



# Agriculture and Fisheries Sector Plan

2022/23-2026/27



# **AGRICULTURE & FISHERIES**

## **SECTOR PLAN**

*2022/2023 – 2026/2027*

## Foreword








I am pleased to present this Agriculture and Fisheries Sector Plan (AFSP) 2022/2023 – 2026/2027 for Samoa. We live in challenging times where food, nutritional and income securities remain key challenges globally, regionally, and for us in Samoa, especially with the increasing impacts of globalisation, climate changes, shocks, and changing lifestyles of our people and societies. We must respond to ensure that our people and communities remain resilient and are not living in poverty, able to enjoy a decent quality of life and in harmony and with freedom. Our agriculture and fisheries sector continues to play a critical role in the realisation of our overall national vision of *fostering social harmony, safety, and freedom for all*.

Farming and fishing remain the main occupation for the majority of our people. The land and the sea bring us food and nutrition, income support, livelihoods sustainability, goods and services that cement our culture, and to help boost economic growth. It is expected that with growth and maturity of our economy the relative share of agriculture and fisheries' contribution to economic growth will decline, as the higher value adding sectors such as industry and services take a bigger share. However, the sector's contribution to food and nutrition security, prosperity, and resilience in the face of climate change, crises and other threats remains paramount, contributing to social harmony, security and freedom of everyone.

Consequently, as an agricultural economy, the sector must be revitalised and thrive to sustainably provide food, nutrition, and raw materials for our commerce, manufacturing and tourism industries, and to increase our exports. The sector productivity needs to improve, and production quality needs to be consistently high to ensure our products are competitive in both domestic and global markets. As such, finding ways to develop smallholder farming and fisheries and to improve the livelihoods of those who work on the land and the sea especially in the rural communities is a high priority for Samoa and its government. With increasing threats posed by climate changes, shocks, different types of diseases, pests, and invasive species, and unsustainable practices, we are placing more emphasis on the need to enhance the resilience of the food, agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture systems which underpin the whole sustainable development of the sector, for our current and future generations.

We are learning the experiences from the implementation of the previous sector plan 2016-2021 in order to improve on our joint efforts through this next sector plan. The AFSP 2022/2023 – 2026/2027 articulates the strategic direction for the development of the sector for the next five years. It communicates the national vision of '*a sustainable sector for food, nutritional and income security, prosperity, wealth, and resilience*'. We aim to achieve this national vision for the sector through the goal: '*to increase the sustainable contribution of the sector to food, nutrition and income security, and economic growth*', and through our focused commitments towards five sector strategic outcomes:

-  Resilient and sustainable food, agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture systems enhanced.
-  Food and nutritional security increased.
-  Rural transformation fostered.
-  Private sector capacity and export contributions improved.
-  Enabling environment for the sector development strengthened.

We present this sector plan to guide and coordinate coherent actions from all key stakeholders in government, private sector, civil society sector, and partners to achieve our aspirations as set out in this sector plan. I ask for your full support and commitment to ensure the effective and efficient implementation of our sector plan through working in partnerships and collaboration.



## Summary: Agriculture & Fisheries Sector Plan 2022/2023 – 2026/2027

Sector vision				
<i>“A sustainable sector for food, nutritional and income security, prosperity, wealth, and resilience.”</i>				
Sector theme				
<i>“Empowering sector stakeholders, building resilience, and inspiring growth.”</i>				
Sector goal				
<i>“To increase the sustainable contribution of the sector to food, nutrition and income security, and economic growth.”</i>				
Sector strategic objectives				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To enhance resilient and sustainable food, agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture systems.</li> <li>To increase food and nutritional security.</li> <li>To foster rural transformation.</li> <li>To improve private sector capacity and export contributions.</li> <li>To strengthen the enabling environment for the sector development.</li> </ol>				
Sector strategic outcomes				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Resilient and sustainable food, agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture systems enhanced.</li> <li>Food and nutritional security increased.</li> <li>Rural transformation fostered.</li> <li>Private sector capacity improved.</li> <li>Enabling environment for the sector development strengthened.</li> </ol>				
Strategies				
1. Resilient and sustainable food, agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture systems enhanced.	2. Food and nutritional security increased.	3. Rural transformation fostered.	4. Private sector capacity and export contributions improved.	5. Enabling environment for the sector development strengthened.
1.1. Boosting nature-positive production and sustainable food, agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture practices.	2.1. Increasing the production/ supply of locally produced food.	3.1. Strengthening cooperatives and networks of farmers, fishers and other key players of the rural and non-formal sector.	4.1. Strengthening public private partnerships for agriculture and fisheries value chain infrastructure investments.	5.1. Improving the sector-wide approach to the development of the sector and including the adoption and implementation of the sector plan.
1.2. Strengthening the enabling environment including capacity for resilient and sustainable development of food, agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture systems.	2.2. Promoting efficient and quality demand-driven domestic food supply value chains.	3.2. Enhancing district, village and civil society investments and projects for agriculture and fisheries development.	4.2. Increasing access to a sustainable system of financing and credit.	5.2. Developing evidence-based data/information and knowledge, as well as monitoring and evaluation of the sector.
1.3. Developing evidence-based knowledge of resilient and sustainable food, agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture systems.	2.3. Shifting toward sustainable, healthy, safety and quality food consumption.	3.3. Building enterprising of farmers, fishers and other key players of the rural and non-formal sector.	4.3. Increasing value share of agriculture and fisheries products used by tourism, commerce, and manufacturing sectors.	5.3. Ensuring a robust, relevant and coherent policy and legislative framework for the sector.
1.4. Improving food, agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture systems protection and monitoring and evaluation.	2.4. Strengthening extension services for improved productivity.	3.4. Increasing income generating opportunities for vulnerable groups and individuals.	4.4. Strengthening agricultural and fisheries export trade.	5.4. Strengthening capacities of key sector agencies, stakeholders, partners, and implementers.
1.5. Facilitating stakeholder engagement in food, agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture systems dialogues and exchanges.	2.5. Enhancing research and evidence-based knowledge and practices	3.5. Developing capacity of farmers, fishers and other key players of the rural and non-formal sector.	4.5. Building capacity in business, value and marketing chains.	5.5. Increasing and deepening partner investments and development opportunities for the sector.

## Sector targets

<u>Indicator</u>	<u>Measure</u>	<u>Target</u>
1. Food poverty	- Population living in extreme poverty.	4%
2. Food security	- Population is food secured	80%
3. Nourishment	- Population that is undernourished.	4%
4. Contribution to employment	- Proportion of labour force employed in agriculture & fisheries.	25%
5. Contribution to trade/export	- Ratio of agriculture and fisheries export to import.	0.06
	- Value of agriculture and fisheries-based exports (SAT\$)	65.4m
	- Value of food imports (SAT\$)	228.1m
6. Contribution to the economy	- Contribution to GDP (Agriculture and fisheries value added (SAT\$))	236.3m
7. Sector growth	- % Annual growth in absolute agriculture, forestry and fishing value added.	1.05%

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## Acronyms

ACIAR	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
ADB	Asia Development Bank
AFS	Agriculture and fisheries sector
AG	Auditor General
ASP	Agriculture Sector Plan
ASSC	Agriculture Sector Steering Committee
CBS	Central Bank of Samoa
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Australia)
EEZ	Economic Exclusive Zone
ESPO	End of Sector Plan Outcome
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation (of the United Nations)
FFA	(Pacific Islands) Fisheries Forum Agency
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GOA	Government of Australia
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IFAD	International Fund for Agriculture Development
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAF	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
MCIL	Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Labour
MFAT	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade
MGP	Matching Grant Program (under the SAPROM)
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NCD	Non communicable diseases
NST&I	National Science, Technology & Innovation Policy
PDS	Pathway for the Development of Samoa
SACEP	Samoa Agricultural Competitiveness Enhancement Project
SAFROM	Samoa Agriculture & Fishery Productivity and Marketing Project
SAMOA	Small Island Developing States Accelerated Modalities of Action Pathway
SAT	Samoa Tala
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SDS	Strategy for the Development of Samoa
SES	Seasonal Employment Schemes
SES	Statement of Economic Strategy
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SPC	Secretariat of the Pacific Community
SROS	Scientific Research Organisation of Samoa
SFSP	Samoa Food Systems Pathway
TCM	Trade, Commerce and Manufacturing
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

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# 1. INTRODUCTION



## 1.1. Background

This strategic plan for the agriculture and fisheries sector (AFS) (the ‘sector’) presents the development agenda for the sector for the next five years, 2022/2023 – 2026/2027. The sector plan highlights the public policy duty and responsibility of the government to work with sector members, stakeholders, partners, and communities to continue to develop this key and important sector of Samoa. It signifies the collective commitment of the government and its people and society to continue to revitalise the sector and to cultivate and harness its potentials for the development benefits of the country and its people. It reiterates the ongoing realisation that the AFS remains a priority development sector - the backbone of the national economy and the mainstay for improving and sustaining food and nutritional security, local livelihoods, income generation, and economic growth - for Samoa’s current and future generations.

The sector plan is informed by the stakeholder consultations conducted from 2021 to 2022; findings of the review of the previous sector plan (Agriculture Sector Plan (ASP) 2016-2020); documentary evidence; and a review of the available literature. It was finalised and launched following further validation stakeholder consultations held in September-October 2022. It is a living strategic planning guide for the sector – to assist policy makers, implementers, stakeholders, partners, and beneficiaries with development initiatives that are needed for the ongoing development of the sector. As such, it will be regularly reviewed and updated to reflect ongoing national and local development priority needs.

## 1.2. Strategic sector development issues, challenges, and priorities

The sector plan addresses key strategic development issues, challenges and priorities of the agriculture and fisheries sector (the ‘sector’). It acknowledges the many constraints and challenges that Samoa faces as an isolated and small island developing economy that is highly vulnerable to climate changes, natural disasters, and external shocks, threats, and stressors. Increasing population growth, changing demographics and lifestyles, labour mobility, monetisation, globalisation of the supply chains, and unsustainable development practices are putting more pressures and demands on the sector and its sustainable development. As such, it is inevitable that Samoa continues to build the resilience of its sector – to have the ability to adapt to the ever-changing environment affecting the development performances of the sector and by ensuring the best utilisation of available resources and opportunities for improving sustainability. The Situational Analysis in [Annex D](#) gives a detailed discussion of the key issues, challenges, and priorities; a summary is provided as follows:

-  ***The sector contribution to the economy is declining and it will take more consolidated and sustained commitments, investments, and efforts to reverse the trend.*** Despite the declining trend, the sector still employs the largest proportion of the labour force and continues to play a significant role in food and nutritional security, rural livelihoods, income generation, and economic growth. Sustained investments during the short-term, medium-term, and long-term are needed for the continuous revitalisation of the sector, and to fully realise the development potentials of the sector for Samoa and its people. It requires much more sustained commitments to reverse the declining trend and to see some real results and tangible returns in the sector.
-  ***Addressing the trade-offs in the sustainable development of the sector*** – the declining engagement of the local population in the sector needs to be addressed and this requires addressing the trade-offs in across-sector policy responses. Examples include the trade-offs between the push for increased involvement in the agricultural and fisheries sector versus the push for increased overseas labour mobility for better paid employment and increased foreign

exchanges. Similarly, there is trade-off between the push for safe and organic farming for food safety and nutrition and niche organic markets versus commercialised farming to meet food security and export market demands. There is a need to strike a balance with the ongoing sustainable development of the sector and that the benefits continue to outweigh the costs for the current and future generations.

✚ ***Sustainable development of the sector is also about building resilience of the sector*** – the continuous threats and risks posed by climatic and environmental changes; external shocks, threats, and stressors; as well as emerging diseases, pests and other externalities and contingencies require Samoa to look at building and sustaining resilience across various elements of its sector – not only in building the adaptative capability of local people especially farmers, fishers and other key sector players – but also looking at adopting more resilient agricultural and fisheries materials, methods, tools, practices, techniques, technologies and approaches. At the same time, the natural resources (land, soil, sea, water, vegetation, crops, species, etc.) in which agriculture and fisheries development is relying upon need to be sustainably managed for maintaining adaptation and resilience.

✚ ***Development priorities of the sector*** – the strategic objectives of the previous sector plan remain relevant to the ongoing development of the sector – but with additional emphasis on building resilience and fisheries development as key development areas. The key priorities identified (based on the findings of the review of the previous sector plan and stakeholder consultations and considering the ongoing key development issues and challenges) include resilient and sustainable food systems; food security (nutritionally sensitive); rural transformation; enhancing private sector capacity; and fisheries development and management aspirations. Within these development priorities, key development areas for the sector remain as involving research and development; awareness, advocacy and education; digitisation and innovation; human resource and institutional development; data, information, sharing and exchanging; government support and regulatory policy; development partner support; and sector coordination, monitoring and evaluation (M&E).

✚ ***Making the sector-wide approach works for the effective and efficient adoption and implementation of the sector plan*** – the sector plan is fundamentally about making the sector-wide approach (for the development of the sector) works for all key stakeholders, members, partners, and others who need and should be able to contribute collectively and effectively to the development path of the sector. This requires improving effective coordination and building synergies and partnerships across the sector - which are all parts of making the sector-wide approach works for Samoa and its people. The sector plan needs to be widely understood by all key players including articulation of the different roles and contributions to the sector and to the implementation of the sector plan. Strengthening the capacity of the coordination functions as well as the governance oversight and leadership roles of the sector through the sector steering/coordinating committee and working groups are needed.

✚ ***Monitoring and evaluation*** – effective and efficient M&E of the sector and its sector plan is critical to the effective implementation and ongoing improvements of the sector and its sector plan. M&E is about giving quality and timely feedback on the performances of the sector and the effectiveness and impacts of development initiatives that have been implemented. It requires improvements in data/information availability and accuracy to regularly assess sector performances, and to inform needed sector policy and legislative reforms, and programming interventions and improvements. To inform evidence-based arguments for government and development partners for increased investments into the sector, having accurate and meaningful data/information and analysis about the sector and its performance and development priority areas are key ongoing developmental areas.

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### 1.3. Strategic linkages

This sector plan is guided, directed, and supported by key planning and policy instruments advanced at the global, regional, and national levels (Figure 1 outlines the key instruments). Samoa is part of the global and regional development community and is a member of various inter-governmental mechanisms; it has an obligation to ensure the adoption and implementation of these instruments.

**Figure 1: Global, regional, and national policy and planning instruments for agriculture & fisheries**



Further, the formulation of this sector plan is guided by the national planning framework as depicted in Figure 2 below:

**Figure 2: Sector plan logical linkages to the national strategic plan**



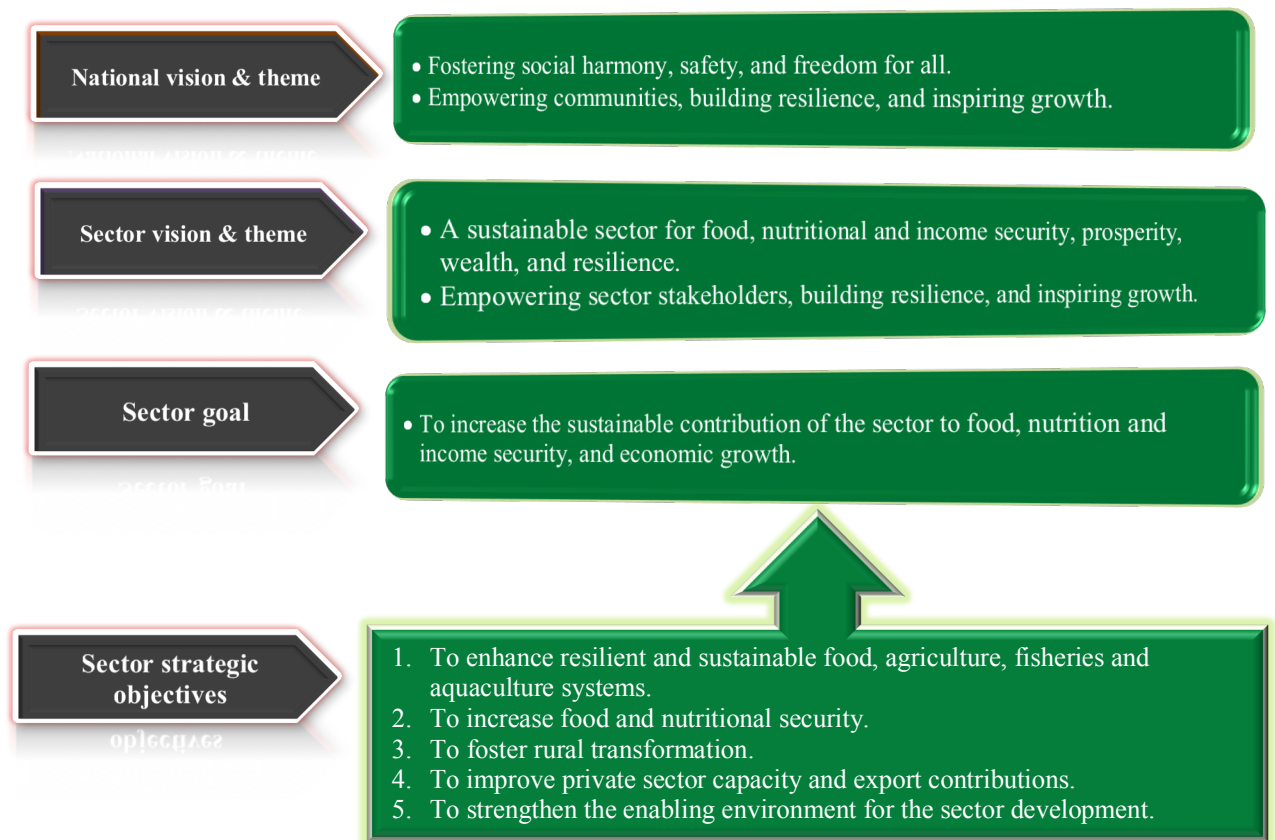
## 2. STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

The following sections articulate the strategic development outlook for the Agriculture and Fisheries Sector (AFS).

### 2.1. Sector vision, goal, and strategic objectives

The vision, theme, goal, and strategic objectives of the sector is outlined in Figure 3 with linkages to the national development vision and theme outlined in the Pathway for the Development of Samoa:

**Figure 3: Strategic development framework of the agriculture and fisheries sector plan**



### 2.2. Sector key strategic outcomes

The above strategic development framework directs the expected strategic outcomes of the sector, which are:

- ✚ Resilient and sustainable food, agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture systems enhanced.
- ✚ Food and nutritional security increased.
- ✚ Rural transformation fostered.
- ✚ Private sector capacity and export contributions improved.
- ✚ Enabling environment for the sector development strengthened.

All five strategic outcomes are interconnected and are mutually reinforcing and hence requires a coherent and integrated approach to the adoption and implementation of the sector plan.

## ***Sector outcome 1: Resilience and sustainable food, agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture systems enhanced***

Strategic objective 1: *to enhance resilience and sustainable food, agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture systems* and hence its expected outcome of: *‘resilience and sustainable food, agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture systems enhanced’* addresses the national development need for the sector to maintain and increase resilience and sustainability of the national and local food, agriculture and fisheries systems in Samoa. The sector underpins the whole food systems, and hence the sustainable development of the sector is about building and enhancing the resilience and sustainability of the food, agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture systems. The sustainable development of the sector is founded on the food agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture systems which need to be sustainable and have resilience for the sake (survival, well-being, and social-economic benefits) of the current and future generations.

The sector environment needs to be resilient – to have the adaptative capability to be able to respond to the many factors and contingencies (climate and environmental changes, shocks, stressors, etc.) affecting the vitality and sustainability of the sector and its systems. Competing demands on the natural environment (which is the basis of all production, and which underpins the food, agricultural and fisheries systems), differentiated impacts of climate change, as well as unsustainable practices must be continuously assessed to inform appropriate strategies and actions in response to the need for sustainable development practices for the sector. Increased urban settlements; poor land-use and farming practices; increasing demands on limited water resources; overfishing; intensified cropping; chemicals overuse; deforestation; loss of biodiversity; threats of diseases, pests and invasive diseases; land and soil degradation; pollution; and wastes are core areas of critical concern to address in building the resilience and sustainability of food, agriculture and fisheries systems.

As such, strategic outcome 1 is ultimately aligned to the Samoa Food Systems Pathway (SFSP) 2030 (see section 2.3.2 of [Annex D](#)) and hence contributes to the achievement of most of the actions outlined under the SFSP 2030 agenda. Building and increasing resilient and sustainable food systems involve adopting a system approach to the whole food systems in Samoa and responding to address the key gaps and issues affecting the sustainability of the different (but interconnected and nested) components of the food, agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture systems which underpin the whole sustainability of the agriculture and fisheries sector in Samoa.

The key strategies to contribute to the achievement of strategic objective 1 and its strategic outcome 1 include:

- 1.1. Boosting nature-positive production and sustainable food, agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture practices.*
- 1.2. Strengthening the enabling environment including capacity for resilient and sustainable development of food, agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture systems.*
- 1.3. Developing evidence-based knowledge of resilient and sustainable food, agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture systems.*
- 1.4. Improving food, agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture systems protection and monitoring and evaluation.*
- 1.5. Facilitating stakeholder engagement in food, agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture systems dialogues and exchanges.*

## ***Sector outcome 2: Food and nutritional security increased***

Increasing food and nutritional security in Samoa ultimately depends on the sustainability of the sector to ensure that no one goes hungry, and that no one lives in extreme poverty (i.e., food poverty). A thriving sector is where there is an increasing household participation in agriculture and



fisheries activities for the basis of ensuring food security and improving nutritional health and well-being, rural livelihoods, and income support for families. The health and well-being of the (current and future) population depends fundamentally on the sector's capability to ensure a consistent production/supply of quality foods that are safe to eat – that Samoa is self-sufficient for many staples and that there is a variety of food to enable a diversified and nutritionally balanced diet for everyone. The development of the sector is about ensuring that all Samoans are food secured across their life cycles. The evidence however suggests that not all Samoans are food secured - and the nation will continue to face the rising burden of malnutrition and non-communicable diseases (NCDs) – with current and future generations. This is coupled with the increasing emergence/re-emergence of various forms of communicable and tropical diseases affecting population health and well-being - putting more pressures and demands on national resources for preventive and treatment measures (see section 1.2 of [Annex D](#)).

As such, the development agenda of the sector must integrate relevant efforts aimed at reversing the nation's health burden due to poor nutritional health and dietary problems. This will involve reversing the heavy dependence on food imports where the current and future populations are and will be consuming mostly unhealthy (processed) foods from outside. Rather, they should be enabled and empowered to consume a balanced variety of locally produced healthy and organic foods (especially crops, fruits, vegetables, and meat) that are accessible and affordable by everyone. As such, improving import substitution is a fundamental development area for the sector. The development of the sector must respond towards addressing these concerns – now and into the future.

To contribute toward achievement of strategic objective 2 and its strategic outcome 2, the proposed indicative strategies include:

- 2.1. Increasing the production/supply of locally produced food.*
- 2.2. Promoting efficient and quality demand-driven domestic food supply value chains.*
- 2.3. Shifting toward sustainable, healthy, safety and quality food consumption.*
- 2.4. Strengthening extension services for improved productivity.*
- 2.5. Enhancing research and evidence-based knowledge and practices.*

### ***Sector outcome 3: Rural transformation fostered***

Samoa is a rural agricultural economy with 80% of the population living in rural communities, and more than two-third of the population remaining engaged with the sector, most of them operate in the non-formal sector. That engagement is however declining over time (see section 1.1 of [Annex D](#)). The sector is not sustainable if this trend continues, and interventions are needed to reverse the trend. The sector provides opportunities for improving and sustaining community livelihoods and income support for rural families, especially vulnerable families, and individuals, operating largely in the non-formal development settings. As such, there is need for a transformation of the rural and/or non-formal players for the development of the sector, a much-needed developmental area in Samoa. A focus on rural transformation of the sector including the development of the majority of those in the non-formal settings will have a greater impact and with spill over effects on the rest of the economy and the majority of Samoa's rural population. Transforming the rural or non-formal agricultural and fisheries sector requires deliberate and sustained investments and actions to try and shift the mindsets of local people and communities from subsistent livings to commercialisation interests and ways of operating in the sector. This includes looking at improving the efficiency and productivity of production systems and practices.

Efforts to foster rural transformation of the sector must be integrated with the government's plans to boost rural village and district development - through annual budgetary allocations (of SAT\$1



million per district) provided to all the 51 (political) districts to implement grassroot projects. It is intended that most projects will aim at enhancing agricultural and fisheries development in districts and villages. Fostering rural transformation will require collaboration amongst sector stakeholders and partners working in government and non-government sectors, including effective engagement, and working relationships with village institutions/players, private sector entities, and civil society organisations. Relevant initiatives will continue to foster an increasing in number and scope of programs and projects designed and implemented at the village grassroot levels facilitating and encouraging the inclusive and meaningful participation of local people in agricultural and fisheries development activities. This will provide targeted development initiatives for the majority of the population operating in the non-formal sector, contributing to the development of the agricultural and fisheries sector through various and different types of subsistent, semi-subsistent and semi-commercial activities. Improvements and increased provisions in investments, capacity building and technical assistances, information sharing, technology, tools and mechanisation, infrastructure, financing, agricultural inputs (e.g., seeds, fertilisers, feedstocks, and farm supplements,), and support services and systems are needed to foster transformation of the sector for those operating in the rural and non-formal settings.

Indicative strategies that will contribute toward achievement of strategic objective 3 and its strategic outcome 3 include:

- 3.1. Strengthening cooperatives and networks of farmers, fishers and other key players in the rural and non-formal sector.*
- 3.2. Enhancing district, village and civil society investments and projects for agriculture and fisheries development.*
- 3.3. Building enterprising of farmers, fishers and other key players of the rural and non-formal sector.*
- 3.4. Increasing income generating opportunities for vulnerable groups and individuals.*
- 3.5. Developing capacity of farmers, fishers and other key players of the rural and non-formal sector.*

#### ***Sector outcome 4: Private sector capacity and export contributions improved***

The private sector continues to play a significant role (and it must continue to do so) in improving the sustainable development of the sector. As such, the AFSP will continue to promote private sector-led agricultural growth – recognising that the private sector players (re farmers, fishers, traders, processors, vendors, traders, retailers, exporters, etc.) are the major contributors to the development of the sector. Enabling the potentials and growth of the private sector will lead to an increased improvement in the quality, value and competitiveness of agriculture and fisheries products for domestic and international markets which remain a priority area for the sector and its ongoing development. This includes the need to raise the productivity and efficiency of agriculture and fisheries value chains through market-driven, and private sector initiatives and actions, as well as increased levels of private sector investments, business/entrepreneurship, and commercialisation.

As such, the government needs to harness the will and determination of the private sector to fully realise the agricultural potentials that Samoa has as an agricultural economy with limited natural, material and human resources. It needs to provide the enabling environment to support and facilitate the building and growing of the capacity of the small private sector in the country - through a range of public private partnership (PPP) initiatives that will promote, support and sustain secured business investments, innovative financing mechanisms, agoprocessing and value-additions, agribusiness, contract farming, marketing, and others. Cultivating the potential capacity and contribution of the private sector in commercialisation activities and value additions will greatly enhance the competitiveness of the sector produces/products in local and overseas markets. This will involve more dedicated efforts and sustained investments in developing comparative

advantages and specialised know-hows of farmers, fishers, processors, traders, and other key players in value chain processes, mechanisms, and products aligned with promoting geographic origin, branding and marketing of organic and other niche market products.

Indicative strategies that will contribute toward achievement of strategic objective 4 and its strategic outcome 4 include:

- 4.1. Strengthening public private partnerships for agriculture and fisheries value chain infrastructure investments.*
- 4.2. Increasing access to a sustainable system of financing and credit.*
- 4.3. Increasing value share of agriculture and fisheries products used by tourism, commerce, and manufacturing sectors.*
- 4.4. Strengthening agricultural and fisheries export trade.*
- 4.5. Building capacity in business, value and marketing chains.*

### ***Sector outcome 5: Enabling environment for the sector development strengthened.***

Sector strategic objective 5 focuses on improving the enabling environment for the development of the sector - which is what is needed to help facilitate the achievement of all the other four sector strategic objectives and sector outcomes outlined above. It is the public policy responsibility of the government to ensure that there is an enabling environment for the development of the sector, and this involves building and developing collaborative efforts and working-in-partnership mechanisms and arrangements amongst all key stakeholders, members, and partners. Strengthening the enabling environment will require improving: the policy and regulatory framework of the sector; the sector-wide approach through improved sector coordination and strategic stakeholder engagement and partnerships; evidence-based data/information and knowledge; monitoring and evaluation; capacity building; and investments.

This is a sector plan, and as such, more efforts are needed to develop and put into action the sector-wide approach to the adoption and implementation of all key sector development initiatives. This includes strengthening the sector coordination role of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAF) in pulling together and fostering the interests, potentials, and capabilities of different actors of the sector to play their parts and hence contribute towards joint implementation of the sector plan. As well, the inclusive and meaningful contribution of public sector, private sector and civil society sector players as key implementers and operators of policy and programming initiatives need strengthening. They provide the needed feedback loops for improved and more-informed policy, regulatory and programmatic requirements of the sector and its significant development, including impacts across different sub-sectors, industries, and levels.

As well, existing evidence pointed to a much-needed developmental focus on improving evidence-based data/information of the sector. The 2021 Review of the previous sector plan highlighted the difficulty of mapping and evaluating sector performances, achievements, and way forward due to the lack of available and accurate data on baselines and targets for several key sector indicators. Strengthening contemporary data/information for improved evidence-based knowledge and for effective M&E is a key development area for the sector. Developing sector M&E systems (policies, procedures, tools and methodologies, capacities, etc.) is needed.

Further, more effort is to be directed at deepening continued sector policy relevance and coherence including assessing and evaluating policy impacts and gaps. Conducting a sector-wide policy audit is needed to identify key gaps and areas needing improvement. It is well-known (and as per stakeholder consultation feedback) that building and developing the capacity of key players of the sector is an ongoing much-needed development area for Samoa, and that increasing investments in

the sector is needed if the government and its sector stakeholders and partners are serious about a real revitalisation and transformation of the whole sector within the next 20-50 years.

Indicative strategies that will contribute toward achievement of strategic objective 5 and its strategic outcome 5 include:

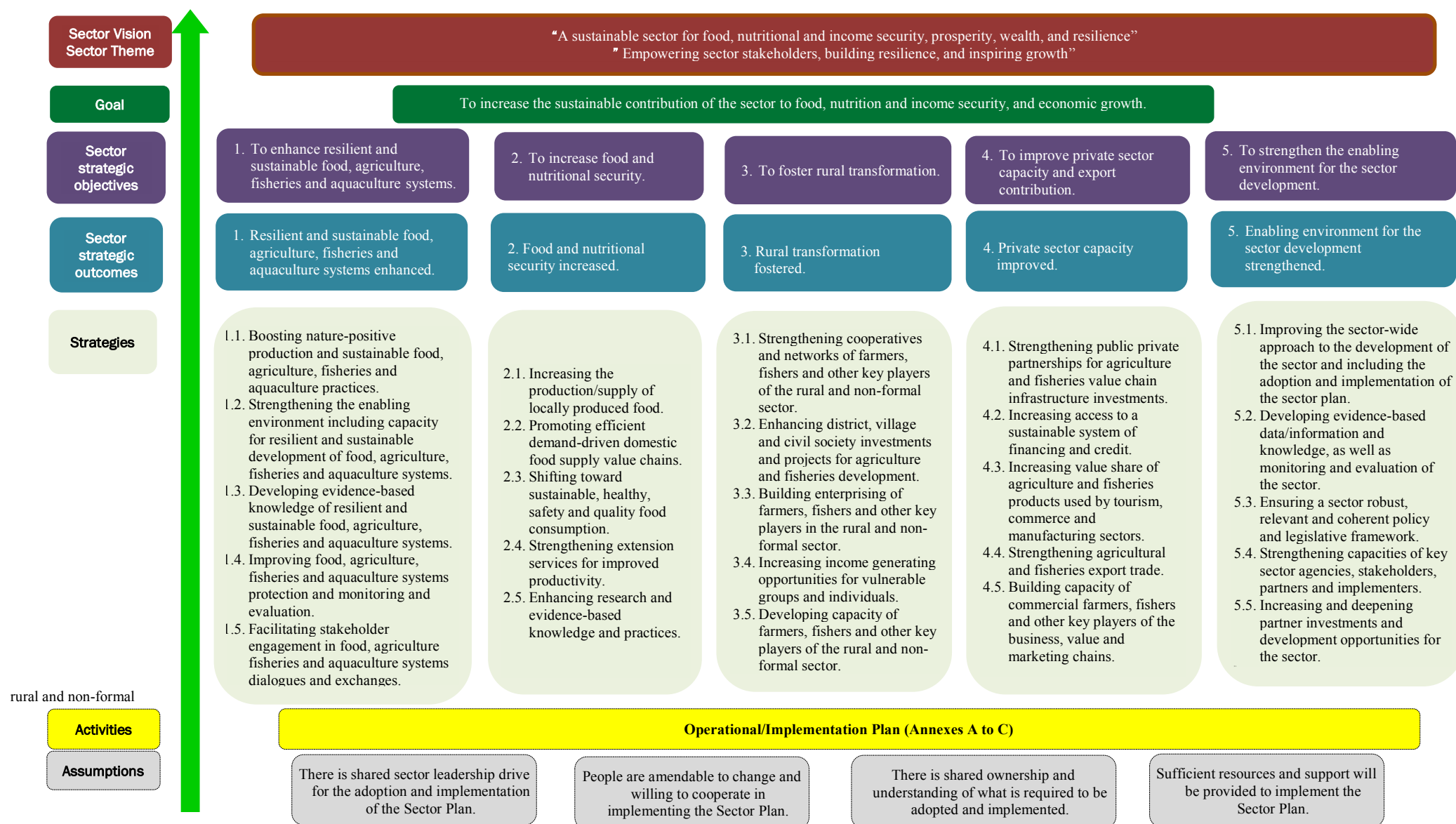
- 5.1. Improving the sector-wide approach to the development of the sector and including the adoption and implementation of the sector plan.*
- 5.2. Developing evidence-based data/information and knowledge, as well as monitoring and evaluation of the sector.*
- 5.3. Ensuring a robust, relevant and coherent policy and legislative framework for the sector.*
- 5.4. Strengthening capacities of key sector agencies, stakeholders, partners, and implementers.*
- 5.5. Increasing and deepening partner investments and development opportunities for the sector.*

### **2.3. Theory of change**

The Theory of Change presented in Figure 4 shows the linkages between the vision, goal, objectives, outcomes, strategies and indicative activities ([Annex A](#)), as well as the assumptions about what will be required to achieve the vision, mission, goal and strategic objectives and outcomes through the implementation of sector activities. It presents a logical framework about the change expected to happen if this Sector Plan is implemented within its 5-year period of 2022/2023 – 2026/2027.

The Results and Resources Framework (Figure 5) summarises the outcome and outputs (the ‘results’) expected to happen if the goals, strategic objectives and strategies will be effectively implemented and achieved, as well as outlining the overall resources (including budget) required for the implementation of the Sector Plan.

Figure 4: Theory of change



## 2.4. Results and resources framework

Figure 5: Results and resources framework

<b>Sector Vision:</b> <i>A sustainable sector for food, nutritional and income security, prosperity, wealth, and resilience.</i>					
<b>Sector Theme:</b> <i>Empowering sector stakeholders, building resilience, and inspiring growth.</i>					
<b>Sector Goal:</b> <i>To increase the sustainable contribution of the sector to food, nutrition and income security, and economic growth.</i>					
<b>Sector Objectives</b> <i>1. To enhance resilient and sustainable food, agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture systems.</i> <i>2. To increase food and nutritional security.</i> <i>3. To foster rural transformation.</i> <i>4. To improve private sector capacity and export contributions.</i> <i>5. To strengthen the enabling environment for the sector development.</i>					
<b>Sector outcome indicators:</b>					
<b>Measure</b>		<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target (2028)</b>	
i) Food security		Population living in extreme poverty	6.0% (2018)	4%	
ii) Food poverty		Population that is food secured.	73% (2018)	80%	
iii) Nourishment		Population that is undernourished.	5% (2018)	4%	
iv) Contribution to employment		Proportion of labour force employed in agriculture & fisheries	22% (2016)	25%	
v) Contribution to trade/export		Ratio of agriculture and fisheries export to import Value of agriculture and fisheries-based exports (SAT\$) Value of food imports (SAT\$)	0.04 (2020/21) 56.4m (2020/21) 253.1m (2020/21)	0.06 65.4m 228.1m	
vi) Contribution to the economy		Contribution to economy (agriculture and fisheries value added (SAT\$))	214.0m (2020/21)	236.3m	
vii) Sector growth		Growth in absolute agriculture value added (%)	0.8% (2021)	1.05%	
<b>STRATEGIC OUTCOMES</b>	<b>STRATEGIES AND ACTIVITIES</b>		<b>OUTPUTS</b>	<b>INDICATORS &amp; TARGETS</b>	<b>(SAT\$) *</b>
<b>1. Resilient and sustainable food, agricultural and fisheries systems enhanced.</b>	<b>1.1. Boosting nature-positive production and sustainable food, agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture practices.</b> 1.1.1. Develop organic farming and/or nature-positive farming. 1.1.2. Foster sustainable agriculture and fisheries resource management and utilisation of land capability, soil suitability assessment and integrated land use planning to plan farm developments. 1.1.3. Develop and implement an agriculture water use strategy. 1.1.4. Strengthen the Community-based Fisheries Program incorporating environmentally friendly aquaculture/mariculture farming practices. 1.1.5. Develop diversification of local food production including crops, livestock, and fisheries production that are more resilient to climate change and other environmental impacts.		<b>Baseline (2022)</b> - NA  <b>Targets (2028):</b> - Number of programs/ projects/ initiatives adopted and implemented, monitored and evaluated: - Number of farms/farmers receiving support with organic farming: - Results/impacts of programs/projects/initiatives implemented: - Number of farms/farmers receiving support: - Strategies adopted and implemented: - Number of farm households with water management strategies: - Status and effectiveness of the implementation of the Community-based Fisheries Program: - Number/diversity of production by crops, livestock and fisheries: - Number of resilient materials and products crops, livestock and fisheries: - Number of sectors and sub-sectors mainstreaming disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, and status/effectiveness of mainstreaming:	<b>Baseline (2022)</b> - Proportion (% of land area): 11.5% (2018). - Hectares per person: 0.17 (2018). - Average area of agricultural land holdings: 4 acres (2109). - Number/proportion of organic farms: NA (2022). - Area under organic farming: NA (2022). - Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities: NA (2022) - Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels: To be obtained. - Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not at risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction: To be obtained.	<b>\$30,500,000</b>
	<b>1.2. Strengthening the enabling environment including capacity for resilient and sustainable development of food, agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture systems.</b> 1.2.1. Strengthen effective and efficient mainstreaming of the across-sector implementation of disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation strategies. 1.2.2. Institutionalise plans for preparedness and contingency measures to facilitate sustainable risk reduction, recovery, and rehabilitation. 1.2.3. Extend technologies, tools and methods for sustainable use and management of ecosystems and productive assets that build resilience and support sustainable agriculture production systems. 1.2.4. Strengthen implementation of regulatory measures for chemical usage and food waste.				

<p>11.2.5. Improve stakeholder capacity development on the safe use, storage, disposal and awareness of agricultural chemicals.</p> <p><b><u>1.3. Developing evidence-based knowledge of resilient and sustainable food, agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture systems.</u></b></p> <p>1.3.1. Develop evidence-based knowledge about the current and future capacities of the food, agriculture and fisheries systems and its underpinning landscapes and resources.</p> <p>1.3.2. Develop and disseminate evidence-based knowledge about the extent of overfishing and other unsustainable agricultural developments and usages and impacts on the sustainability and resilient of the food, agriculture and fisheries systems.</p> <p>1.3.3. Capture traditional/local/ indigenous knowledge about resilient and sustainable food, agriculture and fisheries systems.</p> <p>1.3.4. Increase the use of knowledge management and early warning systems for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation by extension workers, farmers, fishers, and other key players.</p> <p>1.3.5. Strengthen biosecurity systems including building wider understanding of biosecurity issues and controls for improved awareness and compliance.</p> <p><b><u>1.4. Improving food, agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture systems protection and monitoring and evaluation.</u></b></p> <p>1.4.1. Improve environmental protection policy and regulatory measures on core components (land use, ocean, water, waste, species, etc.) of the food, agriculture and fisheries systems.</p> <p>1.4.2. Strengthen M&amp;E of crops, fruits and vegetables, fish and other seafood, and meat production and consumption to inform improvements in policy, regulatory, programming and responsive measures.</p> <p>1.4.3. Implement robust monitoring, control, surveillance and enforcement measures for different aspects/ components of the food, agriculture and fisheries systems.</p> <p>1.4.4. Strengthen monitoring of agricultural chemicals to inform impacts on the food, agriculture and fisheries systems and effectiveness of regulatory measures.</p> <p>1.4.5. Strengthen monitoring of the use of waste to inform impacts on the food, agriculture and fisheries systems and effectiveness of regulatory measures.</p> <p>1.4.6. Provide robust analysis from monitoring and evaluation to inform required actions to improve the resilient and sustainable development of the food, agriculture and fisheries systems.</p> <p><b><u>1.5. Facilitating stakeholder engagement in food, agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture system dialogues and exchanges.</u></b></p> <p>1.5.1. Monitor, evaluate and provide reports on the progressive implementation of the Samoa Food Systems Summit Pathway.</p> <p>1.5.2. Conduct semi-annual stakeholder dialogues on Samoa's food, agriculture and fisheries systems.</p> <p>1.5.3. Use the findings from the stakeholder dialogues to inform ongoing efforts to develop resilient and sustainable food, agricultural and fisheries systems.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of sectors and sub-sectors with plans for preparedness and contingency measures for facilitating sustainable risk reduction, recovery, and status/effectiveness of plans:</li> <li>- Number and types of technologies, tools and methods adopted and implemented, and status and effectiveness of technologies, tools and methods adopted/ implemented:</li> <li>- Effectiveness of regulatory measures:</li> <li>- Number of stakeholders aware of, and are practicing, the safe use, storage, disposal and awareness of agricultural chemicals:</li> <li>- Evidence published/ disseminated:</li> <li>- Traditional/local/Indigenous knowledge documented and disseminated:</li> <li>- Number of fishers, and other key players of the sector using knowledge management and early warning systems for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation:</li> <li>- Biosecurity systems strengthened:</li> <li>- Wider understanding of biosecurity issues and controls.</li> <li>- Number of policy and regulatory measures:</li> <li>- Effectiveness of policy and regulatory measures:</li> <li>- Needed improvements identified, adopted, and implemented:</li> <li>- Effectiveness of monitoring, control, surveillance and enforcement measures:</li> <li>- M&amp;E reports:</li> <li>- Impact assessments and appropriate response measures:</li> <li>- Assessment of impacts and effectiveness of measures:</li> <li>- Evidence informing further actions and needed improvements:</li> <li>- Findings use to inform ongoing actions/efforts.</li> <li>- Number/proportion of farms with integrated pest management and practices:</li> <li>- Number of farms with non-chemical pest control methods:</li> <li>- Dialogue reports/papers:</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Consumption of pesticides: 41% (2019).</li> <li>- Consumption of organic fertilisers: 5% (2019)</li> <li>- Consumption of inorganic fertilisers: 6% (2019)</li> <li>- Proportion of nitrogen usage: NA (2022).</li> <li>- Postharvest losses: 20% (2018).</li> <li>- Food scrap: 36% (of all waste collected (2017)).</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Targets (2028)</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Proportion (% of land area): 12.0%</li> <li>- Hectares per person: 0.2</li> <li>- Average area of agricultural land holdings: 5 acres</li> <li>- Number/proportion of organic farms:</li> <li>- Area under organic farming:</li> <li>- Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities:</li> <li>- Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels:</li> <li>- Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not at risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction:</li> <li>- Consumption of pesticides:</li> <li>- Consumption of organic fertilisers:</li> <li>- Consumption of inorganic fertilisers:</li> <li>- Proportion of nitrogen usage:</li> <li>- Postharvest losses:</li> <li>- Food scrap:</li> </ul>
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STRATEGIC OUTCOMES	STRATEGIES AND ACTIVITIES	- OUTPUTS	INDICATORS AND TARGETS (OUTCOME-BASED)	(SAT\$) *
2. Food and nutritional security increased.	<p><b>2.1. Increasing the production/supply of locally produced food.</b></p> <p>2.1.1. Scale up implementation of projects/initiatives and activities to boost the consistent supply of competitively priced domestically produced food.</p> <p>2.1.2. Develop and maintain a sustainable seed bank for Samoa.</p> <p>2.1.3. Implement initiatives to improve consistent and sustainable availability of farm inputs.</p> <p>2.1.4. Implement initiatives to revitalise and maintain interests of local people in local food production across various areas of the food, agriculture and fisheries systems.</p> <p>2.1.5. Document and disseminate to farmers, fisheries, processors, etc. information on required strategies, methods, tools and approaches for improving the consistent/sustainable production/supply of locally produced food.</p> <p>2.1.6. Strengthen the timely availability to key stakeholders of accurate data/information on the production/supply of locally produced food, including supply, demand, production, and market information.</p> <p><b>2.2. Promoting efficient demand-driven domestic food supply value chains.</b></p> <p>2.2.1. Conduct a comprehensive analysis of the current and future supply value chains in Samoa across the whole sector (with targeted focus on the main subsectors/industries) to identify status, weaknesses, strengths, threats, opportunities, potentials and priority areas for investments.</p> <p>2.2.2. Scale up implementation of initiatives aimed at boosting value additions in food production (including postharvest management), processing, and preservation with priority support given to identified agriculture and fisheries value chains with great impacts and benefits for Samoa.</p> <p>2.2.3. Build/develop local capacity (through training, technical support, financing availability, etc.) in value additions.</p> <p>2.2.4. Seek investments in the food supply value chains targeting potential areas of significant benefits for Samoa.</p> <p>2.2.5. Review and strengthen policies and procedures as to allow for an improved development of the local food value chains.</p> <p><b>2.3. Shifting toward sustainable, healthy, safety and quality food consumption.</b></p> <p>2.3.1. Scale up the implementation of initiatives aimed at promoting the availability and consumption of locally produced foods for good health and well-being.</p> <p>2.3.2. Scale up the implementation of the school feeding program promoting food and nutritional security in schools.</p> <p>2.3.3. Mainstream the adoption and implementation of food safety standards and conditions across sector policies, strategies, legislation, standards and procedures and across the supply value chains.</p> <p>2.3.4. Use agriculture and fisheries as a platform/vehicle for delivery of key messaging on nutrition education, knowledge and practices and including how to integrate sustainable, healthy, safety and quality food consumption</p>	<p><b>Baseline (2022)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of households growing crops: 94% (2019)</li> <li>- Number of households with livestock: 50% (2019)</li> <li>- Number of households engaged in fishing: 10% (2019)</li> <li>- Food produced by households for home consumption (% of food consumed): 30% of total imports are foodstuffs (2021):</li> <li>- Others: NA</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets (2028)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of households growing crops:</li> <li>- Number of households with livestock:</li> <li>- Number of households engaged in fishing:</li> <li>- Food produced by households for home consumption (% of food consumed):</li> <li>- Analysis report/findings published, disseminated and utilised:</li> <li>- Assessment report/findings documented and disseminated:</li> <li>- Evidence documented and utilised in policy, regulatory, programming, services, investments and other key areas across the sector:</li> <li>- Impact of information provided:</li> <li>- Impact/effectiveness of measures adopted and implemented:</li> <li>- Impact/effectiveness of policies and procedures:</li> <li>- Impacts of extension services on farmers, fishers and others:</li> <li>- Impacts of investments:</li> <li>- Impacts of messaging on recipients:</li> <li>- Impacts/effectiveness of initiatives:</li> <li>- Impacts/effectiveness of measures adopted and implemented:</li> <li>- Increased interests and engagement of local people in local food production across various areas:</li> <li>- Information well received and used by farmers, fishers, etc.:</li> <li>- Information well received and used by stakeholders:</li> <li>- M&amp;E findings used to inform needed interventions or areas for further improvement:</li> <li>- M&amp;E reports – with areas requiring further improvement identified and implemented:</li> <li>- Notable improvements in MAF, key stakeholders and partners' capacity:</li> <li>- Number and scope of investments:</li> <li>- Number and types of information products disseminated:</li> <li>- Number of capacity development initiatives designed and implemented:</li> </ul>	<p><b>Baseline (2022)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Food production index: 94.5 (2020)</li> <li>- Crop production index: 98.5 (2020)</li> <li>- Livestock production index: 75.9 (2020)</li> <li>- Fisheries production (metric tons): 9,966 (2020)</li> <li>- Volume and price index of local food products (crops/livestock/fish): 95.90 (20/21); 106.1 (20/21).</li> <li>- Share of local food production in top 10 household food purchases: 21% (2020).</li> <li>- Share of food consumption by food groups: 28% cereals and products (mainly rice &amp; bread); 18% oil crops (coconuts); 11% meat (mainly chicken); 10% roots &amp; tubers (mainly taro); 7.6% sugars and syrups; 7.5% vegetables and vegetable products; 5.9% processed food; 3.7% fish and fish products; 2.7% fruits and fruit products; 2.5% vegetable oils and fats; and 2.7% others.</li> <li>- Proportion/composition of nutrients consumed as per Samoan diet: 55% carbohydrates; 34% fats; and 11% protein* (2018).</li> <li>- At least 20 servings of fruits/vegetables: Fruits: 1.7% women; 0.5% men. 1.5% women; 0.7% men. Vegetables: 1.5% women; 0.7% men (2019)</li> <li>- Share of food expenditures in total household expenditures: 45% (53% poorest; 31% richest) (2018)</li> <li>- Share of households reporting agriculture and fisheries activities mainly for sale: 2% (for crops) &amp; 13% for fishing (2029).</li> <li>- Cost of agriculture labour: SAT\$8 an hour (2019):</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets (2028):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Food production index:</li> <li>- Crop production index:</li> <li>- Livestock production index:</li> <li>- Fisheries production:</li> <li>- Volume and price index of local food products (crops/livestock/fish):</li> <li>- Share of local food production in top 10 household food purchases:</li> <li>- Share of food consumption by food groups:</li> <li>- Proportion/composition of nutrients consumed as per Samoan diet:</li> <li>- At least 20 servings of fruits/vegetables per week consumption:</li> <li>- Share of food expenditures in total household expenditures:</li> <li>- Share of households reporting agriculture and fisheries activities mainly for sale:</li> <li>- Cost of agriculture labour:</li> </ul>	<b>\$30, 850,000</b>

	<p>practices in agriculture and fisheries policy and programming efforts.</p> <p>2.3.5. Review and strengthen policies and procedures as to allow for an improved development of the local food value chains.</p> <p>2.3.6. Hold information and learning exchange forums/platforms and improve information availability for key players of the supply value chains.</p> <p><b><u>2.4. Strengthening extension services for improved productivity.</u></b></p> <p>2.4.1. Conduct an independent and comprehensive assessment of the agriculture and fisheries extension services in Samoa.</p> <p>2.4.2. Based on the assessment conducted under 2.4.1 above, adopt and implement measures to strengthen the extension services across Samoa.</p> <p>2.4.3. Seek support to strengthen the capacity of MAF and its key stakeholders and partners in providing effective and efficient extension services.</p> <p>2.4.4. Continue to monitor and evaluate the delivery of extension services for ongoing improvements.</p> <p>2.4.5. Utilise data/information collected from extension services to inform continuous improvements in policy, regulatory, programming, services, investments and other key areas across the sector.</p> <p><b><u>2.5. Enhancing research and evidence-based knowledge and practices.</u></b></p> <p>2.5.1. Conduct a thorough/comprehensive assessment of the research capacity and needs of the sector.</p> <p>2.5.2. Based on the assessment findings in 2.5.1, identify research to be given priority consideration for implementation.</p> <p>2.5.3. Based on the assessment in 2.5.1, adopt and implement measures/activities aimed at building/developing or strengthening research capacity in the sector.</p> <p>2.5.4. Scale up the conduct of research in needed priority development areas of the sector such as those aimed at improving resilient and sustainable farming practices, pests/diseases preventions/controls, chemical use and local safe and natural fertilisation, priority value chains/additions, market and product intelligences, and adaptation mechanisms.</p> <p>2.5.5. Ensure the dissemination of research findings to key stakeholders including seeking available support for the further take-up and implementation of research findings or outputs and outcomes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of farmers, fishers, etc. able to access and received the information:</li> <li>- Number of initiatives implemented:</li> <li>- Number of key messages:</li> <li>- Number of measures/activities implemented:</li> <li>- Number of participants involved in initiatives implemented:</li> <li>- Number of participants of capacity development initiatives:</li> <li>- Number of participants receiving information:</li> <li>- Number of planting materials, livestock breeds, fingerlings, feeds, fertilizers, technologies, tools, etc. accessed and used by farmers, fishers and others:</li> <li>- Number of policies and procedures reviewed, developed and implemented:</li> <li>- Number of policies, strategies, legislation, standards and procedures and area of the supply value chains where mainstreaming has completed:</li> <li>- Number of priority research identified:</li> <li>- Number of recipients of key messages:</li> <li>- Number of recipients/ participants of initiatives implemented:</li> <li>- Number of research conducted, research products, and with findings disseminated:</li> <li>- Number of research findings/products taking up for further action:</li> <li>- Number of scale-up projects/initiatives and activities implemented:</li> <li>- Number of schools involved compared to previous program:</li> <li>- Number of seed banks:</li> <li>- Number of stakeholders able to access and received the information:</li> <li>- Research findings utilised in policy and programming actions:</li> <li>- Research relevance and usefulness:</li> <li>- Results/effectiveness of mainstreaming:</li> <li>- Results/impacts of initiatives implemented:</li> <li>- Sufficient variety of seeds available and accessible by farmers, fishers and other key players:</li> </ul>		
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STRATEGIC OUTCOMES	STRATEGIES AND ACTIVITIES	OUTPUTS	INDICATORS & TARGETS	(SATS) *
3. Rural transformation fostered.	<p><b>3.1. Strengthening cooperatives and networks of farmers, fishers, and other key players of the rural and non-formal sector.</b></p> <p>3.1.1. Ensure an up-to-date and accurate registry/database of farmers, fishers, processors and other key players of the sector.</p> <p>3.1.2. Develop and implement initiatives and activities aimed at boosting the emergence and sustainability of vibrant and strong cooperatives.</p> <p>3.1.3. Scale-up initiatives channeled through cooperatives for implementation of projects aimed at increasing production and supply value chains; resilient and sustainable practices; sustainable, healthy, safety and quality food consumption; local capacity development; and other development areas of the food, agriculture and fisheries systems.</p> <p>3.1.4. Document and strengthen contract farming across the village community utilising cooperatives as platforms for improving support, cooperation and implementation of the contract farming system.</p> <p>3.1.5. Provide support for cooperatives to come together for dialogues, knowledge and information exchanges, and for harnessing cooperation and partnerships.</p> <p>3.1.6. Strengthen evidence-based data/information of the impacts of cooperatives on the sector performances across various sub-sectors/areas/domains.</p> <p><b>3.2. Enhancing district, village and civil society investments and projects for agriculture and fisheries development.</b></p> <p>3.2.1. Conduct a stocktake of district and village projects implemented under the annual SAS\$1million per district funding to identify contributions to the sector development.</p> <p>3.2.2. Scale-up district and village-based projects in agriculture and fisheries development.</p> <p>3.2.3. Identify needed investments for rural transformation in the sector and seek support for the implementation of prioritised areas (e.g., rural access roads, aquaculture, farming, agribusiness, agritourism, value-additions, etc.)</p> <p>3.2.4. Strengthen the provisions of support and capacity building provided to key district and village players as to assist with the effective and efficient implementation of agriculture and fisheries projects/initiatives.</p> <p>3.2.5. Monitor and evaluate district and village-based investments, projects and other initiatives to identify impacts on the sector performances and growth (or otherwise) and to inform needed improvements.</p> <p><b>3.3. Building enterprising of farmers, fishers and other key players in the rural and non-formal sector.</b></p> <p>3.3.1. Assess the enterprising capacity, issues, obstacles and potentials of rural farmers and fishers in Samoa.</p> <p>3.3.2. Based on the assessment in 3.3.1, identify relevant actions to implement to assist with building enterprising capacity of rural farmers and fishers.</p> <p>3.3.3. Design an appropriate financing scheme for rural farmers and fishers with increasing number of rural farmers and fishers able to access the scheme.</p> <p>3.3.4. As part of the financing scheme developed under 3.3.3 above, develop and advocate for an insurance scheme for rural farmers and fishers.</p> <p>3.3.5. Provide capacity development (training, technical support, mentoring, coaching, etc.) for commercial rural farmers, fishers and other key players of the sector in supportive of improving and facilitating development of commercial interests and investments.</p>	<p><b>Baseline (2022):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number, volume and share of value additions by rural sector: NA</li> <li>- Proportion of rural community engaged with or involved in agriculture and fisheries projects/ programs/ initiatives: NA</li> <li>- Proportion of farms/fisheries that are in the rural sector: NA</li> <li>- Others: NA</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets (2028):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number, volume and share of value additions by rural sector:</li> <li>- Proportion of rural community engaged with or involved in agriculture and fisheries projects/ programs/ initiatives:</li> <li>- Proportion of farms/fisheries that are in the rural sector:</li> <li>- Number, volume and share of value additions by rural sector:</li> <li>- Proportion of rural community engaged with or involved in agriculture and fisheries projects/ programs/ initiatives:</li> <li>- Proportion of farms/fisheries that are in the rural sector:</li> <li>- Assessment report/findings disseminated and utilised:</li> <li>- Capacity building initiatives revised and improved:</li> <li>- Contract farming concept and application documented, disseminated and well-understood by all key players:</li> <li>- Impact assessment report/findings disseminated:</li> <li>- Impact of dialogues on farmers, fishers and other key stakeholders:</li> <li>- Impact/effectiveness of initiatives adopted and implemented:</li> <li>- Impact/effectiveness of initiatives and/or scheme(s) assessed:</li> <li>- Impact/results and effectiveness of contract farming:</li> <li>- Impacts/effectiveness of strategies, initiatives, schemes or mechanisms implemented:</li> <li>- Impacts/effectiveness of capacity building/development on farmers, fishers, etc.:</li> <li>- Impacts/effectiveness of cooperatives and their roles on the sector development:</li> <li>- Impacts/effectiveness of mainstreaming:</li> <li>- Impacts/effectiveness of programs/projects and/or assistances received by vulnerable groups:</li> <li>- Impacts/effectiveness of village-based investments, projects and other initiatives</li> <li>- Impacts/results of projects:</li> <li>- Impacts/results of the different investments:</li> <li>- Impacts/results of the different support and capacity building initiatives:</li> <li>- Increased number of registered farmers, fishers, processors and other key players of the sector:</li> </ul>	<p><b>Baseline (2022):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number, types and scopes of investments: NA (2022)</li> <li>- Impacts of investments: NA (2022)</li> <li>- % of total production produced by rural agriculture and fisheries sector: NA (2022)</li> <li>- Volume of production per labour unit in the rural community: NA (2022)</li> <li>- Average income of rural small-scale food producers: NA (2022)</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets (2028):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number, types and scopes of investments:</li> <li>- Impacts of investments: NA (2022)</li> <li>- % of total production produced by rural agriculture and fisheries sector:</li> <li>- Volume of production per labour unit in the rural community:</li> <li>- Average income of rural small-scale food producers:</li> </ul>	<b>\$33,980,000</b>

	<p><b><u>3.4. Increasing income generating opportunities for vulnerable groups and individuals.</u></b></p> <p>3.4.1. Facilitate the mainstreaming of gender, youth, persons with disability, and other vulnerable groups in sector policy and programming measures, activities and analyses.</p> <p>3.4.2. Strengthen evidence-based information on the reach of current sector programs/projects and assistances by vulnerable groups.</p> <p>3.4.3. Monitor the impacts of programs/projects on vulnerable groups and including having an updated registry of identified vulnerable groups in the sector disaggregated by demographic variables.</p> <p>3.4.4. Scale-up targeted programs/projects for women and youth to promote and increase their involvement in agriculture and fisheries activities and across the whole value chains.</p> <p>3.4.5. Develop an evidence-based assessment of the impacts of the youth labour mobility programs/schemes on the sector productivity, performances and sustainability.</p> <p>3.4.6. Use the agriculture and fisheries sector to develop and implement social protection schemes and mechanisms for vulnerable groups.</p> <p><b><u>3.5. Developing capacity of farmers, fishers and other key players in the rural and non-formal sector.</u></b></p> <p>3.5.1. Develop a capacity building strategy for farmers, fishers and other key players of the sector.</p> <p>3.5.2. Implement the capacity building strategy developed under 3.5.1 above.</p> <p>3.5.3. Ensure the integration of the capacity building strategies and activities with other sectors including the education system.</p> <p>3.5.4. Monitor and evaluate the effectiveness and other implications of capacity building/development provided to farmers, fishers and other key players.</p> <p>3.5.5. Ensure continuous improvement of the implementation of capacity building strategies to meet the development needs of farmers, fisheries and other key players.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Insurance scheme developed and implemented:</li> <li>- M&amp;E reports</li> <li>- Number and types of vulnerable groups reached:</li> <li>- Number of actions implemented:</li> <li>- Number of capacity development initiatives designed and implemented:</li> <li>- Number of contract farming adopted across the village community:</li> <li>- Number of cooperatives and their members that participated:</li> <li>- Number of cooperatives assessed as having increased capacities over the years:</li> <li>- Number of cooperatives assessed as strong and effective organisations/units:</li> <li>- Number of cooperatives that participated:</li> <li>- Number of district and village-based projects:</li> <li>- Number of participants/ beneficiaries of different projects and investments:</li> <li>- Number of policy and programming measures, activities and analyses where there is mainstreaming:</li> <li>- Number of rural farmers and fishers able to access the different schemes:</li> <li>- Number of rural farmers and fishers participating:</li> <li>- Number of scale-up initiatives channeled through cooperatives:</li> <li>- Number of social protection schemes and mechanisms developed and implemented:</li> <li>- Number of targeted programs/projects:</li> <li>- Number of women, youth, persons of disability that participated:</li> <li>- Number, types and scope of investments:</li> <li>- Number, types and scope of support and capacity building initiatives provided/implemented:</li> <li>- Results/outcomes of dialogues documented and disseminated:</li> <li>- Stocktake report/findings:</li> <li>- Strategies and activities integrated with other sectors and including the education:</li> <li>- Strategy developed and well-understood by key implementers and stakeholders:</li> <li>- Updated knowledge and shared understanding of the contribution of the SAT\$1 million project to the sector development:</li> <li>- Updated registry of identified vulnerable groups:</li> </ul>		
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STRATEGIC OUTCOMES	STRATEGIES AND ACTIVITIES	OUTPUTS	INDICATORS & TARGETS	(SATS) *
4. Private sector capacity and export contributions improved.	<p><b>4.1. Strengthening public private partnerships for agriculture and fisheries value chain infrastructure investments.</b></p> <p>4.1.1. Identify existing and needed partnerships for the sector development and assess the effectiveness and contributions of existing partnerships and what is required for improving public private partnerships.</p> <p>4.1.2. Develop and implement a strategy for promoting and for developing public private partnerships (PPPs) in the sector with particular attention on critical value chain investments and infrastructures.</p> <p>4.1.3. Regularly monitor and evaluate effectiveness of PPPs for the sector to inform ongoing improvements.</p> <p><b>4.2. Increasing access to a sustainable system of financing and credit.</b></p> <p>4.2.1. Assess the status of the financial schemes used by private sector actors for agriculture and fisheries development investments to identify needed improvements.</p> <p>4.2.2. Implement initiatives/activities to work and collaborate with key stakeholders/actors on improving innovative and tailor-made financing schemes for agriculture and fisheries development.</p> <p>4.2.3. Scale up capacity building and development initiatives to commercial lenders and agribusiness on value-chain financial approaches and insurance.</p> <p>4.2.4. Assess the development of e-business/e-commerce/e-financing within the sector and identify areas needing priority development and investments.</p> <p>4.2.5. Monitor and evaluate financial systems for agriculture and fisheries to inform needed key development areas for the sector.</p> <p><b>4.3. Developing efficient and quality demand-driven value supply and marketing chains.</b></p> <p>4.3.1. Carry out an updated assessment of the status of the value share of agriculture and fisheries products in tourism hospitality, manufacturing and commerce (retail) sectors to inform needed priority development support including those for building recovery from the impacts of Covid-19 pandemic and other crises.</p> <p>4.3.2. Carry out an updated assessment of the implementation of the content rating and accreditation scheme for the tourism hospitality sector and using local food content in branding and marketing.</p> <p>4.3.3. Scale up identified key priority initiatives/programs/ projects aimed at increasing value share of agriculture and fisheries products in the tourism, manufacturing and commerce sectors.</p> <p>4.3.4. Scale up targeted capacity development initiatives for key agriculture and fisheries actors contributing value additions in key tourism, manufacturing and commerce industries.</p> <p>4.3.5. Monitor and evaluate the value shares of agriculture and fisheries product development in tourism hospitality, manufacturing and commerce (retail) sectors to inform needed areas for targeted development support.</p> <p><b>4.4. Strengthening agricultural and fisheries export trade.</b></p> <p>4.4.1. Collaborate with the SEIA and other key stakeholders to assess and determine the sector potential contributions to export and to set achievable targets for the short to medium and long terms.</p> <p>4.4.2. Work and collaborate with key agencies and stakeholders on consolidating and strengthening agriculture and fisheries product promotion and branding efforts for Samoa quality niche products.</p> <p>4.4.3. Continue to identify and implement initiatives and activities for improving industry-led quality key agriculture and fisheries export products.</p> <p>4.4.4. Strengthen and build capacity for organic, niche products and fair trade certification for export markets.</p> <p>4.4.5. Collaborate with sector members, stakeholders, partners and beneficiaries to enhance HACCP and ISO certification for agriculture and fisheries products.</p> <p>4.4.6. Monitor implementation of OIE membership and other key memberships.</p> <p><b>4.5. Building capacity in business, value and marketing chains.</b></p> <p>4.5.2. Conduct a proper sector wide assessment of the current and required capacities in business, value and marketing chains.</p> <p>4.5.2. Identify key capacity building/development needs for priority support under the AFS.</p> <p>4.5.3. Develop a sector capacity development strategy for business, value and marketing chains.</p> <p>4.5.4. Based on the strategy developed under 4.5.3, scale up the provisions of targeted capacity development in business, value and marketing chains.</p> <p>4.5.5. Monitor and evaluate capacity development provisions to identify impacts and ongoing needed improvements.</p>	<p><b>Baseline (2022):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- NA</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets (2028):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number/proportion of farms with nutrient management plans and practices:</li> <li>- Areas for further development support identified and informed by evidence:</li> <li>- Assessment reports/findings disseminated and utilised:</li> <li>- Effectiveness/impacts of PPs on the sector:</li> <li>- Evidence of collaborative efforts:</li> <li>- Evidence of improved quality in key export products:</li> <li>- Evidence of improved quality in niche products:</li> <li>- Number of targeted capacity development initiatives and activities adopted and implemented and impacts/effectiveness of initiative on capacity:</li> <li>- Impact assessment/evaluation of the value shares:</li> <li>- Impacts of memberships for the sector:</li> <li>- Impacts/effectiveness of initiatives/ programs/projects implemented:</li> <li>- Impacts/effectiveness of schemes adopted and implemented:</li> <li>- Increase in promotion and branding efforts:</li> <li>- Increase number of products with certification and impact of certification:</li> <li>- Innovative and tailor-made financial schemes adopted and implemented:</li> <li>- Key capacity building/ development needs identified and received support for implementation:</li> <li>- M&amp;E reports/findings informing development areas:</li> <li>- Number of capacity building and development initiatives adopted and implemented:</li> <li>- Number of commercial lenders and operators receiving capacity building and development:</li> <li>- Number of membership requirements adopted and</li> <li>- Number of promotion and branding efforts:</li> <li>- Number of recipients/participants involved:</li> <li>- Number of scale-up initiatives/ programs/projects adopted and implemented:</li> <li>- Strategy endorsed and disseminated, and well-understood by key implementers/stakeholders:</li> </ul>	<p><b>Baseline (2022):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number, types and scope of private sector contribution:</li> <li>- Impacts of contribution:</li> <li>- Number, types and scope of private sector investments:</li> <li>- Impacts of investments:</li> <li>- Number, types and scope of private sector businesses:</li> <li>- Impacts of businesses:</li> <li>- Number, types and scope of private sector value additions:</li> <li>- Impacts of private sector value additions:</li> <li>- Value added per worker in the sector:</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets (2026):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number, types and scope of private sector contribution:</li> <li>- Impacts of contribution:</li> <li>- Number, types and scope of private sector investments:</li> <li>- Impacts of investments:</li> <li>- Number, types and scope of private sector businesses:</li> <li>- Impacts of businesses:</li> <li>- Number, types and scope of private sector value additions:</li> <li>- Impacts of private sector value additions:</li> <li>- Value added per worker in the sector:</li> </ul>	<b><u>\$48,770,000</u></b>



STRATEGIC OUTCOMES	STRATEGIES AND ACTIVITIES	- OUTPUTS	INDICATORS & TARGETS	(SATS) *
5. <i>Enabling environment for the sector development strengthened.</i>	<p><u>5.1. Improving the sector-wide approach to the development of the sector and including the adoption and implementation of the sector plan.</u></p> <p>5.1.2. Conduct a proper assessment of the sector coordination role and mechanisms to identify gaps and areas needing improvement.</p> <p>5.1.2. Improve the provisions of technical advice and secretariat work to the ASSC and Working Groups.</p> <p>5.1.3. Ensure regular and productive contributions of stakeholders to ASSC and Working Group meeting discussions of key sector development issues and initiatives, including monitoring and evaluation of the sector plan.</p> <p>5.1.4. Facilitate alignment of key agencies plans, policies and development programs/initiatives to the sector.</p> <p>5.1.5. Hold six monthly sector stakeholder dialogues as a way of strengthening the sector-wide approach and to solicit stakeholder inputs and feedback on their contributions to the sector and ways to further improve the sector-wider approach.</p> <p><u>5.2. Developing evidence-based data/information and knowledge, as well as monitoring and evaluation of the sector.</u></p> <p>5.2.1. Conduct a stocktake and review of key data/information requirements of the sector.</p> <p>5.2.2. Based on the assessment conducted under 5.2.1, develop or improve data/information requirements (systems, indices, processes, procedures, methodologies, tools, capacities etc.) for the sector.</p> <p>5.2.3. Ensure those reviewed/developed under 5.2.1 and 5.2.2 include key indicators and measurements of the sector and for effective and efficient monitoring and evaluation (M&amp;E) of the sector plan.</p> <p>5.2.4. Develop a proper M&amp;E system for the sector using the sector M&amp;E framework as an initial guide.</p> <p>5.2.5. Ensure effective and efficient M&amp;E of the sector plan, including regular reviews and updating of the M&amp;E framework and systems.</p> <p>5.2.6. Ensure quarterly, six-monthly, and annual M&amp;E reports are prepared and submitted to the ASSC, Working Groups, and all other relevant forums.</p> <p><u>5.3. Ensuring a sector robust, relevant and coherent policy and legislative framework.</u></p> <p>5.3.1. Conduct a policy audit of the sector (across all sub-sectors and areas) - to identify policy needs and requirements, gaps and priority development areas to address.</p> <p>5.3.2. Based on 5.3.2 outcome, conduct a legislative assessment - to identify legislative needs and requirements, gaps and priority development areas to address.</p> <p>5.3.3. Based on the assessment conducted under 5.3.1, develop/review priority policy requirements for the sector.</p> <p>5.3.4. Based on the assessment conducted under 5.3.2, develop/review priority legislative requirements for the sector.</p> <p>5.3.5. Monitor and evaluate policy and legislative requirements of the sector to identify impact, gaps and areas needing improvements.</p> <p><u>5.4. Strengthening capacities of key sector agencies, stakeholders, partners and implementers.</u></p> <p>5.4.1. Carry out a comprehensive and proper assessment of the capacities of the sector to identify existing versus needed capacity needs, gaps and needed development priorities.</p> <p>5.4.2. Based on the assessment conducted under 5.4.1, develop a AFS capacity development strategy.</p> <p>5.4.3. Implement the AFS capacity development strategy, with targeted support to key priority areas.</p> <p>5.4.4. As part of 5.4.3, develop partnerships with education providers and other key relevant agencies on how to address key short-term, medium-term, and long-term</p>	<p><u>Baseline (2022):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- NA</li> </ul> <p><u>Targets (2028):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Evidence of improved sector coordination:</li> <li>- Evidence of collaborative efforts across the sector:</li> <li>- Number of sector policies and legislation developed/reviewed:</li> <li>- Increase in the number of sector policies and legislation developed/reviewed:</li> <li>- Number of sector programs/projects:</li> <li>- Increase in the number of sector programs/projects:</li> <li>- Assessment report/findings disseminated and utilised:</li> <li>- Data/information requirements (systems, indices, processes, procedures, methodologies, tools, capacities etc.) are in place and are being used:</li> <li>- Dialogue reports/findings disseminated and utilised:</li> <li>- Effectiveness of technical advice and secretariat work provided:</li> <li>- Evidence of alignment in plans, policies and development programs/ initiatives:</li> <li>- Evidence of alignment of sector development programs including M&amp;E of the financial capacity and sustainability of the sector plan:</li> <li>- Evidence of any improvement in capacity:</li> <li>- Evidence of ASSC and Working Group decisions/resolutions taken up for implementation:</li> <li>- Evidence of constructive discussions of key sector development issues, concerns, and solutions:</li> <li>- Evidence of data/information requirements developed/improved:</li> <li>- Evidence of improved capacity development provided:</li> <li>- Evidence of improved coordination:</li> <li>- Evidence of inclusivity in the ASSC and working groups:</li> <li>- Evidence of increased investments (current &amp; potential) for the sector:</li> <li>- Evidence of partnerships formed/strengthened:</li> <li>- Evidence of the diversity of views/inputs provided at meetings</li> <li>- Gaps and areas for improvements identified and taken on board:</li> <li>- Impacts/effectiveness of capacity development initiatives provided:</li> <li>- Impacts/effectiveness of partnerships:</li> <li>- Impacts/effectiveness of strategies assessed:</li> <li>- Key sector indicators and measurements included data/information requirements and systems developed:</li> <li>- Legislative assessment report/findings disseminated and utilised:</li> </ul>	<p><u>Baseline (2022):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number, types and scope of public private partnerships</li> <li>- Share of agricultural and fisheries expenditure in overall public expenditure.</li> <li>- Increase in total ODA flows to the sector.</li> </ul> <p><u>Targets (2028):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number, types and scope of public private partnerships</li> <li>- Share of agricultural and fisheries expenditure in overall public expenditure.</li> <li>- Increase in total ODA flows to the sector:</li> </ul>	<b><u>\$5,865,000</u></b>



	<p>training and capacity development needs or skill shortages and needs of the sector.</p> <p>5.4.5. Monitor and evaluate impact of capacity development initiatives provided for impact and needed development improvements.</p> <p><b>5.5. Increasing and deepening partner investments and development opportunities for the sector.</b></p> <p>5.5.1. Ensure preparation of the sectoral public investment program.</p> <p>5.5.2. Ensure endorsement of the sector MTEF including ongoing reviews and update of the MTEF, and in consultation with key sector stakeholders.</p> <p>5.5.3. Build/develop further engagement with development partners and government agencies on deepening investments in the sector.</p> <p>5.5.4. Improve coordination of development investments and programs, including the need to improve program-based approaches, of the sector.</p> <p>5.5.5. Ensure alignment of the sector development programs to the sector plan, including monitoring and evaluation of the financial capacity and sustainability to implement and delivery the sector plan during its lifespan and beyond in the next strategic plan.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- M&amp;E of the sector plan undertaken/implemented as per approved policy/plan:</li> <li>- M&amp;E reports of the sector plan prepared and submitted:</li> <li>- M&amp;E reports/findings:</li> <li>- M&amp;E system is in place and is updated:</li> <li>- Number of legislation developed/reviewed:</li> <li>- Number of policies developed/reviewed:</li> <li>- Number of stakeholders and partners involved/engaged:</li> <li>- Number, types and nature of technical advice provided:</li> <li>- Number, types and scope of partnerships formed and implemented:</li> <li>- Policy audit report/findings disseminated and utilised:</li> <li>- Priority legislative requirements identified:</li> <li>- Priority policy requirements identified:</li> <li>- Sector MTEF is regularly updated and aligned with sector plan:</li> <li>- Sectoral public investment program endorsed:</li> <li>- Stocktake and review report/findings disseminated and utilised:</li> <li>- Strategy developed, endorsed and adopted:</li> <li>- Strategy implemented with progress and results reports upon:</li> </ul>		
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>\$149,965,000</b>
<i>* See Annexes A – C for the details on implementation activities, budget, costings, and key performance indicators.</i>				

## 3. IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

### 3.1. Activity implementation plan and costing

The Activity Implementation Plan (with costing) is provided in [Annex A](#) and is a core element of the operationalisation of the Sector Plan.

The Sector Plan is the overarching strategic planning and policy guiding framework for the whole sector. As such, it needs to be integrated and institutionalised in the policy, planning and implementation systems and processes of the key sector agencies and stakeholders, responsible for implementation of the different objectives, strategies, and activities. These include agency annual work plans and budget preparations, reviews and evaluation processes and mechanisms, as well as developmental initiatives and programs. It is a strategic plan for the sector, and it needs cascading at different/various levels (from macro to meso and micro) to enable implementation at the operational levels of the different implementing agencies and stakeholders.

Maintaining flexibility with the implementation of the Sector Plan is important for continuous learning and improvements. In this regard, the Activity Implementation Plan should be treated as a living document and a rolling plan that is regularly reviewed, revised, and adapted to ensure relevancy and taking into consideration lessons learnt from previous years' implementation experiences and progress. The identification of key implementers is an area that needs to be continuously reviewed during the lifespan of the Strategic Plan.

### 3.2. Governance and implementation arrangements

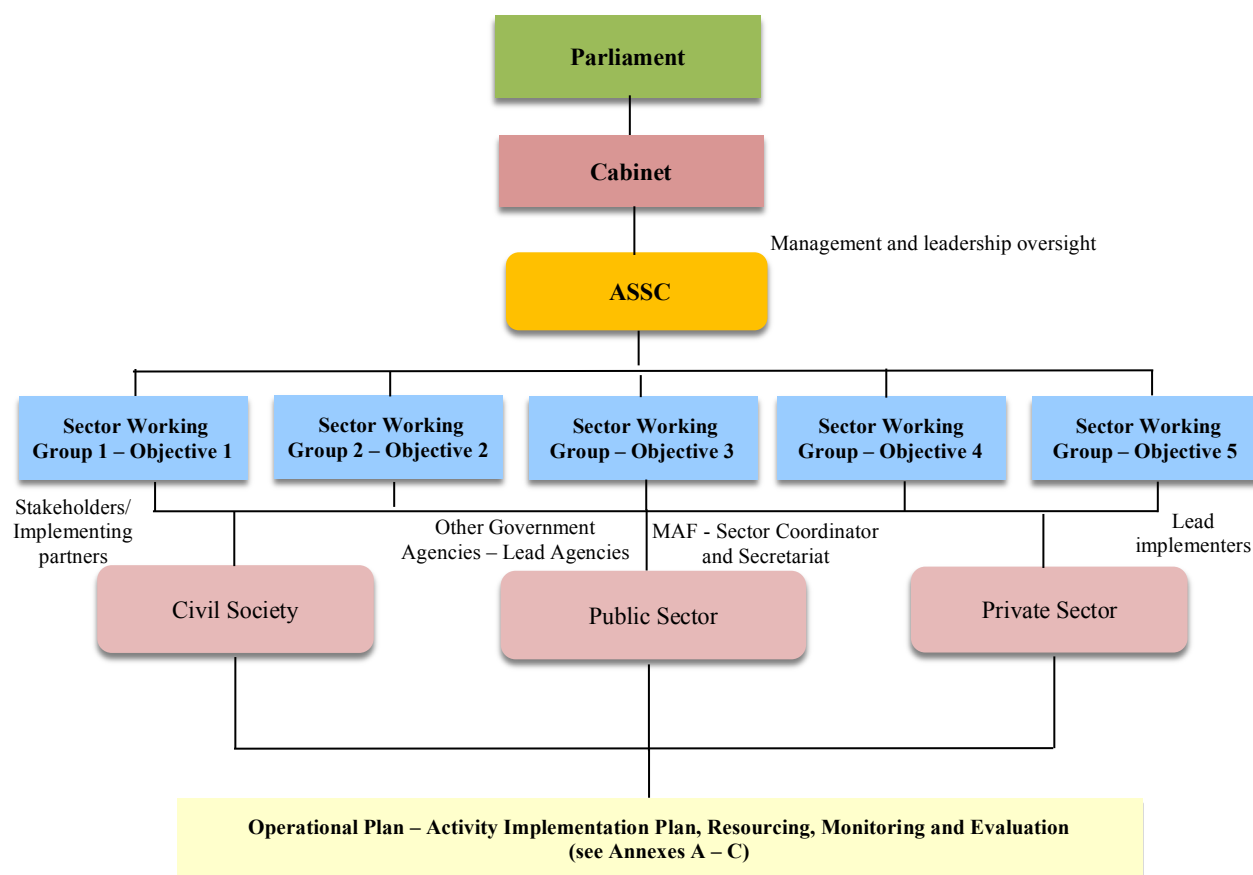
The institutional framework and systems for the implementation of the Sector Plan through the sector-wide approach is complex – it involves a range of government agencies, private sector entities, and civil society and community organisations, groups, and individuals – with different interests, mandates, capacities and resources at their disposal. As such, the strategic leadership drive and coordinating from the lead agencies of the sector (see [Annex D](#) section 2.3.6) is fundamental in ensuring that the sector-wide approach is working and is contributing to the effective and efficient implementation of the sector plan. This leadership commitment and drive remains with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAF), and all other key government agencies and representatives of the private and civil society sectors as represented and coordinated through the Agriculture Sector Steering Committee (ASSC) and the Sector Working Groups (SWGs).

As such, it is important to continue to strengthen the shared strategic leadership and governance oversight of the ASSC and SWGs memberships in ensuring that the sector plan is adopted and progressed through the sector-wide approach. Pulling together the interests and capacities of the different agencies, stakeholders and partners is an important part of ensuring this strategic leadership and governance oversight of the sector plan. At the same time, a shared understanding and ownership of the vision, goals, objectives, outcomes, strategies, performance indicators, activities, and the change processes anticipated to take place and to achieve under the Sector Plan is needed. This includes having a collective understanding of how the performances of the roles of the different agencies/organisations contribute to the achievement of the Sector Plan, including their roles with the implementation of the activities outlined in the Activity Implementation Plan. As well, giving clear direction on who is responsible for implementing each of the strategies and actions/activities outlined in the

Implementation Plan is required. The articulation of how the different actions/activities contribute to the achievements of the high level/strategic objectives and outcomes is an ongoing monitoring and evaluation requirement of the sector plan. As such, provided as part of the Activity Implementation Plan in [Annex A](#) are strategies and activities aimed at strengthening the governance and implementation arrangements of the sector plan.

The governance and implementation structure of the sector plan is reiterated in Figure 6:

**Figure 6: Sector plan 2022/2023 – 2026/2027 governance and implementation structure**



### 3.3. Resourcing and funding

[Annex B](#) outlines the Medium-Term Framework (MTF) for the adoption and implementation of the Sector Plan during its 5 years lifespan:

The Government leadership support and budget allocation should be sought on the implementation of the Strategic Plan. Financing options available to implement the Sector Plan include:

- Government allocated funds/budget specifically for the sector.
- Reallocation of existing funded outputs and activities.
- Cost recoveries.
- Financial and technical assistances sought from bilateral and multi-lateral arrangements with development partners – at the national, regional and global levels.

Technical and financial support through bilateral and multilateral assistances are to be solicited to enable the implementation of the sector plan – especially with supporting the implementation of major development reform initiatives proposed under the sector plan.

### 3.4. Monitoring and evaluation

The indicative Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework of the Sector Plan is provided in [Annex C](#). The M&E framework further identifies key risks involved with the implementation of the Sector Plan and relevant remedies to address those risks. M&E activities are subject to the Government and contributing development partners' policies and guidelines on M&E. M&E will be led by facilitated by the Sector Coordinator and Secretariat (see Figure 6) with strategic oversight provided by the ASSC and Sector Working Groups.

Improvements in implementation and in the development of follow-up or subsequent implementation plan requires the sharing of data/information on the progress of implementation and lessons learned during the implementation processes. The collection and maintenance of reliable/accurate M&E data and information is fundamental for the preparation of evidence-based reports documenting implementation progress of the sector plan and informing how to improve further progress.

**Annual work plan and budget:** the ASSC agencies and stakeholders annual work plans and budgets will serve as the primary reference documents for the purpose of monitoring the achievement of results. The ASSC with support of stakeholders and partners are tasked with the responsibility of ensuring implementation of the sector plan. As such, it is important to ensure alignment of the implementation plan, MTEF and budget for this Sector Plan to the government's overall planning, policy and budgetary processes.

**Sixth monthly and annual reporting:** Sixth monthly and annual reports need preparation by the Sector Coordinator as Secretariat. Reports need to be submitted to the ASSC and Sector Working Groups on a regular basis to inform them about achievements made. Reports should include updated information and narrative summary of results achieved against the Sector Plan, lessons learnt and way forward.

**Annual reviews:** Based on the above reports, annual reviews should be conducted in the fourth quarter of each year to inform the revised implementation plan or work plan for the following year. In the last year of the Sector Plan, this review will be a final assessment. The reviews should be driven by the ASSC and operationalised through the SWGs and should involve all key stakeholders for feedback. The reviews must focus on the extent to which progress is being made on the Sector Plan. Any changes to the Activity Implementation Plan based on available resources and lessons learnt should be considered at meetings of the ASSC and SWGs.

**Mid-term and completion (end-of-sector plan) evaluation:** Ongoing improvements and maintaining momentum in the implementation of the Sector Plan require regular independent evaluation to assess progress and to map the way forward. There are two evaluations of the Sector Plan – mid-term and end-of-sector plan evaluation. The implementation of the Sector Plan is a complex area because of the required systemic, institutional, social and behavioral changes that need to happen, as well as the support (financial, technical assistances, leadership, etc.) that are needed to ensure that it is being implemented and becomes an integrated plan of activities of the different implementers. As such, ongoing reflections through reviews and evaluations are critical for feedback and ongoing improvements.

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## 4. ANNEXES

### A. Implementation Plan

Sector Vision: A sustainable sector for food, nutritional and income security, prosperity, wealth, and resilience.																														
Sector Theme: Empowering sector stakeholders, building resilience, and inspiring growth.																														
Sector Goal: To increase the sustainable contribution of the sector to food, nutrition and income security, and economic growth.																														
Strategic Outcomes, Strategies and Actions	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5				Lead responsible agency	Implementing partners	Budget (SAT\$)						Inputs & Budget Descriptions	
	2022/2023				2023/2024				2024/2025				2025/2026				2026/2027						2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	Total		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4										
Strategic Outcome 1: Resilient and sustainable food, agricultural, fisheries and aquaculture systems enhanced.																														
1.1. Boosting nature-positive production and sustainable food, agriculture, and fisheries practices.																														
1.1.1. Implement programs/projects/initiatives to support further development of organic farming and/or nature-positive farming.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	MAF, MNRE	Farmers and fishers, farmers and fishers organisations/ cooperatives. Inputs from other government agencies (e.g., MOH, MOF, SROS, etc.), and relevant non-governmental and private sector organisations/ actors.	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	1,500,000	Annual estimate.	
1.1.2. Implement initiatives/programs/projects and activities to foster sustainable agricultural and fisheries resource management and utilisation of land capability, soil suitability assessment and integrated land use planning to plan farm developments.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	MAF, MNRE	300,000		300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	1,500,000	Annual estimate.		
1.1.3. Develop and implement an agriculture water use strategy for farm household water management, small scale water irrigation systems, water for farm processing, water for livestock including fish farming, and wastewater management.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	MAF, MNRE, SWA	200,000		200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	1,000,000	Annual estimate.		
1.1.4. Continue and strengthen the Community-based Fisheries Program incorporating environmentally friendly aquaculture/mariculture farming practices.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	MAF, MNRE, MWCSO	300,000		300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	1,500,000	Annual estimate.		

1.1.5. Develop and improve the diversification of local food production including crops, livestock, and fisheries production that are more resilient to climate change and other environmental impacts (e.g., pests and diseases).	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	MAF, MNRE		200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	1,000,000	Annual estimate.
Indicative budget for Strategy 1.1.																						1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	6,500,000		
1.2. Strengthening the enabling environment including capacity for resilient and sustainable development of food, agriculture and fisheries systems.																													
1.2.1. Strengthen the effective and efficient mainstreaming of the implementation of disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation strategies as cross-sector activities.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	MAF, MNRE	Farmers and fishers, farmers and fishers organisations/ cooperatives. Inputs - other government agencies (e.g., MOH, MOF, SROS, etc.), and relevant non-governmental and private sector organisations/ actors and other technical agencies (SPREP, FAO, etc.).	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	1,000,000	Annual estimate.
1.2.2. Institutionalise plans for preparedness and contingency measures to facilitate sustainable risk reduction, recovery, and rehabilitation.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	MAF, MNRE	200,000		200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	1,000,000	Annual estimate.	
1.2.3. Extend technologies, tools and methods for sustainable use and management of ecosystems and productive assets that build resilience and support sustainable agriculture production systems.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	MAF, MNRE	200,000		200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	1,000,000	Annual estimate.	
1.2.4. Strengthen implementation of regulatory measures for chemical usage and food waste.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	MAF, MNRE	200,000		200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	1,000,000	Annual estimate.	
1.2.5. Improve stakeholder capacity development on the safe use, storage, disposal and awareness of agricultural chemicals.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	MAF, MNRE	100,000		100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	500,000	Annual estimate.	
Total Indicative Budget for Strategy 1.2.																						900,000	900,000	900,000	900,000	900,000	4,500,000		
1.3. Developing evidence-based knowledge of resilient and sustainable food, agriculture and fisheries systems.																													
1.3.1. Develop evidence-based knowledge about the current and future capacities of the food, agriculture and fisheries systems and its underpinning landscapes and resources.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	MAF, MNRE	Farmers and fishers, farmers and fishers organisations/ cooperatives. Inputs - other government	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	1,000,000	Annual estimate.	

1.3.2. Develop and disseminate evidence-based knowledge about the extent of overfishing and other unsustainable agricultural developments and usages (e.g., impacts of different types of agriculture on land use and soil health) and impacts on the sustainability and resilient of the food, agriculture and fisheries systems.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	MAF, MNRE	agencies (e.g., MOH, MOF, SROS, etc.), and relevant non-governmental and private sector organisations/actors and other technical agencies (SPREP, FAO, etc.).	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	1,000,000	Annual estimate.
1.3.3. Capture traditional/local/ Indigenous knowledge about resilient and sustainable food, agriculture and fisheries systems.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	MAF, MESC, NUS		200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	1,000,000	Annual estimate.
1.3.4. Increase the use of knowledge management and early warning systems for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation by extension workers, farmers, fishers, and other key players of the sector.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	MAF, MNRE		200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	1,000,000	Annual estimate.
1.3.5. Strengthen biosecurity systems including building wider understanding of biosecurity issues and controls for improved awareness and compliance.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	MAF, MNRE		200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	1,000,000	Annual estimate.
<b>Indicative Budget for Strategy 1.3.</b>																							<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>5,000,000</b>	
<b><u>1.4. Improving food, agriculture and fisheries systems protection and monitoring and evaluation.</u></b>																													
1.4.1. Improve environmental protection policy and regulatory measures on core components (land use, ocean, water, waste, species, etc.) of the food, agriculture and fisheries systems.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	MAF, MNRE	Farmers and fishers, farmers and fishers organisations/ cooperatives. Inputs - other government agencies (e.g., MOH, MOF, SROS, etc.), and relevant non-governmental and private sector organisations/	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	1,500,000	Annual estimate.
1.4.2. Strengthen monitoring and evaluation of crops, fruits and vegetables, fish and other seafood, and meat production and consumption and use	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	MAF, MOH		200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	1,000,000	Annual estimate.

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1.5.3. Use the findings from the stakeholder dialogues to inform ongoing efforts to develop resilient and sustainable food, agricultural and fisheries systems.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	MAF	organisations, other technical agencies	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	500,000	Annual estimate.
Indicative Budget for Strategy 1.5.																							1,600,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	8,000,000	
Indicative Budget for Strategic Outcome 1.																							6,100,000	6,100,000	6,100,000	6,100,000	6,100,000	30,500,000	
<b>Strategic Outcome 2: Food and nutritional security increased.</b>																													
<b>2.1. Increasing the production/supply of locally produced food.</b>																													
2.1.1. Scale up projects/initiatives and activities implemented to boost the consistent supply of competitively priced domestically produced food.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	MAF, STEC	Farmers and fishers, farmers and fishers organisation/ cooperatives. Inputs - other government agencies (e.g., MOH, MOF, SROS, etc.), and relevant non-governmental and private sector organisation/ actors and other technical agencies (SPREP, FAO, etc.).	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	1,500,000	Annual estimate.
2.1.2. Develop and maintain a sustainable seed bank for Samoa.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	MAF		500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	2,500,000	Annual estimate.
2.1.3. Implement initiatives to improve consistent and sustainable availability of farm inputs (planting materials, livestock breeds, fingerlings, feeds, fertilizers, technologies, tools, etc.).	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	MAF		300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	1,500,000	Annual estimate.
2.1.4. Implement initiatives to revitalise and maintain interests of local people in local food production across various areas of the food, agriculture and fisheries systems.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	MAF, MCIL		300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	1,500,000	Annual estimate.
2.1.5. Document and disseminate to farmers, fisheries, processors, etc. information on required strategies, methods, tools and approaches for improving the consistent and sustainable production/supply of locally produced food.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	MAF, STEC		100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	500,000	Annual estimate.

2.1.6. Strengthen the timely availability to key stakeholders of accurate data/information on the production/supply of locally produced food, including supply, demand, production, and market information.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	MAF		100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	500,000	Annual estimate.
Indicative budget for Strategy 2.1.																						1,600,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	8,000,000		
2.2. Promoting efficient and quality demand-driven domestic food supply value chains.																													
2.2.1. Conduct a comprehensive analysis of the current and future supply value chains in Samoa across the whole sector (with targeted focus on the main subsectors/industries) to identify status, weaknesses, strengths, threats, opportunities, potentials and priority areas for investments.					x																MAF, MCIL	Farmers and fishers, farmers and fishers organisation/ cooperatives. Inputs - other government agencies (e.g., MOH, MOF, SROS, etc.), and relevant non-governmental and private sector organisation/ actors and other technical agencies (SPREP, FAO, etc.).		100,000		100,000		200,000	Initial assessment and updated one mid-term.
2.2.2. Scale up implementation of initiatives aimed at boosting value additions in food production (including postharvest management), processing, and preservation with priority support given to identified agriculture and fisheries value chains with great impacts and benefits for Samoa.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	MAF, MCIL, SROS	500,000		500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	2,500,000	Annual estimate.	
2.2.3. Build/develop local capacity (through training, technical support, financing availability, etc.) in value additions.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	MAF, MCIL, SROS	500,000		500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	2,500,000	Annual estimate.	
2.2.4. Seek investments in the food supply value chains targeting potential areas of significant benefits for Samoa.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	MAF, MCIL, SROS	1,000,000		1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	Annual estimate.	



2.2.5. Review and strengthen policies and procedures as to allow for an improved development of the local food value chains.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	MAF, MCIL, SROS		100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	500,000	Annual estimate.				
2.2.6. Hold information and learning exchange forums/platforms and improve information availability for key players of the supply value chains.				x		x		x		x		x		x		x		x	MAF, MCIL, SROS	50,000		50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	250,000	Annual estimate.					
Total Indicative Budget for Strategy 2.2.																						2,250,000	2,150,000	2,150,000	2,250,000	2,150,000	10,950,000					
2.3. Shifting toward sustainable, healthy, safety and quality food consumption.																																
2.3.1. Strengthen and scale up the implementation of initiatives aimed at promoting the availability and consumption of locally produced foods for good health and well-being.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	MAF, MOH	Farmers and fishers, farmers and fishers organisation/ cooperatives. Inputs - other government agencies (e.g., MOH, MOF, SROS, etc.), and relevant non-governmental and private sector organisation/ actors and other technical agencies (SPREP, FAO, etc.).	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	2,500,000	Annual estimate.				
2.3.2. Continue and scale up the school feeding program promoting food and nutritional security in schools.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	MAF, MESC	300,000		300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	1,500,000	Annual estimate.					
2.3.3. Mainstream the adoption and implementation of food safety standards and conditions across sector policies, strategies, legislation, standards and procedures and across the supply value chains.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	MAF, MOH, MCIL	100,000		100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	500,000	Annual estimate.					
2.3.4. Use agriculture and fisheries as a platform/vehicle for delivery of key messaging on nutrition education, knowledge and practices and including how to integrate sustainable, healthy, safety and quality food consumption practices in agriculture	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	MAF, MOH	100,000		100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	500,000	Annual estimate.					

[illegible]

[illegible]

## 2.5. Enhancing research and evidence-based knowledge and practices.

2.5.1. Conduct a thorough and comprehensive assessment of the research capacity and needs of the sector.						x										x								MAF, SROS, NUS	Farmers and fishers, farmers and fishers organisation/ cooperatives. Inputs - other government agencies (e.g., MOH, MOF, SROS, etc.), and relevant non-governmental and private sector organisation/ actors and other technical agencies (SPREP, FAO, etc.).		100,000		100,000		200,000	Initial assessment and mid-term follow-up.	
2.5.2. Based on the assessment findings in 2.5.1, identify research to be given priority consideration for implementation.				x		x		x		x		x		x		x		x		x		x		MAF, SROS, NUS								Annual estimate.	
2.5.3. Based on the assessment in 2.5.1, adopt and implement measures/activities aimed at building/developing or strengthening research capacity in the sector.				x		x		x		x		x		x		x		x		x		x		MAF, SROS, NUS		300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	1,500,000	Annual estimate.	
2.5.4. Scale up the conduct of research in needed priority development areas of the sector such as those aimed at improving resilient and sustainable farming practices, pests/diseases preventions/controls, chemical use and local safe and natural fertilisation, priority value chains/additions, market and product intelligences, and adaptation mechanisms.	x		x		x		x		x		x		x		x		x		x		x		x			MAF, SROS, NUS	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	2,500,000	Annual estimate.
2.5.5. Ensure the dissemination of research findings to key stakeholders including seeking available support for the further take-up and implementation of	x		x		x		x		x		x		x		x		x		x		x		x			MAF, SROS, NUS	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	1,500,000	Annual estimate.

Farmers and  
fishers,  
farmers and  
fishers  
organisation/  
cooperatives.  
Inputs - other  
government  
agencies  
(e.g., MOH,  
MOF, SROS,  
etc.), and  
relevant non-  
governmental  
and private  
sector  
organisation/  
actors and  
other  
technical  
agencies  
(SPREP,  
FAO, etc.).

	100,000		100,000		200,000	Initial assessment and mid-term follow-up.
						Annual estimate.
300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	1,500,000	Annual estimate.
500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	2,500,000	Annual estimate.
300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	1,500,000	Annual estimate.

[illegible]



3.2.5. Monitor and evaluate district and village-based investments, projects and other initiatives to identify impacts on the sector performances and growth (or otherwise) and to inform needed improvements.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	MAF, MWCS		50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	250,000	Annual estimate.	
Total Indicative Budget for Strategy 3.2.																							2,560,000	2,560,000	2,560,000	2,560,000	2,560,000	12,800,000	
3.3. Building enterprising of farmers, fishers and other key players of the rural and non-formal sector.																													
3.3.1. Conduct an assessment of the enterprising capacity, issues, obstacles and potentials of rural farmers and fishers in Samoa.					x							x								MAF, MCIL, SBH	Farmers and fishers, farmers and fishers organisation/ cooperatives. Inputs - other government agencies (e.g., MOH, MOF, SROS, etc.), and relevant non-governmental and private sector organisation/ actors and other technical agencies (SPREP, FAO, etc.).		100,000		100,000		200,000	Initial assessment and mid-term follow-up.	
3.3.2. Based on the assessment in 3.3.1, identify relevant actions to implement to assist with building enterprising capacity of rural farmers and fishers.			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	MAF, MCIL, SBH									-	Annual estimate.
3.3.3. Design an appropriate financing scheme for rural farmers and fishers with increasing number of rural farmers and fishers able to access the scheme.					x							x							MAF, DBS, CBS, MOF			70,000		70,000		140,000	One-off cost and an updated one mid-term.		
3.3.4. As part of the financing scheme developed under 3.3.3 above, develop and advocate for an insurance scheme for rural farmers and fishers.				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	MAF, DBS, CBS, MOF			70,000		70,000		140,000	One-off cost and an updated one mid-term.		
3.3.5. Provide capacity development (training, technical support, mentoring, coaching, etc.) for commercial rural farmers, fishers and other key players of the sector in supportive of improving and facilitating development of commercial interests and investments.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	MAF, MCIL, MWCS, SBH, MOF			500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	2,500,000	Annual estimate.	



Total Indicative Budget for Strategy 3.3.																			740,000	500,000	500,000	740,000	500,000	2,980,000			
3.4. Increasing income generating opportunities for vulnerable groups and individuals.																											
3.4.1. Facilitate the mainstreaming of gender, youth, persons with disability, and other vulnerable groups in sector policy and programming measures, activities and analyses.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	MAF, MWCSO	Farmers and fishers, farmers and fishers organisation/ cooperatives. Inputs - other government agencies (e.g., MOH, MOF, SROS, etc.), and relevant non-governmental and private sector organisation/ actors and other technical agencies (SPREP, FAO, etc.).	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	500,000	Annual estimate.
3.4.2. Strengthen evidence-based information on the reach of current sector programs/projects and assistances by vulnerable groups.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	MAF, MWCSO	100,000		100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	500,000	Annual estimate.	
3.4.3. Monitor the impacts of programs/projects on vulnerable groups and including having an updated registry of identified vulnerable groups in the sector disaggregated by demographic variables.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	MAF, MWCSO	50,000		50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	250,000	Annual estimate.	
3.4.4. Scale-up targeted programs/projects for women and youth to promote and increase their involvement in agriculture and fisheries activities and across the whole value chains.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	MAF, MWCSO	1,000,000		1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	Annual estimate.	
3.4.5. Develop an evidence-based assessment of the impacts of the youth labour mobility programs/schemes on the sector productivity, performances and sustainability.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	MAF, MWCSO	100,000						100,000	200,000	Annual estimate.
3.4.6. Use the agriculture and fisheries sector to develop and implement social protection schemes and mechanisms for vulnerable groups.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	MAF, MWCSO	300,000		300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	1,500,000	Annual estimate.	
Total Indicative Budget for Strategy 3.4.																			1,650,000	1,550,000	1,550,000	1,550,000	1,650,000	7,950,000			
3.5. Developing capacity of farmers, fishers and other key players of the rural and non-formal sector.																											

3.5.1. Develop a capacity building strategy for farmers, fishers and other key players of the sector.					x									x							MAF, MWCS	Farmers and fishers, farmers and fishers organisation/ cooperatives. Inputs - other government agencies (e.g., MOH, MOF, SROS, etc.), and relevant non-governmental and private sector organisation/ actors and other technical agencies (SPREP, FAO, etc.).		100,000		50,000		150,000	Initial development and updated one during mid-term
3.5.2. Implement the capacity building strategy developed under 3.5.1 above.		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	MAF, MWCS			300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	1,200,000	Annual estimate.	
3.5.3. Ensure the integration of the capacity building strategies and activities with other sectors including the education system.																				MAF, MWCS			100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	400,000	Annual estimate.	
3.5.4. Monitor and evaluate the effectiveness and other implications of capacity building/development provided to farmers, fishers and other key players.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	MAF, MWCS	50,000		50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	250,000	Annual estimate.	
3.5.5. Ensure continuous improvement of the implementation of capacity building strategies to meet the development needs of farmers, fisheries and other key players.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	MAF, MWCS	200,000		200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	1,000,000	Annual estimate.	
Total Indicative Budget for Strategy 3.5.																							350,000	650,000	650,000	700,000	650,000	3,000,000	
Indicative Budget for Strategic Outcome 3.																							6,750,000	6,710,000	6,710,000	7,000,000	6,810,000	33,980,000	
Strategic outcome 4: Private sector capacity and export contributions improved.																													
4.1. Strengthening public private partnerships for agriculture and fisheries value chain infrastructure investments.																													
4.1.1. Identify existing and needed partnerships for the sector development and assess the effectiveness and contributions of existing partnerships and what is required for improving public private partnerships.					x					x										MAF, MCIL	Farmers and fishers, farmers and fishers organisation/ cooperatives. Inputs - other government agencies (e.g., MOH, MOF, SROS, etc.), and relevant non-governmental and private		50,000		50,000		100,000	Initial one and mid-term one.	
4.1.2. Develop and implement a strategy for promoting and for developing public private partnerships (PPPs) in the sector with particular	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	MAF, MCIL		2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	10,000,000	Annual estimate.	

[illegible]

[illegible]

4.4.1. Collaborate with the Samoa Export and Import Authority (SEIA) and other key relevant agencies and stakeholders to assess and determine the potential contributions of the sector to export and to set achievable targets for the sector contributions in the short to medium and long terms.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	MAF, STEC, MCIL, MFAT	Farmers and fishers, farmers and fishers organisation/ cooperatives. Inputs - other government agencies (e.g., MOH, MOF, SROS, etc.), and relevant non-governmental and private sector organisation/ actors and other technical agencies (SPREP, FAO, etc.).	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	50,000	Annual estimate.
4.4.2. Work and collaborate with key agencies and stakeholders on consolidating and strengthening agriculture and fisheries product promotion and branding efforts for Samoa quality niche products.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	MAF, STEC, MCIL, MFAT		500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	2,500,000	Annual estimate.
4.4.3. Continue to identify and implement initiatives and activities for improving industry-led quality key agriculture and fisheries export products.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	MAF, STEC, MCIL, MFAT		1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	Annual estimate.
4.4.4. Strengthen and build capacity for organic, niche products and fair trade certification for export markets.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	MAF, STEC, MCIL, MFAT		1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	Annual estimate.
4.4.5. Collaborate with sector members, stakeholders, partners and beneficiaries to enhance HACCP and ISO certification for agriculture and fisheries products.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	MAF, STEC, MCIL, MFAT		500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	2,500,000	Annual estimate.
4.4.6. Monitor implementation of OIE (World Organisation for Animal Health) membership and other key memberships.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	MAF, STEC, MCIL, MFAT		5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	25,000	Annual estimate.
<b>Total Indicative Budget for Strategy 4.4.</b>																						<b>3,015,000</b>	<b>3,015,000</b>	<b>3,015,000</b>	<b>3,015,000</b>	<b>3,015,000</b>	<b>15,075,000</b>	
<b>4.5. Building capacity in business, value and marketing chains.</b>																												
4.5.1. Conduct a proper sector wide assessment of the current and required capacities in business,						x														MAF, STEC, MCIL, MFAT	Farmers and fishers, farmers and fishers		50,000				50,000	One-off costs.

[illegible]



policies and development programs/initiatives to the sector.																					(SPREP, FAO, etc.).							
5.1.5. Hold six monthly sector stakeholder dialogues as a way of strengthening the sector-wide approach and to solicit stakeholder inputs and feedback on their contributions to the sector and ways to further improve the sector-wider approach.		x		x		x		x		x		x		x		x		x		MAF		5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	25,000	Annual estimate.
Indicative budget for Strategy 5.1.																						70,000	20,000	20,000	70,000	20,000	200,000	
5.2. Developing evidence-based data/information and knowledge, as well as monitoring and evaluation of the sector.																												
5.2.1. Conduct a stocktake and review of key data/information requirements of the sector.				x																MAF, SBS	Farmers and fishers, farmers and fishers organisation/cooperatives. Inputs - other government agencies (e.g., MOH, MOF, SROS, etc.), and relevant non-governmental and private sector organisation/actors and other technical agencies (SPREP, FAO, etc.).		50,000				50,000	One-off cost.
5.2.2. Based on the assessment conducted under 5.2.1, develop or improve data/information requirements (systems, indices, processes, procedures, methodologies, tools, capacities etc.) for the sector.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	MAF, SBS	50,000		40,000	30,000	20,000	10,000	150,000	Annual estimate.	
5.2.3. Ensure those reviewed/developed under 5.2.1 and 5.2.2 include key indicators and measurements of the sector and for effective and efficient monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of the sector plan.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	MAF, SBS								-	
5.2.4. Develop a proper M&E system for the sector using the sector M&E framework as an initial guide.				x															MAF, SBS, MOF	100,000							100,000	One-off cost.
5.2.5. Ensure effective and efficient M&E of the sector plan, including regular reviews and updating of the M&E framework and systems.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	MAF, SBS, MOF	20,000		20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	100,000	Annual estimate.	

5.2.6. Ensure quarterly, six-monthly, and annual M&E reports are prepared and submitted to the ASSC, Working Groups, and all other relevant forums.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	MAF, SBS, MOF							-	costs included under 5.2.5
<b>Total Indicative Budget for Strategy 5.2.</b>																							<b>220,000</b>	<b>60,000</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>400,000</b>	
<b>5.3. Ensuring a robust, relevant and coherent policy and legislative framework for the sector.</b>																													
5.3.1. Conduct a policy audit of the sector (across all sub-sectors and areas) - to identify policy needs and requirements, gaps and priority development areas to address.							x														MAF, MOF	Farmers and fishers, farmers and fishers organisation/ cooperatives. Inputs - other government agencies (e.g., MOH, MOF, SROS, etc.), and relevant non-governmental and private sector organisation/ actors and other technical agencies (SPREP, FAO, etc.).		100,000				100,000	One-off cost.
5.3.2. Based on 5.3.2 outcome, conduct a legislative assessment - to identify legislative needs and requirements, gaps and priority development areas to address.							x														MAF, MOF			100,000				100,000	One-off cost.
5.3.3. Based on the assessment conducted under 5.3.1, develop/review priority policy requirements for the sector.						x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	MAF, MOF				100,000	100,000	100,000	300,000	Annual estimate.
5.3.4. Based on the assessment conducted under 5.3.2, develop/review priority legislative requirements for the sector.						x		x		x		x		x		x		x			MAF, MOF				100,000	100,000	100,000	300,000	Annual estimate.
5.3.5. Monitor and evaluate policy and legislative requirements of the sector to identify impact, gaps and areas needing improvements.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	MAF, MOF		20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	100,000	Annual estimate.
<b>Total Indicative Budget for Strategy 5.3.</b>																							<b>120,000</b>	<b>120,000</b>	<b>220,000</b>	<b>220,000</b>	<b>220,000</b>	<b>900,000</b>	
<b>5.4. Strengthening capacities of key sector agencies, stakeholders, partners and implementers.</b>																													
5.4.1. Carry out a comprehensive and proper assessment of the capacities of the sector to identify existing versus needed capacity needs, gaps and needed development priorities.					x																MAF, PSC, MCIL	Farmers and fishers, farmers and fishers organisation/ cooperatives. Inputs - other government	50,000					50,000	One-off cost.

5.4.2. Based on the assessment conducted under 5.4.1, develop a AFS capacity development strategy.					x																MAF, PSC, MCIL	agencies (e.g., MOH, MOF, SROS, etc.), and relevant non-governmental and private sector organisation/actors and other technical agencies (SPREP, FAO, etc.).		50,000				50,000	One-off cost.						
5.4.3. Implement the AFS capacity development strategy, with targeted support to key priority areas.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	MAF, PSC, MCIL			500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	2,000,000	Annual estimate.						
5.4.4. As part of 5.4.3, develop partnerships with education providers and other key relevant agencies on how to address key short-term, medium-term, and long-term training and capacity development needs or skill shortages and needs of the sector.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	MAF, PSC, MCIL			500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	2,000,000	Annual estimate.						
5.4.5. Monitor and evaluate impact of capacity development initiatives provided for impact and needed development improvements.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	MAF, PSC, MCIL			20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	100,000	Annual estimate.					
Total Indicative Budget for Strategy 5.4.																							70,000	1,070,000	1,020,000	1,020,000	1,020,000	4,200,000							
5.5. Increasing and deepening partner investments and development opportunities for the sector																																			
5.5.1. Ensure preparation of the sectoral public investment program.				x																	MAF, MOF	Farmers and fishers, farmers and fishers organisation/ cooperatives. Inputs - other government agencies (e.g., MOH, MOF, SROS, etc.), and relevant non-governmental and private sector organisations /actors and other technical agencies	50,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	70,000	50k for preparation;5k admin.						
5.5.2. Ensure endorsement of the sector MTEF including ongoing reviews and update of the MTEF, and in consultation with key sector stakeholders.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	MAF, MOF			5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	20,000	Annual estimate							
5.5.3. Build/develop further engagement with development partners and government agencies on deepening investments in the sector.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	MAF, MOF			5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	25,000	Annual estimate.							
5.5.4. Improve coordination of development investments and programs, including the need to improve program-based approaches. of the sector.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	MAF, MOF			5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	25,000	Annual estimate.							

5.5.5. Ensure alignment of the sector development programs to the sector plan, including monitoring and evaluation of the financial capacity and sustainability to implement and delivery the sector plan during its lifespan and beyond in the next strategic plan.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	MAF, MOF	(SPREP, FAO, etc.).	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	25,000	Annual estimate.
Total Indicative Budget for Strategy 5.5.																							65,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	165,000	
Total Indicative Budget for Strategic Outcome 5.																							545,000	1,295,000	1,335,000	1,375,000	1,315,000	5,865,000	
Grand Total																							29,545,000	29,895,000	29,935,000	30,575,000	30,015,000	149,965,000	

## B. Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

Indicators	Measure	Baseline	Targets					Means of verification	Risks	Strategies to manage risks
			2022/ 2023	2023/ 2024	2024/ 2025	2025/ 2026	2026/ 2027			
Sector Vision: A sustainable sector for food, nutritional and income security, prosperity, wealth, and resilience.										
Sector Theme: Empowering sector stakeholders, building resilience, and inspiring growth.										
Sector Goal: To increase the sustainable contribution of the sector to food, nutrition and income security, and economic growth.										
Overall sector										
• Food poverty	- Population living in extreme poverty.	6.0% (2018) (SBS poverty measurements)					4%	Statistics and data from MOH, MCIL, SBS and CBS. FAO, WHO, World Bank, etc.	Lack of attention to M&E requirements.	MAF Sector Coordination Division, ASSC and Working Group to put priority on M&E as a vital component of the sector-wide approach and the sector plan.
• Food security	- Population that is food secured.	73% (2018) (FAO analysis based on the Samoa HIES)					80%			
• Nourishment	- Population that is undernourished.	5% (2018) (FAO analysis based on the Samoa HIES)					4%			
• Contribution to employment	- Proportion of labour force employed in agriculture & fisheries	22% (2016) (MCIL & SBS labour market survey/analysis)					25%			
• Contribution to trade/export	- Ratio of agriculture and fisheries export to import	0.04 (20/21)	0.044	0.048	0.052	0.056	0.06			
	- Value of agriculture and fisheries-based exports (SAT\$)	56.4m (20/21)	58.2m	60.0m	61.8m	63.6m	65.4m			
	- Value of food imports (SAT\$)	253.1m (20/21) (SBS and CBS data)	248.1m	243.1m	238.1m	233.1m	228.1m			
• Contribution to the economy	- Contribution to GDP (Agriculture and fisheries value added (SAT\$))	214.0m (20/21) (SBS and CBS data)	218.3m	222.6m	227.1m	231.6m	236.3m			
• Sector growth	- % Annual growth in absolute agriculture, forestry and fishing value added.	0.8 (2021) (World Bank Databank)	0.85	0.9	0.95	1.0	1.05			
Sector outcome 1: Resilient and sustainable food, agriculture and fisheries systems enhanced.										
Outcome level										
• Arable land	- Proportion (% of land area). - Hectares per person.	11.5% (2018) 0.17 (2018) (World Bank Databank)					12.0% 0.2	Statistics and data from MCIL, SBS, CBS, etc. FAO, World Bank, etc.	Limited priority given to the development of the ‘environmental’ aspects compared	Strengthened sector-wide approach and inputs to the sector and sector
• Agriculture land under productive and	- Average area of agricultural land holdings.	4 acres (2019) (World Bank Databank)					5 acres			

sustainable agriculture									to the ‘economic’ and ‘social’ aspects of the sector.	plan adoption and implementation.
• Organic farming	- Number/proportion of organic farms. - Area under organic farming.	NA (2022) NA (2022)						MAF, WIBDI, etc.		
• Sustainable and resilient food production systems.	- Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities.	NA (2022)						MAF, MNRE, NGOs, FFA, SROS, SPC etc.		
	- Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels.	To be obtained								
	- Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not at risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction.	To be obtained								
• Resilient and sustainable farming practices	- Consumption of pesticides	41% (2019)					35%	MAF, MNRE, NGOs, SPC, etc.		
	- Consumption of organic fertilisers.	5% (2019)					20%			
	- Consumption of inorganic fertilisers.	6% (2019)					3%			
	- Proportion of nitrogen usage	(MNRE survey, 2029) NA (2022)					10%			
• Food waste management	- Postharvest losses - Food scrap	20% (2018) 36% (of all waste collected) (2017)					10% 26%	MAF, MNRE, NGOs, SPC, etc.		
Output level										
• Nitrogen management	- Number/proportion of farms with nitrogen management plans and practices	NA (2022)						MAF, MNRE, NGOs, SPC, MOF etc.	Limited priority given to the development of the ‘environmental’ aspects compared to the ‘economic’ and ‘social’ aspects of the sector.	Strengthened sector-wide approach and inputs to the sector and sector plan adoption and implementation.
• Pest management	- Number/proportion of farms with integrated pest management and practices.	NA (2022)						MAF, MNRE, NGOs, SPC, MOF etc.		
	- Number of farms with non-chemical pest control methods.	NA (2022)								
• Conservation soil tillage	- Number/proportion of farms with integrated conservation soil tillage practices.	NA (2022)						MAF, MNRE, NGOs, SPC, MOF etc.		



• Nutrient management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number/proportion of farms with nutrient management plans and practices.</li> <li>- Level/status of soil quality.</li> </ul>	NA (2022)  NA (2022)						MAF, MNRE, NGOs, SPC, MOF etc.		
• Irrigation and water management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number/proportion of farms with water management and irrigation technology adopted.</li> </ul>	NA (2022)						MAF, MNRE, NGOs, SPC, MOF etc.		
• Soil and land management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of farms with soil cover and land management plans and practices.</li> </ul>	NA (2022)						MAF, MNRE, NGOs, SPC, MOF etc.		
<b>Input level</b>										
<b>1.1. Boosting nature-positive production and sustainable food, agriculture, and fisheries practices.</b>										
• Programs/projects/ initiatives supporting organic farming development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of programs/ projects/ initiatives.</li> <li>- Number of farms/farmers receiving support with organic farming.</li> <li>- Results/impacts of programs/projects/initiatives implemented.</li> </ul>	NA (2022) NA (2022) NA (2022)						MAF, MNRE, NGOs, SPC, MOF etc.	Limited priority given to the development of the 'environmental' aspects compared to the 'economic' and 'social' aspects of the sector.	Strengthened sector-wide approach and inputs to the sector and sector plan adoption and implementation.
• Initiatives/programs/ projects and activities fostering sustainable agricultural and fisheries resource management and utilisation of land capability, soil suitability assessment and integrated land use planning to plan farm developments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of programs/projects/ initiatives.</li> <li>- Number of farms/farmers receiving support.</li> <li>- Results/impacts of initiatives/projects/programs implemented.</li> </ul>	NA (2022) NA (2022) NA (2022)						MAF, MNRE, NGOs, SPC, MOF etc.		
• Agriculture water use strategy developed and implemented.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strategy adopted and implemented</li> <li>- Number of farm households with water management</li> </ul>	NA (2022) NA (2022)					100%	MAF, MNRE, NGOs, SPC, MOF etc.		
• Community-based Fisheries Program implemented and with incorporation of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Status of the implementation of the Community-based Fisheries Program.</li> </ul>	NA (2022)					100%	MAF, MNRE, NGOs, SPC, MOF etc.		

environmentally friendly aquaculture/ mariculture farming practices.	- Effectiveness of the Community-based Fisheries Program.	NA (2022)								
• Diversification of local food production - crops, livestock and fisheries – with the adoption of more resilient materials and products.	- Number/diversity of production by crops, livestock and fisheries. - Number of resilient materials and products crops, livestock and fisheries.	NA (2022)  NA (2022)						MAF, MNRE, NGOs, SPC, MOF etc.		
<b>1.2. Strengthening the enabling environment including capacity for resilient and sustainable development of food, agriculture and fisheries systems.</b>										
• Disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation strategies mainstreamed cross-sector.	- Number of key sector stakeholders that have mainstreamed disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. - Status/effectiveness of mainstreaming.	NA (2022)  NA (2022)					70%	MNRE, MAF, NGOs, SPC, MOF etc.	Limited priority given to the development of the ‘environmental’ aspects compared to the ‘economic’ and ‘social’ aspects of the sector.	Strengthened sector-wide approach and inputs to the sector and sector plan adoption and implementation.
• Plans for preparedness and contingency measures for facilitating sustainable risk reduction, recovery, and rehabilitation institutionalised.	- Number of sectors and sub-sectors with plans for preparedness and contingency measures for facilitating sustainable risk reduction, recovery - Status/effectiveness of plans.	NA (2022)  NA (2022)					70%	MNRE, MAF, NGOs, SPC, etc.		
• Technologies, tools and methods for sustainable use and management of ecosystems and productive assets that build resilience and support sustainable agriculture production systems.	- Number and types of technologies, tools and methods adopted and implemented. - Status and effectiveness of technologies, tools and methods adopted/ implemented.	NA (2022)  NA (2022)						MAF, MNRE, NGOs, SPC, etc.		
• Implementation of regulatory measures for chemical usage and food waste.	- Effectiveness of regulatory measures.	NA (2022)						MNRE, MAF, NGOs, SPC, etc.		
• Improved stakeholder capacity development on the	- Number of stakeholders aware of, and are practicing, the safe use,	NA (2022)						MNRE, MAF, NGOs, SPC, etc.		

safe use, storage, disposal and awareness of agricultural chemicals.	storage, disposal and awareness of agricultural chemicals.									
<b>1.3. Developing evidence-based knowledge of resilient and sustainable food, agriculture and fisheries systems.</b>										
• Evidence-based knowledge about the current and future capacities of the food, agriculture and fisheries systems and its underpinning landscapes and resources.	- Evidence published/ disseminated.	NA (2022)						MNRE, MAF, USP, NUS, MESC, NGOs, SPC, FFA, etc.	Limited priority given to the development of the ‘environmental’ aspects compared to the ‘economic’ and ‘social’ aspects of the sector.	Strengthened sector-wide approach and inputs to the sector and sector plan adoption and implementation.
• Evidence-based knowledge about the extent of overfishing and other unsustainable agricultural developments and usages (e.g., impacts of different types of agriculture on land use and soil health) and impacts on the sustainability and resilient of the food, agriculture and fisheries systems.	- Evidence published/ disseminated.	NA (2022)						MNRE, MAF, USP, NUS, MESC, NGOs, SPC, FFA, etc.		
• Traditional/local or indigenous knowledge about resilient and sustainable food, agriculture and fisheries systems captured.	- Traditional/local/Indigenous knowledge documented and disseminated.	NA (2022)						MNRE, MAF, USP, NUS, MESC, NGOs, SPC, FFA, etc.		
• Increased use of knowledge management and early warning systems for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation by	- Number of farmers, fishers, and other key players of the sector using knowledge management and early warning systems for disaster risk reduction	NA (2022)						MNRE, MAF, USP, NUS, MESC, NGOs, SPC, FFA, etc.		

extension workers, farmers, fishers, and other key players of the sector	and climate change adaptation.									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthened biosecurity systems including build wider understanding of biosecurity issues and controls for improved awareness and compliance strengthened.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Biosecurity systems strengthened.</li> <li>Wider understanding of biosecurity issues and controls.</li> </ul>	NA (2022) NA (2022)						MNRE, MAF, USP, NUS, MESC, NGOs, SPC, FFA, etc.		
<b>1.4. Improving food, agriculture and fisheries systems protection and monitoring and evaluation.</b>										
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved environmental protection policy and regulatory measures on core components (land use, ocean, water, waste, species, etc.) of the food, agriculture and fisheries systems adopted and implemented.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of policy and regulatory measures.</li> <li>Effectiveness of policy and regulatory measures.</li> </ul>	NA (2022) NA (2022)						MNRE, MAF, USP, NUS, MESC, NGOs, SPC, FFA, etc.	Limited priority given to the development of the 'environmental' aspects compared to the 'economic' and 'social' aspects of the sector.	Strengthened sector-wide approach and inputs to the sector and sector plan adoption and implementation.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthened monitoring and evaluation of crops, fruits and vegetables, fish and other seafood, and meat production and consumption and use findings to inform improvements in policy, regulatory, programming and responsive measures.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>M&amp;E reports</li> <li>Needed improvements identified, adopted, and implemented.</li> </ul>	NA (2022) NA (2022)						MNRE, MAF, USP, NUS, NGOs, SPC, FFA, etc.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased monitoring, control, surveillance and enforcement measures for various aspects/ components of the food,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>M&amp;E reports</li> <li>Effectiveness of monitoring, control, surveillance and enforcement measures</li> </ul>	NA (2022) NA (2022)						MNRE, MAF, USP, NUS, NGOs, SPC, FFA, etc.		

agriculture and fisheries systems.										
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased monitoring of the use of agricultural chemicals to inform impacts on the food, agriculture and fisheries systems and effectiveness of regulatory measures.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>M&amp;E reports</li> <li>Impact assessments and appropriate response measures</li> </ul>	NA (2022) NA (2022)						MNRE, MAF, USP, NUS, NGOs, SPC, FFA, etc.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increases monitoring of the use of waste with monitoring used to inform impacts on the food, agriculture and fisheries systems and effectiveness of regulatory measures.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>M&amp;E reports</li> <li>Assessment of impacts and effectiveness of measures</li> </ul>	NA (2022) NA (2022)						MNRE, MAF, USP, NUS, NGOs, SPC, FFA, etc.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Robust M&amp;E analysis informing actions to improve the resilient and sustainable development of the food, agriculture and fisheries systems.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>M&amp;E reports</li> <li>Evidence informing further actions and needed improvements.</li> </ul>	NA (2022) NA (2022)						MNRE, MAF, USP, NUS, NGOs, SPC, FFA, etc.		
<b>1.5. Facilitating stakeholder engagement in food, agriculture and fisheries systems dialogues and exchanges.</b>										
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>M&amp;E of the SFSSP implementation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>M&amp;E reports on SFSSP implementation.</li> </ul>	NA (2022)						MAF, MFAT, FAO, etc	Lack of priority and resources for stakeholder engagement initiatives/ activities	Emphasise that stakeholder engagement is part of building and strengthening the sector-wide approach.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Semi-annual stakeholder dialogues on Samoa's food, agriculture and fisheries systems.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dialogue reports/papers.</li> </ul>	NA (2022)						MAF, MFAT, FAO, etc		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Findings from the stakeholder dialogues informing ongoing efforts to develop resilient and sustainable food, agricultural and fisheries systems.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Findings use to inform ongoing actions/efforts.</li> </ul>	NA (2022)						MAF, MFAT, FAO, etc		

## Sector outcome 2: Food and nutritional security increased.

### Outcome level

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local food production</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Food production index</li> <li>- Crop production index</li> <li>- Livestock production index</li> <li>- Fisheries production ((metric tons)</li> </ul>	94.5 (2020) 98.5 (2020) 75.9 (2020) 9,966 (2020) (World Bank databank)	95.4 99.5 77.4 10,146	96.4 100.5 79.0 10,328	97.3 101.5 80.5 10,514	98.3 102.5 82.2 10,703	99.3 103.5 83.8 10,895	Statistics and data from SBS, CBS, FAO, WHO, World Bank, etc.	Limited resources for implementation and scale-up investments, programs, projects and other initiatives.	Seek additional development support from government and development partners.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supply of competitively priced domestically produced food.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Volume and price index of local food products (crops/livestock/fish)</li> </ul>	95.90 (20/21); 106.1 (20/21) (CBS, SBS)	95.92 106.1	95.94 106.1	95.96 106.1	95.98 218.6	96.00 450.4			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consumption of competitively priced domestically produced food.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Share of local food production in top 10 household food purchases.</li> </ul>	21% (2020) (CBS, SBS)	22%	23	24	25	26%			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Diversity of food consumption</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Share of food consumption by food groups</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 28% cereals and products (mainly rice &amp; bread)</li> <li>- 18% oil crops (coconuts)</li> <li>- 11% meat (mainly chicken)</li> <li>- 10% roots &amp; tubers (mainly taro).</li> <li>- 7.6% sugars and syrups.</li> <li>- 7.5% vegetables and vegetable products.</li> <li>- 5.9% processed food.</li> <li>- 3.7% fish and fish products.</li> <li>- 2.7% fruits and fruit products</li> <li>- 2.5% vegetable oils and fats.</li> <li>- 2.7% others.</li> </ul> (FAO, SBS)					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 23% cereals and products</li> <li>- 13% oil crops (coconuts)</li> <li>- 11% meat</li> <li>- 15% roots &amp; tubers.</li> <li>- 7% sugars and syrups.</li> <li>- 10% vegetables.</li> <li>- 4% processed food.</li> <li>- 6% fish and fish products.</li> <li>- 6% fruits and fruit products</li> <li>- 2% vegetable oils and fats.</li> <li>- 2.7% others.</li> </ul>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nutrient consumption</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Proportion/composition of nutrients consumed as per Samoan diet</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 55% carbohydrates; 34% fats; and 11% protein* (2018)</li> </ul>					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 400 grams per day per capital fruits &amp; vegetables</li> <li>- 55-75% carbohydrates</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SBS, FAO, MOH, WHO, World Bank, etc.</li> </ul>		

							- 15-30% fats 10-15% protein. *			
• Fruits and vegetables consumption	- At least 20 servings of fruits/vegetables per week consumption	- Fruits: 1.7% women; 0.5% men (2019) - Vegetables: 1.5% women; 0.7% men (2019)					- Fruits: 3% women; 2% men (2019) Vegetables: 3% women; 2% men			
• Food expenditure	- Share of food expenditures in total household expenditures	45% (53% poorest; 31% richest) (2018)					40% (53% poorest; 30% richest)			
• Farm income	- Share of households reporting agriculture and fisheries activities mainly for sale - Cost of agriculture labour	Crop households: 2%; Fishing households: 13% (2019) SAT\$8 an hour (2019)					- SAT\$10 an hour	MCIL, SBS, CBS, FAO, etc.		
• Growing crops	- Number of households growing crops	94% (2019) (SBS, MAF)					97%	SBS, MAF, FAO, CBS, etc.	Limited resources for implementation and scale-up investments, programs, projects other initiatives.	Seek additional development support from government and development partners.
• Engagement in livestock	- Number of households with livestock	50% (2019) (SBS, MAF)					53%			
• Engagement in fisheries	- Number of households engaged in fishing	10% (2019) (SBS, MAF)					13%			
• Import substitution (food)	- Food produced by households for home consumption (% of food consumed)	30% of total imports are foodstuffs (2021) (FAO, SBS)					27% of total imports are foodstuffs.			
<b>Input level</b>										
<b>2.1. Increasing the production/supply of locally produced food.</b>										
• Scale up projects/ initiatives and activities implemented to boost the consistent supply of competitively priced domestically produced food.	- Number of scale-up projects/initiatives and activities implemented. - Number of recipients/ participants of projects/initiatives. - Results/impacts of initiatives implemented.	26 (2022) (MAF)  536 (2022) (MAF)  NA (2022)						MAF, MOF, SBH, NGOs, etc.	Limited resources for implementation and scale-up investments, programs, projects and other initiatives.	Seek additional development support from government and development partners.
• A sustainable seed bank for Samoa developed.	- Number of seed banks. - Sufficient variety of seeds available and accessible by farmers, fishers and other key players.	1 (2022) (Tissue Culture) (MAF) NA (2022)						MAF, MOF, SROS, NGOs, etc.		



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Initiatives improving consistent and sustainable supply of farm inputs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of initiatives implemented.</li> <li>Number of planting materials, livestock breeds, fingerlings, feeds, fertilizers, technologies, tools, etc. accessed and used by farmers, fishers and others.</li> </ul>	NA (2022) NA (2022)						MAF, MOF, SROS, NGOs, etc.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Initiatives implemented to revitalise and maintain interests of local people in local food production across various areas of the food, agriculture and fisheries systems.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of initiatives implemented.</li> <li>Increased interests and engagement of local people in local food production across various areas.</li> </ul>	NA (2022) NA (2022)						MAF, MOF, SROS, MOH, NGOs, etc.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Information on required strategies, methods, tools and approaches for improving the consistent and sustainable production/supply of locally produced food disseminated to farmers, fishers, etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number and types of information products disseminated.</li> <li>Number of farmers, fishers, etc. able to access and received the information.</li> <li>Information well received and used by farmers, fishers, etc.</li> </ul>	NA (2022) NA (2022) NA (2022)						MAF, MOF, SROS, MOH, NGOs, etc.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Timely availability to key stakeholders of accurate data/information on the production/supply of locally produced food, including supply, demand, production, and market information.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number and types of information products disseminated.</li> <li>Number of stakeholders able to access and received the information.</li> <li>Information well received and used by stakeholders.</li> </ul>	NA (2022) NA (2022) NA (2022)						MAF – and all other sector agencies/organisations		
<b>2.2. Promoting efficient and quality demand-driven domestic food supply value chains.</b>										
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A comprehensive analysis of the current and future supply value chains</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Analysis report/findings published, disseminated and utilised.</li> </ul>	3 value chains (turmeric, vanilla, honey) (2022) (MAF)						MAF, SROS, other sector stakeholders	Limited resources for implementation and scale-up	Seek additional development support from government and

in Samoa across the whole sector (with targeted focus on the main subsectors/industries) to identify status, weaknesses, strengths, threats, opportunities, potentials and priority areas for investments conducted and disseminated.									investments, programs, projects and other initiatives.	development partners.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scale-up initiatives to boost value additions in food production (including postharvest management), processing, and preservation with priority support given to identified agriculture and fisheries value chains with great impacts and benefits for Samoa.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of scale-up initiatives implemented.</li> <li>Number of recipients/ participants of initiatives implemented.</li> <li>Results/impacts of initiatives implemented.</li> </ul>	NA (2022) NA (2022) NA (2022)						MAF, MOF, all other sector stakeholders		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capacity development initiatives (through training, technical support, financing availability, etc.) in value additions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of capacity development initiatives designed and implemented.</li> <li>Number of participants of capacity development initiatives.</li> <li>Impacts/effectiveness of initiatives.</li> </ul>	NA (2022) NA (2022) NA (2022)						MAF, MOF, NUS, USP, all other sector stakeholders		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Investments in the food supply value chains targeting potential areas of significant benefits for Samoa.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number and scope of investments.</li> <li>Impacts of investments.</li> </ul>	NA (2022) NA (2022)						MAF, MOF, SROS, WIBDI, sector stakeholders, etc.		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthened policies and procedures for improving development of the local food value chains reviewed and/or developed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of policies and procedures reviewed.</li> <li>Number of policies and procedures developed.</li> <li>Number of policies and procedures implemented.</li> <li>Impact/effectiveness of policies and procedures.</li> </ul>	NA (2022) NA (2022) NA (2022) NA (2022)						MAF – and all other sector stakeholders.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of information and learning exchange forums/platforms held for key players of the supply value chains.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of participants receiving information.</li> <li>Impact of information provided.</li> </ul>	NA (2022) NA (2022)						MAF, MOF, NUS, USP, all other sector stakeholders		
<b>2.3. Shifting toward sustainable, healthy, safety and quality food consumption.</b>										
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scale-up initiatives to promote availability and consumption of locally produced foods for good health and well-being implemented.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of initiatives implemented.</li> <li>Number of participants involved in initiatives implemented.</li> <li>Results/impact of initiatives implemented.</li> </ul>	NA (2022) NA (2022) NA (2022)						MAF, MOH, MOF, all other sector stakeholders	Limited resources for implementation and scale-up investments, programs, projects and other initiatives.	Seek additional development support from government and development partners.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scale-up the school feeding program promoting food and nutritional security in schools implemented.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of schools involved compared to previous program.</li> <li>Results/impacts of the program.</li> </ul>	NA (2022) NA (2022)						MAF, MESC, MOH, other relevant sector stakeholders		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Food safety standards and conditions mainstreamed across sector policies, strategies, legislation, standards and procedures and across the supply value chains.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of policies, strategies, legislation, standards and procedures and area of the supply value chains where mainstreaming has completed.</li> <li>Results/effectiveness of mainstreaming.</li> </ul>	NA (2022) NA (2022)						MAF, MCIL, MOH, etc.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agriculture and fisheries used as a platform/vehicle for delivery of key messaging on nutrition education,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of key messages.</li> <li>Number of recipients of key messages.</li> <li>Impacts of messaging on recipients.</li> </ul>	NA (2022) NA (2022) NA (2022)						MAF, MCIL, MOH, SBH, etc		

knowledge and practices and including how to integrate sustainable, healthy, safety and quality food consumption practices in agriculture and fisheries policy and programming efforts.										
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Measures to improve sustainable, healthy, safety and quality food consumption developed and implemented.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number and types of measures.</li> <li>Impact/effectiveness of measures adopted and implemented.</li> </ul>	NA (2022) NA (2022)						MAF, MCIL, MOH, SBH, etc		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consumption patterns in society to inform needed interventions for improved sustainable, healthy, safety and quality food consumption monitored and evaluated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>M&amp;E reports.</li> <li>M&amp;E findings used to inform needed interventions or areas for further improvement.</li> </ul>	NA (2022) NA (2022)						MAF, MCIL, MOH, SBH, etc		
<b>2.4. Strengthening extension services for improved productivity.</b>										
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An independent and comprehensive assessment of the agriculture and fisheries extensions services in Samoa conducted and disseminated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assessment report/findings documented and disseminated.</li> </ul>	NA (2022)						MAF – and all other sector stakeholders	Limited resources for implementation and scale-up investments, programs, projects and other initiatives.	Seek additional development support from government and development partners.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Measures adopted and implemented to strengthen the extension services across Samoa.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Impacts/effectiveness of measures adopted and implemented.</li> </ul>	NA (2022)								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support and actions implemented to strengthen the capacity of MAF</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Notable improvements in MAF, key stakeholders and partners' capacity.</li> </ul>	NA (2022) NA (2022)								

and key stakeholders and partners in providing effective and efficient extension services.	- Impacts of extension services on farmers, fishers and others.										
• Regular M&E of extension services for ongoing improvements.	- M&E reports – with areas requiring further improvement identified and implemented.	NA (2022)									
• Data/information collected from extension services informing improvements in policy, regulatory, programming, services, investments and other key areas across the sector.	- Evidence documented and utilised in policy, regulatory, programming, services, investments and other key areas across the sector.	NA (2022)									
<b>2.5. Enhancing research and evidence-based knowledge and practices.</b>											
• A thorough and comprehensive assessment of the research capacity and needs of the sector conducted and disseminated.	- Assessment report/findings documented and disseminated.	NA (2022)							MAF, SROS, USP, NUS, MNRE, etc	Limited resources for implementation and scale-up investments, programs, projects and other initiatives to increase food and nutritional security.	Seek additional development support from government and development partners.
• Priority research identified for implementation.	- Number of priority research identified.	NA (2022)									
• Measures/activities aimed at strengthening research capacity in the sector developed and improved.	- Number of measures/activities implemented. - Number of participants involved.	NA (2022) NA (2022)									
• Increase in the number of research in needed areas of the sector conducted with findings disseminated to inform policy and	- Number of research conducted with findings disseminated. - Research relevance and usefulness. - Research findings utilised in policy and programming actions	NA (2022) NA (2022) NA (2022)		-	-	-	-				

programming actions.										
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Research findings disseminated to key stakeholders with support solicited for the further take-up or implementation of research findings.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Number of research products.</li><li>Number of research findings/products taking up for further action.</li></ul>	NA (2022) NA (2022)		-	-	-	-			
Sector outcome 3: Rural transformation fostered.										
Outcome level										
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Investments in the rural sector.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Number, types and scopes of investments.</li><li>Impacts of investments.</li></ul>	NA (2022) NA (2022)						MAF, MOF, MWCSO, etc.	Limited resources and competing priorities for rural development across sectors.	Seek additional development support from government and development partners.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Rural food production</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>% of total production produced by rural agriculture and fisheries sector.</li></ul>	NA (2022)								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Productivity in the rural sector.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Volume of production per labour unit in the rural community.</li></ul>	NA (2022)								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Income security for rural sector.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Average income of rural small-scale food producers.</li></ul>	NA (2022)								
Output level										
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Rural value additions</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Number, volume and share of value additions by rural sector.</li></ul>	NA (2022)						MAF, MOF, MWCSO, SROS, etc.	Limited resources and competing priorities for rural development across sectors.	Seek additional development support from government and development partners.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Rural engagement with agriculture and fisheries projects/ programs/ initiatives.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Proportion of rural community engaged with or involved in agriculture and fisheries projects/ programs/ initiatives.</li></ul>	NA (2022)								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Rural farms and fisheries</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Proportion of farms/fisheries that are in the rural sector.</li></ul>	NA (2022)								
Input level										
3.1. Strengthening cooperatives and networks of farmers, fishers and other key players of the rural sector.										
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Up-to-date and accurate registry/database of farmers, fishers, processors and other key players of the sector.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Increased number of registered farmers, fishers, processors and other key players of the sector.</li></ul>	NA (2022)						MAF, MWCSO, SUNGO, MOF, Cooperatives, etc	Limited resources and competing priorities for rural development across sectors.	Seek additional development support from government and development partners.





cooperating and working in partnerships.	- Impact of dialogues on farmers, fishers and other key stakeholders.									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Evidence showing impacts of cooperatives on the sector performances across various sub-sectors/areas/domains</li></ul>	- M&E reports. - Impacts/effectiveness of cooperatives and their roles on the sector development.	NA (2022) NA (2022)								
3.2. Enhancing district and village investments and projects for agriculture and fisheries development.										
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Stocktake of district and village projects implemented under the annual SA\$1million per district funding to identify contributions to the sector development completed.</li></ul>	- Stocktake report/findings. - Updated knowledge and shared understanding of the contribution of the SAT\$1million project to the sector development.	NA (2022) NA (2022)						MAF, MWCSO, SUNGO, MOF, Cooperatives, etc	Limited resources and competing priorities for rural development across sectors.	Seek additional development support from government and development partners.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Scale-up district and village-based projects in agriculture and fisheries development.</li></ul>	- Number of district and village-based projects. - Number of participants/ beneficiaries of projects. - Impacts/results of projects.	NA (2022) NA (2022) NA (2022)								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Needed investments for rural transformation in the sector identified and implemented and seek support for the implementation of prioritised areas (e.g., rural access roads, aquaculture, farming, agribusinesss, agritourism, value-additions, etc.) identified.</li></ul>	- Number, types and scope of investments. - Number of participants/ beneficiaries of the different investments. - Impacts/results of the different investments.	NA (2022) NA (2022) NA (2022) NA (2022)								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Support and capacity building initiatives provided to key district and village players to</li></ul>	- Number, types and scope of support and capacity building initiatives provided/implemented.	NA (2022) NA (2022)								

assist with the effective and efficient implementation of agriculture and fisheries projects/initiatives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of participants/ beneficiaries involved.</li> <li>- Impacts/results of the different support and capacity building initiatives.</li> </ul>	NA (2022)								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• M&amp;E of district and village-based investments, projects and other initiatives which identify impacts on the sector performances and growth (or otherwise) and informing areas for further improvement.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- M&amp;E reports</li> <li>- Impacts/effectiveness of village-based investments, projects and other initiatives</li> </ul>	NA (2022) NA (2022)								
<b>3.3. Building enterprising for rural farmers, fishers and other key players of the rural sector.</b>										
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment of the enterprising capacity, issues, obstacles and potentials of rural farmers and fishers in Samoa completed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assessment report/findings disseminated and utilised.</li> </ul>	NA (2022)						MAF, SBH, MCIL, CBS, DBS, NUS, USP, etc.	Limited resources and competing priorities for rural development across sectors.	Seek additional development support from government and development partners.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Actions implemented to assist with building enterprising capacity of rural farmers and fishers.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of actions implemented.</li> <li>- Number of rural participants.</li> <li>- Impacts/effectiveness of actions/initiatives implemented.</li> </ul>	NA (2022) NA (2022) NA (2022)								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Financing scheme for rural farmers and fishers developed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Scheme developed and implemented.</li> <li>- Number of rural farmers and fishers able to access the scheme.</li> <li>- Impact/effectiveness of scheme assessed.</li> </ul>	NA (2022) NA (2022) NA (2022)								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An insurance scheme for rural farmers and fishers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Insurance scheme developed and implemented.</li> </ul>	NA (2022) NA (2022)								

developed and implemented.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of rural farmers and fishers able to access the scheme.</li> <li>- Impact/effectiveness of scheme assessed.</li> </ul>	NA (2022)								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity development initiatives for commercial rural farmers, fishers and other key players of the sector in supportive of improving and facilitating development of commercial interests and investments.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of capacity development initiatives designed and implemented.</li> <li>- Number of rural farmers and fishers participating.</li> <li>- Impacts/effectiveness of initiatives assessed.</li> </ul>	NA (2022)  NA (2022)  NA (2022)								
<b>3.4. Increasing income generating opportunities for vulnerable groups and individuals.</b>										
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gender, youth, persons with disability, and other vulnerable groups mainstreamed in sector policy and programming measures, activities and analyses.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of policy and programming measures, activities and analyses where there is mainstreaming.</li> <li>- Impacts/effectiveness of mainstreaming.</li> </ul>	NA (2022)  NA (2022)						MAF, MWCSD, SBH, SUNGO, MOF, DBS, CBS, Cooperatives, etc	Limited resources and competing priorities for rural development across sectors.	Seek additional development support from government and development partners.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evidence on the reach of current sector programs/projects and assistances by vulnerable groups.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number and types of vulnerable groups reached.</li> <li>- Impacts/effectiveness of programs/projects and assistances received by vulnerable groups.</li> </ul>	NA (2022)  NA (2022)								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• M&amp;E of the impacts of programs and projects on vulnerable groups and including having an updated registry of identified vulnerable groups in the sector disaggregated by</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- M&amp;E reports.</li> <li>- Updated registry of identified vulnerable groups.</li> </ul>	NA (2022) NA (2022)								

demographic variables.										
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Scale-up targeted programs/projects for women and youth to promote and increase their involvement in agriculture and fisheries activities and across the whole value chains.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Number of targeted programs/projects.</li><li>- Number of women, youth, persons of disability that participated.</li><li>- Impacts/effectiveness of programs/projects.</li></ul>	NA (2022) NA (2022) NA (2022)								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Evidence on the impacts of the youth labour mobility programs/schemes on the sector productivity, performances and sustainability.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Impact assessment report/findings disseminated.</li></ul>	NA (2022)								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Social protection schemes and mechanisms developed within the agriculture and fisheries sector for vulnerable groups.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Number of social protection schemes and mechanisms developed and implemented.</li><li>- Impacts/effectiveness of schemes and mechanisms.</li></ul>	NA (2022) NA (2022)								
<b>3.5. Developing capacity of rural farmers, fishers and other key players of the rural sector.</b>										
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Capacity building strategy for farmers, fishers and other key players of the sector developed.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Strategy developed and well-understood by key implementers and stakeholders.</li></ul>	NA (2022)						MAF, MWCS D, SBH, SUNGO, NUS, USP, MOF, DBS, CBS, Cooperatives, etc	Limited resources and competing priorities for rural development across sectors.	Seek additional development support from government and development partners.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Capacity building strategy for farmers, fishers and other key players of the sector implemented.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Strategy implemented.</li><li>- Impacts/effectiveness of strategies and activities implemented.</li></ul>	NA (2022) NA (2022)								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Capacity building strategies and activities integrated with other sectors including the education system.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Strategies and activities integrated with other sectors and including the education.</li></ul>	NA (2022)								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• M&amp;E on the effectiveness and implications of</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- M&amp;E reports.</li><li>- Impacts/effectiveness of capacity</li></ul>	NA (2022) NA (2022)								

capacity building/development provided to farmers, fishers and other key players.	building/development on farmers, fishers, etc.									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Continuous improvement in the implementation of capacity building strategies to meet the development needs of farmers, fisheries and other key players.</li></ul>	- Capacity building initiatives revised and improved.	NA (2022)								
Sector outcome 4: Private sector capacity and export contributions improved.										
Outcome level										
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Private sector contribution to the sector</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Number, types and scope of private sector contribution.</li><li>Impacts of contribution.</li></ul>	NA (2022) NA (2022)						MAF, MOF, SBH, MCIL, DBS, CBS, Cooperatives, etc.	Limited resources and competing priorities for private sector development across sectors.	Seek additional development support from government and development partners.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Private sector investments in the sector</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Number, types and scope of private sector investments.</li><li>Impacts of investments.</li></ul>	NA (2022) NA (2022)								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Private sector businesses in the sector</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Number, types and scope of private sector businesses.</li><li>Impacts of businesses.</li></ul>	NA (2022)								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Private sector value additions</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Number, types and scope of private sector value additions.</li><li>Impacts of private sector value additions.</li></ul>	NA (2022) NA (2022)								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Private sector employment and productivity</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Value added per worker in the sector</li></ul>	NA (2022)								
Output level										
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Agricultural export subsidies</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Number, types and scope of subsidies.</li><li>Impacts of subsidies.</li></ul>	NA (2022) NA (2022)						MAF, MOF, SBH, MCIL, DBS, CBS, Cooperatives, etc.	Limited resources and competing priorities for private sector development across sectors.	Seek additional development support from government and development partners.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Access to credit/finance for agricultural purposes</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Number of farmers, fishers and other key players accessing finance/credit and amount of finance/credit access.</li></ul>	NA (2022) NA (2022)								

	- Impact of increased access to finance/credit.									
• Businesses with risk insurance policies	- Number of businesses with risk insurance policies. - Impact of insurance.	NA (2022) NA (2022)								
<b>Input level</b>										
<b>4.1. Strengthening public private partnerships for agriculture and fisheries value chain infrastructure investments.</b>										
• Existing and needed PPPs for sector development identified and assessed.	- Assessment report/findings disseminated and utilised.	NA (2022)						MAF, MOF, SBH, MCIL, DBS, CBS, Cooperatives, etc.	Limited resources and competing priorities for private sector development across sectors.	Seek additional development support from government and development partners.
• Strategy for promoting and developing PPPs in the sector developed.	- Strategy developed/endorsed and disseminated, and well-understood by key implementers and stakeholders.	NA (2022)								
• M&E on effectiveness of PPPs for the sector development.	- M&E reports. - Effectiveness/impacts of PPs on the sector.	NA (2022) NA (2022)								
<b>4.2. Increasing access to a sustainable system of financing and credit.</b>										
• Assessment of the status of the financial schemes used by private sector actors for agriculture and fisheries development investments completed.	- Assessment report/findings disseminated.	NA (2022)						MAF, MOF, SBH, MCIL, DBS, CBS, Cooperatives, etc.	Limited resources and competing priorities for private sector development across sectors.	Seek additional development support from government and development partners.
• Initiatives/activities to work and collaborate with key stakeholders /actors on improving innovative and tailor-made financing schemes for agriculture and fisheries development implemented.	- Number of initiatives/activities implemented. - Innovative and tailor-made financial schemes adopted and implemented. - Impacts/effectiveness of schemes adopted and implemented.	NA (2022) NA (2022) NA (2022)								

<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Scale-up capacity building and development initiatives for commercial lenders and agribusiness operators on value-chain financial approaches and insurance.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Number of capacity building and development initiatives adopted and implemented.</li><li>- Number of commercial lenders and operators receiving capacity building and development.</li><li>- Impacts/effectiveness of capacity building and development provided.</li></ul>	NA (2022)								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Assessment of e-business/e-commerce/e-financing within the sector completed with areas needing priority development and investments identified.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Assessment report/findings disseminated and utilised.</li></ul>	NA (2022)								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>M&amp;E of financial systems for agriculture and fisheries informing key development areas for the sector.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- M&amp;E reports.</li><li>- M&amp;E findings informing further development areas.</li></ul>	NA (2022) NA (2022)								
<b>4.3. Increasing value share of agriculture and fisheries products used by tourism, commerce and manufacturing sectors.</b>										
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Updated assessment of the status of the value share of agriculture and fisheries products in the tourism hospitality, manufacturing and commerce (retail) sectors to inform needed priority development support including those for building recovery from the unfolding impacts of the Covid-19</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Updated assessment report/findings disseminated and utilised.</li></ul>	NA (2022)						SBS, CBS, MCIL, MAF, etc.	Limited resources and competing priorities for private sector development across sectors.	Seek additional development support from government and development partners.



pandemic and other crises completed.										
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Updated assessment of the implementation of the content rating and accreditation scheme for the tourism hospitality sector and using local food content in branding and marketing completed.</li> </ul>	- Updated assessment report/findings disseminated and utilised.	NA (2022)							MCIL, STA, MAF, MOF, SBH, DBS, CBS, SROS, etc	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scale-up priority initiatives/programs / projects aimed at increasing value share of agriculture and fisheries products in the tourism, manufacturing and commerce sectors.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of scale-up initiatives/ programs/projects adopted and implemented.</li> <li>Impacts/effectiveness of initiatives/ programs/projects implemented.</li> </ul>	NA (2022)  NA (2022)								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scale-up targeted capacity development initiatives for key agriculture and fisheries actors contributing value additions in key tourism, manufacturing and commerce industries.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of targeted capacity development initiatives adopted and implemented.</li> <li>Impacts/effectiveness of initiatives adopted and implemented.</li> </ul>	NA (2022)  NA (2022)								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>M&amp;E of the value shares of agriculture and fisheries product development in the tourism hospitality, manufacturing and commerce (retail) sectors to inform needed areas for targeted</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>M&amp;E reports.</li> <li>Impact assessment/evaluation of the value shares.</li> <li>Areas for further development support identified and informed by evidence.</li> </ul>	NA (2022) NA (2022)  NA (2022)								

development support.										
4.4. Strengthening agricultural and fisheries export trade.										
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collaborative assessment of the potential contributions of the sector to export and achievable targets for the sector contributions in the short to medium and long terms identified and developed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assessment report/findings disseminated and utilised.</li> <li>Evidence of collaborative efforts.</li> </ul>	NA (2022)  NA (2022)						MCIL, STA, MAF, MOF, SBH, DBS, CBS, SROS, MFAT, etc	Limited resources and competing priorities for private sector development across sectors.	Seek additional development support from government and development partners.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consolidated and strengthened agriculture and fisheries product promotion and branding efforts for Samoa quality niche products.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of promotion and branding efforts.</li> <li>Increase in promotion and branding efforts.</li> <li>Evidence of improved quality in niche products.</li> </ul>	NA (2022)  NA (2022)  NA (2022)								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Initiatives and activities implemented for improving industry-led quality key agriculture and fisheries export products.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of initiatives and activities implemented.</li> <li>Number of recipients/participants involved.</li> <li>Impacts/effectiveness of initiatives/activities implemented.</li> <li>Evidence of improved quality in key export products.</li> </ul>	NA (2022)  NA (2022)  NA (2022)  NA (2022)								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthened capacity building for organic, niche products and fair trade certification for export markets.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of capacity building initiatives implemented.</li> <li>Number of recipients/participants involved.</li> <li>Impacts/effectiveness of capacity building initiatives implemented.</li> <li>Evidence of improved capacity.</li> </ul>	NA (2022)  NA (2022)  NA (2022)  NA (2022)								

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhanced HACCP and ISO certification for agriculture and fisheries products.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of products with certification.</li> <li>Increase number of products with certification.</li> <li>Impacts of certification.</li> </ul>	NA (2022) NA (2022) NA (2022)								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>OIE (World Organisation for Animal Health) membership and other key membership requirements implemented and monitored.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of membership requirements adopted and implemented.</li> <li>Impacts of memberships for the sector.</li> </ul>	NA (2022) NA (2022)								
<b>4.5. Building capacity in business, value and marketing chains.</b>										
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sector wide assessment of current and required capacities in business, value and marketing chains.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assessment report/findings disseminated and utilised.</li> </ul>	NA (2022)						MCIL, STA, MAF, MOF, SBH, DBS, CBS, SROS, MFAT, USP, NUS, etc	Limited resources and competing priorities for private sector development across sectors.	Seek additional development support from government and development partners.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Key capacity building/development needs for priority support under the AFS identified.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Key capacity building/development needs identified and received support for implementation.</li> </ul>	NA (2022)								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sector capacity development strategy for business, value and marketing chains developed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strategy developed, endorsed and adopted.</li> </ul>	NA (2022)								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scale up targeted capacity development initiatives and activities in business, value and marketing chains.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of targeted capacity development initiatives and activities adopted and implemented.</li> <li>Number of participants involved.</li> <li>Impacts/effectiveness of capacity development initiatives.</li> <li>Evidence of improved capacity.</li> </ul>	NA (2022) NA (2022) NA (2022)								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>M&amp;E of capacity development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>M&amp;E reports/findings.</li> </ul>	NA (2022) NA (2022)								

provisions to identify impacts and ongoing needed improvements.	- Evidence of improvements in capacity development initiatives provided.									
Sector outcome 5: Enabling environment for the sector development strengthened.										
Outcome level										
• Public private partnerships	- Number, types and scope of public private partnerships	NA (2022)						Sector Steering Committee members and stakeholders	Limited resources and competing priorities for private sector development across sectors.	Seek additional development support from government and development partners.
• Public expenditure in the sector	- Share of agricultural and fisheries expenditure in overall public expenditure.	NA (2022)								
• Total flows of overseas development assistances (ODA) to the sector.	- Increase in total ODA flows to the sector.	NA (2022)								
Output level										
• Sector coordination	- Evidence of improved sector coordination.	NA (2022)						Sector Steering Committee members and stakeholders	Limited resources and competing priorities for private sector development across sectors.	Seek additional development support from government and development partners.
• Sector collaborative efforts	- Evidence of collaborative efforts across the sector.	NA (2022)								
• Sector policies and legislation	- Number of sector policies and legislation developed/reviewed.	NA (2022)								
	- Increase in the number of sector policies and legislation developed/reviewed.	NA (2022)								
• Sector programs/projects	- Number of sector programs/projects. - Increase in the number of sector programs/projects.	NA (2022) NA (2022)								
Input level										
5.1. Improving the sector-wide approach to the development of the sector and including the adoption and implementation of the sector plan.										
• Assessment of the sector coordination role and mechanisms to identify gaps and areas needing improvement.	- Assessment report/findings disseminated and utilised.	NA (2022)						Sector Steering Committee members and stakeholders	Limited resources and competing priorities for private sector development across sectors.	Seek additional development support from government and development partners.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved provisions of technical advice and secretariat work to the ASSC and Working Groups.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number, types and nature of technical advice provided.</li> <li>- Effectiveness of technical advice and secretariat work provided.</li> </ul>	NA (2022) NA (2022)								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regular and productive contributions of stakeholders to ASSC and Working Group meeting discussions of key sector development issues and initiatives, including M&amp;E of the sector plan.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Evidence of inclusivity in the ASSC and working groups.</li> <li>- Evidence of the diversity of views/inputs provided at meetings</li> <li>- Evidence of constructive discussions of key sector development issues, concerns, and solutions.</li> <li>- Evidence of ASSC and Working Group decisions/resolutions taken up for implementation.</li> </ul>	NA (2022) NA (2022) NA (2022) NA (2022)								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alignment of key agencies plans, policies and development programs/ initiatives to the sector.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Evidence of alignment in plans, policies and development programs/ initiatives.</li> </ul>	NA (2022)								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Six monthly sector stakeholder dialogues conducted.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Dialogue reports/findings disseminated and utilised.</li> </ul>	NA (2022)								
<b>5.2. Developing evidence-based data/information and knowledge, as well as monitoring and evaluation of the sector.</b>										
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stocktake and review of key data/information requirements of the sector completed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Stocktake and review report/findings disseminated and utilised.</li> </ul>	NA (2022)						Sector Steering Committee members and stakeholders	Limited resources and competing priorities for private sector development across sectors.	Seek additional development support from government and development partners.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data/information requirements (systems, indices, processes, methodologies, procedures, tools, capacities etc.) for the sector</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Evidence of data/information requirements developed/improved.</li> <li>- Data/information requirements (systems, indices, processes, procedures,</li> </ul>	NA (2022) NA (2022)								

developed/ improved.	methodologies, tools, capacities etc.) are in place and are being used.										
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data/information requirements of the sector inclusive of key indicators and measurements for effective and efficient M&amp;E of the sector plan.</li> </ul>	- Key sector indicators and measurements included data/information requirements and systems developed.	NA (2022)									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• M&amp;E system for the sector fully developed and regularly updated.</li> </ul>	- M&E system is in place and is updated.	NA (2022)									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure effective and efficient M&amp;E of the sector plan, including regular reviews and updating of the M&amp;E framework and systems.</li> </ul>	- M&E of the sector plan undertaken/implemented as per approved policy/plan.	NA (2022)									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quarterly, six-monthly, and annual M&amp;E reports prepared and submitted to the ASSC, Working Groups, and all other relevant forums.</li> </ul>	- M&E reports of the sector plan prepared and submitted.	NA (2022)									
5.3. Ensuring a robust, relevant and coherent policy and legislative framework for the sector.											
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy audit of the sector completed.</li> </ul>	- Policy audit report/findings disseminated and utilised.	NA (2022)							Sector Steering Committee members and stakeholders	Limited resources and competing priorities for private sector development across sectors.	Seek additional development support from government and development partners.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legislative assessment of the sector completed.</li> </ul>	- Legislative assessment report/findings disseminated and utilised.	NA (2022)									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Priority policy requirements for the sector developed/reviewed</li> </ul>	- Priority policy requirements identified. - Number of policies developed/reviewed.	NA (2022) NA (2022)									

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Priority legislative requirements for the sector developed/ reviewed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Priority legislative requirements identified.</li> <li>Number of legislation developed/reviewed.</li> </ul>	NA (2022) NA (2022)								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>M&amp;E of policy and legislative requirements of the sector to identify impact, gaps and areas needing improvements.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>M&amp;E reports/findings.</li> <li>Gaps and areas for improvements identified and taken on board.</li> </ul>	NA (2022) NA (2022)								
<b>5.4. Strengthening capacities of key sector agencies, stakeholders, partners and implementers.</b>										
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assessment of the capacities of the sector to identify existing versus needed capacity needs, gaps and needed development priorities completed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assessment report/findings disseminated and utilised.</li> </ul>	NA (2022)							Sector Steering Committee members and stakeholders	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>AFS capacity development strategy developed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strategy developed, endorsed and adopted.</li> </ul>	NA (2022)								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>AFS capacity development strategy implemented.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strategy implemented with progress and results reports upon.</li> <li>Impacts/effectiveness of strategies assessed.</li> </ul>	NA (2022) NA (2022)								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Partnerships with education providers and other key relevant agencies address key training and capacity development needs of the sector developed and strengthened.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Evidence of partnerships formed/strengthened.</li> <li>Number, types and scope of partnerships formed and implemented.</li> <li>Impacts/effectiveness of partnerships.</li> </ul>	NA (2022) NA (2022) NA (2022)								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>M&amp;E of the impact of capacity development initiatives provided for impact and needed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>M&amp;E reports/findings.</li> <li>Impacts/effectiveness of capacity development initiatives provided.</li> <li>Evidence of any improvement in capacity.</li> </ul>	NA (2022) NA (2022) NA (2022) NA (2022)								



development improvements.	- Evidence of improved capacity development provided.									
<b>5.5. Increasing and deepening partner investments and development opportunities for the sector</b>										
• Sectoral public investment program prepared.	- Sectoral public investment program endorsed.	NA (2022)						Sector Steering Committee members and stakeholders	Limited resources and competing priorities for private sector development across sectors.	Seek additional development support from government and development partners.
• Sector MTEF developed, endorsed and updated.	- Sector MTEF is regularly updated and aligned with sector plan.	NA (2022)								
• Stakeholder and partner engagement on deepening investments in the sector.	- Number of stakeholders and partners involved/engaged. - Evidence of increased investments (current & potential) for the sector.	NA (2022) NA (2022)								
• Improved coordination of development investments and programs of the sector.	- Evidence of improved coordination.	NA (2022)								
• Alignment of the sector development programs to the sector plan, including M&E of the financial capacity and sustainability to implement and delivery the sector plan during its lifespan and beyond in the next strategic plan.	- Evidence of alignment of sector development programs including M&E of the financial capacity and sustainability of the sector plan.	NA (2022)								

\* WHO recommended intakes.

NA – Not Available

## C. Medium-Term Expenditure Framework

Sector Vision: A sustainable sector for food, nutritional and income security, prosperity, wealth, and resilience.																	
Sector Theme: Empowering sector stakeholders, building resilience, and inspiring growth.																	
Sector Goal: To increase the sustainable contribution of the sector to food, nutrition and income security, and economic growth.																	
Strategic Outcomes, Strategies & Actions	Budget (SAT\$)							Sources of Funding						Expenditure Types			
	2022/ 2023	2023/ 2024	2024/ 2025	2025/ 2026	2026/ 2027	Total		GOS	Loans	Grants	In Kind	Total		Personnel	Operating	Capital	Total
Strategic Outcome 1: Resilient and sustainable food, agricultural and fisheries systems enhanced.	6,100,000	6,100,000	6,100,000	6,100,000	6,100,000	30,500,000		14,030,000	2,440,000	13,420,000	610,000	30,500,000		6,100,000	15,250,000	9,150,000	30,500,000
1.1. Boosting nature-positive production and sustainable food, agriculture, and fisheries practices.	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	6,500,000		2,990,000	520,000	2,860,000	130,000	6,500,000		1,300,000	3,250,000	1,950,000	6,500,000
1.2. Strengthening the enabling environment including capacity for resilient and sustainable development of food, agriculture and fisheries systems.	900,000	900,000	900,000	900,000	900,000	4,500,000		2,070,000	360,000	1,980,000	90,000	4,500,000		900,000	2,250,000	1,350,000	4,500,000
1.3. Developing evidence-based knowledge of resilient and sustainable food, agriculture and fisheries systems.	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	5,000,000		2,300,000	400,000	2,200,000	100,000	5,000,000		1,000,000	2,500,000	1,500,000	5,000,000
1.4. Improving food, agriculture and fisheries systems protection and monitoring and evaluation.	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	6,500,000		2,990,000	520,000	2,860,000	130,000	6,500,000		1,300,000	3,250,000	1,950,000	6,500,000
1.5. Facilitating stakeholder engagement in food, agriculture and fisheries systems dialogues and exchanges.	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	8,000,000		3,680,000	640,000	3,520,000	160,000	8,000,000		1,600,000	4,000,000	2,400,000	8,000,000
Strategic Outcome 2: Food and nutritional security increased.	6,350,000	6,050,000	6,050,000	6,350,000	6,050,000	30,850,000		14,191,000	2,468,000	13,574,000	617,000	30,850,000		6,170,000	15,425,000	9,255,000	30,850,000
2.1. Increasing the production/supply of locally produced food.	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	8,000,000		3,680,000	640,000	3,520,000	160,000	8,000,000		1,600,000	4,000,000	2,400,000	8,000,000
2.2. Promoting efficient and quality demand-driven domestic food supply value chains.	2,250,000	2,150,000	2,150,000	2,250,000	2,150,000	10,950,000		5,037,000	876,000	4,818,000	219,000	10,950,000		2,190,000	5,475,000	3,285,000	10,950,000
2.3. Shifting toward sustainable, healthy, safety and quality food consumption.	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	1,500,000		690,000	120,000	660,000	30,000	1,500,000		300,000	750,000	450,000	1,500,000
2.4. Strengthening extension services for improved productivity.	1,000,000	900,000	900,000	1,000,000	900,000	4,700,000		2,162,000	376,000	2,068,000	94,000	4,700,000		940,000	2,350,000	1,410,000	4,700,000
2.5. Enhancing research and evidence-based knowledge and practices.	1,200,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	5,700,000		2,622,000	456,000	2,508,000	114,000	5,700,000		1,140,000	2,850,000	1,710,000	5,700,000
Strategic outcome 3: Rural transformation fostered.	6,750,000	6,710,000	6,710,000	7,000,000	6,810,000	33,980,000		15,630,800	2,718,400	14,951,200	679,600	33,980,000		6,796,000	16,990,000	10,194,000	33,980,000

3.1. Strengthening cooperatives and networks of farmers, fishers and other key players of the rural and non-formal sector.	1,450,000	1,450,000	1,450,000	1,450,000	1,450,000	7,250,000		3,335,000	580,000	3,190,000	145,000	7,250,000		1,450,000	3,625,000	2,175,000	7,250,000
3.2. Enhancing district, village and civil society investments and projects for agriculture and fisheries development.	2,560,000	2,560,000	2,560,000	2,560,000	2,560,000	12,800,000		5,888,000	1,024,000	5,632,000	256,000	12,800,000		2,560,000	6,400,000	3,840,000	12,800,000
3.3. Building enterprising for rural farmers, fishers and other key players of the rural and non-formal sector.	740,000	500,000	500,000	740,000	500,000	2,980,000		1,370,800	238,400	1,311,200	59,600	2,980,000		596,000	1,490,000	894,000	2,980,000
3.4. Increasing income generating opportunities for vulnerable groups and individuals.	1,650,000	1,550,000	1,550,000	1,550,000	1,650,000	7,950,000		3,657,000	636,000	3,498,000	159,000	7,950,000		1,590,000	3,975,000	2,385,000	7,950,000
3.5. Developing capacity of rural farmers, fishers and other key players of the rural and non-formal sector.	350,000	650,000	650,000	700,000	650,000	3,000,000		1,380,000	240,000	1,320,000	60,000	3,000,000		600,000	1,500,000	900,000	3,000,000
<b>Strategic outcome 4: Private sector capacity and export contribution improved.</b>	<b>9,800,000</b>	<b>9,740,000</b>	<b>9,740,000</b>	<b>9,750,000</b>	<b>9,740,000</b>	<b>48,770,000</b>		<b>22,434,200</b>	<b>3,901,600</b>	<b>21,458,800</b>	<b>975,400</b>	<b>48,770,000</b>		<b>9,754,000</b>	<b>24,385,000</b>	<b>14,631,000</b>	<b>48,770,000</b>
4.1. Strengthening public private partnerships for agriculture and fisheries value chain infrastructure investments.	2,100,000	2,050,000	2,050,000	2,100,000	2,050,000	10,350,000		4,761,000	828,000	4,554,000	207,000	10,350,000		2,070,000	5,175,000	3,105,000	10,350,000
4.2. Increasing access to a sustainable system of financing and credit.	2,500,000	2,450,000	2,450,000	2,450,000	2,500,000	12,350,000		5,681,000	988,000	5,434,000	247,000	12,350,000		2,470,000	6,175,000	3,705,000	12,350,000
4.3. Increasing value share of agriculture and fisheries products used by tourism, commerce and manufacturing sectors.	2,080,000	2,070,000	2,050,000	2,080,000	2,070,000	10,350,000		4,761,000	828,000	4,554,000	207,000	10,350,000		2,070,000	5,175,000	3,105,000	10,350,000
4.4. Strengthening agricultural and fisheries export trade.	3,015,000	3,015,000	3,015,000	3,015,000	3,015,000	15,075,000		6,934,500	1,206,000	6,633,000	301,500	15,075,000		3,015,000	7,537,500	4,522,500	15,075,000
4.5. Building capacity in business, value and marketing chains.	105,000	155,000	175,000	105,000	105,000	645,000		296,700	51,600	283,800	12,900	645,000		129,000	322,500	193,500	645,000
<b>Strategic outcome 5: Enabling environment for the sector development strengthened.</b>	<b>545,000</b>	<b>1,295,000</b>	<b>1,335,000</b>	<b>1,375,000</b>	<b>1,315,000</b>	<b>5,865,000</b>		<b>2,697,900</b>	<b>469,200</b>	<b>2,580,600</b>	<b>117,300</b>	<b>5,865,000</b>		<b>1,173,000</b>	<b>2,932,500</b>	<b>1,759,500</b>	<b>5,865,000</b>
5.1. Improving the sector-wide approach to the development of the sector and including the adoption and implementation of the sector plan.	70,000	20,000	20,000	70,000	20,000	200,000		92,000	16,000	88,000	4,000	200,000		40,000	100,000	60,000	200,000
5.2. Developing evidence-based data/information and knowledge, as well as monitoring and evaluation of the sector.	220,000	60,000	50,000	40,000	30,000	400,000		184,000	32,000	176,000	8,000	400,000		80,000	200,000	120,000	400,000
5.3. Ensuring a robust, relevant and coherent policy and	120,000	120,000	220,000	220,000	220,000	900,000		414,000	72,000	396,000	18,000	900,000		180,000	450,000	270,000	900,000

legislative framework for the sector.																	
5.4. Strengthening capacities of key sector agencies, stakeholders, partners and implementers.	70,000	1,070,000	1,020,000	1,020,000	1,020,000	4,200,000		1,932,000	336,000	1,848,000	84,000	4,200,000		840,000	2,100,000	1,260,000	4,200,000
5.5. Increasing and deepening partner investments and development opportunities for the sector	65,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	165,000		75,900	13,200	72,600	3,300	165,000		33,000	82,500	49,500	165,000
Grand Total	29,545,000	29,895,000	29,935,000	30,575,000	30,015,000	149,965,000		68,983,900	11,997,200	65,984,600	2,999,300	149,965,000		29,993,000	74,982,500	44,989,500	149,965,000
Notes														20%	50%	30%	100%
Using the averages of the budget figures over the last 7 years as a formula:																	
MAF Budget Estimates	Foreign Aid: Cash Grants Assistance					Project Loans		In kind Assistance			Total						
46%	44%					8%		2%			100%						
Expenditure types calculation: Personnel: 20%; Operating: 50%; Capital: 30%																	

## D. Situational Analysis

### 1. An overview of the sector

Samoa is a small island agriculture-based economy that is isolated from world markets and is highly vulnerable to natural disasters and external shocks. With limited resources, where the land, sea and people are the only available natural resources for social and economic development, the agriculture and fisheries sector remains the backbone of the economy, providing the mainstay for local livelihoods, income generation, and food security. A vibrant and sustainable agriculture and fisheries sector (AFS) is essential to a resilient and prosperous Samoa.

Given this significant role and contribution of the sector, there is a need to continuously take stock of ‘where the sector is’ – what has been done to develop it – and what is needed to make further progress. The sustainable development of agriculture and fisheries is a crucial part of Samoa’s overall national development agenda – and the sector is interdependent with all other sectors of the economy. As such, situating the development agenda for the AFS in key national priority development issues and needs is required – for congruence, synergies, better resource utilisation, improved value-added and greater impact.

#### 1.1. Contribution of the sector to the economy

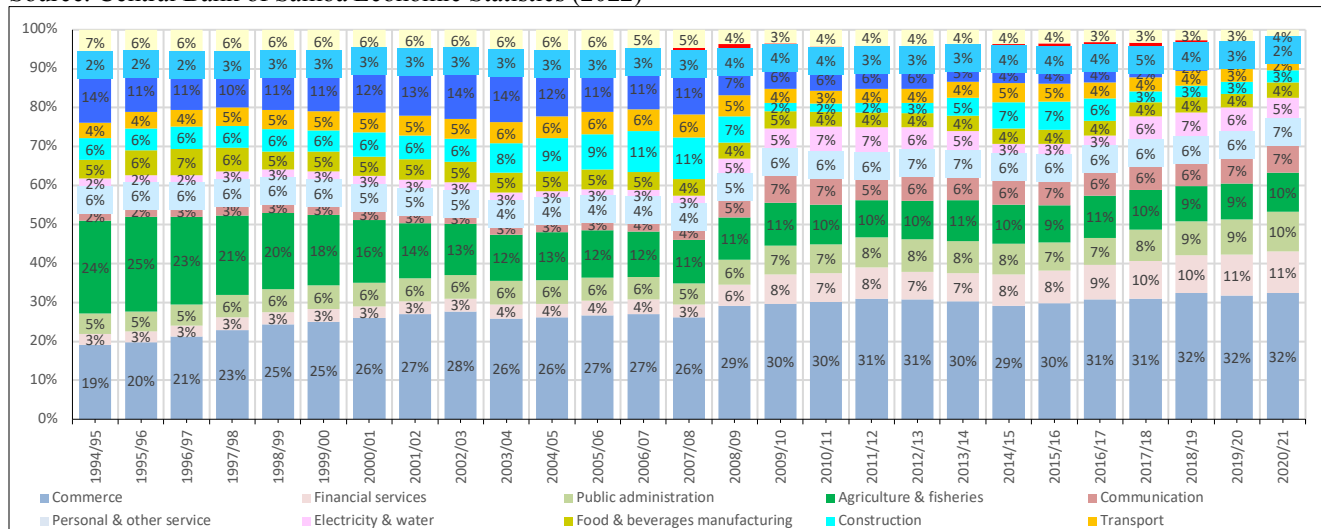
Samoa has a small, narrow, and open economy, based mainly on agriculture, fisheries, tourism, remittances, and service industries. The national Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita growth has remained at around 2% on average over the years, with a negative growth (of -3.2% and -8.9%) recorded in 2020 and 2021 (World Bank, 2022) - showing the impacts of the global Covid-19 pandemic on the economy over recent years. The trade deficit is increasing; SAT\$809 million was recorded in 2020/2021 compared to SAT\$428 million in 2019/2020. The sector contributes to Samoa’s main export products; fresh fish, taro, beer, fresh coconut, coconut by-products, and *nonu* juice being the country’s top export commodities (CBS, 2021) (see [Appendix 1](#)).

Export contributions from the AFS to the economy is however weakening over the years, with exports contributing to 30% of the GDP, much lower when compared to the 51% contribution of imports to the GDP. This is consistent with the declining share of the AFS to the GDP; 24% recorded in 1994/1995 compared to 10% in 2020/2021 (see Figure 1 below). The increasing development of value adding sectors (commerce, manufacturing and other industries) and service sectors meant that these sectors are taking a bigger share of the GDP while that share of the AFS is in decline over the years. The AFS remains an important contributor to the GDP, being the second largest contributing industry to the commerce (top contributor) over the years.

The potential contribution of the sector to the growth of the economy remains to be re-invigorated, strengthened and developed further. This includes development potentials for increased import substitutions and export markets – which will require increasing commercialisation and sustained long-term investments in the AFS to ensure consistent production and supply of the required export products at competitive levels to meet export market demands.

**Figure 1: Samoa agriculture and fisheries sector contribution to the national economy**

Source: Central Bank of Samoa Economic Statistics (2022)

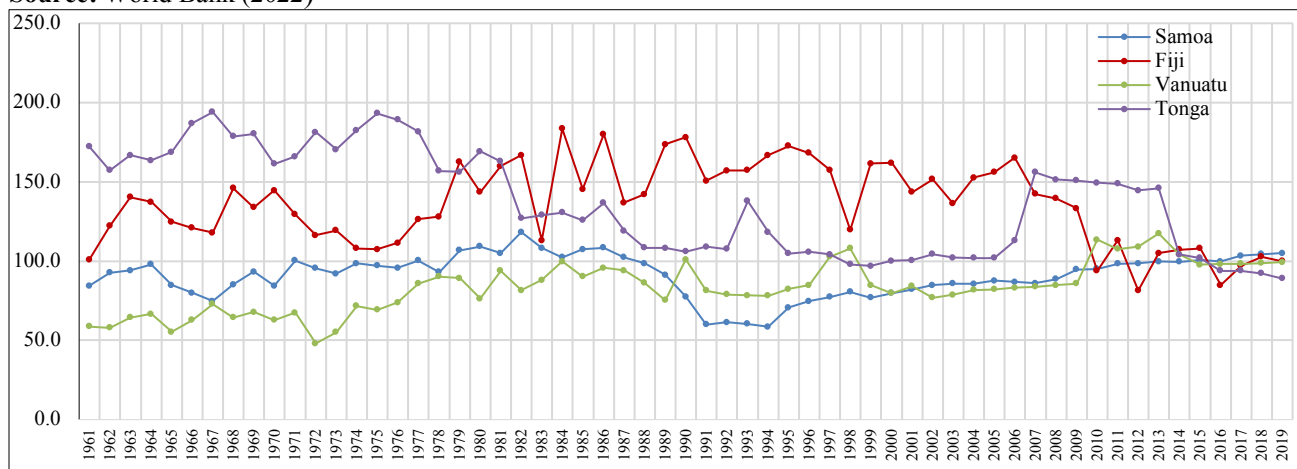


## 1.2. Contribution of the sector to poverty, food and nutritional security

The sector still employs the largest proportion (22%) of the Samoa labour force, mostly engaged in informal or subsistent agricultural activities, catering for the huge and growing unemployed youth population in the country. Poverty, inequality, hardships and vulnerability levels in Samoa are on the rise,<sup>i</sup> further exacerbated by the global Covid-19 pandemic, Russian-Ukraine war, and other global crises and shocks. The sector continues to play a vital role in poverty and vulnerability alleviation, food security and nutritional health, as well as income security. Figure 2 below shows the crop production index for Samoa since 1961, in comparison to other Pacific island countries. Crop production in Samoa had been in decline since the 1990s compared to the periods of the 1960s to the 1980s, but there is some slight improvements made in recent years. It has however remained consistently lower than other Pacific island countries such as Fiji and Tonga.

**Figure 2: Crop Production Index (2014-216 = 100)**

Source: World Bank (2022)



<sup>i</sup> The population living in poverty in Samoa increased from 18.8% in 2013/14 to 22.7% in 2018 with extreme poverty (i.e., food poverty) increasing from 4.3% to 6.2% during the same period. The poverty rate was estimated to increase to 31.9% in 2021 given the impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic. A total of 42% of the population are considered vulnerable. A total of 24.2% of Samoans are food insecure (i.e., limited access to food) at moderate levels, while 2.6% (1 in 40 persons) face severe levels of food insecurity with about 5% of the population are undernourished (FAO, 2019).

Nutritional security remains an ongoing concern with the emergence/re-emergence of new types of communicable and tropical diseases as well as the rising burden of non-communicable diseases (NCD),<sup>ii</sup> coupled with the ongoing impacts of climate change, environment degradation, globalisation of the food supply chains, decline in local food production/supply, increased chemical use, and changing lifestyles of local people and communities. The Samoan diet has shifted significantly over the decades from traditional foods to imported foods - making the country import food dependence - with the increased import of rice, cereal products, sugar, and meat (mainly chicken leg quarters) to argument and maintain food security. In 2020/2021, 31% of overall imports was food (live animals and animal products; vegetable products; animal and vegetable fats and oils; prepared foodstuffs; beverage; and tobacco) amounting to SAT\$253million. The worrying trend is a population diet that is no longer based on a diversity of locally produced food that is nutritionally balanced - but a state of increasing and heavy relying on imported foods that are unhealthy. This concern signifies the need to continuously assess whether Samoa is still self-sufficient for many staples to achieve and maintain a healthy diet for the population.<sup>iii</sup>

### 1.3. Sector environment and engagement with the sector

The sector comprises of various subsectors (or sub-systems) – crops, horticulture, livestock, fisheries, and forestry – and employs and affects such factors of production such land, water, labour, and institutions (e.g., farmer cooperatives and associations). Its sustainable development is shaped and influenced by several environmental factors and contextual inputs – such as weather conditions and available land, air, ocean, water, capital, financial and human resources. The sustainable development of the sector requires the management of these resources and their impacts including the complex interlinkages among public policies, economic conditions, farming and conservation practices, productivity and technological change, resource use, and the environment. For instance, at the basic resourcing level, only around 26.7% (or 187,779 acres) of the total land areas in Samoa is agricultural land; suitable for food production with limited mechanisation and land's rocky nature.<sup>iv</sup> Also, in terms of ocean areas, Samoa has the smallest economic exclusive zone (EEZ) of 120,000km<sup>2</sup> in the Pacific (0.4% of the region's total EEZ). Favourable weather conditions with fertile volcanic soils exist which are suitable for supporting a wide range of agricultural crops and raising livestock. However, the environment is highly vulnerable to disasters, climatic changes, shocks, and threats of pest, diseases, and invasive species. At the same time, increasing commercial inputs (energy, nutrients, pesticides, antibiotics, and other technologies) continues to impact on environmental quality which underpins the sustainability of the sector.

The continuous involvement of local people in the sector is critical for sustainable agriculture and fisheries. However, available data from the previous agricultural surveys show that while a large number of Samoan families remain engaged in some level of agricultural activities, that engagement is declining over time as society evolves, which is an issue of concern for the ongoing development of the sector<sup>v</sup>. Consistent with this trend is the consistent decline in the areas of agricultural land – which

<sup>ii</sup> NCD account for 75% of the total disease burden and more than 50% of all premature deaths in the country. More than half of the population is considered obese (MOH, 2018). Current rates of overweight, obesity, diabetes and anaemia amongst Samoa's adult population far exceed the global averages (see Samoa National Food and Nutrition Policy 2021-2026).

<sup>iii</sup> A FAO (2017) analysis of the dietary patterns of Samoan people shows that only 37% of the top 30 items (by share of expenditure) are locally produced, suggesting that Samoa food system is highly dependent on food imports for local consumption.

<sup>iv</sup> This is 10% below the global average of 36.7% of agricultural land, and 11% lower than other low- and middle-income countries, but only 1.5% higher than the average across other Pacific Island countries.

<sup>v</sup> Between 2015 and 2019, households growing crops (e.g., taro, taamu, banana, breadfruit, taro palagi, cocoa, and vegetables) declined by 3%, while those engaged in livestock declined by 26%. A significant drop (of 54%) is recorded in households engaged in fishing during the same period. It is expected (based on anecdotal evidence) that there is an increase during the covid-19 period, but data is not yet available for this period.

is on average remains at around 36% over the last 30 years. This further indicates that households are engaged more in small-scale rather than in large-scale farming and fishing.

Contributory factors to the declining trends in the sector include the increasing departures of many youths (i.e., agricultural and fisheries labour) to overseas opportunities under the seasonal employment schemes (SES). The changing lifestyles and demands for cash to support financial needs meant that more families (especially those who can work the land and fish the sea) are opting for more formal or decent employment in other sectors/industries other than staying with subsistent employment in the informal sector. At the same time, the cost of agricultural labour is increasing which is affecting the high costs of production in agricultural and fisheries as well as the supply value chains.

#### **1.4. Sustainable development and resilience of the sector**

Sustainable development and resilience of the sector is essential for current and future generations, which is about the sustainable management of natural resources underpinning the sector and agriculture and fisheries development. Unsustainable agricultural and fisheries development have short-term and long-term negative impacts on those resources and hence impact negatively on the natural environment, yields/production, food safety, and health (human, animal, ecosystems, crops, soil, etc.). As such, it is important to build wider and shared understanding of the trade-offs in having unsustainable agricultural and fisheries practices and the benefits of adopting nature-positive production and environment-friendly practices. As well, it is critical to continue to build resilience of the sector given the increasing impacts of climate change, threats of external shocks/stressors, as well as the emergence/re-emergence of different forms of diseases, pests, and invasive species on the ongoing essential resources underpinning the functionality and sustainability of agriculture and fisheries. Some of the key concerns include:

- the need for diversification of the sector for improved resilient and sustainability.
- the adaptive management of agricultural and fishery resources.
- the ongoing adverse effects of overfishing or unsustainable fishing particularly for exports.
- the need for regenerative farming and fishing.
- increasing loss of biodiversity and its impact on agriculture and fisheries development.
- increasing chemical use and its impact on unsafe agricultural and fishery practices and food safety and health hazards.
- postharvest loss and waste (including food waste) generation in the sector.
- managing trade-offs between the push for sustainable development versus the push for commercial development of the sector in support of income generation, export markets and economic growth.

## **2. Public policy responses to the development of the sector**

A number of instruments are developed and advanced at the global, regional and national level to promote the sustainable development of agriculture and fisheries. As a member of the global and regional communities, Samoa can benefit from the adoption and implementation of these global and regional instruments which can help with progressing its national and local interests and initiatives aimed at fostering the development of the AFS.



## 2.1. Global

Agriculture and fisheries are highlighted in the global 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. While all the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are mutually reinforcing and thus the AFS contributes to all the 17 SDGs, SDG 2 and SDG 14 in particular focus specifically and directly on the development of the AFS itself. SDG 2 (end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture which signify the importance of agriculture and fisheries) and SDG 14 (conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas, and marine resources for sustainable development) stipulate the following development targets and indicators for the AFS:

**Table 1: Global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for agriculture and fisheries development**

Targets	Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• End hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.</li> <li>• End all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons.</li> <li>• Double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment</li> <li>• Ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality.</li> <li>• Maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed</li> <li>• Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries.</li> <li>• Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round.</li> <li>• Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility.</li> <li>• Effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevalence of undernourishment, moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, stunting, and malnutrition.</li> <li>• Volume of production per labour unit.</li> <li>• Average income of small-scale food producers.</li> <li>• Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture.</li> <li>• Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities.</li> <li>• Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not at risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction.</li> <li>• The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures.</li> <li>• Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector.</li> <li>• Agricultural export subsidies</li> <li>• Indicator of food price anomalies</li> <li>• Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels</li> <li>• Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing</li> <li>• Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation</li> <li>• Increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism.</li> <li>• Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, considering the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries.</li> <li>• Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets.</li> <li>• Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of “The future we want”.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology</li> <li>• Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries.</li> <li>• Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources.</li> </ul>
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Other global instruments that further direct and govern the development and working of the AFS include but are not limited to those outlined in Table 2 below:

**Table 2: Global instruments governing and directing the development of agriculture and fisheries**

<b>Treaties, conventions, agreements, arrangements and protocols</b>	<b>Plans, strategies, and policies</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2009 Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (PSMA)</li> <li>• 2003 Agreement for the Establishment of the Global Crop Diversity Trust (GCDT; FFMDV; FMDC)</li> <li>• 2001 International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture ((ITPGRFA; TIRPGAA)</li> <li>• 1995 WTO Agreement on Agriculture</li> <li>• 1995 United Nations Fish Stock Agreement (UNFSA)</li> <li>• 1994 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)</li> <li>• 1993 Nagoya protocol</li> <li>• 1993 Cartagena protocol</li> <li>• 1992 Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)</li> <li>• 1991 FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries</li> <li>• 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)</li> <li>• 1977 Agreement establishing the International Fund for Agricultural Development</li> <li>• 1976 Agreement for the Establishment of a Regional Animal Production and Health Commission for Asia and the Pacific (APHCA)</li> <li>• 1973 Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)</li> <li>• 1951 International Plant Protection Convention</li> <li>• 1955 Plant Protection Agreement for the Asia and Pacific Region (APPPC)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2021 Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition</li> <li>• 2016 UN Decade of Action on Nutrition 2016-2025</li> <li>• 2015 Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030</li> <li>• 2011 International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing.</li> </ul>

## 2.2. Regional

At the (Pacific) regional level, there are also a number of key policy and planning instruments and strategies are advanced and implemented at that level governing, promoting, directing and supporting the sustainable development and good governance of agriculture and fisheries in the Pacific region. The key ones are outlined in Table 3 below:

**Table 3: Pacific regional instruments governing and directing the development of agriculture and fisheries**

Treaties, conventions, agreements, arrangements and protocols	Plans, strategies, and policies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2014 SAMOA (Small Island Developing States Accelerated Modalities of Action) Pathway.</li> <li>• 2014 Tokelau Arrangement - for the management of the South Pacific albacore fishery.</li> <li>• 2010 Te Vaka Moana (TVM) Arrangement – cooperative arrangement for fisheries administrations of Cook Islands, Samoa, New Zealand, Niue, Tokelau and Tonga.</li> <li>• 2004 Convention for the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (WCPFC).</li> <li>• 1992 Niue Treaty Subsidiary Agreement - Cooperation in Fisheries Surveillance and Law Enforcement in the South Pacific Region.</li> <li>• 1988 United States Multilateral Treaty.</li> <li>• 1988 South Pacific Tuna Treaty.</li> <li>• 1979 Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA) Convention.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2020 Regional Longline Fisheries Electronic Monitoring Policy</li> <li>• Regional Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Strategy (RMCSS) 2018 – 2023.</li> <li>• 2016 The Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific.</li> <li>• 2015 The Noumea Strategy: “A New Song for Inshore Fisheries, Pathways to Change.</li> <li>• 2015 Future of Fisheries: A Regional Roadmap for Sustainable Pacific Fisheries.</li> <li>• 2010 Framework for a Pacific Oceanscape: a catalyst for implementation of ocean policy.</li> </ul>

The **SAMOA** (Small Island Developing States Accelerated Modalities of Action) **Pathway** stipulates the following specific development outcomes for agriculture and fisheries for small island developing states (SIDS) which is inclusive of all Pacific Island countries and Samoa:

- Stress the crucial role of healthy marine ecosystems, sustainable agriculture, sustainable fisheries and sustainable aquaculture for enhancing food security and access to adequate, safe and nutritious food and in providing for the livelihoods of the people of the SIDS.
- Promote the further use of sustainable practices relating to agriculture, crops, livestock, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture to improve food and nutrition security while ensuring the sustainable management of the required water resources.
- Enhance international cooperation to maintain access to global food markets, particularly during periods of higher volatility in commodity markets.
- Increase rural income and jobs, with a focus on the empowerment of smallholders and small-scale food producers, especially women.
- End malnutrition in all its forms, including by securing year-round access to sufficient, safe, affordable, diverse and nutritious food.
- Enhance the resilience of agriculture and fisheries to the adverse impacts of climate change, ocean acidification and natural disasters.
- Maintain natural ecological processes that support sustainable food production systems through international technical cooperation.
- Promote and support national, subregional and regional efforts to assess, conserve, protect, manage and sustainably use the oceans, seas and their resources by supporting research and the implementation of strategies on coastal zone management and ecosystem-based management,

including for fisheries management, and enhancing national legal and institutional frameworks for the exploration and sustainable use of living and non-living resources.

- Engage in national and regional efforts to sustainably develop the ocean resources of small island developing States and generate increasing returns for their peoples.
- Implement fully and effectively the regional seas programmes in which small island developing States participate.
- Enhance and implement the monitoring, control and surveillance of fishing vessels so as to effectively prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, including through institutional capacity-building at the appropriate levels.
- Support the sustainable development of small-scale fisheries, improved mechanisms for resource assessment and management and enhanced facilities for fisheries workers, as well as initiatives that add value to outputs from small-scale fisheries, and to enhance access to markets for the products of sustainable small-scale fisheries of SIDS.
- Strengthen disciplines on subsidies in the fisheries sector, including through the prohibition of certain forms of subsidies that contribute to over-capacity and overfishing...
- Promote the conservation, sustainable use and management of straddling and highly migratory fish stocks, including through measures that benefit SIDS that are adopted by relevant regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements.
- Enhance the capacity of SIDS to sustainably use their fisheries resources and develop fisheries-related industries, enabling them to maximize benefits from their fisheries resources and ensure that the burden of conservation and management of ocean resources is not disproportionately transferred to SIDS.
- Urge the cooperation of the international community in implementing shared responsibilities under regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to enable SIDS to benefit from and sustainably manage straddling and highly migratory fish stocks covered by those organizations and arrangements.

## 2.3. National

### 2.3.1. Samoa national development plans

The AFS has always been a priority development sector, as noted in the national strategic development plans for Samoa; the previous **Statement of Economic Strategy (SES)** 1996-2001 and **Strategy for the Development of Samoa (SDS)** 2002-2020, as well as the current **Pathway for the Development of Samoa (PDS)** 2021-2026, and **Samoa 2040** vision.

The previous Agriculture Sector Plan (ASP) 2016-2020 was developed under the strategic direction of the SDS 2012-2016 and 2016-2020. The **SDS 2016-2020** had an overarching vision of ‘an improved quality of life for all’ to be achieved through four priority areas of economic, social, infrastructure and environment development. ‘Agriculture and fisheries productivity increased’ was identified as the SDS 2016-2020 key outcome under the priority area of economic development, with a focus on ‘increased food, nutrition and income security with enhanced agribusiness partnerships and promotion of commercial value chains to increase and sustain agriculture and fisheries productivity’.

The **Samoa 2040** provides a long-term roadmap to navigate Samoa’s development over the next 20 years, through opportunities – in tourism, agriculture and fishing, digital economy, and labour mobility – that have the potential to boost economic growth, create employment, generate revenues and raise standards of living. It lays out a platform to ensure the needs of present and future Samoan generations

are met, and that no one is left behind. It mentions the importance of building resilience which can lead to a ‘triple dividend’: avoiding losses, unlocking economic potential through improved incentives to save and invest, and generating social and environmental benefits. It further recognizes the need ‘to transform the economy over the next 20 years to sustainably increase the incomes and employment of all Samoans, allowing each citizen the opportunity to pursue the best, most productive life possible’. It acknowledges that ‘the agriculture and fisheries sector is currently performing below its potential’ and that ‘there are significant opportunities to boost agriculture and fishing production to increase the scope for import substitution, raise exports, ensure food security and promote nutrition’. The sector plays a significant role in fostering human development, livelihoods, household incomes and welfare, and businesses.

The **Pathway for the Development of Samoa (PDS) 2021-2026**, developed by the current government in 2021 articulate a national vision for the development of Samoa of ‘*fostering social harmony, safety, and freedom for all*’ within the theme of ‘*empowering communities, building resilience, and inspiring growth*’. The vision is to be achieved through five key strategic outcomes: improved social outcomes; diversified and sustainable economy; security and trusted governance; secured environment and climate change; and structured public works and infrastructure. ‘Agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture productivity’ is being identified as a key priority area for the development of a ‘*diversified and sustainable economy*’ with an aspiration ‘to ensure that there is adequate supply of produce for food security and sustainable economic activities to support families’ and that ‘a vibrant and sustainable agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture sector creates employment, improves food security, and reduces reliance on food imports’. In the ongoing development of the sector, the government is committed to:

- deliver an integrated policy framework that improves domestic production and creates more efficient and effective input and output markets for subsistence and commercial production.
- adopt a cross-government approach to sector needs and opportunities and will invest in the timely provision of valuable extension and advisory services.
- enable capacity building and knowledge sharing within communities,
- promote agriculture, fishing and aquaculture as attractive options for self-employment.
- support wider programs and partnerships that are aligned with sector objectives.
- implement initiatives to improve access to financial services, expand provision of public infrastructure, and offer the means to stimulate commercial investment and growth.
- continue to emphasise the development and creation of competitive, high-quality local products that can lessen dependency on cheaper imported products which often have lower nutritional value.
- ensure that sector stakeholders promote sustainable practices.
- promote and support sustainable agricultural methods and techniques, and the proper management of agricultural chemicals.
- encourage farmers and fishers to consider the possible spill-over effects of their activities on other sectors.
- encourage the need to comply with biosecurity standards in place. (PDS 2021-2026, p. 14)

### 2.3.2. Samoa food systems pathway 2030

The Samoa Food Systems Pathway (SFSP) 2030 launched in September 2021 presents an action plan for ‘transforming food systems for a resilient and healthy Samoa where no one is left behind’ and for achieving sustainable ‘food and nutritional security and affordable healthy diets’. The agriculture and



fisheries sector has a direct role in achieving the ‘Food Systems Pathway’ through the following key actions identified under the Pathway document:

- ✚ Transform the agriculture sector to boost local production.
- ✚ Strengthen the enabling environment for the sustainable development of food systems.
- ✚ Improve evidence-based knowledge and understanding of food systems and their components.
- ✚ Strengthen food policy and regulatory systems to facilitate a shift towards sustainable consumption patterns.
- ✚ Promote the consumption and availability of local traditional foods.
- ✚ Enhance nutrition education and promote healthy consumption patterns in the community and in the context of the whole food system.
- ✚ Revitalise and promote the use of traditional and Indigenous knowledge to boost nature-positive production and sustainable agricultural practices.
- ✚ Strengthen extension services for improved knowledge and collaboration amongst farmers, fishers and other key players of the food industry.
- ✚ Improve environmental protection policy and regulatory measures including monitoring and evaluation of policy and regulatory impacts.
- ✚ Facilitate effective engagement of stakeholders including vulnerable groups in food systems dialogues and exchanges.
- ✚ Promote the role of women and youth in agricultural activities and food value chain.
- ✚ Enhance the role of communities and culture in developing the food systems and equitable livelihoods.
- ✚ Build climate resilient practices and resources for agriculture development.
- ✚ Adopt and implement social protection measures in response to the impact of shocks in food supply and consumption.
- ✚ We believe that the joint efforts of everyone in Samoa is needed to achieve this pathway.

The Samoa Food Systems Pathway 2030 directs the development focus of the agriculture and fisheries sector plan over the next five to eight years and hence strategic links to the Pathway including monitoring and evaluation of the AFS plan against the Pathway is required.

### 2.3.3. Sector development plans – linkages to the agriculture and fisheries sector

Agriculture and fisheries development will support, complement and enhance the implementation of public policy and development commitments already stipulated in various national plans and policies. Vice versa all the other 13 sectors need to promote and support the development of the AFS. Table 4 outlines the development commitments as articulated in the 13 sector plans.

**Table 3: Agriculture and fisheries sector linkages with the other 13 sector plans**

Agriculture and fisheries sector linkages to other sector plans	
1. National Environment Sector Plan	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Samoa's natural and built environment are well protected and resilient to natural and human-induced hazards and supporting a sustainable and healthy human population (vision).</li> <li>- Enhanced environmental sustainability and improved climate and disaster resilience (goal).</li> <li>- Enhanced protection, conservation and sustainable management and development of Samoa's environmental and natural resources (outcome 1).</li> <li>- A more sustainable and resilient built environment (outcome 2).</li> <li>- Climate change and disaster risk management mainstreamed across all sectors (outcome 3).</li> <li>- Responsive sector and cross sectoral governance framework (outcome 4).</li> </ul>	

<b>2. Health Sector Plan</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A healthy Samoa (vision)</li> <li>- Enhancing public health and primary health care to provide people-centred health services (mission)</li> <li>- Improved health systems, governance, and administration (outcome 1)</li> <li>- Improved prevention, control, and management of communicable and neglected tropical diseases (outcome 2)</li> <li>- Improved prevention, control, and management of NCDs will have an indicative allocation (outcome 3)</li> <li>- Improved sexual and reproductive health (outcome 4)</li> <li>- Improved maternal and child health (outcome 5)</li> <li>- Improved healthy living through health promotion and primordial prevention (outcome 5)</li> <li>- Improved risk management and response to disasters, public health emergencies (health security) and climate change (outcome 6)</li> </ul>
<b>3. Community and Social Development Strategic Plan</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Communities leading inclusive development for quality of life for all (vision)</li> <li>- Empowering communities to lead inclusive development for a quality of life for all (mission)</li> <li>- Enhanced inclusive development, improved economic empowerment and social outcomes for our communities (goal).</li> </ul>
<b>4. Water &amp; Sanitation Sector Plan</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reliable, clean, affordable water and improved sanitation within the framework of integrated water resources management, for a resilient Samoa, sustaining health and alleviating poverty (goal).</li> <li>- Strengthened sector governance to guide and sustain sector developments (outcome)</li> <li>- Enhanced water resources resilience from ridge to reef (outcome).</li> <li>- Increased access and improved provision of reliable, clean and affordable water supply (outcome).</li> <li>- Surveillance of drinking water quality and water-borne diseases improved (outcome).</li> <li>- Increased access to improved basic sanitation, wastewater management systems and promote hygiene practices, through accessibility to all available sanitation information (outcome).</li> <li>- Strengthened flood mitigation measures to reduce incidence and magnitude of flooding in the Central Business District (outcome).</li> </ul>
<b>5. Trade, Commerce and Manufacturing Plan</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sustainable trade, commerce and manufacturing for enhanced growth and development (vision).</li> <li>- Maximise gains from trade and enhance private sector development to increase income generation opportunities for sustainable livelihoods (mission).</li> <li>- Improve Industrial Supply and Productivity (goal).</li> <li>- Increase Processing Activities and Value-addition (goal).</li> <li>- Enhance Market Access and Visibility for Samoan Goods and Services (goal).</li> <li>- Strengthen Sector Coordination, Planning and Support (goal).</li> </ul>
<b>6. Energy Sector Plan</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Access to quality energy supply for all improved (vision).</li> <li>- Sustainable and affordable energy for all (mission).</li> <li>- Renewable energy investment and generation increased (outcome).</li> <li>- Electricity supply access and reliability improved (outcome).</li> <li>- Road transport energy efficiency policy planning improved (outcome).</li> <li>- Petroleum supply, management and safety improved (outcome).</li> <li>- Climate and disaster resilience management integrated into energy planning and implementation (outcome).</li> </ul>
<b>7. Communications Sector Plan</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Affordable and appropriate ICT accessible to all (vision).</li> <li>- To provide citizens and government with access to appropriate, high-quality, affordable ICTs, to reduce hardship and poverty, and achieve and sustain a better standard of living (mission).</li> <li>- To provide for access to appropriate and affordable ICT for all.</li> <li>- To develop fundamental ICT development skills that can address local and regional needs.</li> <li>- To utilise ICT as a means for enhancing the effectiveness, efficiency, inclusiveness, accountability and transparency of state governance.</li> </ul>
<b>8. Transport Sector Plan</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sustainable, safe, secure and environmentally responsible transport network that supports Samoa's economic and social development and contributes to improving the quality of life for all Samoans (vision).</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improve, sustain and climate proof road transport network (goal).</li> <li>- Improve effectiveness, safety, security and competitiveness of maritime services (goal).</li> <li>- Upgrade the capacity, safety and security of air transport services (goal).</li> <li>- Strengthen transport sector governance framework (goal).</li> <li>- Ensure environmentally sustainable, energy efficient and socially responsible transport sector (goal).</li> </ul>
<b>9. Education Sector Plan</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- All people in Samoa are educated and productively engaged (vision).</li> <li>- To deliver and promote high-quality education and training to meet the national, economic, social and cultural goals of Samoa (mission).</li> <li>- Enhance the quality of education and training for all learners (goal).</li> <li>- Provide everyone with access to good quality education and training opportunities (goal).</li> <li>- Make education and training more relevant to national needs and the labour market (goal).</li> <li>- Improve the effectiveness of sector planning, monitoring and reporting (goal).</li> <li>- Develop ways to manage the education sector's resources sustainably (goal).</li> </ul>
<b>10. Tourism Sector Plan</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Samoa will have a growing tourism sector, which engages our visitors and people and is recognized as the leading Pacific destination for sustainable tourism (vision).</li> <li>- To grow demand and yield for the destination and its tourism products (strategy).</li> <li>- To provide an enabling environment to support growth and investment in tourism related businesses (strategy).</li> <li>- To support product improvements and new product development to meet market expectations (strategy).</li> <li>- To provide education and training which supports industry and community needs (strategy).</li> <li>- To increase destination competitiveness through increased accessibility, infrastructure use and maintenance (strategy).</li> </ul>
<b>11. Samoa Law and Justice Sector Plan</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A safe, fair and just Samoa.</li> <li>- Ensure safer communities through crime prevention and crime management strategies.</li> <li>- Improve access to Justice through fairer and more responsive Justice systems.</li> <li>- Maintain the Integrity and good governance of the dual Justice systems.</li> </ul>
<b>12. Finance Sector Plan</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Macroeconomic stability (vision)</li> <li>- Fiscal sustainability (goal)</li> <li>- Monetary and financial stability (goal)</li> <li>- Sound external position (goal)</li> </ul>
<b>13. Public Administration Sector Plan</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A trusted, citizen-focused, public administration (vision).</li> <li>- Better public services (outcome 1)</li> <li>- Better public policies (outcome 2)</li> <li>- Skilled workforce (outcome 3)</li> </ul>

Given its broad and interconnected areas, agriculture and fisheries are interconnected with all sectors, industries and fields of development work. For instance, education has a role to play in human resource development of the AFS. Similarly, the ICT has a role to facilitate the adoption and utilisation of technology in all sectors including the AFS. As such, agriculture and fisheries development in Samoa is supported by a number of other intersecting and parallel national policies, including (not limited to):

- National Policy on Organic Agriculture 2022
- National Fisheries & Aquaculture Policy 2021-2031
- National Export Strategy 2012-2016
- Samoa Ocean Strategy 2020-2030
- National Food and Nutrition Policy 2022-2027
- National NCD Control Policy 2018-2023
- National Policy for Gender Equality and Rights of Women and Girls 2021-2031



- National Energy Policy 2007
- National Investment Policy 2019
- Samoa Climate Change Policy

#### 2.3.4. Agriculture sector plan 2016-2020 – achievements and learnings

The **Agriculture Sector Plan (ASP) 2016-2020** outlines the strategic development of the sector for the last five years from 2016 to 2020. Given that a new sector plan has not been in place since 2020, the ASP 2016-2020 remains current and is prevailing strategy directing the development of the sector, until a new sector plan is completed and launched. The ASP promoted a sector wide approach to the development of the sector through four strategic objectives:

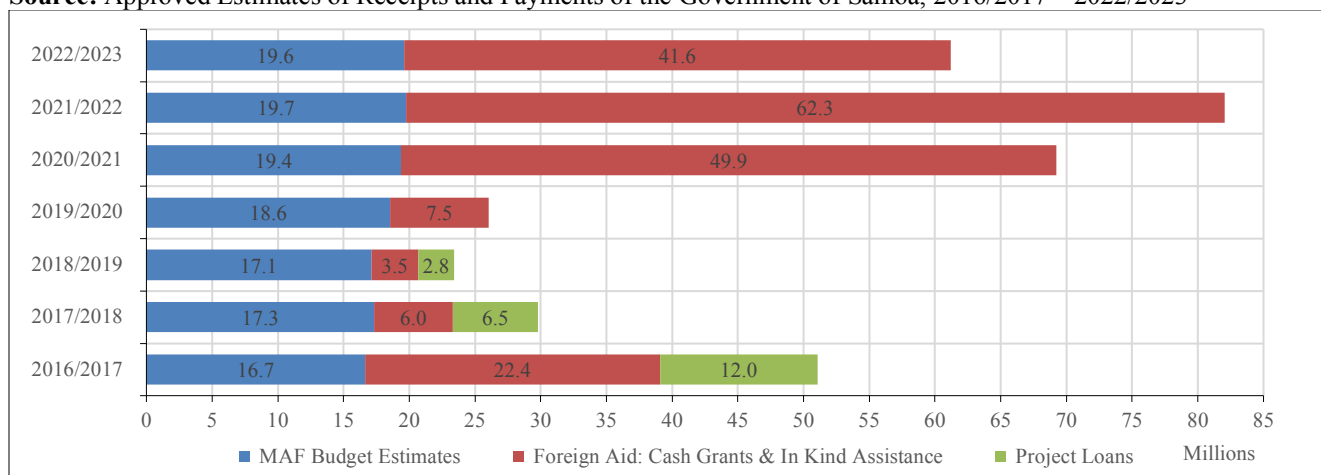
- To ensure a priority focused agriculture sector operating within a stable and coherent enabling policy and enabling framework.
- To ensure an increased stable supply and consumption of domestically produced nutritious food products for both rural and urban communities.
- To enhance private sector capacity in improving production, productivity, product quality, value adding and marketing.
- To strengthen capacities in rural communities, landowners, farmers and fishers to use natural resources in a sustainable way and increase sector resilience to natural disasters and climate change.

The ASP 2016-2020's vision is '*a sustainable agriculture and fisheries sector for food security, health, prosperity, job creation and resilience*', with the theme 'enhancing partnerships to develop and sustain agriculture and fisheries', and the overarching goal 'to increase food, nutrition and income security'. The four 'end of sector plan outcomes' (ESPO) are: i) sector coordination improved and investment in food security and inclusive commercial agriculture and fisheries production systems increased; ii) an increased supply and consumption of competitively priced domestically produced food; iii) a sustained increase in production, productivity, product quality, value adding, and marketing of agriculture and fisheries products; and iv) sustainable agricultural and fisheries resource management practices in place and climate resilience and disaster relief efforts strengthened.

The ASP indicative 5-year funding requirement is **SAT\$117million**. Over the last seven years (2016/2017 to 2022/2023), the total funding estimates for the sector is **SAT\$343million** or **SAT\$200million** for the five years (2016/2017 to 2020/2021) of the ASP lifespan. This equates to an annual allocation of **SAT\$49million** over the seven years or **SAT\$40million** over the five years of the ASP (see Table 4 and Figure 7 below). The MAF managed 64% of the sector funding (including its own allocated government appropriations) for the seven years or 73% for the five years of the ASP 2016-2021. The government budget estimates contribute to around 37% of the sector estimated funding, while 63% are from foreign aid and in-kind assistance (56%) and foreign loans (6%) over the last seven years. For the five years (2016/2017-2020/2021) of the ASP, government contribution of total fundings allocation for the sector amounted to 64% while foreign aid and in-kind assistance contributed 45% and 11% from foreign loans. Contributions from (foreign loans) have declined since 2016/2017 with no loans over the last four years. Contributions from foreign aid in terms of cash grants assistance increased substantial over the three recent years of 2020/2021 to 2022/2023 compared to the initial years of the ASP 2016-2021. The annual contribution from the government budget to the sector as seen with the approved estimates for the MAF has slightly increased (on average) by 3% over the last seven years, or an increase of 18% from 2016/2017 to 2022/2023.

**Table 4: Sector approved estimates – sources of funds****Source:** Approved Estimates of Receipts and Payments of the Government of Samoa, 2016/2017 – 2022/2023

	Sector Total Approved Estimates	MAF Budget Estimates	Foreign Aid: Cash Grants Assistance	Project Loans	In kind Assistance	Funds managed through MAF	MAF shared of sector budget	MAF Budget Estimates	Foreign Aid: Cash Grants & In-Kind Assistance	Project Loans
2016/17	51,074,386	16,660,228	22,409,765	12,004,393	-	43,085,036	84%	33%	44%	24%
2017/18	29,801,389	17,341,655	5,661,785	6,493,104	304,845	25,530,219	86%	58%	20%	22%
2018/19	23,425,985	17,115,561	3,004,835	2,762,308	543,281	20,421,191	87%	73%	15%	12%
2019/20	26,031,541	18,566,801	5,924,219		1,540,521	23,564,435	91%	71%	29%	0%
2020/21	69,255,633	19,383,976	48,248,883		1,622,774	33,105,043	48%	28%	72%	0%
2021/22	82,034,862	19,738,616	61,186,168		1,110,078	42,082,900	51%	24%	76%	0%
2022/23	61,182,706	19,628,783	40,718,295		835,628	30,323,539	50%	32%	68%	0%
Total	342,806,502	128,435,620	187,153,950	21,259,805	5,957,127	218,112,363	64%	37%	56%	6%
Average	48,972,357	18,347,946	26,736,279	7,086,602	851,018	31,158,909	64%	37%	56%	14%

**Figure 7: Sector approved estimates – sources of funds****Source:** Approved Estimates of Receipts and Payments of the Government of Samoa, 2016/2017 – 2022/2023

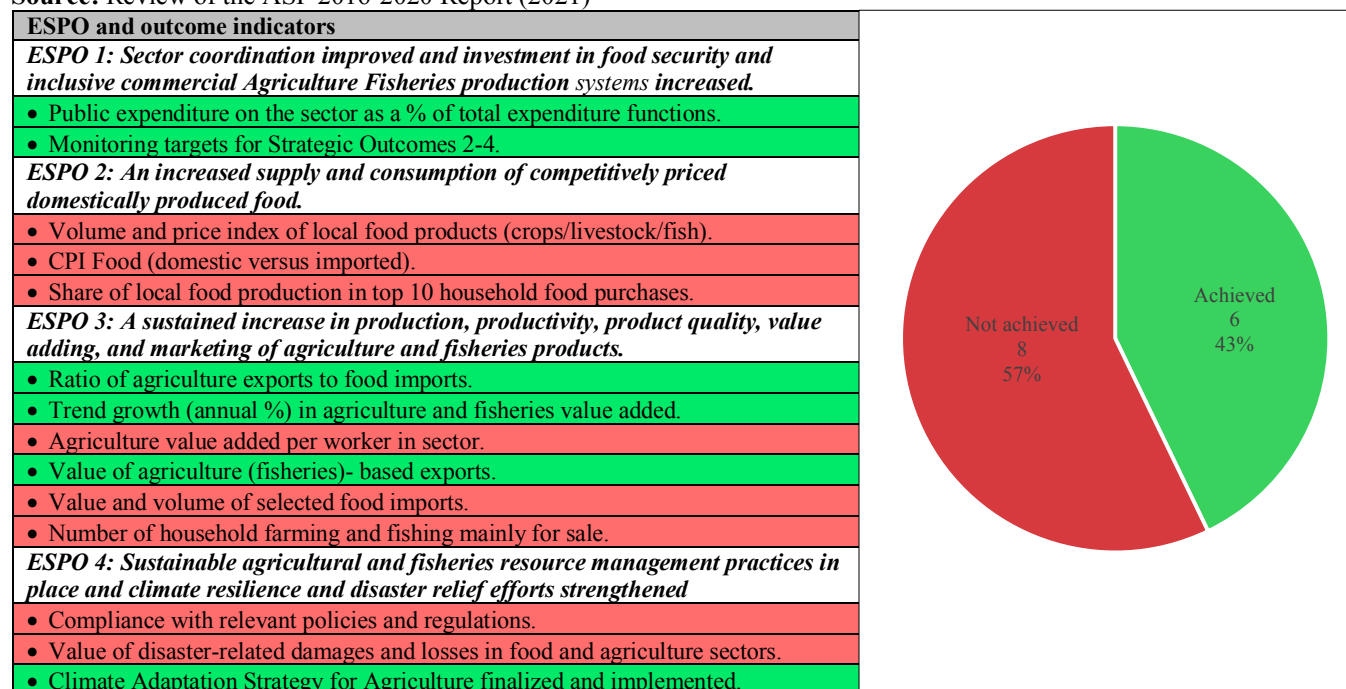
The Review of the ASP 2016-2020 conducted in 2021 gives the overall assessment of the status of the implementation and achievements of the ASP 2016-2020 as summarised in Table 1 and Figure 1 below. Out of the total 14 outcome indicators specified under the four ESPOs, six (or 43%) outcome indicators were achieved but eight (or 57%) were not achieved. The Review further highlighted the following key findings in terms of the key gaps, development areas and lessons learnt for consideration in the formulation of the next ASP:

- The ASP design was under-development in a number of respects – such as the non-inclusion of immediate outcomes in the strategic framework, and some inconsistency in the ASP design languages.
- The design of the plan needs to be internally consistent so that the logic from the activity level through to the vision and sector outcomes is sound and clear.
- It was difficult for key stakeholders to highlight the full extent of their work and achievements in accordance with the sector plan.
- There was limited reporting from farmers and fishers as well as the private sector players who are key to the success of the ASP implementation. The nature and extent of the involvement of these different players of the sector needs to be reassessed for effectiveness.
- The importance of ‘resilience’ and inshore fisheries production was understated in the ASP.
- The sectoral approach requires a lot more work and synergies and this requires having a clear delimitation in the tasks of each stakeholder and accountability mechanisms need to be put in place to ensure the respective roles are actually carried out.

- It was not clear how much of the substantial financing gap needed to implement the ASP, and the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) of the sector plan was not regularly updated after 2016 and did not fully capture significant investments (e.g., current programs such as the SAFROM and SCATAP) in the sector.
- There was a lack of relevant and current data to provide accurate assessments across the ESPOs with missing baselines and targets for some of the indicators.
- Two out of the four outcome indicators were met – i.e., there was an increase in food produced by households for home consumption and there was a reduction in the proportion of household living below basic needs poverty line (i.e., food poverty).
- The two outcome indicators that were not met include the establishment of a ‘food production index (for annual measurement of the sector development outcomes) and increasing the ‘share of households reporting agriculture and fisheries activities mainly for sale’.
- A number of initiatives for evidence-based policy decision making such as studies and surveys (e.g., food production index and capacity assessment of ASP implementing agencies) were proposed but did not eventuate.
- An appropriately resource unit (i.e., the sector coordinating division) to facilitate implementation of the sector plan was supposed to be in place by 2016 but was only fully operational in 2020.
- The agriculture sector steering committee (ASSC) and working groups provided the mechanisms for stakeholder engagement from across government, private sector and civil society sectors.
- Human resources are needed to facilitate and drive implementation of the ASP - current source levels and capacity is fully immersed in carrying out responsibilities to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAF) and development partners programs with limited absorptive capacity.
- The MAF needs to be proactive in ensuring the ASP remains a dynamic and relevant sector planning document.

**Figure 2:** Status of implementation and achievements of the ASP 2016-2020

**Source:** Review of the ASP 2016-2020 Report (2021)



### 2.3.5. Key development programs and projects in the sector

The 2022/2023 Budget Estimates outlined the following programs/projects for the agriculture and fisheries sector, which amount to SAT\$15million for the current financial year and SAT\$23million for the previous financial year (of 2021/2022). It is difficult to see from the existing budget documents a forward estimate or financial investments in the sector in the medium term to the long term.

**Table 5: Ongoing programs/projects in the agriculture and fisheries sector**

Source: Samoa national budget estimates 2022/2023; desktop information from MAF

Program/projects funds as stated in the Budget 2022/2023				
Program/Project	Development partner	Implementing agency	FY2022-23	FY2021-22
1. Soil Management for Farm Resilience in the Pacific Islands	GOA-ACIAR	MAF	19,195	33,243
2. Aligning Genetics Resources, Production and Post-Harvest Systems to Market Opportunities	GOA-ACIAR	MAF		51,166
3. Strengthening Fisheries Information Management	FFA	MAF	37,500	20,000
4. Fisheries Development Project for small-scale pelagic fisheries	FFA	MAF	150,000	150,000
5. Samoa Agribusiness Support Project	ADB	MOF	910,000	250,000
	GOA-DFAT	MOF	1,824,818	1,793,492
6. Samoa Agriculture & Fishery Productivity and Marketing Project (SAFROM)	World Bank	MAF	6,517,205	14,879,095
	IFAD	MAF	1,303,441	2,934,176
7. ACIAR – Improving ruminant production and supply in Samoa	GOA-ACIAR	MAF	60,000	34,082
8. Responding to emerging pests and threats to horticulture in the Pacific.	SPC	MAF	448,133	94,562
9. Sector analysis and investment requirements for improving Fiji and Samoa small ruminant sector	GOA-ACIAR	MAF	9,131	13,219
10. US Treaty on Economic Development Fund	FFA	MOF	2,085,506	1,000,000
11. Pacific Island Rural & Agricultural Stimulus Facility (PIRAS)	IFAD	MAF	1,295,620	2,054,373
12. Safeguarding threatened coconut diversity within the upgraded International Coconut Genebank for the South Pacific	SPC	MAF	46,653	26,099
13. Safeguarding and deploying coconut diversity to improve livelihoods in the Pacific	SPC	MAF	89,423	46,523
14. Seeds for life	SPC	MAF	280,000	
15. Assistance towards more profitable and sustainable mabe pearl and shell-based livelihoods in the Western Pacific	GOA	MAF	38,351	
16. Assessment of the efficiency of using e-data technology to collect and report on fisheries market data in Samoa.	SPC	MAF	100,104	
17. Circular Economy for recovery of Waste Program (CERO)	UNDP	SROS		135,402
18. Covid-19 Preparedness and Recovery Diversification of Economic Sector	UNDP	SROS		90,516
19. E-Phyto Sanitary Certification System	GOA-DFAT	MAF		225,000
20. Fisheries Covid-19 Pandemic Stimulus Package	FFA	MAF		20,000
21. Developing the National Science, Technology and Innovation Policy in Samoa.	UNESCO	SROS		25,000
22. Samoa Knowledge Society Initiative	UNESCO	MAF		10,000
23. Building Case for Investment in the Coconut Industry.	GOA-ACIAR	MAF		18,438

<b>Total</b>		<b>15,215,080</b>	<b>23,904,386</b>
<b>Other programs/projects not channelled via Treasury/Ministry of Finance</b>			
<b>Program/Project</b>	<b>Development partner</b>	<b>Implementing agency</b>	<b>FYs 2020-2023 (USD)</b>
Support to address the vulnerability of agriculture, food security and nutrition due to COVID-19	FAO	MAF	250,000
Enhance regional animal health capacity to prepare and respond to risks of African Swine Fever introduction and spread in the Pacific.	FAO	MAF	500,000
Strengthening Capacities to Improve Animal Health and Enhance Livestock Production in the Pacific Region	FAO	MAF	500,000
Implementation of recommendations to improve Samoa's Community-based Fisheries Management Programme (CBFMP)	FAO	MAF	153,000
Small Scale Tuna Fisheries Development Project "Enhancing livelihoods and food security through fisheries with Nearshore fish aggregating devices in the Pacific Ocean"	FAO	MAF	Not stated

The reviews of the implementation of some of the programs and projects (e.g., Samoa Agricultural Competitiveness Enhancement Project (SACEP) and SAFROM) in the AFS identified some of the key learnings to be considered for the sector development:

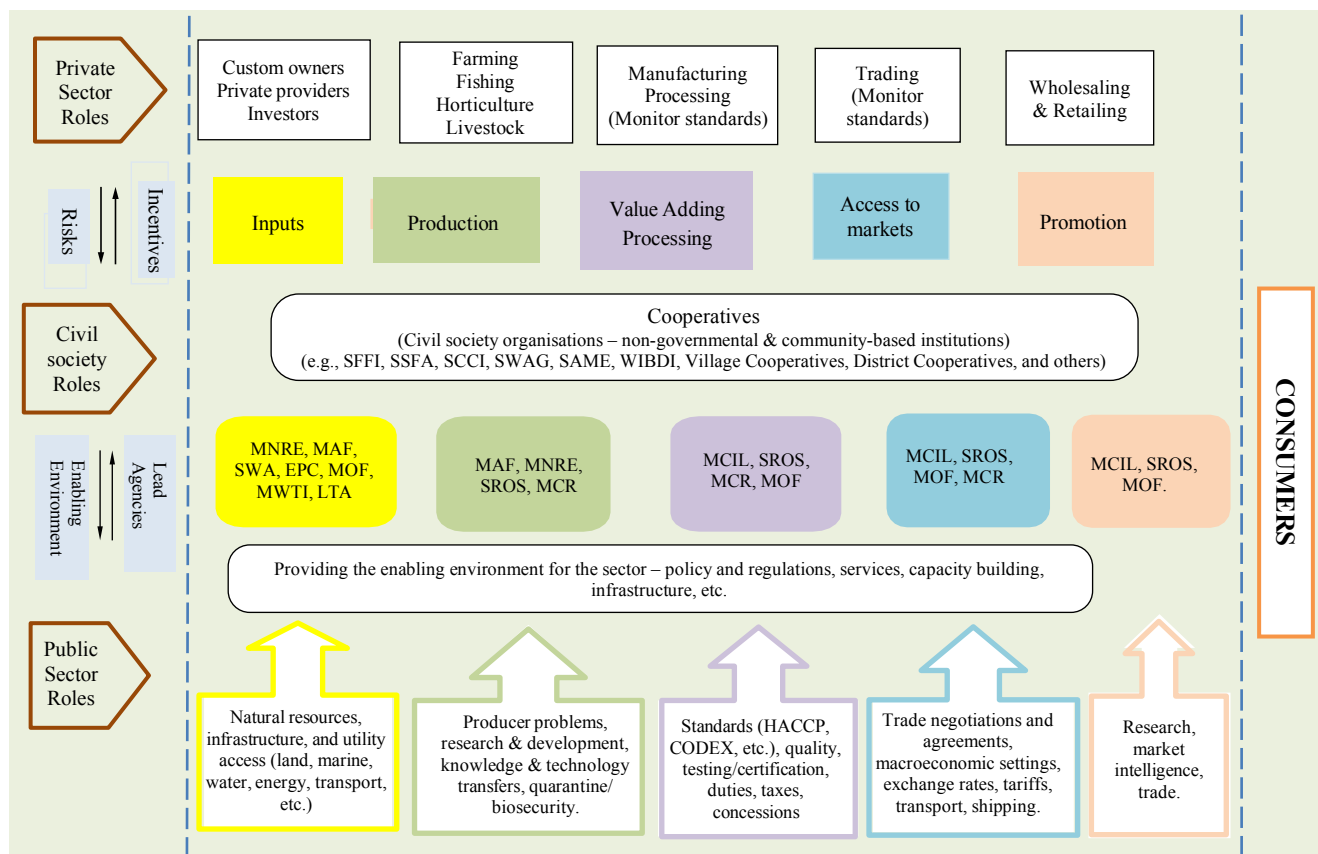
- Ownership, commitment and support of policies, plans, and programs and projects are critical for effective and efficient implementation.
- Staff shortage and limited capacity hinder implementation. It is important to pay attention to human resource matters such as the proper recruitment of qualified staff and retention of staff through attractive remuneration packages.
- Extension, advisory and veterinary services delivery systems are weak in Samoa and need interventions and mechanisms for strengthening these services.
- Strengthening partnerships with the private sector is important for the ongoing development of the sector.
- Improving public awareness and communication on sector initiatives is needed.
- Some of the pre-qualification criteria for accessing grants/funds from under programs/projects are too high for small farmers and fishers to access and may lead to the most vulnerable ones not able to access available assistances/support.
- Improving the accuracy and timely data collection is needed for effective and quality monitoring and evaluation.

#### 2.3.6. Stakeholders and their roles in the sector

The sector is a system comprising the complex interactions of various actors/players working and contributing to the development of Samoa through various roles. Figure 7 outlines an indicative list of key players/actors of the sector and their key roles.

**Figure 8: Generic agriculture and fisheries sector roles**

Source: Agriculture sector plan 2016-2020, p. 13



The public sector's key role is to provide the enabling environment for the sector to develop and grow – empowering the private sector and civil society to build and develop their capacities as key generators and operators of the sector. Having in place a robust and coherent policy and regulatory framework, and providing the needed services, support systems, information/data, infrastructure, access to materials, resources and tools, and capacity building are all key aspects of providing that enabling environment.

The private sector and civil society sector remain key implementers and operators, contributing to the growth of the sector, through the provisions of private investments, employment/labour, services and goods, production, processing, business development, and other areas. They also play a watchdog and advocacy role for public policy so that relevant policy and programming responses are provided and are serving the interests of the majority of sector members, stakeholders, and beneficiaries.

### 3. Key issues and challenges for the sector plan

Many of the constraints faced by the sector will remain for years - climate change and environmental degradation; pests and diseases; preferences for unhealthy food and a more sedentary lifestyle; lack of interests in agriculture and fisheries as career choices; high and increasing costs of production including costs of labour and doing businesses; limited access to financing; human and financial constraints; and completing priorities across different development sectors are key constraints. In developing the sector, Samoa needs to navigate through these challenges and to look at the best utilisation of available resources and opportunities, as well as adapting to the ongoing changes in the sector environment. To



inform the development of the next sector plan, outlined below is a recap of the key issues and challenges to be considered for the development of the sector:

### 3.1. The sector-wide approach needs more work for the effective delivery of the sector plan

The effectiveness of the implementation of the sector plan requires making the sector-wide approach works for all key stakeholders and implementers. It requires effective coordination, collaboration, partnerships, and synergies across all key stakeholders working together to implement the sector plan and to contribute to the development of the sector. As the strategic planning guide for the development of the sector, the sector plan needs to be widely understood by stakeholders – to have a shared understanding of the different roles and contributions of the different players in the implementation of the plan – for collective ownership and accountability of results and impacts.

However, it is not clear from the existing evidence whether the sectoral approach is working and how it has been contributing to the development of the sector. The consultation highlighted that the sector plan is largely seen as a MAF plan - rather than a strategic development planning document and public policy directive for the sector. Feedback from the private sector and civil society stakeholders pointed to the need for non-government sector stakeholders to become more aware of the sector plan and its core development initiatives. Further, the role and capacity of the MAF in ‘making the sector-wide approach’ works for the sector needs to be looked at for further development and strengthening.

### 3.2. Development priorities for the sector

The 2021 Review of the ASP 2016-2020 and stakeholder consultations conducted as part of this review process highlighted the ‘priorities looking ahead’ for the sector, which are: resilient and sustainable food systems; food security (nutritionally sensitive); rural transformation; enhancing private sector capacity; and fisheries development and management aspirations. The strategic objectives outlined in the ASP 2016-2020 continue to remain relevant for the sector and its ongoing development. However, gaps identified in the design and implementation of the ASP 2016-2020 (see section 2.3.4 above) needs to be addressed – such as having more emphasis on resilience and fisheries as key developmental areas. Further, the sector plan needs to remain relevant and as such, it needs to be a dynamic planning document that is continuously reviewed and revised, in response to the emerging issues and dynamics in the sector and its operating environment. Some of these key issues/dynamics include responding to the impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic, global crisis resulting from the Russia-Ukraine war, and shifting priorities and delivery modalities of services/programs<sup>vi</sup> under the current government.

### 3.3. Development areas for the sector

The 2021 Review of the ASP 2016-2020, documentary evidence, and further stakeholder consultations have highlighted several areas that need further attention for continuous development, strengthening and improvement of the sector and hence the achievement of the next sector plan. These are outlined as follows:

- *Research and development* – focusing on priority research needs of the sector, such as pests/diseases, marine organisms, climate resilient crops, value adding and product development,

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<sup>vi</sup> An example is the changing modality of agricultural and fisheries projects of districts and villages where SAT\$1 million per district funding is being distributed to each district development planning committee to manage and implement under the governance oversight of the Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development (MWCSO).

use of chemicals and natural/local fertilization, crop/product diversification, market and product intelligences, adaptation mechanisms, and others. The sharing of knowledge products from research for improving farming practices, advancing business/commercialisation interests, and for increasing public awareness and education is needed.

- *Awareness, advocacy and education* – focusing on the sustainable development and governance of Samoa’s resources (e.g., fisheries, oceans, lands, animals and plants); implications of unsafe and unsustainable practices; finding and sustaining export markets; prompting interests in agriculture as career and business development areas; and educational and training (e.g., TVET) courses catering for the needs of the sector - such as in agribusiness, good agricultural practices, organic farming, use of pesticides, and compliance with export markets.
- *Digitisation and innovation* – looking at promoting and utilising digitisation and innovation in the sector (see National Science, Technology & Innovation Policy (NST&I) Policy for Samoa) for improved efficiency, value for money, production, value adding, return on investments, etc. Opportunities include artificial intelligences (to assist with managing cattle farming and farm security); mechanisation initiatives; agro-climate pro app for weather and crop development information; climate resilient crops and technologies, inland fisheries for economic transformation; and aquaculture development.
- *Human resource development and institutional arrangements* – building and developing the human resource capacity of the sector is critical for its development. Assessing human resource capacity needs and gaps is needed, including resourcing the sector (across different areas and industries) with the right technical staff to provide the needed services and technical support. Proper institutions and structures staffed with the right people with the required knowledge and skills need to be considered who will provide needed services and technical support.
- *Data, information, sharing and exchanging* – existing evidence suggest the need for accurate and contemporary data/information on the sector – such as statistics on production and value adding activities and contributions; records of farmers, fisheries, exporters, and other players of the sector; and learnings from trial-and-error approaches which should be shared to inform ongoing policy responses and programming approaches. The development of qualitative and quantitative methods to track performance of the sector across the different industries is needed.
- *Government support and regulatory policy* – focusing on what is needed to facilitate the enabling environment for the sector. This involves several policy and regulatory mechanisms and programming efforts - on areas such as providing incentives, subsidies and concessions; financing and investment support (e.g., for capital injections, tools, and materials); infrastructure; quality control (e.g., certification); networking; facilitating availability of technical know-how; and access to markets and other development opportunities.
- *Investments and development partner support and contributions* – around SAT\$23 million per year of fundings (recorded in the national budget) for the sector are contributions from development partners (donors, development agencies, and others). As such, it is important that continuous support from development partners is solicited for the ongoing development of the sector, including implementation of the sector plan. The ability to seek or influence these types of support and to effectively manage programs/projects and funds of development partners, including the capacity to spend money and to implement programs/projects within the required timeframes, is



an area that need further strengthening for the sector. At the same time, it is crucial that the impacts of programs/projects on the local people and economy are continuously assessed, monitored and evaluated – and that priorities are communicated to development partners for the customization and adaptation of programs/projects to local and national needs. At the same time, it is important to start looking at a more national/local sustainable financial strategy for the sector through the financial contributions of key sector agencies and stakeholders as well as charges and fees for services rendered.

- *Sector coordination, monitoring and evaluation* – the facilitation, coordination, monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the sector plan has been highlighted as areas needing further development and improvement. It is critical that the sector coordination unit is fully staffed and has the capability to perform these functions, including ensuring that the sector plan remains relevant, updated and well-understood by all key stakeholders. The sector governance, leadership oversight, and stakeholder coordination mechanisms provided through the sector committee and working groups need to be continued and supported.

#### **4. Way forward**

The situational analysis provided above gives a snapshot of where the sector is in terms of its development status - highlighting the key issues and challenges as well as the priorities for the sector. The analysis informs the development of the next sector plan for the Samoa agriculture and fisheries sector (AFS) for the next five years, 2023-2028.

It is important that once the sector plan is in place, it is treated as a living document that is continuously revised and updated to ensure it is a dynamic plan responding to emerging changes and needs in the policy and implementing environment of the sector and its sector plan.

## Attachment 1 – Profile and status of the Samoa Agriculture and Fisheries Sector

Samoa's development performance	
Development indicators	Samoa
Human Development Index (HDI)	111 (out of 188 countries) (2018)
Gross domestic product (GDP) growth	3.5% (2018/19); -3.2% (2019/20); -8.9% (2020/21) (WB, 2018)
Gross National Income (GNI)	USD4,190 (2019) (WB, 2019)
Classification by income level	Middle income country (WB, 2018)
Population living below the national basic needs poverty line	18.8 (2016); 22.7 (2018)
Population living in extreme poverty (below national food poverty line)	4.3 (2016); 6.0 (2018)
Population that are vulnerable (Vulnerability Rate)	42% (2018)
Population economically active rate	41% (2011); 47% (2016)
National unemployment rate	8.7% (2012); 14.5% (2017)
Inequality	47% (2008); 56% (2013/14)
Gender Index	

Food system characteristics	
Characteristics	Status
Climate	Tropical
Land area	2,934 km <sup>2</sup>
EEZ	120,000 km <sup>2</sup> - 0.4% of total Pacific EEZ (the smallest EEZ in the region)
Population	200,010 (2021)
Population growth (annual)	1%
Population density	69 people per km <sup>2</sup>
Rural population	80%
Agriculture land area	26.75% (2016)
Agriculture sector contribution	10% of GDP (2019); 22% of labour force (2017)
Main domestic export commodities	60% domestic exports and 40% re-exports. Domestic exports (2020/21) - fresh fish (32%), taro (11%), beer (7%), coconut & coconut-by-products (6.9%), <i>nonu</i> juice (2%), re-exports (27%); others (13.4%)
Trade deficit	-SAT313 million (2018/19); -SAT428 million (2019/20); -SAT809 million (2020/21)
Merchandise trade deficit	-SAT783.7 million (2018/19); -SAT728.3 million (2019/20)
Agriculture and fisheries employment	22% (2016)

Food production profile	
Production aspects	Status
Average area of holding (acres)	5.8 (2009); 8.0 (2015); 4 (2019)
Number of households growing crops	84% (2009); 97% (2015); 94% (2019)
Number of households with livestock	69% (2009); 68% (2015); 50% (2019)
Number of households engaged in fishing	25% (2009); 21% (2019); 10% (2019)

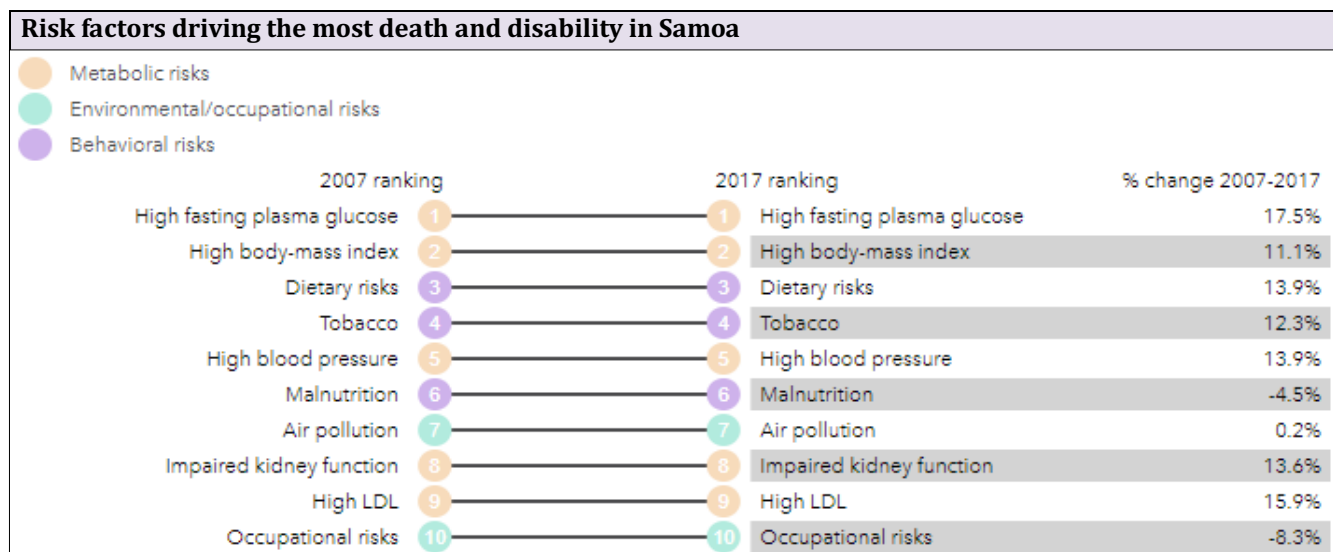
Food security and consumption profile	
Indicators	Status
Population with food security	73.2% (2018)
Population with moderate food insecurity	24.2% (2018)
Population with severe food insecurity	2.6% (2018)
Population that is undernourished	5% (2018)
Average national daily consumption per capita	2,800 kcal
Share of food consumption by food groups	28% cereals and products (mainly rice & bread); 18% oil crops (coconuts); 11% meat (mainly chicken)

	10% roots and tubers (mainly taro); 7.6% sugars and syrups; 7.5% vegetables and vegetable products 5.9% processed food; 3.7% fish and fish products 2.7% fruits and fruit products; 2.5% vegetable oils and fats; 2.7% others
Nutrient consumption	55% carbohydrates; 34% fats; and 11% protein*
Fruits and vegetables per capita Consumption	300 grams per day*
At least 20 servings of fruits per week consumption	1.7% women and 0.5% men (2019)
At least 20 servings of vegetables per week consumption	1.5% women and 0.7% men (2019)
Share of food expenditures in total household expenditures	45% (53% poorest; 31% richest).
Average cost to acquire 1,000 calories kcal	SAT2.2

\* WHO recommended intakes is 400 grams per day per capital for fruits and vegetables, 55-75% for carbohydrates 15-30% for fats, and 10-15% for protein.

Nutritional health profile								
Nutrition indicators	N	M	F	N	M	F	Global average	Global Targets
<b>Infant (%)</b>	<b>1999-2013*</b>			<b>2019**</b>			<b>2015-2018</b>	<b>2025</b>
Under-five wasting	3.9 [2013]	3.0	4.9	3.1 [2019]			7.3 [2018]	5.0%
Under-five stunting	4.9 [2013]	5.6	4.1	7.3 [2019]			21.9 [2018]	4.0% (40% reduction)
Under-five overweight	5.3 [2013]	6.2	4.3	8.7 [2019]			5.9 [2018]	5.5%
Under-five with anaemia	23.2 [1999]			34.1 [2015]*	32.5	35.8		
6 months exclusive breastfeeding	70.3 [2013]			51.7 [2019]			42.2 [2018]	At least 50%
Low birth rate							14.6 [2015]	10.5%
<b>Childhood/adolescent (%)</b>	<b>2000*</b>			<b>2014*</b>			<b>2016</b>	<b>2025</b>
5-19 aged underweight		2.2	1.6		1.4	0.9	31.6 (M); 25.9 (F)	
5-19 aged overweight		25.4	37.1		47.5	57.6	19.2 (M); 17.5 (F)	
5-19 aged obesity		8.8	6.4		23.3	19.9	7.8 (M); 5.6 (F)	
<b>Maternal (%)</b>	<b>2000*</b>			<b>2016*</b>			<b>2015-2018</b>	<b>2025</b>
Reproductive women with anaemia			22.1			31.3	32.5	
Pregnant women with anaemia			34.1			42.5	40.1	15.0%
<b>Adults (% and grams)</b>	<b>2000-2017*</b>			<b>2014-2016*</b>			<b>2014-2017</b>	<b>2025</b>
Adult diabetes		15.5	18.7		22.7	26.6	9.0 (M); 7.9 (F)	9.0% (M); 7.9% (F)
Adult overweight		65.3	74.5		73.6	82.0	38.5 (M); 39.2 (F)	
Adult obesity		28.3	45.5		39.9	55.0	11.1 (M); 15.1 (F)	10.4% (M); 14.4% (F)
Adult raised blood pressure		25.2	19.4		26.6	21.0	24.1 (M); 20.1 (F)	18.2% (M); 15.2% (F)
Sodium intake (grams per day)	2.2 [2017]						5.6 [2017]	3.95g per day
Life expectancy	73 (2011)			75 (2016)				

N – National. F – Female. M – Male. \* Source: WHO (2019). + Source: Choy, et al. (2017). Global averages/targets were obtained from 2020 Global Nutrition Report: Action on equity to end malnutrition. \*\* SBS (2019). Blank means data not available.



Source: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation, 2017