynesian Airlines underwent a major restructuring and the Government assumed the airline's debt of ST80 million, paying it off in full by the end of FY2003. In addition, in the three fiscal years FY2002–2004, the Government made budget allocations to the airline totaling ST42.6 million, and additional significant allocations are expected in FY2005. Polynesian Airlines has been a major drain on the public finances and a resolution of its current difficulties is a pressing need.

13. During the process of formulating the FY2004 budget, some frustration in government circles with the economic reform process became evident, especially with regard to the sluggish private sector and foreign investor response to reforms. The Government took on a more interventionist tone and in-principle endorsement was given in the 2004 budget to a joint venture with a local business to construct a beach resort hotel near Faleolo international airport. This project is proceeding with public sector financing.

14. In the context of successful implementation of financial sector reforms since 1998, the central bank's monetary policy statement for FY2004 reaffirmed the objectives of maintaining a 3% inflation rate, subject to exogenous shocks, and maintaining net international reserves at a minimum of 4 months of goods import cover. The processes of developing prudential guidelines to govern central bank supervision of the National Provident Fund and the Development Bank of Samoa, and of building a commensurate supervisory capacity, continued into 2004. In 2003, the regulatory framework for the offshore banking sector was strengthened with the passage of a new International Banking Act, and a fourth, domestically owned commercial bank began operations.

C. Implications for the Country Strategy and Program

15. The Government's current (and, probably, subsequent) development strategy adequately reflects economic and social issues and developments, recognizes the case for community participation in development, and encapsulates the significance of private sector-led

economic growth and the need to improve the access to and quality of basic social services. Following the preparation and approval of SDS 2005–2007, ADB will adjust its country strategy and program, as appropriate.

16. The Government recognizes, and is committed to address, the lack of opportunities and access to basic social services of certain vulnerable groups in the community. The relationship between the traditional value system, *Fa'a Samoa*, and effective development policies that reflect the country's aspirations to position itself in competitive, global markets, creates both opportunities and, to some extent, tensions. The Government, therefore, is facing the challenge of achieving harmony between the traditional and modern worlds. Participation of the community in the development of the country will be indispensable. Toward this end, ADB will continue to contribute through assistance to the Government in enhancing public participation in urban management and planning; fostering good corporate governance, especially in the SOE sector; and continuing its dialogue with the Government in relation to appropriate poverty reduction strategies. In the longer term, ADB support for education also supports effective participation and demand for good governance.

17. Exposure to SOEs is a significant risk to sound economic and financial management. Therefore, ADB should remain engaged in supporting SOE reforms, in encouraging private sector participation in the economy, and in promoting a competitive economic environment.

III. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COUNTRY STRATEGY AND PROGRAM

A. Progress in Poverty Reduction

18. About 20% of Samoan households have incomes below the basic needs poverty line, and are therefore experiencing some degree of financial hardship. There are significant gaps between the two major islands of Upolu and Savai'i in terms of economic growth and human development indicators, with Savai'i lagging significantly behind. The greater Apia urban area, containing around 40% of the population, is estimated to generate 70% of the national income.

19. Samoa and ADB signed in August 2003 a poverty partnership agreement. Also in 2003, the publication of ADB's 2002 participatory poverty survey (footnote 2), and assistance to the Government in calculating poverty lines from the results of the 2002 Household Income and Expenditure Survey contributed to the public discussion and acknowledgement of poverty as a critical issue in Samoa. The Government has increasingly been recognizing the extent of poverty, and sees the need for a greater effort in redressing widening imbalances between the income levels of people in urban and rural areas, as emphasized by the SDS 2002–2004 theme "opportunities for all". There are indications that, under SDS 2005–2007, the Government will put increased emphasis on the relationship between the traditional Samoan value system and effective development policies. ADB's country strategy and program fully supports the Government's efforts to improve the livelihood of the Samoan people by providing assistance in support of delivery and quality of basic social services and private sector development. ADB will assist in monitoring progress.

B. Progress in the Country Strategy and Program Focus Areas

1. Education

20. The Government has maintained its strong commitment to education. Substantial progress has been made toward achieving the education goals. Since adoption of the education

policies and strategies for 1995–2005, and as measured against the education sector priorities as stated in SDS 2002–2004, considerable progress has been made in terms of (i) lifting teacher training standards and the quality of teachers; (ii) improving the curriculum and teaching materials for primary and secondary education; (iii) improving educational facilities; and (iv) institutional strengthening of the Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture. However, the reform agenda remains long and major issues are still to be addressed, including access to quality schooling in disadvantaged areas, low levels of functional literacy and numeracy among high-school leavers, high repetition and dropout rates, low secondary school completion rates, short supply of well-trained teachers with adequate skills, relevance of the curriculum, and school supervision. Future interventions need to be geared toward qualifying students sufficiently well to respond to the private sector opportunities and demand generated by the ongoing economic and public sector reforms.

21. ADB is assisting the Government to improve the access to, and quality of, primary and secondary education through rehabilitation, expansion, and upgrading of schools. Such upgrading has been vital in implementing a school zoning arrangement, in the process facilitating equitable access to education. The proposed Education Sector Project II is likely to focus more on improving the quality and efficiency of schooling, on strengthening management systems, and on educational access on the outer islands and in other disadvantaged areas. ADB is also considering support to the Government in the formulation of the new Education Policy and Strategic Plan 2006–2014. Likewise, ADB is helping improve the quality of education outcomes by strengthening teacher competence training programs through provision of information and communications technology to rural schools and creating community access facilities.⁴

22. Given the number of development partners engaged in the sector, a government-led multi-partner approach will be vital to systematically address emerging issues in education in a long-term strategic approach, and to achieve increased effectiveness of partner assistance. The ongoing review of SDS 2002–2004, the formulation of SDS 2005–2007, the formulation of the new Education Policy and Strategic Plan 2006–2014, and ADB's project preparatory technical assistance⁵ for the proposed Education Sector Project II provide an excellent opportunity, for the Government and funding agencies alike, to establish a framework to consolidate achievements, and facilitate continued long-term progress in the sector.

2. Basic Infrastructure

23. **Water and Sanitation.** With ADB assistance,⁶ the Government has developed and begun implementation of significant improvements in urban management planning. Through the recently approved Sanitation and Drainage project,⁷ ADB is supporting the Government to improve the environment and public health of Apia through assistance in improving urban infrastructure for drainage and sanitation, as well as improving urban management capacity. The project objectives include improved public health; better environmental quality, and surface and groundwater quality; reduced frequency of flooding in specific low-lying areas of Apia; and the promotion of private sector participation in provision of urban services through outsourcing

⁴ ADB. 2003. *Technical Assistance to Samoa for Samoa Schoolnet*. Manila.

⁵ ADB. 2003. *Technical Assistance to Samoa for Preparation of Education Sector Project II*. Manila.

⁶ ADB. 2002. *Technical Assistance to Samoa for Implementation of the Urban Planning and Management Strategy*. Manila; ADB. 2000. *Technical Assistance to Samoa for Capacity Building for Urban Planning and Management*. Manila.

⁷ ADB. 2003. *Report and Recommendation of the President to the Board of Directors on a Proposed Loan to Samoa for the Sanitation and Drainage Project*. Manila.

various utility services to the private sector. As determined by the project planning studies, there is a strong case for expanding the sanitation and drainage systems to include other critical areas of Apia. ADB may, therefore, consider a second-phase Sanitation and Drainage II Project in 2008 (standby 2007).

24. **Energy Sector.** Progress has been made in terms of achieving the priorities set for the power sector in SDS 2002–2004. The rural electrification program is now completed. The financial performance of the Electric Power Corporation (EPC) in 2003 was positive for the first time in 10 years. This is mainly attributed to the successful measure of eliminating prompt-payment discounts, along with the implementation of pro-poor “lifeline rates”. The challenge for the Government and EPC, however, is to sustain EPC’s performance over the long term. ADB has been assisting EPC in developing tools, mechanisms, and benchmarks for improving its management and operation efficiency. A power sector road map for the strategic, long-term development of the sector has been developed, with the key tasks to achieve the corporate goals related to financial performance, technical performance, customer service performance, introduction of private sector participation, and reporting. The road map is expected to be approved and implementation initiated in 2004. ADB will be monitoring developments closely.

25. ADB assistance is ongoing for investigating the viability of the Savai’i Renewable Energy project,⁸ completing Afulilo dam augmentation, and upgrading the control center at Tanugamanono.⁹ ADB is also supporting, through regional technical assistance,¹⁰ the Government’s efforts to develop alternative renewable energy options.

3. Private Sector Development

26. Macroeconomic and fiscal stability, liberalized financial markets, public service reforms, reduced government presence in commercial areas, and improved infrastructure have significantly improved the business environment. With ADB assistance, the Government has made good progress in improving micro- and small enterprises’ access to credit, business training, and advisory services.¹¹ Likewise, ADB has been helping the Government to address legal impediments to the economic use of customary land, improve debt-recovery mechanisms, and facilitate secured transactions.¹² Ongoing support to infrastructure development in the energy and water and sanitation sectors is expected to help improve the physical business environment.

27. ADB TA in support of SOE reforms and privatization has substantially contributed to the reform momentum created by the enactment of the 2001 Public Bodies Act.¹³ Achievements include the introduction of corporate planning disciplines in SOEs; implementation of a performance reporting system for all SOEs; adoption of accounting policies based on International Accounting Standards; preparation of selected SOEs and shareholdings for privatization; and raising of general public awareness concerning SOE reform, privatization, and

⁸ ADB. 2002. *Technical Assistance to Samoa for Preparing the Savai’i Renewable Energy Project*. Manila.

⁹ ADB. 2001. *Report and Recommendation of the President to the Board of Directors on a Proposed Loan to Samoa for the Power Sector Improvement*. Manila.

¹⁰ ADB. 2003. *Regional Technical Assistance for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Program for the Pacific (REEP)*. Manila; ADB. 2001. *Regional Technical Assistance for Promotion of Renewable Energy, Energy Efficiency and Greenhouse Gas Abatement (PREGA)*. Manila.

¹¹ ADB. 2000. *Report and Recommendation of the President to the Board of Directors on a Proposed Loan to Samoa for the Small Business Development Project*. Manila.

¹² ADB. 2000. *Technical Assistance to Samoa for Capacity Building of Financial and Business Advisory Intermediaries*. Manila.

¹³ ADB. 2001. *Technical Assistance to Samoa for Implementation of State-owned Enterprise Reforms*. Manila.

SOE corporate governance. However, there is considerable scope to improve the performance of the Government's SOE portfolio by (i) subjecting major public development projects, especially those associated with SOEs, to cost-benefit analysis; (ii) adopting a cost-cutting strategy in SOEs, including outsourcing of non-core activities to the private sector; and (iii) progressively working toward innovative solutions for a sustainable turnaround of Polynesian Airlines.

28. Samoa has “graduated” to a stage where the private sector development reform and performance benchmarks should reach beyond regional borders, and be measured against international best practice.¹⁴ Ongoing reforms need to be completed, their impact assessed and, where necessary, additional reform measures pursued. Continued SOE reforms and increased private sector participation and competition, the legal business environment, a secured transactions framework, and the long-pending establishment of the Law Commission—with its priority task of identifying and launching adequate reforms to facilitate the economic and productive uses of customary land—are prerequisites toward a more conducive business environment. Moreover, there is room for improvement of public-private dialogue. The Government should give the private sector a more central role in policy formulation, with a view to enhancing the former's understanding of business needs and incentive systems, and facilitating public-private partnerships.

C. Highlights in Coordination of External Funding and Partnership Arrangements

29. The Government has continued to optimize the use of development partners' resources through the effective and efficient coordination of funding agency programs. The forthcoming SDS 2005–2007 and the ongoing introduction of sector plans are providing the opportunity to further enhance funding agency coordination and introduce multi-agency approaches in selected sectors.

30. ADB's close coordination and cooperation with other funding agencies has been vital in implementing ongoing activities and developing ADB's proposed strategy and program. Ongoing cooperation and coordination with Australia, New Zealand, United Nations Development Programme, and UNESCO in the education sector is expected to be further deepened in the context of the development of the new Education Policy and Strategic Plan 2006–2014, and the preparation of the proposed Education Sector Project II. Likewise, ADB has been working closely with the European Union and the Australian Agency for International Development in the water and sanitation sector, and with the New Zealand Agency for International Development in the area of micro- and small business support, as well as corporate governance.

IV. PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT ISSUES

A. Ongoing Portfolio Performance

31. Three ADB-financed loan projects are being implemented: loans for the education sector¹⁵ and small-business development,¹⁶ both approved in 2000; and a loan for power sector

¹⁴ ADB's private sector assessment, *Samoa Private Sector Assessment: Keeping Reforms Alive* (2003), provides a detailed analysis of critical Private Sector Development impediments and issues that need to be addressed.

¹⁵ ADB. 2000. *Report and Recommendation of the President to the Board of Directors on a Proposed Loan to Samoa for the Education Sector Project*. Manila.

¹⁶ ADB. 2000. *Report and Recommendation of the President to the Board of Directors on a Proposed Loan to Samoa for the Small Business Development Project*. Manila.

improvement,¹⁷ approved in 2001. While implementation progress of the former two loans has accelerated, delay has been experienced in the latter. Nevertheless, project implementation is, overall, regarded as satisfactory. In November 2003, ADB approved the Sanitation and Drainage Project (footnote 7), the implementation of which is being initiated.

32. Implementation of the Education Sector Project has made solid progress since the second half of 2003. The project management team has been strengthened, civil works are progressing well, and in-service training of teachers in secondary schools is in an advanced stage of completion. Efficiency in coordination and cooperation between the implementing and executing agencies, as well as supporting government offices, is improving. While physical completion may be extended to the end of 2004, the loan is expected to be financially closed by the end of April 2005.

33. The Small Business Development Project is progressing satisfactorily. The pilot microfinance facility became effective in the last quarter of 2003, thereby complementing the ongoing small business loan guarantee scheme and enhancing the use of the associated small business development fund. In relation to the establishment of a credit bureau, as promoted under the TA, the Government is facilitating a private sector-led solution.

34. The Power Sector Improvement Project is behind schedule, due initially to the late appointment of consultants and, more recently, to the need for technical design changes, for which supplementary engineering studies and environment impact assessments were required. The cost increase resulting from the need for design changes will be met by EPC.

B. Performance Monitoring and Evaluation

35. Special units in the Ministry of Finance are responsible for monitoring and evaluating externally assisted development projects as well as the Government's development programs. Problems in terms of internal communication between executing, implementing, and supporting government agencies have had some negative impact on project implementation and, therefore, should be addressed. In this context, shifting responsibility for project execution from the Ministry of Finance to the sector agency concerned would make project management more efficient and allow the Ministry of Finance to focus on strategic issues. Such a transition would, however, need to be supported by targeted capacity building to allow ministries to undertake this role. The planned restructuring of the Ministry of Finance, essentially to separate traditional treasury functions from functions related to policy and strategy (including aid), promises to strengthen the ministry's focus and capacity to effectively and efficiently handle international aid projects.

V. COUNTRY PERFORMANCE AND ASSISTANCE LEVELS

A. Lending Level Proposed

36. As a result of political stability, determined leadership, and solid performance, especially in the areas of macroeconomic and fiscal management, financial sector liberalization, and public sector reforms, Samoa has achieved a relatively high level of sustainable economic growth and human development. Nevertheless, the reform agenda remains long, and issues related to the access to and quality of basic social services, as well as private sector development, will continue to require attention. The achievement of all eight MDGs should be a top priority.

¹⁷ ADB. 2001. *Report and Recommendation of the President to the Board of Directors on a Proposed Loan to Samoa for the Power Sector Improvement Project*. Manila.

37. The allocation of the Asian Development Fund (ADF) will be determined under the revised Performance Based Allocation policy (in process). For planning purposes, the 2-year allocation for 2005–2006 has been set at \$15 million (Appendix 2), but this will be subject to change based on the revised Performance Based Allocation policy. For 2005–2006, two firm loans have been programmed for education (\$5 million) and energy (\$10 million). Concept papers for the lending program in 2005 are in Appendix 3.

B. Nonlending Program

38. Nonlending assistance for 2005–2006 focuses on the two strategic pillars of the ADB strategy—namely, to enhance access to, and quality of, basic social services, and to improve the environment for the private sector. In 2005, the nonlending program will help build capacity in the education sector, support the implementation of the renewable energy loan, and study options for land mobilization and securitization. In 2006, TA will assist in deepening SOE reforms and privatization efforts, as well as implementing EPC reforms. The nonlending program is shown in Appendix 2 and concept papers for 2005 in Appendix 4.

C. Summary of Changes to Lending and Nonlending Program

39. Given the slippage, from 2004 into 2005, of the loan for the Education Sector Project II, and due to the substantive loan program in 2005, ADF resource constraints, and government absorptive capacity constraints, ADB will postpone the proposed loan for Sanitation and Drainage II from 2006 into 2008 (standby 2007). Associated TAs have been adjusted accordingly.

40. The proposed advisory TA for Land Mobilization and Securitization has slipped from 2004 into 2005. Two new small-scale TAs have been included in the 2004 Program: (i) TA for the Preparation of the Education Policy and Strategic Plan 2006–2014; and (ii) TA for Privatization Support. An additional TA for Supporting SOE Reforms and Privatization has been programmed for 2006.

41. For reference, the 2004 Assistance Program for Nonlending Products and Services is shown in Table A.5.1. No loan was provided in 2004.

SUMMARY OF THE ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK STRATEGY

Objectives	Enhance access to, and quality of, basic social services	Improve the environment for the private sector
Strategic Focus/ Key Result Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To enhance access to and quality of education, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) will assist in improving the learning outcomes by improving the learning environment, quality, and efficiency of schooling at primary and secondary levels • To enhance the environment and public health of Apia, ADB will assist in improving urban infrastructure for drainage and sanitation, as well as urban management capacity • To meet the growing power demand with improved efficiency, viability, and reliability, ADB will assist in providing viable energy resources and improving the institutional capacity and performance of the Electric Power Corporation (EPC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure sound fiscal and macroeconomic policies, ADB will assist in implementing the Public Financial Management Act and strengthening economic sector planning and management • To rationalize state-owned enterprises (SOEs), and enhance their efficiency and effectiveness, ADB will support SOE reforms and privatizations • To improve the institutional and policy framework for the private sector, ADB will support legal and financial sector reforms and economic infrastructure
Ongoing/ Proposed Loans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education Sector (2000) • Power Sector Improvement (2001) • Sanitation and Drainage (2003) • Education Sector II (2005) • Savai'i Renewable Energy (2005) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small-Business Development Project (2000)
Ongoing/ Proposed Technical Assistance (TA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of Planning and Urban Management Strategy (2002) • Preparing Savai'i Renewable Energy (2002) • Institutional Strengthening for Drainage and Wastewater Management (2003) • Preparing Education Sector II (2003) • Samoa Schoolnet (2003) • Preparation of Samoa Education Policy and Strategic Plan 2006–2014 • Capacity Building for Education (2005) • Savai'i Renewable Energy Support (2005) • Supporting Energy Sector Reform (2006) • Preparation of Sanitation and Drainage (2007) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity Building of Financial and Business Advisory Intermediaries (2000) • Implementation of SOE Reforms (2001) • Strengthening Economic Sectors Planning and Management (2002) • Implementation of Public Financial Management Act (2003) • Strengthening SOE Corporate Governance (2004) • Privatization Support (2004) • Facilitating Land Mobilization and Securitization (2005) • Supporting SOE Reforms and Privatization (2006) • Securitization of Land Leases (2007)
Other Assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in the regional technical assistance (RETA) for Promotion of Renewable Energy, Energy Efficiency and Greenhouse Gas Abatement (PREGA, 2001) • Participation in RETA for Pacific Regional Environment Strategy (2002) • Participation in Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Program for the Pacific (2003) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equity investment in Venture Capital Fund for Samoa (2000) • Private sector assessment for Samoa under RETA for Private Sector Development Strategy for the Pacific (2002)

Objectives	Enhance access to, and quality of, basic social services	Improve the environment for the private sector
Target Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School buildings meet or exceed government health and education standards • Improved teacher qualification and adequate access to relevant learning material for all students • Improved primary and secondary education cycle completion rates (by 5% in 5 years), and improved students' performance score in core subject examinations (by 5% in 5 years) • Planning and Urban Management Agency (PUMA) effectively implementing and coordinating urban management and environmental monitoring programs (qualitative survey) • Samoa Water Authority effectively providing wastewater management and sanitation services (central business area wastewater treatment plant scheme and the sewer operational; sewage collection and treatment systems operational) • Improved policy and legal framework in place (wastewater and drainage master plans prepared; legislation for wastewater management and sanitation drafted and passed) • Improved drainage, particularly in Fugalei area (measured by PUMA by extent, ponding in drains, and frequency) • Enhanced reliability of power and energy services (system losses reduced by 12%) • Increased power supply complying with viability and feasibility criteria (Afulilo augmentation and Sili river hydropower project completed) • Enhanced technical, financial, and customer services performance of EPC (rate of return of net fixed assets at least 5%; customer complaints reduced by 40%) • Increased private sector participation in the energy sector (amended EPC Act allowing private power generation; at least 2 EPC core functions outsourced) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced Gov't capacity to link budget appropriations with services (simplified output based budgets; performance-based contracts for senior executives of government and SOEs) and improved accountability (quarterly financial accounts and annual reports by ministries released) • Strategic/sector planning institutionalized in key line ministries (strategic sector plans in place) • Reduction of number of SOEs (agreed list of SOEs privatized) • Improve financial and service delivery performance of remaining SOE portfolio (as evidenced by improved SOE monitoring data at Ministry of Finance and confirmed by business/consumer surveys) • Enhance SOE corporate governance (reduce number of Gov't officials on SOE boards by 40%) • Increased private sector participation in the energy sector (amended EPC Act allowing private power generation; at least two EPC core functions outsourced) • Increased number of private sector businesses (business registrations) and jobs created (employment data) • Improved access to credit (private credit as percent of gross domestic product)

COUNTRY AND PORTFOLIO INDICATORS, AND ASSISTANCE PIPELINE

Table A2.1: Progress Toward the Millennium Development Goals and Targets

Goals and Targets	1990	1995	Latest Year	
Goal 1. Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger				
Target 1: Reduce incidence of extreme poverty by half from 1990 to 2015				
1. Proportion of population below US\$1 per day (PPP-values) (%)	—	15.0 (1997)	5.5	(2002)
2. Poverty gap ratio (%)	—	—	6.6	(2002)
3. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption (%)	—	—	6.2	(2002)
Target 2: Reduce the proportion of people who suffer from hunger by half from 1990 to 2015				
4. Prevalence of child malnutrition (% of children under 5)	6.0 ^a (1990–97)	17.0 ^b (1997)	—	
5. Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption (%)	—	—	—	
Goal 2. Achieve Universal Primary Education				
Target 3: Attain 100% primary school enrollment by 2015				
6. Net enrollment ratio in primary education (%)				
Total	112.3 ^c	96.0 ^d (1996)	96.9 ^d (2000/01)	98.0 (2002)
Male	107.6 ^c	96.0 ^d (1996)	98.3 ^d (2000/01)	
Female	117.6 ^c	95.0 ^d (1996)	95.4 ^d (2000/01)	
7. Proportion of pupils starting Grade 1 who reach Grade 5	—	86.0 ^d (1995)	80.0	(2002)
		82.6 ^c (1998)		
8. Literacy rate of 15–24 year olds (%)				
Total	99.0 ^{c,d}	99.2 ^{c,d}	99.5 ^c	(2003)
Male	99.1 ^{c,d}	99.3 ^{c,d}	99.4 ^c	(2003)
Female	98.9 ^{c,d}	99.2 ^{c,d}	99.5 ^c	(2003)
Goal 3. Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women				
Target 4: Eliminate gender disparities in primary and secondary education by 2005 and to all levels of education no later than 2015				
9. Ratio of girls to boys in: (%)				
Primary education	98.0 ^{b,c}	95.0 ^c (1998)	93.0	(2002)
Secondary education	106.0 ^e	100.0 ^c (1998)	105.0	(2002)
10. Ratio of young literate females to males (% of age group 15–24)	100.0 ^{b,c}	100.0 ^c	100.0 ^c	(2003)
11. Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector	—	—	38.0	(2001)
12. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament	0.0 ^c	4.1 ^c (1997)	6.1 ^{b,c}	(2003)

Continued next page

Table A2.1—Continued

Goals and Targets	1990	1995	Latest Year
Goal 4. Reduce Child Mortality			
Target 5: Reduce infant and child mortality by two-thirds from 1990 to 2015			
13. Under-5 mortality rate (per '000 live births)	42.0 ^{b,c}	29.0 ^c	25.0 ^c (2002)
14. Infant mortality rate (per '000 live births)	33.0 ^{b,c}	24.0 ^c	20.0 ^c (2002)
15. Proportion of 1 year old children immunized against measles	89.0 ^a	96.0 ^a	99.0 ^c (2002)
Goal 5. Improve Maternal Health			
Target 6: Reduce maternal mortality rate by three-quarters between 1990 and 2015			
16. Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	35.0 ^c	15.0 ^{b,c} (1995) 43.5 ^f (1998)	30.0 (2000)
17. Births attended by skilled health staff (% of live births)	76.0 ^g	95.0 ^b (1995–97) 100.0 ^f (1998)	100.0 (2002)
Goal 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases			
Target 7: Have halted by 2015, and begun to reverse, the spread of HIV/AIDS			
18. HIV prevalence rate among 15–24 year old pregnant women	—	—	0.0 (2002)
19. Contraceptive prevalence rate (% of women aged 15–49)	18.0 ^a	30.0 ^a (1995– 2001) 42.4 ^f (1999)	31.0 (2002)
20. Number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS	—	—	1.0 (2002)
Target 8: Have halted by 2015, and begun to reverse, the incidence of malaria and other major diseases			
21. Malaria:			
Prevalence rate (per 100,000 people)	—	—	—
Death rate (per 100,000 people)	—	—	6.0 ^c (2000)
22. Proportion of population in malaria risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures	—	—	0.0 (2002)
23. Tuberculosis (TB):			
Prevalence rate (per 100,000 people)	—	42.0 ^c (2000)	44.0 ^c (2002)
Death rate (per 100,000 people)	—	5.0 ^c (2000)	5.0 ^c (2002)
24. Proportion of TB cases:			
Detected under DOTS (%)	—	54.0 ^c	75.0 ^c (2002)
Cured under DOTS (%)	50.0 ^c (1994)	80.0 ^c	77.0 ^c (2001)
Goal 7. Ensure Environmental Sustainability			
Target 9: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources			
25. Forest area (% of total land area)	46.1 ^{b,c}	—	37.2 ^{b,c} (2000)
26. Nationally protected areas (% of total land area)	—	4.0 ^c (1997)	4.1 ^h (2003)

Continued on next page

Table A2.1—Continued

Goals and Targets	1990	1995	Latest Year
27. GDP per unit of energy use (PPP \$ per kg oil equivalent)	—	—	—
28. Carbon dioxide emissions (per capita metric tons)	0.8 ^{b,c}	0.8 ^{a,c}	0.8 ^h (2000)
Target 10: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water			
29. Access to an improved water source (% of population)			
Total	—	90.0 ^b (1995–97)	99.0 ^{h,i} (2000)
Urban	100.0 ⁱ	—	95.0 ^{h,i} (2000)
Rural	77.0 ⁱ	—	100.0 ^{h,i} (2000)
Target 11: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers			
30. Access to improved sanitation (% of population)			
Total	—	97.0 ^b (1995–97)	99.0 ^{h,i} (2000)
Urban	100.0 ⁱ	—	95.0 ^{h,i} (2000)
Rural	92.0 ⁱ	—	100.0 ^{h,i} (2000)
31. Access to secure tenure (% of population) ^j	—	—	—

— = not available; DOTS = directly observed treatment, short course; GDP = gross domestic product; kg = kilogram; PPP = purchasing power parity.

^a ADB, *Samoa 2000: Building on Recent Reforms*; ADB, *Key Indicators* (2002, 2003).

^b United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), *Human Development Report 2003*; UNDP, *Pacific Human Development Report 1999*.

^c United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), Millennium Indicator Database (2003), available: <http://millenniumindicators.un.org>.

^d United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), Institute for Statistics, available: <http://www.uis.unesco.org>; UNESCO, World Education Indicators (country tables as shown in Appendix III of *World Education Report 2000*), available: <http://www.unesco.org/education>.

^e United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP)/UNDP, *Promoting the Millennium Development Goals in Asia and the Pacific* (2003).

^f World Health Organization (WHO), Western Pacific Region Health Databank, 2002 Revision, available: <http://www.wpro.who.int>.

^g WHO/United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), End-Decade Databases 2002, available: <http://childinfo.org>.

^h World Bank, *The Little Green Data Book 2004*.

ⁱ UNICEF/WHO/Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC), *Global Water Supply and Sanitation Assessment 2000 Report*; WHO/UNICEF, Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation (coverage estimates 1980–2000), available: <http://childinfo.org>.

^j Eighty percent of all land is in customary ownership and cannot be alienated from traditional owners; 16% is public land, and 4% is freehold.

Sources: Unless otherwise specified, data are from: (i) the Asian Development Bank (ADB), Discussion Paper on Assessment of Hardship and Poverty (September 2003), undertaken under regional technical assistance (RETA) 6002: *Consultation Workshops for Poverty Reduction Strategies in Selected Pacific Developing Member Countries (PDMCs)*; and (ii) the Samoa Statistical Services Division website developed by the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) as part of its Pacific Regional Information System (PRISM) program, available: <http://www.spc.int/PRISM>. Figures from these sources are primarily based on the 1997 and 2002 Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) and the 1991 and 2001 Census.

Table A2.2: Country Economic Indicators

Item	Fiscal Year				
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
A. Income and Growth					
1. GDP per Capita (\$, current)	1,383.3	1,329.7	1,378.4	1,544.6	1,752.2
2. GDP Growth (% , in constant prices)	2.6	6.9	6.2	2.8	5.0
a. Agriculture	(3.5)	0.3	(4.6)	(7.2)	(4.0)
b. Industry	1.4	11.4	10.2	(1.8)	2.8
c. Services	5.5	7.6	8.5	7.4	8.2
B. Saving and Investment (current and market prices, % of GDP)					
1. Gross Domestic Investment	—	—	—	—	—
2. Gross Domestic Saving	—	—	—	—	—
C. Money and Inflation (annual change)					
1. Consumer Price Index ^a	0.2	1.0	3.8	8.1	0.1
2. Total Liquidity (M2) ^b	15.7	16.3	6.1	10.2	14.0
D. Government Finance^c (% of GDP)					
1. Total Revenue and Grants	40.0	34.4	31.9	33.6	32.9
2. Total Expenditure and Onlending	39.6	35.1	34.3	35.7	33.5
3. Overall Fiscal Surplus/Deficit	0.3	(0.7)	(2.3)	(2.1)	(0.6)
E. Balance of Payments					
1. Merchandise Trade Balance (% of GDP)	(42.0)	(39.2)	(46.6)	(45.8)	(38.3)
2. Current Account Balance (% of GDP)	2.2	5.0	(2.7)	1.8	0.9
3. Merchandise Export (\$) Growth (annual % change)	(3.5)	(27.7)	13.1	(3.9)	4.0
4. Merchandise Import (\$) Growth (annual % change)	19.3	(11.7)	24.1	10.4	(2.6)
F. External Payments Indicators					
1. Gross Foreign Assets (\$ million, end of period)	68.3	62.3	57.1	64.6	78.1
a. months of imports	6.3	6.4	4.1	4.0	6.0
2. External Debt Service (% of exports of goods and services)	11.8	12.7	11.7	—	—
3. External Debt (% of GDP)	65.8	69.2	61.9	53.7	49.4
G. Memorandum Items					
1. GDP (current prices, million local currency)	698.9	774.8	849.7	890.4	947.4
2. Exchange Rate (ST/\$, average)	3.0	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.0
3. Population (million)	0.168	0.171	0.174	0.178	0.181

— = not available, GDP = gross domestic product.

^a Period average.

^b Includes foreign currency deposit units (FCDUs).

^c Government finance and external debt data are in fiscal years ending 30 June; all other data are in calendar years ending 31 December.

Sources: Central Bank of Samoa, Ministry of Finance, and Asian Development Bank estimates.

Table A2.3: Poverty Indicators

Item	1990	1995	Latest Year
1. Development Progress Indexes			
Human Development Index (HDI)			
Pacific HDI	—	0.578 (1994)	0.590 (1998)
PDMC Rank (out of 12 PDMC)	—	6	5
Global HDI	0.726	0.743	0.775 (2001)
Rank (out of 175 countries)	—	—	70
Human Poverty Index (HPI)			
Pacific HPI	—	—	8.6 (1998)
PDMC Rank (out of 12 PDMC)	—	—	5
Global HPI	—	—	—
Rank	—	—	—
Composite Vulnerability Index	—	—	7.371 (1998)
PDMC Rank (out of 7 PDMC)	—	—	5
Gender-Related Development Index	—	—	—
Global Rank	—	—	—
2. Poverty Indicators			
Headcount Index (% poor of total households)			
Total	—	—	20.3 (2002)
Apia	—	—	23.3 (2002)
Savaii	—	—	15.9 (2002)
Poverty Severity Index (%)	—	—	—
3. Inequality Indicators			
Gini Coefficient			
By total household expenditure	—	—	0.43 (2002)
Apia	—	—	0.40 (2002)
Savaii	—	—	0.41 (2002)
By total household income	—	—	0.44 (2002)
Apia	—	—	0.44 (2002)
Savaii	—	—	0.40 (2002)
Household Expenditure (% of total)			
H20	—	—	45.3 (2002)
L20	—	—	6.2 (2002)
Expenditure Ratio (H20/L20)	—	—	7.3 (2002)
Household Income (% of total)			
H20	—	—	46.4 (2002)
L20	—	—	5.5 (2002)
Income Ratio (H20/L20)	—	—	8.4 (2002)

— = not available; H20 = highest income/expenditure quintile group; H20/L20 = ratio of share in total income/expenditure of the highest quintile group to the lowest quintile group; L20 = lowest income/expenditure quintile group; PDMC = Pacific developing member country.

Sources: Asian Development Bank, Discussion Paper on Assessment of Hardship and Poverty (Sep 2003), under regional technical assistance (RETA) 6002: *Consultation Workshops for Poverty Reduction Strategies in Selected Pacific Developing Member Countries (PDMCs)*; United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), *Human Development Report 2003*; UNDP, *Pacific Human Development Report* (1994, 1999).

Table A2.4: Social Indicators

Item	1990	1995	Latest Year
1. Demographic Indicators			
Total Population ('000)	160.3	164.4	181.2 (2003 est.)
Annual Population Growth Rate (% change)	0.5	0.5	2.0
Dependency Ratio (% of dependents to working age (15–64 years old) population)	80.0 (1991)	83.0 (2001)	81.0 ^a (2002)
Total Fertility Rate (births per woman)	4.8 ^a	4.4 (2001)	4.2 ^a (2002)
Ave. Household Size	7.3 (1991)	—	7.7 (2001)
Apia Urban Area	7.6 (1991)	—	7.3 (2001)
Savaii	7.5 (1991)	—	7.8 (2001)
2. Health			
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	—	68.4 (1997/98)	68.2 ^a (2002)
Male	65.0 ^b	65.4 (1997/98)	66.8 ^a (2002)
Female	68.0 ^b	71.9 (1997/98)	69.7 ^a (2002)
Population with Access to Health Services (%)	100.0 ^c (1993)	100.0 ^c	—
Population per Doctor	2,688 ^d (1991)	3,000 ^e (1998)	3,150 (2001)
Government Expenditure on Health			
As % of Total Government Spending	10.2 (1991/92)	12.4 (1995/96)	18.8 (2001/02)
As % of GDP	3.1 (1993/94)	4.0 ^a	4.0 (2001/02)
3. Education			
Adult Literacy Rate (%)	98.0 ^f	98.3 ^f	98.7 ^f (2002 est.)
Male	98.5 ^f	98.7 ^f	98.9 ^f (2002 est.)
Female	97.4 ^f	97.9 ^f	98.4 ^f (2002 est.)
Combined Gross School Enrollment (% of aged 5–19 years)	86.0 ^c (1991)	89.2 ^f (1998/99)	88.6 ^f (2000/01)
Male	84.0 ^c (1991)	86.6 ^f (1998/99)	87.8 ^f (2000/01)
Female	88.0 ^c (1991)	91.9 ^f (1998/99)	89.5 ^f (2000/01)
Gross Primary Enrollment (% of aged 5–14 years)	122.0 ^f	100.0 ^f (1996)	102.9 ^f (2000/01)
Male	117.0 ^f	101.0 ^f (1996)	104.6 ^f (2000/01)
Female	127.0 ^f	100.0 ^f (1996)	101.1 ^f (2000/01)
Gross Secondary Enrollment (% of aged 15–19 years)	50.0 ^f	62.0 ^f (1996)	75.5 ^f (2000/01)
Male	46.0 ^f	59.0 ^f (1996)	72.6 ^f (2000/01)
Female	56.0 ^f	66.0 ^f (1996)	78.6 ^f (2000/01)

Continued on next page

Table A2.4—Continued

Item	1990	1995	Latest Year
Student-Teacher Ratio (no. of students per teacher)			
Primary	25.3 (1991)	24.3	21.7 (2000)
Secondary	22.7 (1991)	20.3	17.7 (2000)
Government Expenditure on Education			
As % of Total Government Spending	15.4 (1991/92)	16.7 (1995/96)	22.6 (2001/02)
As % of GDP	4.2 ^{f,g}	4.5 ^f (1998/99)	4.9 (2001/02)

— = not available; GDP = gross domestic product.

^a World Health Organization (WHO), *The World Health Report* (2001, 2002, 2003).

^b ADB, *Key Indicators 2003*.

^c United Nations Development Programme, *Pacific Human Development Report* (1994, 1999).

^d ADB, *Samoa 2000: Building on Recent Reforms*.

^e WHO, Western Pacific Region Health Databank, 2002 Revision, available: <http://www.wpro.who.int>.

^f United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), Institute for Statistics, available: <http://www.uis.unesco.org>; UNESCO, World Education Indicators (country tables as shown in Appendix III of *World Education Report 2000*), available: <http://www.unesco.org/education>.

^g As a percentage of gross national product.

Sources: Unless otherwise specified, data are from: (i) the Asian Development Bank (ADB), Discussion Paper on Assessment of Hardship and Poverty (Sep 2003), undertaken under regional technical assistance (RETA) 6002: *Consultation Workshops for Poverty Reduction Strategies in Selected Pacific Developing Member Countries (PDMCs)*; and (ii) the Samoa Statistical Services Division website developed by the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) as part of its Pacific Regional Information System (PRISM) program, available: <http://www.spc.int/PRISM>. Figures from these sources are primarily based on the 1997 and 2002 Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) and the 1991 and 2001 Census. Population figures and growth estimates were taken from the *Asian Development Outlook 2004* Pacific population database.

Table A2.5: Environment Indicators

Item	1990	Latest Year
Energy Efficiency of Emissions		
Traditional Fuel Use (% of total energy use)	50.0 (1980)	33.3 (1996)
Water Pollution		
Water Bodies Exceeding Contact Recreation Standards		
Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD)	—	—
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	—	—
Air Pollution		
Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂) Emissions		
Total ('000 metric tons)	124.7	139.3 (1999)
Per unit of GDP (kg/PPP\$ GDP)	0.2 (1996)	0.2 (2000)
Sulfur Dioxide (SO ₂) Emissions		
Total ('000 metric tons)	—	—
Land Use and Deforestation		
Total Land Area (km ²)	2,935	2,935 (2003)
Average Annual Deforestation		
Area (remaining km ²)	—	1,000 (2000)
% change	1.1 (1990-95)	2.1 (1990-2000)
Arable Land (% of total land)	19.0 (1993)	46.0 (2001)
Cropland, Permanent (% of total land)	24.0 (1993)	
Pastures, Permanent (% of total land)	0.0 (1993)	
Population Density, Rural (people per km ²)	241 (1998)	225 (2002)
Biodiversity and Protected Areas		
Nationally Protected Area(s)		
Area (km ²)	103.0 (1998)	120.0 (2003)
Number	—	10 (2003)
Mammals (number of threatened species)	2 (1998)	3 (2002)
Birds (number of threatened species)	6 (1998)	7 (2002)
Higher Plants (number of threatened species)	—	2 (2002)
Reptiles (number of threatened species)	—	1 (2002)
Amphibians (number of threatened species)	—	—
Urban Areas		
Urban Population		
Total ('000)	34.1 (1991)	38.8 (2001)
% of total population	21.2 (1991)	22.1 (2001)
Per Capita Water Use (liters/day)	—	600 (Apia, 1993)
Wastewater Treated (%)	—	—
Solid Waste Generated per Capita (kg/day)	—	—

— = not available; GDP = gross domestic product; kg = kilogram; km² = square kilometer; PPP = purchasing power parity.

Sources: Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), *The World Factbook* (2001–2003), available: <http://cia.gov>; Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), Demography/Population Programme, *Oceania Population 2000 & 2003*, available: <http://www.spc.int/demog>; SPC, Pacific Regional Information System (PRISM), available: <http://www.spc.int/PRISM>; South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), *Western Samoa State of the Environment Report 1993*; United Nations Development Programme, *Human Development Report* (2000–2003); United Nations Statistics Division, Millennium Indicator Database (2003), available: <http://millenniumindicators.un.org>; World Bank, *The Little Green Data Book* (2000–2004); World Resources Institute, *Earth Trends 2003*, available: <http://earthtrends.wri.org>.

Table A2.6: Development Coordination Matrix

Thematic Area	ADB Strategy/Activities	Other Development Partners' Strategy/Activities
Sustainable Economic Growth and Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TA for Capacity Building of Financial and Business Advisory Intermediaries (2000) • TA for Implementation of SOE Reforms (2001) • TA for Strengthening Economic Sectors Planning and Management (2002) • TA for Implementation of Public Financial Management Act (2003) • TA for Strengthening SOE Corporate Governance (2004) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint Governance Facility (AusAID, NZAID) • Justice Department Institutional Strengthening (NZAID) • Justice/courts Sector Strengthening Project Design (NZAID) • Financial Management Systems (AusAID) • Institutional Strengthening Project for Audit (AusAID) • Police Project (AusAID) • Institutional Strengthening of Immigration (AusAID) • Quarantine Improvement (AusAID) • Infrastructure Asset Management (World Bank) • E-governance for Development (UNDP) • Technical Cooperation Amongst Developing Countries (UNDP)
Private Sector Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loan for Small-Business Development Project (2000) • TA for Capacity Building of Financial and Business Advisory Intermediaries (2000) • Equity investment in Venture Capital Fund for Samoa (2000) • TA for Implementation of SOE Reforms (2001) • TA for Strengthening SOE Corporate Governance (2004) • TA for Privatization Support (2004) • TA for Facilitating Land Mobilization and Securitization (2005) • TA for Supporting SOE Reforms and Privatization (2006) • TA for Securitization of Land Leases (2007) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to Small Business Enterprise Center (NZAID) • Private Sector Support (NZAID) • Tourism support programs (NZAID) • Loan Assistance to Development Bank of Samoa (EIB) • Micro Projects Program Phase III (EU)
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loan for Education Sector (2000) • Loan for Education Sector II (2005) • TA for Preparing Education Sector II (2003) • TA for Samoa Schoolnet (2003) • TA for Preparation of Samoa Education Policy and Strategic Plan 2006–2014 (2004) • TA for Capacity Building for Education (2005) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Headquarters for Ministry of Education (AusAID, NZAID) • Review of Polytechnic (AusAID, NZAID) • Primary Level Curriculum Development (AusAID) • Distance Education Project (AusAID) • Various scholarship and training assistance (AusAID) • Secondary Education Curriculum & Resources

Thematic Area	ADB Strategy/Activities	Other Development Partners' Strategy/Activities
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project (NZAID) • Assessment Policy and Examination (NZAID) • Rural Education (NZAID) • Various Scholarship and Training Assistance (NZAID) • Samoa Polytechnic Upgrading and Extension (JICA) • Primary Education Project (JICA) • Teacher Training Courses (JICA) • School Improvement–Grassroots Program (JICA) • Improvement of Basic Education (UNDP) • Special Needs Education (UNDP) • Establishment of National Training Authority (UNDP) • Micro Projects Program Phase III (EU)
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Components of loans for sanitation and drainage management projects (2003 and 2008) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health Sector Project (World Bank) • Institutional Strengthening of Ministry of Health (AusAID) • Child Youth Health Project (NZAID) • Various Medical Treatment Assistance Programs (NZAID) • Health Design Project (NZAID) • Public Health Center (JICA) • Health Systems Development (WHO) • Human Resources for Health (WHO) • Strengthening Utilization of Quality Reproductive Health Services (UNFPA) • Micro Projects Program Phase III (EU)
Community/Gender/Youth Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Microcredit component under ongoing Loan 1785-SAM Small-Business Development (2000) • Household Income and Expenditure Survey for Socioeconomic Equity Assessment (2001) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small Grants Scheme (AusAID) • NGO Capacity Building and Support Fund (NZAID) • Grassroots Scheme (JICA) • Micro Projects Program Phase III (EU) • Integrated Youth Project (UN System) • Implementation of Samoa Youth Policy (UNDP) • National Human Development Report (UNDP) • Establishment of a Human Rights Entity (UNDP)

Thematic Area	ADB Strategy/Activities	Other Development Partners' Strategy/Activities
<p>Infrastructure</p> <p>1. Transport and Communication</p> <p>2. Energy</p> <p>3. Water Supply and Sanitation/ Urban Infrastructure</p>	<p>No programmed activity in this sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loan for Power Sector Improvement (2001) • Loan for Savai'i Renewable Energy (2005) • TA for Preparing Savai'i Renewable Energy (2002) • TA for Management Capacity of EPC (2001) • TA for Savai'i Renewable Energy Support (2005) • TA for Supporting Energy Sector Reform (2006) • Participation in RETA for Promotion of Renewable Energy, Energy Efficiency and Greenhouse Gas Abatement (PREGA, 2001) • Participation in Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Program for the Pacific (2003) • Loan for Sanitation and Drainage (2003) • TA for Implementation of Planning and Urban Management Strategy (2002) • TA for Institutional Strengthening for Drainage and Wastewater Management (2003) • TA for Preparation of Sanitation and Drainage (2007) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of Apia Wharf (JICA) • Road System Infrastructure (World Bank) • Institutional Development Transport (World Bank) • Postal and Telecommunications Sector Reform Project (World Bank) • National ICT Strategies for Public-private Partnerships (UNDP) • Feasibility Study for Renewable Energy for Apolima, (UNDP) • Technical Training for EPC (Pacific Power Association) • Technical Support to EPC (JICA) • Water Sector Support Program (EU) • Rural Water Supply (EU) • Infrastructure Asset Management (World Bank) • Solid Waste Management (JICA) • Industrial Waste Management (JICA) • Incineration for Medical Waste (JICA) • Aquatic Centre (PRC)

Thematic Area	ADB Strategy/Activities	Other Development Partners' Strategy/Activities
Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in RETA for Promotion of Renewable Energy, Energy Efficiency and Greenhouse Gas Abatement (PREGA, 2001) • Participation in RETA for Pacific Regional Environment Strategy (2002) • Participation in Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Program for the Pacific (2003) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samoa Enabling Activity—Stockholm Convention (UNDP/GEF) • Strengthening of National Coordination (UNDP/GEF) • Program of Action for Adaptation to Climate Change (UNDP/GEF) • Saving Threatened Lowland and Rainforests in Savaii (UNDP/GEF) • National Capacity Self-Assessment (UNDP/GEF) • Enabling Activity for Biodiversity (UNDP/GEF) • Climate Change Assistance (UNDP) • Coastal Infrastructure Management (World Bank) • Department of Land Surveys and Environment Building (NZAID)
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	No programmed activity in this sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fisheries Laboratory Project (NZAID) • Management Improvement Strategy for Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry, and Meteorology (AusAID) • Community Forestry Project (AusAID) • Fisheries Marina (JICA) • Micro Projects Program Phase III (EU) • Future Farmers Project (FAO) • Low Cost Small-scale Irrigation Project in Support of Food Security (FAO)

ADB = Asian Development Bank, AusAID = Australian Agency for International Development, EIB = European Investment Bank, EU = European Union, FAO = Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, GEF = Global Environment Facility, ICT = information and communications technology, JICA = Japan International Cooperation Agency, NZAID = New Zealand Agency for International Development, PRC = People's Republic of China, REG = regional, RETA = regional technical assistance, SAM = Samoa, SOE = state-owned enterprise, TA = technical assistance, UNDP = United Nations Development Programme.

Table A2.7: Portfolio Indicators—Portfolio Amounts and Ratings
(public sector loans, as of 31 December 2003)

Sector	Net Loan Amount		Rating ^a													
			Total		Highly Satisfactory		Satisfactory		Partly Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory		Potential Problem ^b		At Risk ^c	
	\$ million	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	(%)
Agriculture and Natural Resources																
Energy	7.0	26.0	1	25.0			1	100.0								
Finance	3.9	14.7	1	25.0			1	100.0								
Industry and Nonfuel Minerals																
Multisector Others																
Social Infrastructure	15.9	59.2	2	50.0			2	100.0								
Transport and Communications																
Total	26.8	100.0	4	100.0			4	100.0								

No. = number.

^a One rating for implementation progress and development objectives, based on the lower rating of either.

^b Potential problem loans are satisfactory loans but have four or more risk factors associated with partly satisfactory or unsatisfactory performance.

^c A loan is "at risk" if it is rated as partly satisfactory, as unsatisfactory, or as a potential problem.

Source: Asian Development Bank.

Table A2.8: Portfolio Indicators—Disbursements and Net Transfers of Resources
(public sector loans, as of 31 December 2003)

Disbursements and Transfers	OCR	ADF	Total
Disbursements			
Total Funds Available for Withdrawal (\$ million)		18.5	18.5
Disbursed Amount (\$ million, cumulative)		3.2	3.2
Percentage Disbursed (disbursed amount/total available)		17.4	17.4
Disbursements (\$ million, latest year)		1.9	1.9
Disbursement Ratio (%) ^b		11.8	11.8
Net Transfers of Resources (\$ million)			
1999		(2.0)	(2.0)
2000		(2.1)	(2.1)
2001		1.6	1.6
2002		(1.2)	(1.2)
2003		(0.8)	(0.8)

ADF = Asian Development Fund, OCR = ordinary capital resources.

^a Ratio of disbursements during the year over the undisbursed net loan balance at the beginning of the year less cancellations during the year. Effective loans during the year have also been added to the beginning balance of undisbursed loans.

Source: Asian Development Bank.

Table A2.9: Portfolio Indicators—Evaluation Rating by Sector
(as of 31 January 2004)

Sector	GS/HS/S		PS		US		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Agriculture and Natural Resources	1	25.0	1	25.0	2	50.0	4	100.0
Energy	1	50.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	2	100.0
Industry and Nonfuel Minerals	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—
Transport and Communications	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	100.0
Social Infrastructure	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—
Finance	0	0.0	4	100.0	0	0.0	4	100.0
Multisector	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	1	100.0
Others	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—
Total	4	30.8	6	46.2	3	23.1	13	100.0

— = no rating, GS = generally successful, HS = highly successful, No. = number, PS = partly successful, US = unsuccessful.
Source: Asian Development Bank Postevaluation Information System.

Table A2.10: Portfolio Implementation Status
(public sector loans, as of 31 December 2003)

No.	Sector	Loan No.	Seg	Title	Net Loan Amount		Approval Date (dd/mm/yy)	Effective Date (dd/mm/yy)	Closing Date		Progress (% complete)
					OCR (\$ million)	ADF (\$ million)			Original (dd/mm/yy)	Revised (dd/mm/yy)	
1	EN	1886		Power Sector Improvement Project		7.0	17 Dec 01	28 Oct 02	30 Jun 04		28%
2	ED	1752		Education Sector Project		7.6	05 Sep 00	17 Oct 00	31 Oct 04		60%
3	WS	2026		Sanitation and Drainage Project		8.3	27 Nov 03		30 Jun 09		-
4	FI	1785		Small Business Development		3.9	21 Nov 00	08 Jun 01	31 Aug 06		3%
Total						26.8					

ADF = Asian Development Fund, ED = education, EN = energy, FI = finance, no. = number, OCR = ordinary capital resources, Seg = segment (pertaining to loans with more than one withdrawal authority), WS = water supply, sanitation and waste management

Source: Asian Development Bank Project Coordination and Procurement Division.

Table A2.10: Portfolio Implementation Status (continued)
(public sector loans, as of 31 December 2003)

No.	Sector	Loan No.	Seg	Title	Cumulative Contracts/ Commitments (\$ million)	Cumulative Disbursements (\$ million)	Rating		Potential Problem ^a	At Risk ^b
							IP	DO		
1	EN	1886		Power Sector Improvement Project	0.6	0.0	S	S	No	No
2	ED	1752		Education Sector Project	3.8	2.5	S	S	No	No
3	WS	2026		Sanitation and Drainage Project	0.0	0.0	S	S	No	No
4	FI	1785		Small Business Development	0.6	0.7	S	S	No	No
Total					4.9	3.2				

DO = development objectives, IP = implementation progress, S = satisfactory.

^a "Yes" for loans with four or more risk factors associated with partly satisfactory or unsatisfactory performance.

^b A loan is considered "at risk" if it is rated as "PS" or "U" in either implementation progress or development objectives, or if it is a potential problem loan.

Source: Asian Development Bank Project Coordination and Procurement Division.

Table A2.11: Assistance Pipeline for Lending Products, 2005–2006

Year/Sector/ Project or Program Name	Thematic Priority	Division	Year of Project Preparatory Assistance	Total	Cost (\$ million)				
					ADB			Gov't	Cofi- nancing
					OCR	ADF	Total		
2005 Loans									
Education									
Education Sector Project II	ISD	PAHQ	2003	5.0	0.0	5.0	5.0	0.0	0.0
Energy									
Savai'i Renewable Energy	ECO	PAHQ	2002	10.0	0.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0
Total 2005				15.00	0.0	15.0	15.0	0.0	0.0
2006 Loans				0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

ADB = Asian Development Bank, ADF = Asian Development Fund, ECO = economic growth, Gov't = government, ISD = inclusive social development, OCR = ordinary capital resources, PAHQ = Pacific Operations Division,

Table A2.12: Assistance Pipeline for Nonlending Products and Services, 2005–2006

Year/Sector/ Assistance Name	Responsible Division	Assistance Type	Sources of Funding				Total (US\$'000)
			ADB		Others		
			Source	Amount (US\$'000)	Source	Amount (US\$'000)	
2005							
Education							
Capacity Building for Education	PAHQ	ID	TASF	350.0		0.0	350.0
Finance							
Facilitating Land Mobilization and Securitization	PAHQ	ETSW	TASF	300.0		0.0	300.0
Energy							
Savai'i Renewable Energy Support	PAHQ	ID	TASF	400.0		0.0	400.0
Total 2005				1,050.0		0.0	1,050.0
2006							
Finance							
Supporting SOE Reform and Privatization	PAHQ	ETSW	TASF	400.0		0.0	400.0
Energy							
Supporting Energy Sector Reforms	PAHQ	ID	TASF	300.0		0.0	300.0
Total 2006				700.0		0.0	700.0

ADB = Asian Development Bank, ETSW = economic, thematic, and sector work, Gov't = Government, ID = institutional development, JSF = Japan Special Fund, PAHQ = Pacific Operations Division, SOE = state-owned enterprise, TASF = Technical Assistance Special Fund.

CONCEPT PAPERS FOR LENDING PRODUCTS

This appendix contains the concept papers for the following lending products:

- (i) Table A3.1: Education Sector Project II
- (ii) Table A3.2: Savaii Renewable Energy

Table A3.1: Education Sector Project II

<p>1. Type/modality of assistance</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lending</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Project loan</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Program loan</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sector loan</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Sector development program loan</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Nonlending</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Project preparatory</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other than project preparatory</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Economic, thematic, and sector work</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Institutional development (associated TA)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Activities financed by JFICT or JFPR</p>	
<p>2. Assistance Focus</p> <p>a. If assistance focuses on a particular sector or subsector, specify the Sector(s): Education Subsector(s): Basic education; (senior) secondary education; education systems</p> <p>b. For project preparatory and lending, classification</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Core poverty intervention</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Poverty intervention</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other</p> <p>c. Key thematic area(s)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable economic growth</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inclusive social development</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Governance</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Gender and development</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Environmental sustainability</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Regional cooperation</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Private sector development</p>	
<p>3. Coverage</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Country <input type="checkbox"/> Subregional <input type="checkbox"/> Interregional <input type="checkbox"/> Internal policy development</p>	
<p>4. Responsible division/department: PARD/PAHQ</p>	
<p>5. Responsible ADB officer(s): K. Chowdhury</p>	
<p>6. Description of assistance(s)</p> <p>a. Background/linkage to country/regional strategy: The Government of Samoa has maintained its strong commitment to education. Substantial progress has been made toward achieving the education goals. Gross enrollment rates at the primary and secondary levels are relatively high, and the gender gap in terms of access and retention rates is insignificant. Since adoption of the education policies and strategies for 1995–2005, and as measured against the education sector priorities as stated in SDS 2002–2004, considerable progress has been made in terms of (i) improving teacher training standards and quality of teachers; (ii) improvement of curriculum and teaching materials for primary and secondary education; (iii) improvement of educational facilities; and (iv) institutional strengthening of the Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture. However, the reform agenda remains long and major issues remain to be addressed, including access to quality schooling in disadvantaged areas, low levels of functional literacy and numeracy among high-school leavers, high repetition and dropout rates, low secondary school completion rates, short supply of well-trained teachers with adequate skills, relevance of the curriculum, and school supervision. Future interventions need to be geared toward qualifying students sufficiently well to respond to the private sector opportunities and demand generated by the ongoing economic and public sector reform process.</p> <p>ADB is assisting the Government to improve the access to, and quality of, primary and secondary education through rehabilitation, expansion, and upgrading of schools. Upgrading of schools has been vital to implement a school zoning arrangement, facilitating equitable access to education. Likewise, ADB is helping improve the quality of education outcomes by strengthening teacher competence training programs through providing information and communications technology to rural schools and creating community access facilities. The proposed Education Sector Project II is likely to focus more on improving the quality and efficiency of schooling, strengthening management systems, and equalizing educational access in outer island and other disadvantaged</p>	

areas. The detailed design of this project will be determined on the basis of TA-supported education sector and feasibility studies.

b. Goal and purpose: The project will continue the work of the first Education Sector Project to improve equitable access to quality education in primary and secondary schools, particularly in rural and remote areas. The proposed project's goal is to develop human resources. The project's purpose is to improve the school processes at the primary and secondary level to improve school quality and efficiency, and students' academic outcomes, including access to improved learning environment. This will be done after carefully reviewing and evaluating the external assistance to the education sector so that activities do not overlap. The PPTA consultants will evaluate the needs and the basis of selection of schools that require upgrading.

c. Components and outputs: These will be determined as an outcome of the ongoing PPTA.

d. Expected results and deliverables: These will be determined as an outcome of the ongoing PPTA.

e. Social or environmental issues or concerns: None expected.

f. Plans for disseminating results/deliverables: These will be determined as an outcome of the ongoing PPTA.

7. Proposed executing/implementing agencies: The Executing Agency will be the Ministry of Finance. The implementing agency will be the Ministry of Education, Sports, and Culture.

8. Nature/extent of government/beneficiary involvement in identifying or conceptualizing the assistance: The Government and civil society, including nongovernment organizations, church groups, private entrepreneurs, and development partners will be consulted through workshops during project preparation.

9. Timetable for assistance design, processing, and implementation

a. Year included in CSP update: 2001

b. Expected date of submission for approval

Lending: 2005

Nonlending (project preparatory):

Nonlending (other than project preparatory):

Activities financed by JFICT or JFPR:

c. Period and duration of assistance

Lending: 2005–2008

Nonlending;

Activities financed by JFICT or JFPR:

10. Financing

a. For lending

Ordinary capital resources:

Asian Development Fund: \$5 million

Other:

If cofinancing is required, indicate amount and sources sought: \$ _____, from _____.

If known, provide cost estimates and financing arrangements.

b. For nonlending

No resources required, other than ADB staff

ADB's administrative budget:

Grant TA funds

TA Special Fund:

Japan Special Fund:

Other (specify, e.g., bilateral and multilateral trust funds):

ADB = Asian Development Bank, CSP = country strategy and program, HIV/AIDS = human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome, JFICT = Japan Fund for Information and Communication Technology, JFPR = Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction, PAHQ = Pacific Operations Division, PARD = Pacific Department, PPTA = project preparatory technical assistance, SCSP = subregional cooperation strategy and program, SDS = Strategy for the Development of Samoa, TA = technical assistance, UNDP = United Nations Development Programme.

Table A3.2: Savaii Renewable Energy

<p>1. Type/modality of assistance</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lending</p> <p> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project loan</p> <p> <input type="checkbox"/> Program loan</p> <p> <input type="checkbox"/> Sector loan</p> <p> <input type="checkbox"/> Sector development program loan</p> <p> <input type="checkbox"/> Other:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Nonlending</p> <p> <input type="checkbox"/> Project preparatory</p> <p> <input type="checkbox"/> Other than project preparatory</p> <p> <input type="checkbox"/> Economic, thematic, and sector work</p> <p> <input type="checkbox"/> Institutional development</p> <p> <input type="checkbox"/> Other:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Activities financed by JFICT or JFPR</p>
<p>2. Assistance Focus</p> <p>a. If assistance focuses on a particular sector or subsector, specify the Sector(s): Energy Subsector(s): Hydropower Generation</p> <p>b. For project preparatory and lending, classification</p> <p> <input type="checkbox"/> Core poverty intervention</p> <p> <input type="checkbox"/> Poverty intervention</p> <p> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other</p> <p>c. Key thematic area(s)</p> <p> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sustainable economic growth</p> <p> <input type="checkbox"/> Inclusive social development</p> <p> <input type="checkbox"/> Governance</p> <p> <input type="checkbox"/> Gender and development</p> <p> <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental sustainability</p> <p> <input type="checkbox"/> Regional cooperation</p> <p> <input type="checkbox"/> Private sector development</p>
<p>3. Coverage</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Country <input type="checkbox"/> Subregional <input type="checkbox"/> Interregional <input type="checkbox"/> Internal policy development</p>
<p>4. Responsible division/department: PARD/PAHQ</p>
<p>5. Responsible ADB officer(s): L. Bodda</p>
<p>6. Description of assistance(s)</p> <p>a. Background/linkage to country/regional strategy: Energy development is an important element underpinning the government strategy for economic growth and social development. Since 1971, ADB has provided 14 TAs and eight loans for power sector development. While the projects benefited the entire country, most projects were primarily located in Upolu. The Government has requested ADB to consider assistance to provide adequate power supply to Savaii by developing the hydropower resources of the Sili River basin.</p> <p>b. Goal and purpose: The project will provide least-cost reliable electricity to reduce poverty and develop private sector activities in Savaii with indigenous renewable resources.</p> <p>c. Components and outputs: The project will include (i) construction of (a) an access road; (b) dam, canals, and penstock; and (c) a water reservoir; (ii) installation of a 1.8-megawatt (MW) generator; and (iii) upgrade of the Savaii transmission loop to accommodate the new power plant.</p> <p>d. Expected results and deliverables: The project will provide around 8.8 gigawatt-hours per annum of indigenous renewable electrical energy to Savaii at least cost.</p> <p>e. Social or environmental issues or concerns: A few environmental issues are related to land tenure as well as the need to construct an access road. A detailed socioeconomic survey with special emphasis on poverty, environmental assessment, and resettlement plan may be required. Other purposes for the dam, including water supply, irrigation, and aquaculture schemes, will be studied during project preparation.</p> <p>f. Plans for disseminating results/deliverables: This will be determined in the design phase.</p>

<p>7. Proposed executing/implementing agencies: Electric Power Corporation (EPC)</p>
<p>8. Nature/extent of government/beneficiary involvement in identifying or conceptualizing the assistance: Community involvement is vital to the success of the project. EPC is already conducting an awareness campaign of the possible benefits of the hydropower project in Savaii.</p>
<p>9. Timetable for assistance design, processing, and implementation</p> <p>a. Year included in CSP update: 2001</p> <p>b. Expected date of submission for approval Lending: 2005 Nonlending (project preparatory): 2002 Nonlending (other than project preparatory): Activities financed by JFICT or JFPR:</p> <p>c. Period and duration of assistance Lending: 2005–2009 Nonlending: Activities financed by JFICT or JFPR:</p>
<p>10. Financing Plan (Indicate possible financing sources and amount of assistance, cost estimates, and financing arrangements)</p> <p>a. For lending <input type="checkbox"/> Ordinary capital resources: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Asian Development Fund: \$10 million <input type="checkbox"/> Other:</p> <p>If cofinancing is required indicate sources, and amount sought: If known, provide cost estimates and financing arrangements. (e.g., total cost, ADB financing, other financing, and government financing):</p> <p>b. For nonlending <input type="checkbox"/> No resources required, other than ADB staff <input type="checkbox"/> ADB's administrative budget: <input type="checkbox"/> Grant TA funds <input type="checkbox"/> TA Special Fund: <input type="checkbox"/> Japan Special Fund: <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify, e.g., bilateral and multilateral trust funds):</p>

ADB = Asian Development Bank, CSP = country strategy and program, EPC = Electric Power Corporation, JFICT = Japan Fund for Information and Communication Technology, JFPR = Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction, PAHQ = Pacific Operations Division, PARD = Pacific Department, SCSP = subregional cooperation strategy and program, TA = technical assistance.

CONCEPT PAPERS FOR NONLENDING PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

This appendix contains the concept papers for projected nonlending products:

- (i) Table A4.1: Capacity Building for Education
- (ii) Table A4.2: Facilitation of Land Mobilization and Securitization
- (iii) Table A4.3: Savaii Renewable Energy Support

Table A4.1: Capacity Building for Education

1. Type/modality of assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Lending <input type="checkbox"/> Project loan <input type="checkbox"/> Program loan <input type="checkbox"/> Sector loan <input type="checkbox"/> Sector development program loan <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nonlending <input type="checkbox"/> Project preparatory <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other than project preparatory <input type="checkbox"/> Economic, thematic, and sector work <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Institutional development <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <input type="checkbox"/> Activities financed by JFICT or JFPR	
2. Assistance Focus a. If assistance focuses on a particular sector or subsector, specify the Sector(s): Education Subsector(s): Basic education; (senior) secondary education; education systems b. For project preparatory and lending, classification <input type="checkbox"/> Core poverty intervention <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Poverty intervention <input type="checkbox"/> Other c. Key thematic area(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable economic growth <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inclusive social development <input type="checkbox"/> Governance <input type="checkbox"/> Gender and development <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental sustainability <input type="checkbox"/> Regional cooperation <input type="checkbox"/> Private sector development	
3. Coverage <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Country <input type="checkbox"/> Subregional <input type="checkbox"/> Interregional <input type="checkbox"/> Internal policy development	
4. Responsible division/department: PAHQ/PARD	
5. Responsible ADB officer(s): K. Chowdhury	
6. Description of assistance(s) a. Background/linkage to country/regional strategy: The Government of Samoa has maintained its strong commitment to education. Substantial progress has been made toward achieving the education goals. Gross enrollment rates at the primary and secondary levels are relatively high, and the gender gap in terms of access and retention rates is insignificant. Since adoption of the education policies and strategies for 1995–2005, and as measured against the education sector priorities as stated in SDS 2002–2004, considerable progress has been made in terms of (i) improving teacher training standards and quality of teachers; (ii) improvement of curriculum and teaching materials for primary and secondary education; (iii) improvement of educational facilities; and (iv) institutional strengthening of the Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture. However, the reform agenda remains long and major issues remain to be addressed, including access to quality schooling in disadvantaged areas, low levels of functional literacy and numeracy among high school leavers, high repetition and dropout rates, low secondary school completion rates, short supply of well-trained teachers with adequate skills, relevance of the curriculum, and school supervision. Future interventions need to be geared toward qualifying students sufficiently well to respond to the private sector opportunities and demand generated by the ongoing economic and public sector reform process. ADB is assisting the Government to improve the access to, and quality of, primary and secondary education through rehabilitation, expansion, and upgrading of schools. Upgrading of schools has been vital to implement a school zoning arrangement, facilitating equitable access to education. Likewise, ADB is helping improve the quality of education outcomes by strengthening teacher competence training programs through providing information and communications technology to rural schools and creating community access facilities. The proposed Education Sector Project II is likely to focus more on improving the quality and efficiency of schooling, strengthening management systems, and equalizing educational access in outer island and other disadvantaged areas. The detailed design of this loan project will be determined on the basis of TA supported education sector and feasibility studies. The proposed attached TA will support the loan project in the area of capacity building. b. Goal and purpose: The TA will be designed to help develop a sustained capacity to deliver well planned and coordinated in-service training programs and closer linkages between preservice and in-service teacher	

<p>training. This will lead to more effective teacher training and higher quality of education.</p> <p>c. Components and outputs: These will be determined as an outcome of the ongoing PPTA.</p> <p>d. Expected results and deliverables: The TA will review the past and current teacher training programs; examine their effectiveness, strengths, and weaknesses; and carry out a teacher training needs assessment. It will prepare an assessment of the feasibility of establishing a “Center for the Professional Development of Teachers” and prepare a detailed development plan. It will then provide the initial stages of training for the staff of the Center to prepare them for designing and delivering teacher training programs.</p> <p>e. Social or environmental issues or concerns: The Samoan family is adjusting to new roles and new expectations as it transforms from extended to nuclear, and as the economy shifts from independent subsistence to market transactions and economic interdependence. Like other Pacific countries, Samoa is adjusting to the needs of a modernizing economy. Society and government are reconsidering their roles, responsibilities, and capacities in providing social safety nets and social welfare in general. The lack of opportunity combined with the lack of a forum in modern society has been linked, in part, to increasing social ills, including crime, teenage pregnancies, sexually transmitted disease, drug and alcohol abuse, and suicide. A growing number of economically inactive and disenchanting young people may lead to increasing social and economic problems. There is also a growing number of school dropouts, largely due to poor quality of schooling and apparent lack of relevance of the curriculum among students. Insufficiently motivated and ill-prepared teachers contribute substantially to this poor quality and lack of relevance. The TA will examine how to improve teaching, especially in the applied subjects providing job skills to young people. The quality and relevance of schooling should improve, thereby reducing the number of school dropouts.</p> <p>f. Plans for disseminating results/deliverables: These will be determined as an outcome of the ongoing PPTA.</p>
<p>7. Proposed executing/implementing agencies: The Executing Agency will be the Ministry of Finance, and the implementing agency the Ministry of Education, Sports, and Culture.</p>
<p>8. Nature/extent of government/beneficiary involvement in identifying or conceptualizing the assistance: Consultations will be conducted with all major stakeholders in the project design process. The TA will be designed as a consultative process to increase and enhance commitment and ownership of all stakeholders. The Government and civil society, including NGOs, church groups, community groups, and the international aid community will be included in the consultative process and encouraged to participate actively in the TA.</p>
<p>9. Timetable for assistance design, processing, and implementation</p> <p>a. Year included in CSP update: 2002</p> <p>b. Expected date of submission for approval</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Lending:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Nonlending (project preparatory):</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Nonlending (other than project preparatory): 2005</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Activities financed by JFICT or JFPR:</p> <p>c. Period and duration of assistance</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Lending:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Nonlending: 2004–2005</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Activities financed by JFICT or JFPR:</p>
<p>10. Financing Plan</p> <p>a. For lending</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Ordinary capital resources:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Asian Development Fund:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Other:</p> <p>If cofinancing is required indicate sources, and amount sought:</p> <p>If known, provide cost estimates and financing arrangements. (e.g., total cost, ADB financing, other financing, and government financing):</p> <p>b. For nonlending</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><input type="checkbox"/> No resources required, other than ADB staff</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><input type="checkbox"/> ADB's administrative budget:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grant TA funds</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><input type="checkbox"/> TA Special Fund:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Japan Special Fund: US\$350,000</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify, e.g., bilateral and multilateral trust funds):</p>

ADB = Asian Development Bank, CSP = country strategy and program, JFICT = Japan Fund for Information and Communication Technology, JFPR = Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction, NGO = nongovernment organization, PAHQ = Pacific Operations Division, PARD = Pacific Department, PPTA = project preparatory technical assistance, SCSP = subregional cooperation strategy and program, SDS = Strategy for the Development of Samoa, TA = technical assistance.

Table A4.2: Facilitation of Land Mobilization and Securitization

1. Type/modality of assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Lending <input type="checkbox"/> Project loan <input type="checkbox"/> Program loan <input type="checkbox"/> Sector loan <input type="checkbox"/> Sector development program loan <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nonlending <input type="checkbox"/> Project preparatory <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other than project preparatory <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Economic, thematic, and sector work <input type="checkbox"/> Institutional development <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <input type="checkbox"/> Activities financed by JFICT or JFPR	
2. Assistance Focus a. If assistance focuses on a particular sector or subsector, specify the Sector(s): Subsector(s): b. For project preparatory and lending, classification <input type="checkbox"/> Core poverty intervention <input type="checkbox"/> Poverty intervention <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other c. Key thematic area(s) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sustainable economic growth <input type="checkbox"/> Inclusive social development <input type="checkbox"/> Governance <input type="checkbox"/> Gender and development <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental sustainability <input type="checkbox"/> Regional cooperation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private sector development	
3. Coverage <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Country <input type="checkbox"/> Subregional <input type="checkbox"/> Interregional <input type="checkbox"/> Internal policy development	
4. Responsible division/department: PAHQ/PARD	
5. Responsible ADB officer(s): W. Wicklein	
6. Description of assistance(s) <p>a. Background/linkage to country/regional strategy: Land ownership and use in Samoa is an unresolved economic and social problem. Land is a central part of the lives and customs of Samoans. Around 80% of land is held in custom, while 16% is public and 4% is freehold land. Traditionally, customary ownership is vested in the elected head of an extended family (<i>matai</i>) or a local chief. Tackling the problems of a customary system is difficult and highly sensitive. Hence, solutions have not emerged and land issues continue to limit development. The Government has recognized the current system of land tenure as severely restricting national development.</p> <p>The Government is establishing a law commission to recommend reforms in land tenure and procedures. ADB supported recent work to provide a detailed legal analysis of the issues and a road map for change as well as a valuable framework for changing land laws. The findings of the law commission will be critical to formulate changes that will create a functioning land market. In late 2002, ADB carried out a private sector assessment, which determined that assistance was needed to shorten the time to obtain a lease, ensure that lease agreements are reliable, allow untitled Samoans to lease land, codify customary practice, strengthen the rulings of the Lands and Titles Court, remove restrictions on freehold land, and reduce the cost and attestation requirements for land registration.</p> <p>The Government requested ADB to support a new generation of reforms to mobilize and securitize customary land. Such reforms could mean groundbreaking progress for Samoa and would promise significant regional impact. Considering how sensitive the land issue is in the Pacific, however, any reform measures will have to be handled with utmost cultural empathy and patience, in close consultation with landowners, and with a high</p>	

degree of flexibility and innovation in timing and approach.

Therefore, it is proposed that the reform process should be supported throughout the country program cycle.

b. Goal and purpose: The long-term goal is poverty reduction and economic growth by facilitating private sector development through the economic use of land for collateral. To achieve this, the TA will support the initiation of the proposed new generation of reforms through a study on the options for mobilization and securitization of customary land.

c. Components and outputs: The TA will help analyze the issues related to mobilization and securitization of customary land, and identify and assess options and solutions. The study will also lay out an implementation plan for comprehensive reforms in this area, including identification of areas for ADB assistance. The study will be prepared in close cooperation and coordination with the law commission, and the output of the TA will feed directly into its work program.

d. Expected results and deliverables: A study on ways to mobilize and securitize customary land.

e. Social or environmental issues or concerns: None.

f. Plans for disseminating results/deliverables: The process will involve extensive consultations and participation. Results will be widely disseminated as part of a comprehensive publicity strategy, as will be designed under the TA, to ensure broad-based support during reform.

7. Proposed executing/implementing agencies: The Executing Agency will be determined during fact-finding.

8. Nature/extent of government/beneficiary involvement in identifying or conceptualizing the assistance: All stakeholders will be closely consulted and involved in TA preparation.

9. Timetable for assistance design, processing, and implementation

a. Year included in CSP, CSP update, SCSP, SCSP update, or interregional work plan: 2003

b. Expected date of submission for approval
 Lending:
 Nonlending (project preparatory):
 Nonlending (other than project preparatory): July 2005
 Activities financed by JFICT or JFPR:

c. Period and duration of assistance
 Lending:
 Nonlending: 18 months
 Activities financed by JFICT or JFPR:

10. Financing Plan (Indicate possible financing sources and amount of assistance, cost estimates, and financing arrangements)

- a. For lending
- Ordinary capital resources: \$
 - Asian Development Fund: \$
 - Other: \$

If cofinancing is required indicate sources, and amount sought:

If known, provide cost estimates and financing arrangements. (e.g., total cost, ADB financing, other financing, and government financing):

- b. For nonlending
- No resources required, other than ADB staff
 - ADB's administrative budget: \$
 - Grant TA funds
 - TA Special Fund: \$300,000
 - Japan Special Fund: \$
 - Other (specify, e.g., bilateral and multilateral trust funds): \$

ADB = Asian Development Bank, CSP = country strategy and program, JFICT = Japan Fund for Information and Communication Technology, JFPR = Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction, SCSP = subregional cooperation strategy and program, TA = technical assistance.

Table A4.3: Savaii Renewable Energy Support

<p>1. Type/modality of assistance</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Lending</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Project loan</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Program loan</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Sector loan</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Sector development program loan</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-lending</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Project preparatory</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other than project preparatory</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Economic, thematic, and sector work</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Institutional development</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Activities financed by JFICT or JFPR</p>
<p>2. Assistance Focus</p> <p>a. If assistance focuses on a particular sector or subsector, specify the Sector(s): Energy Subsector(s): Hydropower generation; energy sector development and reforms</p> <p>b. For project preparatory and lending, classification</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Core poverty intervention</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Poverty intervention</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other</p> <p>c. Key thematic area(s)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sustainable economic growth</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Inclusive social development</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Governance</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Gender and development</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Environmental sustainability</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Regional cooperation</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Private sector development</p>
<p>3. Coverage</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Country <input type="checkbox"/> Subregional <input type="checkbox"/> Interregional</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Internal policy development</p>
<p>4. Responsible division/department: PARD/PAHQ</p>
<p>5. Responsible ADB officer(s): L. Bodda</p>
<p>6. Description of assistance(s)</p> <p>a. Background/linkage to country/regional strategy: Energy development is an important element underpinning the Government's strategy for economic growth and social development. ADB has helped Samoa develop the energy sector, particularly the power subsector, since 1971. ADB has provided 14 TAs and eight loans for power sector development, including institutional strengthening and policy reforms, tariff and revenue studies, and improvement of the financial management of the Electric Power Corporation (EPC). This assistance will build on the achievements of previous assistance to strengthen the capacity of EPC to deliver power services.</p> <p>b. Goal and purpose: Help the Government and EPC undertake further policy reforms and capacity building to ensure that EPC continues to evolve toward full private sector orientation.</p> <p>c. Components and outputs: To be identified.</p> <p>d. Expected results and deliverables: The TA will help EPC provide reliable and affordable power supply commercially to facilitate its privatization.</p> <p>e. Social or environmental issues or concerns: The issues are being studied under project preparatory TA.</p> <p>f. Plans for disseminating results/deliverables: Will be determined during the project preparatory TA.</p>

<p>7. Proposed executing/implementing agencies: Electric Power Corporation</p>
<p>8. Nature/extent of government/beneficiary involvement in identifying or conceptualizing the assistance: Stakeholder involvement is vital to the success of the full commercialization and privatization of EPC.</p>
<p>9. Timetable for assistance design, processing, and implementation</p> <p>a. Year included in CSP update: 2002</p> <p>b. Expected date of submission for approval Lending: Nonlending (project preparatory): Nonlending (other than project preparatory): 2005 Activities financed by JFICT or JFPR:</p> <p>c. Period and duration of assistance Lending: Nonlending: 2005–2006 Activities financed by JFICT or JFPR:</p>
<p>10. Financing Plan (Indicate possible financing sources and amount of assistance, cost estimates, and financing arrangements)</p> <p>a. For lending</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ordinary capital resources:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Asian Development Fund:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other:</p> <p>If cofinancing is required indicate sources, and amount sought: If known, provide cost estimates and financing arrangements. (e.g., total cost, ADB financing, other financing, and government financing):</p> <p>b. For nonlending</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No resources required, other than ADB staff</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> ADB's administrative budget:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grant TA funds</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TA Special Fund: US\$400,000</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Japan Special Fund:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify, e.g., bilateral and multilateral trust funds):</p>

ADB = Asian Development Bank, CSP = country strategy and program, EPC = Electric Power Corporation, JFICT = Japan Fund for Information and Communication Technology, JFPR = Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction, PAHQ = Pacific Operations Division, PARD = Pacific Department, SCSP = subregional cooperation strategy and program, TA = technical assistance.

ASSISTANCE PROGRAM FOR 2004

Table A.5.1: Assistance Program for Nonlending Products and Services, 2004

Year/Sector/ Assistance Name	Responsible Division	Assistance Type	Sources of Funding				Total (US\$'000)
			ADB		Others		
			Source	Amount (US\$'000)	Source	Amount (US\$'000)	
2004							
Education							
Preparing of the Education Policy and Strategic Plan 2006–2014	PAHQ	ID	TASF	150.0		0.0	150.0
Finance							
Strengthening of SOE Corporate Governance	PAHQ	ID	JSF	400.0		0.0	400.0
Supporting Privatization	PAHQ	ID	TASF	150.0		0.0	150.0
Total 2004				700.0		0.0	700.0

ADB = Asian Development Bank, Gov't = Government, ID = institutional development, JSF = Japan Special Fund, PAHQ = Pacific Operations Division, SOE = state-owned enterprise, TASF = Technical Assistance Special Fund.