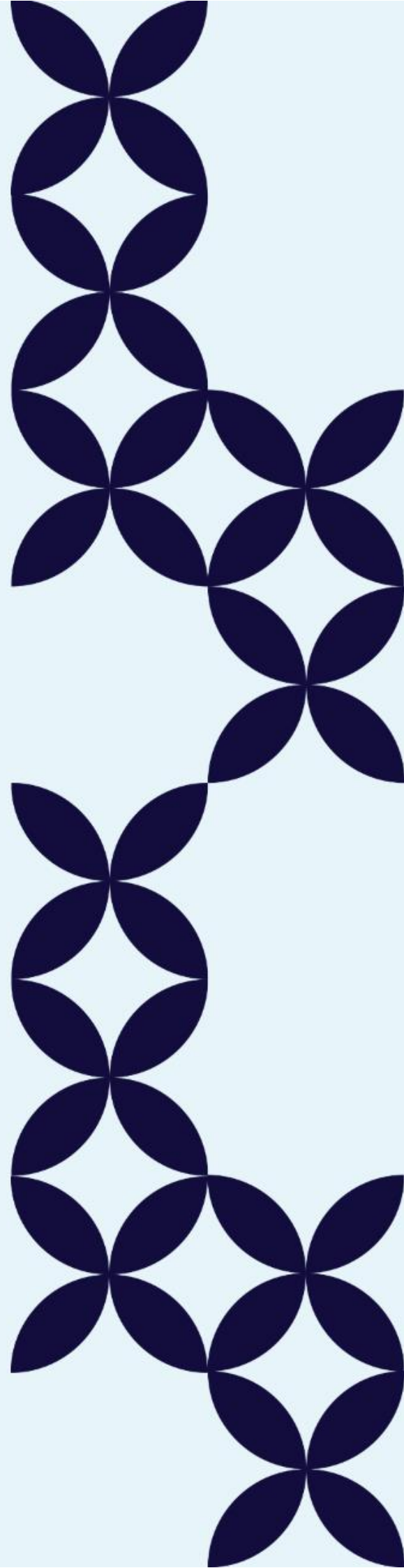
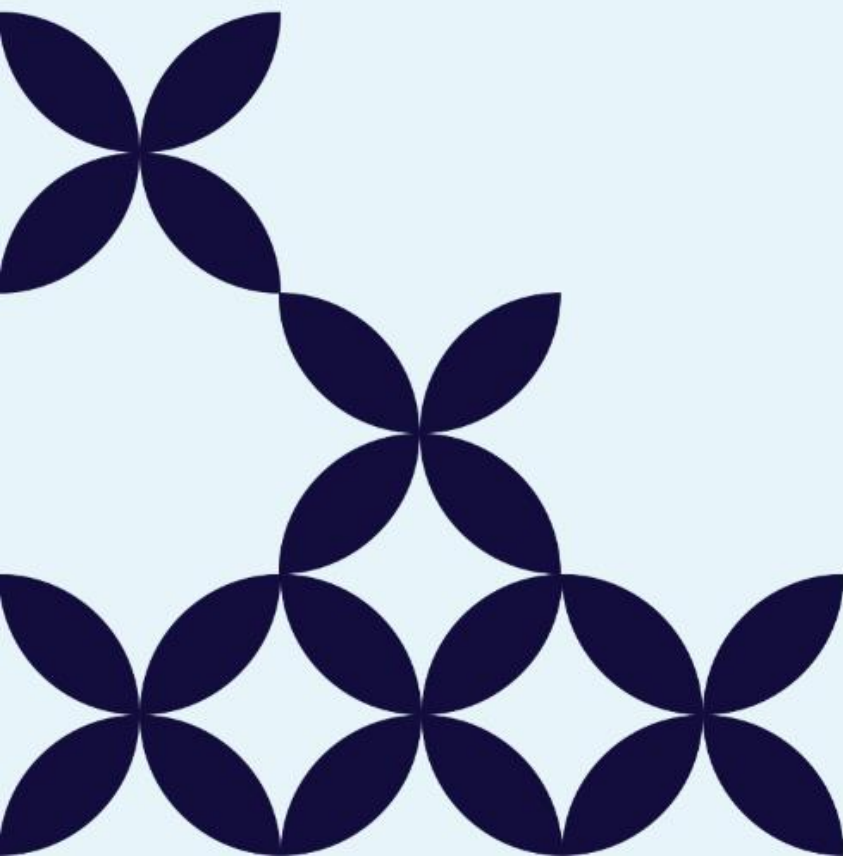


Samoa

Four Year Plan

December 2021





This document is one in a series of Four Year Plans for Pacific Island countries published by the New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade. For the latest version please go to www.mfat.govt.nz

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² <https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/1981/0047/latest/DLM51358.html>



Purpose of this document

The New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MFAT) has developed this Four Year Plan (4YP) to guide the planning and management of New Zealand's overall engagement with Samoa, and as a platform for dialogue.

The 4YP is used to bring clarity to what work should be prioritised and to help monitor progress to achieve shared outcomes and strategic goals.

This is a living document that will be refreshed annually to ensure it responds to changes in country context, including impacts of external shocks such as COVID-19.

An integrated approach

Aotearoa New Zealand pursues an integrated approach to engagement with Samoa. We focus on coherence across our diplomatic, trade and economic, climate change, environment, security, and development objectives to deliver sustainable progress in developing countries, and advance New Zealand's interests and values. As such, our development contribution (both policy and financial) is an integral pillar of our foreign policy — it reflects our network of international relationships and commitments, and is an expression of our values.

Enduring principles for New Zealand's engagement in the Pacific

The **enduring principles** which guide New Zealand's overall engagement in the Pacific region are:

- **Tātai Hono** (The recognition of deep and enduring whakapapa connections):

Shared history and meaningful relationships will shape our engagement, reinforcing New Zealand's depth of connection within the region and increasing understanding of Pacific peoples. These connections can further be enhanced by the shared value of reciprocity, shared national and regional priorities, shared language connections, and the recognition and celebration of the diversity between and within our indigenous values and those of Pacific partners.

- **Turou Hawaiiki** (Navigating together):

Our engagement will recognise that we share common values, and will reflect the unique and substantial overlap with New Zealand domestic policy decisions in respect of the Pacific. The development of New Zealand regional and national policies will actively consider their implications for the Pacific. We will also actively consider the impact on Pacific Island countries from international treaties and agreements that Aotearoa New Zealand is negotiating.



- **Whāia te Taumata Ōhanga** (Journey towards a circular economy):

Our engagement will recognise that the journey we each take is different but our horizon is the same. We will collaborate in support of the Sustainable Development Goals, with the long-term inter-generational perspective these Goals bring consistent with New Zealand's and Pacific Island countries' enduring journey together. We will aim to achieve lasting resilience through Pacific Island countries' enhanced capability to deliver on national and regional priorities through supporting sustainable human, economic, and social development. We recognise each country's mana to determine and protect its own kaitiakitanga.

- **Tātou Tātou** (All of us together):

Our cooperation will be underpinned by the principles of whanaungatanga and friendship, including honesty, trust, and respect. We will listen and have conversations. We will act with predictability, consistency, and based on the values we share as people of the Pacific. We will harmonise our efforts with others. We will confidently share New Zealand's views and perspectives, being clear about the things we will do and the things we will not do. The strength of friendship allows us to communicate openly even when our views differ.

- **Arongia ki Rangiātea** (Focus towards Excellence):

We will actively take an integrated approach across each New Zealand Government agency to recognise the centrality of the Pacific. We will amplify our value in the Pacific through encouraging impactful co-investment from actors outside the region, and by supporting regional architecture that reinforces Pacific ownership and priorities.



Country overview

Country context

Samoa's population, estimated to reach 204,000 in 2021, is split over two main islands, Upolu and Savai'i. The population is young, with around 50% aged under 25 years old. Limits on formal employment opportunities, along with Samoa's geographical remoteness and vulnerability to national disasters and climate change, constrain its economic and social development. Subsistence agriculture and fishing are integral to Samoan livelihoods. Until the COVID-19 pandemic hit, tourism played a significant and expanding role in the private sector.

Samoa headed to a general election on 9 April 2021, which saw the formation of a new government led by the Faatuatua i Le Atua Samoa ua Tasi (FAST) Party after nearly 40 years of one-party rule under the Human Rights Protection Party (HRPP).

China is an important economic partner to Samoa and its largest donor, with Aotearoa New Zealand ranked fourth behind Australia and Japan. Samoa was the fifth largest recipient of total development assistance in the Pacific in 2018³.

Samoa's National Development Plan

The Government of Samoa's Strategy for the Development of Samoa (SDS) 2016/17-2019/20 set out 14 key outcomes across four priority areas of development: economic, social, infrastructure and environment. The SDS is mainstreamed across all sectors to ensure government, private sector, civil society, and development partners are working towards the same development goals. The next iteration of the SDS was delayed by two health crises (a measles epidemic in 2019/2020 followed by the COVID-19 pandemic) but is expected to be released during 2021 for the period 2021-2025.

In March 2021 the Government of Samoa launched its 'Samoa 2040' strategy as a roadmap to 'transform Samoa to a higher growth path'. This strategy, which is intended to complement the SDS, cites the taking advantage of labour mobility opportunities in Aotearoa New Zealand and Australia as critical to unlocking Samoa's growth potential. It also cites the importance of developing a digital economy, strengthening the tourism sector, and increasing agriculture and fishing production (for export purposes and to lessen Samoa's reliance on imports). Samoa 2040 also identifies health, education, climate resilience, the sustainable management of ecosystems, and a safe and inclusive society as critical enablers to realising its vision.

COVID-19 impacts

Samoa took early action to close its border in response to COVID-19, declaring a State of Emergency on 20 March 2020. It has remained free of COVID-19 in the community and, while stretched, Samoa's health system has avoided a potential catastrophe. However, preventing COVID-19 has had a

³ Lowy Institute, 'Pacific Aid Map': [PACIFIC AID MAP | MAP \(lowyinstitute.org\)](https://www.lowyinstitute.org/pacific-aid-map)



significant impact on the economy, compounding the effects of the measles epidemic. The Central Bank of Samoa reported a decrease of 8.6% GDP for the calendar year 2020, and the Asian Development Bank projects a further fall in Samoa's GDP of 10.7% in 2021. The International Monetary Fund assesses that Samoa is at a high risk of debt distress, with public debt levels reaching 55.5% of GDP in 2020.

In response to COVID-19, the Government of Samoa established economic stimulus measures to the value of WST 149 million (NZD 84 million), supporting the construction and business services sectors and establishing or extending social protection measures to support households and businesses. This included a wage support scheme, a training subsidy, and a top-up to the senior citizens' benefit. The economy has been buoyed somewhat by remittances, which have largely held stable. However, the tourism and hospitality sector has suffered hugely and is not expected to recover fully until 2027.

New Zealand's partnership with Samoa

Aotearoa New Zealand and Samoa have a close and multifaceted relationship, founded on shared history and whanaungatanga. The 1962 Treaty of Friendship – unique among New Zealand's Pacific partnerships – continues to underpin our relationship, committing us to consult on matters of mutual interest, treat our respective citizens fairly and equally, and cooperate to promote the welfare of the people of Samoa. Our relationship is further strengthened by the 2019 Statement of Partnership, which identifies five priority areas for cooperation until 2023: partnership, climate change, security, people, and prosperity⁴.

Extensive family and cultural links across both countries are a special dimension of our relationship, adding depth beyond political and official level engagement. In New Zealand's 2018 census 182,721 people identified as Samoan, making them the largest Pacific ethnic group in Aotearoa New Zealand (with most living in Auckland). The Samoan Quota Scheme allows up to 1,100 Samoans, including their partners and dependent children, to be granted residence in Aotearoa New Zealand each year.

We also share strong economic links, with Aotearoa New Zealand welcoming 2,572 Samoan workers to Aotearoa New Zealand in 2019 under the Recognised Seasonal Employer (RSE) scheme.

New Zealand's Pacific Immigration Review in 2022 will be of keen interest to Samoa, setting the direction of a key pillar of our bilateral relationship for the years ahead.

Our relationship is also characterised by active engagement across the breadth of our respective government systems. More than 30 New Zealand Government agencies have worked, or are working, with Samoa across key sectors such as health, policing, immigration, customs, justice, child welfare, trade, and economic development. Our close collaboration in recent years responding to the

⁴ Statement of Partnership: <https://www.mfat.govt.nz/assets/Countries-and-Regions/Pacific/Samoa/New-Zealand-Samoa-Statement-of-Partnership-2019-2023.pdf>



successive health emergencies of the measles epidemic and COVID-19 pandemic has demonstrated the fullness of our partnership in action.

Samoa is also a key partner for Aotearoa New Zealand in our region. We share a commitment to supporting and preserving Pacific regionalism, and to ensuring we take a strong Pacific voice forward to address critical regional and global challenges such as climate change. In other words, we are in this together: He waka eke noa / O le fogāva'a e tasi.

Aotearoa New Zealand has both a High Commission and an Immigration New Zealand Office in Apia, as well as New Zealand Police attached to the Apia-based Pacific Transnational Crime Coordination Centre. Samoa has a High Commission in Wellington and a Consulate-General in Auckland.

New Zealand's 4YP strategic goals in Samoa

Strategic goals	
Goal One: Strengthen Samoa's economic and institutional resilience	Our engagement will be focused on supporting Samoa to enhance its economic and institutional resilience to ensure it can build back from the COVID-19 pandemic and is well-equipped to bounce back from future shocks, whether sudden or longer-term challenges (such as climate change or its youth bulge).
Goal Two: Support an inclusive Samoa in which all Samoans reach their full potential through enhanced well-being (hauora)⁵	Our engagement will invest in the hauora (health and well-being) of Samoa's population in order to ensure they are able to reach their full potential. By supporting Samoa's human development needs, we will contribute to a more inclusive society, which in turn will contribute to Samoa's long-term stability and prosperity.
Goal Three: Build a secure Samoa, founded on strong partnership	We will partner with the Government of Samoa to improve the security of Samoa and the wider Pacific region, embracing the wide definition of security set out in the Boe Declaration ⁶ . Samoa and Aotearoa New Zealand share a commitment to that expanded notion of security,

⁵ **Hauora** is the Māori concept of health and well-being. It encapsulates an expanded notion of health, covering:

- Taha tinana (physical wellbeing): The physical body, its growth, development, and ability to move, and ways of caring for it.
- Taha hinengaro (mental and emotional wellbeing): How we think, noticing and expressing thoughts and feelings, and how we respond.
- Taha whānau (social wellbeing): Family relationships, friendships and other person to person relationships, feelings of belonging, caring, and supporting others.
- Taha wairua (spiritual wellbeing): The values and beliefs that help people decide the way they live, the search for meaning and purpose in life, and personal identity and self-awareness.

⁶ <https://www.forumsec.org/2018/09/05/boe-declaration-on-regional-security/>



Strategic goals

and collective action for long-term regional security

and our partnership will see enhanced cooperation in regional fora to advocate for collective action on regional security issues, including climate change, cyber security, food security and social security. At the domestic level we will invest in development activities that support regional security initiatives, and will strengthen institutional linkages between Aotearoa New Zealand and Samoan security agencies.

These goals align with Samoa 2040, which identifies economic resilience as a key priority for moving to a higher growth trajectory and ensuring a safe, secure, inclusive society. Health, security and education are also identified in Samoa 2040 as critical enablers of growth and prosperity. Our strategic goals also align with Samoa's most recent Development Strategy (2016/17 – 2019/20), which included key outcomes such as: increasing and sustaining macroeconomic resilience (key outcome 1); improving environmental resilience (key outcome 13) and climate and disaster resilience (key outcome 14); improving community safety (key outcome 8.2); and promoting well-being and a healthy Samoa (key outcome 6).

Specific outcomes linked to our strategic goals

The logic diagram annexed to this 4YP sets out how our strategic goals, which are long term outcomes, drive more specific **medium and short term outcomes**. Aotearoa New Zealand will work towards these outcomes in partnership with Samoa.

Assumptions

In setting out the logic diagram and outcomes, we have made the following **key assumptions** which we will continue to test and monitor during the implementation of this 4YP:

- Samoa remains free of COVID-19 in the community through the maintenance of a closed (or significantly restricted) border.
- There is a successful COVID-19 vaccine rollout in 2021, the vaccines are effective, and there is sufficient uptake in Samoa to provide herd immunity.
- Samoa's policy and development priorities remain relatively consistent over the next 10 years, and the yet to be released Samoa Development Strategy 2021-2025 is aligned with the Samoa 2040 strategy.
- The impacts of climate change continue to worsen in the Pacific.



Risks

We have noted the following **key risks** which we will continue to monitor and develop mitigation measures for during the implementation of this 4YP:

Strategic level risks	Mitigation measures
The COVID-19 virus enters Samoa and spreads amongst the population.	We will continue to support Samoa to maintain a COVID-19 free community status through direct financial and technical assistance to the Government of Samoa through the International Development Cooperation Programme, New Zealand Government agency connections to their Samoan counterparts, and also through continued support to multilateral agencies providing technical support to Samoa throughout the pandemic. Aotearoa New Zealand will continue to invest in Samoa's health sector bilaterally and regionally to strengthen capacity and its preparedness to respond to health crises while addressing existing health challenges, such as the high rates of non-communicable diseases. We will work with Samoa to ensure the eligible population receives safe and effective COVID-19 vaccines at the earliest possible time. Samoa will receive 20% of its population needs through the COVAX AMC, and to ensure its full needs are met we will provide vaccines from New Zealand's own supplies and any additional support needed to deliver these vaccines.
Tourism, a key driver of Samoa's economy, is not restored in the long term.	While borders are closed we will continue to support Samoa's tourism sector, investing in the training and upskilling of tourism and hospitality workers, the upgrade of sites and attractions, and supporting the strategic marketing of Samoa as a tourist destination. This is to ensure Samoa is well placed to maintain its international market share once borders re-open. We will also support Samoa's efforts to diversify its economy to become more economically resilient. This will be achieved through investments directed at strengthening the enabling environment for wider private and agriculture sector development; improving export market access; and supporting Samoa's digital transformation to improve connectivity, lower business transaction costs, and create new employment opportunities.
Samoa is impacted by a major natural disaster or extreme weather event which results in significant damage and loss of life.	We will offer support when required, drawing on our humanitarian partnerships and national capabilities in responses phases, and through bilateral programmes in the recovery phase. Through our development investments, we support countries to be better prepared for and reduce risks from disasters, including through integrating climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction measures into development investments where relevant.



Key themes supporting these outcomes

Aotearoa New Zealand has adopted a number of thematic focus areas for its engagement with the Pacific region, recognising that thematic policy, insights and technical expertise are vital to building strong and resilient partnerships. Our engagement with Samoa covers a wide cross-section of thematic focus areas, but three of the most prominent are: economics, health, and industry and innovation.

Economics

In Samoa, our thematic **economic** support helps improve economic governance and public finance management. It is largely provided via the Joint Policy Action Matrix (JPAM) multi-donor budget support process, which supports Samoa's key economic policy reforms. We provide economic (budget) support to Samoa when it has achieved outcomes in mutually agreed upon policy areas. Currently, these are: macro-fiscal resilience; climate; natural disasters and health resilience; and COVID-19 economic response and recovery. We are also working together on approaches to social protection. Our economic support – both within and outside of the JPAM – will continue to be a priority as Samoa recovers from the economic downturn caused by COVID-19.



Health



Healthcare has been a key focus in our thematic engagement with Samoa for many years, but has played an increasingly important role since the devastating measles epidemic in late 2019. The COVID-19 pandemic has further highlighted the importance of every country having a strong, resilient and responsive health sector. We are working with Samoa to identify areas where we might offer additional support, such as strengthening public health and primary care at the community level. This will increase access to quality primary healthcare and improve health outcomes.

Industry and innovation

Another key focus of our support to Samoa is **industry and innovation**. We are Samoa's primary partner in the **tourism** sector, helping Samoa grow its promising tourism industry to increase economic growth. The tourism sector has been hit hard by the successive shocks of measles and COVID-19, but we are continuing to invest in training, product development and marketing to ensure Samoa is in a prime position to bounce back once borders re-open and international tourism resumes.



We also invest in the **development of Samoa's private sector** to make doing business and developing export-ready products easier in Samoa. We invest in initiatives like the



Samoa Business Hub, which is committed to growing Samoan businesses, including in the tourism and agriculture sectors – whether they are family-run micro-businesses or large enterprises. Strong private, agriculture and tourism sectors can help soften the economic impact of the pandemic, assist with job creation, and help maintain economic stability and resilience. We are underpinning these investments with support to Samoa’s **digital transformation** journey, which will see exciting opportunities emerge for future support in the development of a digital economy and improved ICT connectivity.

We will continue to invest in supporting Samoa’s health, economic and environmental (‘soft’) **security** through our development programme, to complement a focus on strengthening relationships between Samoan and New Zealand agencies on traditional security challenges. Physical, ‘hard’ security will also continue to be a policy focus, both through regional fora and bilateral engagement. All this will be conducted through the lens of the Boe Declaration, which encapsulates security as a challenge in the broadest, most comprehensive sense.

Achieving development outcomes that are effective, inclusive, resilient and sustained

New Zealand’s International Cooperation for Effective, Sustainable Development policy statement identifies four development principles that guide New Zealand’s work with partner countries: effective, inclusive, resilient and sustained⁷.

Effective development is values driven, partnership focused, adaptive, outcomes focused, and evidence based.

In Samoa we deliver effective development outcomes by agreeing from the outset what we seek to achieve in partnership with the Government of Samoa, aligning with the country’s development priorities. We are responsive, sensitive to Samoan culture and values, and adaptive in responding to unexpected changes in priority and need, as demonstrated in our response to the measles epidemic and COVID-19. We use innovative approaches that are driven by Samoa’s unique local context, and we build on existing strengths and partnerships.

Inclusive development addresses exclusions and inequality created across all dimensions of social identity, while promoting human rights, and equitable participation in the benefits of development.

In Samoa we deliver inclusive development outcomes by mainstreaming consideration of social inequalities, gender equality and women’s empowerment, and issues relating to child and youth well-being. We will continue to make inclusion a priority across all areas of engagement with Samoa, particularly in the design and implementation of our development

⁷ <https://www.mfat.govt.nz/assets/Aid-Prog-docs/Policy/Policy-Statement-New-Zealands-International-Cooperation-for-Effective-Sustainable-Development-ICESD.pdf>



activities. We invest in key sectors such as health and education with the aim of helping all Samoans to reach their full potential.

Resilient development strengthens the environment, economy, and societies to withstand shocks and manage crises while protecting future well-being.

In Samoa we deliver resilient development outcomes by mainstreaming climate adaption and mitigation across our development programme to support Samoa to respond to the impacts of climate change, while also providing support to increase economic, social and institutional resilience in the face of other challenges. We focus on supporting good governance and strong institutional capacity to prepare for and respond to shocks and crises, while maintaining critical service delivery.

Sustained development enables lasting progress and is locally owned to uphold results in the long term.

In Samoa we deliver sustained development outcomes by pursuing partner ownership, developing local capacity, and strengthening institutional links between Aotearoa New Zealand and Samoan counterparts. We align our work with Samoa's development priorities (as set out in the Samoa Development Strategy) and consult with communities before proceeding with activities to ensure investments are locally supported. We are committed to harnessing lessons learned to ensure our investments have maximum impact and produce lasting results.

How we put this plan into action

To operationalise this 4YP and therefore contribute to achievement of agreed goals Aotearoa New Zealand uses a range of actions and works with multiple partners. Work to support Samoa's security, resilience and well-being will draw on the strengths and complement the strategies of many divisions within MFAT and other New Zealand Government agencies.

Across each of our goals we will:

- draw on expertise from within and across New Zealand Government agencies to operationalise our plan
- streamline and coordinate support to Samoa across New Zealand Government agencies to ensure our resources are targeted at areas in which we add the most value and our engagement is not burdensome for Samoa's public service
- strengthen existing relationships and broker new ones between Samoa, Aotearoa New Zealand, other key bilateral partners and donors, and the wider region, and
- maintain regular, open and fulsome dialogue with Samoa to ensure we remain in step with Samoa's own vision.

The Samoa 4YP strategic goals and outcomes are also supported through non-bilateral programmes including multilateral, humanitarian, partnerships and scholarships programmes that may be working



outside of key thematic areas identified in this 4YP. Alongside the bilateral programme they have a key role in realising the strategic goals/outcomes.

International development cooperation funding for this 4YP is managed over a three year period. Over this period, there is flexibility to move funds into and between 4YPs in order to respond to rapidly changing contexts. Current information about New Zealand's International Development Cooperation appropriation is on the MFAT website⁸.

Goal One: Strengthen Samoa's economic and institutional resilience.

Our work to achieve this goal will draw on technical and thematic expertise from within MFAT (economics, governance, labour mobility, private sector) and across New Zealand Government agencies (including the Ministry of Business, Industry and Employment; Public Service Commission; and Office of the Auditor-General). We will support Samoa's economic and institutional resilience through multi-country development investment and bilateral and regional policy engagement. Key to this will be strengthening linkages and knowledge exchange with counterparts in Samoa's government system to ensure a comprehensive partnership.

Trade and the implementation of trade agreements such as The Pacific Agreement on Closer Economic Relations (PACER) Plus⁹ will be key to Samoa's building resilience, as will the continued strengthening of the private, agriculture and tourism sectors, and opening up educational pathways in Samoa (supported through our core development investments). The RSE scheme has demonstrated its importance in providing employment opportunities to Samoan workers during COVID-19 and will continue to be an important lever to aid economic resilience during the post-COVID recovery.

Key indicators of progress

Goal One: Strengthen Samoa's economic and institutional resilience

- Post-COVID-19 economic recovery and social protection indicators stabilise and improve beyond 2019 levels – e.g. annual growth rate of real GDP per capita (SDG 8.1.1¹⁰) and by sector (e.g. tourism); unemployment rates for youth and women (SDG 8.5.2); income inequality
- Continued high ratings on World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicators
- Growth in Samoa's digital economy and increased economic connectivity

⁸ www.mfat.govt.nz/en/aid-and-development/our-approach-to-aid/where-our-funding-goes/our-planned-aid-expenditure/

⁹ <https://www.mfat.govt.nz/en/trade/free-trade-agreements/free-trade-agreements-in-force/pacer-plus/>

¹⁰ The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a collection of 17 interlinked global goals designed to be a "blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all". The 17 SDGs are defined in a list of 169 SDG Targets. Progress towards these Targets is agreed to be tracked by 232 unique Indicators. <https://sdgs.un.org/goals>.



Goal Two: Support an inclusive Samoa in which all Samoans reach their full potential through enhanced well-being (hauora)

We will work to achieve this goal through investing core bilateral and multi-country development assistance to support Samoa's human development needs, including to ensure that Samoa's youth have the skills and knowledge needed to take advantage of emerging employment opportunities. We will continue to support Samoans to reach their full potential through our Education Sector Support Programme and the New Zealand Scholarships programme. We will also try to identify opportunities for other types of people exchanges to serve as learning and development opportunities. Our work with civil society will further our impact in this area. A key focus over the next few years will be to identify opportunities to support Samoa's social protection measures – whether through policy engagement or direct development support.

To achieve this goal we will also invest in Samoa's health sector to improve health sector capability as well as health outcomes for Samoans, through both core bilateral and multi-country funding. We will draw on the technical expertise of New Zealand Government agencies (such as the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education) when engaging with Samoa on a policy level to ensure our support is coordinated and well-positioned to support Samoa's human development needs. We will also ensure our development investments have been designed to take account of gender and inclusion issues.

Key indicators of progress

- | | |
|--|--|
| Goal Two:
Support an inclusive Samoa in which all Samoans reach their full potential through enhanced well-being (hauora) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training (SDG 8.6.1) • Promotion of primary healthcare services contributing to a reduction in incidence of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) (SDG3.8.1) • Demonstrated effective policy engagement to support quality education and health service delivery |
|--|--|

Goal Three: Build a secure Samoa, founded on strong partnership and collective action for long-term regional security¹¹

To operationalise this goal we will take a collaborative partnership approach with Samoa to tackle the full suite of security issues, as set out in the Boe Declaration. For traditional, 'hard' security we will draw on New Zealand security agencies that already work in partnership with their Samoan

¹¹ For the purposes of this Four Year Plan, we have adopted the Pacific Island Forum's comprehensive definition of regional security as being impacted by a range of factors, including climate change and economic vulnerability. This is set out in the Boe Declaration: <https://www.forumsec.org/2018/09/05/boe-declaration-on-regional-security/>



counterparts to deepen long-standing relationships. We will also work to identify areas where new partnerships could be brokered. We will draw on the technical expertise of New Zealand Government agencies to determine where our support could best add value.

This goal will also be operationalised through formal development assistance (delivered via the multi-country programme) to help strengthen Samoa's wider security agenda (transnational, geopolitical, food, human), such as Immigration New Zealand's *Hakili Matagi* programme, the Ministry for Primary Industry's *Enhanced Biosecurity and Market Access* programme, and New Zealand support to the *Pacific Transnational Crime Coordination Centre*.

To support Samoa's 'soft' climate and environmental security we will look to mainstream environment and climate resilience across our development programme, drawing on the expertise of New Zealand Government agencies such as the Ministry for Primary Industries, Department of Conservation and the Institute of Environmental Science and Research, as well as key regional organisations (including the Samoa-based Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme).

We will also achieve this goal through bilateral policy engagement as well as policy engagement at the regional level through regional processes. In particular, we will continue to advocate for the Forum Subcommittee on Regional Security to be the pre-eminent forum for strategic officials' level discussions on regional security threats. This forum is an important body, both to implement the Boe Declaration and to allow frank discussions on pressing regional security issues.

Key indicators of progress

**Goal Three:
Build a secure
Samoa, founded on
strong partnership
and collective action
for long-term
regional security**

- Mutual feedback on the quality of partnership shared during formal bilateral and regional consultations, and through review of cooperation activities
- Demonstrated effective inter-agency collaboration and coordination on areas of shared security interest such as transnational crime, movement of people and cyber security
- Climate change resilience integrated effectively into policy implementation across sectors (SDG 13.2)



How we assess progress against this plan

We report back on progress towards our goals in the Pacific overall via MFAT's Annual Report¹². We also report back on this 4YP to the Government of Samoa via our Annual High level Consultations and our Forward Aid Plan. This not only gives us an opportunity to discuss what has been achieved in partnership but also test whether our plan remains fit-for-purpose or we need to change anything.

Shared progress against the key indicators listed for each strategic goal helps us to monitor progress at the highest level. We support and use country-owned statistics and data to monitor country progress at the macro level, and therefore will not implement a separate country-level measurement framework.

In addition, we monitor and evaluate our development activities to ensure their effectiveness and ongoing strategic alignment. The results and any lessons learned from this process are compiled annually and fed into an Annual Reflection discussion and report on progress against the 4YP outcomes. This in turn informs the annual updates of the 4YPs.

Every 6-8 years we will commission an independent evaluation of MFAT's overall engagement in Samoa in partnership with the Government of Samoa. This evaluation, which will consider progress against outcomes, the challenges and any lessons learned, will inform continued improvement.

For further information

Contact details for the New Zealand High Commission to Samoa are available on the MFAT website¹³.

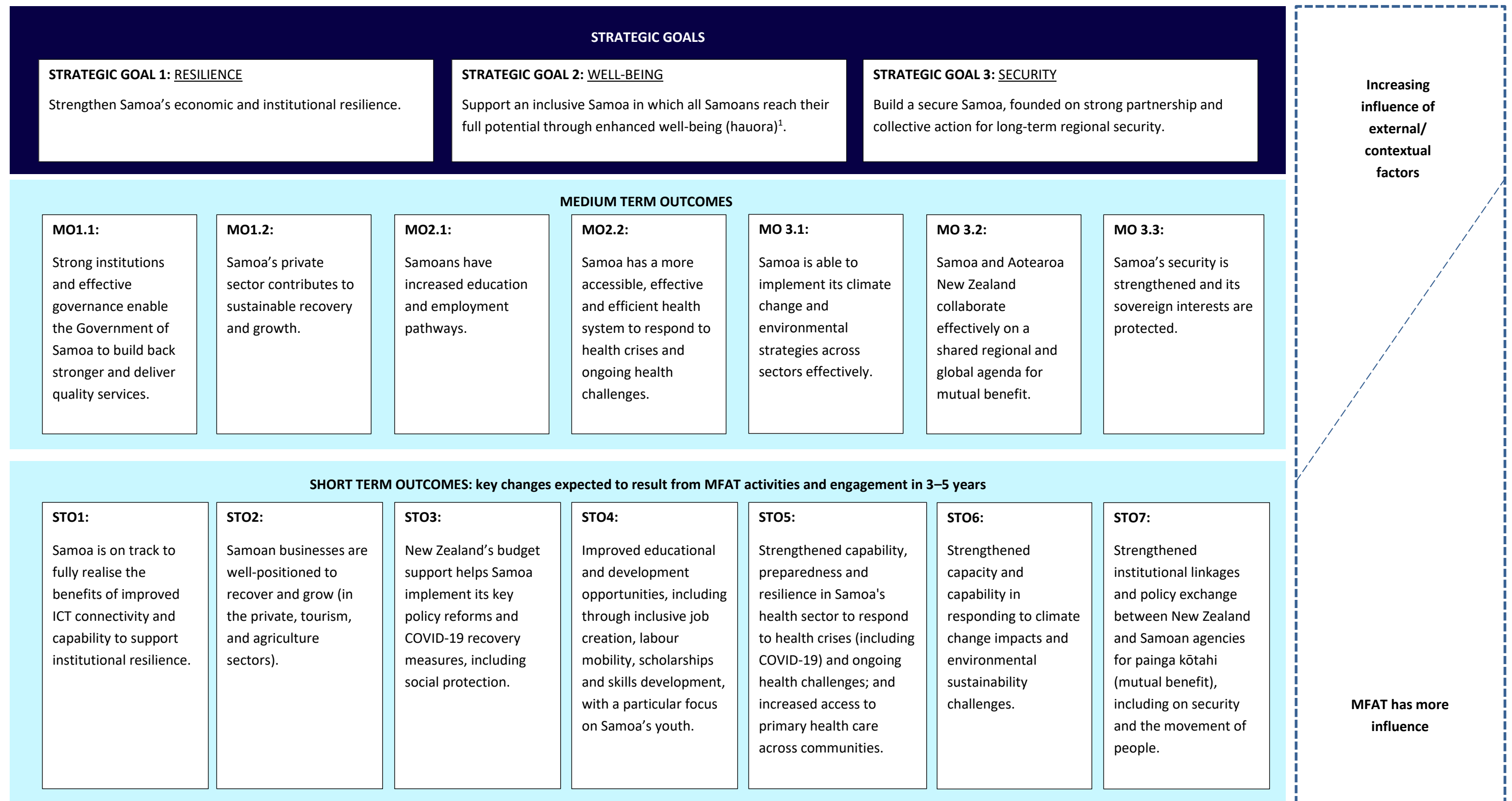
To find out more about New Zealand's engagement with Pacific Island countries also go to the MFAT website, at www.mfat.govt.nz/en/countries-and-regions/australia-and-pacific/

¹² <https://www.mfat.govt.nz/en/about-us/mfat-annual-reports/>

¹³ <https://www.mfat.govt.nz/en/countries-and-regions/australia-and-pacific/new-general-content-page/new-zealand-high-commission-to-samoa/>



Appendix: Logic diagram for Samoa 4 Year Plan



1. **Hauora** is the Māori concept of health and well-being. It encapsulates an expanded notion of health, covering: Taha tinana (physical wellbeing): The physical body, its growth, development, and ability to move, and ways of caring for it; Taha hinengaro (mental and emotional wellbeing): How we think, noticing and expressing thoughts and feelings, and how we respond; Taha whānau (social wellbeing): Family relationships, friendships and other person to person relationships, feelings of belonging, caring, and supporting others; Taha wairua (spiritual wellbeing): The values and beliefs that help people decide the way they live, the search for meaning and purpose in life, and personal identity and self-awareness.